

URALLA SHIRE COUNCIL BUSINESS AGENDA

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with the provision of the Local Government Act 1993 that a Meeting of Uralla Shire Council will be held in the Council Chambers, 32 Salisbury Street, Uralla.

FINANCE ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING 10 May 2022

Commencing at 4:00pm

Kate Jessep

GENERAL MANAGER

UINT/22/5184

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- 1 OPENING & WELCOME
- 2 PRAYER
- 3 ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY
- 4 WEBCAST INFORMATION
- 5 APOLOGIES & APPLICATIONS FOR LEAVE OF ABSENCE BY COUNCILLORS
- 6 DISCLOSURES & DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

To be tabled at the Meeting.

7 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

7.1 BUDGET REVIEW & FINANCE COMMITTEE MEETING OF COUNCIL 12 APRIL 2022



Budget, Review and Finance Committee Meeting

19 April 2022 – 1:30pm

Councillors: Mayor Robert Bell (Chair)

Cr R Crouch (Deputy Mayor)

Cr T Bower

Cr S Burrows (via Zoom)

Cr L Doran

Cr B McMullen Cr L Petrov

Cr T Toomey

Apologies: Cr O'Connor

Staff: Ms K Jessep, General Manager

Mr S Paul, Chief Financial Officer/ Director Corporate Services

Ms C Valencius, Director Community Services

Ms W Westbrook, Minute Clerk

MINUTE

UINT/22/4605

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		Urgent items – Nil	
	8.3	Supplementary Items - Nil	
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1 MEETING OPEN & WELCOME

The Chair declared the meeting open at 1:32pm.

1 PRAYER

The Chair recited the Uralla Shire Council prayer.

2 ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY

The Chair read the acknowledgement of country.

3 WEBCAST INFORMATION

The Chair advised that the meeting is audio recorded and the recording is made available on Council's website after the meeting.

4 APOLOGIES, REQUESTS FOR LEAVE OF ABSENCE AND OBSERVERS

The Chair advised receipt of an apology from Cr O'Connor.

The Chair advised there were no applications for leave of absence.

Moved: Cr Doran / Seconded: Cr McMullen

That the Committee note the apology received from Cr O'Connor

For: Mayor Bell, Crs Crouch, Petrov, Burrows, Toomey, Bower, Doran, McMullen

Against: Ni

Absent:

BRFC01.04/22 CARRIED

5 DISCLOSURE AND DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

The Chair advised there were no disclosures or declarations made.

6 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

6.1 MINUTES FROM THE BUDGET REVIEW & FINANCE COMMITTEE MEETING OF COUNCIL HELD 15 MARCH 2022.

Council adopted the minutes the Budget, Review and Finance Committee meeting held 15 March 2022 at Council 22 March 2022 meeting as a true and correct record.

7 URGENT, SUPPLEMENTARY AND LATE ITEMS OF BUSINESS

- 7.1 LATE REPORTS TO COUNCIL NIL
- 7.2 URGENT ITEMS NIL
- 7.3 SUPPLEMENTARY ITEMS NIL

8 REPORTS

8.1 Timeline for Completion of IP&R Documentation

MOTION Moved: Cr Crouch / Seconded: Cr Bower

That the Budget Review and Finance Committee note the timeline for completion of its integrated planning and reporting documents by 30 June 2022 and resolve to hold the next committee meeting on 10 May 2022.

For: Mayor Bell, Crs Crouch, Petrov, Burrows, Toomey, Bower, Doran, McMullen

Against: Nil

Absent:

BRFC02.04/22 CARRIED

8.2 DRAFT FFES AND CHARGES 2022-2023

MOTION Moved: Cr Petrov / Seconded: Cr Doran

That the Budget Review and Finance Committee has considered the draft Fees and Charges for 2022-2023 and makes the following amendments:

- Noting Council's intent to pursue the expansion of McMaugh Gardens, the entry bond be increased by \$25K per year until the median house price is reached and maintained thereafter;
- II. Green waste fees and charges be removed subject to further consideration and the Green Waste Information report to be redacted and to be provided to the 10 May Committee Meeting for discussion with the community;
- III. Aquatic Centre pool entry fee be changed as follows:
 - a. Single admission child reduced from \$2.60 to \$2:00;
 - b. Books of child 10, 20 & 50 reduced pro-rata;
- IV. Visitor Information Centre hire fees relate only to hire of the canteen;
- V. Further advice to be provided on any fees and charge increasing by more than 5% to assist with the public consultation process;
- VI. Cemeteries fees and charges be reduced to 50% of the proposed increase;
- VII. Provide advice on income from the cemeteries, Bundarra School of Arts Hall and both caravan parks over the past 2 years; and
- VIII. Request the schedule of draft Fees and Charges, as amended, be presented to 10 May Committee meeting.

For: Mayor Bell, Crs Crouch, Petrov, Burrows, Toomey, Doran, McMullen

Against: Cr Bower
Absent: Nil

BRFC03.04/22 CARRIED

8.3 Revised Draft Budget 2022-23

Cr Burrows left the meeting 3:20pm Cr Burrows returned to the meeting at 3:21

Cr McMullen left the meeting 3:29pm Cr McMullen returned to the meeting at 3:32

MOTION Moved: Cr Crouch / Seconded: Cr Bower

That the Budget Review and Finance Committee request version 3 of the draft 2022-23 budget include the following adjustments for 10 May 2022 Committee meeting:

- a. arising from the Fees and Charges amendments; and
- b. present the next version with Councillor feedback received on the draft operation plan and delivery program.

For: Mayor Bell, Crs Crouch, Petrov, Burrows, Toomey, Bower, Doran, McMullen

Against: Nil Absent: Nil

BRFC04.04/22 CARRIED

9 CONFIDENTIAL BUSINESS

Nil

10 MEETING CLOSED

Meeting closed at 3:45pm

11 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

COUNCIL MINUTES CONFIRMED BY:							
RESOLUTION NUMBER:							
DATE:							
MAYOR	Robert Bell						
Presented to Council							

8 URGENT, SUPPLEMENTARY AND LATE ITEMS OF BUSINESS

- 8.1 LATE REPORTS TO COUNCIL
- 8.2 URGENT ITEMS
- 8.3 SUPPLEMENTARY ITEMS

9 REPORTS



9.1 Draft Delivery Program 2022-2025

Department: Corporate Services

Prepared by: General Manager and Manager Governance

TRIM Reference: UINT/22/4202 **Attachment**: UINT/22/3705

LINKEAGE TO INTEGTRATED PLANNING AND REPORTING FRAMEWORK

Goal: 4.1 A strong, accountable and representative Council

Strategy: 4.1.1 Provide clear direction for the community through the development of the

Community

Strategic Plan, Delivery Program, and Operational Plan

SUMMARY:

1. The Draft Delivery Program 2022-2025 (attached) sets out the principle activities that Council's will undertake to deliver against the Community Strategic Plan over a four year term.

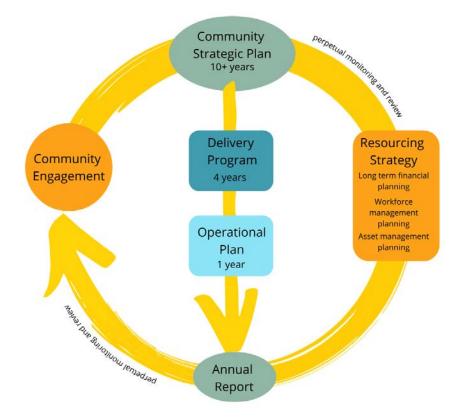
- 2. The purpose of this report is to enable final review of the draft Delivery Program 2022-2025 by the Finance Advisory Committee so that Council can proceed to a 28 day public exhibition.
- **3.** Council must adopt a four-year Delivery Program by 30 June 2022 as part of a suite of integrated planning and reporting (IP&R) documents required by legislation.

RECOMMENDATION:

- I. That the Committee request the draft Delivery Program include the following adjustments:
 - a. <<to be inserted at the meeting>>
- II. That the Finance Advisory Committee recommends to Council that the Draft Delivery Program 2022-2025, as amended, be placed on public exhibition from 25 May 2022 to 22 June 2023 and that a report be presented to the 28 June 2022 Ordinary Council meeting to enable adoption of the document.

REPORT:

4. The draft Delivery Program 2022-2025 has been developed to meet the requirements of the *Local Government Act 1993* (the Act).



- **5.** A further report will be presented to the Council in June 2022 reporting on any public responses received and detailing any proposed changes in response to those submissions, prior to the final adoption of the Delivery Program.
- **6.** Under section 404 of the Act, Council must adopt a Delivery Program detailing the principal activities it will undertake to achieve the objectives identified in the Community Strategic Plan.
- 7. The draft Delivery Program 2022-2025 has been developed in consultation with staff and Councillors to specifically address Council's delivery role against the goals of the Community Strategic Plan 2022-2031 over the four-year period.
- **8.** Each year Council develops and annual operational plan and budget which lists actions and performance measures which sets out how Council will implement the Delivery Program actions.
- **9.** Council reports to the community against the actions and activities through:
 - a. quarterly reporting;
 - b. annual reports; and
 - c. at the end of the term of Council a 'State of our Shire' report.

CONCLUSION:

10. Council must have a Delivery Program detailing the principal activities to be undertaken by the Council to perform its functions (including implementing the strategies set out in the Community Strategic Plan) within the limits of the resources available.

COUNCIL IMPLICATIONS:

11. Community Engagement/Communication

Community engagement and consultation occurred in the preparation of the Community Strategic Plan 2022-2031 which has informed the development of the combined draft Delivery Program 2022-2025. Phase 1 of the engagement program included listening posts, postcards, social media and posters circulated through the Shire. Phase 2 is a formal public exhibition process for all IP&R documents.

The draft Delivery Program must be placed on public exhibition for 28 days.

12. Policy and Regulation

NSW Local Government Act 1993

NSW Local Government Regulation (General) 2021

Integrated Planning and Reporting Guidelines for Local Government in NSW (Sept 2021)

Integrated Planning and Reporting Handbook for Local Councils in NSW (Sept 2021)

13. Financial/Long Term Financial Plan

The draft Delivery Program 2022-2025 informs the Long Term Financial Plan.

14. Asset Management/Asset Management Strategy

Asset Management Plans support the delivery of the strategies set in the Delivery Program.

15. Workforce/Workforce Management Strategy

The Workforce Management Strategy supports the strategies set in the Delivery Program.

16. Legal and Risk Management

Meeting the statutory requirements as set in the *Local Government Act 1993* mitigates financial, legal, reputational and service delivery risks. The risk of placing the Draft Delivery Program 2022-2025 on public exhibition is low.

17. Performance Measures

Integrated Planning and Reporting Framework documents are adopted by Council before 30 June 2022.

Council's performance in delivering the strategies as set in the Delivery Program 2022-2025 will be reported quarterly, in the annual report and the end-of-term "State of our Shire" report.

18. Project Management

General Manager and Manager Governance



USC Four-year Delivery Program 2023 – 2026

TEMPORARY COVER PAGE - THIS DOCUMENT WILL BE FORMATTED BEFORE PUBLICATION.

DRAFT V0.3

Document Control

Doc No.	Date Amended	Details / comments e.g. resolution number
0.1	2 December 2021	First draft re: revised CSP – see UINT/21/14057, UINT/21/13278 and UINT?21/
0.2	27 April 2022	Draft to new Councillors for workshop/review (Activities only)
0.3	10 May 2022	Draft to Finance Advisory Committee
0.4	24 May 2022	Draft to public exhibition
0.5		Final draft for council adoption
1.0		Adopted – Resolution No:
		Note: by 30 June 2022

This document is prepared in accordance with:

- 1. Office of Local Government, Integrated Planning & Reporting: Guidelines for Local Government in NSW, September 2021
- 2. Office of Local Government, Integrated Planning & Reporting: Handbook for Local Councils in NSW, September 2021

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PART 1. DELIVERY PROGRAM SUMMARY

- 1.1. Council is required by the *Local Government Act 1993 (NSW)* to establish a Delivery Program after each ordinary election of Councillors for a 4-year period commencing on 1 July following the election.¹
- 1.2. The Office of Local Government NSW summarises the requirements of the delivery program as follows:

The Delivery Program identifies the principal activities to be undertaken by the council to perform all its functions - including implementing the strategies established by the Community Strategic Plan – using the resources identified in the Resourcing Strategy.

The Delivery Program is a statement of commitment to the community from each newly elected council. In preparing the Delivery Program, the council is accounting for its stewardship of the community's long-term goals, outlining what it intends to do towards achieving these goals during its term of office and what its priorities will be.

The Delivery Program is designed as the single point of reference for all principal activities undertaken by the council during its term of office. All plans, projects, activities and funding allocations must be directly linked to this Program.

Supporting the Delivery Program are annual Operational Plans. These spell out the details of the Delivery Program – the individual projects and actions that will be undertaken in that year to achieve the commitments made in the Delivery Program.²

¹ Local Government Act 1993 (NSW) s 404.

² Office of Local Government, *Integrated Planning & Reporting Guidelines*, September 2021, p 19.

PART 2. REQUIREMENTS OF THE DELIVERY PROGRAM

- 2.1. The general requirements of the Delivery Program are as follows:
 - Each council must prepare and adopt its Delivery Program by 30 June in the year following a local government ordinary election.
 - To encourage continuous improvement across the council's operations, the Delivery Program must identify areas of service that the council will review during its term, and how the council will engage with the community and other stakeholders to determine service level expectations and appropriate measures.
 - The Delivery Program must address ongoing improvements to the efficiency, productivity, financial management and governance of the council.
 - When preparing its Delivery Program, the council must consider the priorities and expected levels of service, expressed by the community during the engagement process.

The Delivery Program is supported by a Resourcing Strategy which includes the following:

- Asset Management Plans
- Workforce Management Strategy
- Long Term Financial Plan

Community engagement

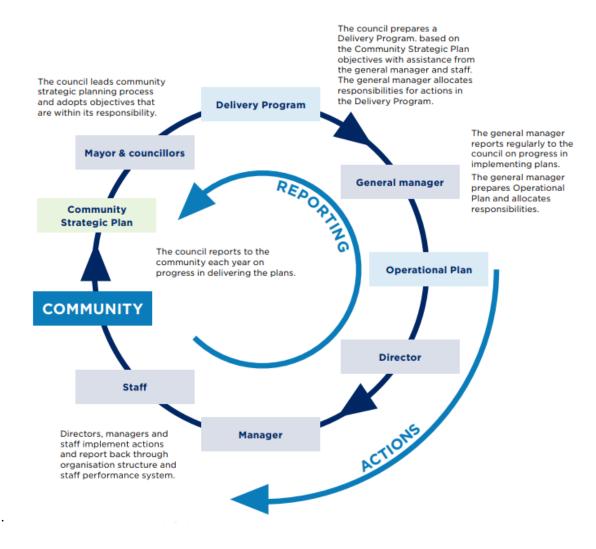
A wide ranging and comprehensive community engagement program has been developed to gain community and stakeholder input so that the strategic planning aligns with the future vision and aspirations of the community. The engagement program commenced with listening posts in early 2021, through to the listening post at Thunderbolts Festival in October 2021, along with postcards, social media posts and posters distributed throughout the Shire in December 2021 – January 2022. A separate engagement process was undertaken in relation to the Long Term Financial Plan.

An assessment of all feedback received through community consultations relating to budget or land use planning was also incorporated into the Community Strategic Plan.

Measures

Performance measures can be found in the Community Strategic Plan 2023-3032 appendix and each year's Operational Plan.

Integration of documents is a key element of the Integrated Planning and Reporting Framework. The following diagrams demonstrate how the documents fit together.



Delivery Program (DP)

- Describes elected council's commitment to deliver against the CSP over 4-year term.
- Describes what can be delivered with the available resources as outlined in RS (below).
- Aligned with strategic directions and outcomes of the CSP.

Duration: 4 years

Review: Annual review

with 6-monthly

reporting

Operational Plan (OP)

- Identifies annual projects and activities to deliver against DP outcomes.
- Includes council's annual budget and Statement of Revenue Policy.

Annual Report (AR)

- Reports back to the community on the work undertaken by a council each year to deliver on the commitments of the DP through that year's OP.
- AR must contain a copy of the audited financial statements.

State of our City Report

- Prepared by each outgoing council and noted by incoming council.
- Reports to the community on effectiveness of implementation of the CSP.

Duration: 12 months

Review: One plan each year

for the 4 years of the council term, in

line with DP

Duration: 12 months

Review: Annually

Duration: 4-yearly

Review: In line with election

cycle, generally every 4 years

PART 3. COUNCIL'S PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES



3.1. Society

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: We have an accessible, inclusive and sustainable community.

SOCIETY: STRATEGY	ACTIVITY	SERVICE AREA	LEAD MANAGER	2022- 2023 Yr 1	2023- 2024 Yr 2	2024- 2025 Yr 3	2025- 2026 Yr 4
1.1. A growing community with an active volunteer base & participation in	1.1.1. Coordinate and facilitate Council volunteer programs.	Community Development	Director Community Services	✓	✓	✓	✓
community events	1.1.2. Review volunteer strategy	Community Development	Director Community Services				✓
	1.1.3. Support Council approved community events with in-kind support and/or sponsorship.	Community Development	Director Community Services	✓	✓	✓	✓
	1.1.4. PROJECT: Seek grant funding and undertake a staged expansion of McMaugh Gardens.	McMaugh Gardens Aged Care Facility	Director Community Services	✓	✓	✓	✓
1.2. A safe, active and healthy shire	1.2.1. Maintain Council's footpath network	Works and Civil	Manager Civil Infrastructure	✓	✓	✓	✓
, ,	1.2.2. Upgrade/expand Council's footpath network (subject to grant funding).	Works and Civil	Manager Civil Infrastructure	✓	✓	✓	✓

SOCIETY: STRATEGY	ACTIVITY	SERVICE AREA	LEAD	2022- 2023	2023- 2024	2024- 2025	2025- 2026
			MANAGER	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4
	1.2.3. Maintain Council's road network.	Works and Civil	Manager Civil Infrastructure	✓	✓	✓	✓
	1.2.4. Support participation in sport	Community Development	Director Community Services	✓	✓	✓	✓
	1.2.5. Own and resource the maintenance of Shire based regional fire service assets.	Emergency Services	Director Infrastructure and Development	✓	✓	✓	✓
	1.2.6. Participate in the Local Emergency Management Committee	Emergency Services	Director Infrastructure and Development	✓	✓	✓	✓
	1.2.7. Liaise with police, community organisations and the community to address crime, anti-social behaviour and maintain community safety	Emergency Services	Director Infrastructure and Development	✓	✓	✓	✓
	1.2.8. Plan for Uralla Shire Council response to natural disasters including bushfires, major storms and flood events	Emergency Services	Director Infrastructure and Development	✓	✓	✓	✓
	1.2.9. ADVOCACY: Lobby government, companies and other individuals to secure funding for cultural and creative expression fields	Civic Leadership	Mayor/ General Manager	✓	✓	✓	✓
	1.2.10. Operate Uralla community swimming pool (seasonal).	Facilities and Opens Space	Manager Civil Infrastructure	✓	✓	✓	✓
	1.2.11. Integration of the Safety System throughout the organisation	Governance	Manager Governance	✓	✓	✓	✓
1.3. A diverse and creative culture that celebrates our	1.3.1. Support the Arts.	Community Development	Director Community Services				
history	1.3.2. Provide library services and programs.	Library	Library Officer	✓	✓	✓	✓

SOCIETY: STRATEGY	ACTIVITY	SERVICE AREA	LEAD MANAGER	2022- 2023 Yr 1	2023- 2024 Yr 2	2024- 2025 Yr 3	2025- 2026 Yr 4
	1.3.3. Liaise with Elders	Community Development	Director Community Services	✓	✓	✓	✓
	1.3.4. PROJECT: Develop the Uralla Old Court House as a community entertainment venue (subject to grant funding)	Infrastructure and Development	Director Infrastructure and Development	✓	✓	✓	✓
	1.3.5. Implement Council's Disability Inclusion Action Plan	Community Development	Director Community Services	✓			
	1.3.6. Support sustainable population growth and develop infrastructure to meet the needs of this regional growth	Community Development	Director Community Services	✓	✓	✓	✓
	1.3.7. PROJECT: Strengthen the identity of townships and villages	Community Development	Director Community Services	✓	✓	✓	✓
1.4. Access to and equity of services.	1.4.1. Review Council's Disability Inclusion Action Plan	Community Development	Director Community Services				✓
	1.4.2. Provide community support services	Tablelands Community Support	Manager Community Care	✓	✓	✓	✓
	1.4.3. Provide community transport services	Tablelands Community Transport	Manager Community Care	✓	✓	✓	✓
	1.4.4. Operate and maintain the McMaugh Gardens Aged Care Facility	McMaugh Gardens Aged Care Facility	Manager McMaugh Gardens	✓	✓	✓	✓
	1.4.5. Conduct citizenship ceremonies	Civic Leadership	Mayor/ General Manager	✓	✓	✓	✓



3.2. Economy

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: We drive the economy to support prosperity.

ECONOMY: :	STRATEGY	ACTIVITY	SERVICE AREA	LEAD MANAGER	2022- 2023 Yr 1	2023- 2024 Yr 2	2024- 2025 Yr 3	2025- 2026 Yr 4
	n attractive nvironment for the usiness sector.	2.1.1. Operate the Uralla Visitor Information Centre	Economic Development & Tourism	Director Community Services	✓	✓	✓	✓
		2.1.2. Operate the Uralla Caravan Park	Asset Management	Asset Manager	✓	✓	✓	✓
		2.1.3. Maintain camping sites (Bundarra Caravan Park, Emu Crossing, Yarrowyck Crossing, Uralla Fossicking Area)	Facilities and Open Space	Manager Civil Infrastructure	✓	✓	✓	✓
		2.1.4. ADVOCACY: Lobby for the transition to renewable energy vehicles to occur without increasing the cost to ratepayers	Civic Leadership	Mayor/ General Manager	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.2. Grow & div employme existing &	ent through	2.2.1. Maintain business support resources on Council's website.	Economic Development & Tourism	Director Community Services	✓	✓	✓	✓
businesses	businesses	2.2.2. ADVOCACY: Lobby government to maintain and improve community and public transport service and infrastructure	Civic Leadership	Mayor/ General Manager	✓	✓	✓	✓

ECONOMY: STRATEGY	ACTIVITY	SERVICE AREA	LEAD MANAGER	2022- 2023 Yr 1	2023- 2024 Yr 2	2024- 2025 Yr 3	2025- 2026 Yr 4
	2.2.3. ADVOCACY: Lobby for government-funded infrastructure and services to keep pace with business and industry development in the region (education, transport, health)	Civic Leadership	Mayor/ General Manager	✓	✓	✓	✓
	2.2.4. ADVOCACY: Lobby for government-funded telecommunications infrastructure and services	Civic Leadership	Mayor/ General Manager	✓	✓	✓	✓
	2.2.5. Provide a development assessment and planning service.	Development and Planning	Manager Development and Planning	✓	✓	✓	✓
	2.2.6. Review and update the Local Environmental Plan to provide desired land use zonings to encourage growth	Development and Planning	Manager Development and Planning	✓			✓
	2.2.7. Review and update the Local Strategic Planning Statement	Development and Planning	Manager Development and Planning		✓		
	2.2.8. Review and update the Development Control Plan	Development and Planning	Manager Development and Planning			✓	
2.3. Communities that are well serviced with	2.3.1 Upgrade/expand Council's road network (subject to grant funding)	Works and Civil	Manager Civil Infrastructure	✓	✓	✓	✓
essential infrastructure	2.3.2 Maintain and renew Council's road network	Works and Civil	Manager Civil Infrastructure	✓	✓	✓	✓
	2.3.3 Operate Uralla Water Treatment Plant	Water Cycle	Manager Waste, Water and Sewerage services	√	✓	✓	✓
	2.3.4 Operate Bundarra Water Treatment Plant	Water Cycle	Manager Waste, Water and Sewerage services	√	✓	✓	√

ECONOMY: STRATEGY	ACTIVITY	SERVICE AREA	LEAD MANAGER	2022- 2023 Yr 1	2023- 2024 Yr 2	2024- 2025 Yr 3	2025- 2026 Yr 4
	2.3.5 Operate Uralla Sewage Treatment Plant	Water Cycle	Manager Waste, Water and Sewerage services	✓	✓	✓	✓
	2.3.6 Operate Bundarra Sewage Treatment Plant	Water Cycle	Manager Waste, Water and Sewerage services	✓	✓	✓	✓
	2.3.7 Community consultation on water and sewer assets' service levels and costs of providing the service for updating asset management plans	Water Cycle	Manager Waste, Water and Sewerage services	✓			
	2.3.8 Maintain parks, gardens, recreation facilities and open spaces	Facilities and Opens Space	Manager Civil Infrastructure	✓	✓	✓	✓
	2.3.9 Provide cemetery services	Facilities and Opens Space	Manager Civil Infrastructure	✓	✓	✓	✓
	2.3.10 Review and analyse plant and equipment requirements to fit current and future needs	Infrastructure and Development	Director Infrastructure and Development	✓	✓	✓	✓
	2.3.11 Maintain built and natural stormwater drainage	Civil Infrastructure	Manager Civil Infrastructure	✓	✓	✓	✓
	2.3.12 Maintain and renew building infrastructure	Asset Management	Asset Manager			✓	✓



3.3. Environment

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: We are good custodians of our environment.

ENVIRONMENT: STRATEGY	ACTIVITY	SERVICE AREA	LEAD MANAGER	2022- 2023 Yr 1	2023- 2024 Yr 2	2024- 2025 Yr 3	2025- 2026 Yr 4
3.1. To preserve, protect and renew our beautiful	3.1.1 Review and monitor vegetation and environmental protection measures for sensitive Council managed land	Environmental Management	Manager Development and Planning	✓	✓	✓	✓
natural environment	3.1.2 Prepare end-of-term state of the environment report (included in State of our Region end-of-term report)	Environmental Management	Manager Development and Planning	✓	✓	✓	✓
	3.1.3 Manage and control weeds in Council's public reserves, open spaces, creek lands and public roads	Environmental Management	Manager Development and Planning	✓	✓	✓	✓
	3.1.4 Apply for grant funding to support environmental projects	Environmental Management	Manager Development and Planning	✓	✓	✓	✓
	3.1.5 Manage Crown Lands under Council care and control	Environmental Management	Manager Development and Planning	✓	✓	✓	✓
	3.1.6 Administer Native Title Act and Biodiversity Conservation Act in relation to Council activities.	Environmental Management	Manager Development and Planning	✓	✓	✓	✓
	3.1.7 Regulate and inspect Underground Petroleum Storage Systems (UPSSs) as per UPSS Regulation 2019	Environmental Management	Manager Development and Planning	✓	✓	✓	✓

ENVIRONMENT: STRATEGY	ACTIVITY	SERVICE AREA	LEAD MANAGER	2022- 2023 Yr 1	2023- 2024 Yr 2	2024- 2025 Yr 3	2025- 2026 Yr 4
	3.1.8 Promote community greening projects and involvement in environmental conservation efforts	Environmental Management	Manager Development and Planning	✓	✓	✓	✓
	3.1.9 Develop a street tree master plan for Uralla and Bundarra	Environmental Management	Manager Development and Planning	✓	✓		
	3.1.10 Develop a Climate Change Policy	Environmental Management	Manager Development and Planning	✓	✓		
3.2. Maintain a healthy balance between development and the environment	3.2.1 Provide effective, regulatory, compliance and enforcement services for the community	Development and Planning	Manager Development and Planning	✓	✓	✓	✓
	3.2.2 Investigate opportunities to implement energy efficient technologies in council facilities, infrastructure and service delivery to reduce ecological footprint	Environmental Management	Manager Development and Planning	✓	✓	✓	✓
3.3. Avoid, reduce, reuse (repair), and recycle (recover) wastage to minimise waste disposal	3.3.1. Operate Uralla landfill and recycling centre	Waste Management	Manager Waste, Water and Sewerage Services	✓	✓	✓	✓
	3.3.2. Operate the Bundarra landfill until completion of life	Waste Management	Manager Waste, Water and Sewerage Services	✓	✓		
	3.3.3. PROJECT: Decommission the Bundarra landfill at completion of life	Waste Management	Manager Waste, Water and Sewerage Services			✓	
	3.3.4. Operate the Kingstown waste transfer service	Waste Management	Manager Waste, Water and	✓	✓	✓	✓

ENVIRONMENT: STRATEGY	ACTIVITY	SERVICE AREA	LEAD MANAGER	2022- 2023 Yr 1	2023- 2024 Yr 2	2024- 2025 Yr 3	2025- 2026 Yr 4
			Sewerage Services				
	3.3.5. Support anti-littering campaign and promote recycling	Waste Management	Manager Waste, Water and Sewerage Services	✓	✓	✓	✓
	3.3.6. Provide kerbside waste collection services	Waste Management	Manager Waste, Water and Sewerage Services	✓	✓	✓	✓
3.4. Secure, sustainable and environmentally sound water-cycle infrastructure and services	3.4.1. Provide water cycle infrastructure services and encourage efficient water use practice	Water Cycle	Manager Waste, Water and Sewerage Services	✓	✓	✓	✓



3.4. Leadership

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: We are an independent Shire and well-governed community.

LEADERSHIP: STRATEGY	ACTIVITY	SERVICE AREA	LEAD MANAGER	2022- 2023 Yr 1	2023- 2024 Yr 2	2024- 2025 Yr 3	2025- 2026 Yr 4
4.1 Informed and inspired leadership in	4.1.1. Elected members govern Council in accordance with the <i>Local Government Act 1993 (NSW)</i>	Civic Leadership	Mayor/General Manager	✓	✓	✓	✓
our community	4.1.2. Local Government Elections	Civic Leadership	Mayor/General Manager			✓	
	4.1.3. Collaborate with the New England Joint Organisation to achieve outcomes for the community of interest	Civic Leadership	Mayor/General Manager	✓	✓	✓	✓
	4.1.4. Collaborate with the New England Weeds Authority to manage declared noxious weeds	Civic Leadership	Mayor/General Manager	✓	✓	✓	✓
	4.1.5. ADVOCACY: Advocate for the interests of the community through the NSW Country Mayors Association	Civic Leadership	Mayor/General Manager	✓	✓	✓	✓
	4.1.6. ADVOCACY: Advocate for the interests of the community through the LGNSW Association	Civic Leadership	Mayor/General Manager	✓	✓	✓	✓
4.2 A strategic, accountable and representative Council	4.2.1. Local Government Integrated Planning and reporting documents prepared	Civic Leadership	General Manager	✓	✓	✓	✓
	4.2.2. Annual operational plan, budget and resourcing strategy prepared	Organisation Leadership	General Manager	✓	✓	✓	✓

LEADERSHIP: STRATEGY	ACTIVITY	SERVICE AREA	LEAD MANAGER	2022- 2023 Yr 1	2023- 2024 Yr 2	2024- 2025 Yr 3	2025- 2026 Yr 4
	4.2.3. Prepare annual reports	Governance	Manager Governance	✓	✓	✓	✓
	4.2.4. Adopt annual reports	Civic Leadership	Mayor/General Manager	✓	✓	✓	✓
	4.2.5. Prepare State of our Shire (end-of-term report)	Governance	Manager Governance	✓	✓	✓	✓
	4.2.6. Adopt State of our Shire (end-of-term report)	Civic Leadership	Mayor/General Manager			✓	
	4.2.7. Provide leadership and allocate resources to enable efficient operations in order to deliver the USC mission	Organisational Leadership	General Manager	✓	✓	✓	✓
	4.2.8. Provide an operational, risk managed, governance framework to support the achievement of Council's strategic objectives and legislative compliance.	Governance & Risk	Manager Governance	✓	✓	√	✓
	4.2.9. Undertake community engagement to inform Council decision making.	Organisational Leadership	General Manager	✓	✓	✓	✓
4.3 An efficient and effective independent	4.3.1. Operate in a financially compliant manner.	Financial Management	Manager Finance	✓	✓	✓	✓
local government	4.3.2. Review Council's performance against the Long Term Financial Plan	Financial Management	Manager Finance	✓	✓	✓	✓
	4.3.3. Own and operate depots, workshop, plant and equipment to undertake asset management and related services	Infrastructure and Development	Team Leader Stores Fleet and Workshop	✓	✓	✓	✓
	4.3.4. Adopt the Asset Management Strategy, Policy and Plans	Civic Leadership	Mayor/General Manager	✓			✓
	4.3.5. Endorse the Workforce Management Strategy	Civic Leadership	Mayor/General Manager	✓			✓
	4.3.6. Implement the Workforce Management Strategy	Civic Leadership	Mayor/General Manager	✓			✓
	4.3.7. Adopt the Delivery Plan	Civic Leadership	Mayor/General Manager	✓			✓

LEADERSHIP: STRATEGY	ACTIVITY	SERVICE AREA	LEAD MANAGER	2022- 2023 Yr 1	2023- 2024 Yr 2	2024- 2025 Yr 3	2025- 2026 Yr 4
	4.3.8. Prepare the Community Strategic Plan	Organisational Leadership	General Manager			✓	✓
	4.3.9. Review, update and maintain asset management plans and registers.	Asset Management	Asset Manager	✓	✓	✓	✓
	4.3.10. Facilitate the community's access to Council services.	Customer Service	Manager Human Resources	✓	✓	✓	✓
	4.3.11. Deliver an effective IT platform and support the organisation to be current, innovative and efficient	Information Technology	IT Coordinator	✓	✓	✓	✓
	4.3.12. Optimise information technology to support efficient service delivery	Information Technology	IT Coordinator	✓	✓	✓	✓
	4.3.13. Provide human resource services that support a high performing team culture that can deliver the USC mission	Human Resources	Manager Human Resources	✓	✓	✓	✓
	4.3.14. Provide record management services that meet Council's record keeping obligations.	Records and Information	Manager Governance	✓	✓	✓	✓
	4.3.15. Integrate asset data with resource planning systems, data modelling, capital expenditure, Asset Management Plans preparation and financial management	Asset Management	Asset Manager	✓	✓	✓	✓
	4.3.16. Optimise grant funding to deliver Council's operations	Financial Management	Director Corporate Services	✓	✓	✓	✓



9.2 Draft Operational Plan 2022-2023

Department: Corporate Services

Prepared by: General Manager and Manager Governance

TRIM Reference: UINT/22/4888 Attachments: UINT/22/4280

LINKEAGE TO INTEGTRATED PLANNING AND REPORTING FRAMEWORK

Goal: 4.1 A strong, accountable and representative Council

Strategy: 4.1.1 Provide clear direction for the community through the development of the

Community Strategic Plan, Delivery Program and Operational Plan

SUMMARY:

1. The Draft Operational Plan 2022-2023 (attached) sets out the actions that Council will undertake to delivery against the activities in the four-year Draft Delivery Program 2022-25 (see previous agenda item 9.1).

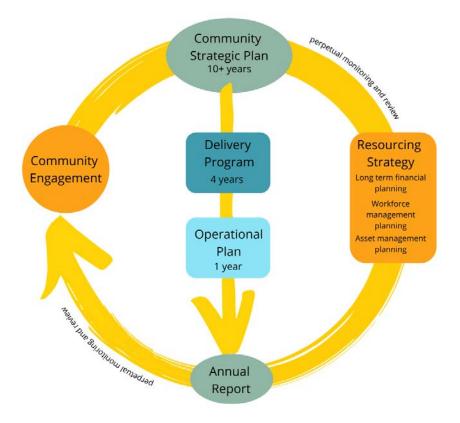
- 2. The purpose of this report is to enable final review of the draft Operational Plan 2022-2023 actions by the Finance Advisory Committee so that Council can proceed to a 28 day public exhibition.
- 3. Council must adopt its annual Operational Plan by 30 June 2022 as part of a suite of integrated planning and reporting (IP&R) documents required by legislation.

RECOMMENDATION:

- I. That the Committee request the draft Operational Plan include the following adjustments:
 - a. <<to be inserted at the meeting>>
- II. That the Finance Advisory Committee recommends to Council that the *Draft Operational Plan* 2022-2023, as amended, be placed on public exhibition from 25 May 2022 to 22 June 2022 and that a report be presented to the 28 June 2022 Ordinary Council meeting to enable adoption of the document.

REPORT:

4. The draft Operational Plan 2022-2023 has been developed to meet the requirements of the *Local Government Act 1993* (the Act).



- 5. The Operational Plan will include:
 - a. Budget (see agenda item 9.3);
 - b. Revenue policy; and
 - c. Fees and charges (see agenda item 9.4).
- 6. The Operational Plan is supported by the resourcing strategy which comprises:
 - a. Asset Management Planning Asset Management Policy (adopted X), Asset Management Strategy (adopted) and asset management plans (see agenda item 9.5)
 - b. Long Term Financial planning the draft Long Term Financial Plan will be prepared following the Financial Advisory Committee's recommendations to Council at the 10 May 2022 meeting, and presented to the May ordinary Council meeting for public exhibition.
 - c. Workforce Management Strategy this document is being presented to an Extraordinary Meeting of Council on 10 May 2022 so that the Council can concurrently meet its obligation to review its organisation structure within the first 12 months of the term of Council.
- 7. The draft Operational Plan 2022-2023 has been developed to conform to the requirements of the *Local Government Act 19*93 (the Act).
- 8. A further report will be presented to the Council in June 2022 reporting on any public responses received and detailing any proposed changes in response to those submissions, prior to the final adoption of the Operational Plan.

- 9. Under section 405 of the Act, Council must adopt a Delivery Program detailing the principal actions it will undertake to achieve the activities identified in the Delivery Program.
- 10. Council reports to the community against the actions and activities through:
 - a. quarterly reporting;
 - b. annual reports; and
 - c. at the end of the term of Council a 'State of our Shire' report.

CONCLUSION:

11. Council must adopt an annual Operational Plan by 30 June each year detailing the actions to be undertaken by the Council to perform its functions, including implementing the activities set out in the Delivery Program, within the limits of the resources available.

COUNCIL IMPLICATIONS

12. Community Engagement/Communication

Community engagement and consultation occurred in the preparation of the Community Strategic Plan 2022-2031 which has informed the development of the combined draft Delivery Program 2022-2025. Phase 1 of the engagement program included listening posts, postcards, social media and posters circulated through the Shire. Phase 2 is a formal public exhibition process for all IP&R documents.

The draft Operational Plan must be placed on public exhibition for 28 days.

13. Policy and Regulation

NSW Local Government Act 1993

NSW Local Government Regulation (General) 2021

Integrated Planning and Reporting Guidelines for Local Government in NSW (Sept 2021) Integrated Planning and Reporting Handbook for Local Councils in NSW (Sept 2021)

14. Financial/Long Term Financial Plan

The Operational Plan outlines a range of projects, programs and activities to be completed over the 2022-2023 Financial Year. The Plan outlines specific activities budgeted for in the draft 2022-2023 budget, and is part of the Resourcing Strategy, which endeavours to support Council to achieve the objectives Council has set.

15. Asset management/Asset Management Strategy

The asset management plans form part of the Resourcing Strategy. The Operational Plan includes estimated capital expenditure for the year.

16. Workforce/Workforce Management Strategy

The Workforce Management Strategy forms part of the Resourcing Strategy.

17. Legal and Risk Management

Should Council fail to meet its statutory timeframe obligations to endorse the 2022-2023 Operational Plan it would affect Council's financial position, reputation and service delivery. The risk is considered to be high.

18. Performance Measures

Integrated Planning and Reporting Framework documents are adopted by Council before 30 June 2022.

Council's performance in delivering the actions as set in the Operational Plan will be reported quarterly and in the annual report.

19. Project Management

General Manager and Manager Governance.



Operational Plan 2022 - 2023

About this document

This document is prepared in accordance with:

- 1. Office of Local Government, <u>Integrated Planning & Reporting: Guidelines for Local Government in NSW</u>, September 2021
- 2. Office of Local Government, Integrated Planning & Reporting: Handbook for Local Councils in NSW,

Date Placed on Public Exhibition	Resolution	
Date Adopted by Council	Resolution	

September 2021

UINT/22/4280

Document History

Version	Date Amended	Comments
Version 0.1	27 April 2022	Draft circulated to Mayor and Councillors for out-of-session review
Version 0.2	10 May 2022	Draft to Finance Advisory Committee for review
Version 0.3	24 May 2022	Draft to Council meeting for public exhibition
Version 0.4		Public Exhibition
Version 1		Final version

Further Document Information and Relationships

Related Legislation

NSW Local Government Act 1993

NSW Local Government (General) Regulations 2005

Related Documents

NSW Office of Local Government Integrated Planning and Reporting Guidelines

Uralla Shire Council Community Strategic Plan

Uralla Shire Council Delivery Program

Uralla Shire Council Resourcing Strategy

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Part 4: Statement of Revenue 2022-2023	17

Acknowledgement of Country

We acknowledge the Traditional Custodians of this land and recognise their sacred connection to Country. We pay our respect to Elders past, present and emerging.

Overview

Mayor's Message

Welcome to the Uralla Shire 2022-2023 Operational Plan.

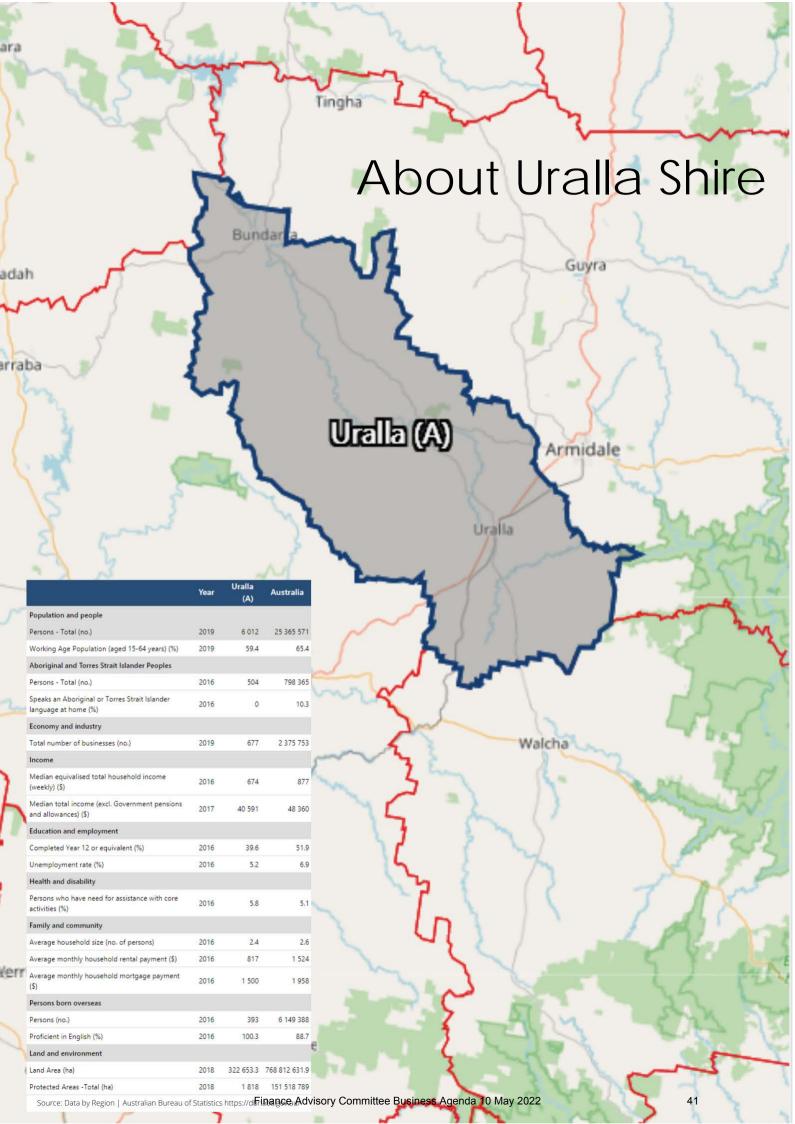
Mayor Robert Bell



General Manager's Message

General Manager Kate Jessep





Connecting with our Communities

Our community engagement strategy aims for broad consultation across our diverse populations, drawing on the different perspectives of our residents to guide us in the implementation of our programs.

Community Consultation on the draft 2022/23 Operational Plan and Budget

Over the past 12 months, Council has been gathering and documenting community input through a combination of different consultation activities, designed to be accessible to a range of the Uralla Shire community. Consultations have included:

- Listening posts held in Bundarra, Invergowrie, Kentucky, Kingstown, Uralla
- Drop-in sessions at Bundarra and Uralla
- Postcards located at general stores throughout the Shire
- Written submissions to strategic documents such as the Local Strategic Planning Statement, Long Term Financial Plan, Proposed Project list, Development Control Plan, road priorities

Approximately 1700 individual responses were recorded and analysed for consideration in the drafting of this Community Strategic Plan.

The key themes and drivers to develop the community vision, goals and strategies that have emerged are:

Creating unity across the Shire

- Building connections between villages
- Expand NBN and mobile coverage
- Developing Shire-wide signage
- Strengthen 'Uralla Shire' identity for townships
- Opportunities for community transport

Managing extremes of weather, water

- Effects of droughts
- Impact of floods, erosion
- Damage to road infrastructure: road surfaces, causeways
- Need for proactive management of waterways

Harness emerging industries, support existing industries

- Seasonal workers, remote work
- Farming, paddock to plate
- Retaining skills and training
- Supporting small businesses

Supporting affordability, cost of living

Outdoor lifestyles

- Value parks, gardens and open spaces throughout the Shire, worth investing in their upkeep
- More bike tracks, footpaths to encourage walking and riding
- Activities for young people
- Celebrating, enhancing and protecting natural environment

Following development of the draft Community Strategic Plan, Council has developed a draft four-year delivery program and a draft operational plan.

The draft operational plan information will be displayed on Council's website for a 28 day public notification period inviting individual submissions. To further assist the Community to consider and prepare a submission the following assistance will be offered:

DATE	ACTIVITY
On-going	Contact a Councilor to discuss - https://www.uralla.nsw.gov.au/Council/Mayor-Councillors
26 May – 16 June	Email questions to Council – https://www.uralla.nsw.gov.au/Council-Services/Contact-Council

The consultation will be promoted via:

- June Council newsletter
- Public notice (website and in hard-copy at General Stores, libraries and Council's office)
- Public advert (The Armidale Express circulates in the whole of the Shire and is available at Uralla and Bundarra library branches)
- Budget information pages on public website
- Council's Facebook page
- Email link to the public notice to key community groups requesting they inform their members.

Our Vision

In 2031 the Uralla Shire community will be vibrant with a growing economy supporting a sustainable quality of life that values its heritage

Our Mission

Uralla Shire Council listens to and facilitates the aspirations of the community

Council's role

To deliver the requirement of the *Local Government Act*, Council has many overlapping and varying roles depending on the nature of the service or activity. The roles of Council are summarised as follows:

	Information Channel
ENABLER	Advocate
	Facilitator
	Agent
	Part Funder
PROVIDER	Asset Owner
	Regulator
	Service Provider
	Strategic Planning
LEADER	Policy Setter
	Educator

Background

Integrated Planning and Reporting

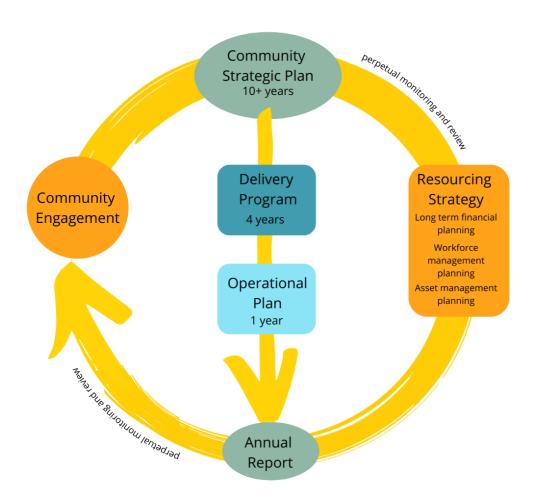
In October 2009, the NSW Government's new framework for strategic planning and reporting for local councils came into effect through the introduction of the *Local Government Amendment (Planning & Reporting) Act 2009*. This Act amended the *NSW Local Government Act 1993* with regard to councils' strategic planning and reporting requirements.

The Integrated Planning & Reporting framework requires councils to better integrate their various plans and to plan holistically for the future. It requires councils and their communities to have informed discussions about funding priorities, acceptable service levels and to plan in partnership for a more sustainable future.

The framework is an improved way of doing business and ensures that all of Council's plans and policies work together to achieve the goals of the Uralla Shire community. Under the Act, Council must prepare a number of plans, which provide details on how Council intends to deliver services and infrastructure across both the short and long term, based on the priorities that have been identified through community engagement programs.

The Integrated Planning and Reporting Framework is illustrated in the diagram below:

Integrated Planning and Reporting Diagram



Our Planning Framework

Uralla Shire Council's Delivery Program 2017-2022 and Operational Plan 2019-2021 are two parts of the suite of Integrated Planning and Reporting documents. These documents are linked together by a matrix of actions that details how the community's long term aspirations and outcomes will be achieved.

Long Term (10-Years) - Community Strategic Plan 2022-2031

The Community Strategic Plan 2017-2027 was developed in consultation with the Uralla Shire community. The long term community aspirations for the future direction of Uralla Shire have been captured as Community Goals within the Community Strategic Plan. Long Term Strategies have been included and they outline how the Community Goals will be achieved.

Medium Term (4-Years) Delivery Program 2022-2025

The four year program details the Principal Activities which Council will undertake in order to work towards achieving the Community Goals of the Community Strategic Plan. Due to the Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, the Office of Local Government postponed NSW local elections from September 2020 to September 2021. In line with this announcement, the four year Delivery Program 2017-2021 has been extended to cover a five year period to 2022.

Short Term (1-Year) Operational Plan 2022-2023

The annual Operational Plan lists activities Council will undertake in the coming 12 month period. The Operational Plan also includes the Statement of Revenue Policy, which contains the annual budget, rates and charges, borrowings, and fees and charges.

This suite of documents is underpinned by Council's Resourcing Strategy which consists of a Long Term Financial Plan, Asset Management Plans and Workforce Plan. These documents outline how Council has considered, in the medium to long term, the Shire's finances, assets and workforce to achieve the Community Strategic Plan goals.

Addressing the Quadruple Bottom Line

The Integrated Planning & Reporting framework is designed to help improve the sustainability of the community, the local government area, and the Council using the 'quadruple bottom line' (QBL) approach. This is made up of four themes – Society, Economy, Environment and Leadership.

Society, also commonly referred to as community, is the physical and emotional health of the community and how they interact with each other within the community and with others who use and support the local services and facilities.

Economy is not financial management, rather it is about where Council spends the community's money and how it provides connectivity and support for the local economy and encourages investment and employment opportunities for the local government area.

Environment refers to ecological pressures and the state of natural resources.

Leadership, also commonly known as governance, relates not only to the way Council interacts and works with the community but also the way the community and other agencies might become involved with delivering the Operational Plan's objectives. It also relates to democracy and the operations of the elected Council.

Our Community Goals

1. Our Society

Strategic Objective: We have an accessible, inclusive and sustainable community.

- 1.1 A growing community with an active volunteer base and participation in community events
- 1.2 A safe, active and healthy shire
- 1.3 A diverse and creative culture that celebrates our history
- 1.4 Access to and equity of services



2. Our Economy

Strategic Objective: We drive the economy to support prosperity

- 2.1 An attractive environment for the business sector
- 2.2 Grow and diversify employment through existing and new businesses
- 2.3 Communities that are well serviced with essential infrastructure



3. Our Environment

Strategic Objective: We are good custodians of our environment

- 3.1 To preserve, protect and renew our beautiful natural environment
- 3.2 Maintain a healthy balance between development and the environment
- 3.3 Avoid, reduce, reuse (repair), and recycle (recover) wastage to minimise waste disposal
- 3.4 Secure, sustainable and environmentally sound water-cycle infrastructure and services



4. Our Leadership

Strategic Objective: We are an independent shire and well-governed community

- 4.1 Informed and collaborative leadership in our community
- 4.2 A strategic, accountable and representative Council
- 4.3 An efficient and effective independent local government



Our Elected members

Roles and responsibilities

Uralla Shire Council consists of nine councillors (one of whom is the Mayor), elected by the community during local government elections every four years. The local government elections were held in December 2021 at which time the Mayor was elected and eight councillors were elected, four from each of two wards.

The Mayor's role includes chairing meetings of the Council, presiding at civic functions, representing the council to other local governments and other levels of government and, when necessary, exercising Council's policy-making functions in-between those meetings.

Each councillor has the responsibility of representing the broader needs of the whole community when making decisions. Councillors are responsible for making decisions on all areas of policy and strategic priorities which have a direct impact on the projects and services Council carries out.

Decisions are adopted through a majority voting system, with each councillor allocated one vote. In the case of a tied vote, the chairperson (usually the Mayor) must make the casting vote.

Council must appoint a General Manager, who is responsible for Council's day-to-day operations and the implementation of Council policies and decisions. Council operates within a legislative framework of the *Local Government Act 1993 (NSW)* and other NSW and Commonwealth legislation.

The councillors, as the elected body of Council, are responsible for the delivery of programs and services identified in the Delivery Program.

At the end of the current term of Council, an End-of-Term Report (September 2016 - August 2021) will be provided to the community detailing Council's overall achievements in implementing the Community Strategic Plan.



Operational Plan Structure

The Operational Plan is presented in this document in four key parts:

- 1. Overview
- 2. Operational Plan
- 3. Budget, and
- 4. Statement of Revenue Policy.

Part 1: Requirements of the Operational Plan

The general requirements of the Operational Plan are as follows:

- detail the work that will be done in support of the Delivery Program
- prepared and adopted annually
- allocate responsibilities for each project, program or action
- identify suitable measures to determine the effectiveness of the projects, programs and actions undertaken
- include a detailed budget for the actions to be undertaken in that year
- include council's Statement of Revenue Policy for the year covered by the Operational Plan
- fees and charges
- the statement of the pricing methodology need not include information that could confer a commercial advantage on a competitor of the council.

Public exhibition requirements for the Operational Plan

The draft Operational Plan must be publicly exhibited for at least 28 days, and submissions received by the council in that period must be considered, before the final Operational Plan is adopted by the council.

Council must publish a copy of its Operational Plan on the council's website within 28 days after the plan is adopted.

A map showing those parts of the local government area to which the various rates will apply (including each category and subcategory of the ordinary rate and each special rate included in the Operational Plan) must be available on the council's website and available for public inspection at its office (and any other places it determines) during the exhibition of the Operational Plan.

Part 2: Operational Plan 2022-2023

The Operational Plan sets out Council's proposed Actions which will be undertaken to meet the year 1 of the Delivery Program Activities. The Operational Plan also outlines whom is responsible for each Action; Council's primary role in each Action either as a provider, a facilitator or as an advocate; and a measure and target to determine when the Action is achieved.



Service Area **Asset Management** Lead Officer **Asset Manager**

Community Strategic Plan Objectives

- 2. ECONOMY We drive the economy to support prosperity.
- 4. LEADERSHIP We are an independent shire and well-governed community.

Strategies

- 2.1 An attractive environment for the business sector
- 2.3 Communities that are well serviced with essential infrastructure
- 4.3 An efficient and effective independent local government

Delivery Program Activities

2.1.2 Operate the Uralla Caravan Park
2.3.12. Maintain and renew building infrastructure
4.3.1 Operated in a financially compliant manner
4.3.9 Review, update and maintain asset management plans and registers
4.3.15 Integrate Asset data with resource planning systems, data modelling, capital expenditure, Asset Management Plans preparation and financial management

Operation	onal Plan Actions	Measure of Success	Council Role
2.1.2.1.	Operate the Uralla Caravan Park	Uralla Caravan operated 365 days a year	Provider
2.1.2.2	Develop and implement a Business Plan for the Uralla Caravan Park	Business Plan for the Uralla Caravan Park implemented	Provider
2.1.2.3	Promote the Uralla Caravan Park	Increase in occupancy	Provider
2.3.12.1	Implement service review for building inspections	Service review for building inspections undertaken	Provider
2.3.12.2	Survey undertaken to ascertain customer expectations in relation to Council's buildings infrastructure	Survey undertaken by June 2023	Provider
2.3.12.3	Routine maintenance and renewal of building infrastructure	Buildings maintained	Provider
2.3.12.4	Review and adopt acceptable Level of Services of infrastructure assets in consultation with community, update any changes and measure progress annually	Levels of services adopted for infrastructure assets	Provider
2.3.12.5	Develop building asset condition processes and procedure	Procedures and processes for building asset condition drafted	Provider
4.3.1.4	Undertake asset revaluations	Asset revaluations completed by June 2023	Provider
4.3.1.12	Determine asset maintenance backlog based on asset management plans and incorporate in the Long Term Financial Plan	Asset backlog identified by June 2023	Provider

4.3.9.2	Review and update Transport Asset Management Plan renewals program	Transport Asset Management Plan reviewed by June 2023	Provider
4.3.15.1	Collect Asset annual data for Asset Management Plans	Data for Asset Management Plans collected by June 2023	Provider
4.3.15.2	Review and assess appropriate asset modelling software system	Appropriate asset modelling software sourced by June 2023	Provider
	Operational Numbe	ers	
FTE	Income	Expenses	Net Result
1.0	\$	\$	\$
	Capital Numbers		

Income

\$ -

Expenses

\$ -

Net Result

\$ -



Service Area **Customer Service & Communications** Lead Officer **Manager Human Resources**

Community Strategic Plan Objective

• LEADERSHIP: We are an independent shire and well-governed community.

Strategy

4.3 An efficient and effective independent local government.

Delivery Program Activity

4.3.10 Facilitate the community's access to Council services.

4.1.7 Promote Council's services and facilities

1.1.7	riomete dearien 3 services and racinties		
4.2.9	Undertake community engagement to inform Council decision making.		
Operatio	onal Plan Actions	Measure of Success	Council Role
4.3.10.1	Provide Customer Service during opening hours, via online services and an after hour service for emergency matters	Customer Services available during opening hours	Provider
4.3.10.2	PROJECT: Renovate the Customer Services foyer to be more accessible and efficient	Renovations undertaken	Provider
4.3.10.3	Identify gaps in knowledge for Customer Services staff	Training undertaken to up skill Customer Services staff	Provider
4.3.10.4	Source and implement Customer Experience Training	Customer Experience training provided to staff	Provider
	Develop and implement customer service procedures	Customer enquiries resolved at first point of service >60%	Provider
	Promote Council activities	Public notices, newsletters, media releases and website	Provider
	Operational	Numbers	
FTE	Income	Expenses	Net Result
<mark>1.67</mark>	\$ -	\$	\$
	Capital Nu	ımbers	
	Income	Expenses	Net Result
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -





Service Area **Human Resources**Lead Officer **Human Resources Manager**

Community Strategic Plan Objective

- SOCIETY: We have an accessible inclusive and sustainable community
- LEADERSHIP: We are an independent shire and well-governed community.

Strategy

- 1.2 A safe, active and health Shire
- 4.3 An efficient and effective independent local government.

Delivery Program Activity

1.2.11 Integration of Safety System throughout organisation
4.3.6 Implement the Workforce Management Strategy
4.3.13 Provide human resource services that support a high performing team culture that can deliver the USC mission

Operation	onal Plan Actions	Measure of Success	Council Role
1.2.11.2	Schedule mandatory safety training	Safety training undertaken by June 2023	Provider
4.3.6.3	Continue to implement position descriptions which include specific and measurable	Position descriptions developed	Provider
4.3.6.4	Continue to implement an online performance management system to acknowledge high performers and assist struggling employees	Online performance management system implemented and delivered June 2023	Provider
4.3.6.5	Review salaries to ensure they are not a disincentive to attracting and retaining quality staff	Review of salaries completed by June 2023	Provider
4.3.6.6	Continue to offer confidential exit interviews and transition exit survey to electronic to enable improved reporting on systemic issues	Exit interviews offered	Provider
4.3.6.7	Undertake staff engagement survey to understand how staff are feeling about organisation	Survey undertaken by June 2023	Provider
4.3.6.9	Invest in an employment marketing prospectus to promote the benefits of living and working in Uralla Shire for Council	Marketing prospectus developed	Provider
4.3.6.10	Review service critical positions and develop succession plans for these roles	Service critical positions identified and succession plans developed by June 2023	Provider
4.3.6.11	Training for mandatory licences and skills is undertaken as require	Training for mandatory licences undertaken by June 2023	Enabler
4.3.6.12	Provide leadership training for Directors and Managers to ensure they have the necessary skills to successfully lead the organisation	Leadership training delivered to Executive and Managers	Enabler

4.3.6.14	Report incidents and accidents to the relevant authority and investigate	Incidents and accidents reported within 48 hours	Provider
4.3.6.16	Undertake People at Work Survey and associated improvements	People at Work Survey undertaken	Provider
4.3.6.17	Recover at Work strategies are implemented for workplace injuries	Reduction in leave taken for workplace injuries	Provider
4.3.6.18	Develop and implement annual WHS training	WHS training delivered annually	Enabler
4.3.13.1	Provide human resource services that support a high performing team culture that can deliver the USC mission	Human resources services provided during work hours	Provider
4.3.13.3	Employ staff in accordance with legislation and Council's Workforce Management Strategy	Staff employed in accordance with legislation	Provider
4.3.13.4	Bullying Prevention Management Program implemented	Bullying Prevention Management Program implemented by June 2023	Provider
4.3.13.5	Implement Bullying Prevention Training	Bullying Prevention Training implemented by June 2023	Enabler
	Operationa	l Numbers	
FTE	Income	Expenses	Net Result
2.0	\$	\$	\$
	Capital N	umbers	
FTE	Income	Expenses	Net Result
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -



Service Area Infrastructure Management and Operations Lead Officer Team Leader Fleet, Stores and Workshops

Community Strategic Plan Objective

• 4. LEADERSHIP: We are an independent shire and well-governed community.

Strategy

4.3 An efficient and effective independent local government.

Delivery Program Activity

4.3.3 Own and operate depots, workshop, plant and equipment to undertake asset management and related services

Operation	onal Plan Actions	Measure of Success	Council Role
4.3.3.1	Maintain plant and equipment	Plant and equipment maintained to safety standards	Provider
4.3.3.2	Provide Depot, Stores and Workshop operations	Procurement compliance	Provider
	Plant and equipment procurement and disposal	Procurement and asset disposal policies compliance	Provider

		Operational Numbers	
FTE	Income	Expenses	Net Result
X.0			
		Capital Numbers	
FTE	Income	Expenses	Net Result
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -







Service Area Development and Planning Lead Officer Manager Development and Planning

Community Strategic Plan Objectives

- SOCIETY We have an accessible, inclusive and sustainable community.
- ECONOMY We drive the economy to support prosperity.
- ENVIRONMENT We are good custodians of our environment

Strategies

- 1.3 A diverse and creative culture that celebrates our history
- 2.2 Grow & diversify employment through existing & new businesses
- 3.2.. Maintain a healthy balance between development and the environment

Delivery Program Activities

- 1.3.6 Support sustainable population growth and develop infrastructure to meet the needs of this regional growth
- 2.3.5 Provide a development and planning service.
- 2.3.6 Review and update the Local Environmental Plan to provide desired land use zonings to encourage growth
- 3.2.1 Provide effective, regulatory, compliance and enforcement services for the community

3.2.1	Provide effective, regulatory, compliance	Provide effective, regulatory, compliance and enforcement services for the community	
Operation	nal Plan Actions	Measure of Success	Council Role
1.3.6.3	Hold business forums	Two per year undertaken	Providers
2.2.5.1	Provide a development assessment and planning service	Development assessment and planning services provided	Provider
2.2.5.2	Continue to review assessment processes and report on Development Application	Median processing time of <20 days	Regulator
2.2.6.1	Review and update the Local Environmental Plan to provide desired land use zonings to encourage growth	Local Environmental Plan reviewed	Provider
2.2.6.2	Implement Developer Contribution Plans	Developer Contributions Plans implemented by June 2022	Provider
3.2.1.1	Provide effective, regulatory, compliance and enforcement services for the community	Regulatory, compliance and enforcement services for the community provided effectively	Provider
3.2.1.2	Carry out regulatory inspections	Regulatory inspections undertaken efficiently	Regulator
3.2.1.3	Seek and apply for grant funding to facilitate regulatory functions subject to associated operating costs being funded from operational revenue	Successful grant funding	Provider
	Operationa	l Numbers	
FTE	Income	Expenses	Net Result
3.0	\$	\$	\$
	Capital N	lumbers	
FTE	Income	Expenses	Net Result



Service Area **Environmental Management**Lead Officer **Manager Development and Planning**

Community Strategic Plan Objectives

• ENVIRONMENT: We are good custodians of our environment.

Strategies

3.1 To preserve, protect and renew our beautiful natural environment

Delivery Program Activities

3.1.1	Review and monitor vegetation and environmental protection measures for sensitive Council managed land
3.1.2	Prepare end-of-term state of the environment report (included in State of our Shire end-of-term report)
3.1.3	Manage and control weeds in Council's public reserves, open spaces, creek lands and public roads
3.1.4	Apply for grant funding to support environmental projects
3.1.6	Administer Native Title Act and Biodiversity Conservation Act in relation to Council activities.
3.1.7	Regulate and inspect Underground Petroleum Storage Systems (UPSSs) as per UPSS Regulation 2019
3.1.8	Promote community greening projects and involvement in environmental conservation efforts
3.1.9	Develop a street tree master plan for Uralla and Bundarra
3.1.10	Develop a Climate Change Policy

Operationa	l Plan Actions	Measure of Success	Council Role
3.1.1.1	Develop and implement vegetation management schedule for Council managed land	Vegetation Management Schedule completed and implementation commenced by June 2023	Asset Owner
3.1.1.2	Apply for eligible vegetation management grants	Successful grant applications	Provider
3.1.2.1	Establish environmental indicators and update annual environmental trends	Information collated by June 2023	Provider
3.1.3.1	Review and implement the Environmental Sustainability Action Plan priorities	Environmental Sustainability Action Plan priorities reviewed and implementation commenced by June 2023	Provider
3.1.4.1	Pursue grant funding opportunities for environmental projects subject to associated ongoing operating costs being funded from operational revenue	Successful grant applications	Provider
3.1.5.1	Undertake regular training in Crown Land management	Crown Lands management training undertaken	Enabler
3.1.5.2	Implement and maintain Crown Land Plans of Management	Plans of Management for Crown Land reviewed	Provider

GRAPHIC				
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
FTE	Income	Expenses	Net Result	
	Capital Numbers			
	\$ -	\$	\$	
FTE	Income	Expenses	Net Result	
		nal Numbers		
3.1.10.1	Commence preparation of a draft Climate Change Policy	Draft of Climate Change Policy commended by June 2023	Provider	
3.1.9.1	Draft a Street Tree Master Plan for Uralla and Bundarra	Street Tree Master Plan drafted by 2023	Provider	
3.1.8.1	1.8.1 Collaborate with community and Engaged with community and Ena interested stakeholders on strategic stakeholders by June 2023 vegetation		Enabler	
3.1.7.1	Underground Petroleum Storage Systems sites inspected on rolling schedule	Inspections of Underground Petroleum Storage Systems undertaken as scheduled	Regulator	
3.1.6.2	Compliance with the Biodiversity Conservation Act	No breaches of the Biodiversity Conservation Act	Regulator	
3.1.6.1	Compliance with the Native Title Act	No breaches of the Native Title Act	Regulator	

INSERT with this service area a graphic/ picture and explanation re; synopsis of the role of NEWA please.



Service Area Emergency Management Lead Officer Director Infrastructure and Development

Community Strategic Plan Objectives

• 1. SOCIETY - We have an accessible, inclusive and sustainable community.

Strategies

1.2 A safe, active and healthy shire

Delivery Program Activities

1.2.6	Participate on the Local Emergency Management Committee
1.2.7	Liaise with police, community organisations and the community to address crime, anti-social behaviour and maintain community safety
1.2.8	Plan for Uralla Shire Council response to natural disasters including bushfires, major storms and flood events

Operational Plan Actions		Plan Actions	Measure of Success	Council Role
	1.2.6.1	Participate as LEMO on the New England Local Emergency Management Committee	Participate and attend meetings	Advocate
	1.2.6.2	Participate in natural disaster mitigation and provide local emergency management officer	Effective mitigation strategies	Provider
	1.2.7.1	Liaise with the police, emergency services and community groups to support community safety	Support provided	Provider
	1.2.8.1	Review Emergency Management Plan	Annual review	Provider

Operational Numbers			
FTE	Income	Expenses	Net Result
Nil	\$	\$	\$
Capital Numbers			
FTE	Income	Expenses	Net Result
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

<<<Pi>cture re: emergency repairs here???>>> eg Before and after repairs?





Service Area Water Cycle

Lead Officer Manager Waste, Water and Sewerage Services

Community Strategic Plan Objectives

- 2. ECONOMY We drive the economy to support prosperity.
- 3. ENVIRONMENT We are good custodians of our environment.

Strategies

2.3	Communities that are well serviced with essential infrastructure
3.4	Secure, sustainable and environmentally sound water-cycle infrastructure and services
4.3	An efficient and effective independent local government

Delivery Program Activities

	9
2.3.3	Operate Uralla Water Treatment Plant
2.3.4	Operate Bundarra Water Treatment Plant
2.3.5	Operate Uralla Sewage Treatment Plant
2.3.6	Operate Bundarra Sewage Treatment Plant
2.3.7	Community consultation on water and sewer assets' service levels and costs of providing the service for updating asset management plans
3.4.1	Provide water cycle infrastructure services and encourage efficient water use practices
4.3.9	Review, update and maintain asset management plans and registers

	neview, apartic and maintain asset management plans and registers			
Operational Plan Actions		Plan Actions	Measure of Success	Council Role
	2.3.3.1	Operate the Uralla Water Treatment Plant in accordance with licence conditions	No breach of licence conditions	Asset Owner
	2.3.4.1	Operate the Bundarra Water Treatment Plant in accordance with licence conditions	No breach of licence conditions	Asset Owner
	2.3.5.1	Operate the Uralla Sewage Treatment Plant in accordance with licence conditions	No breach of licence conditions	Asset Owner
	2.3.6.1	Operate the Bundarra Sewage Treatment Plant in accordance with best practice	No breach of licence conditions	Asset Owner
	2.3.7.1	Review and update Asset Management Plans for water	Water Asset Management Plan reviewed by June 2023	Provider
	2.3.7.2	Review and update Asset Management Plans for sewer	Sewer Asset Management Plan reviewed by June 2023	Provider
	3.4.1.1	Promote efficient water use practices	Reduced water consumption	Provider
	3.4.1.2	PROJECT: Progress the Integrated Water Cycle Management (IWCM) Plan for bulk water, water security, demand projections, demand management and delivery capacity	Integrated Water Cycle Management (IWCM) Plan commenced by June 2023	Provider
	3.4.1.3	PROJECT: Complete field investigations for Groundwater drilling	Field investigations completed by June 2023	Provider
	3.4.1.4	ROJECT: Roll out new integrated water and sewer telemetry system for Uralla and Bundarra	Integrated water and sewer telemetry system for Uralla and Bundarra rolled out by June 2023	Provider

4.3.9.4	Review and update Water Asset Management Plan renewals program	Water Asset Management Plan renewals program reviewed by June2023	Provider	
4.3.9.5	Review and update Wastewater Asset Wastewater Asset Management Proving Management Plan renewals program reviewed by June 2023		t Provider	
	Operational Numbers			
FTE	Income	Expenses	Net Result	
	\$	\$	\$	
	Capital Numbers			
FTE	Income	Expenses	Net Result	
	\$	\$	\$	



Service Area **Waste Management**Lead Officer **Manager Waste**, **Water and Sewerage Services**

Community Strategic Plan Objective

• 3. ENVIRONMENT - We are good custodians of our environment.

Strategies

3.3 Avoid, reduce, reuse (repair), and recycle (recover) wastage to minimise waste disposal

Delivery Program Activities

3.3.1	Operate Uralla landfill and recycling centre
3.3.2	Operate the Bundarra landfill until completion of life
3.3.4	Operate the Kingstown waste transfer service
3.3.2	Operate the Bundarra landfill until completion of life
3.3.5	Support anti-littering campaign and promote recycling
3.3.6	Provide kerbside waste collection services

On anational Plan Astiona			
3.3.1.1	nal Plan Actions	Measure of Success	Council Role Asset Owner
3.3.1.1	Review plant investment to extend the life of the landfill	Modelling of life of landfill commenced by June 2023	Asset Owner
3.3.1.2	Maintain compliance with Environmental Protection Licence requirements for the Uralla	No breaches	Provider
3.3.1.3	Review procedures for waste and recycling services for workflow efficiency	Review procedures for waste and recycling undertaken by June 2023	Provider
3.3.1.4	Operate the Uralla Community Recycling Centre	Increase number of awareness programs	Asset Owner
3.3.1.45	Support the Northern Inland Regional Waste	Attend and participate at Northern Inland Regional Waste meetings	Advocate
3.3.2.1	Progress the procurement of the Bundarra Transfer Station and decommissioning of the Bundarra Landfill	Bundarra Transfer Station procurement progressed, decommissioning of the Bundarra Landfill commenced by June 2023	Asset Owner
3.3.4.1	Operate the Kingstown waste transfer service	Kingstown waste transfer service managed	Asset Owner
3.3.5.1	Support anti-littering campaign and promote recycling	Recycling promoted	Educator
3.3.6.1	Provide kerbside waste collection services	Kerbside waste collection services provided	Provider
3.3.6.2	Review and identify preferred long term kerbside collection arrangements	Kerbside waste collection services reviewed by June 2023	Provider
3.3.6.3	Review potential for extension of kerbside collection services to locations currently	Extension of kerbside collection services reviewed by June 2023	Provider
	Operation	al Numbers	
FTE	Income	Expenses	Net Result
	\$	\$	\$

Capital Numbers			
FTE	Income	Expenses	Net Result
	\$ -	\$	\$







Service Area Facilities and Open Space Lead Officer Manager Civil Infrastructure

Community Strategic Plan Objectives

- 1. SOCIETY: We have an accessible, inclusive and sustainable community.
- 2. ECONOMY We drive the economy to support prosperity.
- 4. LEADERSHIP- We are an independent shire and well-governed community

Strategies

1.2	A safe, active and healthy shire
1.3	A diverse and creative culture that celebrates our history
2.1	An attractive environment for the business sector.
2.3	Communities that are well serviced with essential infrastructure
4.3	An efficient and effective independent local government

Delivery Program Activity

1.2.4	Support participation in sport
1.2.10	Operate Uralla community swimming pool (seasonal)
1.3.5	Implement Council's Disability Inclusion Action Pl
2.1.3	Maintain camping sites (Bundarra, Emu Crossing, Yarrowyck Crossing, Uralla Fossicking Area)
2.3.5	Provide cemetery services
2.3.8	Maintain parks, gardens, recreation facilities and open spaces
2.3.9	Provide cemetery services
2.3.10	Review and analyse plant and equipment requirements to fit current and future needs
4.3.9	Review, update and maintain asset management plans and registers

Operation	nal Plan Actions	Measure of Success	Council Role
1.2.4.2	Provide sports field line-marking service	Fields line-marked during season	Asset Owner
1.2.10.1	Maintain and operate the swimming pool	Water quality in compliance with Department of Health guidelines	Asset Owner
1.2.10.2	Promote attendance at the Uralla community swimming pool	Increase in attendance	Asset Owner
1.3.5.3	Construct Accessible toilets at Rotary Park, Uralla	Toilets constructed by June 2023	Asset Owner
2.1.3.1	Provide maintenance to camping sites (Bundarra Caravan Park, Emu Crossing, Yarrowyck	Camping sites maintained	Asset Owner
2.3.8.1	Develop and implement Park Maintenance Schedule	Park Maintenance Schedule drafted by June 2023	Provider
2.3.8.2	Inspect and maintain trees on public lands	Trees on public land inspected as per schedule	Provider
2.3.8.3	Inspect and maintain playground equipment	Inspection of playground equipment as per schedule	Provider
2.3.8.4	Undertake the annual maintenance program at all sporting fields	Maintenance program of all sporting fields undertaken by June 2023	Asset Owner
2.3.9.1	Provide cemetery services	Cemetery services provider	Asset Owner

2.3.9.3	Undertake the annual maintenance program of all cemeteries	Maintenance of all cemeterie undertaken	es	Asset Owner
2.3.10.1	Implement the Asset Management Plans for Plant and Equipment	Asset Management Plans for F Equipment implemented	Plant and	Provider
	Operational Numbers			
FTE	Income	Expenses	Net Resu	ult
	\$	\$	\$	
	 Ca	apital Numbers		
FTE	Income	Expenses	Net Resu	ult
	\$ -	\$	\$	







Service Area Works & Civil Lead Officer Manager Civil Infrastructure

Community Strategic Plan Objectives

- 1. SOCIETY: We have an accessible, inclusive and sustainable community.
- 2. ECONOMY We drive the economy to support prosperity.
- 4. LEADERSHIP- We are an independent shire and well-governed community

Strategies

- 1.2 A safe, active and healthy shire
- 2.3 Communities that are well serviced with essential infrastructure

Delivery Program Activities

1.2.1	Maintain Council's footpath network

- 1.2.2 Upgrade/expand Council's footpath network (subject to grant funding).
- Upgrade/expand Council's road network (subject to grant funding) 2.3.1
- 2.3.2 Maintain and renew Council's road network

2.3.11	Maintain built and natural stormwater drainage		
Operatio	nal Plan Actions	Measure of Success	Council Role
1.2.1.1	Implement the Pedestrian Access and Mobility Plan (PAMP)	Pedestrian Access and Mobility Plan implemented	Provider
1.2.1.2	Inspect footpaths and cycle ways	footpaths and cycle ways inspected per schedule	Asset Owner
1.2.2.1	Seek funding to extend pedestrian and cycle ways subject to approval from council and subject to associated operating costs being funded from operational revenue. Particular projects to include grant funding for the design and construction of upgrades to the CBD area for parking lane, footpath, amenity and accessibility improvements	Grant funding applications are successful and relevant projects are delivered in accordance with the funding deed	Provider
1.2.3.1	Inspect road network monthly	Roar network inspected monthly	Asset Owner
1.2.3.2	Undertake unsealed roads maintenance/grading in accordance with Transport Asset	Unsealed roads maintenance undertaken in accordance with Transport Asset Management Plan	Asset Owner
1.2.3.3	Undertake sealed roads maintenance in accordance with Transport Asset Management P	Sealed roads maintenance undertaken in accordance with Transport Asset Management Plan	Asset Owner
2.3.2.1	Provide works reports to Council at least quarterly including recommendations for adjustments to the TAMP road maintenance and renewal programming in response to onsite validation	Quarterly reporting to Council	Provider
2.3.2.2	Identify and seek funding opportunities for works and civil projects subject to approval from council and subject to associated operating costs being funded from operational revenue	Successful funding applications	Provider
2.3.2.3	Undertake sealed road rehabilitation/renewal in accordance with Transport Asset Management Plan	Sealed rehabilitation undertaken per Transport Asset Management Plan	Asset Owner







2.3.2.4	Undertake unsealed road resheeting in accordance with Transport Asset	Resheeting unsealed road in accordance with Transport Asset	Asset Owner
2.3.11.1	Management Plan Maintain and renew stormwater and drainage infrastructure in accordance with the Asset Management Plan	Management Plan Annual inspections undertaken	Asset Owner
4.3.9.6	Maintain and renew stormwater and drainage infrastructure in accordance with Asset Management Plan	Assets maintained and renewed	Asset Owner
	Operation	nal Numbers	
FTE	Income	Expenses	Net Result
	\$	\$	\$
Capital Numbers			
FTE	Income	Expenses	Net Result
	\$	¢	\$

Key road upgrades scheduled for 2022/23	PROJECT BUDGET	GRANT FUNDING



Service Area Community Care Lead Officer Director Community Services

Community Strategic Plan Objective

SOCIETY: We have an accessible, inclusive and sustainable community

Strategy

- 1.3 A diverse and creative culture that celebrates our history
- 1.4 Access to and equity of services.

Delivery Program Activity

- 1.1.1 Coordinate and facilitate Council volunteer programs
- 1.3.5. Implement Council's Disability Inclusion Action Plan
- 1.4.2 Provide community support services
- 1.4.3 Provide community transport services

Operational Plan Action		Measure of Success	Council Role
1.1.1.1	Complete the Volunteer Strategy	Strategy developed	Enabler
1.1.1.2	Implement the volunteer strategy for the Tablelands Community Support and Tablelands	Volunteer strategy implemented	Enabler
1.1.1.5	Host a civic reception to thank volunteers	Civic reception by June 2023	Provider
1.3.5.1	Complete the review of the Disability Inclusion Action Plan	Disability Inclusion Action Plan reviewed by June 2023	Provider
1.3.5.2	Promote correct use of Accessibility Language	Protocol on correct use of Accessibility language promoted	Provider
1.4.2.1	Provide Tablelands Community Support services within funding	Funding agreements acquitted	Part Funder
1.4.2.2	Apply for funding for Tablelands Community Support services	Successful funding applications	Provider
1.4.2.3	Maintain Tablelands Community Support services accreditation	Accreditation maintained	Provider
1.4.3.1	Provide Tablelands Community Transport services within funding	Funding agreements acquitted	Part Funder
1.4.3.2	Apply for funding for Tablelands Community Transport	Successful funding applications	Provider
1.4.3.3	Coordinate volunteer drivers for Tablelands Community Transport	Drivers rostered	Provider
	Operational	Numbers	
FTE	Income	Expenses	Net Result
	\$	\$	\$
	Capital Nu		
FTE	Income	Expenses	Net Result
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -



Service Area **Library Services**Lead Officer **Director Community Services**

Community Strategic Plan Objectives

• SOCIETY: We have an accessible, inclusive and sustainable community

Strategies

1.1 A growing community with an active volunteer base & participation in community events

1.3 A diverse and creative culture that celebrates our history

Delivery Program Activities

1.1.1 Coordinate and facilitate Council volunteer programs.

1.3.2 Provide library services and programs

Operation	nal Plan Actions	Measure of Success	Council Role
1.1.1.3	Implement the volunteer strategy for the library including the induction and support	Volunteer strategy developed Increase in volunteers	Enabler
1.3.2.1	Provide library services and programs	Library services provided	Provider
1.3.2.2	Manage the Service Level Agreement with Central Northern Regional Library	In accordance with Service Level Agreement	Provider
1.3.2.3	Attend Central Northern Regional Library Committee Meetings	Increase in number of activities CNRL meetings attended	Provider
1.3.2.4	Support the volunteers to deliver the Bundarra Library Service	Library Service in Bundarra operational	Enabler
1.3.2.5	Survey library users to review service levels	Survey undertaken by June 2023	Provider
1.3.2.6	Purchase and install lockers at the Uralla Library to provide 24 hour secure and weatherproof collection point for members		Provider
	Operation	nal Numbers	
FTE	Income \$	Expenses \$	Net Result

		Operational Numbers	
FTE	Income	Expenses	Net Result
	<mark>\$</mark>	<mark>\$</mark>	<mark>\$</mark>
		Capital Numbers	
FTE	Income	Expenses	Net Result
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -



Service Area Community Development Lead Officer Director Community Services

Community Strategic Plan Objectives

• SOCIETY: We have an accessible, inclusive and sustainable community

Strategies

- 1.1 A growing community with an active volunteer base & participation in community events
- 1.2 A safe, active and healthy shire
- 1.3 A diverse and creative culture that celebrates our history

Delivery Program Activities

	1.1.3	Support Council approved community events with in-kind support and/or sponsorship
	1.2.4	Support participation in sport
	1.2.9	ADVOCACY: Lobby government, companies and other individuals to secure funding for cultural and creative expression fields
ı	1 0 1	Course and the Auto

1.3.1 Support the Arts.1.3.3 Liaise with Elders

1.3.7 PROJECT: Strengthen the identity of townships and villages

Operational Plan Actions		Measure of Success	Council Role
1.1.3.2	Administer Council community sponsorship	Donations allocated	Facilitator
1.1.3.3	Coordinate Youth Week activities	Youth Week activities programmed and promoted	Facilitator
1.1.3.4	Coordinate NAIDOC Week events	NAIDOC Week activities programmed and promoted	Facilitator
1.1.3.5	Coordinate Seniors Week events	Senior Week activities programmed and promoted	Facilitator
1.1.3.6	Coordinate Volunteers Week events	Volunteers Week events programmed and promoted	Facilitator
1.2.4.1	Support participation in sport through the Northern Inland Academy of Sport membership.	NIAS promoted	Facilitator
1.2.9.1	Apply for Youth Week funding	Successful funding	Part funder
1.2.9.2	Apply for NAIDOC Week funding	Successful funding	Part funder
1.2.9.3	Apply for Seniors Week funding	Successful funding	Part funder
1.2.9.4	Apply for Volunteers Week funding	Successful funding	Part funder
1.3.1.1	Support the Arts through ArtsNW membership	Attend ArtsNW meetings	Advocated
1.3.3.1	Liaise with Elders and provide venue for meetings	Room provided	Enabler
1.3.7.1	PROJECT: Social Cohesion (Belonging to Uralla Shire) signage project	Signage erected	Provider
	Operational	Numbors	

Operational Numbers						
FTE	Income	Expenses	Net Result			
-	\$	\$	\$			
Capital Numbers						
FTE	Income	Expenses	Net Result			
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -			

<<<INSERT with this service area a graphic/ picture and explanation re; synopsis of the role of:

- 1. NIAS and
- 2. NEWA please>>>

Community Capacity Building

In 2022/23 Council proposes to support community capacity building through the following donations to service groups, not-for-profit organisations and individuals (per grant program guidelines) totalling approximately \$xxx:



Service Area McMaugh Garden Aged Care Facility Lead Officer Director Community Services

Community Strategic Plan Objective

• SOCIETY: We have an accessible, inclusive and sustainable community

Strategy

- 1.1 A growing community with an active volunteer base & participation in community events
- 1.4 Operate and maintain the McMaugh Gardens Aged Care Facility

Delivery Program Activity

- 1.1.1 Coordinate and facilitate Council volunteer programs
- 1.1.4 PROJECT: Seek grant funding and undertake a staged expansion of McMaugh Gardens.
- 1.4.4 Operate and maintain the McMaugh Gardens Aged Care Facility

Operation	onal Plan Action	Measure of Success	Council Role
1.1.1.4	Implement the volunteer strategy for McMaugh Gardens including the induction and support program to promote participation	Volunteer strategy implemented	Enabler
1.1.4.1	Prepare staged expansion designs for McMaugh Gardens	Expansion of facility and growth of services	Asset Owner
1.1.4.2	Apply for funding for McMaugh Gardens Stage 1	Successful grant application	Part Funder
1.4.4.1	Manage McMaugh Gardens to accreditation standards	Aged Care Quality Standards are met	Provider
1.4.4.2	Manage McMaugh Gardens Aged Care	Operating result per plan	Asset Owner
	Facility in a financially sustainable manner	Annual average occupancy at benchmark	
1.4.4.3	Successfully complete Aged Care Quality and Safety Commission Audits	Aged Care Quality and Safety Commission Audits completed successfully	Provider

		Operational Numbers		
FTE	Income <mark>\$</mark>	Expenses <mark>\$</mark>	Net Result <mark>\$</mark>	
		Capital Numbers		
FTE	Income <mark>\$ -</mark>	Expenses \$	Net Result <mark>\$</mark>	



Service Area **Economic Development (includes Tourism)** Lead Officer **Director Community Services**

Community Strategic Plan Objectives

ECONOMY; We drive the economy to support prosperity

Strategies

2.1 An attractive environment for the business sector.

2.2 Grow & diversify employment through existing & new businesses

Delivery Program Activities

2.1 Operate the Uralla Visitor Information Centre

2.2 Maintain business support resources on Council's website.

Operatio	nal Plan Actions	Measure of Success	Council Role
1.3.4.2	Engage with the community to activate the Old Court House entertainment venue space	Old Court House entertainment venue space booked	Asset Owner
2.1.1.1	Maintain hours of operation for accreditation for the Visitors Information Centre	VIC operational	Enabler
2.1.1.2	Collaborate with other Councils and tourism bodies to promote Uralla Shire within the region	Increase in visitors	Advocate
2.1.1.3	Update the Uralla Shire Directory interactive map	Update interactive map every 60 days	Provider
2.1.1.4	Provide the opportunity for Uralla Shire businesses to promote their products and services at the Uralla Shire Visitors Information Centre on a booking basis	Increase in occupancy	Provider
2.1.3.2	Promote Shire camping sites (Bundarra Caravan Park, Emu Crossing, Yarrowyck Crossing, Uralla Fossicking Area)	Update website every 60 days	Asset Owner
2.2.1.1	Maintain business support resources on Council's website	Update website every 60 days	Provider
2.2.1.2	Liaise with Uralla Shire businesses		Enabler
	Operational I	Numbers	
FTE	Income	Expenses	Net Result
	\$	\$	\$
	Capital Nu	umbers	
FTE	Income	Expenses	Net Result
	\$	\$	\$ -







Service Area Civic Leadership Lead Officer General Manager

Community Strategic Plan Objectives

- 1. SOCIETY: We have an accessible, inclusive and sustainable community
- 2. ECONOMY: We drive the economy to support prosperity
- 4. LEADERSHIP: We are an independent Shire and well-governed community

Strategies

- 1.1 A growing community with an active volunteer base and participation in community events
- 1.2 A safe, active and healthy shire
- 1.3 A diverse and creative culture that celebrates our history
- 1.4 Access to and equity of services
- 2.1 An attractive environment for the business sector.
- 2.2 Grow & diversify employment through existing & new businesses
- 4.1 Informed and inspired leadership in our community
- 4.2 A strategic, accountable and representative Council
- 4.3 An efficient and effective independent local government

Delivery Program Activities

- 1.1.3 Support Council approved community events with in-kind support and/or sponsorship
- 1.2.9 ADVOCACY: Lobby government, companies and other individuals
- 1.3.6 Support sustainable population growth through the development of infrastructure to meet the needs of this regional growth
- 1.4.5 Conduct citizenship ceremonies
- 2.1.4 ADVOCACY: Lobby for the transition to renewable energy vehicles to occur without increasing the cost to ratepayers.
- 2.2.2 ADVOCACY: Lobby government to maintain and improve community and public transport service and infrastructure
- 2.2.3 ADVOCACY: Lobby for government-funded infrastructure and services to keep pace with business and industry development in the region (education, transport, health)
- 2.3.4 ADVOCACY: Lobby for government-funded telecommunications infrastructure and services
- 4.1.1 Elected members govern Council in accordance with the Local Government Act 1993 (NSW)
- 4.1.3 Collaborate with the New England Joint Organisation to achieve outcomes for the community of interest
- 4.1.4 Collaborate with the New England Weeds Authority to manage declared noxious weeds
- 4.1.5 ADVOCACY: Advocate for the interests of the community through the NSW Country Mayors Association
- 4.1.6 ADVOCACY: Advocate for the interests of the community through the LGNSW Association
- 4.2.4 Adopt annual reports

Operation	nal Plan Actions	Measure of Success	Council Role
1.1.3.7	Coordinate the Australia Day Activities	Event taken place	Provider
1.1.3.8	Facilitate Council's Section 355 Australia Day Committee	Meetings take place	Provider
1.2.9.5	Apply for Australia Day funding	Successful grant applications	Provider
1.4.5.1	Liaise with Department of Home Affairs for the facilitation of citizenship ceremonies	Citizenship ceremonies taken place	Enabler
2.1.4.1	Actively participate through NEJO and lobby for the transition to renewable energy vehicles to occur without increasing the cost to ratepayers	Collective lobbying	Advocate

2.2.2.1	Actively participate through NEJO and lobby for government to maintain and improve community and public transport service and infrastructure	Collective lobbying	Advocate
2.2.3.1	Actively participate through NEJO and lobby for improved NBN and mobile network coverage	Collective lobbying	Advocate
2.2.4.1	Advocate the needs of the community of interest through the New England Joint Organisation (NEJO)	Collective lobbying	Advocate
4.1.1.1	Elected members participate at Council meetings and workshops	Members attend 90% of meetings	Advocate
4.1.1.2	Mayor or Deputy Mayor represent Council at civic events and performs role of Council official spokesperson	Mayor/Deputy Mayor attend 90% civic events	Leader
4.1.3.1	Participate in the New England Joint Organisation to optimise regional outcomes to the benefit of Uralla Shire	Collective lobbying	Advocate
4.1.5.1	Participate and attend Country Mayor's Association meetings	Attend the meetings	Leader
4.1.6.1	Collaborate and liaise with LGNSW Association to advocate the interests of the community	Collaborate with LGNSW	Advocate
4.2.4	Adopt annual reports	Report prepared and adopted	Provider

Continuous Improvement (if applicable)

Projects (if applicable)

		Operational Numbers	
FTE	Income	Expenses	Net Result
-	\$	\$	\$
		Capital Numbers	
FTE	Income	Expenses	Net Result



Service Area **Organisational Leadership** Lead Officer **General Manager**

Community Strategic Plan Objectives

- 1. SOCIETY: We have an accessible, inclusive and sustainable community
- 4. LEADERSHIP: We are an independent Shire and well-governed community

Strategies

1.3	A diverse and creative culture that celebrates our history
4.1	Informed and collaborative leadership in our community
4.3	An efficient and effective independent local government

Delivery Program Activities

1.3.6	Support sustainable population growth and develop infrastructure to meet the needs of this regional growth
4.1.1	Elected members govern Council in accordance with the Local Government Act 1993 (NSW)
4.1.4	Collaborate with the New England Weeds Authority to manage declared noxious weeds
4.3.1	Operate in a financially compliant manner
4.3.6	Implement the Workforce Management Strategy
4.3.13	Provide human resource services that support a high performing team culture that can deliver the USC mission
4.3.16	Optimise grant funding to deliver Council's operations

4.3.16	Optimise grant funding to deliver Cour	icir's operations	
Operational	Plan Actions	Measure of Success	Council Role
1.3.6.1	Facilitate Council's Development Working Group	Facilitated as per terms of reference	Provider
4.1.1.3	Community engagement and consultation undertaken prior to Council decisions to change strategy, services and as required by legislation	Engagement plans drafted for change in strategy and services	Provider
4.1.1.4	Conduct Council meetings as required by legislation	Council meetings held as scheduled	Provider
4.1.1.5	Council meetings are transparent		
4.1.1.6	Hold one Council meeting at Bundarra School of the Arts Hall	Meeting held in Bundarra by June 2023	Provider
4.1.4.1	Collaborate with and attend New England Weeds Authority to manage declared noxious weeds	Collaborate	Advocate
4.3.1.1	Facilitate the Finance Advisory Committee	Facilitated as per terms of reference	Provider
4.3.1.2	Facilitate the Capital Works Working Group	Facilitated as per terms of reference	Provider
4.3.6.1	Review organisational structure and implement a structure that is fit for current services / service standards	Organisational restructure reviewed and implemented by June 2023	Provider
4.3.6.2	Investigate the acquisition of small number of residential properties so that executive staff can live and interact in the local community (rent payable)	Research undertaken and reported to Council by June 2023	Assert Owner
4.3.6.8	Implement a system for staff to provide informal feedback to General Manager and Executive.	Feedback process implemented	Provider

	This system should allow for anonymous feedback		
4.3.6.15	Regularly review WHS reports and statistics to identify opportunities to improve WHS performance and drive down workers compensation premium	Reports reviewed, trends identified	Provider
4.3.6.19	Maintain a roster and undertake regular workplace safety walks	Roster of workplace safety walks implemented by June 2023	Provider
4.3.6.20	Review salaries so that they act as an incentive to attracting and retaining quality staff	Salaries reviewed by June 2023	Provider
4.3.6.21	Continue to offer confidential exit interviews and transition paper-based exit surveys to electronic exit surveys to enable improved reporting on systemic issues	Exit interviews offered	Provider
4.3.6.22	Provide advice and recommendations to Council on the use of contractors for specialist service/capabilities or surge capability requirements (eg to optimise additional grant funding opportunities).	Report on use of consultants for specialist service or surge in work	Provider
4.3.13.6	Investigate shared services opportunities	Shared services investigated by June 2023	Enabler
4.3.15.4	Establish Asset Management Team as per Asset Strategy	Asset Management Team established by June 2023	Provider

Projects (if applicable)

		Operational Numbers	
FTE	Income	Expenses	Net Result
2	\$ -	\$	\$
		Capital Numbers	
FTE	Income	Expenses	Net Result
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -



Service Area **Governance**Lead Officer **Manager Governance and Risk**

Community Strategic Plan Objectives

- 1. SOCIETY: We have an accessible, inclusive and sustainable community
- 4. LEADERSHIP: We are an independent Shire and well-governed community

Strategies

1.2	A safe, active and healthy shire
4.2	A strategic, accountable and representative Council
4.3	An efficient and effective independent local government

Delivery Program Activities

1.2.8	Plan for Uralla Shire Council response to natural disasters including bushfires, major storms and flood events
1.2.11	Integration of Safety System throughout organisation
4.2.1	Local government integrated planning and reporting documents prepared
4.2.2	Annual Operational Plan, budget and resourcing strategy prepared
4.2.3	Prepare annual reports
4.2.4	Adopt annual reports
4.2.7	Provide leadership and allocate resources to enable efficient operations in order to deliver the USC mission
4.2.8	Provide an operational, risk managed, governance framework to support the achievement of Council's strategic objectives and legislative compliance
4.3.6	Implement the Workforce Strategy Implement the Workforce Strategy
4.3.7	Adopt the Delivery Program
4.3.13	Provide human resource services that support a high performing team culture that can deliver the USC mission

Operation	nal Plan Actions	Measure of Success	Council Role
1.2.8.2	Undertake an annual test the Business Continuity Plan	Business Continuity Plan undertaken by June 2023	Provider
1.2.11.1	Implement Safety System throughout the organisation	Safety System implemented by June 2023	Provider
4.2.1.1	Report quarterly on the Operational Plan and Delivery Program	Delivery Program and Operational Plan quarterly reports to Council	Provider
4.2.2.1	Draft Operational Plan for 2023-2024	Operational Plan 2023-2024 drafted	Provider
4.2.3.1	Draft Annual Report 2022-2023	Annual Report 2023-2024 drafted	Provider
4.2.4.1	Annual Report 2022-2023 presented to Council for adoption	Annual Report adopted by June 2023	Provider
4.2.7.1	Prepare Operational Pan for 2023-2024	Operational Plan 2023-2024 adopted	Provider
4.2.8.1	Progress the Governance Implementation Plan	Report to ARIC on Governance Implementation Plan	Provider
4.2.8.3	Maintain the Enterprise Risk Register	Risk Register reviewed every 90 days	Provider
4.2.8.4	Complete Internal Audit Program	Set Internal Audit Program by June 2023	Provider

4.2.8.5	Coordinate Audit Risk and Improvement Committee	Meetings arranged for the Audit Risk and Improvement Committee	Provider
4.3.6.13	WHS system is developed and implemented to comply with SafeWork NSW requirements	WHS system complies with SafeWork NSW	Provider
4.3.7.1	Delivery Program reviewed annually	Delivery Program reviewed by June 2023	Provider
4.3.13.2	Undertake a WHS e-solution review	WHS e-solution investigated by June 2023	Provider

Continuous Improvement (if applicable)

Operational Numbers					
FTE	FTE Income Expenses Net Result				
1.0	\$ -	\$	\$		
Capital Numbers					
FTE	Income	Expenses	Net Result		
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		



Service Area Records & Information Lead Officer Manager Governance and Risk

Community Strategic Plan Objective

4. LEADERSHIP: We are an independent Shire and well-governed community

Strategy

4.3 An efficient and effective independent local government

Delivery Program Activity

4.3.14 Provide record management services that meet Council's record keeping obligations

4.3.14	4.3.14 Provide record management services that meet Council s record keeping obligations				
Operatio	nal Plan Actions	Measure of Success	Council Role		
4.3.14.1	Provide a Records administration service	Records service provided	Provider		
4.3.14.2	Review Records Protocols	Records protocols reviewed June 2023	by Provider		
4.3.14.3	Draft/Review TRIM and Record keeping manual	TRIM and Recordkeeping ma updated by June 2023	anual Provider		
4.3.14.4	Address backlog of disposal of records	Disposal of records addresse June 2023	ed by Provider		
	Operation	nal Numbers			
FTE	Income	Expenses	Net Result		
1.0	\$	\$	\$		
	Capital Numbers				
FTE	Income	Expenses	Net Result		
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		



Service Area Information Technology (IT) Lead Officer IT Manager

Community Strategic Plan Objective

• 4. LEADERSHIP: We are an independent Shire and well-governed community.

Strategy

4.3 An efficient and effective independent local government

Delivery Program Activity

\$ -

4.3.11 Deliver an effective IT platform and support the organisation to be current, innovative and efficient

4.3.13 Provide human resource services that support a high performing team culture that can deliver the USC mission

Operational Plan Actions Measure of Success Council F				
43.11.1	Review Council's IT platform: cloud or onsite Review undertaken by June 2023 F		Provider	
4.3.11.2.	Provide a Help Desk Service	Tickets closed within 3 working days	Provider	
4.3.11.3	Maintain uptime of IT Services during operating hours	>98% uptime	Provider	
43.11.4	Prepare and review a Business Continuity Plan for IT	Business Continuity Plan for IT completed and adopted by June 2022	Provider	
4.3.11.5	Establish a Council intranet	Information Technology Strategic Plan drafted and milestones reached	Provider	
43.13.1	Develop webforms for worksite data capture	worksite data Webforms developed by June 2023 P		
Projects	(if applicable)			
	Transfer IT service to a shared service arrangement	Service transferred	Provider	
	Operation	al Numbers		
FTE	Income	Expenses	Net Result	
	\$ -	\$		
	Capital	Numbers		
FTE	Income	Expenses	Net Result	

\$



Service Area Financial Management Lead Officer: Chief Financial Officer

Community Strategic Plan Objective

- 1.SOCIETY: We have an accessible inclusive and sustainable community
- 4. LEADERSHIP: We are an independent Shire and well-governed community

Strategies

1.2	A safe, active and healthy shire
4.2	A strategic, accountable and representative Council
4.3	An efficient and effective independent local government
Delivery Pro	gram Activities
1.2.5	Own and resource the maintenance of Shire based regional fire service assets
4.2.2	Annual Operational Plan, budget and resourcing strategy prepared
4.2.7	Provide leadership and allocate resources to enable efficient operations in order to deliver the USC mission
4.3.1	Operate in a financially compliant manner
4.3.2	Review Council's performance against the Long Term Financial Plan
4.3.11	Deliver an effective IT platform and support the organisation to be current, innovative and efficient
4 3 16	Optimise grant funding to deliver Council's operations

4.3.16	.3.16 Optimise grant funding to deliver Council's operations			
Operationa	I Plan Actions	Measure of Success	Council Role	
1.2.5.1	Budget for and pay annual maintenance costs of Shire based regional fire service assets	Annual maintenance costs budgeted	Provider	
1.2.5.2	Revalue Shire based regional fire service assets	Fire service assets revalued	Provider	
4.2.2.2	Draft Budget for 2023-2024	Budget for 2023-2024 drafted	Provider	
4.2.2.3	Review all fees and charges on an annual basis for full cost recovery	Fees and charges reviewed by June 2023	Provider	
4.2.7.2	Prepare Budget for 2023-2024	Budget for 2023-2024 adopted	Provider	
4.3.1.3	Quarterly budget reviews completed	Quarterly budget reviews presented to Council	Provider	
4.3.1.5	End of Financial Year Statements completed	End of Financial Year Statements completed	Provider	
4.3.17	Complete annual external audit	Annual external audit	Enabler	
4.3.18	Model and adopt rate structures on an annual basis and attend to the issue of accurate rate notices as required	Review of rate structures by June 2023	Provider	
4.3.1.9	Collect all rates and charges in line with payment requirements and undertake debt recovery in accordance with Council's Debt Recovery Policy	Collection of rates	Provider	
4.3.1.10	Identify strategies to achieve a consolidated surplus before capital	Strategies identified and reported to Council	Provider	

	grants (balanced budget for all funds) over the full term of the LTFP		
4.3.1.11	Review asset valuations and depreciation methodology for all asset classes	Asset valuations and depreciation methodology for all asset classes reviewed	Provider
4.3.1.13	Maximise return on investment within the risk parameters provided by the USC Investments Policy 2019	Reports on investments presented to Council	Provider
4.3.1.16	Deliver payroll services	Payroll service provided	Provider
4.3.2.1	Review and revise Long Term Financial Plan	Long Term Financial Plan reviewed	Provider
4.3.2.2	Endorse the review of the Long Term Financial Plan	Long Term Financial Plan endorsed	Provider
4.3.16.1	Identify, assess, apply for suitable grant funding to optimise Council's grant revenue, subject to Council approval	Successful grant applications	Provider
4.3.16.2	Implement and acquit government grant allocations	Acquittals completed	Provider
	Operation	al Numbers	
FTE	Income	Expenses	Net Result
	\$	\$	\$
	Capital	Numbers	
FTE	Income	Expenses	Net Result
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -





Rating Policy	
Rate Income	
Rate Pegging	
Rating Categories	
Rates Structure – 2021/2022	

Annual Charges
Water Supply - Access Charges
Water Supply – Consumption Charges.0
Sewerage Charges - Residential
Sewerage Charges – Non-Residential
Trade Waste Charges
Stormwater Management Levy
Environmental Levy

Waste Management Charge (Residential)

Waste Management Charge (Non Rateable)

Waste Management Charge (Non Residential)

Borrowings

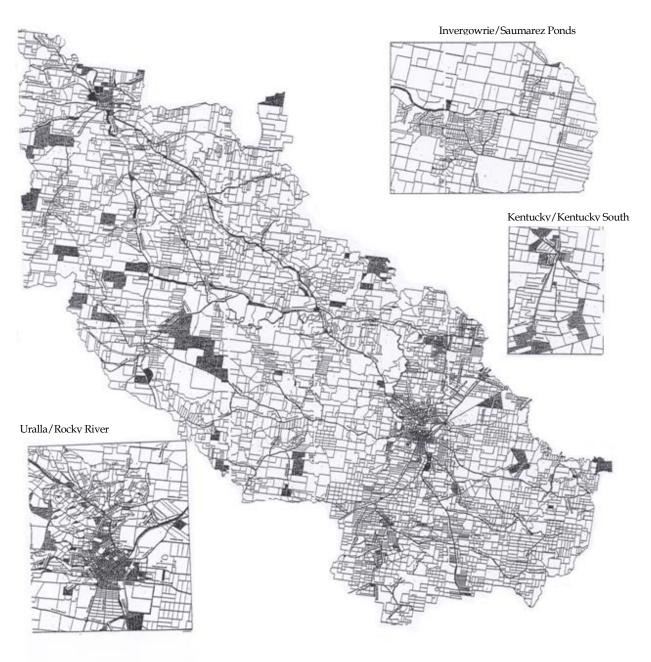
Interest on Rates & Charges

Fees and Charges

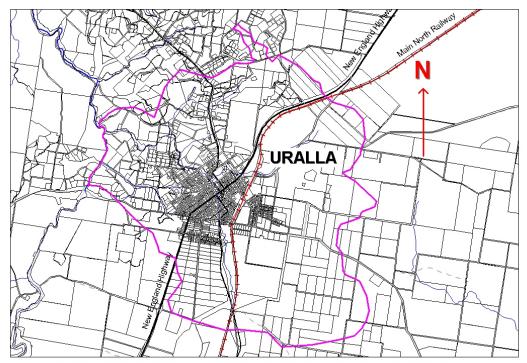
Pricing Policy

Rating Maps

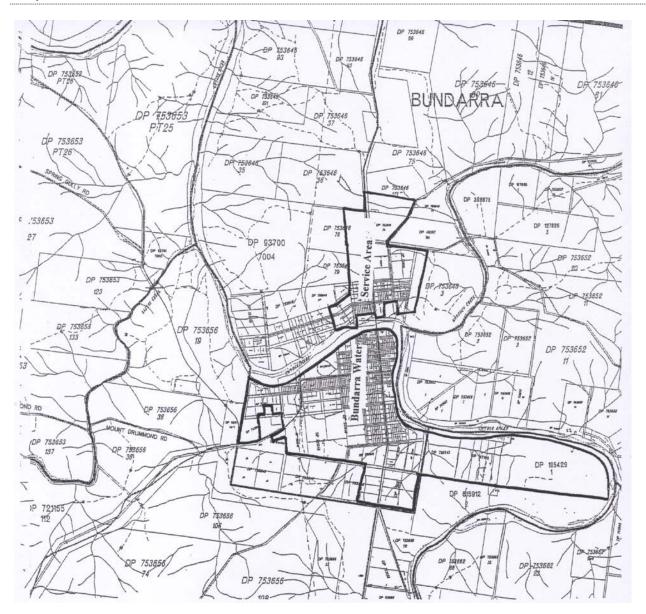
Map of Ordinary Rate Area

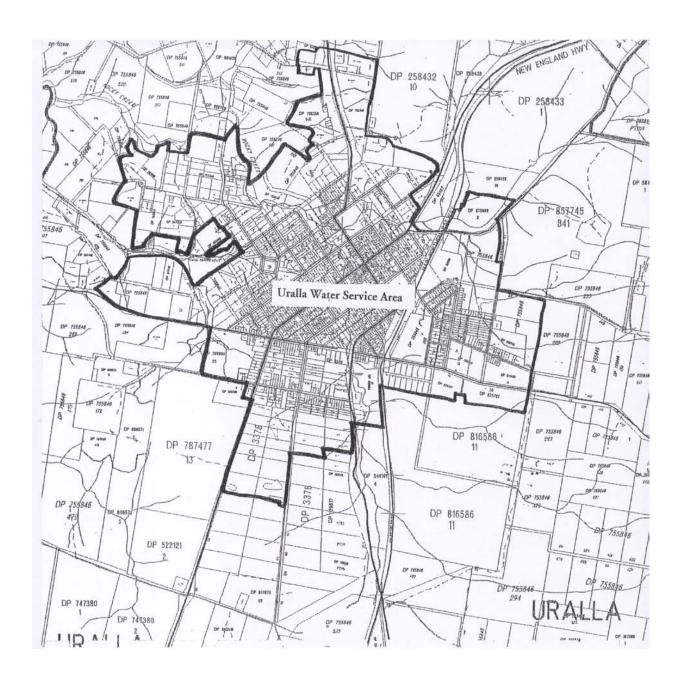


Uralla Shire applies the same base rate and rate in the dollar (ad valorem) for all rating categories (Farmland, Residential, Rural Residential, Mining and Business) across the Shire.

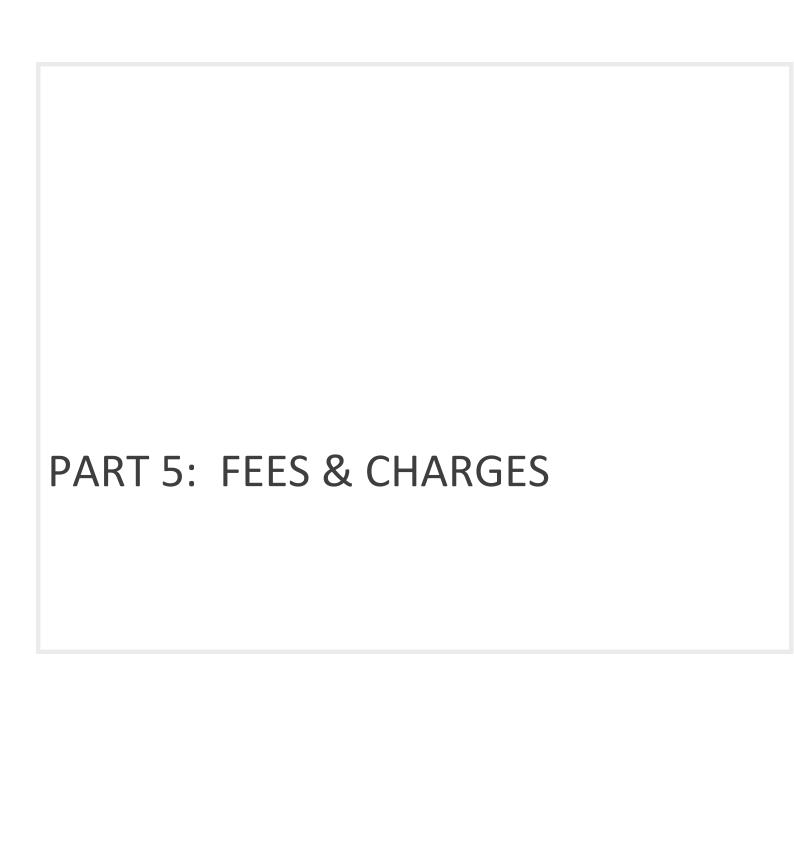


URALLA SHIRE COUNCIL URBAN STORMWATER CATCHMENT AREA











9.3 DRAFT BUDGET 2022-2023 VERSION 3

Department: Corporate Services

Prepared by: Director Corporate Services/Chief Financial Officer

TRIM Reference: UINT/22/5121

Attachment: UINT/22/5122 Budget Report 2022-23 version 3

LINKEAGE TO INTEGTRATED PLANNING AND REPORTING FRAMEWORK

Goal: 4.2 An effective and efficient organisation **Strategy**: 4.2.2 Operate in a financially sustainable manner

SUMMARY:

- 1. The purpose of this report is to enable the Finance Advisory Committee to undertake a review of the third draft of the 2022-2023 budget and provide further direction for the development of the final draft version of the budget so that Council can proceed to a 28 day public exhibition.
- **2.** The attached papers provide an overview of the changes made since version 2 together with updated income statements.
- **3.** Council must adopt its annual budget by 30 June 2022 as part of a suite of integrated planning and reporting (IP&R) documents required by legislation.

RECOMMENDATION:

- I. That the Finance Advisory Committee request the draft 2022-2023 budget include the following adjustments:
 - a. <<<to be inserted at the meeting>>>
- II. That the Committee recommend to Council that the draft 2022-2023 budget, as amended, be placed on public exhibition for a period of 28 days.

REPORT:

- **4.** Preparation of the draft budget is part of the process to develop the suite of integrated planning and reporting (IP&R documents) by 30 June 2022.
- **5.** Fees and charges are presented at item 9.4 to this meeting.
- **6.** The revised budget version 3 addresses the following:
 - a. Most issues raised in the minutes of the Budget Review & Finance Committee meeting of 19 April 2022;
 - Issues raised by councillors through email and after further analysis of reports;
 and
 - Additional information that has become available since the preparation of version 2.
- **7.** Work continues on the Workforce Management Strategy and any additional resource implications arising from this will need to be adjusted in the final draft budget version to

be placed on public exhibition. Council has an Extraordinary Meeting to review the organisation structure and the draft Workforce Management Strategy on 10 May 2022.

8. The draft Long Term Financial Plan will be developed based on the draft 2022-2023 budget and draft asset management plans for the 24 May 2022 meeting so that Council can proceed to a 28 day public exhibition.

CONCLUSION:

9. The Committee should provide direction on any further changes to the draft 2022-2023 budget parameters, service levels and budget bids to enable preparation of the final draft version of the budget for public exhibition.

COUNCIL IMPLICATIONS

10. Community Engagement/Communication

28 days public exhibition of all IP&R documents once fully drafted.

11. Policy and Regulation

Local Government Act 1993 (NSW)

Local Government (General) Regulations 2021 (NSW)

Office of Local Government, Integrated Planning & Reporting: Guidelines, September 2021

12. Financial/Long Term Financial Plan

The Draft LTFP 2023-2032 will be updated for adoption by Council following preparation of the final draft version 2022-2023 budget.

13. Asset management/Asset Management Strategy

The draft budget has been prepared using the current and draft asset management plans (current asset valuations) and known requirements.

14. Workforce/Workforce Management Strategy

Preparation of a revised WMS is complete. This is to be presented to Council at a separate Council meeting.

15. Legal and Risk Management

Financial. The Draft Budget 2022-2023 version 3 forecasts a deficit which is assessed as *high risk*.

To manage this risk, last year Council prepared the *draft Long Term Financial Plan* and the *LTFP Explained* documents and undertook a community consultation process to commence discussions with the community about service levels and revenue opportunities.

Council included the following action in its 2021-2022 Operational Plan:

4.2.2.1.7 Subject to Council resolution, undertake consultation and make an application for increase in rate revenue (special rate variation) in accordance with IPART criteria (FFTF) (timing subject to a decision of the 2021-2023 term of Council).

A budget bid has been prepared and partial costs included in the Draft Budget 2022-2023 version 3 to undertake an organisation desk-top service review and special rate variation needs analysis and consultation.

16. Performance Measures

Integrated Planning and Reporting Framework documents are adopted by Council before 30 June 2022.

Financial indicators as prepared in the draft LTFP.

17. Project Management

General Manager and Director Corporate Services/Chief Financial Officer

Uralla Shire Council Budget Year Ended 30 June 2023

Draft version 3 – Summary Report

UINT/22/5122

Introduction

This report is supplementary to the draft version 2 report presented to the Finance Advisory Committee (FAC) on 19 April 2022. The report and attachments addresses the following:

- a. Issues raised in the minutes of the Budget Review &Finance Committee meeting of 19 April
 2022:
 - o Reduce cemetery income;
 - o Reduce aquatic centre entry fee income;
- Parks and gardens part-time casual for main street blister maintenance per Council Meeting resolution April 2022;
- c. Additional changes as a consequence of more accurate data becoming available e.g. formal advice of SES & Fire & Rescue contributions.

Major changes are summarised as follows:

- a. Reduced cemetery fee income;
- b. Reduced aquatic centre fee income;
- c. Total forecast income reduction of \$6,500
- d. Increased emergency services costs
- e. Increase licence costs
- f. Increased labour costs for parks and gardens
- g. Total expenditure increases of \$36,822
- h. Overall increase in budgeted loss of \$43,322

Underlying Parameters

There have been no further changes to underlying parameters from version 2 of the draft budget.

Overall Performance

The consolidated financial performance of the Council for the year ended 30 June 2023 is noted below:

	2023 Budget	2022 Budget	2021
		(original)	Actuals
Revenue - operating	21,410,294	20,712,856	20,990,000
- capital	2,750,110	5,937,588	7,268,000
Total revenue	24,160,404	26,650,444	28,253,000
Less: Expenditure	23,184,503	22,539,567	22,855,000
Net operating result for the year (per budgeted			
income statement at attachment B)			
	975,901	4,110,877	5,398,000
Less: Capital grants	2,750,110	5,937,588	7,268,000
Net operating result for the year before capital			
grants and before loss on disposal of assets*			
	(1,774,209)	(1,826,711)	(1,870,000)

^{*}Loss on disposal of assets has only been excluded to make comparison between years easier

Fund Performance

The financial performance of the individual funds, before capital grants, can be summarised as follows:

	2023 Budget	2022 Budget	2021 Actuals
General	(1,542,736)	(1,865,654)	(1,665,000)
McMaugh Gardens	166,915	193,311	202,000
Sub-total	(1,375,821)	(1,672,343)	(1,463,000)
Water	(293,399)	(278,322)	(397,000)
Sewer	(104,989)	123,954	(10,000)
Net operating result for the year before capital grants and before			
loss on disposal of assets*	(1,774,209)	(1,826,711)	(1,870,000)

^{*}Loss on disposal of assets has only been excluded to make comparison between years easier

Significant Changes

Noted below is an update of the significant changes which remain unchanged since version 2.

	2023 Budget	2022 Budget	2021 Actuals
All Funds			
Interest received	216,961	94,240	162,000
General Fund			
Roads to Recovery	596,106	596,106	894,159
RMS – Bike tracks	50,000	Nil	Nil
Section 7.12 contributions	60,000		
Section 7.11 contributions (old s. 94)	80,000	50,000	32,705

Water Fund			
Annual supply charge	614,615	583,810	528,448
User charges	571,200	605,000	504,944
IWCM funding	121,500	157,500	Nil
Water Supply Investigation	Nil	1,150,000	Nil
Sewer Fund			
Annual charge	900,598	858,000	714,000
IWCM funding	45,000		

There have also been a number of increases in operating expenditure as noted below.

	2023 Budget	2022 Budget	2021 Actuals
All Funds			
Wages – step increases	112,900	113,000	
Wages – workers compensation	600,000	669,000	551,174
Insurance	272,401	252,506	246,174
General Fund			
Election costs		53,000	
Elected members training - additional		20,000	
RFS charges	140,042	188,726	129,918
SES charges	15,919	8,809	11,720
Building certifier	100,000	100,000	56,372
Water Fund			
IWCM expenditure	135,000	175,000	Nil
Sewer Fund			
Operating costs - Bundarra	289,814	20,583	707
IWCM expenditure	50,000		

Special Notes

There are a number of additional issues that need to be noted.

- 1. Both water and sewer access charges have been increased by 5%;
- 2. Water usage charges have increased by 5% based on the average usage over the past four years;
- 3. The Bundarra Sewer scheme is expected to be operational from March 2023 and as such, estimated expenditure of \$297,257 has been included for the year based on estimates for Uralla and the number of connections in each location;
- 4. Insurance costs are estimated to rise again by 10%;
- 5. RFS charges are based on an estimate provided by Armidale Regional Council;
- 6. Workers compensation is in line with estimates provided by Council's insurer;
- 7. No costs have been included for the development of the industrial land;
- 8. Rates have increased by 2.5% providing an additional \$102,717;
- 9. Interest payments are based on estimated loan calculations and current/fixed interest rates;
- 10. Depreciation is based on current year charges extrapolated for the full year. There are likely to be some increases to this estimate;

- 11. Overheads have been applied according to normal practices;
- 12. Public Spaces Legacy Project costs have been included as to 50% of the estimated additional operating (\$19,950) and depreciation (\$23,550) costs per the extraordinary meeting business paper of 8 March 2022. Full year cost will be included in the long term financial plan forward years totaling \$87,000 per year;
- 13. Community grants and contributions are as noted in the table below;
- 14. McMaugh Gardens is budgeted to make a profit based on higher consumer demand profiles;

Grant Funding

The majority of Council's income comes from both State & Federal Government sources. Total government source funding is summarised below:

Capital Grants	
Public Spaces Legacy Fund	700,000
RMS Capital Repair Grant	184,148
Fixing Local Roads	758,625
Local Road & Community Infrastructure Program	1,107,337
Total capital grants	2,750,110
Operating Grants	
Pensioner rebates	109,268
Financial assistance grant – general	1,879,601
Financial assistance grant – roads	1,029,177
Roads to Recovery	596,106
RMS Block Grant	916,000
RMS Supplementary Grant	76,000
RMS Bike Track Grant	50,000
RMS Traffic Facilities Grant	47,380
RMS Street Light Grant	14,000
Youth Week & Naidoc Week & Australia Day funding	3,550
Library Council funding	75,250
Funding for IWC report	166,500
Total operating grants	4,962,832
Other Government Funding through trading departments	
McMaugh Gardens	2,513,059
TCS	2,120,000
TCT	721,624
Total other government funding	5,354,683
Total State & Federal Government Funding	10,317,515

Community Grants and Contributions

A summary of the draft contributions to community groups or events is noted below.

	2022-23	2021-22
Thunderbolts Festival	12,000	12,000
Lanterns Festival	3,000	3,000
Rotary Art Show (Reduce to \$1,000 in 2023-24 & \$nil in 2024-25)	2,000	3,000
Next Wave Workshop Tour (previously Rec Ya Shorts)	Nil	2,500
Australia Day Activities	2,500	2,500
Other Shire events & Community donations	1,000	12,000
Street Stall	11,590	7,110
Pre-school rent	20,616	20,208
Youth Services & NAIDOC	6,600	6,850
School presentation nights	800	800
Council contributions – NIAS & Bush Bursary	5,000	5,000
Arts North West	4,758	4,585
Total	69,864	84,703

Wages

Total salary and wage budget	12,544,836
Less: Capitalised to projects	1,468,566
Net wages included in consolidated income statement	11,076,270

FTE is expected to be 135.28 based on the current service levels. This is an increase of approximately 3 full time positions on last year and relates to staffing for our home support service (1.5 FTE) and care needs at McMaugh Gardens (1.5).

Superannuation Guarantee Charge increase is 0.5% and award increase is 2.0% adding \$272,000 to wage costs for the year.

Grade and step adjustments represent 0.9% or approximately \$110,000

Total salary and wage budget is after 50% cut to overtime budget. Potential service cuts/risks associated with this reduction.

Capital Expenditure

A summary of the capital expenditure for the year is provided as Attachment C.

Other Notes

This report and attachments are supplementary to those issued for versions 1 and 2, particularly the detailed department reports issued with version 1.

The headings in the Magiq reports include one titled 2021/22 Full Year Budget. This column does not include any of the quarterly budget adjustments reported in QBRS2.

The column headed 2021/22 YTD Actuals June represents data entered to 26 April 2022.

Operating income and expenditure comparative data can be relied upon.

Work continues on the Workforce Management Strategy and any additional resource implications arising from this will need to be adjusted in the final version of the draft budget for public exhibition.

Budget Bids

A number of unresolved budget bids are listed below. These bids are for the Committee's consideration.

Operational budget bid – not included	
Workshop apprentice mechanic	63,000
Civil works stormwater master plan - Uralla township	60,000
Total:	123,000

Conclusion

This report, including attachments, now represent the likely operational outcome for Council for the year ended 30 June 2023.

Attachments

- A. Draft Consolidated Income Statement– High Level Income & Expenditure Before Capital Grants
- B. Draft Consolidated Income Statement— High Level Income & Expenditure Including Capital Grants
- C. Capital expenditure summary

Uralla Shire Council Draft Income Statement - High Level Income & Expenditure Consolidated Funds Excluding Capital Grants For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

	2020/21	2021/22	2021/22	2022/23
Account Type	YTD Actuals	YTD Actuals	Full Year	Total
	June	26 April	Budget	Budget
Grand Total (Profit)/Loss	2,354,437	(2,235,593)	1,826,603	1,774,209
General Managers Office	(4,139,458)	(5,924,011)	(4,278,310)	(4,683,798)
General Managers Office	796,931	670,440	925,444	784,814
Civic Leadership	412,431	293,100	491,117	508,896
01020. Elected Members Revenue	0	(525)	0	0
Income	0	(525)	0	0
03020. Elected Members Expenses	412,431	293,625	491,117	508,896
Expenditure	412,431	293,625	491,117	508,896
Organisational Leadership	384,501	377,340	434,327	275,918
01000. General Managers Office Revenue	0	(284)	0	0
Income	0	(284)	0	0
03000. General Managers Office	384,501	377,624	434,327	275,918
Expenditure	384,501	377,624	434,327	275,918
Finance	(5,279,773)	(6,777,799)	(5,524,750)	(5,844,993)
Works/Labour Overhead	48,644	37,748	(34,952)	(80,044)
01580. Works/Labour Overheads Revenue	(79,948)	(101,340)	(35,000)	(80,000)
Income	(79,948)	(101,340)	(35,000)	(80,000)
03580. Works / Labour Overheads	2,940,971	2,399,781	3,319,978	3,561,613
Expenditure	2,940,971	2,399,781	3,319,978	3,561,613
03590. Works / Labour Overhead Recovery	(2,812,379)	(2,260,693)	(3,319,929)	(3,561,658)
Expenditure	(2,812,379)	(2,260,693)	(3,319,929)	(3,561,658)
Rates & Revenue	(3,874,722)	(4,003,476)	(3,981,589)	(4,075,729)
01110. Rates Revenue	(4,003,847)	(4,107,277)	(4,115,355)	(4,211,879)
Income	(4,003,847)	(4,107,277)	(4,115,355)	(4,211,879)
03110. Rates Section Operations	129,125	103,801	133,766	136,150
Expenditure	129,125	103,801	133,766	136,150
Financial Management	(1,453,695)	(2,812,071)	(1,508,209)	(1,689,220)
01120. Financial Control Revenue	(1,758,955)	(2,953,781)	(1,755,105)	(2,013,242)
Income	(1,758,955)	(2,953,781)	(1,755,105)	(2,013,242)
03120. Financial Control Operations	281,379	124,160	211,466	301,826
Expenditure	281,379	124,160	211,466	301,826
03121. Loan Repayments	23,881	17,550	35,430	22,196
Expenditure	23,881	17,550	35,430	22,196
Human Resources	(130,642)	(119,275)	(85,530)	(71,252)
Human Resources	(130,642)	(119,275)	(85,530)	(71,252)
01160. Human Resources	(4,691)	(7,792)	(15,000)	(15,000)
Income	(4,691)	(7,792)	(15,000)	(15,000)
03160. Human Resources	(125,951)	(111,483)	(70,530)	(56,252)
Expenditure	(125,951)	(111,483)	(70,530)	(56,252)

Uralla Shire Council Draft Income Statement - High Level Income & Expenditure Consolidated Funds Excluding Capital Grants For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

Account Type	2020/21 YTD Actuals June	2021/22 YTD Actuals 26 April	2021/22 Full Year	2022/23 Total Budget
Governance & Information	474,026	302,623	Budget 406,526	447,633
Governance	(536,709)	(369,844)	(542,266)	(497,768)
01050. Other Governance	(5,000)	(555)	0	0
Income	(5,000)	(555)	0	0
03050. Other Governance	(531,709)	(369,290)	(542,266)	(497,768)
Expenditure	(531,709)	(369,290)	(542,266)	(497,768)
Information Technology	709,719	471,307	675,069	649,431
03140. IT Services	709,719	471,307	675,069	649,431
Expenditure	709,719	471,307	675,069	649,431
Records & Information	85,051	80,921	100,037	105,080
01150. Records Management & Access to Information	(1,134)	(791)	(800)	(700)
Income	(1,134)	(791)	(800)	(700)
03150. Records Management & Access to Information	86,186	81,712	100,837	105,780
Expenditure	86,186	81,712	100,837	105,780
Customer Service	215,964	120,239	173,686	190,890
03170. Customer Service	215,964	120,239	173,686	190,890
Expenditure	215,964	120,239	173,686	190,890
Community & Cultural Services	440,843	24,865	216,910	624,695
Community & Cultural Management	0	(25,353)	0	0
Community & Cultural Management	0	(25,353)	0	0
03700. Community Services Operations Management	0	(25,353)	0	0
Expenditure	0	(25,353)	0	0
Community Services	734,416	547,931	728,623	647,400
Tourism & Promotion	192,051	188,088	232,838	200,075
01920. Tourism Revenue	(8,088)	(2,117)	(16,600)	(16,700)
Income	(8,088)	(2,117)	(16,600)	(16,700)
03920. Tourism Operations	200,138	190,205	249,438	216,775
Expenditure	200,138	190,205	249,438	216,775
Library Services	263,352	212,761	266,079	255,235
01710. Libraries	(81,111)	(75,037)	(76,250)	(76,450)
Income	(81,111)	(75,037)	(76,250)	(76,450)
03710. Libraries	344,463	287,799	342,329	331,685
Expenditure	344,463	287,799	342,329	331,685
Community Development & Engagement	279,013	147,081	229,706	192,090
01910. Uralla Events Promotion Revenue	(4,965)	(37,675)	(2,550)	(3,550)
Income	(4,965)	(37,675)	(2,550)	(3,550)
03910. Uralla Events Staging & Promotion	283,978	184,756	232,256	195,640
Expenditure	283,978	184,756	232,256	195,640

Uralla Shire Council Draft Income Statement - High Level Income & Expenditure Consolidated Funds Excluding Capital Grants For the Year Ended 30 June 2023

Account Type	2020/21 YTD Actuals June	2021/22 YTD Actuals 26 April	2021/22 Full Year Budget	2022/23 Total Budget
Community Care	(293,572)	(497,713)	(511,713)	(22,705)
Aging & Disability Services	(90,937)	(938,687)	(328,843)	139,529
01866. Tablelands Community Support Options	(2,457,704)	(2,898,158)	(2,759,000)	(2,314,000)
Income	(2,457,704)	(2,898,158)	(2,759,000)	(2,314,000)
01867. Kamilaroi Ageing & Disability Services	(2,853)	(2,713)	(107,800)	0
Income	(2,853)	(2,713)	(107,800)	0
03866. Tablelands Community Support Options	2,240,609	1,874,093	2,375,735	2,362,405
Expenditure	2,240,609	1,874,093	2,375,735	2,362,405
03867. TCS Social Groups	129,011	88,091	162,222	91,124
Expenditure	129,011	88,091	162,222	91,124
Community Transport	(282)	(151,295)	10,563	4,681
01868. Tablelands Community Transport	(704,305)	(787,025)	(571,278)	(731,924)
Income	(704,305)	(787,025)	(571,278)	(731,924)
03868. Tablelands Community Transport	704,022	635,729	581,841	736,605
Expenditure	704,022	635,729	581,841	736,605
Aged Care Facilities	(202,353)	592,270	(193,433)	(166,915)
41000. Residential Aged Care Revenue	(3,382,554)	(1,891,586)	(3,339,866)	(3,601,412)
Income	(3,382,554)	(1,891,586)	(3,339,866)	(3,601,412)
43000. Residential Aged Care Operations	3,180,201	2,483,856	3,146,433	3,434,497
Expenditure	3,180,201	2,483,856	3,146,433	3,434,497
Infrastructure & Development Services	6,053,052	3,663,553	5,888,003	5,833,312
Infrastructure & Development Management	565,157	90,994	529,486	711,273
Infrastructure & Development Management	(163,573)	(23,958)	0	0
01200. Engineering Operations Revenue	(140,426)	(769)	0	0
Income	(140,426)	(769)	0	0
03200. Engineering Operations Management	(23,146)	(23,189)	0	0
Expenditure	(23,146)	(23,189)	0	0
Plant	(77,195)	(373,095)	(222,085)	(30,237)
01550. Plant Disposal Proceeds Revenue	(136,528)	(303,289)	(85,560)	(120,000)
Income	(136,528)	(303,289)	(85,560)	(120,000)
03550. Plant Operating Expenses	59,333	(69,806)	(136,525)	89,763
Expenditure	59,333	(69,806)	(136,525)	89,763
Depots	530,869	354,335	397,605	430,756
03570. Works Depot Operations	530,869	354,335	397,605	430,756
Expenditure	530,869	354,335	397,605	430,756
Private Works	(12,725)	(20,035)	(1,461)	(7,778)
01600. Private Works Revenue	(533,420)	(56,226)	(100,000)	(110,000)
Income	(533,420)	(56,226)	(100,000)	(110,000)
03600. Private Works	520,695	36,192	98,539	102,222
Expenditure	520,695	36,192	98,539	102,222

Account Type	2020/21 YTD Actuals June	2021/22 YTD Actuals 26 April	2021/22 Full Year Budget	2022/23 Total Budget
Emergency Services	204,792	60,652	259,796	220,597
02070. Fire Control Revenue - RFS	(4,808)	0	(4,800)	(4,800)
Income	(4,808)	0	(4,800)	(4,800)
04070. Fire Control Expenses - RFS	190,141	48,288	247,660	201,405
Expenditure	190,141	48,288	247,660	201,405
04080. State Emergency Service Expenses	19,459	12,364	16,936	23,992
Expenditure	19,459	12,364	16,936	23,992
Noxious Weeds	82,990	93,094	95,631	97,935
03220. Noxious Weeds Expenditure	82,990	93,094	95,631	97,935
Expenditure	82,990	93,094	95,631	97,935
Works & Civil	3,622,104	2,919,216	3,688,331	3,399,022
Sealed Roads	1,034,356	800,210	1,280,699	1,339,187
01330. Local Urban Streets Revenue	(293,194)	(127,048)	(254,096)	(167,148)
Income	(293,194)	(127,048)	(254,096)	(167,148)
01340. Regional Rural Sealed Roads Revenue	(842,556)	(864,100)	(872,344)	(923,133)
Income	(842,556)	(864,100)	(872,344)	(923,133)
01350. Sealed Rural Roads Revenue	(1,012,079)	(565,777)	(625,568)	(475,904)
Income	(1,012,079)	(565,777)	(625,568)	(475,904)
03330. Local Urban Streets Maintenance	352,430	241,213	396,018	343,905
Expenditure	352,430	241,213	396,018	343,905
03340. Regional Rural Sealed Roads Maintenance	1,551,767	918,607	1,283,037	1,189,551
Expenditure	1,551,767	918,607	1,283,037	1,189,551
03350. Sealed Rural Roads	1,277,987	1,197,316	1,353,652	1,371,916
Expenditure	1,277,987	1,197,316	1,353,652	1,371,916
Unsealed Roads	1,780,126	1,457,827	1,359,179	1,172,236
01345. Regional Rural Unsealed Roads Revenue	(58,215)	(60,015)	(60,015)	(61,867)
Income	(58,215)	(60,015)	(60,015)	(61,867)
01360. Unsealed Rural Roads Revenue	(482,668)	(322,669)	(634,769)	(872,631)
Income	(482,668)	(322,669)	(634,769)	(872,631)
03335. Unsealed Urban Streets Maintenance	48,877	39,123	46,318	46,392
Expenditure	48,877	39,123	46,318	46,392
03345. Regional Rural Unsealed Roads Maintenance	62,946	103,496	79,678	80,964
Expenditure	62,946	103,496	79,678	80,964
03360. Unsealed Rural Roads Maintenance	2,209,186	1,697,891	1,927,967	1,979,378
Expenditure	2,209,186	1,697,891	1,927,967	1,979,378
Street Lighting	(4,120)	20,751	24,405	19,900
01390. Street Lighting Revenue	(40,296)	(215)	(14,595)	(14,000)
Income	(40,296)	(215)	(14,595)	(14,000)
03390. Street Lighting Operations	36,175	20,966	39,000	33,900
Expenditure	36,175	20,966	39,000	33,900

A	2020/21 YTD	2021/22 YTD	2021/22 Full	2022/23
Account Type	Actuals	Actuals	Year	Tota Budge
Bridges & Culverts	June 441,333	26 April 337,822	Budget 600,818	537,287
01285. Bridges - Regional	(91,229)	(67,885)	(67,885)	(7,000)
Income	(91,229)	(67,885)	(67,885)	(7,000)
03280. Bridges Maintenance	472,926	362,220	532,874	479,922
Expenditure	472,926	362,220	532,874	479,922
03285. Bridges - Regional	59,635	43,487	135,829	64,365
Expenditure	59,635	43,487	135,829	64,365
Kerb & Gutter	37,901	49,789	67,579	50,473
01310. Kerb & Gutter Revenue	(70,600)	(35,300)	(70,600)	(70,600
Income	(70,600)	(35,300)	(70,600)	(70,600
03310. Kerb & Gutter Maintenance	108,501	85,089	138,179	121,073
Expenditure	108,501	85,089	138,179	121,073
Stormwater Drainage	41,167	30,184	46,259	40,091
01400. Stormwater Drainage Revenue	(30,711)	(33,124)	(32,488)	(33,037)
Income	(30,711)	(33,124)	(32,488)	(33,037
03400. Stormwater Drainage Maintenance	71,878	63,307	78,747	73,128
Expenditure	71,878	63,307	78,747	73,128
Footpaths & Cycleways	141,890	100,207	188,477	94,843
01370. Bike Track Revenue	(24,750)	(40,000)	0	(79,000
Income	(24,750)	(40,000)	0	(79,000
03300. Footpaths Maintenance	149,802	126,491	172,519	155,397
Expenditure	149,802	126,491	172,519	155,397
03370. Bike Track Maintenance	16,838	13,716	15,958	18,446
Expenditure	16,838	13,716	15,958	18,446
Quarries & Pits	8,787	5,713	9,477	28,564
03520. Quarries & Pits Operations	8,787	5,713	9,477	28,564
Expenditure	8,787	5,713	9,477	28,564
Parking Facilities	7,951	6,219	10,896	10,922
03500. Parking Facilities	7,951	6,219	10,896	10,922
Expenditure	7,951	6,219	10,896	10,922
Road Safety	132,715	110,492	100,542	105,519
01380. Road Safety Revenue	(46,000)	(46,000)	(46,414)	(57,380
Income	(46,000)	(46,000)	(46,414)	(57,380
03380. Road Safety Expenditure	136,282	96,082	101,496	119,33
Expenditure	136,282	96,082	101,496	119,33
03440. Street Cleaning	42,432	60,410	45,460	43,56
Expenditure	42,432	60,410	45,460	43,564
Facilities & Open Space	1,000,995	791,658	859,513	988,92
Swimming Complex	156,462	132,675	150,731	140,96
01720. Swimming Pool(s) Revenue	(25,340)	(25,310)	(36,200)	(32,702
Income	(25,340)	(25,310)	(36,200)	(32,702
03720. Swimming Pool(s) Operations	181,802	157,985	186,931	173,66
Expenditure	181,802	157,985	186,931	173,664

Account Type	2020/21 YTD Actuals	2021/22 YTD Actuals	2021/22 Full Year	2022/23 Total
	June	26 April	Budget	Budget
Parks, Gardens & Open Space	318,816	196,893	236,656	317,709
01230. Uralla Parks & Reserves Revenue	(219)	0	(250)	0
Income	(219)	0	(250)	0
01235. Bundarra Parks & Reserves Revenue	(1,141)	(1,200)	(2,400)	(1,200)
Income	(1,141)	(1,200)	(2,400)	(1,200)
03230. Uralla Parks and Reserves	298,388	177,221	224,493	296,061
Expenditure	298,388	177,221	224,493	296,061
03235. Bundarra Parks and Reserves	21,788	20,872	14,813	22,848
Expenditure	21,788	20,872	14,813	22,848
Sporting Grounds & Facilities	115,390	83,326	97,708	107,306
03240. Sport Grounds & Recreation Facilities	115,390	83,326	97,708	107,306
Expenditure	115,390	83,326	97,708	107,306
Public Buildings & Amenities	235,328	249,963	192,137	234,441
01740. Public Halls	(48,628)	(28,412)	(51,550)	(50,018)
Income	(48,628)	(28,412)	(51,550)	(50,018)
03450. Public Amenities Maintenance	146,177	112,266	114,677	145,033
Expenditure	146,177	112,266	114,677	145,033
03740. Public Halls	137,780	166,109	129,010	139,426
Expenditure	137,780	166,109	129,010	139,426
Operational Buildings & Other Property	169,829	114,543	174,865	188,626
01790. Pre-school Revenue	(19,807)	(14,997)	(20,208)	(20,616)
Income	(19,807)	(14,997)	(20,208)	(20,616)
01845. Grace Munro Income	(41,764)	(38,348)	(43,793)	(33,060)
Income	(41,764)	(38,348)	(43,793)	(33,060)
01850. Hill Street Aged Units Revenue	(29,725)	(30,004)	(29,952)	(30,750)
Income	(29,725)	(30,004)	(29,952)	(30,750)
02171. Mt Mutton & TV Blackspot Revenue	0	(10,652)	(3,540)	(3,750)
Income	0	(10,652)	(3,540)	(3,750)
03105. Council Administration Building Operations	59,295	49,880	60,438	63,673
Expenditure	59,295	49,880	60,438	63,673
03490. Commercial Property	74,535	58,945	72,953	76,465
Expenditure	74,535	58,945	72,953	76,465
03790. Pre-school	22,790	17,519	25,354	25,684
Expenditure	22,790	17,519	25,354	25,684
03845. Grace Munro Centre	67,268	53,909	73,172	74,014
Expenditure	67,268	53,909	73,172	74,014
03850. Hill Street Aged Units	22,669	17,633	25,737	25,376
Expenditure	22,669	17,633	25,737	25,376
03875. Street Stall Operations	14,569	10,658	14,704	11,590
Expenditure	14,569	10,658	14,704	11,590

Account Type	2020/21 YTD Actuals June	2021/22 YTD Actuals 26 April	2021/22 Full Year Budget	2022/23 Total Budget
Cemeteries	20,204	7,415	18,172	12,076
01530. Cemetery Revenue	(33,343)	(38,478)	(37,380)	(44,500)
Income	(33,343)	(38,478)	(37,380)	(44,500)
03530. Cemetery Operations	53,548	45,894	55,552	56,576
Expenditure	53,548	45,894	55,552	56,576
Caravan Parks & Camping Grounds	(15,035)	6,843	(10,756)	(12,197)
02150. Caravan Parks & Camping Grounds Revenue	(104,041)	(92,525)	(100,000)	(111,400)
Income	(104,041)	(92,525)	(100,000)	(111,400)
04150. Caravan Parks & Camping Grounds Operations	89,006	99,368	89,244	99,203
Expenditure	89,006	99,368	89,244	99,203
Planning & Regulation	462,871	195,712	480,138	462,776
Land-Use Planning	144,060	2,673	106,044	85,053
02010. Town Planning Office Revenue	(226,910)	(178,530)	(194,500)	(231,050)
Income	(226,910)	(178,530)	(194,500)	(231,050)
02015. Town Planning - S94 Contributions	(39,291)	(87,971)	(52,619)	(93,483)
Income	(39,291)	(87,971)	(52,619)	(93,483)
04010. Town Planning Office	410,261	269,174	353,163	409,586
Expenditure	410,261	269,174	353,163	409,586
Development Control	126,345	49,899	175,000	174,392
02020. Building Control Office Revenue	0	0	(1,000)	(1,000)
Income	0	0	(1,000)	(1,000)
03930. Heritage	19,563	12,685	24,028	22,387
Expenditure	19,563	12,685	24,028	22,387
04020. Building Control Office	106,782	37,214	151,972	153,005
Expenditure	106,782	37,214	151,972	153,005
Public Health	(154)	4,897	2,028	2,587
02100. Health Administration & Inspection Revenue	(24,899)	(13,931)	(27,000)	(25,000)
Income	(24,899)	(13,931)	(27,000)	(25,000)
04100. Health Administration & Inspection	24,746	18,828	29,028	27,587
Expenditure	24,746	18,828	29,028	27,587
Regulation & Enforcement	192,620	138,242	197,066	200,744
02040. Animal Control Revenue	(56,896)	(43,471)	(53,000)	(58,600)
Income	(56,896)	(43,471)	(53,000)	(58,600)
04040. Animal Control	249,516	181,713	250,066	259,344
Expenditure	249,516	181,713	250,066	259,344

Account Type	2020/21 YTD Actuals June	2021/22 YTD Actuals 26 April	2021/22 Full Year Budget	2022/23 Total Budget
Environment	(9,120)	(309,991)	176,167	(127,070)
Waste Management	(191,860)	(458,876)	(111,643)	(364,425)
01420. Domestic Waste Revenue	(746,031)	(791,926)	(939,415)	(818,153)
Income	(746,031)	(791,926)	(939,415)	(818,153)
01430. Other Waste Management Revenue	(1,503,298)	(1,316,599)	(1,250,920)	(1,472,083)
Income	(1,503,298)	(1,316,599)	(1,250,920)	(1,472,083)
03420. Domestic Waste	580,591	712,365	558,382	903,133
Expenditure	580,591	712,365	558,382	903,133
03430. Other Waste Management	1,476,878	937,284	1,520,310	1,022,678
Expenditure	1,476,878	937,284	1,520,310	1,022,678
Environmental Management	182,740	148,885	287,810	237,355
04060. Environmental Management Operations	182,740	148,885	287,810	237,355
Expenditure	182,740	148,885	287,810	237,355
Water-Cycle	411,044	(24,036)	154,368	398,388
Uralla Water Supply	220,764	221,707	170,438	163,749
21000. Uralla Water Supply Revenue	(932,486)	(733,180)	(1,186,206)	(1,180,982)
Income	(932,486)	(733,180)	(1,186,206)	(1,180,982)
23000. Uralla Water Supply	1,153,250	954,887	1,356,644	1,344,731
Expenditure	1,153,250	954,887	1,356,644	1,344,731
Bundarra Water Supply	178,826	96,979	107,884	129,650
21500. Bundarra Water Supply Revenue	(134,420)	(122,021)	(199,529)	(176,636)
Income	(134,420)	(122,021)	(199,529)	(176,636)
23500. Bundarra Water Supply	313,247	219,000	307,413	306,286
Expenditure	313,247	219,000	307,413	306,286
Uralla Sewerage Services	10,746	(222,166)	(18,693)	(60,225)
31000. Uralla Sewerage Services Revenue	(770,846)	(782,811)	(739,770)	(831,911)
Income	(770,846)	(782,811)	(739,770)	(831,911)
33100. Uralla Sewerage Services Asset Maintenance	781,592	560,645	721,077	771,686
Expenditure	781,592	560,645	721,077	771,686
Bundarra Sewerage Services	707	(120,556)	(105,261)	165,214
31500. Bundarra Sewerage Services Revenue	0	(121,379)	(125,844)	(132,043)
Income	0	(121,379)	(125,844)	(132,043)
33500. Bundarra Sewerage Services Asset Maintenance	707	824	20,583	297,257
Expenditure	707	824	20,583	297,257

	2020/21	2021/22	2021/22	2022/23
Account Type	YTD	YTD	Full	Total
	Actuals June	Actuals 26 April	Year Budget	Budget
Grand Total (Profit)/Loss	(4,894,165)	(9,661,482)	(4,110,985)	(975,901)
General Managers Office	(4,139,458)	(5,924,011)	(4,278,310)	(4,683,798)
General Managers Office	796,931	670,440	925,444	784,814
Civic Leadership	412,431	293,100	491,117	508,896
01020. Elected Members Revenue	0	(525)	0	0
Income	0	(525)	0	0
03020. Elected Members Expenses	412,431	293,625	491,117	508,896
Expenditure	412,431	293,625	491,117	508,896
Organisational Leadership	384,501	377,340	434,327	275,918
01000. General Managers Office Revenue	0	(284)	0	0
Income	0	(284)	0	0
03000. General Managers Office	384,501	377,624	434,327	275,918
Expenditure	384,501	377,624	434,327	275,918
Finance	(5,279,773)	(6,777,799)	(5,524,750)	(5,844,993)
Works/Labour Overhead	48,644	37,748	(34,952)	(80,044)
01580. Works/Labour Overheads Revenue	(79,948)	(101,340)	(35,000)	(80,000)
Income	(79,948)	(101,340)	(35,000)	(80,000)
03580. Works / Labour Overheads	2,940,971	2,399,781	3,319,978	3,561,613
Expenditure	2,940,971	2,399,781	3,319,978	3,561,613
03590. Works / Labour Overhead Recovery	(2,812,379)	(2,260,693)	(3,319,929)	(3,561,658)
Expenditure	(2,812,379)	(2,260,693)	(3,319,929)	(3,561,658)
Rates & Revenue	(3,874,722)	(4,003,476)	(3,981,589)	(4,075,729)
01110. Rates Revenue	(4,003,847)	(4,107,277)	(4,115,355)	(4,211,879)
Income	(4,003,847)	(4,107,277)	(4,115,355)	(4,211,879)
03110. Rates Section Operations	129,125	103,801	133,766	136,150
Expenditure	129,125	103,801	133,766	136,150
Financial Management	(1,453,695)	(2,812,071)	(1,508,209)	(1,689,220)
01120. Financial Control Revenue	(1,758,955)	(2,953,781)	(1,755,105)	(2,013,242)
Income	(1,758,955)	(2,953,781)	(1,755,105)	(2,013,242)
03120. Financial Control Operations	281,379	124,160	211,466	301,826
Expenditure	281,379	124,160	211,466	301,826
03121. Loan Repayments	23,881	17,550	35,430	22,196
Expenditure	23,881	17,550	35,430	22,196
Human Resources	(130,642)	(119,275)	(85,530)	(71,252)
Human Resources	(130,642)	(119,275)	(85,530)	(71,252)
01160. Human Resources	(4,691)	(7,792)	(15,000)	(15,000)
Income	(4,691)	(7,792)	(15,000)	(15,000)
03160. Human Resources	(125,951)	(111,483)	(70,530)	(56,252)
Expenditure	(125,951)	(111,483)	(70,530)	(56,252)

	2020/21 YTD	2021/22 YTD	2021/22 Full	2022/23
Account Type	Actuals	Actuals	Year	Total
	June	26 April	Budget	Budget
Governance & Information	474,026	302,623	406,526	447,633
Governance	(536,709)	(369,844)	(542,266)	(497,768)
01050. Other Governance	(5,000)	(555)	0	0
Income	(5,000)	(555)	0	0
03050. Other Governance	(531,709)	(369,290)	(542,266)	(497,768)
Expenditure	(531,709)	(369,290)	(542,266)	(497,768)
Information Technology	709,719	471,307	675,069	649,431
03140. IT Services	709,719	471,307	675,069	649,431
Expenditure	709,719	471,307	675,069	649,431
Records & Information	85,051	80,921	100,037	105,080
01150. Records Management & Access to Information	(1,134)	(791)	(800)	(700)
Income	(1,134)	(791)	(800)	(700)
03150. Records Management & Access to Information	86,186	81,712	100,837	105,780
Expenditure	86,186	81,712	100,837	105,780
Customer Service	215,964	120,239	173,686	190,890
03170. Customer Service	215,964	120,239	173,686	190,890
Expenditure	215,964	120,239	173,686	190,890
Community & Cultural Services	(240,361)	(458,860)	176,910	624,695
Community & Cultural Management	0	(25,353)	0	0
Community & Cultural Management	0	(25,353)	0	0
03700. Community Services Operations Management	0	(25,353)	0	0
Expenditure	0	(25,353)	0	0
Community Services	238,403	377,931	688,623	647,400
Tourism & Promotion	(292,832)	18,088	192,838	200,075
01920. Tourism Revenue	(492,970)	(172,117)	(56,600)	(16,700)
Income	(492,970)	(172,117)	(56,600)	(16,700)
03920. Tourism Operations	200,138	190,205	249,438	216,775
Expenditure	200,138	190,205	249,438	216,775
Library Services	252,222	212,761	266,079	255,235
01710. Libraries	(92,241)	(75,037)	(76,250)	(76,450)
Income	(92,241)	(75,037)	(76,250)	(76,450)
03710. Libraries	344,463	287,799	342,329	331,685
Expenditure	344,463	287,799	342,329	331,685
Community Development & Engagement	279,013	147,081	229,706	192,090
01910. Uralla Events Promotion Revenue	(4,965)	(37,675)	(2,550)	(3,550)
Income	(4,965)	(37,675)	(2,550)	(3,550)
03910. Uralla Events Staging & Promotion	283,978	184,756	232,256	195,640
Expenditure	283,978	184,756	232,256	195,640

Account Type	2020/21 YTD Actuals June	2021/22 YTD Actuals 26 April	2021/22 Full Year Budget	2022/23 Total Budget
Community Care	(478,764)	(811,438)	(511,713)	(22,705)
Aging & Disability Services	(90,937)	(938,687)	(328,843)	139,529
01866. Tablelands Community Support Options	(2,457,704)	(2,898,158)	(2,759,000)	(2,314,000)
Income	(2,457,704)	(2,898,158)	(2,759,000)	(2,314,000)
01867. Kamilaroi Ageing & Disability Services	(2,853)	(2,713)	(107,800)	0
Income	(2,853)	(2,713)	(107,800)	0
03866. Tablelands Community Support Options	2,240,609	1,874,093	2,375,735	2,362,405
Expenditure	2,240,609	1,874,093	2,375,735	2,362,405
03867. TCS Social Groups	129,011	88,091	162,222	91,124
Expenditure	129,011	88,091	162,222	91,124
Community Transport	(282)	(151,295)	10,563	4,681
01868. Tablelands Community Transport	(704,305)	(787,025)	(571,278)	(731,924)
Income	(704,305)	(787,025)	(571,278)	(731,924)
03868. Tablelands Community Transport	704,022	635,729	581,841	736,605
Expenditure	704,022	635,729	581,841	736,605
Aged Care Facilities	(387,545)	278,544	(193,433)	(166,915)
41000. Residential Aged Care Revenue	(3,567,746)	(2,205,312)	(3,339,866)	(3,601,412)
Income	(3,567,746)	(2,205,312)	(3,339,866)	(3,601,412)
43000. Residential Aged Care Operations	3,180,201	2,483,856	3,146,433	3,434,497
Expenditure	3,180,201	2,483,856	3,146,433	3,434,497
Infrastructure & Development Services	(514,346)	(3,278,610)	(9,585)	3,083,202
Infrastructure & Development Management	565,157	90,994	529,486	711,273
Infrastructure & Development Management	(163,573)	(23,958)	0	0
01200. Engineering Operations Revenue	(140,426)	(769)	0	0
Income	(140,426)	(769)	0	0
03200. Engineering Operations Management	(23,146)	(23,189)	0	0
Expenditure	(23,146)	(23,189)	0	0
Plant	(77,195)	(373,095)	(222,085)	(30,237)
01550. Plant Disposal Proceeds Revenue	(136,528)	(303,289)	(85,560)	(120,000)
Income	(136,528)	(303,289)	(85,560)	(120,000)
03550. Plant Operating Expenses	59,333	(69,806)	(136,525)	89,763
Expenditure	59,333	(69,806)	(136,525)	89,763
Depots	530,869	354,335	397,605	430,756
03570. Works Depot Operations	530,869	354,335	397,605	430,756
Expenditure	530,869	354,335	397,605	430,756
Private Works	(12,725)	(20,035)	(1,461)	(7,778)
01600. Private Works Revenue	(533,420)	(56,226)	(100,000)	(110,000)
Income	(533,420)	(56,226)	(100,000)	(110,000)
03600. Private Works	520,695	36,192	98,539	102,222
Expenditure	520,695	36,192	98,539	102,222

nount Type	2020/21 YTD	2021/22 YTD	2021/22	2022/23
Account Type	Actuals	Actuals	Full Year	Total
	June	26 April	Budget	Budget
Emergency Services	204,792	60,652	259,796	220,597
02070. Fire Control Revenue - RFS	(4,808)	0	(4,800)	(4,800)
Income	(4,808)	0	(4,800)	(4,800)
04070. Fire Control Expenses - RFS	190,141	48,288	247,660	201,405
Expenditure	190,141	48,288	247,660	201,405
04080. State Emergency Service Expenses	19,459	12,364	16,936	23,992
Expenditure	19,459	12,364	16,936	23,992
Noxious Weeds	82,990	93,094	95,631	97,935
03220. Noxious Weeds Expenditure	82,990	93,094	95,631	97,935
Expenditure	82,990	93,094	95,631	97,935
Works & Civil	1,318,952	792,603	1,050,243	1,348,912
Sealed Roads	(475,191)	(426,018)	(147,104)	(600,579)
01330. Local Urban Streets Revenue	(354,175)	(127,048)	(254,096)	(167,148)
Income	(354,175)	(127,048)	(254,096)	(167,148)
01340. Regional Rural Sealed Roads Revenue	(1,226,296)	(912,340)	(1,056,492)	(1,107,281)
Income	(1,226,296)	(912,340)	(1,056,492)	(1,107,281)
01350. Sealed Rural Roads Revenue	(2,076,905)	(1,743,765)	(1,869,223)	(2,231,522)
Income	(2,076,905)	(1,743,765)	(1,869,223)	(2,231,522)
03330. Local Urban Streets Maintenance	352,430	241,213	396,018	343,905
Expenditure	352,430	241,213	396,018	343,905
03340. Regional Rural Sealed Roads Maintenance	1,551,767	918,607	1,283,037	1,189,551
Expenditure	1,551,767	918,607	1,283,037	1,189,551
03350. Sealed Rural Roads	1,277,987	1,197,316	1,353,652	1,371,916
Expenditure	1,277,987	1,197,316	1,353,652	1,371,916
Unsealed Roads	1,300,620	1,457,827	1,073,894	1,061,892
01345. Regional Rural Unsealed Roads Revenue	(58,215)	(60,015)	(60,015)	(61,867)
Income	(58,215)	(60,015)	(60,015)	(61,867)
01360. Unsealed Rural Roads Revenue	(962,174)	(322,669)	(920,054)	(982,975)
Income	(962,174)	(322,669)	(920,054)	(982,975)
03335. Unsealed Urban Streets Maintenance	48,877	39,123	46,318	46,392
Expenditure	48,877	39,123	46,318	46,392
03345. Regional Rural Unsealed Roads Maintenance	62,946	103,496	79,678	80,964
Expenditure	62,946	103,496	79,678	80,964
03360. Unsealed Rural Roads Maintenance	2,209,186	1,697,891	1,927,967	1,979,378
Expenditure	2,209,186	1,697,891	1,927,967	1,979,378
Street Lighting	(4,120)	20,751	24,405	19,900
01390. Street Lighting Revenue	(40,296)	(215)	(14,595)	(14,000)
Income	(40,296)	(215)	(14,595)	(14,000)
03390. Street Lighting Operations	36,175	20,966	39,000	33,900
Expenditure	36,175	20,966	39,000	33,900

	2020/21	2021/22 YTD	2021/22	2022/23
Account Type	YTD Actuals	Actuals	Full Year	Tota
	June	26 April	Budget	Budge
Bridges & Culverts	127,234	(533,363)	(324,182)	537,287
01285. Bridges - Regional	(405,327)	(939,070)	(992,885)	(7,000)
Income	(405,327)	(939,070)	(992,885)	(7,000)
03280. Bridges Maintenance	472,926	362,220	532,874	479,922
Expenditure	472,926	362,220	532,874	479,922
03285. Bridges - Regional	59,635	43,487	135,829	64,365
Expenditure	59,635	43,487	135,829	64,365
Kerb & Gutter	37,901	49,789	67,579	50,473
01310. Kerb & Gutter Revenue	(70,600)	(35,300)	(70,600)	(70,600)
Income	(70,600)	(35,300)	(70,600)	(70,600)
03310. Kerb & Gutter Maintenance	108,501	85,089	138,179	121,073
Expenditure	108,501	85,089	138,179	121,073
Stormwater Drainage	41,167	30,184	46,259	40,091
01400. Stormwater Drainage Revenue	(30,711)	(33,124)	(32,488)	(33,037
Income	(30,711)	(33,124)	(32,488)	(33,037
03400. Stormwater Drainage Maintenance	71,878	63,307	78,747	73,128
Expenditure	71,878	63,307	78,747	73,128
Footpaths & Cycleways	141,890	100,207	188,477	94,843
01370. Bike Track Revenue	(24,750)	(40,000)	0	(79,000)
Income	(24,750)	(40,000)	0	(79,000)
03300. Footpaths Maintenance	149,802	126,491	172,519	155,397
Expenditure	149,802	126,491	172,519	155,397
03370. Bike Track Maintenance	16,838	13,716	15,958	18,446
Expenditure	16,838	13,716	15,958	18,446
Quarries & Pits	8,787	5,713	9,477	28,564
03520. Quarries & Pits Operations	8,787	5,713	9,477	28,564
Expenditure	8,787	5,713	9,477	28,564
Parking Facilities	7,951	6,219	10,896	10,922
03500. Parking Facilities	7,951	6,219	10,896	10,922
Expenditure	7,951	6,219	10,896	10,922
Road Safety	132,715	81,292	100,542	105,519
01380. Road Safety Revenue	(46,000)	(75,200)	(46,414)	(57,380
Income	(46,000)	(75,200)	(46,414)	(57,380
03380. Road Safety Expenditure	136,282	96,082	101,496	119,33
Expenditure	136,282	96,082	101,496	119,33
03440. Street Cleaning	42,432	60,410	45,460	43,564
Expenditure	42,432	60,410	45,460	43,564
Facilities & Open Space	(80,063)	(1,337,302)	859,513	288,923
Swimming Complex	23,590	132,675	150,731	140,962
01720. Swimming Pool(s) Revenue	(158,212)	(25,310)	(36,200)	(32,702
Income	(158,212)	(25,310)	(36,200)	(32,702
03720. Swimming Pool(s) Operations	181,802	157,985	186,931	173,664
Expenditure	181,802	157,985	186,931	173,664

	2020/21	2021/22	2021/22	2022/23
Account Type	YTD Actuals	YTD Actuals	Full Year	Total
	June	26 April	Budget	Budget
Parks, Gardens & Open Space	62,117	(1,219,107)	236,656	(382,291)
01230. Uralla Parks & Reserves Revenue	(225,737)	(1,416,000)	(250)	(700,000)
Income	(225,737)	(1,416,000)	(250)	(700,000)
01235. Bundarra Parks & Reserves Revenue	(32,322)	(1,200)	(2,400)	(1,200)
Income	(32,322)	(1,200)	(2,400)	(1,200)
03230. Uralla Parks and Reserves	298,388	177,221	224,493	296,061
Expenditure	298,388	177,221	224,493	296,061
03235. Bundarra Parks and Reserves	21,788	20,872	14,813	22,848
Expenditure	21,788	20,872	14,813	22,848
Sporting Grounds & Facilities	(307,480)	(164,174)	97,708	107,306
01240. Sport Grounds & Recreation Facilities Revenue	(422,871)	(247,500)	0	C
Income	(422,871)	(247,500)	0	C
03240. Sport Grounds & Recreation Facilities	115,390	83,326	97,708	107,306
Expenditure	115,390	83,326	97,708	107,306
Public Buildings & Amenities	87,815	(177,747)	192,137	234,441
01740. Public Halls	(196,142)	(456,122)	(51,550)	(50,018)
Income	(196,142)	(456,122)	(51,550)	(50,018)
03450. Public Amenities Maintenance	146,177	112,266	114,677	145,033
Expenditure	146,177	112,266	114,677	145,033
03740. Public Halls	137,780	166,109	129,010	139,426
Expenditure	137,780	166,109	129,010	139,426
Operational Buildings & Other Property	127,948	114,543	174,865	188,626
01105. Council Administration Building Income	(41,882)	0	0	C
Income	(41,882)	0	0	C
01790. Pre-school Revenue	(19,807)	(14,997)	(20,208)	(20,616)
Income	(19,807)	(14,997)	(20,208)	(20,616)
01845. Grace Munro Income	(41,764)	(38,348)	(43,793)	(33,060)
Income	(41,764)	(38,348)	(43,793)	(33,060)
01850. Hill Street Aged Units Revenue	(29,725)	(30,004)	(29,952)	(30,750)
Income	(29,725)	(30,004)	(29,952)	(30,750)
02171. Mt Mutton & TV Blackspot Revenue	0	(10,652)	(3,540)	(3,750)
Income	0	(10,652)	(3,540)	(3,750)
03105. Council Administration Building Operations	59,295	49,880	60,438	63,673
Expenditure	59,295	49,880	60,438	63,673
03490. Commercial Property	74,535	58,945	72,953	76,465
Expenditure	74,535	58,945	72,953	76,465
03790. Pre-school	22,790	17,519	25,354	25,684
Expenditure	22,790	17,519	25,354	25,684
03845. Grace Munro Centre	67,268	53,909	73,172	74,014
Expenditure	67,268	53,909	73,172	74,014
03850. Hill Street Aged Units	22,669	17,633	25,737	25,376
Expenditure	22,669	17,633	25,737	25,376
03875. Street Stall Operations	14,569	10,658	14,704	11,590
Expenditure	14,569	10,658	14,704	11,590

Account Type	2020/21 YTD Actuals June	2021/22 YTD Actuals 26 April	2021/22 Full Year Budget	2022/23 Total Budget
Cemeteries	20,204	7,415	18,172	12,076
01530. Cemetery Revenue	(33,343)	(38,478)	(37,380)	(44,500)
Income	(33,343)	(38,478)	(37,380)	(44,500)
03530. Cemetery Operations	53,548	45,894	55,552	56,576
Expenditure	53,548	45,894	55,552	56,576
Caravan Parks & Camping Grounds	(94,256)	(30,907)	(10,756)	(12,197)
02150. Caravan Parks & Camping Grounds Revenue	(183,262)	(130,275)	(100,000)	(111,400)
Income	(183,262)	(130,275)	(100,000)	(111,400)
04150. Caravan Parks & Camping Grounds Operations	89,006	99,368	89,244	99,203
Expenditure	89,006	99,368	89,244	99,203
Planning & Regulation	462,871	195,712	480,138	462,776
Land-Use Planning	144,060	2,673	106,044	85,053
02010. Town Planning Office Revenue	(226,910)	(178,530)	(194,500)	(231,050)
Income	(226,910)	(178,530)	(194,500)	(231,050)
02015. Town Planning - S94 Contributions	(39,291)	(87,971)	(52,619)	(93,483)
Income	(39,291)	(87,971)	(52,619)	(93,483)
04010. Town Planning Office	410,261	269,174	353,163	409,586
Expenditure	410,261	269,174	353,163	409,586
Development Control	126,345	49,899	175,000	174,392
02020. Building Control Office Revenue	0	0	(1,000)	(1,000)
Income	0	0	(1,000)	(1,000)
03930. Heritage	19,563	12,685	24,028	22,387
Expenditure	19,563	12,685	24,028	22,387
04020. Building Control Office	106,782	37,214	151,972	153,005
Expenditure	106,782	37,214	151,972	153,005
Public Health	(154)	4,897	2,028	2,587
02100. Health Administration & Inspection Revenue	(24,899)	(13,931)	(27,000)	(25,000)
Income	(24,899)	(13,931)	(27,000)	(25,000)
04100. Health Administration & Inspection	24,746	18,828	29,028	27,587
Expenditure	24,746	18,828	29,028	27,587
Regulation & Enforcement	192,620	138,242	197,066	200,744
02040. Animal Control Revenue	(56,896)	(43,471)	(53,000)	(58,600)
Income	(56,896)	(43,471)	(53,000)	(58,600)
04040. Animal Control	249,516	181,713	250,066	259,344
Expenditure	249,516	181,713	250,066	259,344

Account Type	2020/21 YTD Actuals June	2021/22 YTD Actuals 26 April	2021/22 Full Year Budget	2022/23 Total Budget
Environment	(9,120)	(309,991)	176,167	(127,070)
Waste Management	(191,860)	(458,876)	(111,643)	(364,425)
01420. Domestic Waste Revenue	(746,031)	(791,926)	(939,415)	(818,153)
Income	(746,031)	(791,926)	(939,415)	(818,153)
01430. Other Waste Management Revenue	(1,503,298)	(1,316,599)	(1,250,920)	(1,472,083)
Income	(1,503,298)	(1,316,599)	(1,250,920)	(1,472,083)
03420. Domestic Waste	580,591	712,365	558,382	903,133
Expenditure	580,591	712,365	558,382	903,133
03430. Other Waste Management	1,476,878	937,284	1,520,310	1,022,678
Expenditure	1,476,878	937,284	1,520,310	1,022,678
Environmental Management	182,740	148,885	287,810	237,355
04060. Environmental Management Operations	182,740	148,885	287,810	237,355
Expenditure	182,740	148,885	287,810	237,355
Water-Cycle	(2,772,144)	(2,710,626)	(3,105,132)	398,388
Uralia Water Supply	162,643	221,707	(979,562)	163,749
21000. Uralla Water Supply Revenue	(990,608)	(733,180)	(2,336,206)	(1,180,982)
Income	(990,608)	(733,180)	(2,336,206)	(1,180,982)
23000. Uralla Water Supply	1,153,250	954,887	1,356,644	1,344,731
Expenditure	1,153,250	954,887	1,356,644	1,344,731
Bundarra Water Supply	178,826	96,979	107,884	129,650
21500. Bundarra Water Supply Revenue	(134,420)	(122,021)	(199,529)	(176,636)
Income	(134,420)	(122,021)	(199,529)	(176,636)
23500. Bundarra Water Supply	313,247	219,000	307,413	306,286
Expenditure	313,247	219,000	307,413	306,286
Uralla Sewerage Services	(39,134)	(222,166)	(18,693)	(60,225)
31000. Uralla Sewerage Services Revenue	(820,726)	(782,811)	(739,770)	(831,911)
Income	(820,726)	(782,811)	(739,770)	(831,911)
33100. Uralla Sewerage Services Asset Maintenance	781,592	560,645	721,077	771,686
Expenditure	781,592	560,645	721,077	771,686
Bundarra Sewerage Services	(3,074,480)	(2,807,146)	(2,214,761)	165,214
31500. Bundarra Sewerage Services Revenue	(3,075,187)	(2,807,970)	(2,235,344)	(132,043)
Income	(3,075,187)	(2,807,970)	(2,235,344)	(132,043)
33500. Bundarra Sewerage Services Asset Maintenance	707	824	20,583	297,257
Expenditure	707	824	20,583	297,257

	2022-2023 Budget	New asset or asset renewal
Organisational Services		
IT Services		
Technology replacement	66,140	Renewal
Infrastructure & Development		
Plant replacement program (net of sales)	1,304,545	Renewal
Depot - workshop safety audit action requirements	17,200	Renewal
Replacement roller shutters Bundarra	30,000	Renewal
Works & Civil		
Stormwater drainage	33,037	New
Biketrack - Plane Avenue 158m south of East St to Ro	79,000	New
Kerb & Gutter	70,600	New
Road Safety	10,000	Renewal
Local Urban Streets	_5,555	
Salisbury Street (Gostwyck Rd to Duke St)	40,880	Renewal
Salisbury Street (Bridge St to Queen St)	73,000	Renewal
Local Urban Streets Reseals	53,268	Renewal
Sealed Rural Roads		
Northeys Road (2 sections)	346,982	Renewal
Gostwyck Road (4 sections)	711,480	Renewal
Northeys Road (1 section)	277,585	Renewal
Kingstown Rd (1 section)	252,330	Renewal
Gostwyck (1 section)	277,585	Renewal
Sealed road reseal program	318,614	Renewal
Regional Rural Unsealed Roads Re-sheeting	22,000	Renewal
Regional Rural Sealed Roads		
Thunderbolts Way (17,750 to 18,500) 750m	252,000	Renewal
Thunderbolts Way (19,000 to 19,750) 750m	252,000	Renewal
Thunderbolts Way (21750 to 22000) 100m - part 9	33,600	Renewal
Thunderbolts Way (23500 to 23750) 200m	67,200	Renewal
Sealed Regional Road Reseal program	105,000	Renewal
Unsealed Rural Roads		
Rural Unsealed Roads Re-sheeting	634,769	Renewal
Facilities & Open Space		
Caravan Parks		
Queen St - Electrical works upgrades	60,500	Renewal
Uralla Parks		
Pioneer, Rotary and The Glen	1,700,000	New
Swimming Pool		
Plant & Equipment	20,230	Renewal

Uralla Shire Council Budget for the Year Ending 30 June 2023 CAPITAL EXPENDITURE - CONSOLIDATED

Scenario: Base Case

		2022-2023 Budget	New asset or asset renewal
	Sporting Facilities	J	
	General	33,000	Renewal
	Operational Buildings		
	Administration - carpet and general works	53,500	Renewal
	Administration - customer service & Corp Services	121,950	Renewal
	Water		
	Uralla		
	Telemetry upgrade	203,210	Renewal
	Water meter replacements	30,000	Renewal
	Waterworks Rd gravel re-sheeting	50,000	Renewal
	Replacement of service lines	30,000	Renewal
	Sewer		
	Uralla		
	Telemetry upgrade	85,000	Renewal
	New switchboards at sewage pumping stations et	150,000	New
	Manhole relining	62,500	Renewal
	Lining aluminium tank at STP	15,000	Renewal
	Waste		
	Switchboard / power metering upgrade	15,000	Renewal
Comr	nunity Services		
	Library		
	Collection/return lockers	2,000	New
	McMaugh Gardens		
	General furniture & equipment	50,000	Renewal
		8,010,705	





Department: Corporate Services **Prepared by**: Corporate Accountant

TRIM Reference: UINT/22/5209

Attachments: UINT/22/5208 - 1. Revised Draft Fees and Charges 2022-2023

UINT/22/4170 - 2. Green Waste Costs - Information Paper

UINT/22/5217 - 3. Amendments to revised Draft Fees and Charges from

BRFC 19 April 2022 meeting – Resolution #BRFC03.04/22

LINKEAGE TO INTEGTRATED PLANNING AND REPORTING FRAMEWORK

Goal: 4.1 A strong, accountable and representative Council

Strategy: 4.1.1 Provide clear direction for the community through the development of

the Community Strategic Plan, Delivery Program and Operational Plan

Activity: 4.1.1.1 Deliver integrated strategic planning and reporting requirements

Action: 4.1.1.1.2 Develop and monitor the annual Operational Plan, including Budget

SUMMARY:

1. This report presents the second draft of the 2022-23 Fees & Charges (attachment 1) for consideration by Councillors.

2. All amendments requested at previous meeting of Budget Review & Finance Committee have been actioned and incorporated into this draft version.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Finance Advisory Committee consider the draft of Fees and Charges for 2022-23 at the 10 May 2022 meeting and makes the following amendments:

- a. <<<to be inserted at the meeting>>>; and
- b. Recommend to Council that the schedule of draft Fees and Charges 2022-23, as amended, be placed on public exhibition.

REPORT:

- **3.** Council is required under section 405(5) of the Act to have an annual Operational Plan adopted by 30 June each year which outlines the planned actions for the year as part of the adopted four year Delivery Program.
- **4.** The annual Operational Plan includes the Fees and Charges.
- 5. At the 19 April 2022 Budget Review and Finance Committee (BR&FC) meeting considered version 1 of the draft fees and charges and identified a range of amendments (subsequently endorsed by Council). The Committee also requested:
 - a. the Green Waste Costs Information Report be provided for discussion with the community see attachment 2; and

- b. explanations of fees and charges increasing by more than 5% be provided to assist with communication with the community see attachment 3.
- **6.** The second version of draft of Fees and Charges for 2022/23 with amendments from the BR&FC are attached for further consideration.
- 7. Council is required to review the Fees and Charges for 2022-2023, place them on public exhibition for a minimum of 28 days and adopt the fees and charges as part of its integrated planning and reporting (IP&R) suite of documents.

CONCLUSION:

8. The Committee should review the draft Fees and Charges for 2022-2023 and recommend amendments so that a final draft can be presented to Council to place on public exhibition.

COUNCIL IMPLICATIONS

9. Community Engagement/Communication

Subject to a public exhibition process once considered at a future Council meeting.

10. Policy and Regulation

Local Government Act 1993 (NSW) Local Government (General) Regulations 2021 (NSW)

11. Financial/Long Term Financial Plan

Fees and charges form part of the annual revenue of Council. Moving these fees towards full cost recovery where possible will assist to improve Council's long term financial sustainability

12. Asset management/Asset Management Strategy

Cost recovery where relevant.

13. Workforce/Workforce Management Strategy

Nil.

14. Legal and Risk Management

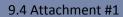
Statutory charges are included as set by the Government. Council fees and charges should be set and consistently applied.

15. Performance Measures

Fair cost recovery and/or user charges.

16. Project Management

Corporate Accountant.



Fees & Charges

Uralla Shire Council

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	Year 21/22		Year 22/23					Statutory
Name	Fee	Fee	GST	Fee	Increase	Increase	Unit	Fee
	(incl. GST)	(excl. GST)		(incl. GST)	%	\$		

Uralla Shire Council

Utilities

Water Services

Access and Supply

Water Access Charge Uralla and Bundarra	\$395.00	\$415.00	\$0.00	\$415.00	5.06%	\$20.00	Per annum per assessment	N
Water Supply – consumption charge	\$2.86	\$3.00	\$0.00	\$3.00	4.90%	\$0.14	Per kL	N

Water Connection Fees

Uralla and Bundarra Connection Charge to water main, up to 4 m	\$1,265.00	\$1,305.00	\$0.00	\$1,305.00	3.16%	\$40.00	Per connection within 4 m of water main: 20 mm or 25 mm	N
Uralla and Bundarra Connection Charge to water main, connection over 4 m					vill apply. Price o	Last year fee	Per connection beyond 4 m of water main: 20 mm or 25 mm	N

Other Water Fees and Charges

Hydrant Flow Test	\$95.00	\$120.00	\$0.00	\$120.00	26.32%	\$25.00	Per test	N
Water Meter supplied and fitted (20 mm) or replaced	\$204.00	\$210.50	\$0.00	\$210.50	3.19%	\$6.50	Per Meter	N
Water Meter Testing only	\$76.00	\$135.00	\$0.00	\$135.00	77.63%	\$59.00	Per Meter	N
Fee will be refunded where meter is checked and found to be reading more than 4% over or under as per Australian Std AS3565-1 1998 and 2004								

Water Meter	\$76.00	\$78.50	\$0.00	\$78.50	3.29%	\$2.50	Per Read	N
Special read						·		

Water Sales

Treated sewage effluent charge from the Uralla STP	\$1.00	\$1.03	\$0.00	\$1.03	3.00%	\$0.03	kL	N
Bulk water sales	\$5.70	\$6.00	\$0.00	\$6.00	5.26%	\$0.30	Per kL	N

News	Year 21/22		Year 22/23				11.2	Statutory
Name	Fee (incl. GST)	Fee (excl. GST)	GST	Fee (incl. GST)	Increase %	Increase \$	Unit	Fee
Water Restr	iction Devi	ces						
Installation/ Removal during service hours (7.30 am-3.00 pm)	\$151.50	\$156.50	\$0.00	\$156.50	3.30%	\$5.00	Per Activity	N
Other Costs								
Council required to clear vegetation to gain access to a meter, at cost charge	\$85.00	\$88.00	\$0.00	\$88.00	3.53%	\$3.00	Per Activity	N
This charge appli Rates advise that			not prevented v	egetation from	growing around	the meter and v	vill not clear it th	emselves.
Council required to return to property to read meter (e.g. where meter access is denied by locked yards/ gates etc)	\$67.00	\$69.50	\$0.00	\$69.50	3.73%	\$2.50	Per Visit	N
Sewer Cha								
Residential sewer access charge	\$645.00	\$678.00	\$0.00	\$678.00	5.12%	\$33.00	Per annum single dwelling per lot/unit	N
Non-residential sewer access charge	\$450.00	\$473.00	\$0.00	\$473.00	5.11%	\$23.00	Per annum per connection	N
Unconnected lot sewer access charge	\$645.00	\$678.00	\$0.00	\$678.00	5.12%	\$33.00	Per annum per Lot	N
Sewer Conn	ection Cha	arges						
Supply & install pressure sewer unit & house service – Bundarra only	\$0.00	\$10,308.23	\$1,030.82	\$11,339.05	∞	\$11,339.05		N
Provide junction to main on property, up to 4 m	\$1,055.00	\$1,090.00	\$0.00	\$1,090.00	3.32%	\$35.00		N

Council staff exposed main

	Year 21/22		Year 22/23					Statutory
Name	Fee	Fee	GST	Fee	Increase	Increase	Unit	Fee
	(incl. GST)	(excl. GST)		(incl. GST)	%	\$		

Sewer Connection Charges [continued]

Provide junction and	Price on application. Full cost recovery construction cost + cost of additional design requirements will apply.	Per m construction	N
connection beyond 4m	Last year fee	cost plus other design	
from sewer main	Per m construction cost + cost of additional design requirements will apply. Price on application.	requirement	

Trade Waste Charges

Trade Waste

Trade Waste – application fee	\$83.00	\$85.50	\$0.00	\$85.50	3.01%	\$2.50	Per Annum	N
Trade Waste – usage	\$1.47	\$1.50	\$0.00	\$1.50	2.04%	\$0.03	Per kL	N

Drainage Fees

Copy of	\$39.50	\$41.00	\$0.00	\$41.00	3.80%	\$1.50	Per Plan	N
Drainage Plan								

	Year 21/22		Year 22/23					Statutory
Name	Fee	Fee	GST	Fee	Increase	Increase	Unit	Fee
	(incl. GST)	(excl. GST)		(incl. GST)	%	\$		

Engineering Services

General Services

Hire of Council Equipment - Bond 5% of replacement value	Bond 5% of replacement value	Per equipment	N
Hire of Council Equipment - other	Per policy	Per equipment	N
Other (private) works	At cost plus 25% Last year fee At cost plus margin - refer policy	Per work	N

Kerb and Guttering

Private works (not in conjunction with works program)				Full cos	t of works per D	OCP plus 25%	Per Metre	N
Adjoining owner charges (in conjunction with works program)	\$106.50	\$100.00	\$10.00	\$110.00	3.29%	\$3.50	Per Metre	N

Gutter Bridges

Gutter Bridge		Full cost of works plus 25%	Per	N
Construction			construction	

Landscaping Bonds

Residential Flats/Units	\$713.00	\$735.00	\$0.00	\$735.00	3.09%	\$22.00	Per Unit/ Minimum (GST payable only on forfeiture)	N
Light Industry/ Industry	\$2,935.00	\$3,025.00	\$0.00	\$3,025.00	3.07%	\$90.00	Per Unit/ Minimum (GST payable only on forfeiture)	N

Rural Addressing

Installation of	\$74.00	\$69.55	\$6.95	\$76.50	3.38%	\$2.50	Per post	N
new/								
replacement								
numbering post								

	Year 21/22		Year 22/23					Statutory
Name	Fee	Fee	GST	Fee	Increase	Increase	Unit	Fee
	(incl. GST)	(excl. GST)		(incl. GST)	%	\$		

Plant Hire Charges

Charges by Plant Item	Internal hire rate plus 25% with a minimum 1 hr applying	Per Item	N
Grading Plant	Internal hire rate plus 25% with a minimum 1 hr applying	Per Crew	N
Grading of private unrequested grad	e roads and driveways to be charged at full crew costs (grader, water cart & roller) unless altern ding items	native work avail	able for

Road Restoration Fees

Road	As per RMS Schedules	N
Restoration		
Fees		

Civil Engineering Works

Civil Engineering Works	Estimated full cost of agreed work plus 25% margin or at	hourly rates for unspecified work (i.e hire of plant only) plus 25%	N
The 25% margin	may be varied subject to the nature and value of the work		

Sale of sand, gravel and topsoil

Delivery is at Council Truck hire rates (includes driver) plus 25%.

At cost of winning material, plus 25% margin, subject to the following minimums:

Unsieved sand	\$21.00	\$20.00	\$2.00	\$22.00	4.76%	\$1.00	Per Cubic Metre	N
Mount Mutto	on transmitte	er						

Leasing of space for	\$3,960.00	\$3,708.00	\$370.80	\$4,078.80	3.00%	\$118.80	Per annum	N
transmitter and aerial at Mount								
Mutton								

Waste Management Facility

Domestic Waste Management

Domestic Waste Collection - 1 x 240L general waste (Kentucky)	\$269.00	\$277.00	\$0.00	\$277.00	2.97%	\$8.00	Per annum per assessment	N
Waste Facility Fee – included in Environmental Levy	\$320.00	\$330.00	\$0.00	\$330.00	3.13%	\$10.00	Per Annum	N

	Year 21/22		Year 22/23					Statutory
Name	Fee	Fee	GST	Fee	Increase	Increase	Unit	Fee
	(incl. GST)	(excl. GST)		(incl. GST)	%	\$		

Domestic Waste Management [continued]

Domestic Waste collection-1x14 0L General and 1x240L Recycling (all areas except Kentucky)	\$360.00	\$371.00	\$0.00	\$371.00	3.06%	\$11.00	Per Annum	N
Additional kerbside recycling service 240L - residential or commercial (all areas except Kentucky)	\$125.00	\$129.00	\$0.00	\$129.00	3.20%	\$4.00	Per Annum	N
Additional 140L kerbside general waste service - residential (all areas except Kentucky)	\$235.00	\$242.50	\$0.00	\$242.50	3.19%	\$7.50	Per Annum	N

Green Waste Kerbside Collection Fee – Uralla Township

Collection Fee	\$86.50	\$90.00	\$0.00	\$90.00	4.05%	\$3.50	Per Annum	N
							& pro rata	

Commercial Recycling

Manual Collection Weekly – Cardboard Only	\$21.50	\$22.50	\$0.00	\$22.50	4.65%	\$1.00	Per Week	N
Manual Collection bi- weekly – Cardboard Only	\$42.50	\$45.00	\$0.00	\$45.00	5.88%	\$2.50	Per Week	N
Community event bin charge (per bin)	\$5.30	\$5.50	\$0.00	\$5.50	3.77%	\$0.20	Per Event	N
Commercial event bin charge (per bin)	\$21.50	\$22.50	\$0.00	\$22.50	4.65%	\$1.00	Per Event	N

Non-Rateable Commercial Recycling

Waste Product Sales

240L Wheelie Bin	\$101.50	\$105.00	\$0.00	\$105.00	3.45%	\$3.50	Each	N
140L Wheelie Bin	\$82.50	\$85.00	\$0.00	\$85.00	3.03%	\$2.50	Each	N

Name Year 21/22 Year 22/23 Increase (incl. GST) Fee (excl. GST) Fee (incl. GST) Fee (incl. GST) Increase (incl. GST) In	Statutory Fee
Continued Continued Continued Continued Continued	N
Delivery - \$21.00 \$20.00 \$2.00 \$22.00 4.76% \$1.00 Per return trip Bundara town area (within 5 km) Delivery - \$26.50 \$27.27 \$2.73 \$30.00 13.21% \$3.50 Per return trip Bundarra 5-15	
Uralla & Bundara town area (within 5 km) \$26.50 \$27.27 \$2.73 \$30.00 \$3.50 \$3.50 \$27 return trip Bundarra 5-15	
area (within 5 km) Delivery — \$26.50 \$27.27 \$2.73 \$30.00 13.21% \$3.50 Per return Uralla and Bundarra 5-15	N
Uralla and trip Bundarra 5-15	N
km	
Delivery — \$32.50 \$32.73 \$3.27 \$36.00 10.77% \$3.50 Per return beyond 15 km from Uralla or Bundarra, maximum 30 km	N
Sorted Recycling	
Recyclable No charge Any volume materials, sorted only	N
Residential Waste (Sorted)	
Wheelie Bin \$4.30 \$4.09 \$0.41 \$4.50 4.65% \$0.20 Per wheelie (up to 240 Litre, per bin) \$0.41 \$4.50 4.65% \$0.20 Per wheelie bin (full or part)	N
Car/sedan/ \$5.40 \$5.09 \$0.51 \$5.60 3.70% \$0.20 Full or part wagon/4X4 domestic \$5.60 \$5.60 \$0.20 Full or part	N
Utility/6 x 4 \$10.60 \$10.00 \$1.00 \$11.00 3.77% \$0.40 Level trailer	N
Utility/6 x 4 \$16.00 \$15.09 \$1.51 \$16.60 3.75% \$0.60 Heaped trailer, heaped	N
Residential Waste (Unsorted)	
Car/sedan/ \$10.80 \$10.18 \$1.02 \$11.20 3.70% \$0.40 Per load (full wagon/4x4 domestic vehicle	N
Utility/6x4 \$21.20 \$20.00 \$2.00 \$22.00 3.77% \$0.80 Per load (full or part)	N
Utility/6x4 \$32.00 \$30.00 \$3.00 \$33.00 3.13% \$1.00 Per load trailer, heaped	N
Wheelie Bin (Up to 240L and per bin) \$8.60 \$8.09 \$0.81 \$8.90 3.49% \$0.30 Per load (full or part)	N
Commercial Waste	
Commercial \$67.00 \$62.73 \$69.00 2.99% \$2.00 Per cubic waste - Bulk - Sorted	N
Commercial \$135.00 \$126.36 \$12.64 \$139.00 2.96% \$4.00 Per cubic Maste - Bulk - Unsorted \$135.00 \$126.36 \$12.64 \$139.00	N

	Year 21/22		Year 22/23	ear 22/23				Statutory
Name	Fee	Fee	GST	Fee	Increase	Increase	Unit	Fee
	(incl. GST)	(excl. GST)		(incl. GST)	%	\$		

Commercial Waste [continued]

Annual kerbside service – Commercial 240 ltr bin (Uralla and Bundarra)	\$269.00	\$277.50	\$0.00	\$277.50	3.16%	\$8.50	Per Property	N
Annual kerbside service – Commercial 140 ltr bin (Uralla)	\$208.00	\$214.50	\$0.00	\$214.50	3.13%	\$6.50	Per Property	N

Uncontaminated garden and wood waste

Uncontaminate d garden and wood waste: Car - Sedan or wagon	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00%	\$0.00	Per load	N
Uncontaminate d garden and wood waste : Large trailer	\$0.00	\$5.45	\$0.55	\$6.00	00	\$6.00	Per load	N
Uncontaminate d garden and wood waste : Truck	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00%	\$0.00	Per cubic metre	N
Uncontaminate d garden and wood waste : Utility or small trailer	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00%	\$0.00	Per load	N
Uncontaminate d garden and wood waste: wheelie bins (maximum of 2)	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00%	\$0.00	per wheelie bin	N

Contaminated Garden and Wood Waste

Contaminated	Charged at residential/commercial waste rates	N
garden and		
wood waste		

Clean brick, Concrete, Tile

Wheelie Bin (up to 240 L, per bin)	\$5.40	\$5.09	\$0.51	\$5.60	3.70%	\$0.20	per bin (Full or part)	N
Car/sedan/ wagon/4X4 domestic	\$7.50	\$7.09	\$0.71	\$7.80	4.00%	\$0.30	Full or part	N
Utility/6 x 4 trailer	\$8.50	\$8.00	\$0.80	\$8.80	3.53%	\$0.30	Full or part	N
Commercial	\$27.00	\$25.45	\$2.55	\$28.00	3.70%	\$1.00	Per cubic metre	N

	Year 21/22		Year 22/23					0111 111
Name	Fee (incl. GST)	Fee	GST	Fee	Increase	Increase	Unit	Statutory Fee
	(Incl. GS1)	(excl. GST)		(incl. GST)	%	\$		
Mattresses								
Cot mattresses or any stripped mattresses					Min. Fee ex	No charge	Each	N
Single	\$10.60	\$10.00	\$1.00	\$11.00	3.77%	\$0.40	Each	N
King Single	\$13.00	\$12.18	\$1.22	\$13.40	3.08%	\$0.40	Each	N
Double	\$16.00	\$15.09	\$1.51	\$16.60	3.75%	\$0.60	Each	N
Queen	\$21.50	\$20.45	\$2.05	\$22.50	4.65%	\$1.00	Each	N
King	\$23.50	\$22.27	\$2.23	\$24.50	4.26%	\$1.00	Each	N
Lounges								
1 seater	\$10.60	\$10.00	\$1.00	\$11.00	3.77%	\$0.40	Each	N
2 seater	\$16.80	\$15.82	\$1.58	\$17.40	3.57%	\$0.60	Each	N
3 seater	\$21.50	\$20.45	\$2.05	\$22.50	4.65%	\$1.00	Each	N
E-Waste								
NTCRS eligible e-waste						Free of charge	Per Item	N
Non NTCRS e- waste	\$1.65	\$1.55	\$0.15	\$1.70	3.03%	\$0.05	Per Item	N
Appliances								
Fridges, freezers & air- conditioning units containing CFCs	\$16.00	\$15.09	\$1.51	\$16.60	3.75%	\$0.60	Per Unit	N
All other white goods					F	ree of charge	Per Item	N
Dead Anima	ls							
Small domestic animals e.g. cats, chickens, possums, dogs	\$15.40	\$14.55	\$1.45	\$16.00	3.90%	\$0.60	Per Item	N
Medium animals – e.g. goats, sheep, pigs	\$36.50	\$34.55	\$3.45	\$38.00	4.11%	\$1.50	Per Item	N
Large Animals – e.g. horses, cattle	\$49.50	\$46.36	\$4.64	\$51.00	3.03%	\$1.50	Per Item	N

Tyres

Loads comprising more than 20 tyres, or tyre loads that are over 200 kg, will not be accepted without evidence of the required tracking and consignment.

Motorcycle	\$6.88	\$6.46	\$0.65	\$7.10	3.20%	\$0.22	Per Item	N
Car	\$8.00	\$7.55	\$0.75	\$8.30	3.75%	\$0.30	Per Item	N
4X4	\$12.23	\$11.45	\$1.15	\$12.60	3.03%	\$0.37	Per Item	N

	Year 21/22		Year 22/23					Statutory
Name	Fee	Fee	GST	Fee	Increase	Increase	Unit	Fee
	(incl. GST)	(excl. GST)		(incl. GST)	%	\$		

Tyres [continued]

Light truck	\$14.40	\$13.64	\$1.36	\$15.00	4.17%	\$0.60	Per Item	N
Light truck								
Truck	\$27.00	\$25.45	\$2.55	\$28.00	3.70%	\$1.00	Per Item	N
Super single	\$44.87	\$42.00	\$4.20	\$46.20	2.96%	\$1.33	Per Item	N
Small tractor tyre, up to 1 m	\$108.74	\$101.82	\$10.18	\$112.00	3.00%	\$3.26	Per Item	N
Medium tractor tyre, 1 m-1.9 m	\$179.50	\$168.18	\$16.82	\$185.00	3.06%	\$5.50	Per Item	N
Large tractor tyre, 2 m-2.8 m	\$179.45	\$168.18	\$16.82	\$185.00	3.09%	\$5.55	Per Item	N
Extra large tractor tyre, > 2.8 m	\$198.50	\$185.86	\$18.59	\$204.45	3.00%	\$5.95	Per Item	N
Fork lift tyre, small up to 12"	\$21.49	\$20.14	\$2.01	\$22.15	3.07%	\$0.66	Per Item	N
Fork lift tyre, medium 12"-18"	\$26.22	\$24.55	\$2.45	\$27.00	2.97%	\$0.78	Per Item	N
Fork lift tyre, large greater than 18"	\$47.47	\$44.54	\$4.45	\$49.00	3.22%	\$1.53	Per Item	N
Grader tyre	\$130.50	\$122.27	\$12.23	\$134.50	3.07%	\$4.00	Per Item	N
Earth mover, small – up to 1 m	\$151.88	\$142.18	\$14.22	\$156.40	2.98%	\$4.52	Per Item	N
Earth mover, medium, 1 m-1.5 m	\$275.32	\$257.82	\$25.78	\$283.60	3.01%	\$8.28	Per Item	N
Earth mover, large, greater than 1.5 m	\$549.00	\$514.55	\$51.45	\$566.00	3.10%	\$17.00	Per Item	N
Shredded Tyres					NO	TACCEPTED		N

Tyres on Rims

Tyres on rim will be charged at double the rate of tyres off rim

Asbestos

Inadequately wrapped or unbagged asbestos will not be accepted. Please note that asbestos weighing more than 100 kg, or consisting of more than 10 m2 of sheeting in one load, will not be accepted without evidence of the required consignment number.

Asbestos – asbestos bag including disposal cost, maximum 0.5 cubic metre	\$20.00	\$19.09	\$1.91	\$21.00	5.00%	\$1.00	Per Bag	N
Asbestos- containing materials (subject to specific cost assessment)	\$272.00	\$254.55	\$25.45	\$280.00	2.94%	\$8.00	Per tonne	N

	Year 21/22		Year 22/23					Statutory
Name	Fee	Fee	GST	Fee	Increase	Increase	Unit	Fee
	(incl. GST)	(excl. GST)		(incl. GST)	%	\$		

Certified ENM and VENM

Clean Fill for	No charge	Any Volume	N
use on cell			
walls, certified,			
all volumes			

Bio solids

All special wastes must be collected, transported and disposed of strictly in accordance with the requirements of the WorkCover Authority and the Environment Protection Authority.

Processed sludges from water &	\$53.00	\$50.00	\$5.00	\$55.00	3.77%	\$2.00	Per cubic metre	N
sewage treatment (in solid form only, liquid not								
accepted))							·	



	Year 21/22		Year 22/23					Statutory
Name	Fee	Fee	GST	Fee	Increase	Increase	Unit	Fee
	(incl. GST)	(excl. GST)		(incl. GST)	%	\$		

Community and Recreational Services

Sporting Fields

Field Hire

External users – details of application should be sought from Council

Hampden Park	\$56.00	\$52.73	\$5.27	\$58.00	3.57%	\$2.00	Per Day	N
Uralla Sporting Complex #	\$56.00	\$52.73	\$5.27	\$58.00	3.57%	\$2.00	Per field/per day	N
Canteen hire (two available) #	\$53.00	\$50.00	\$5.00	\$55.00	3.77%	\$2.00	Per day per canteen	N
Canteen hire bond (for non- regular user groups and for those outside of Uralla Shire area)	\$1,055.00	\$1,090.00	\$0.00	\$1,090.00	3.32%	\$35.00	Per event booking	N

Parks and Gardens

Casual Hiring Fee

Alma Park:	\$35.50	\$33.64	\$3.36	\$37.00	4.23%	\$1.50	Per Day	N
Connect power								
to bandstand								

Aquatic Centre

Admittance Fees

Single Admission Fee – Adult	\$4.00	\$3.64	\$0.36	\$4.00	0.00%	\$0.00	Per Person	N
Single Admission Fee – Child	\$2.50	\$1.82	\$0.18	\$2.00	-20.00%	-\$0.50	Per Person	N
Books of 10 – Adult	\$36.00	\$33.73	\$3.37	\$37.10	3.06%	\$1.10	Per Book	N
Books of 10 – Child	\$22.50	\$16.36	\$1.64	\$18.00	-20.00%	-\$4.50	Per Book	N
Books of 20 – Adult	\$68.00	\$63.67	\$6.37	\$70.04	3.00%	\$2.04	Per Book	N
Books of 20 – Child	\$45.00	\$30.91	\$3.09	\$34.00	-24.44%	-\$11.00	Per Book	N
Books of 50 – Adult	\$160.00	\$149.81	\$14.98	\$164.79	2.99%	\$4.79	Per Book	N
Books of 50 – Child	\$112.50	\$77.27	\$7.73	\$85.00	-24.44%	-\$27.50	Per Book	N

	Year 21/22	Year 22/23						Statutory
Name	Fee	Fee	GST	Fee	Increase	Increase	Unit	Fee
	(incl. GST)	(excl. GST)		(incl. GST)	%	\$		

Library Services

Library Fees

Lost	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$0.00	\$5.00	0.00%	\$0.00	Per Card	N
membership								
card								
replacement								

Lost, damaged or stolen books

Processing Fee	\$11.00	\$11.00	\$0.00	\$11.00	0.00%	\$0.00	Per Item	N
Item Replacement				At cost -	determined by C	CNRL per item.	Per Item	N

Inter-Library Loan Fee

Charge 1 (local library search)				No charg	ge from specific	NSW libraries.	Per Item	N
Charge 2 (Library Lending Charge)	\$28.50	\$25.91	\$2.59	\$28.50	0.00%	\$0.00	Per Item	N

Photocopies and Printing (self-service)

A4 Black and White	\$0.30	\$0.27	\$0.03	\$0.30	0.00%	\$0.00	Per single sided page	N
A4 Colour	\$0.50	\$0.45	\$0.05	\$0.50	0.00%	\$0.00	Per single sided page	N
A3 Black and White	\$0.50	\$0.45	\$0.05	\$0.50	0.00%	\$0.00	Per single sided page	N
A3 Colour	\$1.00	\$0.91	\$0.09	\$1.00	0.00%	\$0.00	Per single sided page	N

Tourism

Hire

Uralla Visitor Information Centre - Hire of Kitchen		А	refundable clea	,	100.00 to be pai re of kitchen \$4 re of kitchen \$2	0.00 plus GST		N
Gold Pan Hire	\$19.00	\$17.82	\$1.78	\$19.60	3.16%	\$0.60	Per Day	N

Photocopies and Printing (non self-service)

A4 (Black and White)	\$0.75	\$0.73	\$0.07	\$0.80	6.67%	\$0.05	Per single sided page	N
A4 (Colour)	\$1.15	\$1.09	\$0.11	\$1.20	4.35%	\$0.05	Per single sided page	N

	Year 21/22	Year 22/23						Statutory
Name	Fee	Fee	GST	Fee	Increase	Increase	Unit	Fee
	(incl. GST)	(excl. GST)		(incl. GST)	%	\$		

Cemeteries

Searches

Record search	\$121.00	\$125.00	\$0.00	\$125.00	3.31%	\$4.00	Per Hour	N
for burial								
details (after 15								
minutes)								

Uralla and Bundarra Lawn Cemeteries

Purchase of Double Depth Plot (does not include plaque)	\$1,585.00	\$1,636.36	\$163.64	\$1,800.00	13.56%	\$215.00	Per Plot	N
Interment	\$683.00	\$690.00	\$69.00	\$759.00	11.13%	\$76.00	Per interment	N
Interment: Saturdays, Sundays and Public Holidays loading	\$895.00	\$913.64	\$91.36	\$1,005.00	12.29%	\$110.00	Per interment	N
Surcharge for digging of grave by hand	\$105.00	\$119.09	\$11.91	\$131.00	24.76%	\$26.00	Per Person, Per Hour	N

Uralla and Bundarra Old Section Cemeteries

Purchase of plot - Double depth	\$1,585.00	\$1,636.36	\$163.64	\$1,800.00	13.56%	\$215.00	Per Plot	N
Purchase of plot - Single Depth	\$865.00	\$963.64	\$96.36	\$1,060.00	22.54%	\$195.00	Per Plot	N
Permission to carry out work at existing grave, includes monument erection and inspection	\$66.00	\$68.00	\$0.00	\$68.00	3.03%	\$2.00	Per Plot	N
Interment	\$738.00	\$766.36	\$76.64	\$843.00	14.23%	\$105.00	Per interment	N
Interment in an existing monument	\$950.00	\$990.91	\$99.09	\$1,090.00	14.74%	\$140.00	Per interment	N
Interment: Saturdays, Sundays and Public Holidays loading	\$895.00	\$913.64	\$91.36	\$1,005.00	12.29%	\$110.00	Per interment	N
Placement of ashes	\$318.00	\$373.64	\$37.36	\$411.00	29.25%	\$93.00	Minimum Per Placement	N

	Year 21/22		Year 22/23					Statutory
Name	Fee (incl. GST)	Fee (excl. GST)	GST	Fee (incl. GST)	Increase %	Increase \$	Unit	Fee
Uralla and E	Bundarra N	iche Wall a	and Uralla	Niche Gar	den			
Purchase of Niche in wall and Interment of Ashes *	\$512.00	\$530.00	\$53.00	\$583.00	13.87%	\$71.00	Per Niche	N
* Interment include	des standard pla	que 145mm x 12	20mm					
Purchase of Niche in garden	\$609.00	\$570.91	\$57.09	\$628.00	3.12%	\$19.00	Per Niche	N
Interment of Ashes	\$131.00	\$122.73	\$12.27	\$135.00	3.05%	\$4.00	Per Interment	N
Surcharge for family presence at interment after hours	\$73.00	\$68.64	\$6.86	\$75.50	3.42%	\$2.50	Per Interment	N
Vase	\$75.50	\$70.91	\$7.09	\$78.00	3.31%	\$2.50	Per Vase	N
Additional lines on plaque	\$37.00	\$35.00	\$3.50	\$38.50	4.05%	\$1.50	Per Line	N
Removal of plaques	\$173.50	\$162.73	\$16.27	\$179.00	3.17%	\$5.50	Per Plaque	N
Per Unit	\$288.50	\$297.50	\$0.00	\$297.50	3.12%	\$9.00	Per Unit Per Fortnight	N
Hill Street U	ralla							
							- 1 3 1	
Uralla Pre-S	chool							
5 Hill Street, Uralla	\$423.00	\$396.36	\$39.64	\$436.00	3.07%	\$13.00	Per Week	N
Queen Stree	et Uralla Ca	ravan Par	k					
Powered site for up to 2 persons	\$31.50	\$29.55	\$2.95	\$32.50	3.17%	\$1.00	Per Night	N
Unpowered site for up to 2 persons	\$23.00	\$21.82	\$2.18	\$24.00	4.35%	\$1.00	Per Night	N
Additional persons >2	\$5.00	\$4.55	\$0.45	\$5.00	0.00%	\$0.00	Per Night	N
Uninhabited, unpowered tent site	\$5.50	\$5.00	\$0.50	\$5.50	0.00%	\$0.00	Per Night	N
Longer stays	(7 nights for	6)						
Weekly Powered site for up to 2 persons	\$186.00	\$174.55	\$17.45	\$192.00	3.23%	\$6.00	Per Week	N
P 31 3 3 1 3								

	Year 21/22		Year 22/23					0
Name	Fee	Fee	GST	Fee	Increase	Increase	Unit	Statutory Fee
	(incl. GST)	(excl. GST)		(incl. GST)	%	\$		
Longer stays (7 nights for	6) [continued]						
Weekly Unpowered site for up to 2 persons	\$136.50	\$128.18	\$12.82	\$141.00	3.30%	\$4.50	Per Week	N
Permanents with metered site	\$121.00	\$113.64	\$11.36	\$125.00	3.31%	\$4.00	Per Week	N
Power for metered site	\$0.40	\$0.36	\$0.04	\$0.40	0.00%	\$0.00	kWh	N
Uralla Com			Ontions -	TCS				
			-					
TCS Office	\$379.00	\$355.45	\$35.55	\$391.00	3.17%	\$12.00	Per Week	N
Office 1 Office 2	\$158.00 \$39.50	\$148.18 \$37.27	\$14.82 \$3.73	\$163.00 \$41.00	3.16% 3.80%	\$5.00 \$1.50	Per Week Per Week	N N
Office 2	Φ39.50	Φ31.21	Φ3.13	Φ41.00	3.60%	\$1.50	Per week	IN
Large Group	Room							
Local Community Groups – Half Day	\$45.50	\$42.73	\$4.27	\$47.00	3.30%	\$1.50	Half Day	N
Local Community Groups – Full Day	\$85.50	\$80.45	\$8.05	\$88.50	3.51%	\$3.00	Full Day	N
Affiliated Centre Tenants	\$69.00	\$65.00	\$6.50	\$71.50	3.62%	\$2.50	Half Day	N
Commercial Users	\$126.50	\$118.64	\$11.86	\$130.50	3.16%	\$4.00	Full Day	N
Private Parti	es/ Comm	ercial Fun	ctions					
Booking	\$147.00	\$137.73	\$13.77	\$151.50	3.06%	\$4.50	Per Day	N
Cleaning bond (refundable)	\$283.50	\$292.50	\$0.00	\$292.50	3.17%	\$9.00	Per Booking	N
Small Group	Room							
Local Community Groups – Half Day	\$29.00	\$27.27	\$2.73	\$30.00	3.45%	\$1.00	Half Day	N
Local Community Groups – Full Day	\$45.50	\$42.73	\$4.27	\$47.00	3.30%	\$1.50	Full Day	N
Affiliated Centre Tenants	\$56.00	\$52.73	\$5.27	\$58.00	3.57%	\$2.00	Half Day	N
Commercial Groups	\$80.50	\$75.45	\$7.55	\$83.00	3.11%	\$2.50	Full Day	N

	Year 21/22		Year 22/23					Statutory
Name	Fee	Fee	GST	Fee	Increase	Increase	Unit	Fee
	(incl. GST)	(excl. GST)		(incl. GST)	%	\$		

Kitchen (large room only)

All groups: Including crockery and cutlery	Included in large room hire	Per Day	N
All breakages will be charged at replacement cost	All breakages will be charged at replacement cost		N

Building Rental – Bundarra

Bundarra School of Arts Hall

Hall Hire (less than 2 hours)	\$20.00	\$18.18	\$1.82	\$20.00	0.00%	\$0.00	Per two hours	N
General Hall Hire <50	\$47.50	\$44.55	\$4.45	\$49.00	3.16%	\$1.50	Per Day	N
General Hall Hire >50	\$73.00	\$68.64	\$6.86	\$75.50	3.42%	\$2.50	Per Day	N
Kitchen Use Extra <50	\$25.50	\$24.09	\$2.41	\$26.50	3.92%	\$1.00	Per Day	N
Kitchen Use Extra >50	\$37.50	\$35.45	\$3.55	\$39.00	4.00%	\$1.50	Per Day	N
Balls/weddings (includes kitchen hire)	\$137.00	\$128.64	\$12.86	\$141.50	3.28%	\$4.50	Per Day	N
Auction Sales, markets and similar uses				\$132.	50 plus 25% of s	subletting fees	Per Day	N
Small Regular Usage – eg sporting clubs	\$10.00	\$9.09	\$0.91	\$10.00	0.00%	\$0.00	Per Session	N
Cleaning bond (refundable)	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$0.00	\$100.00	0.00%	\$0.00	Per Booking	N

External Equipment Hire

Cleaning bond (refundable)	\$50.00	\$50.00	\$0.00	\$50.00	0.00%	\$0.00	Per hire	N
Chairs	\$1.60	\$1.50	\$0.15	\$1.65	3.13%	\$0.05	Per Item	N
Tables	\$7.30	\$6.91	\$0.69	\$7.60	4.11%	\$0.30	Per Item	N
Replacement of broken or missing chairs and tables (hall or external use)					At rep	lacement cost	Per Item	N

Bundarra Caravan Park

Powered site for up to 2 persons	\$24.00	\$22.73	\$2.27	\$25.00	4.17%	\$1.00	Per Night	N
Unpowered site for up to 2 persons	\$10.40	\$9.82	\$0.98	\$10.80	3.85%	\$0.40	Per Night	N

	Year 21/22	Year 22/23						Statutory
Name	Fee	Fee	GST	Fee	Increase	Increase	Unit	Fee
	(incl. GST)	(excl. GST)		(incl. GST)	%	\$		

Bundarra Caravan Park [continued]

Additional persons	\$5.00	\$4.55	\$0.45	\$5.00	0.00%	\$0.00	Per Night	N
Showers	\$3.00	\$2.73	\$0.27	\$3.00	0.00%	\$0.00	Per Use	N



	Year 21/22		Year 22/23					Statutory
Name	Fee	Fee	GST	Fee	Increase	Increase	Unit	Fee
	(incl. GST)	(excl. GST)		(incl. GST)	%	\$. 55

Aged and Disabled Services

Tableland Community Support

Home Care Packages and Private Clients

HCP Clients

Care Management HCP Level 1 - Fortnightly	\$70.00	\$70.00	\$0.00	\$70.00	0.00%	\$0.00	Per fortnight	N
Care Management HCP Level 2 - Fortnightly	\$140.00	\$140.00	\$0.00	\$140.00	0.00%	\$0.00	Per fortnight	N
Care Management HCP Level 3 - Fortnightly	\$350.00	\$350.00	\$0.00	\$350.00	0.00%	\$0.00	Per fortnight	N
Care Management HCP Level 4 - Fortnightly	\$550.00	\$550.00	\$0.00	\$550.00	0.00%	\$0.00	Per fortnight	N
Care with active sleepover (Sleepover with Active Care) - HCP					Fees	by Agreement	24 hrs	N
Domestic Assistance - Mon to Fri 6am to 6pm (HCP clients)	\$70.00	\$70.00	\$0.00	\$70.00	0.00%	\$0.00	Per Hour	N
Domestic Assistance - Public holiday (HCP clients)	\$140.00	\$140.00	\$0.00	\$140.00	0.00%	\$0.00	Per Hour	N
Domestic Assistance - Sat (HCP clients)	\$105.00	\$105.00	\$0.00	\$105.00	0.00%	\$0.00	Per Hour	N
Domestic Assistance - Sun (HCP clients)	\$122.50	\$122.50	\$0.00	\$122.50	0.00%	\$0.00	Per Hour	N
In Home Respite - Mon to Fri 6am to 6pm (HCP clients)	\$70.00	\$70.00	\$0.00	\$70.00	0.00%	\$0.00	Per hour	N
In Home Respite - Public Holiday (HCP clients)	\$140.00	\$140.00	\$0.00	\$140.00	0.00%	\$0.00	Per hour	N
In Home Respite - Sat (HCP clients)	\$105.00	\$105.00	\$0.00	\$105.00	0.00%	\$0.00	Per hour	N

	Year 21/22		Year 22/23					Statutory
Name	Fee	Fee	GST	Fee	Increase	Increase	Unit	Fee
	(incl. GST)	(excl. GST)		(incl. GST)	%	\$		

HCP Clients [continued]

In Home Respite - Sun (HCP clients)	\$122.50	\$122.50	\$0.00	\$122.50	0.00%	\$0.00	Per hour	N
Overnight Respite - HCP					Fees	by Agreement	10 hrs	N
Package Management HCP Level 1 - Fortnightly	\$70.00	\$70.00	\$0.00	\$70.00	0.00%	\$0.00	Per fortnight	N
Package Management HCP Level 2 - Fortnightly	\$80.00	\$80.00	\$0.00	\$80.00	0.00%	\$0.00	Per fortnight	N
Package Management HCP Level 3 - Fortnightly	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$0.00	\$100.00	0.00%	\$0.00	Per fortnight	N
Package Management HCP Level 4 - Fortnightly	\$120.00	\$120.00	\$0.00	\$120.00	0.00%	\$0.00	Per fortnight	N
Personal Care - Mon to Fri 6am to 6pm (HCP clients)	\$70.00	\$70.00	\$0.00	\$70.00	0.00%	\$0.00	Per hour	N
Personal Care - Public Holiday (HCP clients)	\$140.00	\$140.00	\$0.00	\$140.00	0.00%	\$0.00	Per hour	N
Personal Care - Sat (HCP clients)	\$105.00	\$105.00	\$0.00	\$105.00	0.00%	\$0.00	Per hour	N
Personal Care - Sun (HCP clients)	\$122.50	\$122.50	\$0.00	\$122.50	0.00%	\$0.00	Per hour	N
Registered Nurse - Mon to Fri 6am to 6pm (HCP clients)	\$85.00	\$85.00	\$0.00	\$85.00	0.00%	\$0.00	Per hour	N
Registered Nurse - Public Holiday (HCP clients)	\$170.00	\$170.00	\$0.00	\$170.00	0.00%	\$0.00	Per hour	N
Registered Nurse - Sat (HCP clients)	\$127.50	\$127.50	\$0.00	\$127.50	0.00%	\$0.00	Per hour	N
Registered Nurse - Sun (HCP clients)	\$148.75	\$148.75	\$0.00	\$148.75	0.00%	\$0.00	Per hour	N
Social Support - Mon to Fri 6am to 6pm (HCP clients)	\$70.00	\$70.00	\$0.00	\$70.00	0.00%	\$0.00	Per Hour	N
Social support - Public Holiday (HCP clients)	\$140.00	\$140.00	\$0.00	\$140.00	0.00%	\$0.00	Per Hour	N
Social Support - Sat (HCP clients)	\$105.00	\$105.00	\$0.00	\$105.00	0.00%	\$0.00	Per Hour	N
Social support - Sun (HCP clients)	\$122.50	\$122.50	\$0.00	\$122.50	0.00%	\$0.00	Per Hour	N

	Year 21/22		Year 22/23					Statutory
Name	Fee	Fee	GST	Fee	Increase	Increase	Unit	Fee
	(incl. GST)	(excl. GST)		(incl. GST)	%	\$		

HCP Clients [continued]

Travel (HCP clients)	\$1.10	\$1.10	\$0.00	\$1.10	0.00%	\$0.00	Per km	N
Home Care Packages – Client Income Assessed Fee			Dept of S	Social Services	Fees – My Ageo	Care website		N
Home Care Packages – Exit Fee	\$400.00	\$400.00	\$0.00	\$400.00	0.00%	\$0.00	Exit	N

Private Clients

Administration (Private		Charged by agreement relative to service needs (incl GST)									
Clients) - Monthly					Min. Fee exc	l. GST: \$70.00					
Registered Nurse - Mon to Fri 6am to 6pm (Private clients)	\$126.50	\$115.00	\$11.50	\$126.50	0.00%	\$0.00	Per hour	N			
Registered Nurse - Public Holiday (Private clients)	\$247.50	\$240.00	\$24.00	\$264.00	6.67%	\$16.50	Per hour	N			
Registered Nurse - Sat (Private clients)	\$170.50	\$159.65	\$15.97	\$175.62	3.00%	\$5.12	Per hour	N			
Registered Nurse - Sun (Private clients)	\$198.00	\$185.40	\$18.54	\$203.94	3.00%	\$5.94	Per hour	N			
Travel (Private Clients)	\$1.20	\$1.27	\$0.13	\$1.40	16.67%	\$0.20	Per km	N			
Case Management (Private clients) - Monthly			Cost by	agreement rela	ative to care nee	ds - Plus GST I. GST: \$90.00	Per Month	N			
Domestic Assistance – Mon to Fri 6am to 6pm (Private clients)	\$71.50	\$71.50	\$7.15	\$78.65	10.00%	\$7.15	Per Hour	N			
Domestic Assistance – Sat (Private clients)	\$121.00	\$115.00	\$11.50	\$126.50	4.55%	\$5.50	Per Hour	N			
Domestic Assistance – Sun (Private clients)	\$143.00	\$135.00	\$13.50	\$148.50	3.85%	\$5.50	Per Hour	N			
Domestic Assistance – Public holiday (Private clients)	\$165.00	\$160.00	\$16.00	\$176.00	6.67%	\$11.00	Per Hour	N			
Social Support – Mon to Fri 6am to 6pm (Private clients)	\$71.50	\$71.50	\$7.15	\$78.65	10.00%	\$7.15	Per Hour	N			
Social Support – Sat (Private clients)	\$121.00	\$117.34	\$11.73	\$129.07	6.67%	\$8.07	Per Hour	N			

	Year 21/22		Year 22/23					Statutory
Name	Fee	Fee	GST	Fee	Increase	Increase	Unit	Fee
	(incl. GST)	(excl. GST)		(incl. GST)	%	\$		

Private Clients [continued]

Social Support – Sun (Private clients)	\$143.00	\$138.64	\$13.86	\$152.50	6.64%	\$9.50	Per Hour	N
Social Support - Public Holiday (Private clients)	\$165.00	\$170.00	\$17.00	\$187.00	13.33%	\$22.00	Per Hour	N
Personal Care – Mon to Fri 6am to 6pm (Private clients)	\$71.50	\$71.50	\$7.15	\$78.65	10.00%	\$7.15	Per Hour	N
Personal Care – Sat (Private clients)	\$121.00	\$113.30	\$11.33	\$124.63	3.00%	\$3.63	Per Hour	N
Personal Care – Sun (Private clients)	\$143.00	\$133.90	\$13.39	\$147.29	3.00%	\$4.29	Per Hour	N
Personal Care – Public Holiday (Private clients)	\$165.00	\$170.00	\$17.00	\$187.00	13.33%	\$22.00	Per Hour	N
In Home Respite – Mon to Fri 6am to 6pm (Private clients)	\$71.50	\$71.50	\$7.15	\$78.65	10.00%	\$7.15	Per Hour	N
In Home Respite – Sat (Private clients)	\$121.00	\$121.36	\$12.14	\$133.50	10.33%	\$12.50	Per Hour	N
In Home Respite – Sun (Private clients)	\$143.00	\$145.00	\$14.50	\$159.50	11.54%	\$16.50	Per Hour	N
In Home Respite – Public Holiday (Private clients)	\$165.00	\$172.73	\$17.27	\$190.00	15.15%	\$25.00	Per Hour	N
Overnight Respite - Private Clients						by Agreement I. GST: \$71.50	10 hrs	N
Care with active sleepover (Sleepover with Active Care) - Private Clients					Fees Min. Fee excl.	by Agreement GST: \$300.00	24 hrs	N

Commonwealth Home Support Programme

Goods, Equipment and Technology		25% of variable costs for goods / equipment or assistive technology						
Domestic Assistance	\$15.00	\$15.00	\$0.00	\$15.00	0.00%	\$0.00	Per Hour	N
Personal care	\$15.00	\$15.00	\$0.00	\$15.00	0.00%	\$0.00	Per Hour	N
Respite	\$15.00	\$15.00	\$0.00	\$15.00	0.00%	\$0.00	Per Hour	N

					-			
Name	Year 21/22 Fee (incl. GST)	Fee (excl. GST)	Year 22/23 GST	Fee (incl. GST)	Increase %	Increase \$	Unit	Statutory Fee
ommonwe	alth Home	Support Pi	ogramme	[continued]				
Social Support	\$15.00	\$15.00	\$0.00	\$15.00	0.00%	\$0.00	Per Hour	N
- Individual Social Support	\$12.00	\$12.00	\$0.00	\$12.00	0.00%	\$0.00	Per Hour	N
- Group Allied Health	\$35.00	\$35.00	\$0.00	\$35.00	0.00%	\$0.00	Service	N
Home Maintenance	\$30.00	\$30.00	\$0.00	\$30.00	0.00%	\$0.00	Service	N
IDIS								
House cleaning				As per NI	DIS Price Guide	- 1 July 2022	Per hour	Υ
				As par NI	DIS Price Guide	Last year fee		
Plan				·	DIS Price Guide		Per hour	Υ
Management				·	DIS Price Guide	Last year fee		
Self-Care					IDIS Price Guid		Per hour	Υ
Activities				As per N	IDIS Price Guid	Last year fee le 1 July 2021		
Sond		ged Care						
Accommodation Entry Bond	\$200,000.00	\$225,000.00	\$0.00	\$225,000.00	12.50%	\$25,000.00	Per Room maximum to asset testing	Υ
Accommodatio n Entry Bond – urther detail	In	line with the Dep	ot of Health & A	geing regulated		wable limit for odation Bonds	January Januar	Υ
aily Fees								
Standard Resident		As pe	r Department o	f Health schedu	ıle of resident fe	ees & charges	Per Day	Υ
Protected Resident		As pe	r Department o	f Health schedu	ıle of resident fe	ees & charges	Per Day	Y
Phased Resident		As pe	r Department o	f Health schedu	ıle of resident fe	ees & charges	Per Day	Y
Non Standard Resident		As pe	r Department o	f Health schedu	lle of resident fe	ees & charges	Per Day	Υ
espite								
Pensioner		As pe	r Department o	f Health schedu	le of resident fe	ees & charges	Per Day	Y
Non-Pensioner			-	f Health schedu		-	Per Day	Υ
Day Respite		As pe	r Department o	f Health schedu	lle of resident fe	ees & charges	Per Day	Y
elephone C	Calls							

	Year 21/22		Year 22/23					Statutory
Name	Fee	Fee	GST	Fee	Increase	Increase	Unit	Fee
	(incl. GST)	(excl. GST)		(incl. GST)	%	\$		

Telephone Calls [continued]

STD						At cost	Per Call	N
Fax Transmission	\$0.70	\$0.68	\$0.07	\$0.75	7.14%	\$0.05	Per Page	N

Transport Residents

To Armidale	\$37.50	\$35.45	\$3.55	\$39.00	4.00%	\$1.50	Return Trip	N
From Uralla Doctors Surgery or Foot Clinic	\$6.40	\$6.00	\$0.60	\$6.60	3.13%	\$0.20	One Way Trip	N
To and from Uralla CBD	\$6.40	\$6.00	\$0.60	\$6.60	3.13%	\$0.20	One Way Trip	N
To Tamworth						By negotiation	One Way Trip	N
Staff Escort	\$47.50	\$44.55	\$4.45	\$49.00	3.16%	\$1.50	Hour	N

Visitor Meals

Lunch	\$10.60	\$10.00	\$1.00	\$11.00	3.77%	\$0.40	Each	N
Dinner	\$10.60	\$10.00	\$1.00	\$11.00	3.77%	\$0.40	Each	N

Tablelands Community Transport

Vehicle Hire (without driver)

Subject to conditions on application

Car

Mini Bus

Client Contributions – Individual return transport

0-15 km	\$9.00	\$10.00	\$0.00	\$10.00	11.11%	\$1.00	Per return trip per person	N
16-50 km	\$20.00	\$20.00	\$0.00	\$20.00	0.00%	\$0.00	Per return trip per person	N
51-100 km	\$25.00	\$30.00	\$0.00	\$30.00	20.00%	\$5.00	Per return trip per person	N
101-150 km	\$35.00	\$40.00	\$0.00	\$40.00	14.29%	\$5.00	Per return trip per person	N
151-200 km	\$40.00	\$45.00	\$0.00	\$45.00	12.50%	\$5.00	Per return trip per person	N
201-250 km	\$45.00	\$50.00	\$0.00	\$50.00	11.11%	\$5.00	Per return trip per person	N

	Year 21/22		Year 22/23					Statutory
Name	Fee	Fee	GST	Fee	Increase	Increase	Unit	Fee
	(incl. GST)	(excl. GST)		(incl. GST)	%	\$		

Client Contributions – Individual return transport [continued]

251-300 km	\$50.00	\$60.00	\$0.00	\$60.00	20.00%	\$10.00	Per return	N
							trip per	
							person	

Client Contributions – Group return transport

Access Bus (Uralla/ Invergowrie/ Armidale)	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$0.00	\$5.00	0.00%	\$0.00	Per return trip per person	N
Social Outing	\$10.00	\$15.00	\$0.00	\$15.00	50.00%	\$5.00	Per return trip per person	N

Other Services

Community	Cost is variable based on km and time used	N
transport –		
other		

	Year 21/22		Year 22/23					Statutory
Name	Fee	Fee	GST	Fee	Increase	Increase	Unit	Fee
	(incl. GST)	(excl. GST)		(incl. GST)	%	\$. 55

Development and Health Services

Development Control

The fees identified as a Statutory Fee in the Council Cost Recovery Policy column will be charged in accordance with the maximum fee payable under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (as amended). The applicable fees at the time of printing are as follows and may be changed without notice.

Section 7.11 Contributions

Previously Section 94 Contributions

Section 7.11	See: Section 7.11 and 7.12 Contributions Document	N
Contributions		

Complying Development Certificates – Fees based on construction cost

To \$5,000	\$197.00 plus \$5.50 per \$1,000	Per Application	Υ
\$5,001- \$100,000	\$228.00 plus \$3.85 per \$1,000 above \$5,000	Per Application	Υ
\$100,001- \$250,000	\$627.00 plus \$2.20 per \$1,000 above \$100,000	Per Application	Υ
Over \$250,000	\$985.00 plus \$1.10 per \$1,000 above \$250,000	Per Application	Y

Bushfire Attack Certification

Development Applications – Building Works – Based on cost of works

Environmental Planning & Assessment Regulation 2000 (EPAR) Clause 246B

Less than \$5000	\$110.00	\$129.00	\$0.00	\$129.00	17.27%	\$19.00	Per Application	Υ
\$5,001-\$50,000		above \$5,000 Last year fee above \$5,000	Per Application	Y				
\$50,001- \$250,000	, in the second		Last year fee above \$50,000	Per Application	Y			
\$250,001- \$500,000			Last year fee pove \$250,000	Per Application	Y			
\$500,001- \$1,000,000		Last year fee ove \$500,000	Per Application	Y				
\$1,000,001- \$10,000,000			.00 + \$1.44 pe .00 + \$1.44 pe			Last year fee	Per Application	Y
Greater than \$10,000,001			00 + \$1.19 per 00 + \$1.19 per			Last year fee	Per Application	Y

	Year 21/22		Year 22/23					Ctatutem
Name	Fee (incl. GST)	Fee (excl. GST)	GST	Fee (incl. GST)	Increase %	Increase \$	Unit	Statutory Fee
Developmei	nt Applicati	on	'					
Designated development requiring advertising	\$2,220.00	\$2,596.00	\$0.00	\$2,596.00	16.94%	\$376.00	Per Application	١
Designated Development – Standard DA Fees plus additional fee(c.251)	\$920.00	\$1,076.00	\$0.00	\$1,076.00	16.96%	\$156.00	Per Application	Υ
Erection of dwelling costing less than \$100,000 (c.247)	\$455.00	\$532.00	\$0.00	\$532.00	16.92%	\$77.00	Per Application	١
Development not involving the erection of a building, the carrying out of a work, or the subdivision of land or demolition	\$285.00	\$333.00	\$0.00	\$333.00	16.84%	\$48.00	Per Application	,
Advertising Signs (c.250)	\$285.00	\$333.00	\$0.00	\$333.00	16.84%	\$48.00	First Sign	١
Additional Signs	\$93.00	\$93.00	\$0.00	\$93.00	0.00%	\$0.00	Per Additional Sign	`
Miscellaneo	ous Adminis	strative App	olication F	ees				
Section 88B	\$59.50	\$61.50	\$0.00	\$61.50	3.36%	\$2.00	Per	

Section 88B	\$59.50	\$61.50	\$0.00	\$61.50	3.36%	\$2.00	Per Application	N
Stamping additional plans and specs – up to four copies	\$25.80	\$26.57	\$0.00	\$26.57	2.98%	\$0.77	Per Application	Y
Each additional copy	\$10.30	\$10.61	\$0.00	\$10.61	3.01%	\$0.31	Per Document	Υ
Building Specifications	\$22.00	\$23.00	\$0.00	\$23.00	4.55%	\$1.00	Per Document	N
Certified Copy of Document, map or plan as per s, 150(2) (R.c.262)	\$53.00	\$62.00	\$0.00	\$62.00	16.98%	\$9.00	Per Document	Y

Building Entitlement Confirmation Fee

Per application	\$314.00	¢222 42	\$0.00	¢222 42	3.00%	\$9.42	Dor	V
rei application	Φ314.00	\$323.42	Φ0.00	\$323.42	3.00%	Φ9.4Z	Pei	I
							Application	

Planning Reform Fee

For cost of work >\$50,000	(\$0.64 per \$1,000) - \$5	Per Matter	Υ
for each \$1,000	Last year fee		
	\$0.64 per \$1,000		

Name	Year 21/22	For	Year 22/23	5			Unit	Statutory
Name	Fee (incl. GST)	Fee (excl. GST)	GST	Fee (incl. GST)	Increase %	Increase \$	Offic	Fee
Subdivision	Fees							
Subdivisions – Opening of a New Road	\$665.00	\$777.00	\$0.00	\$777.00	16.84%	\$112.00	Per Application	Y
Plus fee per additional lot created	\$65.00	\$65.00	\$0.00	\$65.00	0.00%	\$0.00	Per Additional Lot	Y
Subdivisions – No opening of a New Road	\$330.00	\$386.00	\$0.00	\$386.00	16.97%	\$56.00	Per Application	Y
Plus fee per additional lot created	\$53.00	\$53.00	\$0.00	\$53.00	0.00%	\$0.00	Per Additional Lot	Y
Subdivisions – Strata	\$330.00	\$386.00	\$0.00	\$386.00	16.97%	\$56.00	Per Application	Υ
Plus fee per additional lot created	\$65.00	\$65.00	\$0.00	\$65.00	0.00%	\$0.00	Per Additional Lot	Υ
Subdivision	Certificate	/ Title Pla	n Process	ing Fee				
Processing Fee	\$165.50	\$170.50	\$0.00	\$170.50	3.02%	\$5.00	Per Application	N
Refund of D	A fee for ca	ncellation	of DA					
Processing commenced						1/2 DA fee	Per Application	N
Processing largely completed						No refund	Per Application	N
Processing not commenced						Full DA fee	Per Application	N
Review of D	eterminatio	n per s. 8	2A. FPA R	egulations	s c.257			
Not involving		per e, e		ogulationic		original DA fee	Per	Υ
building work Dwelling	\$190.00	\$222.00	\$0.00	\$222.00	16.84%	\$32.00	Application Per	Υ
<\$100,000				,			Application	
All other De	velopment '	Work – EF	PA R. c.257	,				
Less than \$5,000	\$55.00	\$64.00	\$0.00	\$64.00	16.36%	\$9.00	Per Application	Y
\$5,001- \$250,000					or part thereof, or part thereof,	Last year fee	Per Application	Y
\$250,001- \$500,000			\$585.00 + \$0.85	•	-		Per Application	Υ
,			\$500.00 + \$0.85	5 per \$1,000, or	part thereof, at	Last year fee nove \$250,000	171	
\$500,001- \$1,000,000			\$833.00 + \$0.50) per \$1,000, or	part thereof, at	Dove \$500,000 Last year fee	Per Application	Y
			\$712.00 + \$0.50) per \$1,000, or	part thereof, ab	oove \$500,000		

	Year 21/22		Year 22/23					Statutory
Name	Fee	Fee	GST	Fee	Increase	Increase	Unit	Fee
	(incl. GST)	(excl. GST)		(incl. GST)	%	\$. 55

All other Development Work – EPA R. c.257 [continued]

\$1,000,001- \$10,000,000				per \$1,000, or p	·	Last year fee	Per Application	Y
Greater than \$10,000,001		\$5.540.00 + \$0.27 per \$1,000, or part thereof, above \$10,000,000 Last year fee \$4,737.00 + \$0.27 per \$1,000, or part thereof, above \$10,000,000						Y
Plus fee for required Notice under s.82A EPA Regulations	\$620.00	\$725.00	\$0.00	\$725.00	16.94%	\$105.00	Per Application	Y

Review of Determination per s, 82B, EPA Regulations (Rejection) - c.257A

Less than \$100,000	\$55.00	\$64.00	\$0.00	\$64.00	16.36%	\$9.00	Per Application	Υ
\$100,001- \$1,000,000	\$150.00	\$175.00	\$0.00	\$175.00	16.67%	\$25.00	Per Application	Y
Greater than \$1,000,001	\$250.00	\$292.00	\$0.00	\$292.00	16.80%	\$42.00	Per Application	Υ

Modification of Consent at Applicants Request – c.258

4.55 – Minor Error/ Discrepancy	\$71.00	\$83.00 \$0.00	\$83.00	16.90%	\$12.00	Per Application	Y
4.55 – Modification of		\$754	1.00 or 50% or orig	jinal fee which	never is lesser	Per Application	Υ
minor environmental impact		\$645	5.00 or 50% or orig	jinal fee which	Last year fee never is lesser		

Other modifications per s.4.55 not of minor environmental impact

Original fee was less than \$100.00 (c.258)					50%	of original fee	Per Application	Y
Original fee was greater than \$101.00 (no works involved)					50%	of original fee	Per Application	Y
No building or work involved: For dwelling house costing \$100,000 or less	\$190.00	\$222.00	\$0.00	\$222.00	16.84%	\$32.00	Per Application	Y

All other requests for modifications, based on estimated construction costs

Less than	\$55.00	\$64.00	\$0.00	\$64.00	16.36%	\$9.00	Per	Υ
\$5,000							Application	

	Year 21/22		Year 22/23					Statutory
Name	Fee	Fee	GST	Fee	Increase	Increase	Unit	Fee
	(incl. GST)	(excl. GST)		(incl. GST)	%	\$		

All other requests for modifications, based on estimated construction costs [continued]

\$5,001- \$250,000					or part thereof, or part thereof,	Last year fee	Per Application	Y
			φου.υυ + φι	1.50 per \$1,000,	or part thereor,	above \$5,000		
\$250,001- \$500,000 (c. 258)		\$	585.00 + \$0.8	5 per \$1,000, or	part thereof, ab	ove \$250,000 Last year fee	Per Application	Y
200)		\$	500.00 + \$0.8	5 per \$1,000, or	part thereof, ab	•		
\$500,001- \$1,000,000					part thereof, ab	ove \$500,000	Per Application	Y
		9	3712.00 + \$0.5	0 per \$1,000, or	part thereof, ab	Last year fee ove \$500,000		
\$1,000,001- \$10,000,000		\$11	54.00 + \$0.40	per \$1,000, or p	eart thereof, abov	ve \$1,000,000	Per Application	Υ
		\$9	87.00 + \$0.40	per \$1,000, or p	oart thereof, abov	Last year fee ve \$1,000,000		
Greater than \$10,000,001		\$5,54	0.00 + \$0.27 p	er \$1,000, or pa	art thereof, above	e \$10,000,000	Per Application	Υ
		\$4,73	7.00 + \$0.27 p	er \$1,000, or pa	art thereof, above	Last year fee e \$10,000,000		
Modification to consent	\$665.00	\$725.00	\$0.00	\$725.00	9.02%	\$60.00	Per Application	Υ
requiring advertisement per s. 4.55 EPA Act								
Act								

Designated Development

Fee	\$920.00	\$1,076.00	\$0.00	\$1,076.00	16.96%	\$156.00	Per	Υ
							Application	

Integrated Development (c.252A/253)

Standard DA fee plus additional fee	\$140.00	\$164.00	\$0.00	\$164.00	17.14%	\$24.00	Per Application	Y
Fee to be forwarded to Integrated Authority	\$320.00	\$374.00	\$0.00	\$374.00	16.88%	\$54.00	Per Application	Y

Advertised Development (c.252)

Fee	\$1,105.00	\$1,292.00	\$0.00	\$1,292.00	16.92%	\$187.00	Per	Υ
							Application	

Prohibited Development

Fee	\$1,105.00	\$1,292.00	\$0.00	\$1,292.00	16.92%	\$187.00	Per	Υ
							Application	

Building Line Variation

All premises	\$163.00	\$168.00	\$0.00	\$168.00	3.07%	\$5.00	Per	N
							Application	

	Year 21/22		Year 22/23					
Name	Fee (incl. GST)	Fee (excl. GST)	GST	Fee (incl. GST)	Increase %	Increase \$	Unit	Statutory Fee
Other Notice	e Required							
Fee	\$1,105.00	\$1,292.00	\$0.00	\$1,292.00	16.92%	\$187.00	Per Application	Υ
Privately Ce	rtified Cert	ificate Reg	istration ((c.263)				
Fee	\$36.00	\$36.00	\$0.00	\$36.00	0.00%	\$0.00		Υ
Engineering	Plans Che	ecking (des	sign and c	onstructio	on) – based	d on cost o	of work	
Less than \$10,000	\$429.00	\$401.82	\$40.18	\$442.00	3.03%	\$13.00	Per Application	N
\$10,001- \$100,000	\$536.00	\$502.73	\$50.27	\$553.00	3.17%	\$17.00	Per Application	N
Plus fee for each \$1,000 above \$10,000 to \$100,000	\$21.50	\$20.45	\$2.05	\$22.50	4.65%	\$1.00	Per Application	N
Above \$100,000	\$2,395.00	\$2,245.45	\$224.55	\$2,470.00	3.13%	\$75.00	Per Application	N
Planning P	roposal							
Planning proposal application					At full co	st to applicant	Per Application	N
Subject to \$4,500	deposit							
SEPP Appli	cations				Ť			
Long Servi	ce Levy							
Part of the serv	ice may not b	e GST taxabl	е					
Long Service Levy fee for cost of works > \$25,000			0.35%	of cost of all b	uilding work \$25	,000 and over	Cost of work	Y
Construction	on Certific	ates						
To \$5,000	\$175.00	\$163.86	\$16.39	\$180.25	3.00%	\$5.25	Per Application	N
\$5,001- \$100,000	\$240.00	\$224.55	\$22.45	\$247.00	2.92%	\$7.00	Per Application	N
\$100,001- \$250,000	\$375.00	\$351.82	\$35.18	\$387.00	3.20%	\$12.00	Per Application	N
Over \$250,000			\$3	87.00 plus \$1.1	.0 per \$1,000 ab	ove \$250,000	Per Application	N

Last year fee \$375.00 plus \$1.10 per \$1,000 above \$250,000

	Year 21/22		Year 22/23					Statutory
Name	Fee	Fee	GST	Fee	Increase	Increase	Unit	Fee
	(incl. GST)	(excl. GST)		(incl. GST)	%	\$		

Fee for Basix Certificate (c.262B)

Section 68 Applications

On-site Waste Water management system	\$237.50	\$245.00	\$0.00	\$245.00	3.16%	\$7.50	Per Application	N
Minor changes to existing OSSM system or scheduled inspection	\$86.00	\$89.00	\$0.00	\$89.00	3.49%	\$3.00	Per Application	N
Sewer supply work	\$166.50	\$171.50	\$0.00	\$171.50	3.00%	\$5.00	Per Application	N
Water supply work	\$166.50	\$171.50	\$0.00	\$171.50	3.00%	\$5.00	Per Application	N
Stormwater supply work	\$166.50	\$171.50	\$0.00	\$171.50	3.00%	\$5.00	Per Application	N
Install a manufactured home, moveable dwelling or associated structure	\$429.00	\$442.00	\$0.00	\$442.00	3.03%	\$13.00	Per Application	N
Management of waste	\$107.00	\$110.50	\$0.00	\$110.50	3.27%	\$3.50	Per Application	N
Community land	\$107.00	\$110.50	\$0.00	\$110.50	3.27%	\$3.50	Per Application	N
Public Roads	\$107.00	\$110.50	\$0.00	\$110.50	3.27%	\$3.50	Per Application	N
Caravan Park/ camping ground	\$213.50	\$220.00	\$0.00	\$220.00	3.04%	\$6.50	Per Application	N
Amusement Device	\$166.50	\$171.50	\$0.00	\$171.50	3.00%	\$5.00	Per Application	N
Domestic oil or solid fuel heating appliance, other than a portable appliance	\$166.50	\$171.50	\$0.00	\$171.50	3.00%	\$5.00	Per Application	N
Use a standing vehicle or any article for the purpose of selling any article in a public place	\$405.00	\$418.00	\$0.00	\$418.00	3.21%	\$13.00	Per Application	N

Building Inspections (including Compliance and Occupation Certificates)

Inspection	\$219.85	\$270.00	\$27.00	\$297.00	35.09%	\$77.15	Per	N
							inspection	

	Year 21/22		Year 22/23					Statutory
Name	Fee	Fee	GST	Fee	Increase	Increase	Unit	Fee
	(incl. GST)	(excl. GST)		(incl. GST)	%	\$		

Building Certificates (EPA R. c.260)

Domestic – Includes Initial inspection

\$250.00

Commercial								
Building Certificates – building up to 200m2	\$250.00	\$250.00	\$0.00	\$250.00	0.00%	\$0.00	Per Building	Y
Building Certificates – Fee for 201-2,000m2				\$250.00 բ	olus \$0.50 per m	2 over 200m2	Per Building	Y
Building Certificates – Fee for greater				\$1,165.00 plus	s \$0.075 per m2	over 2000m2	Per Building	Y

\$250.00

0.00%

\$0.00

Per Dwelling

\$0.00

Building Certificate – additional inspections (if required)

\$250.00

Fee	\$90.00	\$90.00	\$0.00	\$90.00	0.00%	\$0.00	Per Building	Υ
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Copy of Building Certificate (c.261)

than 2,001m2

Fee	\$13.00	\$13.00	\$0.00	\$13.00	0.00%	\$0.00	Per Copy	Υ
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Additional fee where applicant lowner erected the building and:

Development consent, complying development consent or construction certificate consent was required and not obtained	Maximum fee payable to which the erection or alteration relates in the period of 24 months immediately preceding	Per Certificate	Y
Penalty notice has been issued for an offence under 4.2 of the Act in relation to erection of building an d the penalty has been paid	Maximum fee payable to which the erection or alteration relates in the period of 24 months immediately preceding	Per Certificate	Y
Where Order No, 2, 12, 13, 15, 18 or 19 in the Schedule 5 of the Act has been issued	Maximum fee payable to which the erection or alteration relates in the period of 24 months immediately preceding	Per Certificate	Y

	Year 21/22		Year 22/23					Statutory
Name	Fee	Fee	GST	Fee	Increase	Increase	Unit	Fee
	(incl. GST)	(excl. GST)		(incl. GST)	%	\$		

Additional fee where applicant /owner erected the building and: [continued]

Where a person has been found guilty of an offence under the Act in relation to the erection of a building	Maximum fee payable to which the erection or alteration relates in the period of 24 months immediately preceding	Per Certificate	Y
Where the court has made a finding that the building was erected in contravention of a provision of the Act	Maximum fee payable to which the erection or alteration relates in the period of 24 months immediately preceding	Per Certificate	Υ

Building Indemnity Insurance

Solicitor	\$61.00	\$63.00	\$0.00	\$63.00	3.28%	\$2.00	Per Enquiry	N
Enquiry								

Environmental Engineering

Damage Deposit

Inspection

Licencing Fees

General

Inspection of Underground Petroleum Storage Systems					Min. Fee excl.	n/a GST: \$300.00	Per inspection	N
Advertisement/ Advertising Structure Inspection	\$39.50	\$41.00	\$0.00	\$41.00	3.80%	\$1.50	Per Inspection	N
Sandwich Board Inspection	\$40.00	\$41.50	\$0.00	\$41.50	3.75%	\$1.50	Per Inspection	N
Cooling Tower Inspection (microbial Control)	\$166.50	\$171.50	\$0.00	\$171.50	3.00%	\$5.00	Per Inspection	N
Essential Services (Fire Safety) Certificate Registration and Administration	\$43.50	\$40.91	\$4.09	\$45.00	3.45%	\$1.50	Per Inspection	N

	Year 21/22		Year 22/23					Statutory
Name	Fee (incl. GST)	Fee (excl. GST)	GST	Fee (incl. GST)	Increase %	Increase \$	Unit	Fee
General [cor	ntinued]							
Hairdresser/ Beauty Salon/ Skin Penetration Inspection	\$134.50	\$139.00	\$0.00	\$139.00	3.35%	\$4.50	Per Inspection	N
Food Premis	ses							
Annual Administration/ Registration Fee (includes 1 inspection)	\$232.50	\$240.20	\$0.00	\$240.20	3.31%	\$7.70	Per Premises	Y
Inspection Fee includes repeat inspection due to non-compliance, change of premises operator and if non compliance based on complaint.	\$169.50	\$175.00	\$0.00	\$175.00	3.24%	\$5.50	Per Premises Per Hour	N
Issue of Improvement Notice	\$330.00	\$330.00	\$0.00	\$330.00	0.00%	\$0.00	Per Notice	Y
Swimming F	Pools							
Registration on behalf of owner	\$10.00	\$9.09	\$0.91	\$10.00	0.00%	\$0.00	Per Pool/ Spa	Υ
Exemption	\$97.00	\$100.00	\$0.00	\$100.00	3.09%	\$3.00	Per Pool/ Spa	Υ
Inspection	\$150.00	\$136.36	\$13.64	\$150.00	0.00%	\$0.00	Per Pool/ Spa	N
2nd inspection if 1st failed (no 3rd inspection fee)	\$100.00	\$90.91	\$9.09	\$100.00	0.00%	\$0.00	Per Pool/ Spa	N
Street Vendo	ors							
License/ Approval Fee	\$107.00	\$110.50	\$0.00	\$110.50	3.27%	\$3.50	Per Vendor	N

Petrol Pump Approvals

Hoarding Approval Fees

Onsite Sewerage Management Systems

Registration	\$42.00	\$43.50	\$0.00	\$43.50	3.57%	\$1.50	Per system	N
Inspection	\$179.00	\$184.50	\$0.00	\$184.50	3.07%	\$5.50	Inspection	N

				1:	1			
Name	Year 21/22 Fee	Fee	Year 22/23 GST	Fee	Increase	Increase	Unit	Statutory Fee
	(incl. GST)	(excl. GST)		(incl. GST)	%	\$		
Onsite Sewe	erage Mana	gement Sy	stems [co	ntinued]				
Administration fee for non- inspected systems	\$46.00	\$47.50	\$0.00	\$47.50	3.26%	\$1.50	Per estimated system	N
Developme								
Developmen			†0.00	† 20.00	10.000/	40.00		
Section 10.7(2) Certificate (EPA R. c.259)	\$53.00	\$62.00	\$0.00	\$62.00	16.98%	\$9.00		Y
EPA Regulations	2000							
Section 10.7(5) Certificate (includes Notices and Orders information)	\$133.00	\$156.00	\$0.00	\$156.00	17.29%	\$23.00		Y
EPA Regulations	2000							
Multiple copies of Certificates	\$14.80	\$15.40	\$0.00	\$15.40	4.05%	\$0.60	Per additional copy	N
Section 735A Certificate	\$55.50	\$57.50	\$0.00	\$57.50	3.60%	\$2.00	Per Certificate	N
Section 5(31) Certificates	\$55.50	\$57.50	\$0.00	\$57.50	3.60%	\$2.00	Per Certificate	N
Certificates								
Confirmation of Development Information (Interpreting LEP, existing use rights, housing entitlements, file search)	\$107.00	\$110.50	\$0.00	\$110.50	3.27%	\$3.50	Per Hour	N
Certified copy of an Environmental Planning Instrument/ related document per s.150(2) EPA Act	\$48.50	\$50.00	\$0.00	\$50.00	3.09%	\$1.50	Per Copy	N
Digital media of Council LEP, DCP or related Planning/ Development Policy	\$19.40	\$20.00	\$0.00	\$20.00	3.09%	\$0.60	Per Disk	N

	Year 21/22		Year 22/23					Statutory
Name	Fee	Fee	GST	Fee	Increase	Increase	Unit	Fee
	(incl. GST)	(excl. GST)		(incl. GST)	%	\$		

Certificates [continued]

Other copy of Council LEP, DCP or related Planning/ Development Policy	\$37.50	\$39.00	\$0.00	\$39.00	4.00%	\$1.50	Per Document	N
Documents <10 pages	\$7.10	\$7.40	\$0.00	\$7.40	4.23%	\$0.30	Per Document	N
Documents 10-30 pages	\$12.60	\$13.00	\$0.00	\$13.00	3.17%	\$0.40	Per Document	N
Documents 31-50 pages	\$25.00	\$26.00	\$0.00	\$26.00	4.00%	\$1.00	Per Document	N
Documents >51 pages	\$48.50	\$50.00	\$0.00	\$50.00	3.09%	\$1.50	Per Document	N
Binders and covers (DCP)	\$63.00	\$65.00	\$0.00	\$65.00	3.17%	\$2.00	Per Document	N
LEP full size colour map sheet	\$48.50	\$50.00	\$0.00	\$50.00	3.09%	\$1.50	Per Document	N
Uralla Shire Biodiversity Strategy 2012	\$37.00	\$38.50	\$0.00	\$38.50	4.05%	\$1.50	Per Document	N
Uralla Biodiversity Strategy Planning Outcomes Report 2013	\$12.60	\$13.00	\$0.00	\$13.00	3.17%	\$0.40	Per Document	N

Animal Control

Companion Animal 1998 – registrations (cats and dogs)

Cat	\$50.00	\$56.00	\$0.00	\$56.00	12.00%	\$6.00	Per animal	Υ
Dog (Desexed)	\$60.00	\$66.00	\$0.00	\$66.00	10.00%	\$6.00	per animal	Υ
Entire Dog (not desexed)	\$216.00	\$222.00	\$0.00	\$222.00	2.78%	\$6.00	Per Animal	Υ
Pensioner desexed companion animal	\$26.00	\$26.00	\$0.00	\$26.00	0.00%	\$0.00	Per Animal	Y

Companion Animal Control – Release/Sale/Surrender

Animal surrender	\$91.00	\$94.00	\$0.00	\$94.00	3.30%	\$3.00	Each	N
First Release	\$62.50	\$70.00	\$0.00	\$70.00	12.00%	\$7.50	Each	N
Second Release (within 12 months)	\$113.50	\$130.00	\$0.00	\$130.00	14.54%	\$16.50	Each	N
Daily Charge, Sustenance	\$19.20	\$19.80	\$0.00	\$19.80	3.13%	\$0.60	Per Day	N

	Year 21/22		Year 22/23					Charles
Name	Fee (incl. GST)	Fee (excl. GST)	GST	Fee (incl. GST)	Increase %	Increase \$	Unit	Statutory Fee
og Contro	l – Training	Aids						
Hire of anti- barking collar (Citronella)	\$44.50	\$41.82	\$4.18	\$46.00	3.37%	\$1.50	Per fortnight or minimum charge	1
Deposit for anti-barking collar (Citronella)	\$55.50	\$52.27	\$5.23	\$57.50	3.60%	\$2.00	Bond	1
Hire of Trap	\$10.60	\$10.00	\$1.00	\$11.00	3.77%	\$0.40	Per Hire	1
Trap deposit	\$116.00	\$119.50	\$0.00	\$119.50	3.02%	\$3.50		1
Deposit – refunda	able							
Stock Control Impounding Costs	*124.00	\$128.00	\$0.00	\$128.00	3.23%	\$4.00	Per Hour	
Sheep/Goat	S							
Impounded between 6.00 am-6.00 pm Monday to Friday	\$50.50	\$52.50	\$0.00	\$52.50	3.96%	\$2.00	Per Animal	
Impounded between 6.00 am-6.00 pm or on any time on Weekends & Public Holidays	\$100.00	\$103.00	\$0.00	\$103.00	3.00%	\$3.00	Per Animal	
Other Anima	als							
Impounded between 6.00 am-6.00 pm Monday to Friday	\$50.50	\$52.50	\$0.00	\$52.50	3.96%	\$2.00	Per Animal	
Impounded between 6.00 am-6.00 pm or on any time on Weekends and Public Holidays	\$100.00	\$103.00	\$0.00	\$103.00	3.00%	\$3.00	Per Animal	I
Sustenance	Costs							
Sheep/Goats	\$10.60	\$11.00	\$0.00	\$11.00	3.77%	\$0.40	Per head / per day	I
Other animals	\$22.50	\$23.50	\$0.00	\$23.50	4.44%	\$1.00	Per head / per day	I
Other Anima	al Fees							
Damages to garden or growing crop					Full C	cost Recovery	Per Animal	

	Year 21/22	Year 22/23						Statutory
Name	Fee	Fee	GST	Fee	Increase	Increase	Unit	Fee
	(incl. GST)	(excl. GST)		(incl. GST)	%	\$		

Other Animal Fees [continued]

Fee for veterinary care	Full Cost Recovery	Per Animal	N
Fee for advertising	Full Cost Recovery	Per Animal	N
Fee for sale of animals	Full Cost Recovery	Per Animal	N
Fee for serving notices	Full Cost Recovery	Per Animal	N
Truck/Float Hire	Full Cost Recovery	Per Animal	N

Other Regulatory Fees

Vehicle	\$140 + \$12 per night Per Vehicle	N
Impounding		
	Last year fee	
	\$135 + \$10 per night	

Companion Animals Regulation 2018

Late fee permit not paid 28 days after permit required	\$17.00	\$17.00	\$0.00	\$17.00	0.00%	\$0.00	Per animal	Y
Companion Ani Commenced 1 Ju		2018 (Part 4, 5	Sec 27)					

Permit fee for	\$195.00	\$195.00	\$0.00	\$195.00	0.00%	\$0.00	Per animal	Υ
dangerous/								
restricted dog								

Companion Animals Regulation 2018 (Part 4, Sec 27)

All dangerous/restricted dogs will require an annual permite as wel as life time registration from July 2019. Commenced 1 July 2019

Permit fee for	\$80.00	\$80.00	\$0.00	\$80.00	0.00%	\$0.00	Per animal	Υ
undesexed cat								

Companion Animals Regulation 2018 (Part 4, Sec 27)

All undesexed cats will require a permit as well as lifetime registration from July 2019.

Commenced 1 July 2019

	Year 21/22		Year 22/23					Statutory
Name	Fee	Fee	GST	Fee	Increase	Increase	Unit	Fee
	(incl. GST)	(excl. GST)		(incl. GST)	%	\$. 55

Administrative Services

Corporate Records

Printing and copying (non self-service)

A4 Black and White	\$0.75	\$0.41	\$0.04	\$0.45	-40.00%	-\$0.30	Per single sided page	N
A4 Colour	\$1.15	\$0.91	\$0.09	\$1.00	-13.04%	-\$0.15	Per single sided page	N
A3 Black and White	\$1.15	\$0.91	\$0.09	\$1.00	-13.04%	-\$0.15	Per single sided page	N
A3 Colour	\$1.90	\$2.09	\$0.21	\$2.30	21.05%	\$0.40	Per single sided page	N

Public Access Act (GIPA) Income

Photocopy, printing and postage fees also apply.

Note that if the information sought is made publicly available within three working days after the applicant is granted access, then the applicant is entitled to a full waiver of the processing charge.

GIPA Application Fee	\$30.00	\$30.00	\$0.00	\$30.00	0.00%	\$0.00	Application	Υ
GIPA Processing Fee - regular	\$30.00	\$30.00	\$0.00	\$30.00	0.00%	\$0.00	Per Hour	Y
GIPA Processing Fee – hardship (Pensioner Concession card issued by the Commonwealth that is in force; or an enrolled full-time student; or a not-for-profit organisation)	\$15.00	\$15.00	\$0.00	\$15.00	0.00%	\$0.00	Per Hour	Y
GIPA Advance Deposit					50% of total P	rocessing Fee	Per Application	Y
GIPA Internal Review	\$40.00	\$40.00	\$0.00	\$40.00	0.00%	\$0.00	Per Matter	Υ

Council Chamber/Office Room Hire

Hire of Meeting Rooms and Facilities

Other Miscellaneous Fees and Charges

Sale of document copies

Development	\$28.00	\$29.00	\$0.00	\$29.00	3.57%	\$1.00	Each	N
Control Plan								

	Year 21/22	Year 22/23						Statutory
Name	Fee	Fee	GST	Fee	Increase	Increase	Unit	Fee
	(incl. GST)	(excl. GST)		(incl. GST)	%	\$		

Sale of document copies [continued]

Local Environment Plan (LEP)	\$38.50	\$40.00	\$0.00	\$40.00	3.90%	\$1.50	Each	N
State of Environment Report	\$12.60	\$13.00	\$0.00	\$13.00	3.17%	\$0.40	Each	N



	Year 21/22		Year 22/23					Statutory
Name	Fee	Fee	GST	Fee	Increase	Increase	Unit	Fee
	(incl. GST)	(excl. GST)		(incl. GST)	%	\$		

Financial Services

General Income

Rate/Valuation Enquiries

Written/ complex			By qu	otation, charge	d at \$60.00 per	hour excl GST	Per Invoice	N
response to a					Min. Fee exc	I. GST: \$60.00		
rating or valuation enquiry			By qu	iotation, charge	d at \$52.20 per			
					Min. Fee exc	I. GST: \$52.20		
Copy of rate notice	\$18.00	\$18.60	\$0.00	\$18.60	3.33%	\$0.60	Per Copy	N

Miscellaneous Fees

Section 603 Certificates					Min. Fee excl.	n/a GST: \$90.00		Υ
Fee charged will	be as per the Sta	atutory charge s	et by the Office	of Local Govern	nment			
Dishonoured Cheque Fee	\$42.50	\$44.00	\$0.00	\$44.00	3.53%	\$1.50	Per Cheque	N
Certificate Refund Fee	\$10.60	\$10.00	\$1.00	\$11.00	3.77%	\$0.40	Per application	N

Fee Name	Parent Name	Page
Index of all Fees		
0		
0-15 km	[Client Contributions – Individual return transport]	29
1		
1 seater 101-150 km 140L Wheelie Bin 151-200 km 16-50 km	[Lounges] [Client Contributions – Individual return transport] [Waste Product Sales] [Client Contributions – Individual return transport] [Client Contributions – Individual return transport]	14 29 11 29 29
2		
2 seater 201-250 km 240L Wheelie Bin 251-300 km 2nd inspection if 1st failed (no 3rd inspection fee)	[Lounges] [Client Contributions – Individual return transport] [Waste Product Sales] [Client Contributions – Individual return transport] [Swimming Pools]	14 29 11 30 40
3		
3 seater	[Lounges]	14
4		
4.55 – Minor Error/Discrepancy 4.55 – Modification of minor environmental impact 4X4	[Modification of Consent at Applicants Request – c.258] [Modification of Consent at Applicants Request – c.258] [Tyres]	34 34 14
5		
5 Hill Street, Uralla 51-100 km	[Uralla Pre-School] [Client Contributions – Individual return transport]	20 29
A		
A3 Black and White A3 Black and White A3 Colour A3 Colour A4 (Black and White) A4 (Colour) A4 Black and White A4 Black and White A4 Colour A4 Colour A4 Colour Above \$100,000	[Photocopies and Printing (self-service)] [Printing and copying (non self-service)] [Photocopies and Printing (self-service)] [Printing and copying (non self-service)] [Photocopies and Printing (non self-service)] [Photocopies and Printing (non self-service)] [Photocopies and Printing (self-service)] [Printing and copying (non self-service)] [Photocopies and Printing (self-service)] [Printing and copying (non self-service)] [Printing and copying (non self-service)] [Engineering Plans Checking (design and construction) – based on cost of	18 45 18 45 18 18 18 45 18 45 36
Access Bus (Uralla/ Invergowrie/ Armidale) Accommodation Entry Bond Accommodation Entry Bond – further detail Additional 140L kerbside general waste service -	work] [Client Contributions – Group return transport] [Bond] [Bond] [Domestic Waste Management]	30 28 28 11
residential (all areas except Kentucky) Additional kerbside recycling service 240L - residential or commercial (all areas except Kentucky)	[Domestic Waste Management]	11
Additional lines on plaque Additional persons Additional persons >2 Additional Signs Adjoining owner charges (in conjunction with works	[Uralla and Bundarra Niche Wall and Uralla Niche Garden] [Bundarra Caravan Park] [Queen Street Uralla Caravan Park] [Development Application] [Kerb and Guttering]	20 23 20 32 9
program) Administration (Private Clients) - Monthly Administration fee for non-inspected systems Advertisement/Advertising Structure Inspection Advertising Signs (c.250) Affiliated Centre Tenants Affiliated Centre Tenants All breakages will be charged at replacement cost All groups: Including crockery and cutlery	[Private Clients] [Onsite Sewerage Management Systems] [General] [Development Application] [Large Group Room] [Small Group Room] [Kitchen (large room only)] [Kitchen (large room only)]	26 41 39 32 21 21 22 22

Fee Name	Parent Name	Page
A [continued]		
All other white goods	[Appliances]	14
All premises	[Building Line Variation]	35
Allied Health Alma Park: Connect power to bandstand	[Commonwealth Home Support Programme] [Casual Hiring Fee]	28 17
Amusement Device	[Section 68 Applications]	37
Animal surrender	[Companion Animal Control – Release/Sale/Surrender]	42
Annual Administration/Registration Fee (includes 1	[Food Premises]	40
inspection) Annual kerbside service – Commercial 140 ltr bin (Uralla)	[Commercial Waste]	13
Annual kerbside service – Commercial 240 ltr bin (Uralla and Bundarra)	[Commercial Waste]	13
Asbestos – asbestos bag including disposal cost, maximum 0.5 cubic metre	[Asbestos]	15
Asbestos-containing materials (subject to specific cost assessment)	[Asbestos]	15
Auction Sales, markets and similar uses	[Bundarra School of Arts Hall]	22
В		
Balls/weddings (includes kitchen hire)	[Bundarra School of Arts Hall]	22
Binders and covers (DCP)	[Certificates]	42
Booking Realize of 10 Adult	[Private Parties/ Commercial Functions]	21 17
Books of 10 – Adult Books of 10 – Child	[Admittance Fees] [Admittance Fees]	17
Books of 20 – Adult	[Admittance Fees]	17
Books of 20 – Child	[Admittance Fees]	17
Books of 50 – Adult	[Admittance Fees]	17
Books of 50 – Child Building Certificates – building up to 200m2	[Admittance Fees] [Commercial]	17 38
Building Certificates – Fee for 201-2,000m2	[Commercial]	38
Building Certificates – Fee for greater than 2,001m2	[Commercial]	38
Building Specifications	[Miscellaneous Administrative Application Fees]	32
Bulk water sales	[Water Sales]	6
C		
Canteen hire (two available) #	[Field Hire]	17
Canteen hire bond (for non-regular user groups and for	[Field Hire]	17
those outside of Uralla Shire area)		
Car	[Tyres]	14
Car/sedan/wagon/4X4 domestic	[Residential Waste (Sorted)]	12
Car/sedan/wagon/4X4 domestic Car/sedan/wagon/4x4 domestic vehicle	[Clean brick, Concrete, Tile] [Residential Waste (Unsorted)]	13 12
Caravan Park/camping ground	[Section 68 Applications]	37
Care Management HCP Level 1 - Fortnightly	[HCP Clients]	24
Care Management HCP Level 2 - Fortnightly	[HCP Clients]	24
Care Management HCP Level 3 - Fortnightly	[HCP Clients]	24
Care Management HCP Level 4 - Fortnightly Care with active sleepover (Sleepover with Active Care)	[HCP Clients] [HCP Clients]	24 24
- HCP		2-4
Care with active sleepover (Sleepover with Active Care) - Private Clients	[Private Clients]	27
Case Management (Private clients) - Monthly	[Private Clients]	26
Cat Cortificate Defund Foo	[Companion Animal 1998 – registrations (cats and dogs)]	42 47
Certificate Refund Fee Certified copy of an Environmental Planning Instrument/	[Miscellaneous Fees] [Certificates]	47 41
related document per s.150(2) EPA Act	[Sertificates]	71
Certified Copy of Document, map or plan as per s, 150(2) (R.c.262)	[Miscellaneous Administrative Application Fees]	32
Chairs	[External Equipment Hire]	22
Charge 1 (local library search)	[Inter-Library Loan Fee]	18
Charge 2 (Library Lending Charge) Charges by Plant Item	[Inter-Library Loan Fee]	18 10
Civil Engineering Works	[Plant Hire Charges] [Civil Engineering Works]	10
Clean Fill for use on cell walls, certified, all volumes	[Certified ENM and VENM]	16
Cleaning bond (refundable)	[External Equipment Hire]	22
Cleaning bond (refundable)	[Private Parties/ Commercial Functions]	21
Cleaning bond (refundable) Collection Fee	[Bundarra School of Arts Hall]	22 11
Commercial	[Green Waste Kerbside Collection Fee – Uralla Township] [Clean brick, Concrete, Tile]	11
	L	

Fee Name	Parent Name	Page
C [continued]		
Commercial event bin charge (per bin) Commercial Groups Commercial Users Commercial Waste - Bulk - Sorted Commercial Waste - Bulk - Unsorted Community event bin charge (per bin) Community land Community transport – other Confirmation of Development Information (Interpreting LEP, existing use rights, housing entitlements, file search)	[Commercial Recycling] [Small Group Room] [Large Group Room] [Commercial Waste] [Commercial Waste] [Commercial Recycling] [Section 68 Applications] [Other Services] [Certificates]	11 21 21 12 12 11 37 30 41
Contaminated garden and wood waste Cooling Tower Inspection (microbial Control) Copy of Drainage Plan Copy of rate notice Cot mattresses or any stripped mattresses Council required to clear vegetation to gain access to a meter, at cost charge Council required to return to property to read meter (e.g. where meter access is denied by locked yards/gates etc)	[Contaminated Garden and Wood Waste] [General] [Drainage Fees] [Rate/Valuation Enquiries] [Mattresses] [Other Costs]	13 39 8 47 14 7
D		
Daily Charge, Sustenance Damages to garden or growing crop Day Respite Delivery – beyond 15 km from Uralla or Bundarra,	[Companion Animal Control – Release/Sale/Surrender] [Other Animal Fees] [Respite] [Waste Product Sales]	42 43 28 12
maximum 30 km Delivery – Uralla & Bundara town area (within 5 km) Delivery – Uralla and Bundarra 5-15 km Deposit for anti-barking collar (Citronella) Designated Development – Standard DA Fees plus	[Waste Product Sales] [Waste Product Sales] [Dog Control – Training Aids] [Development Application]	12 12 43 32
additional fee(c.251) Designated development requiring advertising Development consent, complying development consent or construction certificate consent was required and not	[Development Application] [Additional fee where applicant /owner erected the building and:]	32 38
obtained Development Control Plan Development not involving the erection of a building, the carrying out of a work, or the subdivision of land or	[Sale of document copies] [Development Application]	45 32
demolition Digital media of Council LEP, DCP or related Planning/ Development Policy	[Certificates]	41
Dinner Dishonoured Cheque Fee Documents <10 pages Documents >51 pages Documents 10-30 pages Documents 31-50 pages Dog (Desexed) Domestic Assistance Domestic Assistance - Mon to Fri 6am to 6pm (HCP	[Visitor Meals] [Miscellaneous Fees] [Certificates] [Certificates] [Certificates] [Certificates] [Certificates] [Companion Animal 1998 – registrations (cats and dogs)] [Commonwealth Home Support Programme] [HCP Clients]	29 47 42 42 42 42 42 42 27 24
clients) Domestic Assistance – Mon to Fri 6am to 6pm (Private	[Private Clients]	26
clients) Domestic Assistance - Public holiday (HCP clients) Domestic Assistance - Public holiday (Private clients) Domestic Assistance - Sat (HCP clients) Domestic Assistance - Sat (Private clients) Domestic Assistance - Sun (HCP clients) Domestic Assistance - Sun (Private clients) Domestic Oil or solid fuel heating appliance, other than a	[HCP Clients] [Private Clients] [HCP Clients] [Private Clients] [HCP Clients] [Private Clients] [Private Clients] [Section 68 Applications]	24 26 24 26 24 26 37
portable appliance Domestic Waste Collection - 1 x 240L general waste	[Domestic Waste Management]	10
(Kentucky) Domestic Waste collection-1x140L General and 1x240L Recycling (all areas except Kentucky)	[Domestic Waste Management]	11
Double Dwelling <\$100,000	[Mattresses] [Review of Determination per s, 82A, EPA Regulations c.257]	14 33

Fee Name	Parent Name	Page
E		
Each additional copy Earth mover, large, greater than 1.5 m Earth mover, medium, 1 m-1.5 m Earth mover, small – up to 1 m Entire Dog (not desexed) Erection of dwelling costing less than \$100,000 (c.247) Essential Services (Fire Safety) Certificate Registration and Administration	[Miscellaneous Administrative Application Fees] [Tyres] [Tyres] [Tyres] [Companion Animal 1998 – registrations (cats and dogs)] [Development Application] [General]	32 15 15 15 42 32 39
Exemption Extra large tractor tyre, > 2.8 m	[Swimming Pools] [Tyres]	40 15
F		
Fax Transmission Fee Fee Fee Fee Fee Fee Fee Fee Fee Fe	[Telephone Calls] [Designated Development] [Advertised Development (c.252)] [Prohibited Development] [Other Notice Required] [Privately Certified Certificate Registration (c.263)] [Domestic – Includes Initial inspection] [Building Certificate – additional inspections (if required)] [Copy of Building Certificate (c.261)] [Other Animal Fees] [Other Animal Fees] [Other Animal Fees] [Other Animal Fees] [Integrated Development (c.252A/253)] [Companion Animal Control – Release/Sale/Surrender] [Planning Reform Fee] [Tyres] [Tyres] [Tyres]	29 35 35 36 36 38 38 38 44 44 44 44 55 42 32 15 15 15
Fridges, freezers & air-conditioning units containing CFCs From Uralla Doctors Surgery or Foot Clinic	[Appliances] [Transport Residents]	29
G		
General Hall Hire <50 General Hall Hire >50 GIPA Advance Deposit GIPA Application Fee GIPA Internal Review GIPA Processing Fee – hardship (Pensioner Concession card issued by the Commonwealth that is ir force; or an enrolled full-time student; or a not-for-profit organisation)	[Bundarra School of Arts Hall] [Bundarra School of Arts Hall] [Public Access Act (GIPA) Income]	22 22 45 45 45 45
GIPA Processing Fee – regular Gold Pan Hire Goods, Equipment and Technology Grader tyre Grading Plant Greater than \$1,000,001 Greater than \$10,000,001 Gutter Bridge Construction	[Public Access Act (GIPA) Income] [Hire] [Commonwealth Home Support Programme] [Tyres] [Plant Hire Charges] [Review of Determination per s, 82B, EPA Regulations (Rejection) – c.257A] [Development Applications – Building Works – Based on cost of works] [All other Development Work – EPA R. c.257] [All other requests for modifications, based on estimated construction costs] [Gutter Bridges]	45 18 27 15 10 34 31 34 35 9
Н		
Hairdresser/Beauty Salon/Skin Penetration Inspection Hall Hire (less than 2 hours) Hampden Park Hire of anti-barking collar (Citronella) Hire of Council Equipment - Bond 5% of replacement	[General] [Bundarra School of Arts Hall] [Field Hire] [Dog Control – Training Aids] [General Services]	40 22 17 43 9
value Hire of Council Equipment - other Hire of Trap Home Care Packages – Client Income Assessed Fee Home Care Packages – Exit Fee Home Maintenance House cleaning	[General Services] [Dog Control – Training Aids] [HCP Clients] [HCP Clients] [Commonwealth Home Support Programme] [NDIS]	9 43 26 26 28 28

Fee Name	Parent Name	Page
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Hydrant Flow Test	[Other Water Fees and Charges]	6
I		
Impounded between 6.00 am-6.00 pm Monday to Friday	[Sheep/Goats]	43
Impounded between 6.00 am-6.00 pm Monday to Friday	[Other Animals]	43
Impounded between 6.00 am-6.00 pm or on any time on Weekends & Public Holidays	[Sneep/Goats]	43
Impounded between 6.00 am-6.00 pm or on any time on	[Other Animals]	43
Weekends and Public Holidays Impounding Costs	[Stock Control – Release Fees]	43
In Home Respite - Mon to Fri 6am to 6pm (HCP clients)	[HCP Clients]	24
In Home Respite – Mon to Fri 6am to 6pm (Private	[Private Clients]	27
clients) In Home Respite - Public Holiday (HCP clients)	[HCP Clients]	24
In Home Respite – Public Holiday (Private clients)	[Private Clients]	27
In Home Respite - Sat (HCP clients)	[HCP Clients]	24
In Home Respite – Sat (Private clients) In Home Respite - Sun (HCP clients)	[Private Clients] [HCP Clients]	27 25
In Home Respite - Sun (Private clients)	[Private Clients]	23 27
Inspection	[Building Inspections (including Compliance and Occupation Certificates)]	37
Inspection	[Swimming Pools]	40
Inspection Inspection Fee includes repeat inspection due to non-	[Onsite Sewerage Management Systems] [Food Premises]	40 40
compliance, change of premises operator and if non	[i ood i feffises]	40
compliance based on complaint.		
Inspection of Underground Petroleum Storage Systems	[General]	39 37
Install a manufactured home, moveable dwelling or associated structure	[Section 68 Applications]	31
Installation of new/replacement numbering post	[Rural Addressing]	9
Installation/Removal during service hours (7.30 am-3.00	[Water Restriction Devices]	7
pm) Interment	[Uralla and Bundarra Lawn Cemeteries]	19
Interment	[Uralla and Bundarra Old Section Cemeteries]	19
Interment in an existing monument	[Uralla and Bundarra Old Section Cemeteries]	19
Interment of Ashes	[Uralla and Bundarra Niche Wall and Uralla Niche Garden]	20
Interment: Saturdays, Sundays and Public Holidays loading	[Uralla and Bundarra Lawn Cemeteries]	19
Interment: Saturdays, Sundays and Public Holidays loading	[Uralla and Bundarra Old Section Cemeteries]	19
Issue of Improvement Notice	[Food Premises]	40
Item Replacement	[Lost, damaged or stolen books]	18
K		
King King Single	[Mattresses]	14 14
King Single Kitchen Use Extra <50	[Bundarra School of Arts Hall]	22
Kitchen Use Extra >50	[Bundarra School of Arts Hall]	22
I		
— Largo Animals o a horses cattle	[Dood Animale]	1.4
Large Animals – e.g. horses, cattle Large tractor tyre, 2 m-2.8 m	[Dead Animals] [Tyres]	14 15
Late fee permit not paid 28 days after permit required	[Companion Animals Regulation 2018]	44
Leasing of space for transmitter and aerial at Mount	[Mount Mutton transmitter]	10
Mutton LEP full size colour map sheet	[Cartification]	42
Less than \$10,000	[Certificates] [Engineering Plans Checking (design and construction) – based on cost of work]	42 36
Less than \$100,000	[Review of Determination per s, 82B, EPA Regulations (Rejection) – c.257A]	34
Less than \$5,000	[All other Development Work – EPA R. c.257]	33
Less than \$5,000 Less than \$5000	[All other requests for modifications, based on estimated construction costs] [Development Applications – Building Works – Based on cost of works]	34 31
License/Approval Fee	[Street Vendors]	40
Light Industry/Industry	[Landscaping Bonds]	9
Light truck	[Tyres]	15
Local Local Community Groups – Full Day	[Telephone Calls] [Large Group Room]	28 21
Local Community Groups – Full Day	[Small Group Room]	21
Local Community Groups – Half Day	[Large Group Room]	21

Fee Name	Parent Name	Page
L [continued]		
Local Community Groups – Half Day Local Environment Plan (LEP) Long Service Levy fee for cost of works > \$25,000 Lost membership card replacement Lunch	[Small Group Room] [Sale of document copies] [Long Service Levy] [Library Fees] [Visitor Meals]	21 46 36 18 29
M		
Management of waste Manual Collection bi-weekly – Cardboard Only Manual Collection Weekly – Cardboard Only Medium animals – e.g. goats, sheep, pigs Medium tractor tyre, 1 m-1.9 m Minor changes to existing OSSM system or scheduled inspection	[Section 68 Applications] [Commercial Recycling] [Commercial Recycling] [Dead Animals] [Tyres] [Section 68 Applications]	37 11 11 14 15 37
Modification to consent requiring advertisement per s. 4.55 EPA Act	[All other requests for modifications, based on estimated construction costs]	35
Motorcycle Multiple copies of Certificates	[Tyres] [Development Certificates]	14 41
N		
No building or work involved: For dwelling house costing \$100,000 or less	[Other modifications per s.4.55 not of minor environmental impact]	34
Non NTCRS e-waste Non Standard Resident Non-Pensioner Non-residential sewer access charge Not involving building work NTCRS eligible e-waste	[E-Waste] [Daily Fees] [Respite] [Access and Supply] [Review of Determination per s, 82A, EPA Regulations c.257] [E-Waste]	14 28 28 7 33 14
0		
Office 1 Office 2 On-site Waste Water management system Original fee was greater than \$101.00 (no works	[Tablelands Community Support Options – TCS] [Tablelands Community Support Options – TCS] [Section 68 Applications] [Other modifications per s.4.55 not of minor environmental impact]	21 21 37 34
involved) Original fee was less than \$100.00 (c.258) Other (private) works Other animals Other copy of Council LEP, DCP or related Planning/	[Other modifications per s.4.55 not of minor environmental impact] [General Services] [Sustenance Costs] [Certificates]	34 9 43 42
Development Policy Over \$250,000 Over \$250,000 Overnight Respite - HCP Overnight Respite - Private Clients	[Complying Development Certificates – Fees based on construction cost] [Construction Certificates] [HCP Clients]	31 36 25 27
Overnight Respite - Private Clients	[Private Clients]	21
Package Management HCP Level 1 - Fortnightly Package Management HCP Level 2 - Fortnightly Package Management HCP Level 3 - Fortnightly Package Management HCP Level 4 - Fortnightly Penalty notice has been issued for an offence under 4.2 of the Act in relation to erection of building and the	[HCP Clients] [HCP Clients] [HCP Clients] [HCP Clients] [Additional fee where applicant /owner erected the building and:]	25 25 25 25 25 38
penalty has been paid Pensioner Pensioner desexed companion animal Per application Per Unit Permanents with metered site Permission to carry out work at existing grave, includes	[Respite] [Companion Animal 1998 – registrations (cats and dogs)] [Building Entitlement Confirmation Fee] [Hill Street Uralla] [Longer stays (7 nights for 6)] [Uralla and Bundarra Old Section Cemeteries]	28 42 32 20 21 19
monument erection and inspection Permit fee for dangerous/ restricted dog Permit fee for undesexed cat Personal care Personal Care - Mon to Fri 6am to 6pm (HCP clients) Personal Care - Mon to Fri 6am to 6pm (Private clients) Personal Care - Public Holiday (HCP clients) Personal Care - Public Holiday (Private clients)	[Companion Animals Regulation 2018] [Companion Animals Regulation 2018] [Commonwealth Home Support Programme] [HCP Clients] [Private Clients] [HCP Clients] [Private Clients]	44 44 27 25 27 25 27

P [continued]		
-		
Personal Care - Sat (HCP clients)	[HCP Clients]	25
Personal Care – Sat (Private clients)	[Private Clients]	27
Personal Care - Sun (HCP clients)	[HCP Clients]	25
Personal Care – Sun (Private clients)	[Private Clients]	27
Phased Resident	[Daily Fees]	28
Placement of ashes	[Uralla and Bundarra Old Section Cemeteries]	19
Plan Management	[NDIS]	28
Planning proposal application Plus fee for each \$1,000 above \$10,000 to \$100,000	[Planning Proposal]	36 36
Plus lee loi each \$1,000 above \$10,000 to \$100,000	[Engineering Plans Checking (design and construction) – based on cost of work]	30
Plus fee for required Notice under s.82A EPA	[All other Development Work – EPA R. c.257]	34
Regulations	[All other Development work – Li Art. c.237]	0-
Plus fee per additional lot created	[Subdivision Fees]	33
Plus fee per additional lot created	[Subdivision Fees]	33
Plus fee per additional lot created	[Subdivision Fees]	33
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Powered site for up to 2 persons	[Queen Street Uralla Caravan Park]	20
Powered site for up to 2 persons	[Bundarra Caravan Park]	22
Private works (not in conjunction with works program)	[Kerb and Guttering]	9
Processed sludges from water & sewage treatment (in	[Bio solids]	16
solid form only, liquid not accepted))		
Processing commenced	[Refund of DA fee for cancellation of DA]	33
Processing Fee	[Lost, damaged or stolen books]	18
Processing Fee	[Subdivision Certificate / Title Plan Processing Fee]	33
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Provide junction to main on property, up to 4 m	[Sewer Connection Charges]	7
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Purchase of Double Depth Plot (does not include	[Uralla and Bundarra Lawn Cemeteries]	19
plaque)		
Purchase of Niche in garden	[Uralla and Bundarra Niche Wall and Uralla Niche Garden]	20
Purchase of Niche in wall and Interment of Ashes *	[Uralla and Bundarra Niche Wall and Uralla Niche Garden]	20
Purchase of plot - Double depth	[Uralla and Bundarra Old Section Cemeteries]	19
Purchase of plot - Single Depth	[Uralla and Bundarra Old Section Cemeteries]	19
Q		
Queen	[Mattresses]	14
R		
December of the land of the state of the sta	ro 1 1	10
Record search for burial details (after 15 minutes)	[Searches]	19
Recyclable materials, sorted only Registered Nurse - Mon to Fri 6am to 6pm (HCP clients)	[Sorted Recycling]	12 25
Registered Nurse - Mon to Fri 6am to 6pm (Private	[Private Clients]	26
clients)	[Filvate Chefits]	20
Registered Nurse - Public Holiday (HCP clients)	[HCP Clients]	25
Registered Nurse - Public Holiday (Private clients)	[Private Clients]	26
Registered Nurse - Sat (HCP clients)	[HCP Clients]	25
Registered Nurse - Sat (Private clients)	[Private Clients]	26
Registered Nurse - Sun (HCP clients)	[HCP Clients]	25
Registered Nurse - Sun (Private clients)	[Private Clients]	26
Registration	[Onsite Sewerage Management Systems]	40
Registration on behalf of owner	[Swimming Pools]	40
Removal of plaques	[Uralla and Bundarra Niche Wall and Uralla Niche Garden]	20
Replacement of broken or missing chairs and tables	[External Equipment Hire]	22
(hall or external use)		
Residential Flats/Units	[Landscaping Bonds]	9
Residential sewer access charge	[Access and Supply]	7
Respite	[Commonwealth Home Support Programme]	27
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C		
S		
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INFORMATION PAPER

DATE: 4 April 2022

FILE: U18/6463

SUBJECT: Greenwaste disposal costs (includes Commercial-in-Confidence information)

SUMMARY

Council currently permits disposal of greenwaste (garden organics) at Uralla landfill free-of-charge for ratepayers/residents in the shire. No distinction is made between residential and commercial disposal of greenwaste.

Many councils in the region charge for greenwaste disposal, some have no charge for 'domestic' quantities but all other councils in the region charge for commercial disposal. Other councils offer a limited number of vouchers to ratepayers annually for free disposal of general or greenwaste.

Management of greenwaste at Uralla landfill including mulching costs around \$25-30k per year, excluding kerbside collection.

Further investigations are recommended to determine the potential for the sale of mulched greenwaste to a licenced soil & composting entity in compliance with the EPA 'resource recovery orders'.

DETAIL

Council introduced gatehouse fees at Uralla Waste Management Facility for disposal of greenwaste (garden organics) in July 2021, then later in 2021 resolved to remove these fees for shire ratepayers. No distinction was made between greenwaste disposal by residents and that by commercial entities. At the time of the decision, Council also resolved to further review green waste fees for 2022/23.

Comparison with gates fees for at other Councils

Fees and Charges 21/22 for green waste and 'clean fill' for other councils in the New England/North-west and Upper Hunter area are summarized below. These figures were obtained from Revenue Policy and Fees & Charges documents available on council websites. Several councils accept domestic quantities of green waste free of charge (eg. Moree Plains, Gunnedah, Narrabri, Tamworth) but none of the councils take commercial loads without charge. Many of these councils have a kerbside green waste collection as part of their annual domestic waste charges. This would both provide revenue processing and reduce the amount of green waste presented at the landfill gatehouse.

Council	Green Waste domestic	Green Waste commercial	Clean fill	Availability & fee Green Waste Kerbside Collection
Uralla 21/22 charges	Shire residents: nil Non-residents:	Shire residents: nil	FREE if certified "Clean fill for use on cell walls"	Fortnightly as 'opt-in' service
	\$5.00 sedan or stat.wagon \$12.00 small trailer \$25.00 large trailer	Non-residents: \$25/cubic metre [NOTE: waste facility does not have a weighbridge so charges are based on cubic metres]		\$86.50/year
Clarence Valley	\$85/ton Grafton & Maclean \$120/ton Grafton Regional Landfill	\$85/ton Grafton / Maclean \$120/ton Grafton Regional	\$105/ton certified VENM	Weekly most centres \$4.85/collection
Inverell	Iluka \$23 to \$33/cubic m. \$55/ton inc (min \$5.00)	\$55/ton inc (min \$5.00)	FREE "clean fill suitable for landfill cover" \$50/ton "remediated spoil with certification"	No collection service
Moree	Domestic small FREE	\$27/ton (min \$14)	Not found	Fortnightly collection
Tenterfield (general and green waste charges same)	\$160 / ton \$18.50 sedans/stat. wag \$28 box trailer no high sides	\$160/ton	No charge found but F&C relate to Transfer Station - assume no clean fill allowed at TS?	No collection service
Armidale	\$5.45/load sedan/stat. wagon \$12/load utility/small trailer	\$50/ton	FREE if certified and suitable for reuse. Charged as solid waste if not certified.	Fortnightly collection
Tamworth	Domestic FREE (sorted and clean)	\$40/ton	FREE domestic \$15 / ton commercial and certified	Fortnightly collection \$143.00/ additional service
Gunnedah	Grass/mulch/leaves FREE \$2.50/load sedan/stat.w \$4.50/load ute/small trailer \$8.50/load large trailer (light branches) \$40/ton (stump, logs)	\$41/ton	FREE if certified and suitable for daily cover as determined by Council	Fortnightly collection (Gunnedah town only)
Narrabri	Green waste "household quantities" FREE else \$83/ton Clean timber "household quantities" FREE else \$61/ton	\$83/ton	FREE if certified by NATA lab. \$28/ton if not certified AND not contaminated	\$354.00/year Lump sum domestic waste management collection fee

Council	Green Waste domestic	Green Waste commercial	Clean fill	Availability & fee Green Waste Kerbside Collection
				(fortnightly green waste)
Liverpool Plains	\$20.50 Vans/utes \$13.00 sedan/stat.wag \$18.00 small trailers	\$31 per cubic m.	\$20.50 / cubic metre mixed fill	Not a bin service, Apr/May as bulky collection (loose), not all areas
Upper Hunter	\$166.30 per ton	\$175 / ton	\$102 / ton clean soil	No collection service
Singleton	\$280/ton (min. \$20) garden organics \$300/ton (min. \$20) wood and timber clean	\$280 / ton garden organics \$300/ton (min. \$20) wood and timber clean	\$96 / ton if certified.	Fortnightly collection
Muswellbrook	\$10.50 car/stat. wag/bin \$46.00 vans/utes/trailers (Denman TF only)	\$163.50/ton green waste \$183.50/ton clean timber waste	\$102 / ton or part thereof.	Fortnightly collection

Use of green waste for daily cover and limitations on clean fill

EPA Guidelines for Solid Waste Landfills requires daily cover of waste with 150mm natural excavated materials ('clean fill'). Unlike some other landfills Uralla's facility does not have available large stockpiles of clean fill from digging out new cells. By mixing some <u>processed</u> (mulched) green waste with available clean fill a greater volume of daily cover material is made available without needing EPA permission for 'alternative cover' per the Guidelines as the majority of the material is still clean fill. Importing clean fill is expensive so this practice saves some money should stocks of clean fill run low.

Council does not resell the mulched greenwaste. The NSW EPA introduced 'resource recovery orders' under *Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2014* which require suppliers of mulch to implement risk management protocols before supplying mulch (see attachment). These protocols are to controls contaminants, weeds, disease and pests and track source location and effect of applying the mulch at destination. Council does not presently have the resources or qualified staff to manage a detailed protocol and "informing the consumer that the mulch may contain weeds, diseases or pests...is not an acceptable risk mitigation strategy" [Guidance on the resource recovery order and exemption for mulch-NSW EPA].

Recommend further investigations to see if there is a potential to sell the excess mulch to a commercial-scale soil/composting enterprise, as supply of mulch to certain EPA-Licenced premises is permissible within resource recovery orders, subject to conditions.

Cost of processing greenwaste

Northern Inland Regional Waste has developed a contract for mulching of green waste. **Commercial-in-Confidence** rates from recommended firm are below:

Service	Description	ce: \$/m³ x. GST)	GST	Rate Amount \$ Inc. GST		
Class 1	90% particles <60mm	\$ 6.50	\$ 0.65	\$	7.15	
Class 2	90% particle <100mm	\$ 5.30	\$ 0.53	\$	5.83	
Class 3	90% particles <150mm	\$ 5.00	\$ 0.50	\$	5.50	
Class 4	90% particles <25mm	\$ 7.60	\$ 0.76	\$	8.36	
ADDITIONAL	WORKS / CONTRACTOR CONDITIONS					
Shearing	Per hour rate for excavator / shears - additional works only	\$ 145.00	\$ 14.50	\$	159.50	
	Per Km when <1500m3 of material available for processing at a site					
Float/Km	claiming >1500m3	\$ 8.00	\$ 0.80	\$	8.80	

Council spent \$89,217 (inc GST) on mulching greenwaste by contractor in the 4½ years from April 2017 to December 2021. This is an average of \$17,843 each year. In 21/22 greenwaste mulching cost \$31,802 (inc GST) as a large stockpile had built up due to no mulching since April 2019. Roughly 5000 cubic metres of mulched greenwaste is presently stockpiled at the landfill.

There is a further operational cost of pushing up the dumped, unmulched greenwaste into a pile during the week to keep the site tidy and safe for customers and staff. Such work is typically 4-5 hour per week for an excavator & operator or (say) \$10,000 per year.



Kerbside green waste collection

USC offers an 'opt-in' kerbside greenwaste collection service to Uralla town only. Residents provide their own 240 litre bin. Annual charge in 21/22 is \$86.50. Pickup is 20 collections per year (fortnightly Sept, Oct, Jan-May and monthly June-Aug). Thus a customer that presents their greenwaste bin 20 times a year is paying \$4.32 for cartage & disposal per bin lift. Approximately 120 premises have opted-in yielding about \$10,400 a year revenue.

Many other councils include green waste collection (fortnightly) as part of their domestic waste service. As the Uralla service is opt-in and the premises using the service are all over Uralla this means the service trucks must cover lots of kilometres to check if bins are presented and collect a modest amount of green waste. For instance in winter the number of presented bins may be as low as 60 but the truck has to check all possible locations for bins.

Vouchers

As an alternative to free disposal of greenwaste Council may wish to consider issuing vouchers to <u>ratepayers</u> for limited number of free waste or greenwaste disposals each year, as some other councils have done, eg:

- Shoalhaven: 4 vouchers per year (2 x waste, 2 x green) https://www.shoalhaven.nsw.gov.au/For-Residents/Recycling-Waste/Household-and-Garden-Waste-Disposal-Vouchers
- *Maitland*: 1 voucher per year (conditions apply): https://www.maitland.nsw.gov.au/our-services/waste-and-recycling/mount-vincent-road-waste-management-centre/waste-voucher
- *Kempsey*: 2 vouchers per year (conditions apply): https://beta.kempsey.nsw.gov.au/Services/Waste-recycling/Waste-recycling-centres
- *Port Macquarie*: 2 vouchers per year: https://www.pmhc.nsw.gov.au/Services/Waste/Waste-facility-location/Waste-vouchers

Conclusion

Council's gatehouse charges for greenwaste disposal – currently only applicable to non-ratepayers – are comparable to many other councils. Some green waste received at the landfill is useful as daily cover but the material must be processed to be used for this purpose and must be blended with 'clean fill' prior to use. Greenwaste processing and management costs about \$25,000-\$30,000 per year, excluding the cost of kerbside collection. Recommend further investigations to see if Council's mulched greenwaste can be sold to a licenced, commercial scale soil/composting enterprise.

Luke Finnegan

Manager Water Waste Sewer

4 April 2022



Resource recovery orders and exemptions



What is the purpose of these requirements?

If you intend to apply waste to land (for example, as a soil amendment or 'fill'), reuse it as a fuel, or use it in connection with a process of thermal treatment (for example, use sawdust in brick manufacture), you may need to hold an environment protection licence or pay the waste levy.

However, in some circumstances, the EPA has the power to grant you an exemption from some of these requirements if you can demonstrate that a waste can be safely and effectively used for another purpose. Your use of the waste must be genuine, fit-for-purpose, and cause no harm to the environment or human health.

The EPA grants you this permission, subject to strict conditions, under the Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2014 (2014 Waste Regulation).

Resource recovery orders: for generators and processors of the waste material

Resource recovery orders include conditions which generators and processors of waste must meet to supply the waste material for the purposes described above. These conditions may include material specifications, processing specifications, record-keeping, reporting and other requirements. All resource recovery orders are made under clause 93 of the 2014 Waste Regulation.

Resource recovery exemptions: for consumers of the waste material

Resource recovery exemptions contain the conditions which consumers must meet to use waste for the purposes described above. These conditions may include requirements on how to re-use or apply the waste, as well as record-keeping, reporting and other requirements. All resource recovery exemptions are made under clauses 91 and 92 of the 2014 Waste Regulation.

An improved format for greater clarity

The current system of resource recovery orders and exemptions commenced in November 2014 under new provisions of the 2014 Waste Regulation. They replaced the former 'resource recovery exemption system'. The current, two-document format provides greater transparency and clarity by separating the requirements that apply to waste

About the EPA

The NSW Environment Protection Authority (EPA) manages environmental issues, responds to pollution incidents, and enforces environmental regulations. We also issue environment protection licences.

material suppliers from those that apply to consumers. The new format also allows the EPA to more closely tailor our provisions for sampling, testing and plant requirements.

Using resource recovery orders and exemptions

What orders and exemptions are already in force?

Orders and exemptions already in force are published on the EPA website. If you fully comply by meeting all their conditions, you can use them without further EPA approval.

A full list is available at: www.epa.nsw.gov.au/wasteregulation/orders-exemptions.htm

What if no suitable exemption or order is available now?

If a resource recovery order or exemption is not currently available for your intended use of a waste material, you can apply to the EPA for an order and exemption specific to your operations. Your application must address all the necessary criteria using the format provided in our guidelines.

Resource recovery orders and exemptions

More information, including guidelines on how to apply: www.epa.nsw.gov.au/wasteregulation/apply-exemption.htm

Before you begin your application

Before applying we strongly recommend you contact the EPA to discuss your proposal with us. Contact the Environment Line on 131 555. We also advise you to consult with other consent authorities (for example, planning consent authorities) before your submit your application.

Will I still need to apply for development consents?

Resource recovery orders and exemptions do not release you from the relevant planning consent requirements. If you wish to use an order or exemption, it is your responsibility to seek any necessary development consents from the appropriate regulatory authority.

What are the record keeping requirements?

Your must keep the records required by a resource recovery order or exemption for six years. This requirement also applies to the records you needed to keep under the previous (that is, before November 2014) resource recovery exemption mechanism.

More information

Environment Line:

Phone: 131 555 or **email:** info@environment.nsw.gov.au www.epa.nsw.gov.au/wastechanges

9.4 Attachment #3

Fee Name	2021/2022 Fee	2022/2023 Fee	% Increase	\$ Increase	Comment regarding increase
r ee warne	(incl. GST)		(incl. GST)	(incl. GST)	Comment regarding increase
Uralla Shire Council Utilities Water Services Acces	. ,		(IIICI. 631)	(IIICI. GST)	
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		F 0/ 0/	¢ 20.00	Deunding ingresses is so you Dudget at EO/
Water Access Charge Uralla and Bundarra \$ Uralla Shire Council Utilities Water Services Other			5.06%	\$ 20.00	Rounding, increase is as per Budget at 5%
Water Meter Testing only \$			77.63%	,	Cost of meter testing at an accredited lab (eg Brisbane Water lab) is over \$300 + shipping. For this fee assume 'testing' is not at a NATA lab but is simply r/r existing meter and compare metered usage against that of new meter. 2 hours ute + operator
Hydrant Flow Test \$	95.00	\$ 120.00	26.32%	\$ 25.00	Full cost recovery estimated at \$117.00 for Uralla and \$191.00 for Bundarra (extra travel), which includes mobilise, test and report
Uralla Shire Council Utilities Water Services Water	er Sales				
Bulk water sales \$	5.70	\$ 6.00	5.26%	\$ 0.30	Rounding, increase is as per Budget at 5%
Uralla Shire Council Utilities Sewer Charges Acces	ss and Suppl	ly			
Residential sewer access charge \$	645.00	\$ 678.00	5.12%	\$ 33.00	Rounding, increase is as per Budget at 5%
Unconnected lot sewer access charge \$	645.00	\$ 678.00	5.12%	\$ 33.00	Rounding, increase is as per Budget at 5%
Commercial sewer access charge \$	450.00	\$ 473.00	5.11%	\$ 23.00	Rounding, increase is as per Budget at 5%
Uralla Shire Council Utilities Sewer Charges Sewer	er Connectio	n Charges			
Supply & install pressure sewer unit & house service – Bundarra only	\$ -	\$ 11,339.05	∞	\$ 11,339.05	Costing for this provided separately via NextCloud
Uralla Shire Council Engineering Services Waste Ma	anagement F	acility Commercial	Recycling		
Manual Collection bi-weekly – Cardboard Only \$	42.50	\$ 45.00	5.88%	\$ 2.50	Increased so that it is double the weekly collection fee (was 50 cents lower than double in prior year)
Uralla Shire Council Engineering Services Waste Ma	anagement F	Facility Waste Produ	uct Sales		
Delivery – Uralla and Bundarra 5-15 km \$	26.50	\$ 30.00	13.21%		Full cost recovery is estimated at approximately \$48.00. Moving towards full cost recovery in 10% increments
Delivery – beyond 15 km from Uralla or Bundarra, maximum 30 km	32.50	\$ 36.00	10.77%	\$ 3.50	Full cost recovery is estimated at approximately \$63.00. Moving towards full cost recovery in 10% increments
Uralla Shire Council Engineering Services Waste Ma	anagement F	Facility Asbestos			
Asbestos – asbestos bag including disposal cost, maximum 0.5 m3 \$	20.00	\$ 21.00	5.00%	\$ 1.00	Rounding
Uralla Shire Council Community and Recreational Ser	rvices Tour	rism Photocopies ar	nd Printing (no	n self-service)	
A4 (Black and White) \$	0.75	\$ 0.80	6.67%	\$ 0.05	Smallest increment available with CPI indexation
Uralla Shire Council Community and Recreational Ser	rvices Cem	eteries Uralla and I	Bundarra Lawn	Cemeteries	
Surcharge for digging of grave by hand \$	105.00	\$ 131.00	24.76%	\$ 26.00	Was originally an increase of \$41.50 to achieve parity with Armidale, Walcha and Tamworth Councils over the next three years, moved at Budget Review & Finance Committee meeting of 19 April 2022 to reduce proposed increases by 50%
Purchase of Double Depth Plot (does not include plaque) \$	1,585.00	\$ 1,800.00	13.56%	\$ 215.00	Was originally an increase of \$300.00 to achieve parity with Armidale, Walcha and Tamworth Councils over the next three years, moved at Budget Review & Finance Committee meeting of 19 April 2022 to reduce proposed increases by 50%
Interment: Saturdays, Sundays and Public Holidays loading \$	895.00	\$ 1,005.00	12.29%	\$ 110.00	Was originally an increase of \$150.00 to achieve parity with Armidale, Walcha and Tamworth Councils over the next three years, moved at Budget Review & Finance Committee meeting of 19 April 2022 to reduce proposed increases by 50%
Interment \$	683.00	\$ 759.00	11.13%	\$ 76.00	Was originally an increase of \$100.00 to achieve parity with Armidale, Walcha and Tamworth Councils over the next three years, moved at Budget Review & Finance Committee meeting of 19 April 2022 to reduce proposed increases by 50%
Uralla Shire Council Community and Recreational Ser	rvices Cem	eteries Uralla and I	Bundarra Old Se	ection Cemeteri	es

Placement of ashes	\$	318.00	\$	411.00	29.25%	\$	93.00	Was originally an increase of \$150.00 to achieve parity with Armidale, Walcha and Tamworth Councils over the next three years, moved at Budget Review & Finance Committee meeting of 19 April 2022 to
								reduce proposed increases by 50%. Was originally an increase of \$300.00 to achieve parity with Armidale, Walcha and Tamworth Councils
Purchase of plot - Single Depth	\$	865.00	\$	1,060.00	22.54%	\$	195.00	over the next three years, moved at Budget Review & Finance Committee meeting of 19 April 2022 to
								reduce proposed increases by 50%
								Was originally an increase of \$200.00 to achieve parity with Armidale, Walcha and Tamworth Councils
Interment in an existing monument	\$	950.00	\$	1,090.00	14.74%	\$	140.00	over the next three years, moved at Budget Review & Finance Committee meeting of 19 April 2022 to reduce proposed increases by 50%
								Was originally an increase of \$150.00 to achieve parity with Armidale, Walcha and Tamworth Councils
Interment	\$	738.00	\$	843.00	14.23%	\$	105.00	over the next three years, moved at Budget Review & Finance Committee meeting of 19 April 2022 to
	,		Ť			,		reduce proposed increases by 50%
								Was originally an increase of \$300.00 to achieve parity with Armidale, Walcha and Tamworth Councils
Purchase of plot - Double depth	\$	1,585.00	\$	1,800.00	13.56%	\$	215.00	over the next three years, moved at Budget Review & Finance Committee meeting of 19 April 2022 to
								reduce proposed increases by 50%
Interment: Saturdays, Sundays and Public Holidays								Was originally an increase of \$150.00 to achieve parity with Armidale, Walcha and Tamworth Councils
loading	\$	895.00	\$	1,005.00	12.29%	\$	110.00	over the next three years, moved at Budget Review & Finance Committee meeting of 19 April 2022 to
								reduce proposed increases by 50%
Uralla Shire Council Community and Recreational	l Servic	es Cem	eteries Ui	alla and	Rundarra Niche	Wall	l and Uralla	Niche Garden
orana orang countries and reorganisma	00.00	,00 00111	0101103 01	ana ana	Danidan a Mione	vvai	i ana orana	Thore Caraci.
								Was originally an increase of \$100.00 to achieve parity with with Armidale, Walcha and Tamworth
Purchase of Niche in wall and Interment of Ashes *	\$	512.00	\$	583.00	13.87%	\$	71.00	Councils over the next three years, moved at Budget Review & Finance Committee meeting of 19 April
								2022 to reduce proposed increases by 50%.
Uralla Shire Council Aged and Disabled Services	Tablel	land Com	munity Sup	port Ho	me Care Packa	ges a		
Travel (Private Clients)	\$	1.20	\$	1.40	16.67%	\$	0.20	Rate for HCP clients is GST Free - Private Clients incur GST Competitive market environment - \$1.40 including GST
In Home Respite – Public Holiday (Private clients)	\$	165.00	\$	190.00	15.15%	\$		Increase applied. Add travel cost. Excludes Christmas Day and Good Friday.
Social Support – Public Holiday (Private clients)	\$	165.00		187.00				Competitive market environment - not encouraged
Personal Care – Public Holiday (Private clients)	\$	165.00	· ·	187.00		_		Fee increase applied. Add travel. Additional fee applies on Christmas Day and Good Friday.
5						_		
In Home Respite – Sun (Private clients)	\$	143.00		159.50				Increase applied.
In Home Respite – Sat (Private clients)	\$	121.00	\$	133.50	10.33%	\$	12.50	Increase applied.
Domestic Assistance – Mon to Fri 6am to 6pm (Private clients)	\$	71.50	\$	78.65	10.00%	\$	7.15	No Indexation to be applied - HCP GST Free - Private Clients + GST Competitive market environment changed to reflect that GST is extra.
Social Support – Mon to Fri 6am to 6pm (Private								No indexation - HCP Clients GST Free - Private Clients + GST Competitive market environment -
clients)	\$	71.50	\$	78.65	10.00%	\$	7.15	increased to add GST on top of actual cost.
Personal Care – Mon to Fri 6am to 6pm (Private clients)	\$	71.50	\$	78.65	10.00%	\$	7.15	Competitive market environment - GST added on top rather than included in the price
In Home Respite – Mon to Fri 6am to 6pm (Private clients)	\$	71.50	\$	78.65	10.00%	\$	7.15	Increase applied to add GST on top. Travel is an additional cost.
Registered Nurse - Public Holiday (Private clients)	\$	247.50	\$	264.00	6.67%	\$	16.50	Competitive market environment - increase of 6.67% Excludes Christmas Day and Good Friday.
Domestic Assistance – Public holiday (Private clients)	\$	165.00	\$	176.00			11.00	No indexation - HCP clients GST Free - Private Clients + GST Competitive market environment - 6.67% increase
Social Support – Sat (Private clients)	\$	121.00	\$	129.07	6.67%	\$	8.07	Competitive market environment - increase by 6.67%
Social Support – Sun (Private clients)	\$	143.00	· ·	152.50				Competitive market environment - increase 6.65%
Uralla Shire Council Aged and Disabled Services	McMa							
Accommodation Entry Bond	\$ 20	00,000.00	\$ 2	25,000.00	12.50%	\$	25,000.00	Bond to be increased annually by \$25,000 until the median house price in Uralla is reached, and to be maintained thereafter.
Uralla Shire Council Aged and Disabled Services	McMa	ugh Gard	ens Aged C	are Centr	re Telephone C	Calls		maintained therearter.
Local	\$	0.70	¢	0.75	7.14%	¢	0.05	Smallest increment available with CPI indexation
Local						_		
Fax Transmission	\$	0.70	\$	0.75	7.14%	- \$	0.05	Smallest increment available with CPI indexation

Jralla Shire Council Aged and Disabled Services	Table	elands Con	nmunity 1	ransport C	lient Contribu	tions	– Individu	al return transport
51-100 km	\$	25.00	\$	30.00	20.00%	\$	5.00	Partial cost recovery, particularly in light of increasing inflation and fuel prices
251-300 km	\$	50.00	\$	60.00	20.00%	\$	10.00	Partial cost recovery, particularly in light of increasing inflation and fuel prices
101-150 km	\$	35.00	\$	40.00	14.29%	\$		Partial cost recovery, particularly in light of increasing inflation and fuel prices
51-200 km	\$	40.00	\$	45.00	12.50%	\$		Partial cost recovery, particularly in light of increasing inflation and fuel prices
)-15 km	\$	9.00	\$	10.00	11.11%	\$	1.00	Partial cost recovery, particularly in light of increasing inflation and fuel prices
201-250 km	\$	45.00	\$	50.00	11.11%	\$	5.00	Partial cost recovery, particularly in light of increasing inflation and fuel prices
Jralla Shire Council Aged and Disabled Services	Table	elands Con	nmunity 1	Fransport C	lient Contribu	tions	– Group re	turn transport
Social Outing	\$	10.00	\$	15.00	50.00%	\$	5.00	
Uralla Shire Council Development and Health Serv	vices	Developr	ment Con	trol Develop	oment Applica	tions	– Building	Works – Based on cost of works
Less than \$5000	\$	110.00	\$	129.00	17.27%	\$	19.00	Fee is now Statutory. Fee is published in Schedule 4 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021, applicable from March 2022
Uralla Shire Council Development and Health Serv	vices	Developr	ment Con	trol Develop	ment Applica	tion		
Designated Development – Standard DA Fees plus additional fee(c.251)	\$	920.00	\$	1,076.00	16.96%	\$	156.00	Fee is now Statutory. Fee is published in Schedule 4 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021, applicable from March 2022
Designated development requiring advertising	\$	2,220.00	\$	2,596.00	16.94%	\$	376.00	Fee is now Statutory. Fee is published in Schedule 4 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021, applicable from March 2022
Erection of dwelling costing less than \$100,000 (c.247)	\$	455.00	\$	532.00	16.92%	\$	77.00	Fee is now Statutory. Fee is published in Schedule 4 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021, applicable from March 2022
Development not involving the erection of a building, the carrying out of a work, or the subdivision of land or demolition	\$	285.00	\$	333.00	16.84%	\$	46.00	Fee is now Statutory. Fee is published in Schedule 4 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021, applicable from March 2022
Advertising Signs (c.250)	\$	285.00	\$	333.00	16.84%	\$	48.00	Fee is now Statutory. Fee is published in Schedule 4 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021, applicable from March 2022
Uralla Shire Council Development and Health Serv	vices	Developr	ment Con	trol Miscella	neous Admin	istrat	ive Applica	tion Fees
Certified Copy of Document, map or plan as per s, 150(2) (R.c.262)	\$	53.00	\$	62.00	16.98%	\$	9.00	Fee is Statutory. Fee is published in Schedule 4 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021, applicable from March 2022
Uralla Shire Council Development and Health Serv	vices	Developr	ment Con	trol Subdivi	sion Fees			
Subdivisions – No opening of a New Road	\$	330.00	\$	386.00	16.97%	\$	56.00	Fee is now Statutory. Fee is published in Schedule 4 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021, applicable from March 2022
Subdivisions – Strata	\$	330.00	\$	386.00	16.97%	\$	56.00	Fee is now Statutory. Fee is published in Schedule 4 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021, applicable from March 2022
Subdivisions – Opening of a New Road	\$	665.00	\$	777.00	16.84%	\$	112.00	Fee is now Statutory. Fee is published in Schedule 4 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021, applicable from March 2022
Jralla Shire Council Development and Health Serv	vices	Developr	ment Con	trol Review	of Determina	tion p	er s, 82A,	
Owelling <\$100,000	\$	190.00	\$	222.00	16.84%	\$	32.00	Fee is now Statutory. Fee is published in Schedule 4 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021, applicable from March 2022
Uralla Shire Council Development and Health Serv	vices	Developr	ment Con	trol All othe	r Developmer	it Wo	rk – EPA R	
Plus fee for required Notice under s.82A EPA	\$	620.00	\$	725.00	16.94%	\$	105.00	Fee is now Statutory. Fee is published in Schedule 4 of the Environmental Planning and Assessmen Regulation 2021, applicable from March 2022
Less than \$5,000	\$	55.00	\$	64.00	16.36%	\$	9.00	Fee is now Statutory. Fee is published in Schedule 4 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021, applicable from March 2022

Uralla Shire Council Development and Health Ser	rvices	Develop	ment Control Revie	ew of Determina	tion per s, 82B	EPA Regulations (Rejection) - c.257A			
Greater than \$1,000,001	\$	250.00	\$ 292.00	16.80%	\$ 42.00	Fee is now Statutory. Fee is published in Schedule 4 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021, applicable from March 2022			
\$100,001-\$1,000,000	\$	150.00	\$ 175.00	16.67%	\$ 25.00	Fee is now Statutory. Fee is published in Schedule 4 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021, applicable from March 2022			
Less than \$100,000	\$	55.00	\$ 64.00	16.36%	\$ 9.00	Fee is now Statutory. Fee is published in Schedule 4 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021, applicable from March 2022			
alla Shire Council Development and Health Services Development Control Modification of Consent at Applicants Request - c.258									
4.55 – Minor Error/Discrepancy	\$	71.00	\$ 83.00	16.90%	\$ 12.00	Fee is now Statutory. Fee is published in Schedule 4 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021, applicable from March 2022			
ralla Shire Council Development and Health Services Development Control Other modifications per s.4.55 not of minor environmental impact									
No building or work involved: For dwelling house costing \$100,000 or less	\$	190.00	\$ 222.00	16.84%	\$ 32.00	Fee is now Statutory. Fee is published in Schedule 4 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021, applicable from March 2022			
Uralla Shire Council Development and Health Ser	rvices	Developi	ment Control All of	her requests for	r modifications,	based on estimated construction costs			
Less than \$5,000	\$	55.00	\$ 64.00	16.36%	\$ 9.00	Fee is now Statutory. Fee is published in Schedule 4 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021, applicable from March 2022			
Modification to consent requiring advertisement per s. 4.55 EPA Act	\$	665.00	\$ 725.00	9.02%	\$ 60.00	Fee is now Statutory. Fee is published in Schedule 4 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment			
Uralla Shire Council Development and Health Ser	rvices	Develop	ment Control Desig	nated Developr					
Fee	\$	920.00	\$ 1,076.00	16.96%	\$ 156.00	Fee is now Statutory. Fee is published in Schedule 4 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021, applicable from March 2022			
Uralla Shire Council Development and Health Ser	rvices	Develop	ment Control Integ	grated Developm	nent (c.252A/2	53)			
Standard DA fee plus additional fee	\$	140.00	\$ 164.00	17.14%	\$ 24.00	Fee is now Statutory. Fee is published in Schedule 4 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021, applicable from March 2022			
Fee to be forwarded to Integrated Authority	\$	320.00	\$ 374.00	16.88%	\$ 54.00	Foo is now Statutory. Foo is published in Schodulo 4 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment			
Uralla Shire Council Development and Health Ser	rvices	Develop	ment Control Adve	rtised Developm	nent (c.252)				
Fee	\$	1,105.00	\$ 1,292.00	16.92%	\$ 187.00	Fee is now Statutory. Fee is published in Schedule 4 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021, applicable from March 2022			
Uralla Shire Council Development and Health Ser	rvices	Develop	ment Control Proh	ibited Developm	ent				
Fee	\$	1,105.00	\$ 1,292.00	16.92%	\$ 187.00	Fee is now Statutory. Fee is published in Schedule 4 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021, applicable from March 2022			
Uralla Shire Council Development and Health Ser	rvices	Develop	ment Control Othe	r Notice Require	ed				
Fee	\$	1,105.00	\$ 1,292.00	16.92%	\$ 187.00	Fee is now Statutory. Fee is published in Schedule 4 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021, applicable from March 2022			
Uralla Shire Council Development and Health Ser	rvices	Section 6	68 Applications Bu	ilding Inspectio					
Inspection	\$	219.85	\$ 297.00	35.09%	\$ 77.15	Council decided to introduce increase over a two year period. Fee to increase to \$297.00 GST inclusive in 2020-21.			
Uralla Shire Council Development and Health Ser	rvices	Develop	ment Information	Development Ce					
Section 10.7(5) Certificate (includes Notices and Orders information)	\$	133.00	\$ 156.00	17.29%	\$ 23.00	Fee is now Statutory. Fee is published in Schedule 4 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021, applicable from March 2022			

Section 10.7(2) Certificate (EPA R. c.259)	¢	53.00	\$	62.00	16.98%	¢	9.00 Fee is now Statutory. Fee is published in Schedule 4 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment	
Section 10.7(2) certificate (EFAIX: 0.237)		33.00	Ψ	02.00	10.7070	Ψ	Regulation 2021, applicable from March 2022	
Jralla Shire Council Development and Health Services Animal Control Companion Animal 1998 – registrations (cats and dogs)								
Cat	\$	50.00	\$	56.00	12.00%	\$	6.00 As per the Regulation	
Dog (Desexed)	\$	60.00	\$	66.00	10.00%	\$	6.00 As per the Regulation	
Uralla Shire Council Development and Health Ser Second Release (within 12 months)	\$	113.50		130.00	14.54%		This fee is set by Armidale council. Uralla councils fee for this service is inline Armidale council fees and charges due to shared service of the companion animal shelter.	
First Release	\$	62.50	\$	70.00	12.00%	\$	This fee is set by Armidale council. Uralla councils fee for this service is inline with Armidale council fees 7.50 and charges due to shared service of companion animal shelter. Charged per animal impounded. A	
Uralla Shire Council Administrative Services Co	rporate	Records	Printin	g and copying	(non self-se	vice)	change in fees has not been reported to Uralla council. O.40 Priced for full cost recovery of labour and materials. Price is lower than that charged by closest 2	

Uralla Shire Council -R 2020 8	•
Financial Year	Income Received
Uralla Carav	an Park Takings 2020 and 2021
2021	104,041
2020	81,006
Bundarra Carava	an Park Takings 2020 and 2021
2021	-
2020	42
Bundarra School	of Arts Income 2020 and 2021
2021	592
2020	-
Cen	netery Income 2020 and 2021
2021	33,343
2020	24,776



9.5 Draft Asset Management Plans

Department: Infrastructure and Development

Prepared by: Director Infrastructure and Development

TRIM Reference: UINT/22/4911

Attachments: UINT/22/5221 - 1 - Plant and Equipment Asset Management Plan

UINT/22/5222 - 2 - Buildings Asset Management Plan UINT/22/5227 - 3 - Transport Asset Management Plan

UINT/22/5223 - 4 - Stormwater Drainage Asset Management Plan

UINT/22/5224 - 5 - Water Asset Management Plan UINT/22/5225 - 6 - Sewerage Asset Management Plan

UINT/22/5226 - 7 - Open Spaces and Recreation Asset Management Plan

LINKEAGE TO INTEGTRATED PLANNING AND REPORTING FRAMEWORK

Goal: 2.4 Communities that are well serviced with essential infrastructure

Strategy: 2.4.2 Implement Council's strategic asset management plans and continue to

develop asset systems, plans and practices for infrastructure assets to

minimise whole of life costs

Activity: 2.4.2.1 Develop and implement Asset Management Plans

SUMMARY:

- This report presents the Finance Advisory Committee with the draft Asset Management Plans to undertake a review of the documents and provide feedback from the Committee prior to presentation to Council.
- 2. Following this meeting, the draft Asset Management Plans will be presented to Council at its 26 May 2022 Ordinary Meeting with the recommendation that Council adopt the draft Asset Management Plans to be placed on public exhibition.

RECOMMENDATION:

- I. That the Finance Committee consider the draft Asset Management Plans attached to this report:
 - a. Plant and Equipment Asset Management Plan (Attachment 1)
 - b. Buildings Asset Management Plan (Attachment 2)
 - c. Transport Asset Management Plan (Attachment 3)
 - d. Stormwater Drainage Asset Management Plan (Attachment 4)
 - e. Water Asset Management Plan (Attachment 5)
 - f. Sewerage Asset Management Plan (Attachment 6)
 - g. Open Spaces and Recreation Asset Management Plan (Attachment 7)
- II. That the Committee request the draft Asset Management Plans include the following adjustments:
 - a. <<to be inserted at the meeting>>
- III. That the Committee recommend to Council that the draft Asset Management Plans, as amended, be placed on public exhibition for a period of 28 days.

REPORT:

- **3.** Under the Integrated Planning and Reporting (IP&R) framework Council must account for and plan for all the existing assets under its control, and any new asset solutions proposed in its Community Strategic Plan and Delivery Program.
- 4. The key objective of asset management planning is to provide the required level of service for the community in accordance with the Community Strategic Plan and in the most costeffective manner.
- **5.** Levels of service are key business drivers for asset planning, along with technical requirements that ensure asset sustainability. Council assets comprise seven groups as follows: plant and equipment, transport assets, water networks, sewerage systems, stormwater drainage, buildings, parks and recreational facilities.
- **6.** Accurate data and a robust planning process is required so that assets are managed and accounted for in an efficient and sustainable way on behalf of local communities and with a focus on service delivery.
- 7. IP&R asset management planning comprises three components: Asset Management Policy, Asset Management Strategy, and Asset Management Plans (AMPs) for the seven categories.
- **8.** The purpose of each component is:
 - a. The **Asset Management Policy** sets Council's direction and establishes the foundation of Council's asset management planning.
 - b. The *Asset Management Strategy* shows how the asset portfolio will achieve Council's vision and goals in a sustainable way.
 - c. **Asset Management Plans** outline actions and resources to provide a defined service level in a cost-effective way.
- 9. The Asset Management Policy and Asset Management Strategy were endorsed by Council at its Ordinary Meeting held 22 March 2022 and placed on public exhibition from 25 March 2022 to 28 April 2022. No submissions were received during the public exhibition period and the policy and strategy have been adopted pursuant to OM 20.03/22.
- **10.** Council's Asset Management Plans have been developed for the asset groups as set out in the Asset Management Strategy below:
 - a. Plant and equipment
 - b. Buildings
 - c. Transport
 - d. Stormwater drainage
 - e. Water supply network
 - f. Sewerage network
 - g. Open spaces and recreational assets
- **11.** These draft Asset Management Plans have been circulated to Councillors out of session for review and comment prior to this Committee meeting.

- **12.** Final draft versions of the Asset Management Plans are attached to this report at Attachments 1 7.
- **13.** Further works required to develop the Asset Management Plans are set out in the table below.

Table 1: Further works required to develop Asset Management Plans during 2022- 2023							
Plant and Equipment Asset Management Plan	 Annual updating required going forward Financial assessment to be finalised 						
Buildings Asset Management Plan	 Condition assessment to be undertaken and updated Update the renewals program Financial assessment to be finalised 						
Transport Asset Management Plan	Financial assessment to be finalised						
Stormwater Drainage Asset Management Plan	 Financial assessment to be finalised. Condition assessment to be validated and updated – currently based on 2017 Renewals program to be finalised 						
Water Asset Management Plan	 Financial assessment to be finalised. Condition assessment to be validated and updated – currently based on 2017 Renewals program to be finalised 						
Sewerage Asset Management Plan	 Financial assessment to be finalised. Condition assessment to be validated and updated – currently based on 2017 Renewals program to be finalised 						
Open Spaces and Recreation Asset Management Plan	 Financial assessment to be finalised. Condition assessment to be validated and updated – currently based on 2017 Renewals program to be finalised 						

- **14.** Each Asset Management Plan will meet the IP&R requirements by identifying asset service standards and contains long-term projections of asset maintenance, rehabilitation and replacement, including forecast costs for reflection in the Long-Term Financial Plan.
- **15.** The Asset Management Plans outline the strategies and actions to enable Council to plan and allocate the financial resources necessary to maintain its assets to deliver the agreed level of service to the community.
- **16.** The Asset Management Plans list major risks which have been identified in managing Council's assets and the risk management strategies and actions to treat those risks.
- 17. Through its Asset Management Plans, Council demonstrates to the community its commitment to allocate the required funding to provide infrastructure at the agreed

service levels which includes asset renewal, rehabilitation and replacement, while maximising the benefit to the community in the most feasible manner.

CONCLUSION:

18. Following the Committee's review and feedback, the draft Asset Management Plans will be presented to Council at its 26 May 2022 Ordinary Meeting with the recommendation that Council adopt the draft Asset Management Plans to be placed on public exhibition for a period of 28 days.

COUNCIL IMPLICATIONS

19. Community Engagement/Communication

The Asset Management Plans (AMPs) will be presented to Council with the recommendation that the documents are placed on public exhibition for a period 28 days.

20. Policy and Regulation

Local Government Act 1993 (s 403 Resourcing strategy, s 406 Integrated planning and reporting guidelines)

Local Government (General) Regulation 2021 (r 196A Integrated planning and reporting guidelines—the Act, s 406)

Integrated Planning & Reporting Guidelines for Local Government

21. Financial/Long Term Financial Plan

Asset management is a key component of the Council's long term financial sustainability. The asset management plans forecasts costs to be included in the Long Term Financial Plan.

Adopted asset management plans support Council's ability to apply for and secure State and Federal government capital grants.

22. Asset management/Asset Management Strategy

Development and implementation of asset management plans are a key objective of asset management.

23. Workforce/Workforce Management Strategy

Council staff deliver Council's capital renewal, rehabilitation and maintained program supplemented by contracted specialist equipment and/or workers when additional grant funding is secured and work load exceeds staffing hours.

24. Legal and Risk Management

Effective financial and asset management is a requirement of the *Local Government Act* 1993.

25. Performance Measures

Compliance with the *Local Government Act 1993* and the Integrated Planning & Reporting Guidelines for Local Government.

26. Project Management

Director Infrastructure and Development, Asset Manager.

9.5 Attachment #1







Document Control		Uralla Shire Council Plant and Equipment Asset Management Plan					
Rev No	Date	Revision Details	Document ID	Author	Reviewer	Approver	
1	3 July 2013	Original version		RD	DES	GM	
2	21 February 2014	Revision of financial information	UINT/21/10195	GM	DES	GM	
3	28 March 2014	After public information	UINT/21/10160	GM	MHDC	GM	
4	20 September 2021	Complete revision	UINT/21/11341	TLFSW	DID		
5	9 March 2022	Review of final version	UINT/21/11341	TLFSW	AM		

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1. SUMMARY

- 1.1 This asset management plan is prepared to meet the minimum legislative and organisational requirements for sustainable service delivery and long term financial planning and reporting.
- 1.2 Uralla Shire Council and its employees will strive to uphold and follow the practices outlined in this Plant and Equipment Asset Management Plan.
- 1.3 This Plant and Equipment Asset Management Plan is one of seven asset management plans (AMPs) covering all community assets for which Council is responsible. These fall under the Asset Management Policy and the Asset Management Strategy.
- 1.4 Asset management planning is a comprehensive process to ensure the delivery of services from infrastructure are provided in a financially sustainable manner.
- 1.5 Asset management plan details information about infrastructure assets including actions required to provide an agreed level of service in the most cost effective manner. The plan defines the services to be provided, how the services are provided and what funds are required to provide the services.
- 1.6 Council plant and equipment assets assist Council to undertake its functions and provide quality services aligning with Council's:
 - 1.6.1 Community Strategic Plan
 - 1.6.2 Delivery Plan
 - 1.6.3 Operational Plan
 - 1.6.4 Long Term Financial Plan
- 1.7 The key issues factored into Council's Plant and Equipment asset management include:
 - 1.7.1 Maintenance and repair costs
 - 1.7.2 Replacement or rehabilitation cost
 - 1.7.3 Age of asset
 - 1.7.4 Life cycle of asset
 - 1.7.5 Integrating new technologies
 - 1.7.6 Hire costs
 - 1.7.7 Usage and data capture
 - 1.7.8 Employee compliance
 - 1.7.9 Budget
- 1.8 The plant and equipment assets comprise of machinery, vehicles and small equipment utilised in the following service areas:
 - 1.8.1 Roads and Infrastructure construction, renewal and maintenance.

- 1.8.2 Parks and garden maintenance.
- 1.8.3 Water and sewer infrastructure and maintenance.
- 1.8.4 Landfill operations.
- 1.8.5 Kerbside waste collection.
- 1.8.6 Administration.
- 1.8.7 Community services.
- 1.8.8 Aged care facilities.
- 1.9 Uralla Shire's Plant and Equipment is split into the following Asset Classes:

Table 1 - Uralla Shire Council Asset Classes

Heavy	Heavy Trucks	Light Trucks	Light Plant	Utilities	Passenger	Small Plant
Plant		<7.5T				
Graders	Bogie Tippers	Fuel/transport	Road broom	Dual cab	SUV	Push
						mowers
Rollers	Single Tippers	Maintenance	Plant trailers	Single cab	Sedans	Chainsaws
Excavators	Garbage	2 tonne	Zero turns			Hedge
		tippers				trimmers
Compactors	Prime Mover		Slashers			Brush
						cutters
Backhoes	Water Carts					Trash
						pumps
Loaders						Etc.
Low Loader						
Tipper						
Trailer						
Tractors						

- 1.10 At time of review, September 2021, data recorded in a current active plant register had a replacement value of \$11,008,300. (Appendix A)
- 1.11 Uralla Shire Council has historically budgeted, in its 10 year financial plan, 4-year delivery program and annually in its operational plan, for a small surplus regarding the replacement and maintenance of its plant and equipment, thus fully funding its non-cash depreciation expense. The depreciation, plus trade-in/sale prices received and surplus plant usage income is utilised for the plant and equipment pool to carry out the planned replacement program and annual maintenance.
- 1.12 The capital expenditure required, for the forward estimates of the ten year plant replacement program, is \$9,371,800. This is an average of \$937,180 per annum. This expenditure is funded by the non-cash depreciation plus the balance of income verse expenditure of \$6,875,000 (or an average of \$687,500 per annum) plus trade in/sale prices of \$3,118,500 (annual average of \$311,850). A surplus per annum average of \$62,170. Annual forecasts tabled in Appendix B.

- 1.13 So that Council has the financial resources to achieve this surplus and mitigate any deficit risk for the plant and equipment asset replacement schedule, Council staff will:
 - 1.13.1 Undertake timely replacement of major plant items within the detailed programmed 10 year replacement program.
 - 1.13.2 Undertake timely replacement of small plant items within the detailed programmed small plant 4 year replacement program.
 - 1.13.3 Analyse the usage trends and needs of all current, additional and future items. Identifying assets surplus to needs for disposal to make savings in future operations and maintenance costs.
 - 1.13.4 Analyse current hire rates, replacement vs rehabilitation, and strategise to resolve any plant replacement funding deficit.
 - 1.13.5 Apply Council's Procurement Policy to obtain best value for money for council.
 - 1.13.6 Restrict funds from the programmed plant replacement budget not expended in a particular year (for those assets that were not able to be purchased in that year) for the purchase of those assets in the following year.
 - 1.13.7 Continually improve asset knowledge so that data accurately records the asset inventory and usage.
 - 1.13.8 Capture third party hire usage and subsequent charges to enable accurate accounting.
 - 1.13.9 Schedule works programs to suit current plant and equipment capacities.
 - 1.13.10 Analyse rates of hire to optimise plant income.
 - 1.13.11 Establish the fair value of the assets and determine the appropriate rate of depreciation of these assets.
 - 1.13.12 Balance service levels and costs so that the community receives the optimum return from the plant and equipment pool.
 - 1.13.13 Develop partnerships with third parties, where available, to provide services and/or bulk purchase of plant.
 - 1.13.14 Develop options and prioritise for future plant and equipment.
 - 1.13.15 Continue to improve Council's efficiency in operating, maintaining, replacing existing and renewing assets to optimise life cycle costs and return on trade-in and sales on disposal.
- 1.14 There are other risks associated with providing adequate plant and equipment for Council services.

 The following major risks have been identified in managing the plant fleet:
 - 1.14.1 Major plant items not being available due to breakdowns caused by age or lack of maintenance.
 - 1.14.2 Reduction in quality of service from ageing or under maintained plant and equipment.

- 1.14.3 Safety to operators and the general public.
- 1.14.4 Delays in works programs, business disruption and public access.
- 1.14.5 Council will endeavour to manage these risks within available funding by:
- 1.14.6 Proactively maintaining plant and equipment to serviceable levels.
- 1.14.7 Regularly analysing staffing strategy, to develop and keep the necessary knowledge and skills base for the future.
- 1.14.8 Replace plant to the schedule of replacement programs to maximise the life and residual value of the asset, while considering safety of operation.
- 1.14.9 Train plant operators to the level required to operate the machinery in their care.
- 1.15 Council, through this asset management plan, will endeavour to have enough funding to provide all services at the desired service and replacement levels, while maximising the benefit to the community in the most feasible manner.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Background

- 2.1.1 This asset management plan defines and demonstrates responsive management of assets (and services provided from assets), compliance with regulatory requirements, and to communicate funding needed to provide the required levels of service.
- 2.1.2 The asset management plan is to be read in conjunction with Council's Asset Management Policy, Asset Management Strategy and the following associated Council planning documents:
 - Community Strategic Plan
 - Delivery Plan
 - Operational Plan
 - Long Term Financial Plan
- 2.1.3 This plant and equipment asset management plan has a direct relationship with the following associated planning process and documents Figure 2.1:

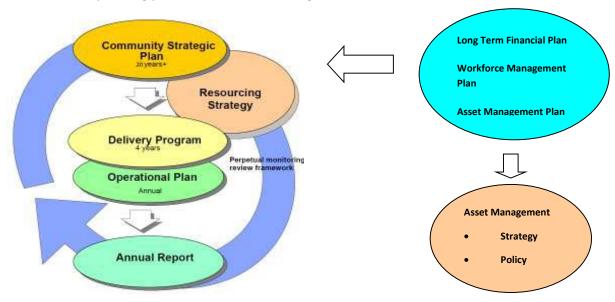


Figure 1- Asset management planning process

2.1.4 The Plant and Equipment Asset Hierarchy, supporting Council's Key Service Areas per the 2021/22 Operational Plan:



Plant and Equipment

- 2.1.5 Council's current plant and equipment assets covered by this asset management plan are tabled in Appendix A.
- 2.1.6 Plant assets are defined as long-term fixed capital items that are used to produce or sell products and services for Council. These assets are tangible in nature and are expected to produce benefits over a long term period. Plant items are listed in an asset register and given plant numbers if the asset is utilised over more than one different service of Council.

2.2 Goals and Objectives of Asset Management

- 2.2.1 The Council exists to provide services to its community. Most of these services (from a value perspective) are provided by infrastructure assets. The provision of infrastructure assets is supported by plant and equipment. Council has acquired infrastructure assets by 'purchase', by contract, construction by Council staff and by donation of assets constructed by developers and others to, over time, increase the levels of service.
- 2.2.2 Council's goal in managing infrastructure assets is to meet the required level of service in the most cost effective manner for present and future consumers. The key elements of infrastructure asset management are:
 - taking a life cycle cost management approach;
 - developing cost-effective management strategies for the long term;
 - providing a defined level of service and monitoring performance;
 - understanding and meeting the demands of growth through future demand analysis and infrastructure investment;
 - managing risks associated with asset failures;
 - sustainable use of physical resources; and
 - continuous improvement in asset management practices.
- 2.2.3 The purpose of this asset management plan is to:
 - document the services/service levels to be provided and the costs of providing the service;
 - communicate the consequences for service levels and risk, where desired funding is not available; and
 - provide information to assist decision makers in trading off service levels, costs and risks to provide services in a financially sustainable manner.

- 2.2.4 This Asset Management Plan is prepared under the direction of Council's vision, mission, goals and objectives as set out in the Community Strategic Plan.
- 2.2.5 **Council's Vision is:** That Uralla Shire Council continue to be an active, prosperous, welcoming and environmentally aware community.
- 2.2.6 **Council's Mission is:** The Uralla Shire Council is committed to creating a unique environment which offers an excellent quality of life and economic opportunities for its people.

2.2.7 Council's Community Strategic goals:

- 1. A proud, unique and inviting community
- 2. A safe, active and healthy shire
- 3. A diverse and creative culture
- 4. Access to and equity of services
- 5. An attractive environment for business, tourism and industry
- 6. Growing and diversified employment, education and tourism opportunities
- 7. A safe and efficient network of arterial roads and supporting infrastructure; and town streets, footpaths and cycle ways that are adequate, interconnected and maintained
- 8. Communities that are well serviced with essential infrastructure
- 9. To preserve, protect and renew our beautiful natural environment
- 10. Maintain a healthy balance between development and the environment
- 11. Reuse, recycle and reduce wastage
- 12. Secure, sustainable and environmentally sound water-cycle infrastructure and services
- 13. A strong, accountable and representative Council
- 14. An effective and efficient organisation
- 15. Deliver the goals and strategies of the Community Strategic Plan
- 2.2.8 For the Uralla Shire road networks, sealed and unsealed, are critical to economic and social interaction throughout the Shire. The continuing maintenance and construction of the Council road network into the future depends on funding and a modern, well maintained plant and vehicle fleet.
- 2.2.9 Plant and equipment assets are inspected, maintained, upgraded and renewed as necessary so that they:
 - reach their expected lifecycle,
 - perform to their maximum capability,
 - satisfy community expectations and needs,
 - satisfy budget limitations, and
 - meet safety and other regulatory requirements.
- 2.2.9 With respect to this Plant and Equipment Asset Management Plan, Uralla Shire Council's relevant strategic objectives and organisational goals relating to this plan are listed in Table 2 below and are addressed throughout this plan in the following way:

Table 2 - Organisation Goals

Strategic Objective	Goals	How Goal and Objectives are addressed
To own and operate a modern plant fleet, of appropriate size and composition, effectively and efficiently, in order to	That plant, equipment and vehicles are maintained in a serviceable condition at all times.	Maintain a service register of all major equipment and ensure that staff and skill levels are maintained to achieve full servicing.
carry out the provision of services for the benefit of the Shire's residents.	That Council's operators and workshop staff are adequately skilled and appropriately licensed and have access to	Small plant and tools maintained. Send staff to appropriate training courses which are to be included in Council's training plan.
	modern tools and equipment.	Keep staff records of all licences needed and held.
	To achieve no less than 1000 operating hours per year for major plant items and 1500 operating hours for key machines	Vary start and finish times for crews on the job when working at sites more than 30km from the depot.
	such as graders.	Review work practices to take advantage of good weather conditions.
	To set plant hire rates; which will cover plant operating costs and provide a small surplus.	Rates set by staff using historical records. Staff to consider third party rates.
	Maintain a ten year plant replacement program to maintain a modern and efficient fleet.	Replacement purchases and sales by tender or quotation. Agreed upon by staff after any necessary analysis.

2.3 Plan Framework

2.3.1 Key elements of this Plant and Equipment Asset Management Plan are:

- Levels of service specifies the services and levels of service to be provided by council.
- Future demand how this will impact on future service delivery and how this is to be met.
- Life cycle management how the organisation will manage its existing and future assets to provide the required services
- Financial summary what funds are required to provide the required services.
- Asset management practices
- Monitoring how the plan will be monitored to ensure it is meeting the organisation's objectives
- Asset management improvement plan

3. LEVELS OF SERVICE

3.1 Legislative Requirements

3.1.1 Council has to meet many legislative requirements including Australian and state legislation and state regulations. Key legislation is listed in Table 3.

Table 3: Legislative Requirements

Legislation	Requirement
Road Rules 2014 – NSW Regulation	Sets the requirements for vehicles and operators using roads. Obtained from the NTC – Australian Road Rules.
National Transport Commission - Australian Road Rules	Form the basis of road rules for each Australian state
Australian Standards	Provides guidance for transport asset managers in use of transport services
Local Government Act 1993	Sets out role, purpose, responsibilities and powers of local governments including the preparation of a long term financial plan supported by asset management plans for sustainable service delivery.
NSW Roads Act 1993	Provides authority to Council for administration and development of roads.
NSW Road Transport Act 2013	Sets the requirements for vehicles and operators using roads.
RTA NSW regulations	Provides requirements for vehicle configurations including dimensions, axle loads, weights, capacities, speeds, traffic management, warning signs, lights etc., noise emissions, chemical emissions, minimum safety standards, licensing requirements, conditional registration, and registration.
Road Vehicle Standard Act 2018 Motor Dealer & Repairs Act 2013 Road Vehicle Standard Rules 2019	Sets the requirements for vehicle and operational safety. Sets requirements for the repairs of plant and vehicles.
Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act) Environmental Planning and Assessment Amendment Act 2008	Set out the guidelines used by Council to provide sustainable and environmentally responsible planning, development and land use.
Protection of the Environment Operations Act	Sets environmental standards, goals, protocols and guidelines to reduce pollution and environmental harm.

3.2 Current Levels of Service

- 3.2.1 Council has defined service levels in two terms.
- 3.2.2 **Community Levels of Service** relate to the service outcomes that the community wants in terms of safety, quality, quantity, reliability, responsiveness, cost effectiveness and legislative compliance.
- 3.2.3 Community levels of service measures used in the asset management plan are:

Quality How good is the service? Function Does it meet users' needs?

Safety Is the service safe?

- 3.2.4 **Technical Levels of Service** Supporting the community service levels are operational or technical measures of performance. These technical measures relate to the allocation of resources to service activities that the council undertakes to best achieve the desired community outcomes.
- 3.2.5 Technical service measures are linked to annual budgets covering:
 - Operations the regular activities to provide services such as hours of operation, maintenance frequency, operating efficiencies, etc.
 - Maintenance the activities necessary to retain an asset as near as practicable to its original condition (e.g. routine plant maintenance and emergency maintenance capacity.
 - Renewal/Rehabilitation the activities that return the service capability of an asset up to that
 which it was as new. Renewal -complete changeover, old to new. rehabilitation refurbishing
 and upgrading components.

3.3 Desired Levels of Service

- 3.3.1 Indications of desired levels of service are obtained from various sources including service requests and correspondence, feedback and maintenance schedules.
- 3.3.2 Council's current service levels are detailed in Table 4.

Table 4: Current Service Levels

Key Performance Measure	Level of Service Objective	Performance Measure Process	Desired Level of Service	Current Level of Service
COMMUNITY	LEVELS OF SERVICE			
Quality	Equipment is maintained to quality standards and meets service demand.	Machinery breakdown time	All equipment serviced within 10% of recommended interval. Breakdowns are assessed within 24hrs with a plan of action drafted. Repairs are completed within 1 week from receiving necessary parts.	Desired level of service is being achieved >95%.
Function	Appropriate plant and equipment is available for tasks and can be operated with ease.	Feedback on suitability of council owned plant and equipment	>80% of operational tasks completed with Council owned equipment. <20% of operational tasks are completed with hired equipment	Desired level of service is being achieved.
Safety	Plant and equipment is used safely and checked for safety issues.	Number of incidents requiring investigation. Number of incidents requiring mandatory reporting. Plant pre-start checks are completed.	< 4 plant / equipment incident reports requiring investigation per year < 2 plant/equipment incident reports requiring mandatory reporting. Pre-start checks of plant are completed >95% of time.	Records reveal that all works staff have the appropriate current licences. Machinery is checked regularly to a program of work.

Key Performance Measure	Level of Service Objective	Performance Measure Process	Desired Level of Service	Current Level of Service
TECHNICAL LEVE	LS OF SERVICE			
Operations	Utilisation of plant and equipment to its full potential.	Number of operating hours.	Achieve 1,000 operating hours per year for major plant items and 1,500 operating hours for key machinery.	Desired level of service is being achieved.
Accessibility	Hire of machinery	Rate of hire.	Surplus on plant operation plus depreciation to fund plant purchases.	Desired level of service is not being achieved. Analysis is required
Maintenance	Maintain to a serviceable condition.	Reports to management on the number of major breakdowns/or accidents due to faulty plant.	A reduction in machinery and equipment faults and breakdowns.	Desired level of service is being achieved.
		Service register	Maintain a service register to record that equipment is maintained to full servicing and staff have the skills necessary to service plant and equipment	Service registers maintained for plant and vehicles by Plant Manager.
Rehabilitation	Repair plant and equipment as necessary and only if economically viable.	Cost of part repair versus replacement cost.	Plant and equipment reaches/ fulfils its usable life.	Market sale prices being achieved.
Renewal	Maintain a ten year planned plant replacement program for life of asset to maintain a modern and efficient fleet.	Successful delivery of the Replacement Program	Plant and equipment can cope with the demand of services.	Desired level of service is being achieved.
	Maintain the four year planned small plant replacement program. Maintain a tool register.		Tools are up-to-date and able to cope with works demand.	Desired level of service is being achieved.

4. FUTURE DEMAND

4.1 Demand Forecast

- 4.1.1 Factors affecting demand include population change, changes in demographics, seasonal factors, vehicle ownership, consumer preferences and expectations, economic factors, agricultural practices, environmental awareness and technological advancement.
- 4.1.2 Demand factor trends and impacts on service delivery are summarised in Table 5.

Table 5: Demand Factors, Projections and Effect on Services

Demand factor	Present position	Projection	Impact on services
Population	6,048 (2016 Census)	Department of Planning and Infrastructure and Environment predicting minor increases annually of 1.0% over the next 10 years to 7,450 in 2031.	As the population increases there is greater pressure on Council to provide additional Community services.
Demographics	As of 2016, 52% of the population were 45 years and over.	There will be a concentration of older residents in the next two decades.	A high demand on aged care services and community facilities over the coming 20 years.
Environmental awareness	The community and Council are more environmentally aware and responsible.	Council will be required to implement further sustainability measures.	This requires Council to be focused on fuel consumption and associated emission controls to meet environmental standards and regulations.
Technology	Plant and equipment will increasingly become more technologically advanced	Staff will need to upgrade skills more frequently.	Increased budget allocation for staff training.

4.2 Changes in Technology

4.2.1 Technology changes forecast to affect the delivery of services covered by this plan are detailed in Table 6.

Table 6: Changes in Technology and Forecast effect on Service Delivery

Technology Change	Effect on Service Delivery
Diesel conversion	Council is currently purchasing machinery and vehicles with diesel engines when replacing units and where the machine/vehicle has long operating hours.
	This will increase costs in the short-term in capital acquisition; however a reduction in operating cost in the long term.
Emissions standards	An increasingly demanding European Emission Standards means increased costs and changes to service processes.
	No effect on service delivery, however there will be a reduction in emissions from plant and vehicles. However, pending on the type of emission control, may increase the plant running costs, ie ad-blue exhaust gas additive.
LPG	Council has previously investigated moving towards LPG powered vehicles, however with the cost of LPG 2/3 of diesel (2021) the long-term cost-benefit is not yet established.
Electric	Council has recently, informally (TLFSW), considered electric powered passenger cars. The high costs of these vehicles and poor trade in value deemed them of no benefit as at 2021; however, this is anticipated to change within the next decade.

4.3 New Assets for Growth

- 4.3.1 Council will analyse and investigate the need for additional plant and equipment.
- 4.3.2 New plant and equipment are those assets that Council did not previously possess, or plant and equipment expenditure that upgrades or improves an existing asset beyond its existing capacity. They may result from the need to support growth, social or environmental needs.
- 4.3.3 New assets and upgrade/expansion of existing assets are identified from various sources such as staff, councillor or community requests, proposals identified by strategic plans or reports, analysis of external plant hire charges incurred, testing or demonstrations of new technologies, or partnerships with other organisations. Candidate proposals are inspected to verify need and to develop a preliminary estimate. Verified proposals are ranked by priority and available funds are scheduled into replacement programs.
- 4.3.4 Acquiring these new assets (e.g as in Figure 2) commits council to fund ongoing operations and maintenance costs for the period that the service provided from the assets is required.



Figure 2 – Landfill Compactor (acquired 1 September 2021)

5 LIFE CYCLE MANAGEMENT

5.1 Acquisition

- 5.1.1 Acquisition of plant and equipment for Uralla Shire is the responsibility of the Fleet Stores and Workshop Team Leader, in conjunction with the Director Infrastructure and Development and the General Manager.
- 5.1.2 Parties will pay attention in detail and abide by all documents relating to the acquisition of plant and equipment, with regular review.
- 5.1.3 Legislation, policies and control documents for acquisition are:

Local Government Act 1993 (NSW) USC Procurement Framework and Principles

Local Government (General) Regulation 2021 (NSW) USC Procurement Policy

Public Works and Procurement Act 1912 USC Purchasing Procedures

Occupational Health and Safety Act 2011 USC Rolling 10Yr Plant Replacement

Program

Road Vehicle Standards Act 2018 USC Rolling Small Plant Replacement

Program

5.2 Capacity

- 5.2.1 Staff directly responsible for the direction for use of plant and equipment should take care and consideration to each assets usage capacity. Works programs should be scheduled so an even balance can exist between plant and equipment use, external hire and budget so as not to cause deficiencies in service or strains on Uralla Shire's plant and equipment capacities.
- 5.2.2 Locations where deficiencies in service performance are known are detailed in Table 7.

Table 7: Service Capacity

Plant Category	Capacity Deficiency
Heavy Plant	Capacity matches our requirements. Any service deficiency is met by the hire of
Heavy Trucks	plant. Hire costs are to be regularly analysed to determine, whether new plant
Light Trucks	or retaining a potential trade unit, is warranted.
Light Plant	
Other	Annual replacement programmes maintain equipment at service capacity

5.3 Risk Management

5.3.1 Risk management is the identification, evaluation, and prioritisation of risks followed by coordinated and economical application of resources to minimise, monitor, and control the probability or impact of events or to maximise the realisation of opportunities. Mitigation factors in relation to key plant and equipment activities are detailed below.

- 5.3.2 Maintenance: plant and equipment maintenance is carried out to manufacturer specifications on a regular basis outlined by the manufacturer. Safety inspections form part of this service schedule.
- 5.3.3 Safety: work, health and safety obligations must be met in relation to the use of all plant and equipment. All personnel are inducted into their area of responsibility with regular checks and inspections documented. Site or activity specific risk assessments are performed with relevant safe work methods statements (SWMS) (for legislated high risk work) and safe operating procedures (SOPs). Daily pre-start plant checks, safety checks at service intervals and pre-purchase safety assessments, form part of Council's plant and equipment safety obligations.
- 5.3.4 Insurance: all Uralla Shire Council's plant and equipment is comprehensively covered under a blanket protection scheme. The Risk Management and Safety Officer is responsible for maintaining the policy and controlling claims. Plant and equipment operators are responsible for reporting incidents within 24hrs of occurring.
- 5.3.5 Plant Selection Criteria: when calling for specifications for plant and equipment all relevant stakeholders are advised and provide contribution. Stakeholders include overseers and operators who in conjunction with the Team Leader Fleet Stores and Workshop set the key criteria for each specific plant or piece of equipment. When calling for quotes or tenders it is a requirement of all parties providing submissions to address applicable safety standards and include a specific risk assessment of the equipment tendered.

5.4 Routine Maintenance Plan

- 5.4.1 Routine maintenance is the regular on-going work that is necessary to keep assets operational such as in Figure 3.
- 5.4.2 Maintenance includes reactive, proactive and specific maintenance work activities.
- 5.4.3 Reactive maintenance is unplanned repair work carried out in response to failures and management/supervisory directions.
- 5.4.4 Proactive maintenance is repair work that is identified and managed through a maintenance management system (MMS). MMS activities include inspection, assessing the condition against failure/breakdown experience, prioritising, scheduling, actioning the work and reporting what was done to develop a maintenance history and improve maintenance and service delivery performance.
- 5.4.5 Specific maintenance is replacement of higher value components/sub-components of assets that is undertaken on a regular cycle. This work generally falls below the capital/maintenance threshold but may require a specific budget allocation.
- 5.4.6 Assessment and prioritisation of reactive maintenance is undertaken by operational staff using experience and judgement.
- 5.4.7 Maintenance is carried out in accordance with response levels of service detailed in Appendix C.



Figure 3 - Council's oldest (25yrs) working heavy truck, still serviceable for tar patching operation.

- 5.4.8 The above photograph (Plant 4028 1996 Nissan UD Tar Patching Truck) illustrates the benefit of programmed maintenance. Whilst still in use this unit is in the process of being replaced in November 2021.
- 5.4.9 The Uralla Shire Council's current maintenance expenditure level has resulted in the maintaining of plant and equipment at a standard that is considered to be adequate to meet required service levels.
- 5.4.10 The Uralla Shire Council operates a plant workshop (Figure 4) under the direction of the Team Leader Fleet Stores and Workshop with two senior mechanics. Staffing requirements are reviewed annually in conjunction with the Director Infrastructure and Development.



Figure 4-Uralla Shire Council Workshop - Uralla Depot

- 5.4.11 Periodic and emergency maintenance work is carried out in accordance with the manufacturers specifications as described in each units maintenance manuals.
- 5.4.12 Council's plant operators are required to complete daily pre start checks on a weekly report and return weekly to the Team Leader Fleet Stores and Workshop. This report includes a whole machine daily check list including engine oil level, water level, major components and daily grease points. There is also a notation of hours and sufficient space to report any defects or repairs required.
- 5.4.13 The Team Leader Fleet Stores and Workshop organises the major maintenance, based upon the weekly reports, to fit into the workshop program. Regular maintenance on plant and vehicles is mostly carried out on the major flexi-day of the outside workforce, when most of the plant and equipment is available in the depot.
- 5.4.14 Accidents are reported immediately through the Incident Reporting System. Any insurance claims are organised through the Risk Management Officer with Council's insurance agent. Council also has a procedure for the reporting of near misses.
- 5.4.15 Council includes the cost of maintenance of its major plant and equipment as part of plant operating costs; which also includes fuel and oil, licencing, registration, insurance and administration costs.

- These costs are allocated as a dry hire charge to the works and other programs utilising the major plant and equipment. These charges are reviewed annually.
- 5.4.16 The costs of maintenance on community services' motor vehicles are charged directly to the relevant principal activity programs operational cost.

5.5 Replacement/Rehabilitation

- 5.5.1 Replacement is defined as the changeover of an item. The complete replacement of an old item of plant or equipment to a new one of the same function.
- 5.5.2 Rehabilitate is defined as the repair or refurbishment required to bring an old item of plant or equipment to its original service potential.
- 5.5.3 Replacement expenditure replaces or rehabilitates an existing asset to its original service potential.
- 5.5.4 Council will perform analysis of replacement verse rehabilitation costs in each individual transaction to achieve the best value outcome achievable.
- 5.5.5 Rehabilitation will be undertaken using 'low-cost' refurbishment methods where practical. The aim of 'low-cost' refurbishment is to restore the service potential for future economic benefits of the asset by rehabilitating the asset at a substantial cost less than the replacement cost.
- 5.5.6 Plant and equipment assets requiring replacement or rehabilitation are identified from the 10 Year Plant Replacement Program. The items of plant scheduled for replacement according to the program are reviewed by the Director Infrastructure and Development and the Team Leader Fleet Stores and Workshop referencing life expectancy, age and capacity. The items of plant scheduled for rehabilitation according to the program are usually the product of prior analysis of the said plant or equipment item and are also determined by the same process.
- 5.5.7 Plant and equipment is replaced, through request for quote or tender, to:
 - specifications sort after by council staff that fulfil the requirements of the tasks and are within the manufacture' specification parameters; and to
 - relevant clauses in *Local Government Act 1993* and *Local Government (General) Regulations* 2021.

5.6 Disposal

- 5.6.1 Disposal is guided by the Disposal of Assets Policy.
- 5.6.2 Disposal of Council plant and equipment assets forms an integral part of the plant and equipment Asset Management Plan. Disposal sales figures obtained are a key ingredient to the total available funds for plant replacement.
- 5.6.3 Disposals are items of old plant or equipment sold independently as surplus to requirement. Disposals may result from the replacement or decommissioning of an item of plant; however decommissioning is a rare occurrence and only undertaken following a full evaluation and regard of the condition and need of the asset and any alternatives.
- 5.6.4 Disposal should, in every transaction, give the best value to Council.

6 FINANCIAL SUMMARY

6.0.1 This section contains the financial requirements resulting from all the information presented in the previous sections of this plant and equipment asset management plan.

6.1 Financial Statements and Projections

- 6.1.1 There are three key indicators for financial sustainability that have been considered in the analysis of the services provided by this asset category, these being long term life cycle costs/expenditures and medium term projected/budgeted expenditures over 5 and 10 years of the planning period.
- 6.1.2 The capacity to meet the projected/budgeted expenditures is dependent upon the capacity of the organisation to provide sufficient funding from its own resources to sustain the ongoing costs.
- 6.1.3 The Uralla Shire Council funds its new and renewal assets for major plant, machinery and equipment from non-cash expenditure of depreciation, surplus asset income, sale proceeds of trade-in or sale by tender of replaced assets, supported by surpluses in the Council's General Fund. Surpluses in the General Fund means that the non-cash depreciation charge is fully funded and the emerging cash is then available for renewal and new infrastructure asset expenditure.
- 6.1.4 Whilst having fully funded capital expenditure for the renewal, rehabilitation and new plant and equipment; it is imperative for the long term sustainability of the Council's plant, machinery and equipment assets for those assets to be fully maintained. The Council has to be able to afford to fund the maintenance life cycle cost of holding assets.
- 6.1.5 Uralla Shire Council has a history of fully funding its maintenance and repair program from plant income resources. The consolidated forward estimates provide sufficient funds for maintenance of plant and equipment, so that even reasonable unforseen eventualities can be met. Such eventualities include the break-down expenditure costs for major plant items outside of the regular programmed maintenance and replacement of wearable parts.
- 6.1.6 Life Cycle Cost: Life cycle costs (or whole of life costs) are the total annual costs that are required to sustain the service levels over the assets life. Life cycle costs include the original purchase, operations, depreciation and maintenance expenditure to hold the asset over its period of use.
- 6.1.7 A comparison should be used between the predicted life cycle costs and actual life cycle expenditure to highlight any differences. If the life cycle expenditure is more than that life cycle cost, it is most likely that charges will need to be increased to meet requirements.
- 6.1.8 Knowing the extent and timing of any required outlays, and the service consequences if funding is not available, will assist Council in providing services to the community in a financially sustainable manner.
- 6.1.9 This asset management plan identifies the projected operations, maintenance and capital renewal expenditures required to provide the sufficient level of service to the Community over a 10 year period. This plan provides input into the 10 year financial and funding plans aimed at providing the required services in a sustainable manner.

6.1.10 **Financial Sustainability Indicators**: providing services from infrastructure in a sustainable manner requires the matching and managing of service levels, risks, projected expenditures and funding to achieve a financial sustainability.

6.2 Funding Strategy

6.2.1 Projected expenditure is to be funded from future operating and capital budgets. The funding strategy is detailed in Council's Ten Year Financial Plan:

The Uralla Shire Council funds its new and renewal assets for major plant, machinery and equipment from non-cash expenditure of depreciation, sale proceeds of trade-in or sale by tender of replaced assets, supported by surpluses in the Council's general fund. Surpluses in the general fund means that the non-cash depreciation charge is fully funded and the emerging cash is then available for renewal and new infrastructure asset expenditure.

Whilst having fully funded capital expenditure for the renewal, rehabilitation and new plant and equipment; it is imperative for the long term sustainability of the Council's plant, machinery and equipment assets for those assets to be fully maintained. The Council has to be able to afford to fund the maintenance life cycle cost of holding assets.

The Uralla Shire Council has a history of fully funding its maintenance program be the allocation of an appropriate amount of maintenance, funded from its own resources. The forward estimates therefore provide sufficient funds in its maintenance of plant and equipment, so that even reasonable unforseen eventualities can be met. Such eventualities include the break-down expenditure costs for major plant items outside of the regular programmed maintenance and replacement of wearable parts.

6.3 Valuation Forecasts

- 6.3.1 Council annually reassesses replacement costs for plant and equipment within the term plant and equipment replacement documents. This occurs when finalising the next year's plant and equipment replacement budget.
- 6.3.2 Asset values are forecast to increase. Factors can include, inflation and acquiring extra units. This is countered to a degree from the increase in depreciation and disposal value.
- 6.3.3 As a result, this increase should be taken into account and factored into the annual revision of the plant hire rates.

6.4 Key Assumptions made in Financial Forecasts

- 6.4.1 The key assumptions made in presenting the information and forecasts contained in this asset management plan are presented to enable stakeholders to gain an understanding of the levels of confidence in the data presented.
- 6.4.1 Key assumptions made in this asset management plan are:
 - Plant and Equipment costs will rise by an average of 2.5% per annum.
 - Plant and Equipment will be required at the current service levels due to:
 - RMS Block Grant funding continuing for regional roads
 - Roads to Recovery funding continuing for local roads
 - Roads and bridges component of the financial assistance grants (FAGs) continuing from the federal government budget.

7. ASSET MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

7.1 Accounting/Financial Systems

- 7.1.1 The financial system used by the Uralla Shire Council is Authority, through a managed service provider contract with Civica Australia. The system is managed by Council's finance section, producing monthly financial reports for management and the Council's Finance Committee, while also producing reports for annual financial statements for audit and production to the Uralla community and other interested parties.
- 7.1.2 Council's significant accounting policies are set out in the annual financial statements Note 1. Those applicable specifically to property, plant and equipment are Sections 4, 6 and 10.
- 7.1.3 Council currently complies with the following standards and regulations with respect to asset accounting:
 - AASB116 Property, Plant and Equipment
 - The Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards, to the extent that the Australian Accounting Standards and the NSW Local Government Act, Regulations and Local Government Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting require.
 - The Local Government Code of Accounting and financial reporting
 - The Local Government Act 1993 requires Council to prepare an annual report as to its achievements with respect to the objectives and performance targets set out in its management plan for that year.
 - Australian Accounting Standard (AAS) 27 is applicable to financial reporting by local governments, and provides guidelines for accounting methods and procedures.
- 7.1.4 The determination of expenditure as capital or maintenance is a combination of purpose, value and economic life of the asset received from the expenditure. The guidelines for the determination are set out in Note 1, Section 6 of the Annual Financial Statements as adopted annually by Council.
- 7.1.5 Initial Recognition: All non-current assets purchased are capitalised as the expenditure is incurred and assets are depreciated from the first full year of use. For the initial recognition, an asset's cost is measured at its fair value, plus all expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition. Where settlement of any part of an asset's cash consideration is deferred, the amounts payable in the future are discounted to their present value as at the date of recognition or date of exchange of the asset to arrive at fair value. The discount rate used is the Council's incremental borrowing rate, being the rate at which a similar borrowing could be obtained from an independent financier under comparable terms and conditions.
- 7.1.6 Where infrastructure, property, plant and equipment assets are acquired for no cost or for an amount other than cost, the assets are recognised in the financial statements at their fair value at acquisition date being the amount that the asset could have been exchanged.
- 7.1.7 Materiality: assets with an economic life in excess of one year are only capitalised where the cost of acquisition exceeds materiality thresholds established by Council for each type of asset. In determining and in annually reviewing such thresholds, regard is had to the nature of the asset and its estimated service life.

- 7.1.8 For transportation assets the Uralla Shire council has determined that there will be no threshold value.
- 7.1.9 Subsequent Costs: subsequent costs are added to an asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to Council and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.
- 7.1.10 Maintenance: all other expenditure on transport asset, including the excess of fair value addition expense noted above, is recorded as repairs and maintenance and charged to the Income Statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

7.2 Asset Management Systems

- 7.2.1 A number of systems and registers are used by the Uralla Shire Council for the purpose of plant and equipment asset management:
 - Microsoft® Excel spreadsheets manipulate, interrogate and report on asset data
 - Civica© "Authority" software finance system
 - TRIM (© (HP Software Division) document management
- 7.2.2 The responsibility for operating and maintaining the core asset management systems is with the Team Leader Fleet Stores and Workshop and the Director Infrastructure and Development. The development of an annual budget allocation is between the Director, the Finance Manager and the General Manager, based upon the ten year financial plan forward estimates. Refer Appendix B for organisational responsibilities.
- 7.2.3 Currently; there is no core corporate system for asset management thus various duplications of assets records exist in different databases and have misaligned information. There are no direct links with operations and maintenance expenses and the individual asset.
- 7.2.4 The ongoing maintenance of this system should become a core function within Council's operations. However, as stated in the previous paragraph, there is no link between the asset management system and Authority and this therefore is a required change.

7.3 Information Flow Requirements and Processes

- 7.3.1 The key information flows *into* this asset management plan are:
 - Council strategic and operational plans,
 - service requests from the community,
 - network assets information,
 - the unit rates for categories of work/materials,
 - current levels of service, expenditures, service deficiencies and service risks,
 - projections of various factors affecting future demand for services and new assets acquired by Council,
 - future capital works programs,
 - financial asset values.

- 7.3.2 The key information flows *from* this asset management plan are:
 - the projected works program and trends,
 - the resulting budget and long term financial plan expenditure projections,
 - financial sustainability indicators.
- 7.3.3 These will impact the Long Term Financial Plan, Strategic Longer-Term Plan, annual budget and departmental business plans and budgets.

8 PLAN IMPROVEMENT AND MONITORING

8.1 Performance Measures

- 8.1.1 The effectiveness of the asset management plan can be measured in the following ways:
 - The degree to which the required cash flows identified in this asset management plan are incorporated into the organisation's long term financial plan and community/strategic planning processes and documents,
 - The degree to which 1-5 year detailed works programs, budgets, business plans and organisational structures take into account the 'global' works program trends provided by the asset management plan.

8.2 Improvement Plan

8.2.1 The asset management improvement plan generated from this asset management plan is shown in Table 8.

Table 8: Improvement Plan

Task No	Task	Responsibility	Resources Required	Timeline
1	Analyse deficiency from 3.5.2 – Asset management / Authority link	CFO		1 year
2	Plant and Equipment Audit	TLFSW		Annually
3	System Plant Data	Finance		Annually
4	Revision 5	TLFSW		4 years

8.3 Monitoring and Review Procedures

- 8.3.1 This asset management plan will be reviewed during annual budget preparation and amended to recognise any material changes in service levels and/or resources available to provide those services as a result of the budget decision process.
- 8.3.2 The Plan has a life of 4 years and is due for revision and updating within twelve months of each Council election.

REFERENCES

- 1 Uralla Shire Council Website www.uralla.nsw.gov.au
- 2 Uralla Shire Council 2021/2022 Operational Plan
- 3 DVC, 2006, Asset Investment Guidelines, Glossary, Department for Victorian Communities, Local Government Victoria, Melbourne, http://www.dpcd.vic.gov.au/localgovernment/publications-and-research/asset-management-and-financial
- 4 IPWEA, 2006, *International Infrastructure Management Manual*, Institute of Public Works Engineering Australia, Sydney, www.ipwea.org.au
- 5 IPWEA, 2008, NAMS.PLUS Asset Management Institute of Public Works Engineering Australia, Sydney, www.ipwea.org.au/namsplus
- 6 IPWEA, 2009, Australian Infrastructure Financial Management Guidelines, Institute of Public Works Engineering Australia, Sydney, www.ipwea.org.au/AIFMG

APPENDICES

Appendix A	Schedule of Plant and Equipment Assets, at 7 September 2021.
Appendix B	Organisational Structure Responsibilities (relating to Plant and Equipment)
Appendix C	10 Year Rolling Plant Replacement Program Forecast Expenditure (2021/22 – 2030/31), at September 2021, yearly summaries
Appendix D	4 Year Rolling Small Plant Replacement Program Forecast Expenditure (2021/22 – 2024/25), at September 2021
Appendix E	Financial Tables
Appendix F	Glossary of Terms

Appendix A – Schedule of Plant and Equipment Assets, at 7 September 2021 (Defined by plant number)

Class	Plant Number	Plant Item Description	Replacement Value
Transport	400505	Holden Colorado LS 4X4 MY18 Single Cab	\$35,000
Passenger	400602	Toyota Camry Altise	\$27,000
Transport	400701	Isuzu D Max 4X4 MY17 Crew Cab SX Manual	\$45,000
Passenger	400801	Mercedes Benz 12 Seater Bus	\$120,000
Light Plant	400901	Bobcat S650H2SPDSJC	\$100,000
Transport	401304	Nissan Navara 4X4 2.3 DSL Man	\$35,000
Transport	401803	Holden 4x2 Crew Cab Pickup LS Manual 2.8L LTD	\$45,000
Transport	401903	Toyota Hilux TGN16R Tray Back Utility	\$30,000
Light Truck	402002	Mitsubishi Canter Dual Cab Light Truck	\$95,000
Light Truck	402102	Fuso Canter Tipper	\$80,000
Heavy Truck	402502	Freightliner BW42YH	\$230,000
Heavy Plant	402602	Tipping Trailer Moore 28" Tandem Axle	\$120,000
Heavy Plant	402701	Brentwood Low Loader	\$135,000
Heavy Truck	402801	Nissan UD CW240K Tar Patching Truck	\$450,000
Heavy Truck	402901	Tar Patching Truck	\$450,000
Heavy Truck	403102	Hino Pro Ranger Pro Water Cart	\$260,000
Light Truck	403303	FUSO Canter (2018) XN 33 Fl - 2 tonne tipper	\$80,000
Light Truck	403402	Isuzu NQR 450 Construction Truck	\$110,000
Heavy Truck	403702	FUSO FM65FH Tipping Truck and Watercart	\$250,000
Heavy Truck	403803	Isuzu FVZ 260-300 MWB Auto Water Cart	\$260,000
Light Truck	403903	Mitsubishi FUSO Crew Cab	\$95,000
Heavy Truck	404002	Mitsubishi FM 65FH Tip Truck	\$170,000
Heavy plant	404103	John Deere 624K Loader Z bar 2014	\$350,000
Heavy Plant	404202	Hitachi ZX240LC-3 Excavator	\$250,000
Heavy plant	404302	Hitachi Excavator ZX135US-3	\$175,000
Light Plant	404602	Case JXU 85 FWA	\$100,000
Heavy Plant	404702	CAT 432E2 Backhoe/Loader, Buckets & Quick Hitch	\$220,000
Light Plant	405001	Komatsu FD-25T-16 Forklift	\$35,000
Heavy Plant	405103	John Deere Grader 670G	\$400,000
Heavy Plant	405302	John Deere Grader 770G Reg BU 42 JT	\$400,000
Heavy Plant	405402	John Deere 770 G Motor Grader	\$400,000
Heavy Plant	405703	Vibratory Single Drum Roller (Smooth Drum)	\$190,000
Heavy Plant	405803	Ammann Self Propelled Roller ASC150D-2014	\$190,000
Heavy Truck	406001	Mitsubishi Fuso 4X6 Tipper	\$220,000
Small Plant	406401	Flextool PC46 Compactor	\$2,500
Small Plant	406702	Brushcutter 34.6cc 1.6Kw	\$1,000
Light Plant	406802	Superior Slasher LCT 72 Bundarra Depot	\$15,000
Light Plant	407003	Iseki SF370 Mower	\$30,000
Small Plant	407204	Masport 850 Commercial Catch Mower 4000DL	\$1,000
Small Plant	407401	Victa Pro 550 Self Propelled Mower PDD201K	\$1,000

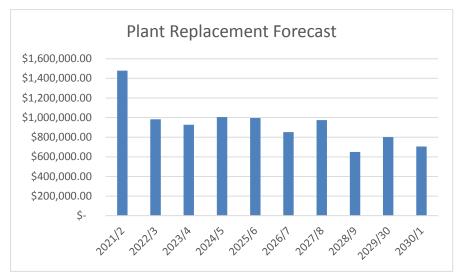
Class	Plant Number	Plant Item Description	Replacement Value
Small Plant	407702	Stihl FS250 Brushcutter	\$1,200
Small Plant	407803	Masport 850 Commercial Catch Mower 4000DL	\$1,000
Light Plant	407902	SUPERIOR LCT72 SLASHER	\$15,000
Small Plant	408001	Kawasaki HE 130A Edger	\$600
Small Plant	408102	Husqvarna Ride On Mower	\$6,000
Small Plant	408303	Stihl FS 250 Brushcutter	\$1,200
Small Plant	408601	Stihl FS 130 Brushcutter	\$1,200
Small Plant	408802	Kelso Cement Mixer	\$3,000
Light Plant	409201	Toro Grand Master 7210 Zero Turn Mower	\$30,000
Small Plant	409501	Stihl TS 400 Concrete Cutting Saw	\$2,800
Small Plant	409701	Stihl TS 400 Concrete Cutting Saw	\$2,800
Small Plant	411501	ABG Y 26 Rock Drill	\$2,000
Small Plant	411801	Kango Hammer 950K	\$2,000
Small Plant	411901	Ramset Nail Gun	\$1,500
Small Plant	412002	Husquvarna 562xp Chainsaw	\$1,500
Small Plant	412202	Husquvarna 562xp Chainsaw	\$1,500
Small Plant	412302	Stihl MS193T Pruning Saw	\$800
Small Plant	412402	Husquvarna 562xp Chainsaw	\$1,500
Small Plant	412602	Husquvarna 562xp Chainsaw	\$1,500
Small Plant	412701	Husqvarna 365 Chainsaw	\$1,500
Small Plant	412801	Husqvarna 365 Chainsaw	\$1,500
Small Plant	412901	Stihl HT75 Pruning Saw	\$800
Small Plant	413201	Wacker Trash Pump	\$2,750
Small Plant	413301	Flextool Motor VE 36/2 and Pump	\$3,000
Small Plant	413601	Watertank with 3" Pump	\$7,000
Light Plant	414302	Sewer CAM SC50-TT1 50M & 20M Recording	\$6,000
Light Plant	415101	Flat Bed Trailer	\$6,000
Light Plant	415201	Electric Eel Model 325 on Trailer	\$10,000
Light Plant	415302	Seca Project Sewer Jetting Trailer and Equipment	\$40,000
Small Plant	415701	Metabo STE80 Jigsaw	\$300
Small Plant	415801	Johnson Outboard Motor (Water Plant)	\$3,000
Small Plant	416101	Husqvarna 325 Hedge Trimmer	\$600
Small Plant	416201	Ramset Dyna Drill	\$1,200
Small Plant	416302	Brushcutter 34.6cc 1.6Kw	\$800
Small Plant	416703	Masport 625EX Utility Mower	\$1,000
Light Plant	416801	Agrifarm AFM/235 Mower	\$10,000
Small Plant	417001	Hitachi Mitre/Radial Saw	\$1,500
Small Plant	417101	Abbot and Ashby Bench Grinder	\$400
Small Plant	417201	Wata Saw Bench	\$600
Small Plant	417401	200 Litre Spray Unit with Hose Reel	\$600
Small Plant	417702	Commercial Hedge Trimmer with Swivel/adj Rear hand	\$800

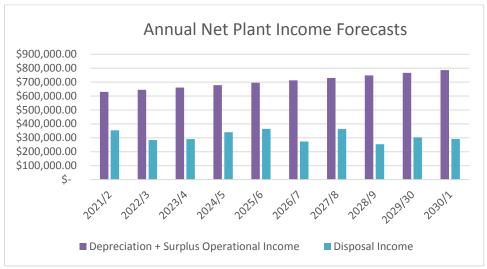
Class	Plant Number	Plant Item Description	Replacement Value
Small Plant	417801	Stihl FS120 Brushcutter	\$1,000
Small Plant	418301	Fountain Clubline Linemarker	\$2,500
Light Plant	418401	Road Liner A1 GM3000 Linemarker	\$7,500
Small Plant	421001	Mower Mcmaughs	\$800
Light Truck	421201	Isuzu Table Top Truck	\$80,000
Light Plant	421302	Komatsu Forklift FD25T	\$35,000
Light Plant	421402	Topcon GPT-7503 Survey Instrument	\$7,000
Light Plant	421503	Toro Grand Master 7210 Zero Turn Mower	\$35,000
Light Plant	421604	Ferris IS2500Z 52"rear discharge mower	\$22,000
Transport	421803	Toyota Hilux 2WD Dual Cab, Reg BX35AM	\$35,000
Light Plant	422001	Shipping Container Construction	\$7,500
Light Plant	422201	Husquvarna Zero Tirn MZ5226 Mower	\$9,000
Light Plant	422401	Sewer Cam Trailer (old 414301) M17282	\$5,000
Small Plant	422501	Stihl Pole Saw HT131 S/N 292901276	\$1,800
Transport	422801	PX Ranger 4x2 XL Single Cab Chassis 2.2L Diesel 6	\$30,000
Passenger	423302	Subaru Forester MY18 2.5i-L CVT Wagon	\$35,000
Passenger	423401	Toyota Camry Altise	\$27,000
Passenger	423502	Toyota Camry Altise 2.5L Petrol Automatic	\$27,000
Passenger	423602	Toyota RAV4	\$35,000
Passenger	423702	Subaru Forester MY18 2.5L CVT Wagon	\$35,000
Passenger	424102	Toyota Camry Altise 2.5L Automatic	\$27,000
Passenger	424201	Nissan X-Trail ST	\$33,000
Passenger	424301	Toyota Hiace Commuter Bus	\$85,000
Passenger	424401	Hyundai I Max Shuttle	\$40,000
Heavy Truck	424501	Iveco Acco 2350G Garbage Compactor Gen V	\$400,000
Light Plant	424601	CS-400 80W Portable Solar Traffic Signal	\$18,000
Light Plant	424701	CS-400 Solar Portable Traffic Signal	\$18,000
Small Plant	424901	Husqvarna 525PT5S Pole Saw Telescoping	\$1,800
Small Plant	425001	Post Driver - CPD Petrol Powered	\$3,000
Small Plant	425101	Post Driver - CPD Petrol Powered	\$3,000
Small Plant	425201	Post Driver - CPD Petrol Powered	\$3,000
Passenger	425301	Mitsubishi Outlander ES AWD	\$37,000
Heavy Truck	425401	Fuso (2018) FU51SK2FAA with steel water tank	\$260,000
Transport	425501	MR Triton Dual Cab 2019 (Bundarra)	\$45,000
Light Plant	425601	Brownco Manual Aggregate Spreader	\$20,000
Light Plant	425701	Brownco Manual Aggregate Spreader	\$20,000
Light Plant	425801	Brownco Manual Aggregate Spreader	\$20,000
Passenger	425901	2019 Mitsubishi Outlander LS 2.2L diesel AWD	\$38,000
Passenger	426001	Toyota Camry Ascent	\$27,000
Passenger	426101	Toyota Camry Ascent	\$27,000
Passenger	426201	Nissan Xtrail TS Diesel 2019	\$33,000

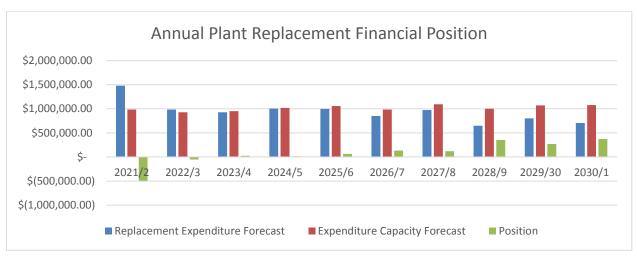
Class	Plant Number	Plant Item Description	Replacement Value
Passenger	426301	Mitsubishi Pajero Sport GLX 4x4 2019	\$42,000
Heavy Plant	426401	Multipac 118H self-propelled smooth drum roller	\$190,000
Light Plant	426501	Digga 2000 Angle Broom Sweeper 2.0m width	\$10,000
Transport	426601	4 x 2 dual cab - landfill transport	\$35,000
Small Plant	426701	Protek LF2200 pipe and cable locator	\$7,500
Transport	426801	4x4 MR Triton Dual Cab - Town Gang	\$45,000
Small Plant	426901	Megajet workstation - Mechanics Ute	\$4,000
Heavy Truck	427001	Isuzu Giga Tipper Truck	\$220,000
Heavy Truck	427101	Isuzu Giga Tipper Truck	\$220,000
Passenger	427201	Subaru Forester	\$35,000
Passenger	427301	Subaru Forester	\$35,000
Small Plant	427401	Husqvarna Chainsaw E Series 120 Mark II	\$650
Small Plant	427501	Stihl Blower BG86C	\$600
Small Plant	427601	Croplands AGR-XL500C 3PL Spreader	\$2,000
Transport	427701	MR Triton Dual Cab 2020 - Construction Ganger	\$45,000
Passenger	427801	Hyundai Tucson Active (Project Manager)	\$35,000
Passenger	427901	Hyundai Tucson Active (WSW Manager)	\$35,000
Small Plant	428001	Metro Count VT5900 Traffic Counter	\$4,000
Small Plant	428101	Metro Count VT5900 Traffic Counter	\$4,000
Small Plant	428201	Metro Count VT5900 Traffic Counter	\$4,000
Heavy Truck	428301	Hino FG1628 Crane Truck	\$190,000
Transport	428401	2020 MR Triton 4 x 4 Dual Cab - Overseer	\$45,000
Transport	428501	2020 MR Triton 4 x 4 Single Cab - Mechanic	\$45,000
Small Plant	428601	Stihl FS240 Brushcutter (Town Crew)	\$1,200
Small Plant	428701	Stihl FS240 Brushcutter (Bundarra)	\$1,200
Small Plant	428801	Stihl HS45 600mm Hedge Trimmer (Uralla)	\$600
Light Truck	428901	Mitsubishi Fuso 2020 FE SC Table Top Crane Truck (\$95,000
Light Truck	429001	Mitsubishi Fuso 2020 FE DC Table Top Truck	\$95,000
Passenger	429101	Nissan X-Trail 4WD Auto DSL TS Series 3	\$33,000
Small Plant	429201	Masterfinish Concrete Vibe 2020	\$1,800
Small Plant	429301	GMAX3400 A1 Roadlines Line Marker	\$7,500
Light Plant	429401	Kubota M8540 FWA Tractor	\$75,000
Small Plant	429501	Flextool 2†Pump and Drive	\$2,500
Transport	429601	Hilux 4x2 Workmate 2.4L T Diesel Manual Single Cab	\$30,000
Small Plant	429701	Masport 350 Series 18" Self Propelled Mower	\$800
Transport	429801	Toyota Hilux GUN125R 4x4 SC Ute - Water Gang	\$40,000
Small Plant	429901	Shindaiwa Brushcutter T236	\$800
Small Plant	430001	Shindaiwa Brushcutter T236	\$800
Light Plant	430101	Demag 4000kg Overhead Crane	\$50,000
Light Plant	430201	Box trailer single axle manual tipper	\$5,000
Light Plant	430301	Leachate pump 3 cylinder Hatz diesel engine	\$16,000

Class	Plant Number	Plant Item Description	Replacement Value
Small Plant	430401	Leachate pump Vanguard engine	\$2,500
Light Plant	430501	Hydra-pac HBA wire tie baling machine	\$82,000
Light Plant	430601	Recycling hopper and chain conveyor - Brittos	\$52,000
Light Plant	430701	Recycle belt and electric drive - Brittos	\$52,000
Light Plant	430801	Recycle hopper and press - Brittos	\$52,000
Light Plant	430901	15000L emulsion tank and electric pump	\$70,000
Small Plant	431001	Husqvarna 535RXT Brushcutter - Landfill	\$1,000
Small Plant	431101	Husqvarna 535RXT Brushcutter - Landfill	\$1,000
Small Plant	431201	Husqvarna Ride on Mower - McMaughs	\$6,000
Small Plant	431301	BG86C Stihl Petrol Blower – Bundarra depot	\$500
Heavy Plant	431401	580ST Case Backhoe Loader - Uralla	\$220,000
Small Plant	431501	MSA Altair 4XR Charcoal 4 Gas Monitor Kit - Bundarra	\$2,500
Small Plant	431601	Hyundai 8KVA Generator DHY8500SE	\$5,000
Small Plant	431701	Metro Count Traffic Counter	\$4,000
Small Plant	431801	Metro Count traffic counter	\$4,000
Small Plant	431901	Metro Count traffic counter	\$4,000
Heavy Plant	432001	Tana E320 Compactor (second hand 4000hrs)	\$750,000
Light Plant	432101	Woods trailers 2 ton tandem tipper trailer	\$14,000
-		Total Replacement Value	\$11,008,300

Appendix B - Finance Tables







Appendix C - Organisational Structure Responsibilities

Position	Activity	Description	Record Reference
	Review and approve plan	Approve plan for submission to council	
		Approve individual plant replacement within delegation	
General Manager	Plant Replacement	Appoint 3 member panel for plant replacement over delegation (tender)	
	Plant Management	Review and approve analyses for submission to council or purchase	
	Review and approve plan	Approve plan for submission to GM	
Director Infrastructure and Development	Digit Darlacement	Review and approve annual replacement schedule	
	Plant Replacement	Approve individual plant replacement within delegation	
	Plant Management	Review plant analyses	
Chief Financial Officer	Review financial information	Confirm financial position submitted	
Corporate Accountant	Provide financial information	Provide overall plant statistics regarding value, depreciation, expenses	
Accountant	Enter plant data	Create and update plant into Council operating system	
Records Officer	Plant Replacement	Create Corporate TRIM container for plant tenders	
	Incurance	Cover fleet for comprehensive insurance	
Risk Officer	Insurance	Initiate and control insurance claims	
	Near misses, incidents	Record analyse and report on all near misses or incidents	
Managers/ Overseers/	Plant Usage	Ensure operators are performing duties	
		Schedule works within capacity	
Team Leaders	Plant Replacement	Analyse plant costs, review plant needs	
	Plant Replacement	Assist in plant specifications and tenders when required	

Position	Activity	Description	Record Reference
	Review plan	Review Plant and Equipment Asset Management Plan. Have revision approved and ready for submission to council.	
		Maintain 10 year rolling plant replacement program	UINT/20/2734
		Maintain 4 year Rolling Small Plant Replacement Program	UINT/20/10997
		Submit annual replacement schedule to CFO for annual budget approval	
		Analyse plant costs, review plant life cycles, needs and usage.	
	Plant replacement	Consult with stakeholders and develop plant specifications	
Team Leader Fleet		Organise Request for Quotes/Tenders, evaluate fairly and submit recommendations	
Stores and Workshop		Approve individual plant replacement within delegation (small plant)	
		Record contracts over \$20,000 into Contracts Register	UINT/21/10668
		Record service and repairs	U19/7523
		Record plant sheets received	UINT/21/1953
		Liaise with stakeholders and direct line staff on service and repair schedule	
	Plant Maintanance	Maintain and update rolling service and repair schedule	UINT/20/6497
	Plant Maintenance	Oversee plant service and repair	
		Liaise with plant suppliers regarding warranty and/or repair	
		Record and organise registered plant safety checks, Common expiry registrations and CTP	U19/7523
(Senior) Mechanics	Plant Maintenance	Maintain service and repair levels to manufacturer specification and document.	U19/7523
Apprentice Mechanic	Plant Maintenance	Assist in the service and repair of plant	
		Daily prestart checks	
		Plant operation per manufacturers guidelines and operator manual	
Operators	Plant Usage	Record usage on timesheet	
		Submit plant sheet weekly	
		Record and report faults, damage, near misses and incidents	

Appendix D – USC Plant Replacement Summary 2021-2031

(full document - UINT 20/2734)

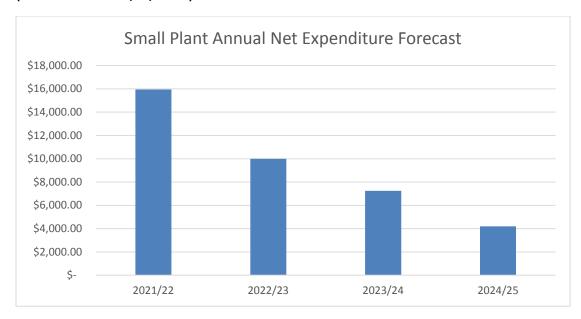
Year	Plant	Description	Net	t
2020/21	4314	Case Backhoe	\$	134,000.00
	4289	Fuso Water gang truck	\$	79,500.00
	4034	Isuzu Construction fuel truck	\$	85,000.00
	4028	Nissan Tar Truck	\$	435,000.00
	4150	Woods 2T tipper trailer	\$	13,500.00
	4294	Kubota tractor	\$	51,800.00
	4184	A1 Roadliner	\$	8,500.00
	4284	Mitsubishi utility	\$	20,000.00
	4298	Toyota Cab Chassis	\$	18,000.00
	4296	Toyota Cab Chassis	\$	29,000.00
	4291	Nissan Xtrail	\$	35,000.00
		Sundry	\$	40,000.00
			\$	949,300.00
2021/2	new	John Deere Loader - Landfill	\$	344,300.00
	4043	Hitachi Excavator	-\$	50,000.00
	4320	Tana SH Compactor	\$	363,000.00
	4058	Amman Roller	\$	150,000.00
	4029	Hino Tar Truck	\$	435,000.00
	4215	Toro zero mower	\$	30,000.00
	4018	Isuzu utility	\$	20,000.00
	4253	Mitsubishi outlander	\$	18,000.00
	4259	Mitsubishi outlander	\$	18,000.00
	4233	Subaru forester	\$	18,000.00
	4235	Camry Altise	\$	15,000.00
	4242	Nissan XTrail	\$	22,000.00
	4243	Hiace	\$	65,000.00
		Sundry	\$	30,000.00
			\$	1,478,300.00

Funds bought forward from prior year

Year	Net Projection (2021 Value)
2022/23	\$ 983,000.00
2023/24	\$ 927,000.00
2024/25	\$ 1,015,000.00
2025/26	\$ 996,500.00
2026/27	\$ 853,000.00
2027/28	\$ 974,000.00
2028/29	\$ 667,000.00
2029/30	\$ 801,000.00
2030/31	\$ 704,500.00

Appendix E - Rolling Small Plant Replacement Forecast Summary (2021/22 - 2024/25)

(Full document UINT/20/10997)



Appendix F – Glossary of Terms

Annual service cost (ASC)

- 1) Reporting actual cost
 - The annual (accrual) cost of providing a service including operations, maintenance, depreciation, finance/opportunity and disposal costs less revenue.
- 2) For investment analysis and budgeting An estimate of the cost that would be tendered, per annum, if tenders were called for the supply of a service to a performance specification for a fixed term. The Annual Service Cost includes operations, maintenance, depreciation, finance/ opportunity and disposal costs, less revenue.

Asset

A resource controlled by an entity as a result of past events and from which future economic benefits are expected to flow to the entity. Infrastructure assets are a sub-class of property, plant and equipment which are non-current assets with a life greater than 12 months and enable services to be provided.

Asset class

A group of assets having a similar nature or function in the operations of an entity, and which, for purposes of disclosure, is shown as a single item without supplementary disclosure.

Asset condition assessment

The process of continuous or periodic inspection, assessment, measurement and interpretation of the resultant data to indicate the condition of a specific asset so as to determine the need for some preventative or remedial action.

Asset management (AM)

The combination of management, financial, economic, engineering and other practices applied to physical assets with the objective of providing the required level of service in the most cost effective manner.

Average annual asset consumption (AAAC)*

The amount of an organisation's asset base consumed during a reporting period (generally a year). This may be calculated by dividing the depreciable amount by the useful life (or total future economic benefits/service potential) and totalled for each and every asset OR by dividing the carrying amount (depreciated replacement cost) by the remaining useful life (or remaining future economic benefits/service potential) and totalled for each and every asset in an asset category or class.

Borrowings

A borrowing or loan is a contractual obligation of the borrowing entity to deliver cash or another financial asset to the lending entity over a specified period of time or at a specified point in time, to cover both the initial capital provided and the cost of the interest incurred for providing this capital. A borrowing or loan provides the means for the borrowing entity to finance outlays (typically physical assets) when it has insufficient funds of its own to do so, and for the lending entity to make a financial return, normally in the form of interest revenue, on the funding provided.

Capital expenditure

Relatively large (material) expenditure, which has benefits, expected to last for more than 12 months. Capital expenditure includes renewal, expansion and upgrade. Where capital projects involve a combination of renewal, expansion and/or upgrade expenditures, the total project cost needs to be allocated accordingly.

Capital expenditure - expansion

Expenditure that extends the capacity of an existing asset to provide benefits, at the same standard as is currently enjoyed by existing beneficiaries, to a new group of users. It is discretionary expenditure, which increases future operations and maintenance costs, because it increases the organisation's asset base, but may be associated with additional revenue from the new user group, egg. extending a drainage or road network, the provision of an oval or park in a new suburb for new residents.

Capital expenditure - new

Expenditure which creates a new asset providing a new service/output that did not exist beforehand. As it increases service potential it may impact revenue and will increase future operations and maintenance expenditure.

Capital expenditure - renewal

Expenditure on an existing asset or on replacing an existing asset, which returns the service capability of the asset up to that which it had originally. It is periodically required expenditure, relatively large (material) in value compared with the value of the components or sub-components of the asset being renewed. As it reinstates existing service potential, it generally has no impact on revenue, but may reduce future operations and maintenance expenditure if completed at the optimum time, egg. resurfacing or resheeting a material part of a road network, replacing a material section of a drainage network with pipes of the same capacity, resurfacing an oval.

Capital expenditure - upgrade

Expenditure, which enhances an existing asset to provide a higher level of service or expenditure that will increase the life of the asset beyond that which it had originally. Upgrade expenditure is discretionary and often does not result in additional revenue unless direct user charges apply. It will increase operations and maintenance expenditure in the future because of the increase in the organisation's asset base, egg. widening the sealed area of an existing road, replacing drainage pipes with pipes of a greater capacity, enlarging a grandstand at a sporting facility.

Capital funding

Funding to pay for capital expenditure.

Capital grants

Monies received generally tied to the specific projects for which they are granted, which are often upgrade and/or expansion or new investment proposals.

Capital investment expenditure

See capital expenditure definition

Capitalisation threshold

The value of expenditure on non-current assets above which the expenditure is recognised as capital expenditure and below which the expenditure is charged as an expense in the year of acquisition.

Carrying amount

The amount at which an asset is recognised after deducting any accumulated depreciation / amortisation and accumulated impairment losses thereon.

Class of assets

See asset class definition

Component

Specific parts of an asset having independent physical or functional identity and having specific attributes such as different life expectancy, maintenance regimes, risk or criticality.

Cost of an asset

The amount of cash or cash equivalents paid or the fair value of the consideration given to acquire an asset at the time of its acquisition or construction, including any costs necessary to place the asset into service. This includes one-off design and project management costs.

Current replacement cost (CRC)

The cost the entity would incur to acquire the asset on the reporting date. The cost is measured by reference to the lowest cost at which the gross future economic benefits could be obtained in the normal course of business or the minimum it would cost, to replace the existing asset with a technologically modern equivalent new asset (not a second hand one) with the same economic benefits (gross service potential) allowing for any differences in the quantity and quality of output and in operating costs.

Depreciable amount

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

Depreciated replacement cost (DRC)

The current replacement cost (CRC) of an asset less, where applicable, accumulated depreciation calculated on the basis of such cost to reflect the already consumed or expired future economic benefits of the asset.

Depreciation / amortisation

The systematic allocation of the depreciable amount (service potential) of an asset over its useful life.

Economic life

See useful life definition.

Expenditure

The spending of money on goods and services. Expenditure includes recurrent and capital.

Fair value

The amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties, in an arms length transaction.

Funding gap

A funding gap exists whenever an entity has insufficient capacity to fund asset renewal and other expenditure necessary to be able to appropriately maintain the range and level of services its existing asset stock was originally designed and intended to deliver. The service capability of the existing asset stock should be determined assuming no additional operating revenue, productivity improvements, or net financial liabilities above levels currently planned or projected. A current funding gap means service levels have already or are currently falling. A projected funding gap if not addressed will result in a future diminution of existing service levels.

Heritage asset

An asset with historic, artistic, scientific, technological, geographical or environmental qualities that is held and maintained principally for its contribution to knowledge and culture and this purpose is central to the objectives of the entity holding it.

Impairment Loss

The amount by which the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

Infrastructure assets

Physical assets that contribute to meeting the needs of organisations or the need for access to major economic and social facilities and services, eg. roads, drainage, footpaths and cycleways. These are typically large, interconnected networks or portfolios of composite assets. The components of these assets may be separately maintained, renewed or replaced individually so that the required level and standard of service from the network of assets is continuously sustained. Generally the components and hence the assets have long lives. They are fixed in place and are often have no separate market value.

Investment property

Property held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both, rather than for:

- (a) use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes; or
- (b) sale in the ordinary course of business.

Key performance indicator

A qualitative or quantitative measure of a service or activity used to compare actual performance against a standard or other target. Performance indicators commonly relate to statutory limits, safety, responsiveness, cost, comfort, asset performance, reliability, efficiency, environmental protection and customer satisfaction.

Level of service

The defined service quality for a particular service/activity against which service performance may be measured. Service levels usually relate to quality, quantity, reliability, responsiveness, environmental impact, acceptability and cost.

Life Cycle Cost

- 1. **Total LCC** The total cost of an asset throughout its life including planning, design, construction, acquisition, operation, maintenance, rehabilitation and disposal costs.
- Average LCC The life cycle cost (LCC) is average cost
 to provide the service over the longest asset life
 cycle. It comprises annual operations,
 maintenance and asset consumption expense,
 represented by depreciation expense. The Life
 Cycle Cost does not indicate the funds required to
 provide the service in a particular year.

Life Cycle Expenditure

The Life Cycle Expenditure (LCE) is the actual or planned annual operations, maintenance and capital renewal expenditure incurred in providing the service in a particular year. Life Cycle Expenditure may be compared to average Life Cycle Cost to give an initial indicator of life cycle sustainability.

Loans / borrowings

See borrowings.

Maintenance

All actions necessary for retaining an asset as near as practicable to its original condition, including regular ongoing day-to-day work necessary to keep assets operating, egg road patching but excluding rehabilitation or renewal. It is operating expenditure required to ensure that the asset reaches its expected useful life.

Planned maintenance

Repair work that is identified and managed through a maintenance management system (MMS). MMS activities include inspection, assessing the condition against failure/breakdown criteria/experience, prioritising scheduling, actioning the work and reporting what was done to develop a maintenance history and improve maintenance and service delivery performance.

• Reactive maintenance

Unplanned repair work that is carried out in response to service requests and management/supervisory directions.

Significant maintenance

Maintenance work to repair components or replace sub-components that needs to be identified as a specific maintenance item in the maintenance budget.

• Unplanned maintenance

Corrective work required in the short-term to restore an asset to working condition so it can continue to deliver the required service or to maintain its level of security and integrity.

Maintenance and renewal gap

Difference between estimated budgets and projected required expenditures for maintenance and renewal of assets to achieve/maintain specified service levels, totalled over a defined time (e.g. 5, 10 and 15 years).

Maintenance and renewal sustainability index

Ratio of estimated budget to projected expenditure for maintenance and renewal of assets over a defined time (egg 5, 10 and 15 years).

Maintenance expenditure

Recurrent expenditure, which is periodically or regularly required as part of the anticipated schedule of works required to ensure that the asset achieves its useful life and provides the required level of service. It is expenditure, which was anticipated in determining the asset's useful life.

Materiality

The notion of materiality guides the margin of error acceptable, the degree of precision required and the extent of the disclosure required when preparing general purpose financial reports. Information is material if its omission, misstatement or non-disclosure has the potential, individually or collectively, to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial report or affect the discharge of accountability by the management or governing body of the entity.

Modern equivalent asset

Assets that replicate what is in existence with the most cost-effective asset performing the same level of service. It is the most cost efficient, currently available asset which will provide the same stream of services as the existing asset is capable of producing. It allows for technology changes and, improvements and efficiencies in production and installation techniques

Net present value (NPV)

The value to the organisation of the cash flows associated with an asset, liability, activity or event calculated using a discount rate to reflect the time value of money. It is the net amount of discounted total cash inflows after deducting the value of the discounted total cash outflows arising from egg the continued use and subsequent disposal of the asset after deducting the value of the discounted total cash outflows.

Non-revenue generating investments

Investments for the provision of goods and services to sustain or improve services to the community that are not expected to generate any savings or revenue to the Council, egg. parks and playgrounds, footpaths, roads and bridges, libraries, etc.

Operations expenditure

Recurrent expenditure, which is continuously required to provide a service. In common use the term typically includes, egg power, fuel, staff, plant equipment, oncosts and overheads but excludes maintenance and depreciation. Maintenance and depreciation is on the other hand included in operating expenses.

Operating expense

The gross outflow of economic benefits, being cash and non-cash items, during the period arising in the course of ordinary activities of an entity when those outflows result in decreases in equity, other than decreases relating to distributions to equity participants.

Pavement management system

A systematic process for measuring and predicting the condition of road pavements and wearing surfaces over time and recommending corrective actions.

PMS Score

A measure of condition of a road segment determined from a Pavement Management System.

Rate of annual asset consumption

A measure of average annual consumption of assets (AAAC) expressed as a percentage of the depreciable amount (AAAC/DA). Depreciation may be used for AAAC.

Rate of annual asset renewal

A measure of the rate at which assets are being renewed per annum expressed as a percentage of depreciable amount (capital renewal expenditure/DA).

Rate of annual asset upgrade

A measure of the rate at which assets are being upgraded and expanded per annum expressed as a percentage of depreciable amount (capital upgrade/expansion expenditure/DA).

Recoverable amount

The higher of an asset's fair value, less costs to sell and its value in use.

Recurrent expenditure

Relatively small (immaterial) expenditure or that which has benefits expected to last less than 12 months. Recurrent expenditure includes operations and maintenance expenditure.

Recurrent funding

Funding to pay for recurrent expenditure.

Rehabilitation

See capital renewal expenditure definition above.

Remaining useful life

The time remaining until an asset ceases to provide the required service level or economic usefulness. Age plus remaining useful life is useful life.

Renewal

See capital renewal expenditure definition above.

Residual value

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

Revenue generating investments

Investments for the provision of goods and services to sustain or improve services to the community that are expected to generate some savings or revenue to offset operating costs, egg public halls and theatres, childcare centres, sporting and recreation facilities, tourist information centres, etc.

Risk management

The application of a formal process to the range of possible values relating to key factors associated with a risk in order to determine the resultant ranges of outcomes and their probability of occurrence.

Section or segment

A self-contained part or piece of an infrastructure asset.

Service potential

The total future service capacity of an asset. It is normally determined by reference to the operating capacity and economic life of an asset. A measure of service potential is used in the not-for-profit sector/public sector to value assets, particularly those not producing a cash flow.

Service potential remaining

A measure of the future economic benefits remaining in assets. It may be expressed in dollar values (Fair Value) or as a percentage of total anticipated future economic benefits. It is also a measure of the percentage of the asset's potential to provide services that is still available for use in providing services (Depreciated Replacement Cost/Depreciable Amount).

Strategic Longer-Term Plan

A plan covering the term of office of councillors (4 years minimum) reflecting the needs of the community for the foreseeable future. It brings together the detailed requirements in the council's longer-term plans such as the asset management plan and the long-term financial plan. The plan is prepared in consultation with the community and details where the council is at that point in time, where it wants to go, how it is going to get there, mechanisms for monitoring the achievement of the outcomes and how the plan will be resourced.

Specific Maintenance

Replacement of higher value components/subcomponents of assets that is undertaken on a regular cycle including repainting, building roof replacement, cycle, replacement of air conditioning equipment, etc. This work generally falls below the capital/ maintenance threshold and needs to be identified in a specific maintenance budget allocation.

Sub-component

Smaller individual parts that make up a component part.

Useful life

Either:

- (a) the period over which an asset is expected to be available for use by an entity, or
- (b) the number of production or similar units expected to be obtained from the asset by the entity.

It is estimated or expected time between placing the asset into service and removing it from service, or the estimated period of time over which the future economic benefits embodied in a depreciable asset, are expected to be consumed by the council.

Value in Use

The present value of future cash flows expected to be derived from an asset or cash generating unit. It is deemed to be depreciated replacement cost (DRC) for those assets, whose future economic benefits are not primarily dependent on the asset's ability to generate net cash inflows, where the entity would, if deprived of the asset, replace its remaining future economic benefits.

Source: IPWEA, 2009, Glossary



Buildings

Asset Management Plan

March 2022 (Version 5)

INFORMATION ABOUT THIS DOCUMENT

Date Adopted by Council		Resolution No.	
Document Owner	Director Infrastructure & Development		
Document Development Officer	Asset Manager		
Review Timeframe	Every 4 years; within 12 months of each Council election		
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Document History

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1	January 2017	First issue – prepared by GHD
2	March 2017	First Issue – reviewed H&B Surveyor
3	July 2017	2 nd Issue – Water & Sewer Removed and further edits – reviewed H&B Surveyor
4	September 2017	Adopted by Uralla Shire Council resolution 25.09/17
5	March 2022	Document reviewed and updated

Further Document Information and Relationships

Related Legislation*	Local Government Act 1993 (the Act) and the Local Government (General) Regulation 2021 (the Regulation)
Related Policies	Uralla Shire Council Community Strategic Plan 2017-2027 Uralla Shire Council Long Term Financial Plan Uralla Shire Council Asset Management Policy Uralla Shire Council Asset Management Strategy
Related Procedures/ Protocols, Statements, documents	NSW Office of Local Government - Integrated Planning & Reporting Guidelines for Local Government in NSW International Infrastructure Management Manual (IPWEA, 2006) ISO 55000 Standards and Australian Accounting Standards

^{*}Note: Any reference to Legislation will be updated in the Strategy as required. See website http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/ for current Acts, Regulations and Environmental Planning Instruments.

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Context

- 1.1.1 This asset management plan has been prepared to meet Uralla Shire Council's legislative and organisational requirements for sustainable service delivery and long term financial planning and reporting.
- 1.1.2 Uralla Shire Council and its employees will strive to uphold and follow the practices outlined in this Buildings Asset Management Plan (BAMP).
- 1.1.3 This BAMP is one of seven asset management plans (AMPs) covering all community assets for which Council is responsible. These fall under Council's Asset Management Policy and Asset Management Strategy.
- 1.1.4 Asset management planning is a comprehensive process to facilitate service delivery from infrastructure assets in a financially sustainable manner.
- 1.1.5 Asset management plans detail information about infrastructure assets, including actions required to provide an agreed level of service in the most cost effective manner. This plan defines the services to be provided, how the services are provided, and what funds are required to provide the services.
- 1.1.6 Council buildings assets are key to the continued provision of a number of Council services, in that they are used to:
 - House Council staff and equipment (e.g. depots, Council chambers, library); and
 - Provide expected services to the community (e.g. amenities, aged care, visitor information, sport, preschool, etc.)
- 1.1.7 To date, the buildings portfolio has been managed on a year-to-year basis, where many issues have been addressed as they arise, and no formalised prioritisation of renewal, maintenance and funding has been undertaken. This has resulted in the deferral of maintenance and repairs to many assets in recent years.
- 1.1.8 Council will undertake a review of community service levels expected of these assets, and prioritise works needed to meet these, and fund the ongoing management of these assets to maintain these service levels.
- 1.1.9 The critical issues factored into Council's buildings asset management include:
 - Maintenance and repair costs
 - Replacement or Rehabilitation cost
 - Age of assets
 - Life cycle of asset
 - Integrating new technologies
 - Usage and data capture
 - Budget

1.2 The Buildings Service

1.2.1 The assets comprise 96 buildings across the Uralla Shire, of which 21 are considered as major buildings and 45 are minor buildings and the rest other buildings.

- 1.2.2 Buildings categorised as 'major' buildings have assets recorded at the following building component levels; external finishes, fixtures and fittings, internal, mechanical and electrical, site features and structural. 'Minor' category buildings have been assessed as a whole structure.
- 1.2.3 Major buildings are listed as follows:
 - Bundarra
 - Bundarra Health Centre and Grace Munro Aged Hostel
 - Main Shed Bendemeer Street
 - o Bundarra School of Arts Hall
 - Uralla
 - Community Centre
 - Council Chambers
 - Courthouse
 - Depot Amenities and Lunchroom
 - Depot Explosives Bunker
 - Depot Flammables Store
 - Depot Offices and Workshops
 - Depot Old Fuel Store
 - Hill Street Aged Persons Unit
 - Library
 - McMaugh Gardens Aged Care Centre
 - Memorial Hall
 - o Preschool
 - o Queen Street Caravan Park Caretakers Residence and Office
 - Sporting Complex, Squash Courts and Amenities
 - o Tennis Club
 - Uralla Landfill Office and Shed
 - Visitor Information Centre
- 1.2.4 The minor buildings include 45 buildings in various towns, including amenities, sheds and utility buildings, shelters, site offices, a kiosk, a street stall, rotundas, swimming pool, and a cubby.
- 1.2.5 As at 30 June 2021 these infrastructure assets have a replacement value of \$26,275,000.

1.3 What does it Cost?

- 1.3.1 The projected outlays necessary to provide the services covered by this BAMP includes maintenance and renewal of existing assets over the 10 year planning period is \$3,266,586 on average per year. These costs do not include operations costs, and there are no confirmed upgrades at the time of writing this plan.
- 1.3.2 Council will fund these costs as per the forecast expenditure, therefore the estimated available funding for this period is also \$326,658.60 on average per year which is 100% of the cost to provide the service. This is a funding shortfall of zero on average per year. Projected expenditure required to provide services in the BAMP compared with planned expenditure currently included in the Long Term Financial Plan are shown in Figure 1.3.2.

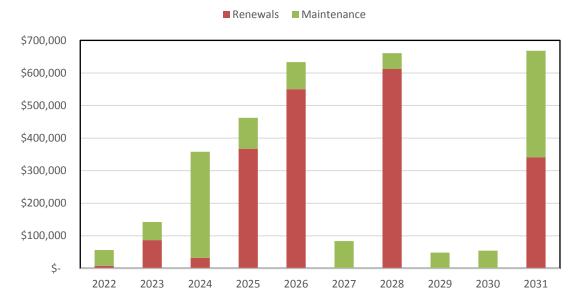


Figure 1.3.2: Buildings Projected and Budget Expenditure

1.4 Managing the Risks

- 1.4.1 There are risks associated with providing the service and not being able to complete all identified activities and projects. Major risks have been identified as:
 - Disruption to other council operations and services
 - Deferred maintenance and renewal resulting in large future expenditure
- 1.4.2 Council will endeavour to manage these risks within available funding by:
 - Prioritisation of maintenance and renewal works based on service levels and risks
 - Accessing additional funding through grants where possible.

1.5 Confidence Levels

1.5.1 This AMP is based on medium level of confidence information. Asset conditions and values are high confidence based on a visual condition assessment undertaken on the network in preparation for this AMP. However, demand drivers, growth projections, operations expenditure and upgrade/new expenditure is to be better defined.

1.6 The Next Steps

- 1.6.1 The plan provides framework for good management of building assets by detailing:
 - New established levels of service that have be prepared in detail with specific key performance indicators (KPIs). Further consultation is required with community for adaptation
 - New simplified improvement plan which highlights on-going or next items for continuous improvement in asset management.
- 1.6.2 The average capital and maintenance expenditure on Council assets over the ten-year forecast period is approximately \$1.25 million per year. This compares to the expenditure which is required to maintain, operate and renew the asset network as required being \$0.3 million per year. This indicates that Council has funded 24% of its required asset expenditure over the period of the plan.

- 1.6.3 The analysis of the asset data and expenditure data suggest that there is an under expenditure on asset renewals and an over expenditure of asset maintenance.
- 1.6.4 A reallocation of expenditure from asset maintenance to asset renewals will initially ensure that Council achieves a 100% renewals ratio. Under the current funding arrangements, it is likely that the condition of these assets will deteriorate and an asset backlog continues developing, as such a greater focus on asset renewals is required.
- 1.6.5 If Council is able to reallocate funds from asset maintenance to asset renewal it would appear that there are sufficient funds available to ensure that the current condition of the building assets are maintained at a high level.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Background

- 2.1.1 This BAMP defines and demonstrates responsive management of assets (and services provided from assets), compliance with regulatory requirements, and communicates the funding needed to provide the required levels of service.
- 2.1.2 The BAMP is to be read in conjunction with Council's Asset Management Policy, Asset Management Strategy and the following associated Council planning documents:
 - Community Strategic Plan
 - Delivery Plan
 - Operational Plan
 - Long Term Financial Plan
- 2.1.3 This plan has a direct relationship with the following associated planning process and documents, as set out in Figure 2.1.3:

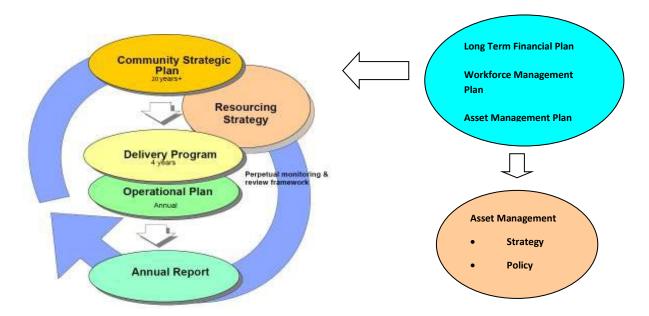


Figure 2.1.3: Asset Management Planning Process

2.1.4 Council's current building infrastructure assets covered by this AMP are tabled in Appendices A and B.

2.2 Goals and Objectives of Asset Management

2.2.1 Council exists to provide services to its community. Most of these services (from a value perspective) are provided by infrastructure assets. Council acquires infrastructure assets by 'purchase', by contract, construction by Council staff, and by donation of assets constructed by developers and others to increase the levels of service over time.

- 2.2.2 Council's goal in managing infrastructure assets is to meet the required level of service in the most cost effective manner for present and future consumers. The key elements of infrastructure asset management are:
 - Taking a life cycle cost management approach;
 - Developing cost-effective management strategies for the long term;
 - Providing a defined level of service and monitoring performance;
 - Understanding and meeting the demands of growth through future demand analysis and infrastructure investment;
 - Managing risks associated with asset failures;
 - Sustainable use of physical resources; and
 - Continuous improvement in asset management practices.
- 2.2.3 Assets are inspected, maintained, upgraded and renewed as necessary or as specified in specific works programs so that they:
 - Reach their expected lifecycle;
 - Perform to their maximum capability;
 - Satisfy community expectations and needs;
 - · Satisfy budget limitations; and
 - Meet safety and regulatory requirements.
- 2.2.4 The purpose of this Asset Management Plan is to:
 - Document the services/service levels to be provided and the costs of providing the service;
 - Communicate the consequences for service levels and risk, where desired funding is not available;
 and
 - Provide information to assist decision makers in trading off service levels, costs and risks to provide services in a financially sustainable manner.

2.3 Core and Advanced Asset Management

- 2.3.1 This asset management plan is prepared as a 'core' asset management plan over a 20 year planning period in accordance with the International Infrastructure Management Manual (IPWEA, 2006). It is prepared to meet minimum legislative and organisational requirements for sustainable service delivery and long term financial planning and reporting. Core asset management is a 'top down' approach where analysis is applied at the 'system' or 'network' level.
- 2.3.2 Future revisions of this asset management plan will move towards 'advanced' asset management using a 'bottom up' approach for gathering asset information for individual assets to support the optimisation of activities and programs to meet agreed service levels in a financially sustainable manner.

2.4 Community Consultation

2.4.1 This 'core' asset management plan is prepared to facilitate community consultation initially through feedback on public display of draft asset management plans prior to adoption by Council. Future revisions of the asset management plan will incorporate community consultation on service levels and costs of providing the service. This will assist Council and the community in matching the level of service needed by the community, service risks and consequences with the community's ability and desire to pay for the service.

3. LEVELS OF SERVICE

3.1 Customer Research and Expectations

- 3.1.1 Council has not yet carried out any formal research on customer expectations in relation to its buildings infrastructure. It is proposed that comments and submissions received during the document's public exhibition period be incorporated into the plan for Council's consideration.
- 3.1.2 Community consultation to determine customer expectations, needs and wishes for all Council services is conducted to inform the development of Council's overarching Community Strategic Plan, which will in turn influence future updates of this asset management plan.
- 3.1.3. Further investigation and consultation may be resourced should Council determine the need to do so.

3.2 Strategic and Corporate Goals

- 3.2.1 This asset management Plan is prepared under the direction of Council's vision, mission, goals and objectives as set out in the Community Strategic Plan 2017-2027.
- 3.2.2 **Council's Vision:** That Uralla Shire Council continue to be an active, prosperous, welcoming and environmentally aware community.
- 3.2.3 **Council's Mission:** The Uralla Shire Council is committed to creating a unique environment which offers an excellent quality of life and economic opportunities for its people.

3.2.4 Council's Community Strategic goals:

- 1. A proud, unique and inviting community
- 2. A safe, active and healthy shire
- 3. A diverse and creative culture
- 4. Access to and equity of services
- 5. An attractive environment for business, tourism and industry
- 6. Growing and diversified employment, education and tourism opportunities
- 7. A safe and efficient network of arterial roads and supporting infrastructure; and town streets, footpaths and cycle ways that are adequate, interconnected and maintained.
- 8. Communities that are well serviced with essential infrastructure
- 9. To preserve, protect and renew our beautiful natural environment
- 10. Maintain a healthy balance between development and the environment
- 11. Reuse, recycle and reduce wastage
- 12. Secure, sustainable and environmentally sound water-cycle infrastructure and services
- 13. A strong, accountable and representative Council
- 14. An effective and efficient organisation
- 15. Deliver the goals and strategies of the Community Strategic Plan
- 3.2.5 Infrastructure assets play both a direct and an indirect role in achieving the strategic objectives of the Community Strategic Plan. The following table indicates how Council's buildings assets play a role in the delivery of the key strategies linked to the Community Strategic Plan 2017-2027.

Table 3.2.5: Community Strategic Plan 2017-2027 - Strategic Objectives

Theme	Goal	Strategy	
Our Society	A proud, unique and inviting community	Provide vibrant and welcoming town centres, streets and meeting places	
		Respect the heritage of the region and highlight and enhance our unique characteristics	
	A diverse and creative culture	Provide enhanced and innovative library services that support and encourage lifelong learning	
		Work with the community and other partners to develop major cultural and community events and festivals	
	Access to and equity of services	Operate and maintain the McMaugh Gardens Aged Care Facility	
		Provide opportunities for residents to enjoy access to arts, festivals, sporting activities, recreation, community and cultural activities	
		Work towards achieving the status of a Disability Friendly community through the provision of inclusive accessible facilities and services	
Our Economy	An attractive environment for business, tourism and industry.	Promote the Uralla Shire and the region as a wonderful place to live, work, visit and invest.	
	basiness) (can sin ana maasti ji	Facilitate major social and cultural events being staged in our Shire and our region.	
	Communities that are well serviced with essential infrastructure	Provide the infrastructure to embellish public spaces, recreation areas and parkland areas	
Our Environment	To preserve, protect and renew our beautiful natural environment	Protect the Shire's historic buildings and sites, recognising their value to the community	
		Ensure that Uralla Shire is sufficiently prepared to deal with natural disasters including bushfires, major storms and flood events	
	Reuse, recycle and reduce waste	Identifying and implementing water conservation and sustainable water usage practises in council operations Identifying technologies in Council's facilities, infrastructure	
		and service delivery to reduce our ecological footprint	
Our Leadership	A strong, accountable and representative Council	Engage with the community effectively and use community input to inform decision making	
	An effective and efficient organisation	Develop and consistently apply an asset management framework that ensures existing and future infrastructure is affordable, funded and maintained to ensure intergenerational equity and sustainability	

3.2.6 With respect to this Buildings AMP, the relevant organisational goals relating to this plan are listed in Table 3.2.6.

Table 3.2.6: Organisational Goals

Organisation Goals	How Goals are addressed		
To effectively and responsibly manage, maintain and develop Council's infrastructure, operational and financial assets.	Maintenance and application of this AMP. Implement recommended improvements, commit required expenditure to maintain and renew assets.		
To provide cultural and recreational facilities to serve the expectations of the community	Development of service levels and community consultation plan. Application of these to prioritise asset works required to meet these community needs.		
To ensure that the community is appropriately consulted and well- informed concerning Council's activities and to be responsive to the community's needs.	Development of service levels and community consultation plan. Communication of the content of this AMP in terms of the asset portfolio, its condition and estimated expenditure required to bring it up to, and maintain, those levels of service.		

3.3 Legislative Requirements

3.3.1 Council has to meet many legislative requirements including Australian and State legislation and State regulations. Key legislation which is relevant to this plan is listed in Table 3.3.1 below.

Table 3.3.1: Legislative Requirements and Standards

Legislation	Requirement
Local Government Act 1993 and Local Government (General) Regulation 2021	Sets out role, purpose, responsibilities and powers of local governments including the preparation of a long term financial plan supported by asset management plans for sustainable service delivery.
Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 and Environmental Planning and Assessment Amendment Act 2008	Sets the legislative requirements of buildings and places of public to comply with the National Construction Codes.
Development Act 1993	To provide for planning and regulate development in the state; to regulate the use and management of land and buildings, and the design and construction of buildings; to make provision for the maintenance and conservation of land and buildings where appropriate; and for other purposes.
Australian Accounting Standards	Sets out the financial reporting standards relating to the (re)valuation and depreciation of assets
Building Code of Australia 2016	States the minimum requirements for the design, construction and maintenance of buildings
Disability Discrimination Act 1992	An Act that bans discrimination of people based on a disability.
Work Health and Safety Act 2011 and Work Health and Safety Regulation 2017	Council must ensure a safe workplace for all its employees and the public.
Heritage Act 2004	An Act that conserves places with heritage value.
Food Act 2001	Council must comply with all necessary requirements of this Act.
Asbestos Removal Code of Practice	States the management and maintenance of asbestos.
Electrical Wiring Code AS3000	States the management and maintenance of electrical installations

3.4 Current Levels of Service

- 3.4.1 Council has defined service levels in two terms: community levels of service and technical levels of service.
- 3.4.2 **Community Levels of Service** relate to the service outcomes that the community wants in terms of safety, quality, quantity, reliability, responsiveness, cost effectiveness and legislative compliance.
- 3.4.3 Community levels of service measures used in the asset management plan are:
 - Quality How good is the service?
 - Function Does it meet users' needs?
 - Safety Is the service safe?
- 3.4.4 **Technical Levels of Service** are operational or technical measures of performance which support the community service levels. These technical measures relate to the allocation of resources to service activities that the council undertakes to best achieve the desired community outcomes.
- 3.4.5 Technical service measures are linked to annual budgets, covering:
 - Operations the regular activities to provide services, such as opening hours, hire facilities, etc.
 - Maintenance the activities necessary to retain an asset as near as practicable to its original condition (e.g. routine inspections and maintenance.)
 - Renewal/Rehabilitation the activities that return the service capability of an asset up to that which it was as new. *Renewal* refers to a complete changeover (old to new.) *Rehabilitation* refers to refurbishing and upgrading components.
 - Upgrade the activities to provide a higher level of service (e.g. refurbishment of a building to accommodate additional facilities) or a new service that did not exist previously (e.g. construction of a new structure.)

3.5 Desired Levels of Service

- 3.5.1 Indications of desired levels of service are obtained from various sources including service requests and correspondence, feedback and maintenance schedules. These asset based level of service have not been fully consulted with the community and may likely be modified in time to fully match community expectations.
- 3.5.2 Council's current service levels are detailed in Table 3.5.2.

Table 3.5.2: Current and Desired Service Levels

Key Performance Measure	Level of Service	Performance Measure Process	Target Performance	Current Performance	
COMMUNITY LEVELS OF SERVICE					
Quality	Residents are aware of the range of facilities available and how to access them	Customer satisfaction surveys or consultations	80% of the community are aware of the facilities available to them	100%	
	Provide adequate physical access to facilities	Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) compliance	80% of public facilities are DDA compliant	50%	
	Ensure services are reliable	Community satisfaction survey	90% of the occupiers are satisfied with maintenance response times. Pending development of CRMS system	70%	
Function	Facilities provide a good quality experience for all users and customers	Customer complaints	User groups consulted once every two years on their current and future facilities needs	N/A	
	Ensure that the facilities provided are being used and meet the needs of the community	Record of facility hire bookings	Number of bookings /uses per year.	No current metrics	
Safety	Ensure buildings/facilities are safe and do not cause a hazard to people.	Annual inspections, operational reports and safety audits	Annual Fire Safety Statements are certified for each facility requiring it	TBC	
	A safe working environment	H&S reported incidents	Health and Safety audit undertaken annually on high use facilities	50%	
TECHNICAL LEVELS	OF SERVICE				
Operations	Services are affordable and managed using the	Review of service agreements and benchmark with other councils	Total operating costs at or below industry benchmarks	unknown	
	most cost effective methods for the required level of service		Maintenance cost/ annual fees for usage (cost recovery)	cost recovery below benchmark	
Maintenance	Percent of physical assets in condition 3 or better	Condition assessment	95% for all assets (by value)	100%	
Renewal / Rehabilitation	Assets are managed with respect for future generations	Life cycle approach to managing assets	Prepare a 10 year asset condition and age based renewals plan. Ensure the plan is approved by authorities and updated every 4 years.	Plan prepared. Review in place.	
	Assets meet financial sustainability ratios	Consumption ratio	Between 50% and 75%	68%	
	Sastaniasiney ratios	Renewal funding ratio	Between 90% and 110%	12.6%	
		Long term funding ratio	Between 95% and 105%	36.6%	

3.6 Condition and Quality of Assets

- 3.6.1 The condition of Council's buildings assets is currently assessed every five years. This asset condition information is then used to plan the timing of our maintenance and capital renewal activities.
- 3.6.2 Quality has more to do with manner and type of the asset rather than its condition. An asset may be poor in quality yet have a condition which is described as good.
- 3.6.3 Condition is a measure of an assets physical condition relative to its condition when first constructed. When rating asset condition, Council uses a scale of 1 5, where 1 = new and 5 = totally failed. Council's condition rating matrix is set out in Table 3.6.3.

Table 3.5.3: Description of Condition

Condition Rating	Condition	Description	Guide	Residual life as a % of total life	Mean percentage residual life
1	Excellent	An asset in excellent overall condition.	Normal/planned maintenance required.	>86%	95%
2	Good	An asset in good overall condition with some possible early stages of slight deterioration evident, minor in nature and causing no serviceability issues.	Normal maintenance plus minor repairs required (to 5% or less of asset).	65 to 85%	80%
3	Satisfactory	An asset in fair overall condition with some deterioration evident, which may be slight or minor in nature and causing some serviceability issues.	Significant maintenance and/or repairs required (to 10-20% of asset).	41 to 64%	55%
4	Poor	An asset in poor overall condition, moderate to high deterioration evident.	Significant renewal required (to 10-40% of asset).	10 to 40%	35%
5	Worn	An asset in extremely poor condition or obsolete. The asset no longer provides an adequate level of service and/or immediate remedial action required to keep the asset in service in the near future.	Over 50% of the asset requires renewal.	<10%	5%

- 3.6.4 Building infrastructure assets in condition 4 will require renewal in the short- to medium-term. Assets in condition 5 may require urgent and immediate renewal or replacement. Funding may be needed to support the required level of renewals each year. Council will be allocating funds to an asset renewal reserve each year to help in managing these funding needs.
- 3.6.5 The condition of each building infrastructure asset has been assessed by estimating the proportion of each asset's expected useful life that has been consumed.
- 3.6.6 The current condition ratings of Council's buildings assets as at 30 June 2021 are summarised in Figure 3.6.6.

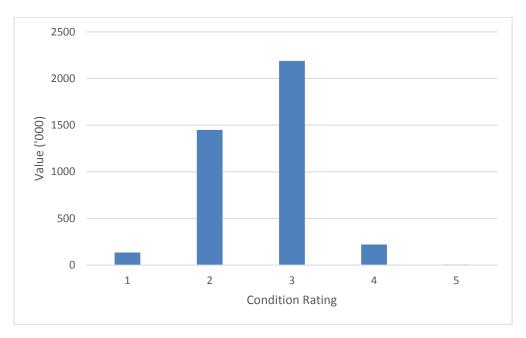


Figure 3.6.6: Asset Condition Profile as at 30 June 2021

3.7 Responsiveness

3.7.1 Council places a high emphasis on customer service and its responsiveness to customer enquiries. Council will maintain assets in a workman-like manner and be responsive to the needs of the community now and into the future. Council implements strategies which maintain a high level of customer support.

3.8 Customer satisfaction

3.8.1 Council will continue to provide services to the community in a manner that is efficient and effective. Council will continue to monitor community satisfaction with its current services and strive to improve community satisfaction where possible.

3.9 Affordability

3.9.1 Council will maintain its infrastructure assets in a cost effective affordable manner in accordance with responsible economic and financial management. In order for Council's assets to assist in meeting the strategic goals and in attaining optimum asset expenditure, Council will need to continually review its current operational strategies and adopt new and proven techniques to maintain assets in their current condition.

3.10 Sustainability

3.10.1 Council will maintain its assets in a manner to enable the long term financial sustainability for current and future generations. This will be achieved by ensuring efficient and effective service delivery and ensuring appropriate funds are allocated to maintain and renew infrastructure assets.

3.11 Health and Safety

3.11.1 Council will endeavour to identify and mitigate all key health and safety risks created by provision of services.

3.11.2 Each of the service level outcomes is related directly to the Council's Community Strategic Plan by the way each asset class helps deliver the services required by the community. These service level outcomes are essential to maintain the asset portfolio to a satisfactory level, and also caters to the future demands of the community whilst balancing the potential risks to the community and the Council.

3.12 Financial Based Service Levels

- 3.12.1 The premise of asset management is that asset requirements and asset management strategies should be driven by defined and acceptable service levels and performance standards. This section defines the various factors that are considered relevant in determining the Levels of Service for Council's assets that have been used to provide the basis for the life cycle management strategies and works programme identified within this asset management plan.
- 3.12.2 Levels of Service is a generic term used to describe the quality of services provided by an asset. Specific financial based service levels are described in Table 3.12.2 below.

Table 3.12.2: Financial Based Service Levels

Asset Consumption Ratio	The average proportion of 'as new' condition remaining for assets. This ratio shows the written down current value of the local government's depreciable assets relative to their 'as new' value. It highlights the aged condition of a local government's stock of physical assets and the potential magnitude of capital outlays required in the future to preserve their service potential.
Asset Sustainability Ratio	Are assets being replaced at the rate they are wearing out? This ratio indicates whether a local government is renewing or replacing existing non-financial assets at the same rate that its overall stock of assets is wearing out. It is calculated by measuring capital expenditure on renewal or replacement of assets relative to the rate of depreciation of assets for the same period. A local government would need to understand and be measuring its renewal expenditure to be able to determine this ratio.
Asset Renewal and Renewals Funding Ratio	Is there sufficient future funding for renewal and replacement of assets? This ratio indicates whether Council is allocating sufficient funds in its long term financial plan to adequately fund asset renewals.
Asset Backlog Ratio	This ratio shows what proportion the infrastructure backlog is against the total value of a council's infrastructure. The benchmark is less than 2%. The ratio is determined by dividing the estimated cost to bring assets to a satisfactory condition by the carrying value of infrastructure, building, other structures and depreciable land improvement assets.
Asset Maintenance Ratio	This ratio compares actual versus required annual asset maintenance for each asset class. A ratio of above 100% indicates that the council is investing enough funds that year to halt the infrastructure backlog from growing. The benchmark is greater than 100%.

4. FUTURE DEMAND

4.1 Demand forecast

- 4.1.1 The future infrastructure demand for community infrastructure and facilities is driven by changes and trends in population change, changes in demographics, lifestyle changes, residential occupancy levels, seasonal and climatic factors, consumer preferences and expectations, technological advancement, economic factors, agricultural practices, environmental awareness.
- 4.1.2 Demand factor trends and impacts on buildings infrastructure assets are summarised in Table 4.1.2.

Table 4.1.2: Demand Factors, Projections and Impact on Services

Demand driver	Present position	Projection	Impact on services
Population	6,048 (2016 Census)	The NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment predicts minor population decrease between 2016 and 2041, from 6,150 to 5,450. ¹	Insignificant impact on services.
Demographics	As of 2016, the median age of people in Uralla Shire was 46 years.	The working age population (aged 15-64) is estimated to decrease by 3,750 in 2016 to 2,900 in 2041.	The trend towards an older population will place an increased demand on some
	People aged 65 years and over made up 20.5% of the population.	The number of people aged 65 and over is estimated to increase from 1,200 in 2016 to 1,700 by 2041.	assets, especially aged care facilities, community centres and recreation assets.
Lifestyle	Sporting, recreational and cultural activities are organised and supported throughout the Shire.	Residents will continue to demand and utilise the sporting, recreational and cultural activities that are currently on offer.	Increased demand for building infrastructure which supports sporting, recreational and cultural activities.
Environmental awareness	The community and Council are more environmentally aware and responsible.	Energy efficiency in Council buildings may be identified as a priority	Initial funding resources required for energy efficiency upgrades.
Climate	Extremes increasing	An increase in average maximum temperatures, resulting in increased public demand for air conditioning in Council buildings.	Additional costs may be incurred to fund environmental initiatives e.g. energy efficient lighting and other systems.

4.2 Changes in Technology

- 4.2.1 Technology changes may affect the delivery of infrastructure services as a result of improvements to construction materials, methods, maintenance and operations. These may potentially increase the life of some assets and reduce susceptibility to damage.
- 4.2.2 Technology changes are forecast to affect the delivery of services covered by this plan. Construction techniques, available materials and improvements to plant and equipment will evolve and will be assessed on merit and applied where efficiencies can be achieved in construction and maintenance practices.

¹ https://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/Research-and-Demography/Population-projections/Projections

4.3 Demand Management Plan

- 4.3.1 Demand for new services will be managed through a combination of managing existing assets, upgrading of existing assets, and providing new assets to meet demand and demand management. Demand management practices include non-asset solutions, insuring against risks, and managing failures.
- 4.3.2 Non-asset solutions focus on providing the required service without the need for the Council to own the assets. Examples of non-asset solutions include providing services from existing infrastructure such as aquatic centres and libraries that may be in another council area, or public toilets provided in commercial premises.
- 4.3.3 Opportunities identified to date for demand management are shown in Table 4.3.3. Further opportunities will be developed in future revisions of this asset management plan.

Demand driver	Demand Management Plan	
Population	Develop upgrade/renewal works after consultation with the community and other stakeholders that will address their needs and expectations.	
Demographics	Identify grant opportunities to retro fit buildings and ensure renewals and upgrades meet current BCA requirements for accessibility.	
Climate Change	Identify grant and funding opportunities to retro fit community buildings with environmentally friendly features, which can be maximised during renewals and upgrades.	

Table 4.3.3: Demand Management Plan Summary

4.4 New Assets for Growth

- 4.4.1 New building infrastructure assets are those assets that Council did not previously possess, or building infrastructure expenditure that upgrades or improves an existing asset beyond its existing capacity.
- 4.4.2 New assets may result from the need to support growth or to create additional service level capacity.
- 4.3.3 New assets and upgrade/expansion of existing assets are identified from various sources such as staff, councillor or community requests, proposals identified by strategic plans or reports, analysis of external plant hire charges incurred, testing or demonstrations of new technologies, or partnerships with other organisations. Candidate proposals are inspected to verify need and to develop a preliminary estimate. Verified proposals are ranked by priority and available funds are scheduled into replacement programs.
- 4.4.4 Acquiring new assets will commit Council to fund ongoing operations and maintenance costs for the period that the service provided from the assets is required. These future costs are identified and considered in developing forecasts of future operations and maintenance costs.
- 4.4.5 Council does not currently anticipate demand for new building infrastructure assets over the lifetime of this AMP.

5. LIFE CYCLE MANAGEMENT

The lifecycle management plan details how Council plans to manage and operate the assets at the agreed levels of service while optimising life cycle costs.

5.1 Background Data

Physical Parameters

- 5.1.1 This Asset Management Plan covers the infrastructure assets that serve the Uralla Shire's community needs. The assets comprise 96 buildings across the Uralla Shire. Of these buildings, 21 are categorised as major buildings and 45 are minor buildings.
- 5.1.2 Buildings categorised as 'major' buildings have assets recorded at the following building component levels; external finishes, fixtures and fittings, internal, mechanical and electrical, site features and structural. 'Minor' category buildings have been assessed as a whole structure.
- 5.1.3 The asset inventory, values and conditions as per the current asset register are set out in Appendices A and B.

Asset capacity and performance

- 5.1.4 Council's services are generally provided to meet design standards where these are available.
- 5.1.5 Locations where deficiencies in service performance are known are detailed in Table 5.1.4 below. These service deficiencies were identified from the knowledge of Council management, community enquiries, and Council inspections.

Table 5.1.5: Known Service Performance Deficiencies

Location	Service Deficiency	
104 Bridge St Uralla	Toilet vents	
Rifle Range Road Rocky River	Two bayonet lights and 40L hot water service	
Bendemeer St Bundarra	20m2 single brick building with corrugated iron roof. Separated into 3 sections. One toilet and one hand basin. 3 timber doors.	

5.2 Operations and Maintenance Plan

Maintenance Plan

- 5.2.1 Council's maintenance activities for building infrastructure assets include routine, proactive, specific and reactive maintenance.
- 5.2.2 Routine maintenance is the regular ongoing work that is necessary to keep assets operational and to help assets reach their useful life. It includes work on an asset where a portion may fail and needs immediate repair to make it operational again.
- 5.2.3 Proactive maintenance (or planned maintenance) is repair work that is identified and managed through a maintenance management system (MMS). MMS activities include inspection, assessing the condition against failure/breakdown experience, prioritising, scheduling, actioning the work and reporting what was done to develop a maintenance history and improve maintenance and service delivery performance.

- 5.2.4 Specific maintenance is replacement of higher value components/sub-components of assets that is undertaken on a regular cycle. This work generally falls below the capital/maintenance threshold but may require a specific budget allocation.
- 5.2.5 In addition to planned maintenance, which is defined and scheduled over the medium-term, Council must also repair unforeseen damage caused by storms or accidents. This type of maintenance is referred to as either reactive or unplanned maintenance.
- 5.2.6 Council's unplanned maintenance work is often carried out because of issues identified through customer requests for service.
- 5.2.7 Routine operational and maintenance activities are set out in Table 5.2.7.

Table 5.2.7: Buildings Routine Operational and Maintenance Activities

Operational Activities	Frequency
Cleaning	Varies from daily (e.g. Council Administration offices) to when an event is held (e.g. parks/showground)
Paying utilities (e.g. electricity, telephone, rates)	Ongoing
Undertaking administration and operational activities within buildings	Ongoing
Responding to customer complaints	As required
Maintenance Activities	
Inspecting building components	Varies by building and component
Undertaking planned maintenance	Varies by building and component
Removing graffiti and repairing vandalised buildings	As required
Undertaking unplanned maintenance and repairs	As required

- 5.2.8 Actual past maintenance expenditure need to be updated since the current data is mixed up.
- 5.2.9 Assessment and prioritisation of reactive maintenance is undertaken by operational staff using experience and judgement.
- 5.2.10 Council's current maintenance expenditure level is less than the required maintenance, meaning that building infrastructure assets are not maintained at a standard that is considered adequate to meet the desired service levels.

Standards and specifications

- 5.2.10 Maintenance work is carried out by Council staff in accordance with the following Standards and Specifications:
 - National Construction Code
 - Australian Standards
 - Plumbing & Drainage Standards
 - Electrical Standards
 - Painting Standards

Summary of future operations and maintenance expenditures

- 5.2.11 Future maintenance costs are forecast to trend in line with the value of the asset stock, plus an allowance for increase in levels of service over the planning period. Asset values are forecast to increase at an assumed rate of 2.25 %.
- 5.2.12 Deferred maintenance, i.e. works that are identified for maintenance and unable to be funded, are to be included in the risk assessment process in the infrastructure risk management plan.
- 5.2.13 Maintenance is funded from the operating budget and grants where available.

Operations and Maintenance Strategies

- 5.2.14 Council will operate and maintain assets to provide the defined level of service to approved budgets in the most cost-efficient manner. Effective operation and maintenance activities include:
 - Scheduling operations activities to deliver the defined level of service in the most efficient manner;
 - Maintaining and reviewing a current infrastructure risk register for assets on an annual basis.
 Present service risks associated with providing services from infrastructure assets and reporting
 Very High and High risks and residual risks after treatment to management and Council;
 - Review current and required skills base and implement workforce training and development to meet required operations and maintenance needs;
 - Review asset utilisation to identify under-utilised assets and appropriate remedies, and overutilised assets and customer demand management options;
 - Maintain a current hierarchy of critical assets and required operations and maintenance activities; and
 - Review management of operations and maintenance activities to obtain best value for resources used.

5.3 Renewal/Replacement Plan

- 5.3.1 Renewal expenditure is major work which does not increase the asset's design capacity but restores, rehabilitates, replaces or renews an existing asset to its original service potential. Work over and above restoring an asset to original service potential is upgrade/expansion or new works expenditure.
- 5.3.2 Capital renewal activities involve restoring, refurbishing or replacing an asset to bring it back to its original capacity and performance capability.
- 5.3.3 Renewal will be undertaken using 'low cost' renewal methods where practical. The aim of 'low cost' renewals is to restore the service potential or future economic benefits of the asset by renewing the assets at a cost less than replacement costs.
- 5.3.4 The annual required renewal costs reflect the amount needed to be spent on assets that have deteriorated to a point at which renewal is required based on the community's level of service expectations.
- 5.3.5 Typically, building infrastructure assets in condition 4 will provide a poor level of service and will need to be renewed in the short-to medium-term and assets in condition 5 may require urgent and immediate renewal or replacement.

5.3.6 Assets requiring renewal are identified from estimates of remaining life obtained from the condition survey. The estimated service life of whole structure building assets ranges between 50-60 years. Based on the asset conditions recorded in the asset register, approximately 30% of Council's whole structure building assets have a remaining life estimated to be greater than 30 years as shown in Figure 5.3.6.

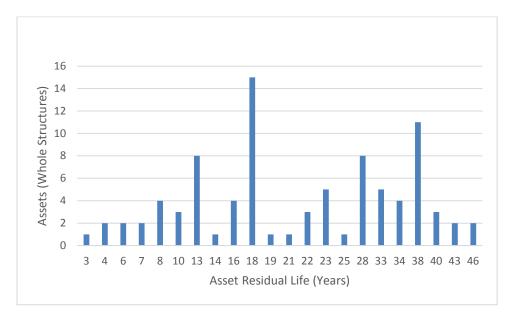


Figure 5.3.6: Buildings Assets- Whole Structures Residual Life as at 30 June 2021

5.3.7 The useful lives of building component assets are based on industry standards and are then adjusted, where relevant, to align with local conditions. The range of expected useful lives for our building components is set out in Table 5.3.7.

Building component	Expected useful life (years) of asset components
Floor coverings	25
Mechanical and electrical	36
Fixtures & fittings	36
Walls	50-60
Ceilings	50-60
Roofs	50-60

Figure 5.3.7: Expected useful life of building asset components

5.3.8 Council's next scheduled assessment will examine the condition of the building assets and determine renewal requirements. A renewal plan will be prepared on completion of assessment and included in future revisions of this AMP.

Renewal and replacement strategies

- 5.3.9 Council will plan capital renewal and replacement projects to meet level of service objectives and minimise infrastructure service risks by:
 - Planning and scheduling renewal projects to deliver the defined level of service in the most efficient manner;
 - Undertaking project scoping for all capital renewal and replacement projects to identify:

- o the service delivery 'deficiency', present risk, and optimum time for renewal/replacement;
- o the project objectives to rectify the deficiency; and
- the range of options, estimated capital and life cycle costs for each options that could address the service deficiency;
- Using 'low cost' renewal methods (cost of renewal is less than replacement) wherever possible;
- Maintain a current infrastructure risk register for assets and service risks associated with providing services from infrastructure assets, and reporting very high, high risks and residual risks after treatment to management and Council;
- Review current and required skills base and implement workforce training and development to meet required construction and renewal needs;
- Maintain a current hierarchy of critical assets and capital renewal treatments and timings required;
 and
- Review management of capital renewal and replacement activities to obtain best value for resources used.

Renewal standards

- 5.3.10 Renewal work is always carried out to current standards and capacity unless a reduced capacity can be justified.
 - Summary of projected renewal expenditure
- 5.3.11 Projected future renewal expenditures are forecast to increase over time as the asset stock ages. The projected capital renewal program is shown in Appendix C.
- 5.3.12 Deferred renewal, i.e. those assets identified for renewal and not scheduled for renewal in capital works programs, are to be included in the risk assessment process in the risk management plan.
- 5.3.13 Renewals are to be funded from capital works programs and grants where available.
 - Impact of Deferring Renewal Works
- 5.3.14 Renewal works identified in terms of renewal strategies may be deferred if the cost (or aggregate cost) is beyond the current financial ability to fund it. This can occur when there are short term renewal profile peaks, or higher priority works are required on other infrastructure asset groups.
- 5.3.15 When renewal works are deferred, the impact of the deferral on the assets ability to still provide the required level of service will be assessed. Although the deferral of some renewal works may not impact significantly on the short-term operation of the assets, repeated deferral will create a liability (backlog) in the longer term.

5.4 Creation/Acquisition/Upgrade Plan

- 5.4.1 New works are those works that create a new asset that did not previously exist, or works which upgrade or improve an existing asset beyond its existing capacity. They may result from growth, social or environmental needs. These assets from growth are considered in Section 4.4.
- 5.4.2 Council is not anticipating any significant changes in the populations of the Shire. Therefore, there will be little change in the demand for our building assets.

5.5 Disposal Plan

- 5.5.1 Disposal includes any activity associated with disposal of a decommissioned asset including sale, demolition or relocation.
- 5.5.2 No building infrastructure assets are currently identified for possible decommissioning and disposal.

6. RISK MANAGEMENT

6.1 Risk Assessment

- 6.1.1 Risk management is defined in AS/NZS 4360:2004 as "the culture, processes and structures that are directed towards realising potential opportunities whilst managing adverse effects".
- 6.1.2 Council is committed to the identification and elimination or reduction of risks associated with hazards that arise throughout Council's operations as far as reasonably practicable. Our risk assessment process includes:
 - Identifying credible risks;
 - Analysing the likelihood of the risk event occurring;
 - Assessing the consequences should the event occur;
 - Developing a risk rating ('likelihood' times 'consequences', as shown in Table 6.1.3 below);
 - Evaluating the risk; and
 - Detailing a risk treatment plan for non-acceptable risks.
- 6.1.3 An assessment of risks associated with service delivery from infrastructure assets has identified critical risks that will result in loss or reduction in service from infrastructure assets or a 'financial shock' to the organisation. The risk assessment process identifies credible risks, the likelihood of the risk event occurring, the consequences should the event occur, develops a risk rating, evaluates the risk and develops a risk treatment plan for non-acceptable risks.

Table 6.1.3: Uralla Shire Council Risk Matrix

	CONSEQUENCES				
LIKELIHOOD	Minimal	Minor	Moderate	Major	Catastrophic
Almost certain	Medium	Medium	High	Catastrophic	Catastrophic
Likely	Medium	Medium	High	Catastrophic	Catastrophic
Possible	Low	Medium	Medium	High	Catastrophic
Unlikely	Low	Low	Medium	High	High
Rare	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	High

6.2 Strategic Infrastructure Risks

6.2.1 Some high-level infrastructure based risks have been identified that are associated with the management of building infrastructure assets. These strategic risks are identified in Table 6.2.1.

Table 6.2.1: Strategic Infrastructure Risks

Risk Details / Event	Likelihood	Consequenc e	Risk	Existing Controls	Contro Is Adequ ate	Actions Needed / Treatment Plan
Poor design/construction causes damage or injury	Unlikely	Major	High	Designs and construction projects by suitably qualified and experienced people	Υ	N/A
Damage caused by vandalism including graffiti	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Install security systemsHold adequate insurance	Υ	
Overall condition of assets decrease due to inadequate renewal and maintenance programs	Likely	Moderate	High	 Inspect assets regularly Routine maintenance Conduct renewal work as required Allocate funds to asset renewal reserve 	N	Develop Asset Inspection strategy and long term renewals plan
Changes in legislation affect responsibilities of the Council	Unlikely	Moderate	Medium	Monitor legislative changes	Υ	
Resource constraints affect the management of the assets	Possible	Major	High	None	N	Allocate funds to an asset renewal reserve
Failure of materials supplies	Possible	Major	High	None	N	Obtain alternative supply arrangements for critical materials
Buildings are damaged or destroyed by fire, severe storm, or flooding	Unlikely	Major	High	 Maintain and conduct regular inspections of fire alarms and monitor known flooding hot spots Maintain network as per Stormwater Drainage AMP Hold adequate insurance Develop business continuity plans 	Y	
Impact on climate change on assets	Possible	Major	High	Monitor conditions of assets	Υ	Identify impacts on assets and develop strategies to manage climate change
Buildings become obsolete / no longer required	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Plan to replace or sell buildings as appropriate	Υ	
Buildings fail to meet the Disability Discrimination Act requirements and other codes	Possible	Minor	Medium	Assess assets Optimise funding	Υ	

- 6.3.1 Critical assets are specific assets which have a high consequence of failure but not necessarily a high likelihood of failure. For example, failure would cause a financial loss within the community or a marked reduction of service.
- 6.3.2 By identifying critical assets and critical failure modes, Council can target and refine inspection regimes, maintenance plans and capital expenditure plans at appropriate times.
- 6.3.3 Operations and maintenances activities may also be targeted to mitigate critical assets failure and maintain service levels. These activities may include increased inspection frequency and higher maintenance intervention levels.
- 6.3.4 Council has determined that the following building assets are critical assets:
 - Uralla and Bundarra Water Treatment Plants
 - Uralla Sewer Treatment Plant
 - Bundarra Sewer Treatment Plant
 - Council Depot
 - Council Administration Offices and Chambers (including main server room)
 - McMaugh Gardens Aged Care Facility
 - Community Centre

7. FINANCIAL SUMMARY

7.1 Financial Statements and Projections

- 7.1.1 This asset management plan identifies the projected operations, maintenance and capital renewal expenditures required to provide the sufficient level of service to the community over a 10 year period. This plan provides input into the long term financial plan aimed at providing the required services in a sustainable manner.
- 7.1.2 The total amount of expenditure for building infrastructure operations, maintenance and capital over the next ten years is forecast to be approximately \$3,266,586.
- 7.1.3 Projected operating (operations and maintenance) and capital expenditure (renewal and upgrade/expansion/new assets), net disposal expenditure and estimated budget funding are set out in Table 7.1.3.

Table 7.1.3: Projected Operating and Capital Expenditure

Description	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/2032
Income	143,422	147,008	150,683	154,450	158,311	162,269	166,326	170,484	174,746	179,115
Grants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Known grants for capital expansion										
Borrowings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total income	143,422	147,008	150,683	154,450	158,311	162,269	166,326	170,484	174,746	179,115
Expenditure										
Operations and	54,232	61,116	333,375	101,036	88,632	89,436	53,812	54,236	59,732	334,279
Maintenance										
Capital renewal	11,500	87,000	32,100	367,200	565,100	\$-	527,300	\$-	\$-	446,500
Capital expansion	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total expenditure	65,732	148,116	365,475	468,236	653,732	89,436	581,112	54,236	59,732	780,779
Surplus / (Shortfall)	77,690	-1,108	-214,792	-313,786	-495,421	72,833	-414,786	116,248	115,014	-601,664

7.1.3 Asset age and condition based renewals plans have been developed which provide a more realistic renewals pattern and renewals expenditure requirements. Although the plan provides optimal year of renewals for each asset, to set the budget to match the pattern is not practical. Therefore, it is important to review the renewals plan against estimated depreciation and establish a reserve that can be used as required.

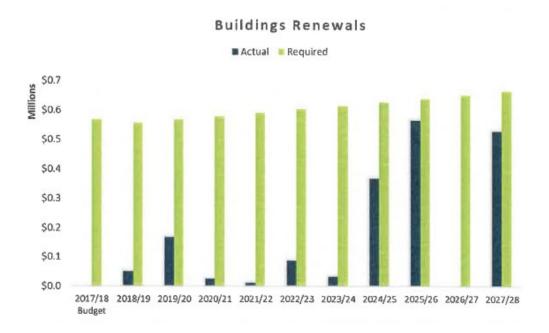


Figure 7.1.3.1 Buildings Renewal Costs

Operations and Maintenance

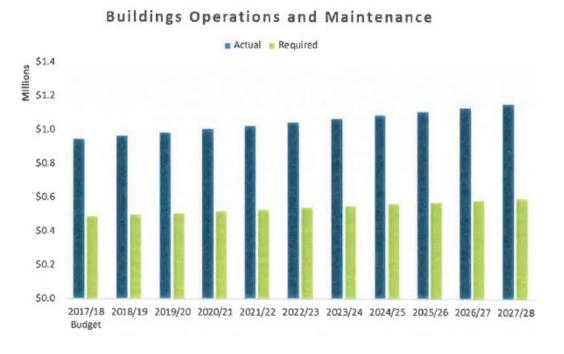


Figure 7.1.3.2 Buildings Operations and Maintenance Costs

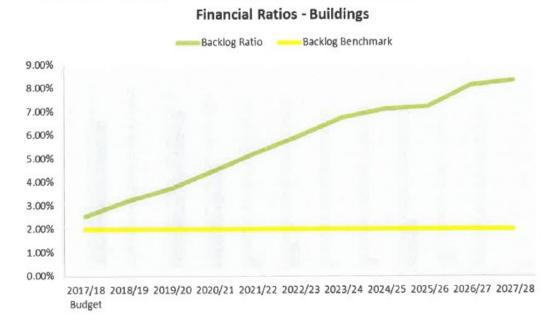


Figure 7.1.3.3 Buildings Financial Ratios

Financial sustainability in service delivery

- 7.1.5 There are three key indicators for financial sustainability that have been considered in the analysis of the services provided by this asset category, these being long term life cycle costs/expenditures and medium term projected/budgeted expenditures over 5 and 10 years of the planning period.
- 7.1.6 The capacity to meet the projected/budgeted expenditures is dependent upon the capacity of the organisation to provide sufficient funding from its own resources to sustain the ongoing costs.
- 7.1.7 **Life cycle costs** (or whole of life costs) are the total annual costs that are required to sustain the service levels over the assets life. Life cycle costs include the original purchase, operations, depreciation and maintenance expenditure to hold the asset over its period of use.
- 7.1.8 A comparison should be used between the predicted life cycle costs and actual life cycle expenditure to highlight any differences. If the life cycle expenditure is more than that life cycle cost, it is most likely that charges will need to be increased to meet requirements.
- 7.1.9 Life cycle costs can be compared to life cycle expenditure to give an indicator of sustainability in service provision. Life cycle expenditure includes operations, maintenance and capital renewal expenditure. Life cycle expenditure will vary depending on the timing of asset renewals.
- 7.1.10 A shortfall between life cycle cost and life cycle expenditure is the life cycle gap.

7.1.11 The expenditure projections in Table 7.1.11 below look at the annual expenditure gap by comparing planned budgets in the Long Term Financial Plan against the required expenditure, calculated based on best practices. The allocation of adequate budget in each budget category demonstrates Council's knowledge and understanding of asset's life cycle requirements.

Table 7.1.11: Annual Expenditure Gap

	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
Actual ('000)									
Renewal	\$11,500	\$87,000	\$32,100	\$367,200	\$565,100	\$-	\$527,300	\$-	\$-
New and Expanded Assets	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Maintenance	\$54,232	\$61,116	\$333,375	\$101,036	\$88,632	\$89,436	\$53,812	\$54,236	\$59,732
Total Expenditure	\$65,732	\$148,116	\$365,475	\$468,236	\$653,732	\$89,436	\$581,112	\$54,236	\$59,732
Required ('000)									
Required Renewal (Depreciation)	\$662,068	\$684,362	\$707,802	\$732,471	\$758,461	\$785,874	\$814,824	\$845,434	\$877,844
New and Expanded Assets	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Required O&M ²	\$541,000	\$551,000	\$562,000	\$574,000	\$585,000	\$597,000	\$608,343	\$619,902	\$631,680
Total	\$1,203,068	\$1,235,362	\$1,269,802	\$1,306,471	\$1,343,461	\$1,382,874	\$1,423,167	\$1,465,336	\$1,509,524
Overall (GAP)	-\$1,137,336	-\$1,087,246	-\$904,327	-\$838,235	-\$689,729	-\$1,293,438	-\$842,055	-\$1,411,100	-\$1,449,792

- 7.1.12 The life cycle costs and life cycle expenditure comparison highlights any difference between present outlays and the average cost of providing the service over the long term. If the life cycle expenditure is less than that life cycle cost, it is most likely that outlays will need to be increased or cuts in services made in the future.
- 7.1.13 Knowing the extent and timing of any required increase in outlays and the service consequences if funding is not available will assist organisations in providing services to their communities in a financially sustainable manner. This is the purpose of the asset management plans and long term financial plan.

² Figures taken from Morrison Low modelling report 2018

Long term – 10 year financial planning period

- 7.1.14 This asset management plan identifies the projected operations, maintenance and capital renewal expenditures required to provide an agreed level of service to the community over a 10 year period. This provides input into 10 year financial and funding plans aimed at providing the required services in a sustainable manner.
- 7.1.15 These projected expenditures may be compared to budgeted expenditures in the 10 year period to identify any funding shortfall. In a core asset management plan, a gap is generally due to increasing asset renewals for ageing assets.
- 7.1.16 The projected operations, maintenance and capital renewal expenditure required over the 10 year planning period is \$ 3,266,586. This is budgeted cost to sustain the current level of service at the lowest life-cycle cost
- 7.1.17 Estimated (budget) operations, maintenance and capital renewal funding is \$326,658 per year giving a 10 year funding shortfall of \$1,042,836 per year.
 - Medium Term 5 year financial planning period
- 7.1.18 The projected operations, maintenance and capital renewal expenditure required over the first 5 years of the planning period is \$ 1,701, 291.
 - Financial Sustainability Indicators
- 7.1.19 Providing services from infrastructure in a sustainable manner requires the matching and managing of service levels, risks, projected expenditures and funding to achieve a financial sustainability. Projected asset renewals in the 10 year planning period are set out in Appendix C.
- 7.1.20 Providing services in a sustainable manner will require matching of projected asset renewals to meet agreed service levels with planned capital works programs and available revenue.
- 7.1.21 A gap between projected asset renewals, planned asset renewals and funding indicates that further work is required to manage required service levels and funding to eliminate any funding gap.
- 7.1.22 We manage the 'gap' by developing this asset management plan to provide guidance on future service levels and resources required to provide these services, and review future services, service levels and costs with the community.

7.2 Funding Strategy

- 7.2.1 Council funds building infrastructure assets through rent, hire fees, grants, general funds, and borrowings.
- 7.2.2 Income such as rent and fees is generated from the users and tenants of the building portfolio.
- 7.2.3 Grant funding is required when major projects need to be undertaken.
- 7.2.4 General funds are used in two ways for our building infrastructure assets. Firstly, they are used to support the maintenance of our building infrastructure assets. Secondly, they are used to build an asset renewal reserve each year. This will help in reducing Council's reliance on grant funding for renewal projects.
- 7.2.5 Council also has the option of borrowing to support investments in building infrastructure assets. This option requires careful monitoring of Council's debt service ratio.

7.3 Valuations

Asset valuations

7.3.1 The value of assets recorded in the asset register as at 30 June 2021 covered by this asset management plan is shown below. Building infrastructure assets were last revalued at 30 June 2018.

Current Replacement Cost \$26,275,363

Depreciable Amount \$13,495,966

Depreciated Replacement Cost \$12, 779, 3967

Annual Depreciation Expense \$638,820

7.3.2 Council's sustainability reporting reports the rate of annual asset consumption and compares this to asset renewal and asset upgrade and expansion.

Asset Consumption 95%

(Depreciation/Depreciable Amount)

Asset renewal 0.12% (Capital renewal exp/Depreciable amount)

Annual Upgrade/New 0 (Capital upgrade exp/Depreciable amount)

Annual Upgrade/New 0

(including contributed assets)

- 7.3.3 Council is currently renewing assets at 11.5% of the rate they are being consumed and is not increasing its asset stock.
- 7.3.4 To provide services in a financially sustainable manner, Council will need to renew assets at the rate they are being consumed over the medium-long term, and fund the life cycle costs for all new assets and services in its long term financial plan.

Valuation Forecasts

- 7.3.5 Asset values are forecast to increase over the planning period as Asset renewal is minimal
- 7.3.6 Figure 7.3.6 shows the projected replacement cost asset values over the planning period.

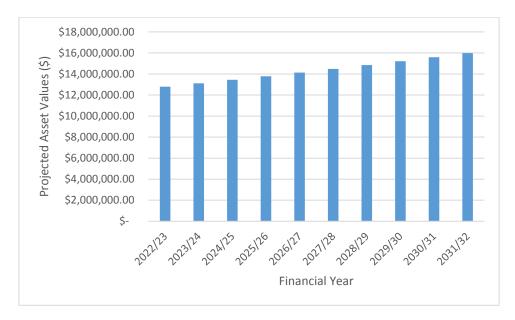


Figure 7.3.6: Projected Asset Values

7.3.7 Depreciation expense values are forecast in line with asset values as shown in Figure 7.3.7.

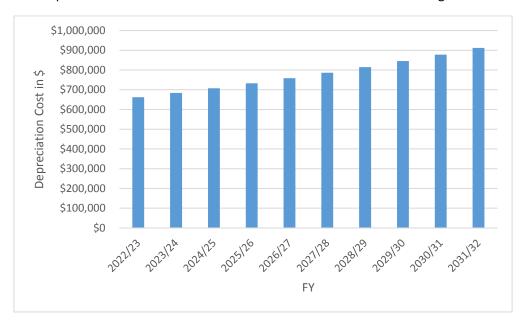


Figure 7.3.7: Projected Depreciation Expense

7.3.8 The depreciated replacement cost (current replacement cost less accumulated depreciation) will vary over the forecast period depending on the rates of addition of new assets, disposal of old assets and consumption and renewal of existing assets. Forecast of the assets' depreciated replacement cost is shown in Figure 7.3.8.

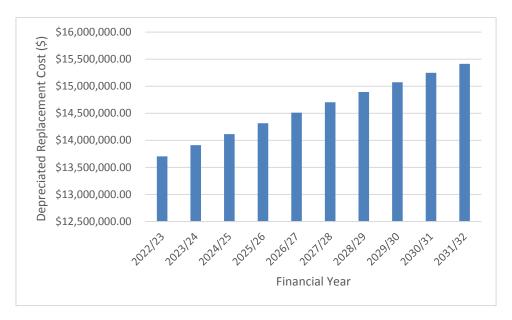


Figure 7.3.8: Projected Depreciated Replacement Cost

7.4 Factors affecting supply of building infrastructure assets

Funding Uncertainties

- 7.4.1 Uralla Shire Council is highly reliant on grant funding and its rates revenues are limited.
- 7.4.2 Based on the size of our communities, it is difficult to fund the provision of our building infrastructure assets. Council will need to seek ongoing government funding, where available, to maintain and enhance our building infrastructure assets.

Council's asset renewal backlog

- 7.4.3 Assets that are below the minimum condition rating do not meet Council's minimum levels of service. Such assets will require renewal. These assets form part of Council's renewal backlog and Council should be ensuring that these assets are brought up to the agreed levels of service.
- 7.4.4 Council's asset renewal backlog will need to be funded.

Staff and resource shortages

7.4.5 As with financial constraints on the provision of our building infrastructure assets, difficulties in recruiting and retaining staff can be a challenge for Council. As a large rural Council, Council often faces challenges in filling technical and managerial positions. When technical or managerial positions are vacant it can affect Council's ability to provide some of the services expected by the community.

8. IMPROVEMENT PLAN AND MONITORING

8.1 Asset Management Practices

Accounting/Financial Systems

- 8.1.1 Council uses Authority and Magiq software for its financial/accounting systems. The system is managed by Council's Finance Section and produces quarterly financial reports for Council, while also producing reports for annual financial statements for audit and production to the Uralla Shire community.
- 8.1.2 Council manages and is responsible for all of the accounting, budgeting and financial aspects of all of its assets.

 The primary issue for the financial systems section is to:
 - Conduct regular asset valuations;
 - Ensure valuations match what is out in the field; and
 - Undertake regular updates to the system.

Accountabilities for Financial Systems

- 8.1.3 Under the Local Government Act 1993, Council must meet certain financial reporting requirements. These include budget reviews with all AMP sections within the Council. Council must also provide an annual report outlining the year's achievements, in terms of meeting its objectives and performance targets as it had set out. The annual report also outlines the amount of expenditure required to meet the standards set in the asset plans, the amount of annual maintenance required to keep the assets at the level of service specified, and Council's maintenance program for the year in relation to the work carried out.
- 8.1.4 The determination of expenditure as capital or maintenance is a combination of purpose, value and economic life of the asset received from the expenditure. The guidelines for the determination are set out in Note C1-7 of the Annual Financial Statements as adopted annually by Council.
- 8.1.5 **Initial Recognition:** All non-current assets purchased are capitalised as the expenditure is incurred and assets are depreciated from the first full year of use. For the initial recognition, an asset's cost is measured at its fair value, plus all expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition. Where settlement of any part of an asset's cash consideration is deferred, the amounts payable in the future are discounted to their present value as at the date of recognition or date of exchange of the asset to arrive at fair value. The discount rate used is the Council's incremental borrowing rate, being the rate at which a similar borrowing could be obtained from an independent financier under comparable terms and conditions.
- 8.1.7 **Materiality:** Assets with an economic life in excess of one year are only capitalised where the cost of acquisition exceeds materiality thresholds established by Council for each type of asset. In determining and in annually reviewing such thresholds, regard is had to the nature of the asset and its estimated service life.
- 8.1.9 **Subsequent Costs**: Subsequent costs are added to an asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to Council and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.
- 8.1.10 **Maintenance**: All other expenditure on building infrastructure asset, including the excess of fair value addition expense noted above, is recorded as repairs and maintenance and charged to the Income Statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Asset Management Systems

- 8.1.11 A number of systems and registers are used by the Council for the purpose of building infrastructure asset management:
 - Microsoft® Excel spreadsheets manipulate, interrogate and report on asset data
 - Civica© "Authority" software finance system
 - TRIM (© (HP Software Division) records and document management
- 8.1.12 The responsibility for operating and maintaining the core Asset Management systems relating to building infrastructure assets is with the Asset Manager and the Director Infrastructure and Development. The development of an annual budget allocation is between the Director, the Chief Financial Officer, and the General Manager, based upon the ten year financial plan forward estimates. Responsibilities of key stakeholders are set out in Appendix D.
- 8.1.13 Currently, there is no core corporate system for asset management thus various duplications of assets records exist in different databases and have misaligned information. There are no direct links with operations and maintenance expenses and the individual asset.
- 8.1.14 The ongoing maintenance of this system should become a core function within Council's operations. Linking Council's asset management system and financial system (Authority) is identified as a key strategy to improve Council's asset management practices.

Information Flow Requirements and Processes

- 8.1.15 The key information flows *into* this asset management plan are:
 - Council strategic and operational plans,
 - Service requests from the community,
 - Network assets information,
 - The unit rates for categories of work/materials,
 - Current levels of service, expenditures, service deficiencies and service risks,
 - Projections of various factors affecting future demand for services and new assets acquired by Council,
 - Future capital works programs, and
 - Financial asset values.
- 8.1.16 The key information flows from this asset management plan are:
 - The projected Works Program and trends,
 - The resulting budget and long term financial plan expenditure projections, and
 - Financial sustainability indicators.
- 8.1.17 The information flows listed above will impact the Long Term Financial Plan, annual budget, and departmental business plans and budgets.

8.2 Improvement Program

8.2.1 The building infrastructure asset management improvement program generated from this asset management plan is shown in Table 8.2.1.

Table 8.2.1: Improvement Program

No	Action	Priority	Responsibility	Timeline
1	Review and confirm expenditure for all buildings sub-categories into renewals, new, maintenance and operational	High	Asset Manager	2023/24
2	Carry out building inspections to determine correct value of assets in Condition 4 and 5.	High	Asset Manager	2022/23
3	Re-calculate buildings backlog using new condition assessment results and regenerate renewals plan	High	Asset Manager	2023-25
4	Review and adopt acceptable Level of Services in consultation with community, update any changes and measure progress annually	High	Asset Manager	2022/23
5	Review and establish clear assumptions and approach for calculating depreciation and backlog. Apply this consistent approach across all asset sub categories to obtain most accurate backlog. Prioritise and create a plan to address the backlog by reaching an acceptable level, as consulted and agreed with the community	High	Asset Manager	2023-25
6	Review and finalise buildings critical assets. Once agreed by Council as significant assets, develop emergency response plans, budgets and resources	High	Asset Manager	2022/23
7	Prioritise and plan buildings asset renewals to meet agreed service levels based on community's importance, asset category priority and site inspections. Standardise renewal expenditure where possible and reserve any extra funds separately for later use	Medium	Asset Manager	2024/25
8	Review and update future life cycle costs (unit rates) to improve accuracy of estimated lifecycle costs	Medium	Asset Manager	2024/25

8.3 Monitoring and Review Procedures

- 8.3.1 This asset management plan will be reviewed during annual budget preparation and amended to recognise any material changes in service levels and/or resources available to provide those services as a result of the budget decision process.
- 8.3.2 This plan will be updated annually accurately represent the current service level, asset values, projected operations, maintenance, capital renewal and replacement, capital upgrade/new and asset disposal expenditures and projected expenditure values incorporated into Council's long term financial plan.
- 8.3.3 This plan has a life of four years and is due for complete revision and updating within twelve months of each Council election.

8.4 Performance Measures

- 8.4.1 The effectiveness of the asset management plan can be measured in the following ways:
 - The degree to which the required projected expenditures identified in this AMP are incorporated into the organisation's long term financial plan;
 - The degree to which 1-5 year detailed works programs, budgets, business plans and organisational structures take into account the 'global' works program trends provided by the AMP; and
 - The degree to which the existing and projected service levels and service consequences (what we cannot do), risks and residual risks are incorporated into the organisation's Strategic Plan and associated plans.

Key Performance Benchmarks

- 8.4.2 Council monitors and assesses its performance with respect to maintaining and renewing its assets using key performance benchmarks. These benchmarks are used to measure how well Council is meeting the community's expectations in relation to the condition of its assets.
- 8.4.2 Council recognises the importance of working with the local community when managing the Uralla Shire's assets on behalf of the community. Council works with the community in two important ways. Firstly, it creates community service expectations. These summarise what the community wants. Secondly, it measures its progress in meeting these community service expectations against key performance benchmarks.
- 8.4.3 By using community-focussed performance benchmarks, Council maintenance and improvements to building infrastructure assets are directly relevant to the community.
- 8.4.4 The key performance benchmarks that have been established for the building infrastructure assets are outlined in Table 3.5.2.

REFERENCES

- 1 NSW Office of Local Government, 2021, *Integrated Planning & Reporting Handbook for Local Councils in NSW*, ISBN 978-1-922001-90-0, www.olg.nsw.gov.au.
- DVC, 2006, Asset Investment Guidelines, Glossary, Department for Victorian Communities, Local Government Victoria, Melbourne, http://www.dpcd.vic.gov.au/localgovernment/publications-and-research/asset-management-and-financial.
- 3 IPWEA, 2006, *International Infrastructure Management Manual*, Institute of Public Works Engineering Australia, Sydney, www.ipwea.org.au.
- 4 IPWEA, 2008, NAMS.PLUS Asset Management Institute of Public Works Engineering Australia, Sydney, www.ipwea.org.au/namsplus.
- 5 IPWEA, 2009, Australian Infrastructure Financial Management Guidelines, Institute of Public Works Engineering Australia, Sydney, www.ipwea.org.au/AIFMG.

APPENDICES

Appendix A	Schedule of Assets – Whole Structures
Appendix B	Schedule of Assets – Buildings Fittings
Appendix C	Project 10 Year Renewal Program
Appendix D	Key Stakeholder Responsibilities
Appendix E	Glossary of Terms

Appendix A – Schedule of Assets (Whole Structure)

Buildings – Whole Structure - Asset Description	Condition (1-5)	Current value \$	At cost value \$
Amenities 17 Queen St Uralla	3	\$38,862	\$110,000
Caretakers Residence / Office 17 Queen St Uralla	3	\$12,002	\$60,000
Community Centre - Tableland Community Support Options	3	\$148,500	\$270,000
Courthouse 9 Hill ST Uralla	4	\$101,499	\$290,000
Records Storage Shed Depot Rd Uralla	2	\$14,165	\$20,000
Council Chambers 32 Salisbury St Uralla	2	\$149,999	\$200,000
Main Administration Building Uralla 32 Salisbury St Uralla	3	\$273,000	\$780,000
Old Shed Bendemeer St Bundarra	4	\$6,533	\$47,000
Amenities Bendemeer St Bundarra	4	\$1,441	\$10,000
Amenities & Lunchroom, Machinery Parking Bay, Depot Rd Uralla	3	\$130,666	\$330,000
Sign Store Depot Rd Uralla	3	\$1,365	\$4,600
Depot, Office and Workshops Depot Rd Uralla	3	\$129,200	\$380,000
Small Store (next to Gantry Shed) Depot Rd Uralla	3	\$10,817	\$32,000
Large Store (next to Gantry shed) Depot Rd Uralla	4	\$21,210	\$88,000
Gantry Shed Depot Rd Uralla	3	\$161,958	\$480,000
Main Shed Bendemeer St Bundarra	3	\$64,015	\$190,000
Flammables Store, Depot Road Uralla	4	\$1,590	\$8,000
Explosives Bunker, Depot Road, Uralla	3	\$5,815	\$13,000
Old Fuel Store (Stages) - Depot Road Uralla	5	0	0
Shed 29 Bendemeer St Bundarra	3	\$4,899	\$9,800
Shed and Equipment Thunderbolts Way Rocky River	2	\$66,876	\$90,000
Shed and Equipment 2653 Thunderbolts Way Yarrowyck	2	\$48,199	\$75,000
Shed and Equipment 6 Bilga Rd Invergowrie	2	\$128,180	\$170,000
Shed and Equipment 4411 Kingstown Rd Kingstown	2	\$48,199	\$75,000
Shed and Equipment Turkey Creek Ag Site Retreat Rd Balala	2	\$60,249	\$75,000
Shed and Equipment 43 Eastern Ave Kentucky	2	\$108,448	\$170,000
Bundarra Bushfire Shed 1-3 Oliver St Bundarra	2	\$69,663	\$94,000
Bundarra Health Centre and Grace Munro Aged Hostel /Bundarra	3	0	0
Bundarra Health Centre and Grace Munro Aged Hostel /Bundarra	3	\$193,500	\$430,000
Bundarra Health Centre and Grace Munro Aged Hostel /Bundarra	3	\$81,000	\$180,000
Bundarra Health Centre and Grace Munro Aged Hostel /Bundarra	3	\$86,341	\$180,341
Bundarra Health Centre and Grace Munro Aged Hostel /Bundarra	3	\$125,903	\$371,474
Bundarra Health Centre and Grace Munro Aged Hostel /Bundarra	3	\$22,500	\$50,000
Bundarra Health Centre and Grace Munro Aged Hostel /Bundarra	3	\$166,666	\$400,000
Bundarra Health Centre and Grace Munro Aged Hostel /Bundarra	3	\$27,613	\$67,951
Aged Persons Unit x 4 15 Hill ST Uralla	3	\$66,499	\$190,000
Library 106 Bridge St Uralla	2	\$240,499	\$370,000
Storage Shed at Depot - Uralla Library - Depot Road	1	\$3,535	\$4,400
Garage behind Court House 9 Hill St Uralla	4	\$10,450	\$75,000
Cubby 5 Hill St Uralla	2	\$6,270	\$9,200
Preschool 5 Hill St Uralla	3	\$212,272	\$339,709

Buildings – Whole Structure - Asset Description	Condition (1-5)	Current value \$	At cost value \$
Shed, Hill Street Uralla (Preschool)	1	\$7,423	9,300
Public Toilets Pioneer Cemetery (Workorder 399)	2	\$5,080	\$6,900
Public Toilets Salisbury St Uralla (Pioneer Park)	2	\$63,503	\$86,000
Public Toilets Hill St Uralla	4	\$14,447	\$60,000
Public Toilets Noalimba Ave Kentucky	3	\$9,062	\$21,000
Public Toilet Block 17A Queen St Uralla (Alma Park)	2	\$44,547	\$60,000
Public Toilets, Rotary Park, Barleyfields Rd Uralla	3	\$47,310	\$140,000
Public Toilets Court St Bundarra	3	\$65,356	\$190,000
Public Toilets Thunderbolts Way Bundarra	4	\$12,357	\$51,000
Public Toilets Salisbury St	5	0	0
Public Toilets Hampden Park	5	\$5,350	\$7,983
Public Toilets Emu Crossing	5	0	0
Public Toilets Kentucky Recreation Reserve	5	0	0
Public Toilets Hall	5	0	0
Public Toilets Kingstown	2	\$8,787	\$14,000
Public Toilets Bilga Road Invergowrie	2	\$13,209	\$18,000
Public Toilet, Turkey Creek Hall, Retreat Road Balala	5	\$755	\$19,000
Gostwyck Road BMX - Toilet Block M/F	3	\$44,631	\$92,349
Memorial Hall 27 Salisbury St Uralla	3	0	0
Bundarra School of Arts Hall 29 Bendemeer St Bundarra	4	0	0
Uralla Memorial Hall STRUCTURE - 27 Salisbury Street Uralla	3	\$139,221	\$220,515
Bundarra School of Arts Hall STRUCTURE - 29 Bendemeer St Bundarra	1	\$72,256	\$246,841
Ranbuild Shed at McMaugh Gardens	2	\$14,714	\$20,000
Large Shed 39 King ST Uralla	2	\$13,577	\$18,000
McMaugh Gardens Aged Care Centre 39 King ST Uralla	3	\$896,499	\$1,630,000
Office Treatment Works Rd Rocky River	3	\$53,602	\$120,000
Old Lunch Room Treatment Works Rd Rocky River	4	\$2,679	\$18,000
Sewerage Siteworks EP 4000 (Sewer Treatment Work Building)	2	\$183,220	\$285,090
Shed Rifle Range Road Rocky River	1	\$9,489	\$11,000
Amenities Fossicking Area 135 Devoncourt Rd Uralla (Wooldridge	3	\$3,275	\$9,600
Rotunda 17A Queen St Uralla	3	\$141	\$600
Tennis Club Plane Ave Uralla	3	\$58,961	\$110,000
Sporting Complex, Squash Courts and Amenities Plane Ave Uralla	3	\$98,600	\$290,000
Amenities 29 Bendemeer St Bundarra	4	\$28,009	\$120,000
Uralla Sporting Complex (Extension in 2017-18) - Canteen and Amenities	5	0	0
SES Offices & Garage Area (Workorder 562)	2	\$154,238	\$240,000
Long Shelter Wood St Uralla	3	\$19,356	\$60,000
Uralla Swimming Pool - Amenities & Kiosk - Wood St Uralla	4	\$114,893	\$369,458
Visitor Information Centre 104 Bridge St Uralla	2	\$246,156	\$380,000
Storage Shed at Depot - Tourism - Depot Road	1	\$3,535	\$4,400
Green Communication Building - Mt Mutton Lookout Road Uralla	2	\$5,302	\$8,800
White Old Communications Building - Mt Mutton Lookout Road Uralla	3	\$1,060	\$3,500

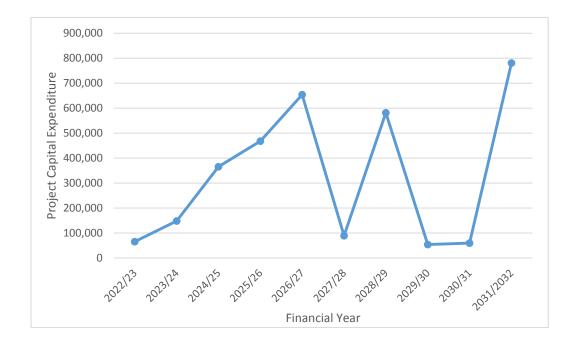
Buildings – Whole Structure - Asset Description	Condition (1-5)	Current value \$	At cost value \$
Rotunda	3	\$113	\$500
Water Supply - Main Building Uralla	3	0	0
Old Treatment Building Uralla	3	\$37,659	\$86,000
Bundarra Water Treatment Plant Goldfinch Rd Bundarra	1	\$39,215	\$47,000
Shed - Water and Sewer, Depot Road, Uralla	3	\$13,919	\$28,000
Old water facilities building STRUCTURE - Waterworks Road Uralla	3	\$107,649	\$320,000
CRC Shed at Uralla Waste & Recycling	2	\$145,968	\$200,000
Transfer Station Tip Rd Uralla	3	\$95,445	\$180,000
Main Shed - Recycling Depot Tip Rd Uralla	3	\$135,215	\$400,000
Recycling Shed	3	\$1,104	\$2,200
Uralla Landfill Office & Shed	3	\$9,544	\$18,000
Crusher Compound, Tip Road Uralla	4	\$7,070	\$35,000
Site Office - Kingstown Waste Transfer	2	\$13,400	\$18,000
TOTAL	-	\$6,117,336	\$13,015,516

Appendix B – Schedule of Assets (Buildings Fittings)

Buildings – Buildings Fittings - Asset Description Summary	Condition (1-5)	Current Value \$	At Cost Value \$
Main Office Building Uralla Roof - 32 Salisbury St Uralla	3	\$136,500	\$136,500
Main Office Building Uralla Walls (Internal) - 32 Salisbury St Uralla	3	\$162,000	\$162,000
Main Office Building Uralla Fixtures & Fittings - 32 Salisbury St	3	\$132,394	\$132,394
Main Office Building Uralla Ceilings - 32 Salisbury St Uralla	3	\$54,000	\$54,000
Main Office Building Uralla Mechanical & Electrical - 32 Salisbury St	3	\$350,000	\$350,000
Main Office Building Uralla Floor Coverings - 32 Salisbury St Uralla	3	\$60,000	\$60,000
Depot, Office and Workshops Roof - Depot Rd Uralla	3	\$81,600	\$81,600
Depot, Office and Workshops Walls - Depot Rd Uralla	3	\$2,720	\$2,720
Depot, Office and Workshops Fixtures & Fittings - Depot Rd Uralla	3	\$14,400	\$14,400
Depot, Office and Workshops Ceilings - Depot Rd Uralla	3	\$2,720	\$2,720
Depot, Office and Workshops Mechanical & Electrical - Depot Rd Uralla	3	\$28,800	\$28,800
Depot, Office and Workshops Floor Coverings - Depot Rd Uralla	3	\$4,480	\$4,480
Council Chambers Roof - 32 Salisbury St Uralla	2	\$75,000	\$75000
Council Chambers Walls (Internal) - 32 Salisbury St Uralla	2	\$70,499	\$70,499
Council Chambers Fixtures & Fittings - 32 Salisbury St Uralla	2	\$67,888	\$67,888
Council Chambers Ceilings - 32 Salisbury St Uralla	2	\$23,249	\$23,249
Council Chambers Mechanical & Electrical - 32 Salisbury St Uralla	2	\$158,888	\$158,888
Council Chambers Floor Coverings - 32 Salisbury St Uralla	2	\$27,300	\$27,300
Grace Munro Centre Re-Roofing Dawkins St Bundarra	3	0	0
Underpinning Grace Munro Centre	5	0	0
Aged Persons Units (4) Roof - 15 Hill St Uralla	3	\$29,050	\$29,050
Aged Persons Units (4) Walls (Internal) - 15 Hill St Uralla	3	\$25,550	\$25,550
Aged Persons Units (4) Fixtures & Fittings - 15 Hill St Uralla	3	\$36,666	\$36,666
Aged Persons Units (4) Ceilings - 15 Hill St Uralla	3	\$9,100	\$9,100
Aged Persons Units (4) Mechanical & Electrical - 15 Hill St Uralla	3	\$7,000	\$7,000
Aged Persons Units (4) Floor Coverings - 15 Hill St Uralla	3	\$4,800	\$4,800
McMaugh Gardens Fire Sprinkler System	5	0	0
McMaugh Gardens Aged Care Centre Roof - 39 King St Uralla	3	\$379,500	\$379,500
McMaugh Gardens Aged Care Centre Walls (Internal) - 39 King St Uralla	3	\$625,220	\$625,220
McMaugh Gardens Aged Care Centre Fixtures & Fittings - 39 King St	3	\$729,807	\$729,807
McMaugh Gardens Aged Care Centre Ceilings - 39 King St Uralla	3	\$139,504	\$139,504
McMaugh Gardens Aged Care Centre Mechanical & Electrical - 39 King St	3	\$802,002	\$802,002
McMaugh Gardens Aged Care Centre Floor Coverings - 39 King St Uralla	3	\$260,580	\$260,580
Uralla Library Roof - 106 Bridge Street, Uralla	2	\$104,000	\$104,000
Uralla Library Walls (Internal) - 106 Bridge Street, Uralla	2	\$91,000	\$91,000
Uralla Library Fixtures & Fittings - 106 Bridge Street, Uralla	2	\$95,833	\$95,833
Uralla Library Ceilings - 106 Bridge Street, Uralla	2	\$44,200	\$44,200
Uralla Library Mechanical & Electrical - 106 Bridge Street, Uralla	2	\$261,944	\$261,944
Uralla Library Floor Coverings - 106 Bridge Street, Uralla	2	\$40,800	\$40,800
Uralla Memorial Hall Roof - 27 Salisbury Street Uralla	3	\$48,400	\$48,400
Uralla Memorial Hall Walls (Internal) - 27 Salisbury Street Uralla	3	\$92,614	\$92,614

Buildings – Buildings Fittings - Asset Description Summary	Condition (1-5)	Current Value \$	At Cost Value \$
Uralla Memorial Hall Fixtures & Fittings - 27 Salisbury Street Uralla	3	\$39,915	\$39,915
Uralla Memorial Hall Ceilings - 27 Salisbury Street Uralla	3	\$11,880	\$11,880
Uralla Memorial Hall Mechanical & Electrical - 27 Salisbury Street	3	\$43,999	\$43,999
Uralla Memorial Hall Floor Coverings - 27 Salisbury Street Uralla	3	\$31,824	\$31,824
Community Centre incl TCSO Roof - 9 Hill St Uralla	3	\$71,499	\$71,499
Community Centre incl TCSO Walls (Internal) - 9 Hill St Uralla	3	\$66,000	\$66,000
Community Centre incl TCSO Fixtures & Fittings - 9 Hill St Uralla	3	\$63,333	\$63,333
Community Centre incl TCSO Ceilings - 9 Hill St Uralla	3	\$22,550	\$22,550
Community Centre incl TCSO Mechanical & Electrical - 9 Hill St Uralla	3	\$153,055	\$153,055
Community Centre incl TCSO Floor Coverings - 9 Hill St Uralla	3	\$25,500	\$25,500
Courthouse Roof - 9 Hill St Uralla	4	\$35,000	\$35,000
Courthouse Walls (Internal) - 9 Hill St Uralla	4	\$45,499	\$45,499
Courthouse Fixtures & Fittings - 9 Hill St Uralla	4	\$43,333	\$43,333
Courthouse Ceilings - 9 Hill St Uralla	4	\$15,400	\$15,400
Courthouse Mechanical & Electrical - 9 Hill St Uralla	4	\$103,333	\$103,333
Courthouse Floor Coverings - 9 Hill St Uralla	4	\$16,500	\$16,500
Sporting Complex, Squash Courts and Amenities Roof - Plane Ave Uralla	3	\$51,000	\$51,000
Sporting Complex, Squash Courts and Amenities Walls (Internal) -	3	\$12,920	\$12,920
Sporting Complex, Squash Courts and Amenities Fixtures & Fittings -	3	\$14,176	\$14,176
Sporting Complex, Squash Courts and Amenities Ceilings - Plane Ave	3	\$54,493	\$54,493
Sporting Complex, Squash Courts and Amenities Mechanical & Electrical	3	\$27,000	\$27,000
Sporting Complex, Squash Courts and Amenities Floor Coverings - Plane	3	\$39,200	\$39,200
Bundarra School Of Arts Hall Roof - 29 Bendemeer St Bundarra	1	\$13,440	\$13,440
Bundarra School Of Arts Hall Walls (Internal) - 29 Bendemeer St	1	\$30,956	\$30,956
Bundarra School Of Arts Hall Fixtures & Fittings - 29 Bendemeer St	1	\$15,062	\$15,062
Bundarra School Of Arts Hall Ceilings - 29 Bendemeer St Bundarra	1	\$44,919	\$44,919
Bundarra School Of Arts Hall Mechanical & Electrical - 29 Bendemeer	1	\$25,315	\$25,315
Bundarra School Of Arts Hall Floor Coverings - 29 Bendemeer St	1	\$13,782	\$13,782
Automatic Doors - Library	1	\$7,372	\$7,372
Old Water Facilities Building Roof - Waterworks Road Uralla	3	\$187,000	\$187,000
Old Water Facilities Building Walls (Internal) - Waterworks Road	3	\$14,620	\$14,620
Old Water Facilities Building Fixtures & Fittings - Waterworks Road	3	\$10,200	\$10,200
Old Water Facilities Building Ceilings - Waterworks Road Uralla	3	\$31,960	\$31,960
Total	-	\$6,662,060	\$13,259,847

Appendix C – Projected 10 Year Renewal Program



Appendix D – Key Stakeholder Responsibilities

Stakeholder	Role in Buildings Asset Management Plan
Councillors	Represent needs of community.
General Manager	 Allocate resources to meet the organisation's objectives in providing services while managing risks. Authorise Delegations of Authority to undertake AMP works. Ensure organisation is financial sustainable.
Chief Financial Officer	 Ensure organisation is financial sustainable.
Director Infrastructure & Development	Coordinate the budget.Identify changes in work flows or Council requirements.
Asset Manager	 Schedule the works and maintenance as per the Asset Management Plan.
Manager Planning & Development	Oversee the works of the Asset Management Plan.
Contractors / Employees	 Undertake the works as per the schedule.

Appendix E – Glossary of Terms

Annual service cost (ASC)

- Reporting actual cost
 The annual (accrual) cost of providing a service including operations, maintenance, depreciation, finance/opportunity and disposal costs less revenue.
- 2) For investment analysis and budgeting An estimate of the cost that would be tendered, per annum, if tenders were called for the supply of a service to a performance specification for a fixed term. The Annual Service Cost includes operations, maintenance, depreciation, finance/ opportunity and disposal costs, less revenue.

Asset

A resource controlled by an entity as a result of past events and from which future economic benefits are expected to flow to the entity. Infrastructure assets are a sub-class of property, plant and equipment which are non-current assets with a life greater than 12 months and enable services to be provided.

Asset class

A group of assets having a similar nature or function in the operations of an entity, and which, for purposes of disclosure, is shown as a single item without supplementary disclosure.

Asset condition assessment

The process of continuous or periodic inspection, assessment, measurement and interpretation of the resultant data to indicate the condition of a specific asset so as to determine the need for some preventative or remedial action.

Asset management (AM)

The combination of management, financial, economic, engineering and other practices applied to physical assets with the objective of providing the required level of service in the most cost effective manner.

Average annual asset consumption (AAAC)*

The amount of an organisation's asset base consumed during a reporting period (generally a year). This may be calculated by dividing the depreciable amount by the useful life (or total future economic benefits/service potential) and totalled for each and every asset OR by dividing the carrying amount (depreciated replacement cost) by the remaining useful life (or remaining future economic benefits/service potential) and totalled for each and every asset in an asset category or class.

Borrowings

A borrowing or loan is a contractual obligation of the borrowing entity to deliver cash or another financial asset to the lending entity over a specified period of time or at a specified point in time, to cover both the initial capital provided and the cost of the interest incurred for providing this capital. A borrowing or loan provides the means for the borrowing entity to finance outlays (typically physical assets) when it has insufficient funds of its own to do so, and for the lending entity to make a financial return, normally in the form of interest revenue, on the funding provided.

Capital expenditure

Relatively large (material) expenditure, which has benefits, expected to last for more than 12 months. Capital expenditure includes renewal, expansion and upgrade. Where capital projects involve a combination of renewal, expansion and/or upgrade expenditures, the total project cost needs to be allocated accordingly.

Capital expenditure - expansion

Expenditure that extends the capacity of an existing asset to provide benefits, at the same standard as is currently enjoyed by existing beneficiaries, to a new group of users. It is discretionary expenditure, which increases future operations and maintenance costs, because it increases the organisation's asset base, but may be associated with additional revenue from the new user group, egg. extending a drainage or road network, the provision of an oval or park in a new suburb for new residents.

Capital expenditure - new

Expenditure which creates a new asset providing a new service/output that did not exist beforehand. As it increases service potential it may impact revenue and will increase future operations and maintenance expenditure.

Capital expenditure - renewal

Expenditure on an existing asset or on replacing an existing asset, which returns the service capability of the asset up to that which it had originally. It is periodically required expenditure, relatively large (material) in value compared with the value of the components or sub-components of the asset being renewed. As it reinstates existing service potential, it generally has no impact on revenue, but may reduce future operations and maintenance expenditure if completed at the optimum time, egg. resurfacing or resheeting a material part of a road network, replacing a material section of a drainage network with pipes of the same capacity, resurfacing an oval.

Capital expenditure - upgrade

Expenditure, which enhances an existing asset to provide a higher level of service or expenditure that will increase the life of the asset beyond that which it had originally. Upgrade expenditure is discretionary and often does not result in additional revenue unless direct user charges apply. It will increase operations and maintenance expenditure in the future because of the increase in the organisation's asset base, egg. widening the sealed area of an existing road, replacing drainage pipes with pipes of a greater capacity, enlarging a grandstand at a sporting facility.

Capital funding

Funding to pay for capital expenditure.

Capital grants

Monies received generally tied to the specific projects for which they are granted, which are often upgrade and/or expansion or new investment proposals.

Capital investment expenditure

See capital expenditure definition

Capitalisation threshold

The value of expenditure on non-current assets above which the expenditure is recognised as capital expenditure and below which the expenditure is charged as an expense in the year of acquisition.

Carrying amount

The amount at which an asset is recognised after deducting any accumulated depreciation / amortisation and accumulated impairment losses thereon.

Class of assets

See asset class definition

Component

Specific parts of an asset having independent physical or functional identity and having specific attributes such as different life expectancy, maintenance regimes, risk or criticality.

Cost of an asset

The amount of cash or cash equivalents paid or the fair value of the consideration given to acquire an asset at the time of its acquisition or construction, including any costs necessary to place the asset into service. This includes one-off design and project management costs.

Current replacement cost (CRC)

The cost the entity would incur to acquire the asset on the reporting date. The cost is measured by reference to the lowest cost at which the gross future economic benefits could be obtained in the normal course of business or the minimum it would cost, to replace the existing asset with a technologically modern equivalent new asset (not a second hand one) with the same economic benefits (gross service potential) allowing for any differences in the quantity and quality of output and in operating costs.

Depreciable amount

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

Depreciated replacement cost (DRC)

The current replacement cost (CRC) of an asset less, where applicable, accumulated depreciation calculated on the basis of such cost to reflect the already consumed or expired future economic benefits of the asset.

Depreciation / amortisation

The systematic allocation of the depreciable amount (service potential) of an asset over its useful life.

Economic life

See useful life definition.

Expenditure

The spending of money on goods and services. Expenditure includes recurrent and capital.

Fair value

The amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties, in an arms length transaction.

Funding gap

A funding gap exists whenever an entity has insufficient capacity to fund asset renewal and other expenditure necessary to be able to appropriately maintain the range and level of services its existing asset stock was originally designed and intended to deliver. The service capability of the existing asset stock should be determined assuming no additional operating revenue, productivity improvements, or net financial liabilities above levels currently planned or projected. A current funding gap means service levels have already or are currently falling. A projected funding gap if not addressed will result in a future diminution of existing service levels.

Heritage asset

An asset with historic, artistic, scientific, technological, geographical or environmental qualities that is held and maintained principally for its contribution to knowledge and culture and this purpose is central to the objectives of the entity holding it.

Impairment Loss

The amount by which the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

Infrastructure assets

Physical assets that contribute to meeting the needs of organisations or the need for access to major economic and social facilities and services, eg. roads, drainage, footpaths and cycleways. These are typically large, interconnected networks or portfolios of composite assets. The components of these assets may be separately maintained, renewed or replaced individually so that the required level and standard of service from the network of assets is continuously sustained. Generally the components and hence the assets have long lives. They are fixed in place and are often have no separate market value.

Investment property

Property held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both, rather than for:

- (a) use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes; or
- (b) sale in the ordinary course of business.

Key performance indicator

A qualitative or quantitative measure of a service or activity used to compare actual performance against a standard or other target. Performance indicators commonly relate to statutory limits, safety, responsiveness, cost, comfort, asset performance, reliability, efficiency, environmental protection and customer satisfaction.

Level of service

The defined service quality for a particular service/activity against which service performance may be measured. Service levels usually relate to quality, quantity, reliability, responsiveness, environmental impact, acceptability and cost.

Life Cycle Cost

- 1. **Total LCC** The total cost of an asset throughout its life including planning, design, construction, acquisition, operation, maintenance, rehabilitation and disposal costs.
- 2. Average LCC The life cycle cost (LCC) is average cost to provide the service over the longest asset life cycle. It comprises annual operations, maintenance and asset consumption expense, represented by depreciation expense. The Life Cycle Cost does not indicate the funds required to provide the service in a particular year.

Life Cycle Expenditure

The Life Cycle Expenditure (LCE) is the actual or planned annual operations, maintenance and capital renewal expenditure incurred in providing the service in a particular year. Life Cycle Expenditure may be compared to average Life Cycle Cost to give an initial indicator of life cycle sustainability.

Loans / borrowings

See borrowings.

Maintenance

All actions necessary for retaining an asset as near as practicable to its original condition, including regular ongoing day-to-day work necessary to keep assets operating, egg road patching but excluding rehabilitation or renewal. It is operating expenditure required to ensure that the asset reaches its expected useful life.

Planned maintenance

Repair work that is identified and managed through a maintenance management system (MMS). MMS activities include inspection, assessing the condition against failure/breakdown criteria/experience, prioritising scheduling, actioning the work and reporting what was done to develop a maintenance history and improve maintenance and service delivery performance.

Reactive maintenance

Unplanned repair work that is carried out in response to service requests and management/supervisory directions.

• Significant maintenance

Maintenance work to repair components or replace sub-components that needs to be identified as a specific maintenance item in the maintenance budget.

• Unplanned maintenance

Corrective work required in the short-term to restore an asset to working condition so it can continue to deliver the required service or to maintain its level of security and integrity.

Maintenance and renewal gap

Difference between estimated budgets and projected required expenditures for maintenance and renewal of assets to achieve/maintain specified service levels, totalled over a defined time (e.g. 5, 10 and 15 years).

Maintenance and renewal sustainability index

Ratio of estimated budget to projected expenditure for maintenance and renewal of assets over a defined time (egg 5, 10 and 15 years).

Maintenance expenditure

Recurrent expenditure, which is periodically or regularly required as part of the anticipated schedule of works required to ensure that the asset achieves its useful life and provides the required level of service. It is expenditure, which was anticipated in determining the asset's useful life.

Materiality

The notion of materiality guides the margin of error acceptable, the degree of precision required and the extent of the disclosure required when preparing general purpose financial reports. Information is material if its omission, misstatement or non-disclosure has the potential, individually or collectively, to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial report or affect the discharge of accountability by the management or governing body of the entity.

Modern equivalent asset

Assets that replicate what is in existence with the most cost-effective asset performing the same level of service. It is the most cost efficient, currently available asset which will provide the same stream of services as the existing asset is capable of producing. It allows for technology changes and, improvements and efficiencies in production and installation techniques

Net present value (NPV)

The value to the organisation of the cash flows associated with an asset, liability, activity or event calculated using a discount rate to reflect the time value of money. It is the net amount of discounted total cash inflows after deducting the value of the discounted total cash outflows arising from egg the continued use and subsequent disposal of the asset after deducting the value of the discounted total cash outflows.

Non-revenue generating investments

Investments for the provision of goods and services to sustain or improve services to the community that are not expected to generate any savings or revenue to the Council, egg. parks and playgrounds, footpaths, roads and bridges, libraries, etc.

Operations expenditure

Recurrent expenditure, which is continuously required to provide a service. In common use the term typically includes, egg power, fuel, staff, plant equipment, oncosts and overheads but excludes maintenance and depreciation. Maintenance and depreciation is on the other hand included in operating expenses.

Operating expense

The gross outflow of economic benefits, being cash and non-cash items, during the period arising in the course of ordinary activities of an entity when those outflows result in decreases in equity, other than decreases relating to distributions to equity participants.

Pavement management system

A systematic process for measuring and predicting the condition of road pavements and wearing surfaces over time and recommending corrective actions.

PMS Score

A measure of condition of a road segment determined from a Pavement Management System.

Rate of annual asset consumption

A measure of average annual consumption of assets (AAAC) expressed as a percentage of the depreciable amount (AAAC/DA). Depreciation may be used for AAAC.

Rate of annual asset renewal

A measure of the rate at which assets are being renewed per annum expressed as a percentage of depreciable amount (capital renewal expenditure/DA).

Rate of annual asset upgrade

A measure of the rate at which assets are being upgraded and expanded per annum expressed as a percentage of depreciable amount (capital upgrade/expansion expenditure/DA).

Recoverable amount

The higher of an asset's fair value, less costs to sell and its value in use.

Recurrent expenditure

Relatively small (immaterial) expenditure or that which has benefits expected to last less than 12 months. Recurrent expenditure includes operations and maintenance expenditure.

Recurrent funding

Funding to pay for recurrent expenditure.

Rehabilitation

See capital renewal expenditure definition above.

Remaining useful life

The time remaining until an asset ceases to provide the required service level or economic usefulness. Age plus remaining useful life is useful life.

Renewal

See capital renewal expenditure definition above.

Residual value

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

Revenue generating investments

Investments for the provision of goods and services to sustain or improve services to the community that are expected to generate some savings or revenue to offset operating costs, egg public halls and theatres, childcare centres, sporting and recreation facilities, tourist information centres, etc.

Risk management

The application of a formal process to the range of possible values relating to key factors associated with a risk in order to determine the resultant ranges of outcomes and their probability of occurrence.

Section or segment

A self-contained part or piece of an infrastructure asset.

Service potential

The total future service capacity of an asset. It is normally determined by reference to the operating capacity and economic life of an asset. A measure of service potential is used in the not-for-profit sector/public sector to value assets, particularly those not producing a cash flow.

Service potential remaining

A measure of the future economic benefits remaining in assets. It may be expressed in dollar values (Fair Value) or as a percentage of total anticipated future economic benefits. It is also a measure of the percentage of the asset's potential to provide services that is still available for use in providing services (Depreciated Replacement Cost/Depreciable Amount).

Strategic Longer-Term Plan

A plan covering the term of office of councillors (4 years minimum) reflecting the needs of the community for the foreseeable future. It brings together the detailed requirements in the council's longer-term plans such as the asset management plan and the long-term financial plan. The plan is prepared in consultation with the community and details where the council is at that point in time, where it wants to go, how it is going to get there, mechanisms for monitoring the achievement of the outcomes and how the plan will be resourced.

Specific Maintenance

Replacement of higher value components/subcomponents of assets that is undertaken on a regular cycle including repainting, building roof replacement, cycle, replacement of air conditioning equipment, etc. This work generally falls below the capital/ maintenance threshold and needs to be identified in a specific maintenance budget allocation.

Sub-component

Smaller individual parts that make up a component part.

Useful life

Either:

- (a) the period over which an asset is expected to be available for use by an entity, or
- (b) the number of production or similar units expected to be obtained from the asset by the entity.

It is estimated or expected time between placing the asset into service and removing it from service, or the estimated period of time over which the future economic benefits embodied in a depreciable asset, are expected to be consumed by the council.

Value in Use

The present value of future cash flows expected to be derived from an asset or cash generating unit. It is deemed to be depreciated replacement cost (DRC) for those assets, whose future economic benefits are not primarily dependent on the asset's ability to generate net cash inflows, where the entity would, if deprived of the asset, replace its remaining future economic benefits.

Source: IPWEA, 2009, Glossary

9.5 Attachment #3









Document Control

Transport Asset Management Plan

Document ID : UINT/21/ 13981

Rev No	Date	Revision Details		Reviewer	Approver
1	3 July 2013	Original version	RD	DES	GM
2	3 January 2014	Revision of financial information	TOC		
3	July 2016	Reviewed and updated	JL	DIR	
4	August 2016	Timing of capital works revised	JL	DIR	
5	December 2016	Revision following peer review of draft	JL	ML	
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7	November 2021	Initial draft Plan reviewed	JL	DID	
8	March 2022	Final draft completed	JL &PL	DID	



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	•	- breakdown of 2021 Transport Valuations into transport asset type:	
	•	- Projected 10 year Capital Renewal Works (reseals and re-sheeting)	
	•	- Planned upgrade, or new transport infrastructure in the 10 year Capital Works	
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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Uralla Local Government Area

Uralla Shire is a medium sized NSW rural council with a population of 6,150 people and an area of 3,230 km² located approximately 545km northwest of Sydney on the New England Highway. One of the major issues facing the Uralla Council is the provision of adequate funding for roads maintenance, renewals and upgrades to cope with increased traffic volume, population and higher community expectations.

This Transport Asset Management Plan (TAMP) is one of seven proposed asset management plans covering all community assets for which Council is responsible. These fall under the Asset Management Policy and the Asset Management Strategy (see Figure 1.1 below).

 $Council's \ transport \ assets \ provide \ the \ community \ with \ roads, \ pathways, \ bridges \ and \ other \ traffic \ related \ services. \ The$

critical issues facing Council's transport assets have

been identified and include:

 Provision of adequate funding to meet both maintenance and renewal costs

- Increasing age of assets
- Community pressure to extend the existing sealed road network

Transport Services.

The transport network comprises:

ROADS

•	Local urban sealed roads	27.6 km
•	Local rural sealed roads	294.3 km
•	Local unsealed roads	457.4 km
•	Regional urban sealed roads	5.6 km
•	Regional rural sealed road	126.5 km
•	Regional rural unsealed roads	9.8 km
•	Other (parking lanes SH9)	1.9 km
•	Total unsealed roads (50.6%)	467.1 km
•	Total sealed roads (49.4%)	455.9 km
•	Bulk earthworks	923.0 km

FOOTPATHS

•	Bundarra concrete footpaths	1618.4m2
•	Bundarra spray sealed footpaths	1720.5m2
•	Uralla concrete footpaths	8924.1m2
•	Uralla spray sealed footpaths	669.0m2
•	Uralla paved footpaths	3022.0m
		Total 15,954m2

KERB AND GUTTERING

Concrete kerb and guttering 29,155m

BRIDGES

•	Regional road concrete/steel bridges	30
•	Regional road timber bridges	0
•	local roads concrete/steel bridges	49
•	local roads timber bridges	0

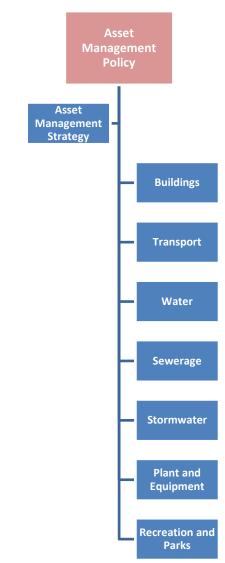


Figure 1.1: Proposed Uralla Council asset management plans

FOOTBRIDGES

Pedestrian footbridges 3

TRAFFIC FURNITURE

Items including median strips, refuges, blisters, ramps and speed bumps.

41

OTHER STRUCTURES

Items consisting of a taxi shelter, bicycle paths, community street store, lighting, car parks including motorcycle shelter, and paved footpaths. 21

In 2021, these transport infrastructure assets had a gross carrying value of \$239,325,000. Further details of the valuation of different asset types is shown in Appendix B.

Transport assets represent 70% of the total value of Council infrastructure, property, plant and equipment assets of \$343,991,000 (values from 30 June 2021 financial statements).

Basic terms used in this TAMP

- Maintenance the activities necessary to retain an assets as near as practicable to its original condition and to provide a satisfactory level of service (e.g. road patching, unsealed road grading),
- Renewal the activities that return the service capability of an asset up to that which it had originally (e.g. frequency of road resurfacing and pavement reconstruction),
- Upgrade upgrading existing assets and providing new assets to provide a higher level of service (e.g. widening a road, sealing an unsealed road, replacing a culvert or bridge with a larger size).

Note: expanded work category definitions are given in Section 5.1.2.

What is Council's underlying philosophy in respect to road asset maintenance and renewals?

Uralla Shire Council has budgeted in its 10 year financial plan and proposes to budget annually in its operational plan for a small surplus (including capital grants), thus fully funding its non-cash depreciation expense. The depreciation of transport assets plus some of the small surplus will be utilised in the Transport sector to carry out maintenance of sealed roads, unsealed roads and bridges. In addition, provision is made to reseal between 5% (for local roads) and 6.7% (for regional roads) of the sealed road network, and to gravel resheet between 3.3% (class D roads) and 5% (class B and C roads) of the unsealed road network annually. These annual percentages represent a resealing cycle of between 15 and 20 years and a resheeting cycle of between 20 and 30 years, depending on the road class.

This philosophy is to be implemented concurrently with the outcomes of the 2020 condition assessment by Shepherd Services which identified the timing of required surface treatments (i.e. reseals) and base treatments (i.e. pavement rehabilitation in the case of sealed roads and gravel resheeting in the case of unsealed roads) for the different road types e.g. regional, urban, rural local and unsealed.

So for reseals and resheeting, the long-term average annual allocation will be the amount required to meet the targets outlined above. In some years, depending upon the timing of renewal works resulting from the condition assessment carried out in 2020, the allocation required for these treatments will be higher or lower than the average amount required to meet the adopted cycle times.

Whilst this philosophy will drive the preparation of future budgets, the determination of actual projects to be included in annual operations plans will need to be verified by field inspection to cater for any local changes in traffic volumes or composition and/or unexpected impacts of weather or any other factor which may have led to accelerated deterioration of pavements or seals in particular segments.

The final program of works will be determined by an inspection of the current condition of the asset with renewals deferred as late as possible until the components reach the end of their useful life.

When preparing this plan, the priorities for available funding have been allocated firstly for maintenance and secondly for renewals. Upgrade works should only be undertaken with additional external grant funding specifically earmarked for upgrades (e.g. LRCI program).

Funding provision for upgrade works, other than those which have been approved by Council, have not been included in this plan. A list of 12 identified candidate projects has been prepared and ranked using the adopted Roads Assessment Model. These desired but unfunded upgrade works totalling \$4.92m are identified in Appendix D. In order to carry out these upgrade works Council will need to obtain further grant funding as the current funding levels are only sufficient to carry out necessary maintenance and scheduled renewal works over the 10 year period of the plan.

As grant funding opportunities arise, Council will submit applications for this funding after considering the latest condition assessment and completing on-site verification inspections.

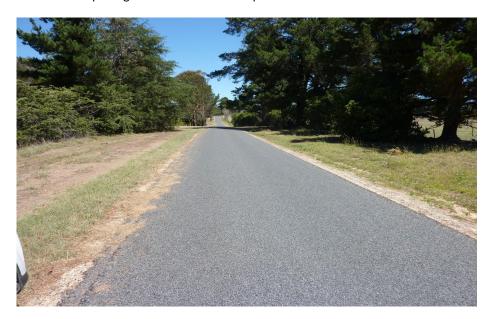


Figure 1.2: Condition Level 1 sealed road - Eastern Avenue, after rehabilitation

This asset management plan supports the goals of the adopted Community Strategic Plan 2022-2031 and in particular strategy 2.3:

"Communities that are well serviced with essential infrastructure."

What does it cost?

The projected cost to provide the services covered by this asset management plan include \$23,911,243 for operations and maintenance (O&M) expenditure on existing assets with a current replacement value of \$239,325,000; together with capital renewal of transport assets of \$29,032,758 over the 10 year planning period from 2022/23 to 2031/32. Adding these amounts gives a total of \$52,944,001 over the 10 year period.

The breakdown of projected costs is set out in the table 1.1 below:

Table 1.1: 10 Year Summary – All Transport Assets

Element	10 Year Proje 203	
	O&M	Capital
Bridges and culverts	257,678	0
Footpaths	515,356	895,161
K&G	100,830	740,837
Local Urban Streets	1,142,745	1,895,976
Unsealed Urban Streets	231,910	0
Regional Sealed Roads Regional Unsealed	4,453,120	7,317,420
Roads	446,645	248,152
Rural Sealed Roads	4,033,217	11,277,884
Rural Unsealed Roads	12,669,098	6,657,327
Parking Facilities	60,644	0
	\$23,911,243	\$29,032,758

What we will do? (Refer Appendices C and D for full details)

Council plans to provide transport services for the following within the 10 year planning period:

- Renew roads, bridges, footpaths, kerb and guttering, and footbridges before assets become unserviceable.
- Extend the shared bike path to the Sports Complex and construct new footpaths in accordance with the priorities contained within the Schedule of Works in the Uralla pedestrian access and mobility plan (PAMP).
- Construct 210m of new kerb and gutter each year.
- Carry out upgrading works on unsealed roads previously approved by Council see appendix D. In 2021/22 these works were on Old Gostwyck Road, Hariet Gully Road and Corey Road. In 2020/21 a 2km section of Retreat Road was upgraded from unsealed to sealed. Other items may be added as approved by Council from time to time.

What we cannot do

Council does not have enough funding to provide all services at the desired service levels and provide for all the new works desired by the community. The works and services that cannot be provided under present funding levels are:

- Complete the sealing of MR132 Barraba Road, particularly the "Barraba Gap" realignment of the road.
- Construct a bridge to replace the causeway over Bakers Creek on Barraba Road.
- Renew pavements on local roads other than those identified in Appendix C or approved by Council from time to time.
- Further extend the sealed road network beyond those sections of road identified in Appendix D or approved by Council from time to time.
- Construct new paved footpaths not identified in the PAMP and kerb and gutter in excess of 210m per year unless developer funding or other grant income is received.

Managing the risks

The following major risks for transport assets have been identified:

- Public safety where reseal, resheeting and renewal cycle times cannot be met.
- Reduction in the quality of service in the case of the unsealed sections of Gostwyck Road (14.9 to 19.0km), Bendemeer Road, Williams Road, Retreat Road, Mihi Road, Barloo Road and Malapatinti Road.
- All weather public access denied or delayed in the case of the Bakers Creek crossing on Barraba Road.

We will endeavour to manage these risks within available funding by:

- Prioritising maintenance and upgrades.
- Working efficiently to reduce delays.
- Carrying out regular inspections and monitoring.

The next steps

The actions resulting from this asset management plan are:

- Engage the community on service delivery and funding issues raised in this plan.
- Seek additional funding for the renewal of sealed roads. As examples, Council was successful in receiving grant funding for Stages 1 and 2 of the reconstruction of Hawthorne Drive in 2020, 2021 and 2022, and funding for the pavement renewal of sections of Gostwyck Road, Kingstown Road and Northeys Road.
- Continually improve asset information, unit cost determination and fair value estimation of Council's road network.

Questions you may have

What is this plan about?

This asset management plan covers the infrastructure transport assets that serve the wider Uralla community. These assets include the roads, bridges, footbridges, footpaths and kerb and guttering throughout the Council area which enable people to move through and within the Uralla local government area to access work, education, businesses and facilities.

What is an asset management plan?

Asset management planning is a comprehensive process to identify and deliver services associated with infrastructure and that it is provided in a financially sustainable manner, within the community's capacity to pay for the service.

Asset management plans detail information about infrastructure assets including actions required to provide an agreed level of service in the most cost effective manner. The Plan defines the services to be provided, how the services are provided and what funds are required to provide the services.

Why is there a funding squeeze?

Significant expenditure is required on regional roads namely Thunderbolts Way, Bundarra Road and Bundarra to Barraba Road that formerly were the responsibility of the State Government. Regional roads maintenance is funded by Transport for NSW to a level determined by formula which may not always deliver the funding necessary to maintain this road at a standard expected by the community. Council's transport network has been constructed from a mixture of government grants and judicious application of fully funded non-cash depreciation. Even so, the cost of ongoing operations, maintenance and replacement exceeds the rate pegging percentages set by the Independent Pricing and Regulatory Tribunal (IPART).

Transport assets deteriorate with the passing of time and require maintenance, resurfacing, rehabilitation or replacement. Over time, the assets' service levels decrease and maintenance costs increase.

Community expectations are also increasing, particularly in the heavy transport sector. Agricultural businesses need the transport cost economies that high mass vehicles can provide. B Doubles and the next generation of high mass vehicle require wider sealed roads to be at their most safe and efficient operation. While the Uralla Shire Council has around 50% of its road network sealed, many of the sealed sections are narrower than required by the higher mass vehicles.

What options do we have?

Resolving the funding squeeze involves several steps:

- 1. Improving asset knowledge so that data accurately records the asset inventory, how assets are performing and when assets are not able to provide the required service levels,
- 2. Establishing the fair value of the road asset and determining the appropriate rate of depreciation of these assets,
- 3. While living within our means, continue to improve our efficiency in operating, maintaining, replacing existing and constructing new assets to optimise life cycle costs,
- 4. Identifying and managing risks associated with providing services from infrastructure,
- 5. Making trade-offs between service levels and costs to ensure that the community receives the best return from infrastructure,
- 6. Identifying assets surplus to needs for disposal to make saving in future operations and maintenance costs
- 7. Consulting with the community to ensure that transport services and costs meet community needs,
- 8. Developing partnership with other bodies, where available to provide services;
- 9. Seeking additional funding from governments and other bodies to better reflect a 'whole of government' funding approach to infrastructure services.

What happens if we don't manage the shortfall?

If the funding squeeze cannot be managed, or new sources of revenue found, then it is possible that Council may have to reduce service levels, in some areas. For transport services, the service level reduction may include converting a sealed road to an unsealed surface, or a decrease in the ride quality of road pavements and seals, and a deterioration of footpaths and kerb and gutter throughout the area.

Currently, Council provides service levels (based on GRC of the assets) as in Table 1.2:

Table 1.2: GRC of the assets service levels

Categories	Current Median Condition Level	Percentage at median or better
Sealed roads - surface	3	96.4%
Sealed roads - base	3	70.0%
Unsealed roads	3	66.0%
Kerb and guttering	2	52.0%
Footpaths	1	46.2%
Bridges – concrete	2	95.4%
Bridges – timber	4	100.0%

The effect of lowering the service level by one condition level is reflected in Figure 1.3 photographs:



Figure 1.3: Photographs of (A) sealed road – condition 3 and (B) sealed road – condition 4.

What can Council do?

Maintain the current asset service level by renewing assets within funding. Either stop upgrading assets or undertake whole of life cost modelling for new/upgraded assets and consult with the community on the option of a special rate variation to pay for the increased level of service.

What can you do?

Council will be pleased to consider your thoughts on the issues raised in this asset management plan and suggestions on how Council may change or reduce its transport services mix to ensure that the appropriate level of service can be provided to the community within available funding.

Community consultation

This 'core' asset management plan has been prepared to facilitate community consultation initially through feedback on public display of draft asset management plans prior to adoption by Council. Future revisions of the asset management plan will incorporate community consultation on service levels and costs of providing the service. This

will assist Council and the community in matching the level of service needed by the community, service risks and consequences with the community's ability to pay for the service.

The service levels and the community capacity to pay will underline the funding, and therefore the community contribution required, in the forward estimates within Council's ten year rolling financial plans.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Background

This asset management plan demonstrates responsive management of assets (and services provided from assets), compliance with regulatory requirements, and communicates funding needed to provide required levels of service.

The asset management plan is to be read with Council's Asset Management Policy, Asset Management Strategy and the following associated planning documents:

- Uralla Shire Council Community Strategic Plan 2022-2031
- Uralla Shire Council Ten Year Financial Plan
- Uralla Shire Council Delivery Program
- Uralla Shire Council Operational Plan.

This transport asset management plan has a direct relationship with the Integrated Planning and Reporting Framework, as disclosed in the following diagram:

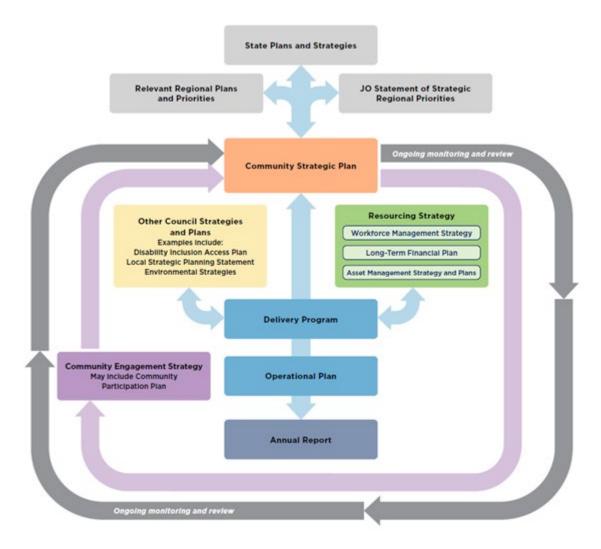


Figure 2.1 Integrated Planning and Reporting Framework

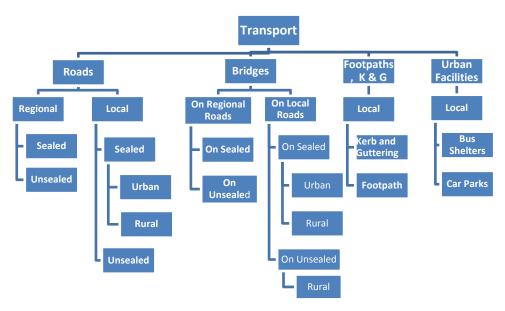


Figure 2.2: The transport asset hierarchy

Details of Council's infrastructure assets covered by this asset management plan are shown in Appendix B.

2.2 Goals and objectives of asset management

Part of the role of Council is to provide services to its community and most of these services are provided by infrastructure assets. Council has acquired infrastructure assets by 'purchase', by contract, construction by council staff and by donation of assets constructed by developers and others to meet increased levels of service.

Council's goal in managing infrastructure assets is to meet the required level of service in the most cost effective manner for present and future consumers. The key elements of infrastructure asset management are:

- Taking a life cycle approach,
- Developing cost-effective management strategies for the long term,
- Providing a defined affordable level of service and monitoring performance,
- Understanding and meeting the demands of growth through demand management and infrastructure investment,
- Managing risks associated with asset failures,
- Sustainable use of physical resources,
- Continuous improvement in asset management practises.¹

The goal of this asset management plan is to:

- Document the services/service levels to be provided and the costs of providing the service,
- Communicate the consequences for service levels and risk, where desired funding is not available, and
- Provide information to assist decision makers in trading off service levels, costs and risks to provide services in a financially sustainable manner.

This asset management plan is prepared under the direction of Council's Mission, Goals and Objectives as detailed in Council's adopted Community Strategic Plan.

Council's vision is:

In 2031 the Uralla Shire community will be vibrant with a growing economy supporting a sustainable quality of life that values its heritage.

¹ IPWEA, 2006, *IIMM* Sec 1.1.3, p 1.3.

Council's adopted Community Strategic Plan 2022-2031 (CSP) and Delivery Program contain relevant strategies and actions which relate to the transport assets covered by this asset management plan. The Plan is consistent with the following strategies and actions in the Community Strategic Plan and Delivery Program.

Transport networks are regarded as the lifeblood of economic and social interaction throughout the country. There is inadequate consistent funding from governments, state and federal, to upgrade the roads into and through the local government area. However, from time to time the Federal and State governments have provided some much needed funding to the Uralla, Walcha and Gloucester Councils for improving Thunderbolts Way, the main east-west route through the region.

The Uralla Shire Council's identified actions detailed above together with the target levels of service are outlined below in Table 2.2 are addressed throughout this TAMP.

Table 2.2: Target Levels of Service

DP Actions Supported	Target Levels of Service
2.3.1 2.3.2 1.2.1 1.2.2	To renew pavements by intervention based on the estimated remaining useful life as determined by the results of the condition assessment of all roads carried out by Shepherd Services in 2020. Similarly, the surface of sealed roads will be resealed based on the remaining useful life of the seal as determined by the condition assessment.
1.2.3	To grade all formed unsealed urban roads i.e. 1km, on average once per year.
	To reseal all urban sealed streets on average once every 15 years, i.e. 1.8km average length per year.
	To continue to kerb and gutter all urban streets on a progressive basis by constructing an average of 210m of new kerb and gutter each year subject to available funding.
	To grade un-grassed shoulders of rural regional sealed roads shoulders on average once every two years.
	To maintain the high quality of the rural sealed road network by adopting a resealing target average of once every 15 years for regional roads and once every 20 years for local roads, i.e. 24.0km average length resealed per year.
	To grade un-grassed shoulders of rural local sealed roads shoulders on average once every two years.
	To construct and reconstruct regional roads (Thunderbolts Way, Bundarra Road and Bundarra/Barraba Road) as Transport for NSW or special Federal funding becomes available as part of the sealed road extension by 2031 (local and regional).
2.3.1 2.3.4	To maintain the unsealed regional road network at a level that provides reasonable all weather access, subject to extreme weather events.
	To maintain the rural unsealed road surfaces by applying gravel (re-sheeting) to the unsealed roads on a 15 year cycle for Barraba Road and Class B local roads (average 1.5km per year), 20 year for Class C roads (i.e. 9.35km per year) and a 20 to 30 year cycle for Class D roads (i.e. 8.9km per year).
	To maintain the unsealed local road network at a level that provides reasonable all weather access, subject to extreme weather events. Target is to grade approximately 620km per year.
	To maintain the existing 1km of urban unsealed road surface by applying gravel (re-sheeting) on a 20 year frequency cycle.
2.3.2	To have an all-weather local road network supported by appropriate bridges, major culverts and culverts.
	To have an all-weather regional road network supported by appropriate bridges, major culverts and culverts. To achieve this goal, the causeway on Barraba Road at Bakers Creek needs to be upgraded to a bridge structure at a cost in excess of \$1.5m. This project is currently being developed to concept design and the cost estimate will be updated accordingly to support a more informed funding application.

DP Actions Supported	Target Levels of Service
2.3.5 2.3.6	To provide the urban areas of Uralla and Bundarra with an interconnected and safe footpath and walking/cycling track network.
	To have cleared and maintained footpath areas in the villages and peri-urban areas.
	To annually extend the footpath and walking/cycling track network by an average of 200m subject to available funding to provide connectivity and access to historical and scenic areas.
	To encourage increased patronage of the car park at the rear of the Uralla CBD to lessen the pressure on Bridge Street rear to kerb parking by providing a well maintained and usable parking area.
	To restrict the occurrences of semi-trailer, B-Double and large trucks parking overnight within urban areas.
2.3.3	To maintain road centreline markings where they are currently used and repaint other surface markings at least once every two years.
	To have all roads adequately signposted with nameplates and that direction and warning signposting is adequate for the needs of road users.
	To prevent unnecessary damage to road pavements caused by overloaded vehicles by continued membership of the Mid North Weight of Loads group.
	To maintain and/or replace street trees within the urban areas of the LGA.

Through the guidelines of this plan, assets are inspected, maintained, upgraded and renewed as necessary or as specified in specific works programs to ensure they reach their expected lifecycle, perform to their maximum capability, satisfy community expectations and needs, satisfy budget limitations and meet safety and regulatory requirements.

2.3 Plan framework

Key elements of the plan are:

- Levels of service specifies the services and levels of service to be provided by council.
- Future demand how this will impact on future service delivery and how this is to be met.
- Life cycle management how the organisation will manage its existing and future assets to provide the required services
- Financial summary what funds are required to provide the required services.
- Asset management practices
- Monitoring how the plan will be monitored to ensure it is meeting the organisation's objectives.
- Asset management improvement plan

2.4 Core and advanced asset management

This asset management plan is prepared as a first cut 'core' asset management plan in accordance with the International Infrastructure Management Manual². It is prepared to meet minimum legislative and organisational requirements for sustainable service delivery and long term financial planning and reporting. Core asset management is a 'top down' approach where analysis is applied at the 'system' or 'network' level.

2.5 Community consultation

This 'core' asset management plan has been prepared to facilitate community consultation initially through feedback on public display of draft asset management plans prior to adoption by Council. Future revisions of the asset management plan should incorporate community consultation on service levels and costs of providing the service. This will assist Council and the community in matching the level of service needed by the community, service risks and consequences with the community's ability to pay for the service.

² IPWEA, 2015.

3. LEVELS OF SERVICE

3.1 Customer research and expectations

This asset management plan has been developed to assist Council in achieving the goals as set out in the Community Strategic Plan which was adopted following a period of public exhibition and community consultation. Council has not carried out additional research on customer expectations, other than the recording of community requests made periodically to Councillors and staff. It is intended that subject to resourcing formal assessment of community expectations will be investigated for future updates of this asset management plan.

3.2 Legislative requirements

Council has to meet the relevant federal and state legislation and regulations including those shown in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Key Legislative requirements

Legislation	Requirement
Australian Road Rules	Sets the requirements for vehicles and operators using roads.
Australian Standards	Provides guidance for transport asset managers in use of transport services such as ASS 1742; Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices.
Civil Liability Act 2002 and Civil Liability Amendment (Personal Responsibility) Act 2002	Protects Council from civil action by requiring that the Courts recognise a level of personal responsibility for the actions of individuals.
Disability Discriminations Act 1992	Provides protection for everyone in Australia against discrimination based on disability. It protects people with a disability from being treated less fairly than people without a disability and promotes the contribution of people with a disability to the workforce and wider community.
Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act)	Sets out the guidelines used by Council to provide sustainable and environmentally responsible planning, development and land use.
Local Government Act 1993	Sets out role, purpose, responsibilities and powers of local governments including the preparation of a long term financial plan supported by asset management plans for sustainable service delivery.
Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016	Regulates the clearing of native vegetation on land in NSW.
Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997	Sets environmental standards, goals, protocols and guidelines to reduce pollution and environmental harm.
Public Works Act 1912 No 45	Sets the conditions of proceeding with public works, and acquiring land for the purpose of public works.
Roads Act 1993	Provides authority to Council for administration and development of roads.
Road Transport Act 2005	Sets the requirements for vehicles and operators using roads.
Work Health and Safety Act 2011	Guides employers and employees on their roles and responsibilities to provide and maintain a safe workplace which protects against harm to health, safety and welfare from hazards and risks arising from work as is reasonably practicable.

3.3 Current levels of service

Service levels can be defined in two terms:

(a) Community levels of service

This relates to the service outcomes that the community wants in terms of safety, quality, quantity, reliability, responsiveness, cost effectiveness and legislative compliance.

Community levels of service measures used in the asset management plan are:

Quality How good is the service?
Function Does it meet user's needs?
Safety Is the service safe?

(b) Technical levels of service

Supporting the community service levels are operational or technical measures of performance. These technical measures relate to the allocation of resources to service activities that Council undertakes to best achieve the desired community outcomes.

Technical service measures are linked to annual budgets covering:

- Operations the regular activities to provide services such as street cleaning frequency, mowing and road grading frequency, etc.
- Maintenance the activities necessary to retain an asset as near as practicable to its original condition (e.g. sealed roads patching, attention to drainage, unsealed road grading, building and structure repairs),
- Renewal the activities that return the service capability of an asset up to that which it had originally (e.g. frequency and cost of road resurfacing and pavement reconstruction),
- Upgrade Upgrade existing assets and providing new assets the activities to provide a higher level of service (e.g. widening a road, sealing an unsealed road, replacing a culvert with a larger size) or a new service that did not exist previously (e.g. construction of a new paved footpath).

Council's service levels are detailed in Table 3.2 on this and the following pages.

3.4 Desired levels of service

At present, indications of desired levels of service are obtained from various sources including residents' feedback to Councillors and staff, service requests and correspondence. More work to quantify desired levels of service will be done in future revisions of this asset management plan. This improvement item has been noted in the Improvement Plan in Sec 8.2.

Table 3.2: Service Levels

(a) Community levels of service

Key Performance Measure	Level of Service Objective	Performance Measure Process	Desired Level of Service	Current Level of Service
Quality	Roads are reasonably smooth and without serious defects	Customer service complaints relating to roughness	<5 per month	<10 per month - TBD
Function	Access is available at all times – other than necessary closures	Customer service complaints relating to access	<5 per month	<5 per month - TBD
Safety	Roads are safe to drive when driven responsibly and to conditions	Total number of accidents and injuries	<20 per year	20-30 per year - TBD

Table 3.2: Service Levels (Continued)

(b) Technical levels of service

Key Performance Measure	Level of Service Objective	Performance Measure Process	Desired Level of Service	Current Level of Service
Operations	Roads are adequately serviced and maintained	Annual condition and defects inspection carried out	A reduction in defects and an increase in serviceability	Under review
Accessibility	Provide all weather access to all permanently occupied residences	Level of accessibility	All weather access, all year	Being met
Maintenance of existing assets	Maintain the integrity of sealed road surfaces i.e. no stripping, cracking or potholing. Surface at Condition Level 3 or better across the network	Compliance with adopted intervention levels	At least 90% response to intervention level	Being met
	Unsealed roads are not uncomfortable or unsafe for drivers and are allweather	Grading frequency	Grade all roads at least once per year, and twice per year for busier Class B roads. Target is 620kms graded per year	Approximately 574km graded in 2021
			Grade Bundarra to Barraba Road 3 times per year	Target met in 2021
		Customer service complaints/enquiries	< 5 complaints per month	Some not met during prolonged wet weather
	Local sealed roads are free of hazards and defects	Frequency of inspections and response time of repairs	Response times for repairs are met.	Being met
		Customer service complaints	< 5 complaints per month	Being met
	Bridges are free of hazards and defects	Inspection and repair program	Inspect bridges once per year and complete identified M&R in the program year.	Being met
		Customer service complaints	<2 complaints per month	Being met
	Footpaths are maintained at Condition Level 3 or better	Footpath maintenance program	Paved and unpaved footpaths inspected and regularly maintained.	Being met
		Customer service complaints	Complaints received on paved surface defects acted upon within 8 hours with barriers if required, and repairs made within 3 working days	Currently being met with some exceptions

(b) Technical Levels of Service (Continued)

Key Performance Measure	Level of Service Objective	Performance Measure Process	Desired Level of Service	Current Level of Service
Maintenance (Continued)	Maintain all kerb and guttering at Condition Level 3 or better	K&G maintenance program	Complaints acted upon within 1 month.	Being met
	Maintain road centreline markings	Program of line markings	Re-mark lines when necessary or at least once every two years	Being met
		Customer service complaints	Less than 3 complaints per year	Being met
	Maintain traffic furniture in good condition	Maintenance program	Replace warning signs on annual basis	Review condition of signs. Inventory required
		Customer service enquiries	< 2 enquiries per month.	Being met
Renewal of deteriorating assets	Reseal all rural sealed roads on average once every 15 years (regional) and 20 years (local)	Frequency of resealing	Reseal the network by completing 6.7% (for Regional roads i.e. 8.4km) and 5% (for local roads i.e. 14.6km) annually.	Subject to road condition assessment. Reduced resealing in lieu of rehabilitation in 21/22
	Renew the pavements of all road types before they reach the end of economic life	Compliance with rehabilitation program	Renew road pavements based on remaining useful life	Works program depends on level of available grant funding
	Improve gravel roads through re-sheeting. Roads at average Condition Level 3 across the network	Compliance with resheeting program	Re-sheeting of local Class B and C roads at 5% each year (i.e. 10.5km), Class D at 3.3% per year (i.e. 10.0km) and regional gravel roads at 5% per year (i.e. 0.5km). Total of 21.0km per year	<5% of network re-sheeted annually
Upgrade existing assets and provide new assets.	Provide sealed roads where feasible and affordable	Percentage of network sealed	Only those rural roads approved by Council. Urban Class A, B and C streets sealed by 2040	No recent funding for urban street sealing
	Kerb and guttering is provided to all Class B, C and D street segments which have 6 or more occupied residences with	Kerb and guttering program	Progressive kerb and guttering of all streets by construction of 210m per year.	Not met
	frontages to the segment	Customer service enquiries.	<2 enquiries per month	Being met

3.5 Level of service options

Whilst Levels of Service have been adopted in the preparation of this Plan, these may be subject to review from time to time. As the adopted level of service has a direct impact on the required funding levels, Council may adopt levels of service which are higher or lower than those in the Plan.

3.6 Condition assessment and service potential – roads

Table 3.3 shows road classifications have been used in the asset management plan to distinguish road functionality.

Table 3.3: road classifications classes

Rural Road Class	Description of Class
A – Regional Roads	Regional roads form part of the State-wide Regional network of roads, providing transport links between major towns and cities. They are roads classified in accordance with the NSW State Government's classification.
B – Primary Rural	Primary rural roads are the highest priority rural local roads and carry higher traffic volumes greater than 75 vehicles per day. Historically continuous school bus routes and roads which carry 50 to 75 vehicles per day and carry greater than 3% heavy vehicles are eligible for classification as primary rural.
C – Secondary Rural	Secondary rural roads are mid priority rural local roads and carry traffic volumes less than 75 vehicles per day but which service more than 10 different property owners and have an average traffic volume greater than 20 vehicles per day. Secondary rural roads may also serve as bus routes.
D – Local Access	Local access roads are the lowest priority local roads servicing less than 10 different property owners or have average traffic volumes of 20 vehicles or less per day.

The urban streets hierarchy has been based on the AUSTROADS publication "Guide to Traffic Engineering Practice" and provides for five classifications of street as in Table 3.4.

Table 3.4: Classification of streets

Urban Class	Street Description
Α	Arterial
В	Sub-arterial
С	Collector
D	Local access
E	Lanes

Class A - Arterial

Arterial Streets provide principal avenues of communication and links between parts of large cities or between major towns and cities. Within the towns and villages of Uralla Shire, only the New England Highway performs this function. This road is classified as National in accordance with the State Government's classification system. Maintenance on the central portion of the road is the responsibility of State and Federal Governments. However, Council has a maintenance responsibility for the parking lanes, footpaths and road reserve of this road.

<u>Class B – Sub – arterial streets</u>

Sub-arterial streets are those streets which connect arterial streets to areas of development and other major areas of the town or shire. These streets carry high traffic volumes with a broad range of vehicle types. In the towns and villages of Uralla Shire, only the regional roads meet these requirements.

<u>Class C – Collector streets</u>

Collector streets are those streets which provide a link for traffic from the residential street system, some rural areas, industrial areas and other trip generators to other collector streets, sub-arterial or arterial streets.

Class D - Local access streets

Local access streets are streets which principally provide access to and from property. These streets generally carry low traffic volumes and form the bulk of streets within Uralla and Bundarra.

Class E - Lanes

These streets generally provide alternative access to properties. They are narrower than Class D streets and generally have very low traffic volumes.

Useful life

The useful life of an asset is the estimated length of time during which the asset is able to deliver a given level of service. The useful life of an asset is not necessarily equivalent to its physical life or economic life, a number of other factors may result in an assets useful life being reduced, including:

- Obsolescence
- Weather
- Construction techniques
- Overloaded vehicles
- Changes in community expectations
- Increased demand on capacity
- New legal requirements

The Asset Useful Lives Report was prepared by Tonkin Consulting in 2009 for the Local Government Association of South Australia. The full title of the report is "Infrastructure Asset Useful Lives – SA Council's Current Practices" and it collates asset useful life data contributed by 14 South Australian councils. The results were presented as the lowest, highest and median. This data was considered along with the local experience of USC staff and following comparison with useful life adopted by adjoining councils, Table 3.5 shows useful life of assets as adopted:

Table 3.5:- Summary of adopted surface and pavement life for various classes of roads

Road Type	Class	Surface life (years)	Pavement Life (years)
Regional	Α	15	60
Urban	В, С	15	70
	D, E	15	80
Rural	В	15	80
	С	20	80
	D	20	100
Unsealed	В	na	15
	С	na	20
	D	na	30

Consumption curves

Council has adopted the asset condition rankings as set out in the table contained in the IPR Manual for local government in NSW with the exception that the description applying to Level 3 has been changed from "average" to "satisfactory". This level has been adopted as the agreed satisfactory service level.

Council's renewal program is determined by the calculated remaining life of the surface and the pavement (base) after validation by an on-site field inspection.

4. FUTURE DEMAND

4.1 Demand forecast

Factors affecting demand include population change, changes in demographics, seasonal factors, vehicle ownership, consumer preferences and expectations, economic factors, agricultural practices, environmental awareness, etc.

Demand factor trends and impacts on service delivery are summarised in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Demand Factors, Projections and Impact on Services

Demand factor	Present position	Projection	Impact on services
Population	Uralla LGA population is 6,150 with the population of Uralla estimated at 2460 by the ABS in 2014.	2019 Department of Planning, Infrastructure and Environment projections predict minor decreases annually over the next 15 years to 5,800 in 2031.	Uralla urban population is expected to remain relatively stable as residents move from rural areas to town. Impact is considered to be marginal.
Demographics	Median age of population is 45 years.	There will be a concentration of older residents in the next two decades.	As the population ages there is greater pressure on Council to provide additional services e.g. pathways suitable for use by mobility scooters.
Environmental awareness	The community and Council are more environmentally aware and responsible.	Council will be required to implement further sustainability measures.	This will require a greater allocation of funds towards improving facilities and services to meet environmental standards and regulations.
Vehicle mass limits	9t single axle limit with some HML routes	Increase of 10% included in axle limits.	Potential increase in damage to pavement. Increased demand for upgraded local roads (wider and stronger) to accept the higher mass vehicles.
Fuel costs	Fuel costs are currently high	Costs are expected to continue to rise.	Council will need to progressively increase budget allocations to cover fuel costs.
	Any future carbon tax or ETS could be added to the cost of diesel.	Diesel costs will continue to rise in line with tax increases.	This will increase the costs of service provision.

4.2 Changes in technology

Technology changes forecast to affect the delivery of services covered by this plan are detailed in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Changes in Technology and Forecast effect on Service Delivery

Technology Change	Effect on Service Delivery
Material stabilisation for gravel	positive - improved quality and useful life of pavements.
Development of new bitumen products	positive - improved quality, reduced environmental impact.
	negative -increased costs.

4.3 Demand management plan

The Council's previous strategic objectives were to have greater than 50% of the road network sealed by 2021 and to have all timber bridges replaced with concrete structures by 2018. As at 2021, all timber bridges have been replaced and sealed roads account for 49.3% of the total road network. The objectives are designed to meet the direction provided during the Community consultation regarding candidate projects for upgrading. The feedback indicated specific roads that were identified for sealing and these are listed in Appendix D, "Planned upgrade or new Transport Infrastructure in the 10 year Capital Works Program".

Demand for new services will be managed through a combination of managing existing assets, upgrading of existing assets and providing new additional assets to meet demand and demand management. Demand management practices include non-asset solutions, insuring against risks and managing failures.

Opportunities identified to date for demand management are shown in Table 4.3. Further opportunities will be developed in future revisions of this asset management plan .

Table 4.3: Demand management plan summary

Service activity	Demand management plan	
Maintenance	Conduct routine inspections and repairs to assets according to work plans and community enquiries.	
Upgrades	Monitor the condition and lifespan of assets and plan upgrades accordingly.	
Customer Service requests	Record all customer service requests relating to transport assets and analyse the data collected to identify shortfalls in assets or services, and implement solutions.	

4.4 New assets for growth

Acquiring new assets will commit Council to fund ongoing operations and maintenance costs for the period that the service provided from the assets is required. These future costs need to be identified and considered in developing forecasts of future operations and maintenance costs.

5. LIFECYCLE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The lifecycle management plan details how Council plans to manage and operate the assets at the agreed levels of service (defined in Section 3) while optimising life cycle costs. To understand the management of infrastructure assets there is a need to understand that the level of service provided primarily depends upon the condition of the asset that provides the service. Condition is a suitable assessment for assets with a direct relation to the long term surface condition to service, such as sealed roads, bridges, kerb and guttering and footpaths. Therefore these council assets are reviewed from time to time for their condition using a 1 to 5 rating system³ as detailed in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1: IIMM Description of Condition

Condition rating	Description
1	Excellent condition: Only planned maintenance required
2	Very good: Minor maintenance required plus planned maintenance
3	Good: Significant maintenance required
4	Fair: Significant renewal/upgrade required
5	Poor: Unserviceable

Another rating used is the age of the asset or date on which rehabilitation was carried out on that asset. This is most appropriately used where the surface condition of the asset may change over a short period of time, while the underlying asset has a longer maintainable condition.

This is also applicable to unsealed roads. The level of service for unsealed roads is dependent principally upon the grading frequency applied to that asset. Uralla Shire Council historically has had a high frequency of grading over its 467 kilometres of unsealed roads and this plan makes provision for the frequency of grading to be further improved. This will be achieved by maintaining and indexing the allocation for unsealed roads maintenance whilst the length of unsealed roads to be maintained decreases as upgrade works convert unsealed roads to sealed roads.

5.1 Background data

5.1.1 Physical parameters

The breakdown of Council's current road network lengths is shown in Table 5.2 below:

Table 5.2: Road network by surface type

Road type —	Type of surface		Total km
	Sealed km	Unsealed km	TOTAL KIII
Urban Local	27.6	0	27.6
Rural Local	294.3	457.4	751.7
Sub total Local Roads	321.9	457.4	779.3
Urban Regional	3.0	0.0	3.0
Rural Regional	129.0	9.8	138.8
Other (parking lanes SH9)	1.9	0	1.9
Total All Roads	455.8?	467.2	923.0
Percentage	49.4%	50.6%	100.0%

³ IIMM 2006, Appendix B, p B:1-3 ('cyclic' modified to 'planned', 'average' changed to 'fair'')

5.1.2 Work category definitions (with acknowledgement to Dubbo Regional Council)

Maintenance

Recurrent expenditure, which is periodically or regularly required as part of the anticipated schedule of works required to ensure that the asset achieves its useful life and provides the required level of service. Examples include: repairing a pothole in a road, repairing the decking on a timber bridge, repairing a single pipe in a drainage network, repair work to prevent early failure of an asset.

Capital - renewal

Expenditure on an existing asset or on replacing an existing asset, which returns the service capability of the asset up to that which it had originally. As it reinstates existing service potential, it may reduce future operating and maintenance expenditure if completed at the optimum time. Examples include: pavement rehabilitation on a material part of a road network, replacing a material section of a drainage network with pipes of the same capacity, resealing an existing sealed road, etc.

Capital - upgrade

Expenditure which enhances an existing asset to provide a higher level of service. Upgrade expenditure is discretionary. It will increase operating and maintenance expenditure in the future because of the increase in the organisation's asset base. Examples include: sealing an existing unsealed road or widening the sealed area of an existing road, replacing drainage pipes with pipes of a greater capacity, enlarging a grandstand at a sporting facility.

Capital - new

Expenditure which creates a new asset providing a new service/output that did not exist beforehand. As it increases service potential it will increase future operating and maintenance. Examples include: extending a drainage or road networks, constructing a new public toilet.

Operating expenditure

For asset management purposes, it is recurrent expenditure which is continuously required to provide a service. Examples include: power, fuel, staff, plant and equipment, on-costs and overheads but excludes depreciation.

Planned regular maintenance, if fully funded and carried out to plan, will preserve our assets. Council has maintained a commitment to fully funding maintenance of its road asset as demonstrated in Table 6.1.

The age profile of the assets included in this asset management plan is described below.

5.1.3 Asset age profile

A sealed road consists of a "surface" layer, with a maximum life of 15 years for regional and urban roads and between 15 and 20 years for rural local roads (depending on the road class) and a "base" layer with a maximum life of 60 years for regional roads, 70 years for urban streets and 80 years for rural local roads. The pavement sub-base layer (i.e. the lower section of the pavement under the base) and "bulk earthworks" have an indefinite life. The surface is the observable bitumen and aggregate coating of a sealed road and the pavement is the compacted gravel base support for the traffic loads. For unsealed roads, the pavement has a life of between 20 and 30 years depending on the road class.

The 2021 replacement values of the transport asset type categories are shown in Appendix B.

The accumulated depreciation in the revaluation, was calculated on the basis of age and condition for sealed roads and bridges and condition for unsealed roads, kerb and guttering and footpaths.

Pie charts showing the condition assessment of assets based on the percentage in each condition level for the two components of the sealed road network are at Figures 5.1. to 5.5 below and for unsealed roads, also at Figure 5.2.

The condition of the road surface is dependent on the remaining life of the seal. Table 5.3 below shows the relationship between remaining seal life and IPR Condition Level for seals with a nominal useful life of 15 years and 20 years.

Table 5.3: Relationship of remaining seal life to IPR Condition Level

Seal health			
Nominal life (years)	Remaining Life (years)	IPR Condition level	
	>=13.5	1	
	<13.5	2	
15	<11	3	
	<4.5	4	
	<1	5	
	>=18	1	
	<18	2	
20	<15	3	
	<6	4	
	<1	5	

The condition of unsealed road pavements is dependent on the percentage effective life of the gravel base compared to a default thickness of 100mm. The relationship between remaining effective life and IPR Condition Level is shown below in Table 5.4. It should be noted that whilst some unsealed roads have nil gravel remaining, none were deemed to be "unserviceable". These are generally Class D roads at the ends of the network which are built on natural subgrade material of sufficient quality to provide all-weather access.

Table 5.4: Relationship between % effective life and IPR Condition Level

Unsealed health		
% Effective life	IPR condition level	
>75	1	
<=75	2	
<=50	3	
<25	4	
0	5	

Age profile information is not currently available for all transport assets. An age profile will be developed in future revisions of the asset management plan.

5.1.4 Asset capacity and performance

Council's services are generally provided to meet design standards where these are available.

5.1.5 Asset condition – sealed roads surface condition

The condition profile of transport asset surface layers using the results of the 2020 Condition Assessment, are shown in Figure 5.1 for (A) Regional, (B) Rural and (C) Urban roads.

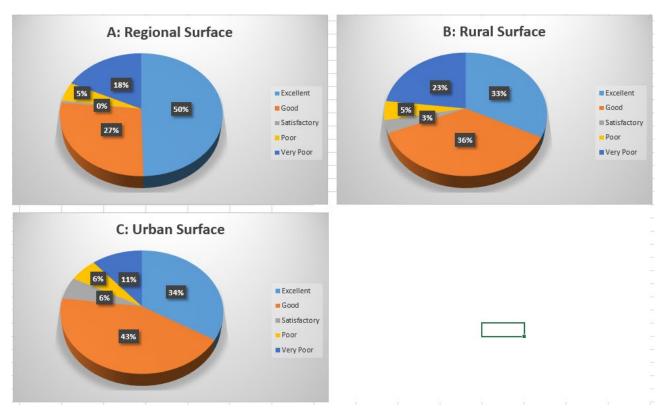


Figure 5.1: Condition profile of transport assets surface layers using the results of the 2021 condition assessment for (A) regional, (B) rural and (C) urban roads.

5.1.6 Asset condition – sealed roads base condition

The condition profile of transport assets base layer using the results of the 2020 condition assessment is shown in Figure 5.2

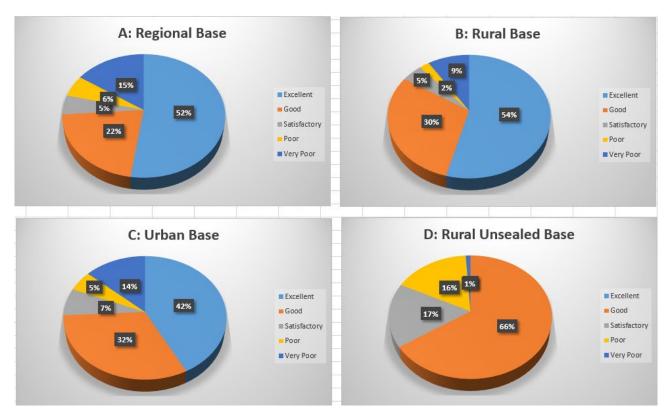


Figure 5.2 Condition profile of transport assets base layer based on the results of the 2021 condition assessment (A) regional, (B) rural, (C) urban and (D) unsealed roads as percentage of road length

Currently, Council is providing the service levels as shown in Table 5.5:

Table 5.5: 2021 Road asset type condition

Categories	Current Median Condition Level	Percentage at Median Level or better	Current Condition
Sealed roads - surface	3	62.3%	Good
Sealed roads - base	3	83.0%	Very Good
Unsealed roads	3	83.0%	Very Good
Bridges – concrete	2	95.4%	Very Good
Kerb and guttering	2	52.0%	Good
Footpaths	2	46.2%	Poor

The current asset condition levels are being met or exceeded for sealed roads, unsealed roads, concrete bridges and kerb and guttering.

5.1.6 Asset valuations

The value of assets recorded in the asset register as at June 2021 covered by this asset management plan is shown In Table 5.6. Transport assets were last revalued as at June 2020.

Table 5.6: Value of transport assets at 30 June 2021

Asset category	Replacement Cost	Depreciated replacement cost	Annual depreciated expense
Roads, bridges, footpaths and K&G	\$176,776,000	\$116,673,000	\$2,995,000
Bulk earthworks	\$62,549,000	\$62,549,000	0
Capital renewals	\$2,974,000	na	na
Capital upgrades	\$350,000	na	na

Council's sustainability reporting reports the rate of annual asset consumption and compares this to asset renewal and asset upgrade and expansion as follows:

Asset consumption (depreciation/depreciable amount)	\$2,995,000 / \$176,776,000	1.69%
Asset renewal (capital renewal expend/depreciable amount)	\$2,974,000 / \$176,776,000	1.68%
Asset renewal (capital renewal expend/depreciable amount, inc	\$2,974,000 / \$239,325,000 luding bulk earthworks)	1.24%
Asset renewal/depreciation (capital renewal expend/depreciable amount, inc	\$2,974,000 / \$2,995,000 luding bulk earthworks)	99.3%
Annual Upgrade/New (capital upgrade expend/depreciable amount)	\$350,000/ \$176,776,000	0.2%

Council is currently renewing assets at 0.99:1 of the rate they are being consumed and increasing its asset stock by 0.2% each year.

To provide services in a financially sustainable manner, Council will need to ensure that there is sufficient funding to renew assets at the rate they are being consumed over the medium-long term and funding the life cycle costs for all new assets and services in its long term financial plan.

5.1.7 Asset hierarchy

An asset hierarchy provides a framework for structuring data in an information system to assist in collection of data, reporting information and making decisions. The hierarchy includes the asset class and component used for asset planning and financial reporting and service level hierarchy used for service planning and delivery. Council's service hierarchy is shown in Table 5.7.

Table 5.7: Asset service hierarchy

Service Hierarchy	Service Level Objective
Sealed Roads	Roughness < 140/ counts per 100m Rutting < 20mm
Unsealed Roads	Bus Routes remain open. Maintain all-weather access to permanently occupied residences
Bridges	No load restrictions. All bridges are at GML load carrying capacity or better
Footpaths	Pedestrian traffic comfort and safety Separation > 25 mm repaired promptly

Priorities also include consideration of school bus routes, traffic volumes, accident history, all-weather access and cost of maintenance level required.

5.2 Risk management plan

Council staff are assessing risks associated with service delivery by transport assets that will result in loss or reduction in service from physical assets or a 'financial shock' to the organisation. The risk assessment process identifies credible risks, the likelihood of the risk event occurring, the consequences should the event occur, develops a risk rating, evaluates the risk and develops a risk treatment plan for non-acceptable risks. Critical risks, being those assessed as 'Very High' - requiring immediate corrective action and 'High' - requiring prioritised corrective action identified in the Infrastructure Risk Management Plan are summarised in Table 5.8 below.

Table 5.8: Critical risks and treatment plans

Service or critical asset at Risk	What can happen	Risk rating (VH, H)	Risk treatment plan	Associated costs (proposed average annual expend)
	Ride quality decreases	М	Programmed resealing on a cyclic basis is completed annually	\$344,966 / year
Local Sealed Roads	Costs of treatment to bring back to a satisfactory condition escalate	Н	Higher level of inspections required; at least twice per year. Intervention to rehabilitate road pavements occurs as soon as practicable after remaining useful life has been exhausted	\$847,922/ year
Regional Roads	Failures which deny or delay access	М	As above	Reseals \$156,600 Rehabs \$565,824
Unsealed Local Roads and Barraba Road	Roads become untrafficable in wet weather	М	Programmed gravel re-sheeting. Some upgrade works to extend the sealed network	\$709,000/ year
Kerb and	Minor flooding of adjoining properties	L	Annual extension of kerb and guttering with 50% contribution from adjoining owners	\$73,028/ year
Guttering	Trips and falls	L	Annual preventative maintenance and reactive response to complaints	\$29,638/ year
Concrete Footpaths	Trips and falls	М	Annual preventative maintenance and reactive response to complaints	\$76,017/ year
Unpaved Footpaths	Unsightly and overgrown	L	Annual preventative maintenance and reactive response to complaints	

5.3 Routine maintenance plan

Routine maintenance is the regular on-going work that is necessary to keep assets operating, including instances where portions of the asset fail and need immediate repair to make the asset operational again.

5.3.1 Maintenance plan

Maintenance includes reactive, planned and specific maintenance work activities. Reactive maintenance is unplanned repair work carried out in response to service requests and management/supervisory directions.

Planned maintenance is repair work that is identified and managed through a maintenance management system (MMS). MMS activities include inspection, assessing the condition against failure/breakdown experience, prioritising, scheduling, actioning the work and reporting what was done to develop a maintenance history and improve maintenance and service delivery performance.

Specific maintenance is replacement of higher value components/sub-components of assets that is undertaken on a regular cycle including heavy patching, replacing protection fencing with guardrail etc.

Reactive maintenance is carried out in accordance with adopted response levels of service.

Council provides funding for operation and maintenance of transport assets in forward budgets. The proposed budget allocations for the next ten years are shown below in Figure 5.10.

Table 5.10: Proposed 10 year O&M budgets – all transport assets

Year	Proposed O&M
2022/23	\$2,134,288
2023/24	\$2,187,645
2024/25	\$2,242,336
2025/26	\$2,298,395
2026/27	\$2,355,855
2027/28	\$2,414,751
2028/29	\$2,475,120
2029/30	\$2,536,998
2030/31	\$2,600,423
2031/32	\$2,665,433
Total	\$23,911,244

5.3.2 Standards and specifications

Maintenance work is carried out in accordance with the following standards and specifications.

- Unsealed Roads Maintenance Guidelines to Good Practice ARRB 1993
- Sealed Local Roads Manual Guidelines to Good Practice for the Construction, Maintenance and Rehabilitation of Pavements 1995
- Local Roads Bridge Maintenance Manual Guidelines to Good Practice

5.3.3 Summary of future operations and maintenance expenditures

Future operations and maintenance expenditures are forecast to generally trend in line with the asset categories shown in Figure 5.3. The proportions are based on budget allocations for the year 2022/23.

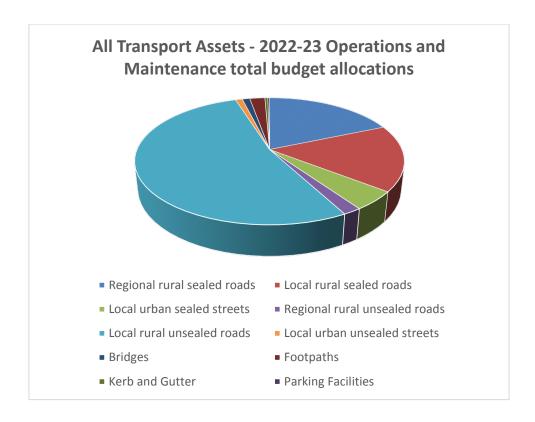


Figure 5.3: Projected operations and maintenance expenditure by category for 2021/22

Deferred maintenance, i.e. works that are identified for maintenance and unable to be funded are to be included in the risk assessment process in the infrastructure risk management plan. Maintenance is funded from the operating budget. This is further discussed in Section 6.2.

5.4 Renewal/replacement plan

Renewal expenditure is major work which does not increase the asset's design capacity but restores, rehabilitates, replaces or renews an existing asset to its original service potential. Work over and above restoring an asset to original service potential is upgrade/expansion or new works expenditure.

5.4.1 Renewal plan

Assets requiring renewal are identified from one of three methods:

- Method 1 uses asset register data to project the renewal costs for renewal years using acquisition year and useful life;
- Method 2 uses capital renewal expenditure projections from external condition modelling systems (such as pavement management systems or detailed condition assessments);
- Method 3 uses a combination of average network renewals plus defect repairs in the renewal and defect repair plan worksheets on the 'expenditure template'.

Method 2 was used for this asset management plan .

Renewal will be undertaken using 'low-cost' renewal methods where practical. The aim of 'low-cost' renewals is to restore the service potential or future economic benefits of the asset by renewing the assets at a cost less than replacement cost.

An example of a low cost renewal is the in-situ rehabilitation of sealed road pavements. This treatment involves removing the existing seal, treating localised failures, strengthening the pavement by the addition of 100 to 150mm of quality road base material then compacting, widening, reshaping and resealing the new pavement up to 7m or 8m (for regional roads) wide with a 2-coat bitumen seal.

5.4.2 Renewal standards

Renewal work is carried out in accordance with the following standards and specifications.

- Roads and Maritime Services
- Roadwork specifications
- Bridgeworks specifications
- Materials specifications
- Austroad publications.
- Engineering Contract Documents

5.4.3 Summary of projected renewal capital expenditure

Projected future renewal expenditures are forecast to increase over time as the asset stock ages. The costs for regional roads are summarised in Figure 5.15, for local roads in Figure 5.16 and for all transport assets in Figure 5.17. All costs are shown in 2021/22 dollar values.

The proposed annual capital renewal program allocations for reseals, rehabilitations and re-sheeting are shown in Appendix C and below in graphical form in Figures 5.4, 5.5 and 5.6.

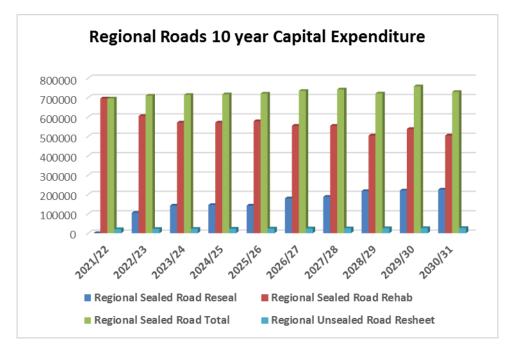


Figure 5.4: Projected capital renewal expenditure - regional roads

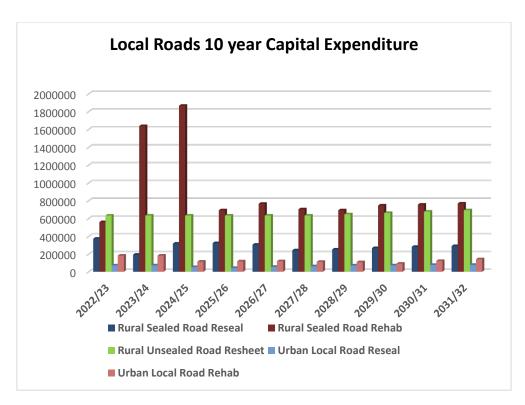


Figure 5.5: Projected capital renewal expenditure - local roads

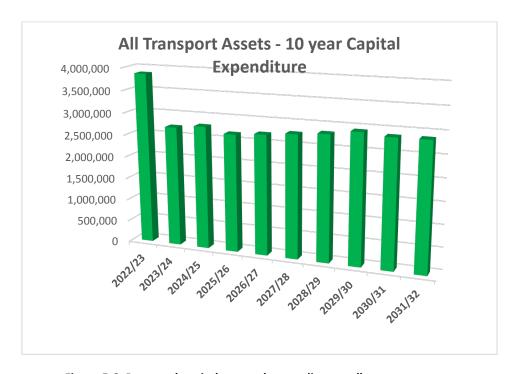


Figure 5.6: Proposed capital renewal expenditure – all transport assets

Figures 5.5 and 5.6 above include windfall grant funding for Hawthorne Drive (\$1,081,575) and Bergen Road (\$163,035) in the 2021/22 year.

5.4.4 Depreciation

As stated in various sections of this asset management plan, the funding of capital renewals is from fully funded non-cash depreciation whilst capital grants and budget appropriations of own-source income are generally used for capital improvements. The depreciation in the Ten Year Financial Plan takes into consideration the increases in value of assets due to revaluation increments and renewed, rehabilitated and new assets. The growth of the depreciation cost is demonstrated in Figure 5.7 below.

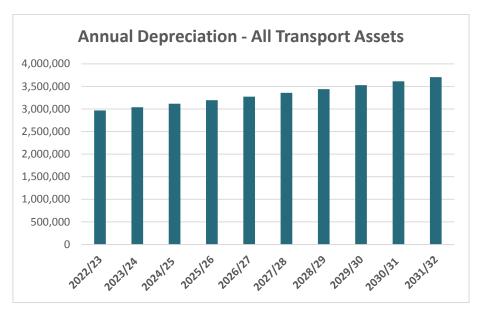


Figure 5.7: Projected depreciation expenditure

Deferred renewal, i.e. those assets identified for renewal and not scheduled for renewal in capital works programs are to be included in the risk assessment process in the risk management plan.

Renewals are to be funded from the capital works budget which would take into account any special one-off capital s grants where available. This is further discussed in Section 6.2.

5.5 Creation/acquisition/upgrade plan

New works are those works that create a new asset that did not previously exist, or works which upgrade or improve an existing asset beyond its existing capacity. They may result from growth, social or environmental needs. Assets may also be acquired at no cost to the Council from land development. These assets from growth are considered in Section 4.4.

5.5.1 Selection criteria for upgrade works

New assets and upgrade/expansion of existing assets are identified from various sources such as councillor or community requests, proposals identified by strategic plans or partnerships with other organisations. Candidate proposals are inspected to verify need and to develop a preliminary estimate. Verified proposals are ranked by priority and available funds and scheduled in future works programmes. Candidate projects are assessed by the Roads Assessment Model. The priority ranking criteria and scoring range used by the model to distinguish between like projects is detailed below in Table 5.11.

Table 5.11: Upgrade/new assets priority ranking criteria

Criteria for sealing of roads	Criteria score range
Traffic volumes	0 to 5
Percentage of heavy vehicles	0 to 5
Bus route (yes or no)	0 to 2

Pavement health	5 (if unsealed)
Tourist route (yes or no)	0 to 2
Initial seal (percentage of missing link gap)	0 to 4
Improves road alignment	0 to 5
Maintenance cost savings	2 to 5
Economics (cost of project)	0 to 2
Accident history	0 to 10

5.5.2 Standards and specifications

Standards and specifications for new assets and for upgrade/expansion of existing assets are the same as those for renewal shown in Section 5.4.2.

5.5.3 Summary of projected upgrade/new assets expenditure

The projected upgrade/new capital works program is shown in Appendix C. All costs are shown in 2021 dollar values.

New assets are acquired through the capital works program. The projects for upgrading of unsealed roads to sealed roads are determined by Council after taking into consideration the priority ranking criteria outlined above in Table 5.11.

6. FINANCIAL SUMMARY

This section contains the financial requirements resulting from all the information presented in the previous sections of this asset management plan. The financial projections will be improved as further information becomes available on desired levels of service and current and projected future asset performance.

6.1 Financial statements and projections

The financial projections for all transport assets (i.e. regional and local roads, bridges, kerb and gutter, footpaths and traffic facilities) are shown in Figure 6.1 for projected operating and maintenance (O&M) and capital renewal expenditure.

Note that all costs are shown in 2021/22 dollar values.

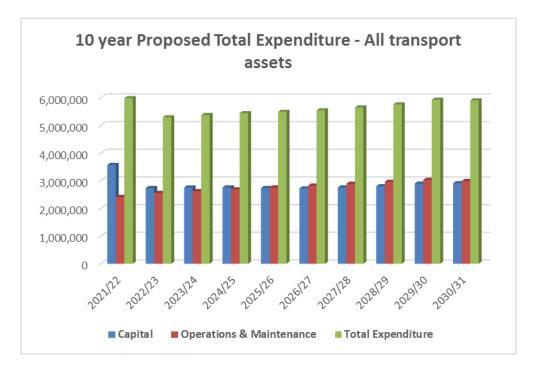


Figure 6.1: Projected operations and maintenance and capital renewal expenditure for all transport assets

The forward estimates in the Uralla Shire Council 10 Year Financial Plan make funding provision for the projected capital expenditure (renewal, rehabilitation and replacement) in addition to the ongoing level of operations and maintenance required to ensure the assets are fit for purpose.

The Council identifies properly funded and managed targeted maintenance as the fundamental principle in preserving the condition of its assets and thereby maintaining the high level of service delivery expected by our community.

Ideally, the forward estimates should provide more funds than are projected to be required, so that reasonable unforeseen eventualities can be met. Such eventualities include providing co-contribution funding to projects or programs funded from state and federal governments for road improvements.

6.1.1 Financial sustainability in service delivery

There are three key indicators for financial sustainability that have been considered in the analysis of the services provided by this asset category, these being long term life cycle costs/expenditures and medium term projected/budgeted expenditures over 5 and 10 years of the planning period. The capacity to meet the projected/budgeted expenditures is dependent upon the capacity of the organisation to provide sufficient funding from its own resources to sustain the ongoing maintenance cost. In other words, Council must have a capacity to pay.

Whilst having fully funded capital expenditure for the renewal, rehabilitation of existing assets and/or new roads, streets, bridges, kerb and guttering and footpaths; it is imperative for the long term sustainability of the Council's transport assets for those assets to be fully maintained. The Council firstly has to be able to afford to fund the maintenance life cycle cost of holding assets.

The Uralla Shire Council has a history of fully funding its maintenance program with the application of an appropriate level of maintenance, funded from its own resources.

Long term - life cycle cost

Life cycle costs (or whole of life costs) are the average annual costs that are required to sustain the service levels over the longest asset life. Life cycle costs include the original purchase, operations and maintenance expenditure to hold the asset and the asset consumption (depreciation expense). The sustainability of Council requires fully funding the life cycle cost.

The estimated annual life cycle cost for the services covered in this asset management plan is \$5,386,591 for 2016/17 and \$5,247,986 for 2025/26 for the operation, maintenance and engineering administration costs plus depreciation expenditure. The life cycle proposed budget in the Council's Ten Year Financial Plan is \$4,732,353 for 2016/17 and \$4,393,626 in 2025/26. Life cycle expenditure will vary depending on the timing of asset renewals.

A shortfall between life cycle cost and life cycle expenditure is the life cycle gap.

The life cycle gap for services covered by this asset management plan is \$4,839,399 for the ten year period or an average of \$480,000 per year.

Medium term - 10 year financial planning period

The Life Cycle proposed expenditure is \$42,300,519 for the ten years to 2025/26 and the life cycle costs are \$47,139,918 giving a life cycle sustainability index of 0.897. The life cycle costs and life cycle expenditure comparison highlights any difference between present outlays and the average cost of providing the service over the long term. If the life cycle expenditure is less than that life cycle cost, it is most likely that funding will need to be increased or cuts in services made in the future.

Knowing the extent and timing of any required increase in outlays and the service consequences if funding is not available will assist organisations in providing services to their communities in a financially sustainable manner. This is the purpose of the asset management plans and long term financial plan. Council's Ten Year Financial Plan is a 3,000 line individually calculated interactive spreadsheet that is based upon meeting a small increase in population and expansion of its road network to achieve 50% sealed road proportion within the 10 years to 2025/26.

This asset management plan therefore identifies the projected operations, maintenance and capital renewal expenditures required to provide that level of service to the community over a 10 year period. This plan provides input into 10 year financial and funding plans aimed at providing the required services in a sustainable manner.

The projected required expenditures may be compared to budgeted expenditures in the 10 year period. Council's Ten Year Financial Plan provides sufficient funds over the short term to meet the life cycle costs of its transport assets but not over the full 10 year period.

Uralla Shire Council's long term practice of relying principally on maintenance of its road network, rather than making adequate provision for scheduled rehabilitation works, may need to be reviewed. In addition, the funding of renewal of a road asset (such as resealing sealed roads within the 15 year life of the surface) is a 'low-cost' renewal method as discussed in Section 5.4.1.

Financial sustainability indicators

Providing services from infrastructure in a sustainable manner requires the matching and managing of service levels, risks, projected expenditures and funding to achieve a financial sustainability indicator of 1.0 for the first years of the asset management plan and ideally over the 10 year life of the asset management plan.

Figure 6.1 above shows the total projected operation and maintenance (O&M) and capital renewals expenditure required for all transport assets in the 10 year planning period.

Providing services in a sustainable manner will require matching of projected asset renewals to meet agreed service levels with planned capital works programs and available revenue.

A gap between projected asset renewals, planned asset renewals and funding indicates that further work is required to manage required service levels and funding to eliminate any funding gap.

This asset management plan will provide guidance on future service levels and resources required to provide these services, and review future services, service levels and costs with the community. The impact of adopting different levels of service on the available funding has been discussed earlier in Section 3.5.

6.1.2 Expenditure projections for the 10 year term

The Ten Year Financial Plan expenditure projections are in current (non-inflated) values. In the normal course of operation Council does not dispose of any road, street, bridge, kerb and guttering or footpath assets.

From time to time there will be an impairment of one of these assets due to natural disaster. These are unforeseen events and not included in forward projections. Additionally, such natural events are generally accompanied by state and federal funding to replace the asset with only a small proportion of the cost to be matched by Council. Consequently such projections are not included in this asset management plan.

Upgrade works, other than those which have been approved by Council are not included in this section. These desired but unfunded upgrade works are detailed in Appendix D.

6.2 Funding strategy

Projected expenditure identified in Section 6.1 is to be funded from future operating and capital budgets. The funding strategy is detailed in Council's Ten Year Financial Plan and detailed in Section 6.1.1.

6.3 Valuation forecasts

Asset values are forecast to increase as additional assets are added to the asset stock principally from construction and acquisition by Council and also from assets constructed by land developers and others donated to Council. Uralla Shire Council annually reviews the replacement cost of its Infrastructure Assets by incremental increases based upon the IPWEA (NSW) Roads and Transport Directorate Road and Bridge Construction Cost Indexes. This index, produced periodically, is also used to project future revaluation percentages for transport assets.

The projected value of the asset and the estimated revaluation increment is calculated in the non-current asset and depreciation spreadsheet (in the statutory form Projected Income, Cash Flow and Financial Position Statements years 2022/23 to 2031/32) for revaluation increment and depreciation.

The annual incremental increase smooths out the increase flowing from the periodic five year revaluation cycle of Council's assets. The next revaluation and assessment of asset condition of all transport assets is due in the year ended 30 June 2024.

The projected value of non-current transport assets depends also on the projection and funding in the forward estimates of renewals and upgrades expenditure.

The Net Transport Asset values is the net result of the Carried/Forward Net value plus revaluation increments and renewed, rehabilitated and new assets less depreciation and impairment, if any. The above projected depreciated replacement cost (current replacement cost less accumulated depreciation) will steadily increase over the forecast

period as Council is planning on increasing the sealed network by upgrading existing unsealed roads to seal when funding permits.

6.4 Key Assumptions made in financial forecasts

This section details the key assumptions made in presenting the information contained in this asset management plan and in preparing forecasts of required operating and capital expenditure and asset values, depreciation expense and carrying amount estimates. It is presented to enable readers to gain an understanding of the levels of confidence in the data behind the financial forecasts.

Key assumptions made in this asset management plan are:

- All costs are in 2021/22 dollars.
- RMS Block Grant funding will continue for regional roads
- Roads to Recovery grant funding will continue for local roads
- Roads and bridges component of the Financial Assistance Grants (FAGs) continuing from the federal government budget.
- The opportunity for windfall funding from grant programs e.g. Local Roads and Community Infrastructure (LRCI), Fixing Country Roads (FCR), Fixing Local Roads (FLR) etc. will continue to be available.

7. ASSET MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

7.1 Accounting/Financial Systems

7.1.1 Accounting and financial systems

The financial system used by the Uralla Shire Council is Authority 6.6, through a managed service provider contract with Civica Australia. The system is managed by Council's Finance Section producing monthly financial reports, for both management and Council and annual financial statements for audit and production to the Uralla Community and other interested parties.

7.1.2 Accountabilities for financial systems

Council's significant accounting policies are set out in the annual financial statements Note C1-7.

7.1.3 Accounting standards and regulations

Council currently complies with the following standards and regulations with respect to asset accounting

- The Australian Accounting Standards and Australian Accounting Interpretations
- The Local Government Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting
- The Local Government Act 1993 and Local Government (General) Regulation 2005

7.1.4 Capital/maintenance threshold

The determination of expenditure as capital or maintenance is a combination of purpose, value and economic life of the asset received from the expenditure. Capital costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to Council and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the Income Statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

7.1.5 Required changes to accounting financial systems arising from this AM Plan

Currently infrastructure values, current replacement costs and written down values, are calculated from desktop audits and field condition surveys. With the development and improvement of this asset management plan the infrastructure values will be more accurate and will be reflected in the financial system.

7.2 Asset Management Systems

7.2.1 Asset management system and registers:

A number of systems and registers are used by the Uralla Shire Council for the purpose of this asset management plan:

- MapInfo® (Intramaps® from January 2014) For the Geographical Information System (GIS). These systems hold
 the spatial information on the majority of asset groups
- Microsoft® Excel spreadsheets are used to manipulate and interrogate asset data
- Financial system: Civica© "Authority" software maintains the capital value register and manages depreciation.
- document management and customer requests system is TRIM (© (HP Software Division)
- Council's current maintenance management system used for transport assets is via field work sheets and using Microsoft® Excel spreadsheets. Council is working, with Statewide Mutual Risk Officers, towards implementing a robust modern system based upon Risk Assessment tools. Other maintenance is undertaken on a reactive basis under direction from the Director Infrastructure and Development and Manager Civil Infrastructure.

7.2.2 Accountabilities for asset management system and data

The responsibility for operating and maintaining the core asset management systems is with the Director Infrastructure and Development. The development of an annual transport budget allocation within the Council budget is between the Director and the General Manager based upon the ten year financial plan forward estimates.

7.2.3 Linkage from asset management to financial system

Council utilises Civica Authority to link asset management to the financial system by managing the asset values including depreciation and revaluations. However, there are no direct links with operations and maintenance expenses and the individual asset.

7.2.4 Required changes to asset management system arising from this asset management plan

A system which provides a direct linkage between operations and maintenance expenditure and individual assets is required. The ongoing maintenance of this system should then become a core function within Council's operations.

7.3 Information flow rrequirements and processes

The key information flows into this asset management plan are:

- Council strategic and operational plans,
- · Service requests from the community,
- Network assets information,
- The unit rates for categories of work/materials,
- Current levels of service, expenditures, service deficiencies and service risks,
- Projections of various factors affecting future demand for services and new assets acquired by Council,
- Future capital works programs,
- Financial asset values.

The key information flows *from* this asset management plan are:

- The projected Works Program and trends,
- The resulting budget and long term financial plan expenditure projections,
- Financial sustainability indicators.

These will impact the Long Term Financial Plan, annual budget and departmental business plans and budgets.

7.4 Standards and guidelines (to be updated)

Standards, guidelines and policy documents referenced in this asset management plan are:

- Council's Significant Accounting Policy (Note C1-7 to Annual Financial Statements)
- Roads and Maritime Services –Roadworks, Bridgeworks and Materials Specifications
- Unsealed Roads Manual Guidelines to Good Practice ARRB 1993
- Sealed Local Roads Manual Guidelines to Good Practice for the Construction, Maintenance and Rehabilitation of Pavements. ARRB 1995
- Local Roads Bridge Maintenance Guidelines to Good Practice ARRB 2000
- Department of Housing Road Manual 1987 (urban works)

8. PLAN IMPROVEMENT AND MONITORING

8.1 Performance Measures

The effectiveness of the asset management plan can be measured in the following ways:

- The degree to which the required cashflows identified in this asset management plan are incorporated into the organisation's long term financial plan and community/strategic planning processes and documents,
- The degree to which 1-5 year detailed works programs, budgets, business plans and organisational structures take into account the 'global' works program trends provided by the asset management plan;

8.2 Improvement Plan

The following tasks in Table 8.1 have been identified to be included in future revisions of the asset management plan.

Table 8.1: Improvement plan

Task No	Task	Responsibility	Timeline
1	Quantify desired levels of service	MCI	By next revision
2	Develop an Age Profile for all transport assets	MCI	By next revision
3	Develop a formal process for asset assessment	MCI	By next revision
4	Improve financial projections as further information becomes available on desired levels of service.	MCI	After completion of Task 1
5	Inspection regime to be developed and funded	MCI	By end Year 1
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			

8.3 Monitoring and Review Procedures

This asset management plan will be reviewed during annual budget preparation and amended to recognise any material changes in service levels and/or resources available to provide those services as a result of the budget decision process.

This Plan has a life of 4 years and is due for revision and updating within twelve months of each Council election.

REFERENCES

Uralla Shire Council - Ten Year Financial Plan 2022/23 to 2031/32

Uralla Shire Council - 2022/2023 Operational Plan

DVC, 2006, Asset Investment Guidelines, Glossary, Department for Victorian Communities, Local Government Victoria, Melbourne, http://www.dpcd.vic.gov.au/localgovernment/publications-and-research/asset-management-and-financial.

IPWEA, 2006, *International Infrastructure Management Manual*, Institute of Public Works Engineering Australia, Sydney, www.ipwea.org.au.

IPWEA, 2008, *NAMS.PLUS Asset Management* Institute of Public Works Engineering Australia, Sydney, www.ipwea.org.au/namsplus.

IPWEA, 2009, *Australian Infrastructure Financial Management Guidelines*, Institute of Public Works Engineering Australia, Sydney, www.ipwea.org.au/AIFMG.

IPWEA, 2011, Asset Management for Small, Rural or Remote Communities Practice Note, Institute of Public Works Engineering Australia, Sydney, www.ipwea.org.au/AM4SRRC.

APPENDICES

Appendix A	Examples of Road Conditions; refer Table 5.1IIMM Descriptions of Condition
Appendix B	Breakdown of 2021 Transport Asset Valuations by asset type
Appendix C	Projected 10 Year Capital Renewal Works Program (reseals and re-sheeting)
Appendix D	Planned upgrade, rehabilitation or new transport infrastructure in the 10 year Capital Works Program
Appendix E	Glossary
Appendix F	Abbreviations

Appendix A – Examples of Road Conditions refer Table 5.1 IIMM Descriptions of Condition



(a) Sealed Road – Condition 1 (Eastern Avenue)



(b) Sealed Road – Condition 3 (Fitzroy Street)



(c) Unsealed Road – service level (Big Ridge Road)



(d) Sealed Road – Condition 2 (Torryburn Road))



(e) Sealed Road – Condition 4 (Burtons Lane)



(f) Unsealed Road – grade intervention level (Balala Road)



(g) Kerb and Guttering – condition 1 (Fitzroy Street)



(h) Footpath – Condition 1 (John street)



(i) Concrete Bridge replacing a timber bridge – Enmore Road,



(j) Kerb and Guttering – Condition 3(Salisbury Street)

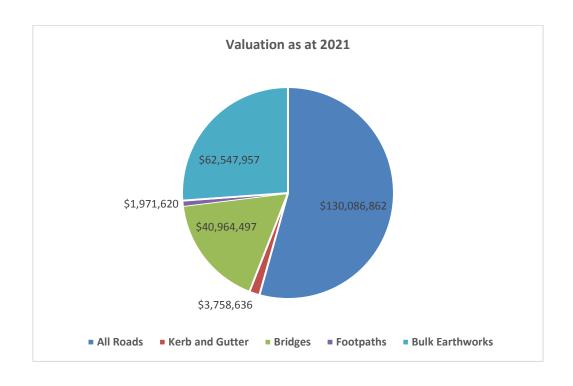


(k) Footpath – Condition 3 (Salisbury Street)

Appendix B – breakdown of 2021 Transport Valuations into transport asset type:

Asset Type	Valuation as at 2021
All Roads	\$130,086,862
Kerb and Gutter	\$3,758,636
Bridges	\$40,964,497
Footpaths	\$1,971,620
Bulk Earthworks	\$62,547,957

Total valuation \$239,329,572



Appendix C - Projected 10 year Capital Renewal Works (reseals and re-sheeting)

Regional Sealed Roads

Resealing of the surface layer of regional sealed roads based on estimates of remaining useful life in 2020 by Shepherd Services.

Regional Roads Proposed Expenditure					
Year	Reseals	Rehabs			
2021/22	\$0	\$695,520			
2022/23	\$105,000	\$604,800			
2023/24	\$142,500	\$571,200			
2024/25	\$145,500	\$571,200			
2025/26	\$142,500	\$577,920			
2026/27	\$180,000	\$554,400			
2027/28	\$187,500	\$554,400			
2028/29	\$217,500	\$504,000			
2029/30	\$220,500	\$537,600			
2030/31	\$225,000	\$504,000			
Totals	\$1,566,000	\$5,675,040			

The 10 year forward estimates of \$1,556,000 will reseal approximately 56.0 kilometres of the 126.5 kilometres of regional rural sealed road over the period of this plan.

Expenditure of \$5,675,040 over 10 years for pavement renewal of the base layer (rehabilitation) of regional sealed roads is based on estimates of remaining useful life in 2020 by Shepherd Services and addresses the backlog of renewals which are overdue.

Rural Local Sealed Roads

Resealing of the surface layer of rural sealed roads based on estimates of remaining useful life in 2020.

Rural Local Roads Proposed Expenditure					
Year	Reseals	Rehabs			
2021/22	\$193,200	\$556,505			
2022/23	\$318,614	\$729,048			
2023/24	\$324,272	\$741,125			
2024/25	\$306,673	\$744,359			
2025/26	\$243,128	\$781,550			
2026/27	\$252,209	\$720,913			
2027/28	\$267,830	\$731,500			
2028/29	\$282,210	\$725,725			
2029/30	\$290,904	\$735,196			
2030/31	\$307,133	\$747,362			
Totals	\$2,786,174	\$7,213,283			

The 10 year forward estimates of \$2,786,174 will re-seal approximately 105.4 kilometres of the 294.3km rural local road network over the period of this plan.

Expenditure of \$7,213,283 over 10 years for pavement renewal of the base layer (rehabilitation) of rural local sealed roads is based on estimates of remaining useful life in 2020 by Shepherd Services and addresses the backlog of overdue renewals.

Urban Local Sealed Roads

Resealing of urban sealed roads is based on estimates of remaining useful life in 2020.

Urban Local Roads Proposed Expenditure				
Year	Reseals	Rehabs		
2021/22	\$72,109	\$182,573		
2022/23	\$53,268	\$113,880		
2023/24	\$43,194	\$116,983		
2024/25	\$55,200	\$119,381		
2025/26	\$62,100	\$111,891		
2026/27	\$71,236	\$108,624		
2027/28	\$72,229	\$91,250		
2028/29	\$77,197	\$121,983		
2029/30	\$78,688	\$141,401		
2030/31	\$83,407	\$157,972		
Totals	\$668,628	\$1,265,937		

The 10 year forward estimates of \$668,628will re-seal approximately 22.8 kilometres of the 27.6km urban local road network over the period of this plan.

Expenditure of \$1,265,937 over 10 years for pavement renewal of urban local sealed roads is based on estimates of remaining useful life in 2020 by Shepherd Services and addresses the backlog of overdue renewals.

Unsealed Roads gravel resheeting

The proposed expenditure for resheeting of regional and local unsealed roads over the 10 year period is shown below.

Unsealed Roads Proposed Expenditure					
Year	Regional	Local			
2021/22	\$21,080	\$634,978			
2022/23	\$22,000	\$634,769			
2023/24	\$22,661	\$634,769			
2024/25	\$23,341	\$634,769			
2025/26	\$24,041	\$634,769			
2026/27	\$24,582	\$649,051			
2027/28	\$25,135	\$663,655			
2028/29	\$25,701	\$678,567			
2029/30	\$26,279	\$693,855			
2030/31	\$26,870	\$709,467			
Totals	\$241,690	\$6,568,649			

The ten year forward estimates total of \$241,690 will re-sheet 6.5 kilometres of the Bundarra to Barraba Road whilst the proposed expenditure of \$6,568,649 over 10 years will maintain the rural local unsealed road network at a satisfactory standard.

Footpaths, Bike Track and Kerb & Gutter

The proposed capital expenditure for footpaths, bike track and K&G over the 10 year period is shown below.

Other Transport Proposed Expenditure						
Year	Footpaths & Bike Track	Kerb & Gutter				
2021/22	\$60,256	\$70,320				
2022/23	\$79,000	\$70,600				
2023/24	\$94,035	\$70,600				
2024/25	\$90,412	\$70,600				
2025/26	\$90,900	\$70,600				
2026/27	\$106,800	\$72,189				
2027/28	\$92,686	\$73,813				
2028/29	\$93,209	\$75,474				
2029/30	\$93,744	\$77,172				
2030/31	\$69,875	\$78,908				
Totals	\$870,917	\$730,276				

Appendix D – Planned upgrade, or new transport infrastructure in the 10 year Capital Works Program.

The following transport projects have been identified but are currently unfunded and are not included in the 10 year Capital Works Program unless noted otherwise:

Sealed Roads Renewals

Pavement strengthening and widening of Hawthorne Drive from 00 to 4.9km and 5.3 to 5.55km was identified as a priority for renewal and widening. Funding for Stage 1 (00 to 2.0km) has been received through the Fixing Local Roads Program and work was completed in 2021. Stage 2 (2.0 to 4.8km and 5.3 to 5.55km) has also received funding from the Fixing Local Roads Program and is programmed to be completed in 2022. The grant funding has been included in the 2021/22 capital works program. Sections of Kingstown, Gostwyck and Northeys Roads have also been identified as priorities for pavement renewal and these sections make up the successful application for funding under the Fixing Local Roads Program announced in 2022.

A list of candidate projects for future pavement renewal (after Shepherd) is shown in Table D below.

Table D.1: List of local road candidate projects for future pavement renewal

Project	s to be include	ed in annual works	programs a	are subject	to validati	on in the field.			
Rural or								Balance reg'd from	Works proposed
Urban	Road category	Road Name	Ch Start	Ch End	Est Cost	Comments	FLR grant	Council	for 2022/23
Rural	C Collector	NORTHEYS ROAD	1000	1500	\$138.793	FLR R3 funding application successful	\$101,063	\$37,730	
					,,	5	7-11-7010	701,7100	70.7.00
						Field inspection validates requirement for renewal concurrently with			
Rural	C Collector	NORTHEYS ROAD	1500	2500	\$277,585	adjoining segments		\$277,585	\$277,585
Rural	C Collector	NORTHEYS ROAD	2500	3250	\$208,189	FLR R3 funding application successful	\$151,594	\$56,595	\$56,595
Rural	C Collector	GOSTWYCK ROAD	8250	9250	\$277,585			\$277,585	\$277,585
Rural	C Collector	GOSTWYCK ROAD	10000	10750	\$208,189			\$208,189	
						Note works either programmed or the subject of pending grant applications between 00 and 2.75km. Also heavy			
Rural	B Sub-arterial	KINGSTOWN ROAD	6501	6751	\$69,396	patching completed up to Ch 10.0km		\$69,396	
Rural	B Sub-arterial	KINGSTOWN ROAD	7501	7751	\$69,396			\$69,396	
Rural	B Sub-arterial	KINGSTOWN ROAD	8251	8751	\$138,793			\$138,793	
Rural	B Sub-arterial	KINGSTOWN ROAD	11501	12501	\$277,585	Worst sections have been heavy patche	ed.	\$277,585	
Rural	B Sub-arterial	KINGSTOWN ROAD	18200	19000	\$222,068			\$222,068	\$277,585
Rural	B Sub-arterial	KINGSTOWN ROAD	19751	20001	\$69,396			\$69,396	
Rural	C Collector	KLIENDIENST ROAD	750	1262	\$142,124			\$142,124	
Rural	B Sub-arterial	KENTUCKY ROAD	3000	3810	\$224,844			\$224,844	
Rural	B Sub-arterial	ARDING ROAD	2250	3000	\$208,189			\$208,189	
Rural	B Sub-arterial	ARDING ROAD	4150	4800	\$180,430			\$180,430	
Urban	Arterial	BRIDGE STREET	Salisbury St	King St	\$171,200	Parking lanes only. Travel lanes are SH	9.	\$171,200	
Rural	C Collector	BERGEN ROAD	250	2500	\$624,566			\$624,566	
Urban	C Collector	SALISBURY STREET	Gostwyck Ro	Duke St	\$41,530	110m completed in 2021 north from Gostwyck St		\$41,530	
Urban	C Collector	SALISBURY STREET	Bridge St	Queen St	\$74,160			\$74,160	
Urban	C Collector	SALISBURY STREET	Maitland St	Bridge St	\$71,600	Parking lanes only. Travel lanes are MF	R73.	\$71,600	
Urban	C Collector	HILL STREET	Bridge St	Queen St	\$76,600	Parking lanes only. Travel lanes are MF	R73.	\$76,600	
Urban	D Local access	FITZROY STREET	Munro Ave	Ivon Ct	\$39,119	15m south west of John Street		\$39,119	
Urban	E Lanes	BLIGH AVENUE	East Street	Park Street	\$79,722			\$79,722	
Urban	D Local access	URALLA STREET	John St	Park St	\$55,620			\$55,620	
Rural	C Collector	BARLEYFIELDS ROAD	1	251	\$69,396			\$69,396	
Rural	B Sub-arterial	KENTUCKY ROAD	1750	2000	\$69,396			\$69,396	
Rural	B Sub-arterial	DUMARESQ ROAD	1250	1750	\$138,793			\$138,793	
Rural	C Collector	EASTERN AVENUE	325	500	\$48,577	Check condition 500 to 750 =4(27). Incl	ude?	\$48,577	
Rural	C Collector	EASTERN AVENUE	750	1000	\$69,396			\$69,396	
Rural	C Collector	EASTERN AVENUE	3750	4000	\$69,396			\$69,396	
Rural	C Collector	NOALIMBA AVENUE	0	250	\$69,396	Check condition 250 to 500 =4(30). Incl	ude?	\$69,396	
Rural	C Collector	NOALIMBA AVENUE	500	750	\$69,396			\$69,396	
Rural	C Collector	NOALIMBA AVENUE	1750	2000	\$69,396			\$69,396	
Rural	D Local access	BINDAWALLA ROAD	1250	1500	\$59,483	Low traffic		\$59,483	
Urban	D Local access	FAULKNER STREET	Vincent St	End	\$28,292	Low traffic - deferred from 2022/23		\$28,292	
Urban	D Local access	VINCENT STREET	Faulkner St	End	\$28,255			\$28,255	
Urban	E Lanes	CHURCH AVENUE	John St	Park St	\$33,639			\$33,639	

Table D.2: List of regional road candidate projects for future pavement renewal

Proposed Candidate Pavement Renewals (after Shepherd) - combined rural and urban regional roads. Projects to be included in annual works programs are subject to validation in the field. Works USC proposed Urban or Proposed Proposed for Rural **Road Name** Section From То Cost Timing Notes budget 2022/23 THUNDERBOLTS WAY 17750 18500 \$252,000 2022/23 Reseal 17.0 to 17.75 program 2022/23 \$252,000 Rural 625 Rural THUNDERBOLTS WAY 625 19000 19750 | \$252,000 | 2022/23 | Reseal 18.5 to 19.0 program 2022/23 \$252,000 THUNDERBOLTS WAY 625 21750 22000 \$33,600 2022/23 Part segment only. \$33,600 Rural THUNDERBOLTS WAY 625 23500 23750 \$67,200 2022/23 \$604,800 \$67,200 Rural THUNDERBOLTS WAY 653 21501 21751 \$84,000 2023/24 Heavy patch? 25251 \$420,000 2023/24 THUNDERBOITS WAY 24001 Rural 653 25501 25751 \$67,200 2023/24 25251 to 25501 is condition 3(60) Rural THUNDERBOLTS WAY 653 \$571,200 Rural BUNDARRA ROAD 747 18500 19500 \$319,200 2024/25 Part segment only. **BUNDARRA ROAD** 17000 17750 \$252,000 2024/25 Rural 747 \$571,200 Rural THUNDERBOLTS WAY 653 9751 10001 \$73,920 2025/26 Check condition of CH10001 to 10251 Rural THUNDERBOLTS WAY 653 10251 11251 \$336,000 2025/26 THUNDERBOLTS WAY 28001 28501 \$168,000 2025/26 \$577,920 Rural 653 Urban SALISBURY STREET 653 Maitland St Bridge St \$68,800 2026/27 Travel lanes only THUNDERBOLTS WAY 7501 8251 \$252,000 2026/27 Reseal 8.25 to 9.0 program 2023/24 Rural 653 Rural THUNDERBOLTS WAY 653 9001 9501 \$168,000 2026/27 THUNDERBOLTS WAY 17501 17751 \$67,200 2026/27 Part segment only. Rural 653 THUNDERBOLTS WAY 653 49251 49501 \$67,200 2026/27 \$623,200 Rural Urban HILL STREET 653 Bridge St Queen St \$73,600 2027/28 Travel lanes only THUNDERBOLTS WAY 653 22001 22251 \$50,400 2027/28 Part segment only. Rural THUNDERBOLTS WAY 28751 30501 \$252,000 2027/28 Part full length only. Rural Rural THUNDERBOLTS WAY 653 37251 38001 \$252,000 2027/28 \$628,000 THUNDERBOLTS WAY 13001 13751 \$252,000 2028/29 Rural 653 THUNDERBOLTS WAY 22501 23001 \$168,000 2028/29 Rural 653 Rural THUNDERBOLTS WAY 653 64751 65001 \$84,000 2028/29 \$504,000 THUNDERBOLTS WAY 653 44251 44751 \$168,000 2029/30 Rural THUNDERBOLTS WAY 653 46751 47251 \$168,000 2029/30 Rural THUNDERBOLTS WAY 60751 61501 \$134,400 2029/30 Part full length. Laura Creek section. 653 THUNDERBOLTS WAY 62751 63251 \$67,200 2029/30 Part full length. Laura Creek section. Rural 653 \$537,600 Rural THUNDERBOLTS WAY 625 9000 9500 \$168,000 2030/31 Rural **BUNDARRA ROAD** 747 14250 14500 \$84,000 2030/31 Rural **BUNDARRA ROAD** 747 18000 18250 \$84,000 2030/31 Rural **BUNDARRA ROAD** 747 20000 20500 \$168,000 2030/31 \$504,000 Rural THUNDERBOLTS WAY 625 22250 22750 \$168,000 2031/32 40251 41001 \$252,000 2031/32 Rural THUNDERBOLTS WAY 653 Rural THUNDERBOLTS WAY 653 64751 65001 \$67,200 2031/32 THUNDERBOLTS WAY 66001 66251 \$67,200 2031/32 \$554,400 Rural 653 Rural **BUNDARRA ROAD** 747 12750 13000 \$84,000 2032/33 11250 11750 \$168,000 2032/33 Rural THUNDERBOLTS WAY 625 \$84,000 2032/33 THUNDERBOLTS WAY Rural 625 21250 21500 THUNDERBOLTS WAY Rural 653 3001 3251 \$67,200 2032/33 Rural THUNDERBOLTS WAY 653 41001 41251 \$63,000 2032/33 THUNDERBOLTS WAY 60251

60501 \$84,000 2032/33

Rural

653

\$550,200

Unsealed Roads to be upgraded:

At the Ordinary Meeting held on 25 May 2021, Council approved road upgrades to be funded by Local Roads and Community Infrastructure (LRCI) funding in 2021/22 being Old Gostwyck, Corey and Hariet Gully Roads. Further, Council adopted a prioritised list for subsequent years and placed other candidate roads on public exhibition to invite nominations from the community for further investigation and prioritisation in the future.

The prioritised list of road projects adopted by Council for upgrading from unsealed to sealed is:

Priority	Road section	Cost
1	Gostwyck Road 14.9 to 16.9km	\$490,000
2	Bendemeer Road 0.5 to 2.5km	\$490,000
3	Gostwyck Road 16.9 to 19.0km	\$515,000
4	Williams Road 0.2 to 2.0km	\$441,000

Other roads (not included above) which have been identified previously and/or suggested through the public exhibition period for upgrading are listed below. The list is not comprehensive and may change from time to time.

- Adina Road
- · Andersons Road
- Bakers Creek Road
- Bakers Lane
- Balala Road
- Barloo Road
- Gostwyck Road
- Hillview Road
- Kooda Road
- Lentara Road
- Malapatinti Road
- Mihi Road 0.6 to 1.8 and 2.2 to 4.8km
- Munsies Road
- Nelsons Road
- Retreat Road 10.1 to 17.5km
- Rowbottoms Road

Council has yet to consider which of these roads should be adopted as candidate projects for upgrading.

Regional Roads:

MR132 Barraba Road – complete sealing of remaining unsealed length 9.75km at an estimated cost of \$3.8m. Note: 1.86km of sealing works at the western end was funded from the Blackspot program in 2014/15. Council plans to spend \$241,690 over 10 years on gravel resheeting works.

When future opportunities for funding arise from time to time, it is intended to propose the 2km unsealed section remaining on the western end hill section (to the Tamworth Regional Council boundary) for upgrading to a sealed surface.

Regional Bridges

Upgrade causeway on Barraba Road at Bakers Creek to a bridge structure at a cost in excess of \$1.5m. This project is currently being developed to concept design stage including cost estimate. The concept design and estimate will support grant funding applications for this unfunded project.

Urban Local:

• Extension of Uralla shared cycleway path in accordance with the PAMP

Causeways to be upgraded:

- Maitland Street
- Queen Street
- Gostwyck Road (on gravel Section)
- Kingstown Road near Balala
- Terrible Vale Road

Safety Issues to be addressed:

- Bundarra Road guardrail/ wire barrier at 3 locations on the Pinnacle
- Gwydir River Road guardrail/ wire barrier on two bridge approaches
- Baldersleigh Road/ Thunderbolts Way intersection upgrade
- Eastern Avenue realign corner near Wards
- Retreat Road crest realignment
- Kingstown Road in the vicinity of the bridge over Rocky River

Footpaths: Renew all sections at Condition Levels 4 and 5 and implement the schedule of works as contained in the Uralla PAMP.

At its Ordinary Meeting of 27th August 2019, Council resolved to adopt the Uralla Pedestrian Access Mobility Plan – August 2019. The 9 year allocation of \$575,400 will enable construction of the following priority footpath works contained in the Uralla PAMP Schedule of Works. Projects are yet to be adopted by Council.

- 1. King Street to rail overpass \$73,200
- 2. Dangar Street, Gostwyck Road to King Street \$138,200 (over 2 years)
- 3. Gostwyck Street to McCrossin Street \$84,500
- 4. East Street, Dumaresq Street to Gostwyck Road \$279,500 (over 4 years)

The PAMP also contains an item in the Schedule of Works to complete the shared path cycleway along Plane Avenue to the Sports Complex. An allocation has been made each year for the next 8 years in the proposed capital works program but would depend on successful grant applications under the Active Transport Program. In 2022/23 an application was submitted for a grant under this program of \$50,000 towards a total cost of \$79,000 for the next stage of the shared path. A total allocation of \$235,261 has been included in forward programmes for consideration by Council.

Kerb and Gutter: Renew all sections at Condition level 5 over the next 10 years and extend the network by 210m per year.

The 10 year allocation of \$730,276 will enable construction of approximately 2,100 metres of kerb and guttering, thus achieving the target of 210 metres per annum.

Identified kerb and guttering construction works include the following:

- Rowan Avenue, northern side Bridge Street west, 100m
- Queen Street, from East Street 60m both sides north, i.e. 120m
- Bowline Street opposite the Bundarra Central School
- Roman Street, 140m both sides i.e. 280m
- Warwick Street, from McCrossin Street both sides north.

Kerb and gutter projects are yet to be adopted by Council.

Appendix E – Glossary

Annual service cost (ASC)

- Reporting actual cost
 The annual (accrual) cost of providing a service including operations, maintenance, depreciation, finance/opportunity and disposal costs less
- 2) For investment analysis and budgeting An estimate of the cost that would be tendered, per annum, if tenders were called for the supply of a service to a performance specification for a fixed term. The Annual Service Cost includes operations, maintenance, depreciation, finance/ opportunity and disposal costs, less revenue.

Asset

A resource controlled by an entity as a result of past events and from which future economic benefits are expected to flow to the entity. Infrastructure assets are a sub-class of property, plant and equipment which are non-current assets with a life greater than 12 months and enable services to be provided.

Asset class

A group of assets having a similar nature or function in the operations of an entity, and which, for purposes of disclosure, is shown as a single item without supplementary disclosure.

Asset condition assessment

The process of continuous or periodic inspection, assessment, measurement and interpretation of the resultant data to indicate the condition of a specific asset so as to determine the need for some preventative or remedial action.

Asset management (AM)

The combination of management, financial, economic, engineering and other practices applied to physical assets with the objective of providing the required level of service in the most cost effective manner.

Average annual asset consumption (AAAC)*

The amount of an organisation's asset base consumed during a reporting period (generally a year). This may be calculated by dividing the depreciable amount by the useful life (or total future economic benefits/service potential) and totalled for each and every asset OR by dividing the carrying amount (depreciated replacement cost) by the remaining useful life (or remaining future economic benefits/service potential) and totalled for each and every asset in an asset category or class.

Borrowings

A borrowing or loan is a contractual obligation of the borrowing entity to deliver cash or another financial asset to the lending entity over a specified period of time or at a specified point in time, to cover both the initial capital provided and the cost of the interest incurred for providing this capital. A borrowing or loan provides the means for the borrowing entity to finance outlays (typically physical assets) when it has insufficient funds of its own to do so, and for the lending entity to make a financial return, normally in the form of interest revenue, on the funding provided.

Capital expenditure

Relatively large (material) expenditure, which has benefits, expected to last for more than 12 months. Capital expenditure includes renewal, expansion and upgrade. Where capital projects involve a combination of renewal, expansion and/or upgrade expenditures, the total project cost needs to be allocated accordingly.

Capital expenditure - expansion

Expenditure that extends the capacity of an existing asset to provide benefits, at the same standard as is currently enjoyed by existing beneficiaries, to a new group of users. It is discretionary expenditure, which increases future operations and maintenance costs, because it increases the organisation's asset base, but may be associated with additional revenue from the new user group, eg. extending a drainage or road network, the provision of an oval or park in a new suburb for new residents.

Capital expenditure - new

Expenditure which creates a new asset providing a new service/output that did not exist beforehand. As it increases service potential it may impact revenue and will increase future operations and maintenance expenditure.

Capital expenditure - renewal

Expenditure on an existing asset or on replacing an existing asset, which returns the service capability of the asset up to that which it had originally. It is periodically required expenditure, relatively large (material) in value compared with the value of the components or sub-components of the asset being renewed. As it reinstates existing service potential, it generally has no impact on revenue, but may reduce future operations and maintenance expenditure if completed at the optimum time, eg. resurfacing or resheeting a material part of a road network, replacing a material section of a drainage network with pipes of the same capacity, resurfacing an oval.

Capital expenditure - upgrade

Expenditure, which enhances an existing asset to provide a higher level of service or expenditure that will increase the life of the asset beyond that which it had originally. Upgrade expenditure is discretionary and often does not result in additional revenue unless direct user charges apply. It will increase operations and maintenance expenditure in the future because of the increase in the organisation's asset base, eg. widening the sealed area of an existing road, replacing drainage pipes with pipes of a greater capacity, enlarging a grandstand at a sporting facility.

Capital funding

Funding to pay for capital expenditure.

Capital grants

Monies received generally tied to the specific projects for which they are granted, which are often upgrade and/or expansion or new investment proposals.

Capital investment expenditure

See capital expenditure definition

Capitalisation threshold

The value of expenditure on non-current assets above which the expenditure is recognised as capital expenditure and below which the expenditure is charged as an expense in the year of acquisition.

Carrying amount

The amount at which an asset is recognised after deducting any accumulated depreciation / amortisation and accumulated impairment losses thereon.

Class of assets

See asset class definition

Component

Specific parts of an asset having independent physical or functional identity and having specific attributes such as different life expectancy, maintenance regimes, risk or criticality.

Cost of an asset

The amount of cash or cash equivalents paid or the fair value of the consideration given to acquire an asset at the time of its acquisition or construction, including any costs necessary to place the asset into service. This includes one-off design and project management costs.

Current replacement cost (CRC)

The cost the entity would incur to acquire the asset on the reporting date. The cost is measured by reference to the lowest cost at which the gross future economic benefits could be obtained in the normal course of business or the minimum it would cost, to replace the existing asset with a technologically modern equivalent new asset (not a second hand one) with the same economic benefits (gross service potential) allowing for any differences in the quantity and quality of output and in operating costs.

Depreciable amount

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

Depreciated replacement cost (DRC)

The current replacement cost (CRC) of an asset less, where applicable, accumulated depreciation calculated on the basis of such cost to reflect the already consumed or expired future economic benefits of the asset.

Depreciation / amortisation

The systematic allocation of the depreciable amount (service potential) of an asset over its useful life.

Economic life

See useful life definition.

Expenditure

The spending of money on goods and services. Expenditure includes recurrent and capital.

Fair value

The amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties, in an arms length transaction.

Funding gap

A funding gap exists whenever an entity has insufficient capacity to fund asset renewal and other expenditure necessary to be able to appropriately maintain the range and level of services its existing asset stock was originally designed and intended to deliver. The service capability of the existing asset stock should be determined assuming no additional operating revenue, productivity improvements, or net financial liabilities above levels currently planned or projected. A current funding gap means service levels have already or are currently falling. A projected funding gap if not addressed will result in a future diminution of existing service levels.

Heritage asset

An asset with historic, artistic, scientific, technological, geographical or environmental qualities that is held and maintained principally for its contribution to knowledge and culture and this purpose is central to the objectives of the entity holding it.

Impairment Loss

The amount by which the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

Infrastructure assets

Physical assets that contribute to meeting the needs of organisations or the need for access to major economic and social facilities and services, eg. roads, drainage, footpaths and cycleways. These are typically large, interconnected networks or portfolios of composite assets. The components of these assets may be separately maintained, renewed or replaced individually so that the required level and standard of service from the network of assets is continuously sustained. Generally the components and hence the assets have long lives. They are fixed in place and are often have no separate market value.

Investment property

Property held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both, rather than for:

- (a) use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes; or
- (b) sale in the ordinary course of business.

Key performance indicator

A qualitative or quantitative measure of a service or activity used to compare actual performance against a standard or other target. Performance indicators commonly relate to statutory limits, safety, responsiveness, cost, comfort, asset performance, reliability, efficiency, environmental protection and customer satisfaction.

Level of service

The defined service quality for a particular service/activity against which service performance may be measured. Service levels usually relate to quality, quantity, reliability, responsiveness, environmental impact, acceptability and cost.

Life Cycle Cost

- 1. **Total LCC** The total cost of an asset throughout its life including planning, design, construction, acquisition, operation, maintenance, rehabilitation and disposal costs.
- Average LCC The life cycle cost (LCC) is average cost to provide the service over the longest asset life cycle. It comprises annual operations, maintenance and asset consumption expense, represented by depreciation expense. The Life

Cycle Cost does not indicate the funds required to provide the service in a particular year.

Life Cycle Expenditure

The Life Cycle Expenditure (LCE) is the actual or planned annual operations, maintenance and capital renewal expenditure incurred in providing the service in a particular year. Life Cycle Expenditure may be compared to average Life Cycle Cost to give an initial indicator of life cycle sustainability.

Loans / borrowings

See borrowings.

Maintenance

All actions necessary for retaining an asset as near as practicable to its original condition, including regular ongoing day-to-day work necessary to keep assets operating, eg road patching but excluding rehabilitation or renewal. It is operating expenditure required to ensure that the asset reaches its expected useful life.

Planned maintenance

Repair work that is identified and managed through a maintenance management system (MMS). MMS activities include inspection, assessing the condition against failure/breakdown criteria/experience, prioritising scheduling, actioning the work and reporting what was done to develop a maintenance history and improve maintenance and service delivery performance.

Reactive maintenance

Unplanned repair work that is carried out in response to service requests and management/supervisory directions.

Significant maintenance

Maintenance work to repair components or replace sub-components that needs to be identified as a specific maintenance item in the maintenance budget.

• Unplanned maintenance

Corrective work required in the short-term to restore an asset to working condition so it can continue to deliver the required service or to maintain its level of security and integrity.

Maintenance and renewal gap

Difference between estimated budgets and projected required expenditures for maintenance and renewal of assets to achieve/maintain specified service levels, totalled over a defined time (e.g. 5, 10 and 15 years).

Maintenance and renewal sustainability index

Ratio of estimated budget to projected expenditure for maintenance and renewal of assets over a defined time (eg 5, 10 and 15 years).

Maintenance expenditure

Recurrent expenditure, which is periodically or regularly required as part of the anticipated schedule of works required to ensure that the asset achieves its useful life and provides the required level of service. It is expenditure, which was anticipated in determining the asset's useful life.

Materiality

The notion of materiality guides the margin of error acceptable, the degree of precision required and the extent of the disclosure required when preparing general purpose financial reports. Information is material if its omission, misstatement or non-disclosure has the potential, individually or collectively, to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial report or affect the discharge of accountability by the management or governing body of the entity.

Modern equivalent asset

Assets that replicate what is in existence with the most cost-effective asset performing the same level of service. It is the most cost efficient, currently available asset which will provide the same stream of services as the existing asset is capable of producing. It allows for technology changes and, improvements and efficiencies in production and installation techniques

Net present value (NPV)

The value to the organisation of the cash flows associated with an asset, liability, activity or event calculated using a discount rate to reflect the time value of money. It is the net amount of discounted total cash inflows after deducting the value of the discounted total cash outflows arising from eg the continued use and subsequent disposal of the asset after deducting the value of the discounted total cash outflows.

Non-revenue generating investments

Investments for the provision of goods and services to sustain or improve services to the community that are not expected to generate any savings or revenue to the Council, eg. parks and playgrounds, footpaths, roads and bridges, libraries, etc.

Operations expenditure

Recurrent expenditure, which is continuously required to provide a service. In common use the term typically includes, eg power, fuel, staff, plant equipment, oncosts and overheads but excludes maintenance and depreciation. Maintenance and depreciation is on the other hand included in operating expenses.

Operating expense

The gross outflow of economic benefits, being cash and non cash items, during the period arising in the course of ordinary activities of an entity when those outflows result in decreases in equity, other than decreases relating to distributions to equity participants.

Pavement

The layer below the sealed surface which provides the strength to support the traffic loads. Usually made up of two layers: a base and a sub-base.

Pavement management system

A systematic process for measuring and predicting the condition of road pavements and wearing surfaces over time and recommending corrective actions.

PMS Score

A measure of condition of a road segment determined from a Pavement Management System.

Rate of annual asset consumption

A measure of average annual consumption of assets (AAAC) expressed as a percentage of the depreciable amount (AAAC/DA). Depreciation may be used for AAAC.

Rate of annual asset renewal

A measure of the rate at which assets are being renewed per annum expressed as a percentage of depreciable amount (capital renewal expenditure/DA).

Rate of annual asset upgrade

A measure of the rate at which assets are being upgraded and expanded per annum expressed as a percentage of depreciable amount (capital upgrade/expansion expenditure/DA).

Recoverable amount

The higher of an asset's fair value, less costs to sell and its value in use.

Recurrent expenditure

Relatively small (immaterial) expenditure or that which has benefits expected to last less than 12 months. Recurrent expenditure includes operations and maintenance expenditure.

Recurrent funding

Funding to pay for recurrent expenditure.

Rehabilitation

See capital renewal expenditure definition above.

Remaining useful life

The time remaining until an asset ceases to provide the required service level or economic usefulness. Age plus remaining useful life is useful life.

Renewa

See capital renewal expenditure definition above.

Reseal

A coating of bitumen and aggregate applied over an existing seal to restore the service potential of the road surface.

Resheet

A layer of gravel pavement material applied over an existing unsealed road to restore the service potential of the road surface.

Residual value

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

Revenue generating investments

Investments for the provision of goods and services to sustain or improve services to the community that are expected to generate some savings or revenue to offset operating costs, eg public halls and theatres, childcare centres, sporting and recreation facilities, tourist information centres, etc.

Risk management

The application of a formal process to the range of possible values relating to key factors associated with a risk in order to determine the resultant ranges of outcomes and their probability of occurrence.

Seal

The surface or uppermost layer of a road. Usually consists of a thin layer of bitumen and crushed aggregate up to 20mm diameter or a thin layer of asphalt.

Section or segment

A self-contained part or piece of an infrastructure asset.

Service potential

The total future service capacity of an asset. It is normally determined by reference to the operating capacity and economic life of an asset. A measure of service potential is used in the not-for-profit sector/public sector to value assets, particularly those not producing a cash flow.

Service potential remaining

A measure of the future economic benefits remaining in assets. It may be expressed in dollar values (Fair Value) or as a percentage of total anticipated future economic benefits. It is also a measure of the percentage of the asset's potential to provide services that are still available for use in providing services (Depreciated Replacement Cost/Depreciable Amount).

Specific Maintenance

Replacement of higher value components/sub-components of assets that is undertaken on a regular cycle including repainting, building roof replacement, cycle, replacement of air conditioning equipment, etc. This work generally falls below the capital/maintenance threshold and needs to be identified in a specific maintenance budget allocation.

Sub-component

Smaller individual parts that make up a component part.

Useful life

Either:

- (a) the period over which an asset is expected to be available for use by an entity, or
- (b) the number of production or similar units expected to be obtained from the asset by the entity.

It is estimated or expected time between placing the asset into service and removing it from service, or the estimated period of time over which the future economic benefits embodied in a depreciable asset, are expected to be consumed by the council.

Value in Use

The present value of future cash flows expected to be derived from an asset or cash generating unit. It is deemed to be depreciated replacement cost (DRC) for those assets, whose future economic benefits are not primarily dependent on the asset's ability to generate net cash inflows, where the entity would, if deprived of the asset, replace its remaining future economic benefits.

Source: IPWEA, 2009, Glossary

Appendix F - Abbreviations

AAAC Average annual asset consumption

AMP Asset management plan

ARI Average recurrence interval

CRC Current replacement cost

CWMS Community wastewater management systems

DA Depreciable amount

EF Earthworks/formation

IRMP Infrastructure risk management plan

LCC Life Cycle cost

LCE Life cycle expenditure

MMS Maintenance management system

PCI Pavement condition index

RV Residual value

Suspended solids

vph Vehicles per hour

For further information

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Stormwater Drainage

Asset Management Plan

DRAFT March 2022 (Version 1)

INFORMATION ABOUT THIS DOCUMENT

Date Adopted by Council		Resolution No.		
Document Owner	Director Infrastructure & De	evelopment		
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Document History

Doc No.	Date Amended	Details/Comments eg Resolution No.
1	March 2022	Draft document prepared - Asset Manager
2		
3		
4		

Further Document Information and Relationships

List here the related strategies, procedures, references, Strategy or other documents that have a bearing on this Strategy and that may be useful reference material for users of this Strategy.

Related Legislation*	Local Government Act 1993 (the Act) and the Local Government (General) Regulation 2021 (the Regulation)
Related Policies	Uralla Shire Council Community Strategic Plan 2017-2027 Uralla Shire Council Long Term Financial Plan Uralla Shire Council Asset Management Policy Uralla Shire Council Asset Management Strategy
Related Procedures/ Protocols, Statements, documents	Integrated Planning & Reporting Guidelines for Local Government in NSW International Infrastructure Management Manual (IPWEA, 2006) ISO 55000 Standards and Australian Accounting Standards

^{*}Note: Any reference to Legislation will be updated in the Strategy as required. See website http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/ for current Acts, Regulations and Environmental Planning Instruments.

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Context

- 1.1.1 This asset management plan has been prepared to meet Uralla Shire Council's legislative and organisational requirements for sustainable service delivery and long term financial planning and reporting.
- 1.1.2 Uralla Shire Council and its employees will strive to uphold and follow the practices outlined in this Stormwater Drainage Asset Management Plan (SDAMP).
- 1.1.3 This SDAMP is one of eight asset management plans (AMPs) covering all community assets for which Council is responsible. These fall under Council's Asset Management Policy and Asset Management Strategy.
- 1.1.4 Asset management planning is a comprehensive process to facilitate service delivery from infrastructure assets in a financially sustainable manner.
- 1.1.5 Asset management plans detail information about infrastructure assets, including actions required to provide an agreed level of service in the most cost effective manner. This plan defines the services to be provided, how the services are provided, and what funds are required to provide the services.
- 1.1.6 Council stormwater drainage assets assist in providing the community with services that enable the adequate collection, transport and discharge of stormwater runoff effectively, efficiently and economically to reduce flooding, soil erosion, pollution, and improve water quality.
- 1.1.7 The critical issues factored into Council's stormwater asset management include:
 - Maintenance and repair costs;
 - Replacement or Rehabilitation cost;
 - Age of assets;
 - Life cycle of asset;
 - Integrating new technologies;
 - Usage and data capture; and
 - Budget.
- 1.1.8 The stormwater service network is comprised of the following infrastructure assets:
 - Stormwater drainage pipes (closed and open conduits);
 - Stormwater drainage box culverts;
 - Pits junction pits, surface inlet pits, kerb inlet pits, headwalls/endwalls, manholes and converters; and Stormwater Quality Improvement Devices (SQIDs) – gross pollutant traps
- 1.1.9 As at 30 June 2021 these infrastructure assets have a replacement value of \$4,252,095.

1.2 What does it cost?

- 1.2.1 The projected outlays necessary to provide the services covered by this SDAMP includes maintenance and renewal of existing assets over the 10 year planning period is \$TBC on average per year. These costs do not include operations costs, and there are no confirmed upgrades at the time of writing this plan.
- 1.2.2 Council will fund these costs as per the forecast expenditure, therefore the estimated available funding for this period is also \$TBC on average per year which is TBC% of the cost to provide the service. This is

a funding shortfall of zero on average per year. Projected expenditure required to provide services in the SDAMP compared with planned expenditure currently included in the Long Term Financial Plan are shown in Figure 1.2.2.

[Figure TBC]

Figure 1.2.2: Stormwater Drainage Projected and Budget Expenditure

1.3 Managing the Risks

- 1.3.1. There are risks associated with providing the service and not being able to complete all activities and projects. Major risks have been identified as:
 - Disruption to other Council operations and services
 - Deferred maintenance and renewal resulting in large future expenditure
 - Flooding.
- 1.3.2. Council will endeavour to manage these risks within available funding by:
 - Prioritisation of maintenance and renewal works based on service levels and risks
 - Monitoring known flooding hotspots.

1.4 Confidence Levels

1.4.1. This SDAMP is based on medium level of confidence information. Reliable asset and financial data has been used in preparation of this plan, which has been used to obtain financial ratios, expenditure requirement for each asset class, reporting and in the life cycle analysis. The expenditure allocations have been identified for renewals, operational and maintenance, which are to be integrated into the Long Term Financial Plan.

1.5 The Next Steps

- 1.5.1. The plan provides framework for good management of stormwater drainage assets by detailing:
 - New established levels of service that have be prepared in detail with specific key performance indicators (KPIs). Further consultation is required with community for adaptation
 - New simplified improvement plan which highlights on-going or next items for continuous improvement in asset management.
- 1.5.2. The average capital and maintenance expenditure on Council assets over the ten-year forecast period is approximately \$39,086 per year. This compares to the expenditure which is required to maintain, operate and renew the asset network as required being \$54,779 per year. This indicates that Council has funded 71% of its required asset expenditure over the period of the plan.
- 1.5.3. The analysis of the asset data and expenditure data suggest that there is an under expenditure on asset maintenance.
- 1.5.4. This asset class is relatively small in size and value and as such one-off expenditure and minor maintenance expenditure can maintain the asset class in good condition. Council will need to have a good understanding of the capacity of its stormwater network, as this will likely drive asset replacement and upgrade expenditure into the future.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Background

- 2.1.1 Aging infrastructure is a significant concern and the council struggles to operate, maintain, and improve systems and infrastructure assets installed decades ago. Uncertainty about the location and condition of infrastructure assets and lack of comprehensive planning often leads to a reactive approach to maintenance and the occurrence of emergency situations stemming from asset failures.
- 2.1.2 This asset management plan defines and demonstrates responsive management of assets (and services provided from assets), compliance with regulatory requirements, and communicates the funding needed to provide the required levels of service.
- 2.1.3 The asset management plan is to be read in conjunction with Council's Asset Management Policy, Asset Management Strategy and the following associated Council planning documents:
 - Community Strategic Plan
 - Delivery Plan
 - Operational Plan
 - Long Term Financial Plan
- 2.1.4 This SDAMP has a direct relationship with the following associated planning process and documents:

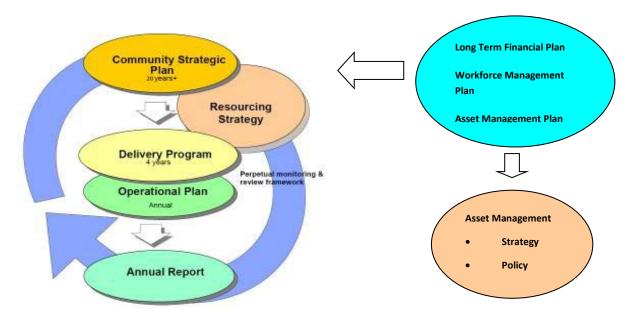


Figure 2.1 Stormwater asset management planning process

2.1.5 Council's current stormwater drainage assets covered by this asset management plan are tabled in Appendix A.

2.2 Goals and Objectives of Asset Management

2.2.1 Council exists to provide services to its community. Most of these services (from a value perspective) are provided by infrastructure assets. Council acquires infrastructure assets by 'purchase', by contract, construction by Council staff, and by donation of assets constructed by developers and others to increase the levels of service over time.

- 2.2.2 Council's goal in managing infrastructure assets is to meet the required level of service in the most cost effective manner for present and future consumers. The key elements of infrastructure asset management are:
 - Taking a life cycle cost management approach;
 - Developing cost-effective management strategies for the long term;
 - Providing a defined level of service and monitoring performance;
 - Understanding and meeting the demands of growth through future demand analysis and infrastructure investment;
 - Managing risks associated with asset failures;
 - Sustainable use of physical resources; and
 - Continuous improvement in asset management practices.
- 2.2.3 Assets are inspected, maintained, upgraded and renewed as necessary or as specified in specific works programs so that they:
 - Reach their expected lifecycle;
 - Perform to their maximum capability;
 - Satisfy community expectations and needs;
 - Satisfy budget limitations; and
 - Meet safety and regulatory requirements.
- 2.2.4 The purpose of this SDAMP is to:
 - Maintain, replace and develop assets over the long term to meet required delivery standards and foreseeable future needs at minimal cost;
 - Continually improve asset management practices and service delivery to the customers
 - Provide information to assist decision makers in trading off service levels, costs and risks to provide services in a financially sustainable manner.
 - Provide long term financial planning for stormwater assets
 - Demonstrate responsible and sustainable stewardship of the council and community assets
 - Provides the basis for forward works programs
 - Provides the basis of optimising whole life costs
 - Comply with strategic and regulatory requirements
 - Identify future funding requirements and service delivery in the context of current asset conditions and performance, levels of service, funding constrains, and forecast demands for infrastructure and services.

2.3 Core and Advanced Asset Management

2.3.1 This asset management plan is prepared as a first cut 'core' asset management plan in accordance with the International Infrastructure Management Manual (IPWEA, 2006). It is prepared to meet minimum legislative and organisational requirements for sustainable service delivery and long term financial planning and reporting. Core asset management is a 'top down' approach where analysis is applied at the 'system' or 'network' level.

2.4 Community Consultation

2.4.1 This 'core' asset management plan is prepared to facilitate community consultation initially through feedback on public display of draft asset management plans prior to adoption by Council. Future revisions of the asset management plan will incorporate community consultation on service levels and costs of providing the service. This will assist Council and the community in matching the level of service needed by the community, service risks and consequences with the community's ability and desire to pay for the service.

3. LEVELS OF SERVICE

3.1 Customer Research and Expectations

- 3.1.1 Council has not yet carried out any formal research on customer expectations in relation to its stormwater drainage infrastructure. It is proposed that comments and submissions received during the document's public exhibition period be incorporated into the plan for Council's consideration.
- 3.1.2 Community consultation to determine customer expectations, needs and wishes for all Council services is conducted to inform the development of Council's overarching Community Strategic Plan, which will in turn influence future updates of this asset management plan.
- 3.1.3 Further investigation and consultation may be resourced should Council determine the need to do so.

3.2 Strategic and Corporate Goals

- 3.2.1 This SDAMP is prepared under the direction of Council's vision, mission, goals and objectives as set out in the Community Strategic Plan 2017-2027.
- 3.2.2 **Council's Vision:** That Uralla Shire Council continue to be an active, prosperous, welcoming and environmentally aware community.
- 3.2.3 **Council's Mission:** The Uralla Shire Council is committed to creating a unique environment which offers an excellent quality of life and economic opportunities for its people.

3.2.4 Council's Community Strategic goals:

- 1. A proud, unique and inviting community
- 2. A safe, active and healthy shire
- 3. A diverse and creative culture
- 4. Access to and equity of services
- 5. An attractive environment for business, tourism and industry
- 6. Growing and diversified employment, education and tourism opportunities
- 7. A safe and efficient network of arterial roads and supporting infrastructure; and town streets, footpaths and cycle ways that are adequate, interconnected and maintained.
- 8. Communities that are well serviced with essential infrastructure
- 9. To preserve, protect and renew our beautiful natural environment
- 10. Maintain a healthy balance between development and the environment
- 11. Reuse, recycle and reduce wastage
- 12. Secure, sustainable and environmentally sound water-cycle infrastructure and services
- 13. A strong, accountable and representative Council
- 14. An effective and efficient organisation
- 15. Deliver the goals and strategies of the Community Strategic Plan
- 3.2.5 Infrastructure assets play both a direct and an indirect role in achieving the strategic objectives of the Community Strategic Plan. The following table indicates how Council's stormwater drainage assets play a role in the delivery of the key strategies linked to the Community Strategic Plan.

Table 3.2.5: Strategic Objectives

Theme	Goal	Strategy
Our Economy	 A safe and efficient network of arterial roads and supporting infrastructure; and town streets, footpaths and cycle ways that are adequate, interconnected and maintained 	 Maintain, review and replace Council bridges and culverts
Our Environment	 Secure, sustainable and environmentally sound water-cycle infrastructure and services 	 Ensure adequate stormwater and drainage infrastructure is provided, maintained and renewed
	To preserve, protect and renew our natural environment	 Protect and maintain a healthy catchment and waterways

3.2.6 With respect to this SDAMP, the relevant organisational objectives and goals relating to this plan are listed in Table 3.2.6 below.

Table 3.2.6: Organisational Objective and Goals

Organisational Objective	Organisation Goals	How Goal and Objectives are addressed
To plan, design, construct and manage new and additional stormwater drainage systems and catchment areas, to collect, transport and discharge	To have an effective system for the collection and dispersal of stormwater arising from rain	Continue current level of routine maintenance of existing storm water drainage system (5.6km).
	events that meet the 1 in 100 year measure.	Maintain the retention basins.
stormwater runoff effectively, efficiently and economically to reduce flooding, soil erosion,		By encouraging the use in urban as well as rural areas of rain water tanks.
pollution and improve water quality.	Improved quality of water flow downstream at the Uralla boundary with the clean-up of environmental weeds along the surrounding Uralla Creek.	By the removal of environmental weeds and replanting with appropriate vegetation in defined areas.
		Monitor the effectiveness of gross pollution traps.

3.3 Legislative Requirements

3.3.1 Council has to meet many legislative requirements including Australian and State legislation and State regulations. Key legislation which is relevant to this plan is listed in Table 3.3.1 below.

Table 3.3.1: Legislative Requirements

Legislation	Requirement
Local Government Act 1993 and Local Government (General) Regulation 2021	Sets out role, purpose, responsibilities and powers of local governments including the preparation of a long term financial plan supported by asset management plans for sustainable service delivery.
Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 and Environmental Planning and Assessment Amendment Act 2008	Set out the guidelines used by Council to provide sustainable and environmentally responsible planning, development and land use.
Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997	Sets environmental standards, goals, protocols and guidelines to reduce pollution and environmental harm.

Local Land Services Act 2013 and Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016	Govern the clearing of native vegetation in NSW.
Waste Avoidance and Recovery Act 2001	Establishes the need to avoid/minimise waste, increase resource use efficiency/reduce natural resource consumption, and minimise environmental impact through ecologically sustainable development and sustainable waste management systems.
Work Health and Safety Act 2011 and Work Health and Safety Regulation 2017	Council must ensure a safe workplace for all its employees and the public.

3.4 Current Levels of Service

- 3.4.1 Council has defined service levels in two terms: community levels of service and technical levels of service.
- 3.4.2 **Community Levels of Service** relate to the service outcomes that the community wants in terms of safety, quality, quantity, reliability, responsiveness, cost effectiveness and legislative compliance.
- 3.4.3 Community levels of service measures used in the asset management plan are:
 - Quality How good is the service?
 - Function Does it meet users' needs?
 - Safety Is the service safe?
- 3.4.4 **Technical Levels of Service** are operational or technical measures of performance which support the community service levels. These technical measures relate to the allocation of resources to service activities that the council undertakes to best achieve the desired community outcomes.
- 3.4.5 Technical service measures are linked to annual budgets, covering:
 - **Operations** the regular activities to provide services, such as opening hours, cleansing frequency, mowing frequency, etc.
 - **Maintenance** the activities necessary to retain an asset as near as practicable to its original condition (e.g. routine inspections and maintenance and clearing stormwater blockages.)
 - Renewal/Rehabilitation the activities that return the service capability of an asset up to that which it was as new. Renewal refers to a complete changeover (old to new.) Rehabilitation refers to refurbishing and upgrading components.
 - **Upgrade** the activities to provide a higher level of service (eg replacing a pipeline with a larger size) or a new service that did not exist previously (eg construction of a new structure).

3.5 Desired Levels of Service

- 3.5.1 Stormwater Levels of Service are measured by community feedback and on a technical basis.
- 3.5.2 Indications of desired levels of service are obtained from various sources including service requests and correspondence, feedback and maintenance schedules. These asset based level of service have not been fully consulted with the community and may likely be modified in time to fully match community expectations.
- 3.5.3 Council's current service levels are detailed in Table 3.5.2.

Table 3.5.2: Current and Desired Service Levels

Key Performance Measure	Level of Service	Performance Measure Process	Target Performance	Current Performance			
COMMUNITY LEVEL	COMMUNITY LEVELS OF SERVICE						
Quality	Services protect property and people from impacts of flooding	Customer complaints	Customer requests for service and complaints are addressed within agreed timeframes	90%			
	Percent of assets in condition 3 or better	Condition assessment (Condition rating 1-5)	95% for all assets	84%			
	The services are affordable and managed at lowest possible cost for required level of service	Review of service agreements and benchmark with other councils	Total operating costs per km of network not greater than the industry average	100%			
Function	Stormwater drains clear and clean	Frequency of inspections and maintenance	Stormwater pathways inspected once per year.	80%			
Safety	Stormwater drains and grills are inspected for safety.	Number of injuries or accidents	Nil accidents.	100%			
TECHNICAL LEVELS	OF SERVICE						
Operations	Percent of network inspected by CCTV	Network inspection and monitoring	5% per year (within 5 years)	0%			
	Percent compliance with Council's documented response time	CRMS data	90% CRMS to be actioned within time	100%			
Maintenance	Continue current level of routine maintenance of existing storm water	Customer enquiries	≤ 1 complaint per quarter about drainage problems.	100%			
	drainage system (5.6km), and maintain the retention basins.	Budget	Cost of maintenance per km of existing stormwater pipe at \$1,000 per km per annum.	50%			
		Clean retention basins	Retention basins clean, maintenance completed within budget.	10%			
		Volume of gross pollutants	No more than 1 tonne gross pollutants recorded monthly	20%			
Renewal /	Assets meet financial	Consumption ratio	Between 50% and 75%	76.2%			
Rehabilitation	sustainability ratios	Renewal funding ratio	Between 90% and 110% (2018/19)	0%			
		Long term funding ratio	Between 95% and 105%	95.9%			
	Maintain appropriate vegetation around stormwater assets	Rate of removal of weeds and replanting of appropriate vegetation.	Undertaken 3 of times per year.	50%			

3.6 Condition and Quality of Assets

- 3.6.1 The condition of Council's stormwater drainage assets is currently assessed every five years. This asset condition information is then used to plan the timing of our maintenance and capital renewal activities.
- 3.6.2 Quality has more to do with manner and type of the asset rather than its condition. An asset may be poor in quality yet have a condition which is described as good.
- 3.6.3 Condition is a measure of an assets physical condition relative to its condition when first constructed. When rating asset condition, Council uses a scale of 1 5, where 1 = new and 5 = totally failed. Council's condition rating matrix is set out in Table 3.6.3 below.

Table 3.5.3: Description of Condition

Condition Rating	Condition	Description	Guide	Residual life as a % of total life	Mean percentage residual life
1	Excellent	An asset in excellent overall condition.	Normal/planned maintenance required.	>86%	95%
2	Good	An asset in good overall condition with some possible early stages of slight deterioration evident, minor in nature and causing no serviceability issues.	Normal maintenance plus minor repairs required (to 5% or less of asset).	65 to 85%	80%
3	Satisfactory	An asset in fair overall condition with some deterioration evident, which may be slight or minor in nature and causing some serviceability issues.	Significant maintenance and/or repairs required (to 10-20% of asset).	41 to 64%	55%
4	Poor	An asset in poor overall condition, moderate to high deterioration evident.	Significant renewal required (to 10-40% of asset).	10 to 40%	35%
5	Worn	An asset in extremely poor condition or obsolete. The asset no longer provides an adequate level of service and/or immediate remedial action required to keep the asset in service in the near future.	Over 50% of the asset requires renewal.	<10%	5%

- 3.6.4 The intent of Council is not to undertake renewal on an asset until it reaches its intervention level. The intervention level is the condition level below which renewal is required based on the community's level of service expectations, legislative requirements and strategic goals of the council.
- 3.6.5 Typically, stormwater drainage assets in condition 4 will provide a poor level of service and will need to be renewed in the short- to medium-term. Assets in condition 5 may require urgent and immediate renewal or replacement. Funding may be needed to support the required level of renewals each year. Council will be allocating funds to an asset renewal reserve each year to help in managing these funding needs.

- 3.6.6 The condition of each stormwater drainage asset has been assessed by estimating the proportion of each asset's expected useful life that has been consumed.
- 3.6.7 The current condition ratings of Council's stormwater drainage assets as at 30 June 2021 are summarised in Table 3.6.7 below (See Figure 3.1). It indicates that the 450mm pipes asset are in condition 5 and as asset register this particular set of pipes asset need urgent and immediate inspection in order to maintain their efficiency and effectiveness during their remaining lifespan of 22 years.

Table 3.6.7: Condition ratings, stormwater drainage assets (estimated gross replacement cost) as at 30 June 2021

Stormwater drainage assets	Condition rating – value (\$)					Total (\$)
category	1	2	3	4	5	
100mm pipes	-	1,801	-	-	-	1,801
150mm pipes	-	3,207	-	-	-	3,207
250mm pipes	-	-	4,782	-	-	4,782
300mm pipes	-	28,577	-	23,535	-	52,112
315mm pipes	-	-	-	9,956	-	9,956
375mm pipes	-	510,732	-	-	-	510,732
430mm pipes	-	-	-	3,433	-	3,433
450mm pipes	-	596,913	-	-	56,430 ¹	653,343
500mm pipes	-	-	3,176	-	-	3,176
525mm pipes	-	-	193,455	-	-	193,455
600mm pipes	-	743,960	-	-	-	743,960
625mm pipes	-	8,068	-	-	-	8,068
650mm pipes	-	-	94,011	-	-	94,011
750mm pipes	-	427,790	-	-	-	427,790
825mm pipes	-	-	31,149	-	-	31,149
900mm pipes	-	87,413	-	-	-	87,413
Box culverts	-	61,918	13,925	-	-	75,843
Drain	-	10,306	-	-	-	10,306
Retention basins	-	52,492	-	-	-	52,492
Gross Pollutant Traps (GPT)	-	134,399	-	-	-	134,399
Drainage pit	25,125		-	-	-	25,125
Total stormwater drainage assets	\$25,125	\$2,667,576	\$340,498	\$36,924	\$56,430	\$3,126,553

3.7 Responsiveness

3.7.1 Council places a high emphasis on customer service and its responsiveness to customer enquiries. Council will maintain assets in a workman-like manner and be responsive to the needs of the community now and into the future. Council implements strategies which maintain a high level of customer support.

3.8 Customer satisfaction

3.8.1 Council will continue to provide services to the community in a manner that is efficient and effective. Council will continue to monitor community satisfaction with its current services and strive to improve community satisfaction where possible.

¹ Need to be prioritised for CCTV inspection and renewal

3.9 Affordability

3.9.1 Council will maintain its infrastructure assets in a cost effective affordable manner in accordance with responsible economic and financial management. In order for Council's assets to assist in meeting the strategic goals and in attaining optimum asset expenditure, Council will need to continually review its current operational strategies and adopt new and proven techniques to maintain assets in their current condition.

3.10 Sustainability

3.10.1 Council will maintain its assets in a manner to enable the long term financial sustainability for current and future generations. This will be achieved by ensuring efficient and effective service delivery and ensuring appropriate funds are allocated to maintain and renew infrastructure assets.

3.11 Health and Safety

- 3.11.1 Council will endeavour to identify and mitigate all key health and safety risks created by provision of services.
- 3.11.2 Each of the service level outcomes is related directly to the Council's Community Strategic Plan by the way each asset class helps deliver the services required by the community. These service level outcomes are essential to maintain the asset portfolio to a satisfactory level, and also caters to the future demands of the community whilst balancing the potential risks to the community and the Council.

3.12 Financial Based Service Levels

- 3.12.1 The premise of asset management is that asset requirements and asset management strategies should be driven by defined and acceptable service levels and performance standards. This section defines the various factors that are considered relevant in determining the Levels of Service for Council's assets that have been used to provide the basis for the life cycle management strategies and works programme identified within this asset management plan.
- 3.12.2 Levels of Service is a generic term used to describe the quality of services provided by an asset. Specific financial based service levels are described in Table 3.12.2 below.

Table 3.12.2: Financial Based Service Levels

Asset Consumption Ratio	The average proportion of 'as new' condition remaining for assets. This ratio shows the written down current value of the local government's depreciable assets relative to their 'as new' value. It highlights the aged condition of a local government's stock of physical assets and the potential magnitude of capital outlays required in the future to preserve their service potential.
Asset Sustainability Ratio	Are assets being replaced at the rate they are wearing out? This ratio indicates whether a local government is renewing or replacing existing non-financial assets at the same rate that its overall stock of assets is wearing out. It is calculated by measuring capital expenditure on renewal or replacement of assets relative to the rate of depreciation of assets for the same period. A local government would need to understand and be measuring its renewal expenditure to be able to determine this ratio.
Asset Renewal and Renewals Funding Ratio	Is there sufficient future funding for renewal and replacement of assets? This ratio indicates whether Council is allocating sufficient funds in its long term financial plan to adequately fund asset renewals.

Asset Backlog	This ratio shows what proportion the infrastructure backlog is against the total value of a
Ratio	council's infrastructure. The benchmark is less than 2%. The ratio is determined by dividing the
	estimated cost to bring assets to a satisfactory condition by the carrying value of
	infrastructure, building, other structures and depreciable land improvement assets.
Asset	This ratio compares actual versus required annual asset maintenance for each asset class. A
Maintenance	ratio of above 100% indicates that the council is investing enough funds that year to halt the
Ratio	infrastructure backlog from growing. The benchmark is greater than 100%.



Figure 3.1: Gross Pollutant trap in condition 1

4. FUTURE DEMAND

4.1 Demand forecast

- 4.1.1 The future infrastructure demand for community infrastructure and facilities is driven by changes and trends in population change, changes in demographics, lifestyle changes, residential occupancy levels, seasonal and climatic factors, consumer preferences and expectations, technological advancement, economic factors, agricultural practices, environmental awareness.
- 4.1.2 Demand factor trends and impacts on stormwater drainage assets are summarised in Table 4.1.2.

Table 4.1.2: Demand Factors, Projections and Impact on Services

	Table 4.1.2. Demana race	ors, Projections and Impact on Serv	
Demand driver	Present position	Projection	Impact on services
Population	6,048 (2016 Census)	The NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment predicts minor population decrease between 2016 and 2041, from 6,150 to 5,450. ²	A minor population decrease will effect little change in demand to stormwater assets, however will result in decreased revenues without a corresponding reduction in stormwater drainage infrastructure service costs
Demographics	As of 2016, the median age of people in Uralla Shire was 46 years. People aged 65 years and over made up 20.5% of the population.	The working age population (aged 15-64) is estimated to decrease by 3,750 in 2016 to 2,900 in 2041. The number of people aged 65 and over is estimated to increase from 1,200 in 2016 to 1,700 by 2041.	Insignificant
Residential development	Growth rate reflects demand for residential development	Future growth rate is likely due to proximity to State Significant Development projects	Small increase in demand on services
Environmental awareness	The community and Council are more environmentally aware and responsible.	Decreasing water supply and increasing demand. Onsite and catchment stormwater reuse and change to parks and gardens plantings due to water restrictions.	Stormwater capture and reuse infrastructure may be identified as a priority
Climate	Extremes increasing	Higher intensity rainfalls in storm events	Significant spending required to manage greater flows and pollutant treatment measures
Catchment management	Direct stormwater discharge into creek environment with some pollution control measures and limited stormwater reuse	Regulated controls on quality of stormwater discharge and reuse	Infrastructure to control pollutants, capture and reuse stormwater

² https://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/Research-and-Demography/Population-projections/Projections

4.2 Changes in Technology

- 4.2.1 Technology changes may affect the delivery of infrastructure services as a result of improvements to construction materials, methods, maintenance and operations. These may potentially increase the life of some assets and reduce susceptibility to damage.
- 4.2.2 Technology changes are forecast to affect the delivery of services covered by this plan as shown in Table 4.2.2 below.

Table 4.2.2: Technology Changes

Technology Change	Effect on Service Delivery
Changes in construction techniques, available materials and improvements to plant and equipment will evolve	These changes will be assessed on merit and applied where efficiencies can be achieved in construction and maintenance practices.
Improvement to pollutant control devises	Higher level of pollution capture and treatment of stormwater
Asset data capture by video inspection and the transportation of this information onto Council's GIS	Spatial location and condition of assets able to be verified from GIS reducing the need for reactive inspections
Further development of urban stormwater sensitive devices and techniques.	Reduce stormwater run-off and increase reuse

4.3 Demand Management Plan

- 4.3.1 Demand for new services will be managed through a combination of managing existing assets, upgrading of existing assets and providing new assets to meet demand and demand management. Demand management practices include non-asset solutions, insuring against risks and managing failures.
- 4.3.2 Non-asset solutions focus on providing the required service without the need for the Council to own the assets. Examples of non-asset solutions include providing services from existing infrastructure such as aquatic centres and libraries that may be in another council area or public toilets provided in commercial premises.
- 4.3.3 Opportunities identified to date for demand management are shown in Table 4.3.3. Further opportunities will be developed in future revisions of this asset management plan.

Table 4.3.3: Demand Management Plan Summary

Service Activity	Demand Management Plan
Maintenance	Conduct routine inspections and repairs according to work plans and community enquiries.
Upgrades	Monitor the condition and lifespan of assets and plan upgrades accordingly.
Customer service requests	Record all customer service requests relating to stormwater assets and analyse the data collected to identify shortfalls in assets or services, and implement solutions.

4.4 New Assets for Growth

4.4.1 New stormwater drainage assets are those assets that Council did not previously possess, or stormwater drainage expenditure that upgrades or improves an existing asset beyond its existing capacity.

- 4.4.2 New assets required to meet growth will be acquired from land developments and constructed/acquired by Council. New assets may also result from the need to support growth or environmental needs, or to create additional service level capacity.
- 4.4.3 New assets and upgrade/expansion of existing assets are identified from various sources such as staff, councillor or community requests, proposals identified by strategic plans or reports, analysis of external plant hire charges incurred, testing or demonstrations of new technologies, or partnerships with other organisations. Candidate proposals are inspected to verify need and to develop a preliminary estimate. Verified proposals are ranked by priority and available funds are scheduled into replacement programs.
- 4.4.4 Acquiring these new assets will commit Council to fund ongoing operations and maintenance costs for the period that the service provided from the assets is required. These future costs are identified and considered in developing forecasts of future operations and maintenance costs.
- 4.4.5 Council is not anticipating a significant increase in population and therefore anticipates there will be little change in demand for stormwater drainage assets.

5. LIFE CYCLE MANAGEMENT

The lifecycle management plan details how Council plans to manage and operate the assets at the agreed levels of service while optimising life cycle costs.

5.1 Background Data

Physical Parameters

5.1.1 This Asset Management Plan covers the infrastructure assets that serve the Uralla Shire's community stormwater needs. These assets include pipes, pits (pits, endwalls, headwalls and converters are broadly classified as pits), culverts, channels, and gross pollutant traps (GPTs) (See examples in Figure 5.1) throughout the local government area that enable people to protect both life and property from larger storm events and minimise disturbances from minor storms.



Figure 5.1 Examples of stormwater assets (A) Box culvert, (B) Waterway gabion protection (C) and (D) Pipes.

5.1.2 The asset inventory, values and conditions as per the current asset register are set out in Tables 3.6.7 and 5.1.2.

Table 5.1.2: Asset Inventory, Value and Condition

	Stormwater Assets								
Gross Written Down Annual Condition									
Replacement Cost	Value	Depreciation Expense	1	2	3	4	5		
\$4,252,095	\$3,126,552	\$48,918	8%	54%	23%	12%	4%		

Asset capacity and performance

- 5.1.3 Council's services are generally provided to meet design standards where these are available.
- 5.1.4 Locations where deficiencies in service performance are known are detailed in Table 5.1.4 below. These service deficiencies were identified from the knowledge of Council management, community enquiries, and Council inspections.

Table 5.1.4: Known Service Performance Deficiencies

Location	Service Deficiency
Stormwater Drainage Network	Under capacity pipe and pit drainage, lack of drainage system and property flooding
Stormwater Pollution Control Measure	Not all stormwater outlets have pollution control measures
Stormwater Reuse	Limited or no infrastructure installed for stormwater reuse.

5.2 Operations and Maintenance Plan

Maintenance Plan

- 5.2.1 Council's maintenance activities for stormwater drainage include routine, proactive, specific and reactive maintenance.
- 5.2.2 Routine maintenance is the regular ongoing work that is necessary to keep assets operational and to help assets reach their useful life. It includes work on an asset where a portion may fail and needs immediate repair to make it operational again.
- 5.2.3 Proactive maintenance (or planned maintenance) is repair work that is identified and managed through a maintenance management system (MMS). MMS activities include inspection, assessing the condition against failure/breakdown experience, prioritising, scheduling, actioning the work and reporting what was done to develop a maintenance history and improve maintenance and service delivery performance.
- 5.2.4 Specific maintenance is replacement of higher value components/sub-components of assets that is undertaken on a regular cycle. This work generally falls below the capital/maintenance threshold but may require a specific budget allocation.
- 5.2.5 In addition to planned maintenance, which is defined and scheduled over the medium-term, Council must also repair unforeseen damage caused by storms or accidents. This type of maintenance is referred to as either reactive or unplanned maintenance.
- 5.2.6 Council's unplanned maintenance work is often carried out because of issues identified through customer requests for service.

- 5.2.7 Assessment and prioritisation of reactive maintenance is undertaken by operational staff using experience and judgement.
- 5.2.8 Council's current maintenance expenditure level is less than the required maintenance, meaning that stormwater drainage assets are not maintained at a standard that is considered adequate to meet the desired service levels.

Standards and specifications

- 5.2.9 Maintenance work is carried out by Council staff in accordance with the current standards and capacity unless a reduced capacity can be justified.
 - Summary of future operations and maintenance expenditures
- 5.2.10 Future maintenance costs are forecast to trend in line with the value of the asset stock, plus an allowance for increase in levels of service over the planning period. Asset values are forecast to increase as additional assets are added to the asset stock from construction and acquisition by Council and from assets constructed by land developers and others that are donated to Council.
- 5.2.11 Deferred maintenance, i.e. works that are identified for maintenance and unable to be funded, are to be included in the risk assessment process in the infrastructure risk management plan.
- 5.2.12 Maintenance is funded from the operating budget and grants where available.

Operations and Maintenance Strategies

- 5.2.13 Council will operate and maintain assets to provide the defined level of service to approved budgets in the most cost-efficient manner. Effective operation and maintenance activities include:
 - Scheduling operations activities to deliver the defined level of service in the most efficient manner;
 - Maintaining and reviewing a current infrastructure risk register for assets on an annual basis.
 Present service risks associated with providing services from infrastructure assets and reporting
 Very High and High risks and residual risks after treatment to management and Council;
 - Review current and required skills base and implement workforce training and development to meet required operations and maintenance needs;
 - Review asset utilisation to identify under-utilised assets and appropriate remedies, and overutilised assets and customer demand management options;
 - Maintain a current hierarchy of critical assets and required operations and maintenance activities; and
 - Review management of operations and maintenance activities to obtain best value for resources used.

5.3 Renewal/Replacement Plan

- 5.3.1 Renewal expenditure is major work which does not increase the asset's design capacity but restores, rehabilitates, replaces or renews an existing asset to its original service potential. Work over and above restoring an asset to original service potential is upgrade/expansion or new works expenditure.
- 5.3.2 Capital renewal activities involve restoring, refurbishing or replacing an asset to bring it back to its original capacity and performance capability.

- 5.3.3 Renewal will be undertaken using 'low cost' renewal methods where practical. The aim of 'low cost' renewals is to restore the service potential or future economic benefits of the asset by renewing the assets at a cost less than replacement costs.
- 5.3.4 The annual required renewal costs reflect the amount needed to be spent on assets that have deteriorated to a point at which renewal is required based on the community's level of service expectations.
- 5.3.5 Typically, stormwater drainage assets in condition 4 will provide a poor level of service and will need to be renewed in the short-to medium-term and assets in condition 5 may require urgent and immediate renewal or replacement.

Renewal plan

- 5.3.6 Assets requiring renewal are identified from estimates of remaining life obtained from the condition survey. The estimated service life of stormwater drainage assets is between 60-100 years. Based on the age profile from the asset register the remaining life of the majority of Council's drainage network is estimated to be a greater than 40 years.
- 5.3.7 Council's next scheduled assessment will examine the condition of the pipe network and determine the performance of the drainage network and renewal requirements. A renewal plan will be prepared on completion of assessment and included in future Asset Management Plans.
- 5.3.8 The decision criteria for major stormwater renewal includes, in descending importance:
 - In combination with other works integrated with the drainage location;
 - Property damage reduction;
 - Flood frequency reduction;
 - Minor flooding; and
 - Maintenance hot spots.

Renewal and replacement strategies

- 5.3.9 Council will plan capital renewal and replacement projects to meet level of service objectives and minimise infrastructure service risks by:
 - Planning and scheduling renewal projects to deliver the defined level of service in the most efficient manner;
 - Undertaking project scoping for all capital renewal and replacement projects to identify:
 - the service delivery 'deficiency', present risk, and optimum time for renewal/replacement;
 - the project objectives to rectify the deficiency; and
 - the range of options, estimated capital and life cycle costs for each options that could address the service deficiency;
 - Using 'low cost' renewal methods (cost of renewal is less than replacement) wherever possible;
 - Maintain a current infrastructure risk register for assets and service risks associated with providing services from infrastructure assets, and reporting Very High and High risks and residual risks after treatment to management and Council;
 - Review current and required skills base and implement workforce training and development to meet required construction and renewal needs;

- Maintain a current hierarchy of critical assets and capital renewal treatments and timings required;
 and
- Review management of capital renewal and replacement activities to obtain best value for resources used.

Renewal standards

5.3.10 Renewal work is always carried out to current standards and capacity unless a reduced capacity can be justified.

Summary of projected renewal expenditure

- 5.3.11 Projected future renewal expenditures are forecast to increase over time as the asset stock ages. The projected capital renewal program is shown in Appendix B.
- 5.3.12 Deferred renewal, i.e. those assets identified for renewal and not scheduled for renewal in capital works programs, are to be included in the risk assessment process in the risk management plan.
- 5.3.13 Renewals are to be funded from capital works programs and grants where available.

Impact of Deferring Renewal Works

- 5.3.14 Renewal works identified in terms of renewal strategies may be deferred if the cost (or aggregate cost) is beyond the current financial ability to fund it. This can occur when there are short term renewal profile peaks, or higher priority works are required on other infrastructure asset groups.
- 5.3.15 When renewal works are deferred, the impact of the deferral on the assets ability to still provide the required level of service will be assessed. Although the deferral of some renewal works may not impact significantly on the short-term operation of the assets, repeated deferral will create a liability (backlog) in the longer term.

5.4 Creation/Acquisition/Upgrade Plan

5.4.1 New works are those works that create a new asset that did not previously exist, or works which upgrade or improve an existing asset beyond its existing capacity. They may result from growth, social or environmental needs. Assets may also be acquired at no cost to the Council from land development. These assets from growth are considered in Section 4.4.

Selection criteria

- 5.4.2 New assets and upgrade/expansion of existing assets are identified from various sources, including:
 - Proposals identified by strategic plans or partnerships with other organisation;
 - Urban growth increased development density and potential flooding;
 - Known property and street flooding locations;
 - Known drainage pipe and pit hydraulic deficiencies where the capacity is below 1 in 5 year event Average Recurrence Interval (ARI);
 - High level of pollutant locations (i.e. outlets into waterways);
 - Potential locations for stormwater storage and reuse; and
 - Poor condition, under capacity pipe/pit network locations.

- 5.4.3 In preparing future works programs to upgrade/expand the stormwater network consideration is given to the following:
 - Extent of property and street flooding for existing and future developments including potential damage and hazards;
 - Capacity and condition of the existing stormwater system; and
 - Strategic locations to improve the quality and reuse of stormwater.
- 5.4.4 New assets and services are to be funded from capital works program and grants where available.

5.5 Disposal Plan

- 5.5.1 Disposal includes any activity associated with disposal of a decommissioned asset including sale, demolition or relocation.
- 5.5.2 No stormwater drainage assets are currently identified for possible decommissioning and disposal.

6. RISK MANAGEMENT

6.1 6.1 Risk Assessment

- 6.1.1 Risk management is defined in AS/NZS 4360:2004 as "the culture, processes and structures that are directed towards realising potential opportunities whilst managing adverse effects".
- 6.1.2 Council is committed to the identification and elimination or reduction of risks associated with hazards that arise throughout Council's operations as far as reasonably practicable. Our risk assessment process includes:
 - Identifying credible risks;
 - Analysing the likelihood of the risk event occurring;
 - Assessing the consequences should the event occur;
 - Developing a risk rating ('likelihood' times 'consequences', as shown in Table 6.1.3 below);
 - Evaluating the risk; and
 - Detailing a risk treatment plan for non-acceptable risks.
- 6.1.3 An assessment of risks associated with service delivery from infrastructure assets has identified critical risks that will result in loss or reduction in service from infrastructure assets or a 'financial shock' to the organisation. The risk assessment process identifies credible risks, the likelihood of the risk event occurring, the consequences should the event occur, develops a risk rating, evaluates the risk and develops a risk treatment plan for non-acceptable risks.

Table 6.1.3: Uralla Shire Council Risk Matrix

	CONSEQUENCES								
LIKELIHOOD	Minimal	Minor	Moderate	Major	Catastrophic				
Almost certain	Medium	Medium	High	Catastrophic	Catastrophic				
Likely	Medium	Medium	High	Catastrophic	Catastrophic				
Possible	Low	Medium	Medium	High	Catastrophic				
Unlikely	Low	Low	Medium	High	High				
Rare	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	High				

6.2 Strategic Infrastructure Risks

6.2.1 Some high-level infrastructure based risks have been identified that are associated with the management of stormwater assets. These strategic risks are identified in Table 6.2.1.

Table 6.2.1: Strategic Infrastructure Risks

Risk Details / Event	Likelihoo d	Consequenc e	Risk	Existing Controls	Controls Adequate	Actions Needed / Treatment Plan
Poor design/construction causes damage or injury	Possible	Major	High	Designs prepared and construction projects supervised by suitably qualified and experienced people	Y	N/A
Damage caused by vandalism including graffiti	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Design and construct works to reduce susceptibility to damage	Y	
Overall condition of assets decrease due to inadequate renewal and maintenance programs	Likely	Moderate	High	Programs controlled by budget availability	N	Develop Asset Inspection strategy and long term renewals plan
Changes in legislation affect responsibilities of the Council	Unlikely	Moderate	Medium	Monitor legislative changes	Y	
Resource constraints affect the management of the assets	Possible	Major	High	None	N	Allocate funds to an asset renewal reserve
Failure of materials supplies	Possible	Major	High	None	N	Obtain alternative supply arrangements are in place for critical materials
Flooding Possible		Major	High	 Monitor known flooding hot spots Inspect and clear drain pipes quarterly TBC Conduct routine maintenance Conduct renewal works as required Allocate funds to an asset renewal reserve 	Y	
Impact on climate change on assets	Possible	Major	High	Monitor conditions of assets	Y	Develop environmental plan to identify impacts on assets and develop strategies to manage climate change

6.3 Critical Assets

- 6.3.1 Critical assets are specific assets which have a high consequence of failure but not necessarily a high likelihood of failure. For example, failure would cause a financial loss within the community or a marked reduction of service.
- 6.3.2 By identifying critical assets and critical failure modes, Council can target and refine inspection regimes, maintenance plans and capital expenditure plans at appropriate times.
- 6.3.3 Operations and maintenances activities may also be targeted to mitigate critical assets failure and maintain service levels. These activities may include increased inspection frequency and higher maintenance intervention levels.
- 6.3.4 Given the importance of minimising flooding impacts within the townships of Uralla and Bundarra during heavy storms, Council has determined that all stormwater drainage assets are critical assets.

7. FINANCIAL SUMMARY

7.1 Financial Statements and Projections

- 7.1.1 This asset management plan identifies the projected operations, maintenance and capital renewal expenditures required to provide the sufficient level of service to the community over a 10 year period. This plan provides input into the long term financial plan aimed at providing the required services in a sustainable manner.
- 7.1.2 The total amount of expenditure for stormwater drainage operations, maintenance and capital over the next ten years is forecast to be approximately \$390,860.89 with annual forecasted expenditure varying between \$33,891.00 to \$45,054.80 per annum. Forecasted operational expenditure for the ten year cycle will be approximately \$214,912.71 which equates to 54% of the total forecasted expenditure.
- 7.1.3 Projected operating (operations and maintenance) and capital expenditure (renewal and upgrade/expansion/new assets), net disposal expenditure and estimated budget funding are set out in Table 7.1.3. Note that the Income is projected from 2021/2022 values and applying Long-Term Financial Plan percentage changes for the respective years. Expenditure projection based an average of last four years expenditure and taken as 2021/22 base values.

Table 7.1.3: Projected Operating and Capital Expenditure [Data to be validated]

Description	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32
Income	\$33,724.82	\$34,466.77	\$35,259.51	\$36,105.70	\$37,008.38	\$37,933.59	\$38,881.93	\$39,853.90	\$40,850.32	\$41,871.58
Grants	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Known grants for capital expansion	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Borrowings	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total income	\$33,724.82	\$34,466.77	\$35,259.51	\$36,105.70	\$37,008.38	\$37,933.59	\$38,881.93	\$39,853.90	\$40,850.32	\$41,871.58
Expenditure										
Operation and Maintenance	\$19,182.80	\$19,662.40	\$20,153.90	\$20,657.80	\$21,174.20	\$21,703.60	\$22,246.20	\$22,802.30	\$23,372.43	\$23,956.74
Capital renewal	\$15,076.19	\$15,453.09	\$15,839.42	\$16,235.4	\$16,641.29	\$17,057.32	\$17,483.75	\$17,920.85	\$18,368.87	\$25,872.00
Capital expansion	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Total expenditure	\$34,738.60	\$35,607.00	\$36,497.20	\$37,409.6 0	\$38,344.90	\$39,303.50	\$40,286.10	\$41,293.20	\$42,325.61	\$45,054.80
Surplus / (Shortfall)	-\$1,013.77	-\$1,140.29	-\$1,237.73	-\$1,303.94	-\$1,336.54	-\$1,369.95	-\$1,404.20	-\$1,439.30	-\$1,475.29	-\$3,183.26

7.1.4 Asset age and condition based renewals plans have been developed which provide a more realistic renewals pattern and renewals expenditure requirements. Although the plan provides optimal year of renewals for each asset, to set the budget to match the pattern is not practical. Therefore, it is important to review the renewals plan against estimated depreciation and establish a reserve that can be used as required.

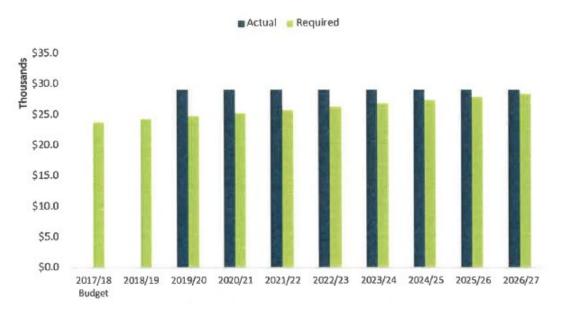


Figure 7.1.4.1 Stormwater Renewals

Operations and Maintenance

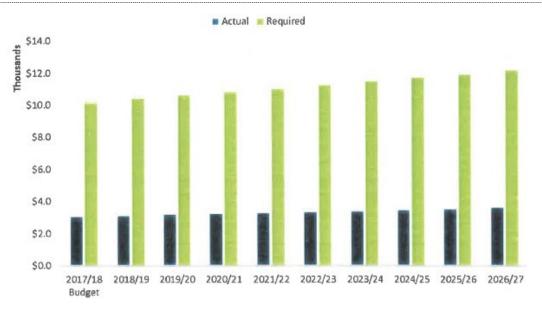


Figure 7.1.4.2 Stormwater Operations and Maintenance

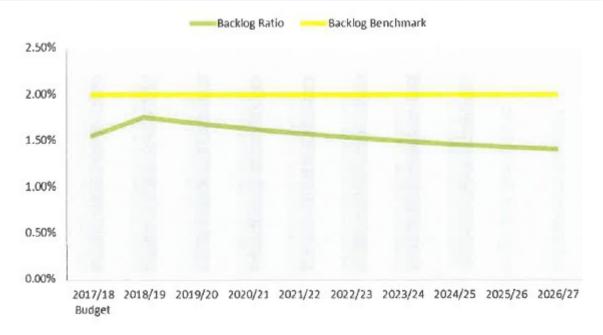


Figure 7.1.4.3 Stormwater Financial Ratios

Financial sustainability in service delivery

- 7.1.5 There are three key indicators for financial sustainability that have been considered in the analysis of the services provided by this asset category, these being long term life cycle costs/expenditures and medium term projected/budgeted expenditures over 5 and 10 years of the planning period.
- 7.1.6 The capacity to meet the projected/budgeted expenditures is dependent upon the capacity of the organisation to provide sufficient funding from its own resources to sustain the ongoing costs.
- 7.1.7 **Life cycle costs** (or whole of life costs) are the total annual costs that are required to sustain the service levels over the assets life. Life cycle costs include the original purchase, operations, depreciation and maintenance expenditure to hold the asset over its period of use. The life cycle cost for the stormwater drainage services is \$TBC per year (operations and maintenance expenditure plus depreciation expense in year 1).
- 7.1.8 A comparison should be used between the predicted life cycle costs and actual life cycle expenditure to highlight any differences. If the life cycle expenditure is more than that life cycle cost, it is most likely that charges will need to be increased to meet requirements.
- 7.1.9 Life cycle costs can be compared to life cycle expenditure to give an indicator of sustainability in service provision. Life cycle expenditure includes operations, maintenance and capital renewal expenditure. Life cycle expenditure will vary depending on the timing of asset renewals.
- 7.1.10 A shortfall between life cycle cost and life cycle expenditure is the life cycle gap.

7.1.11 The expenditure projections in Table 7.1.11 below look at the annual expenditure gap by comparing planned budgets in the Long Term Financial Plan against the required expenditure, calculated based on best practices. The allocation of adequate budget in each budget category demonstrates Council's knowledge and understanding of asset's life cycle requirements.

Table 7.1.11: Annual Expenditure Gap [Data to be validated]

	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32
Actual										
Renewal	\$15,076	\$15,453	\$15,839	\$16,235	\$16,641	\$17,057	\$17,484	\$17,921	\$18,369	\$25,872
New and Expanded Assets	\$0	\$0	\$0	<i>\$0</i>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Maintenance	\$19,183	\$19,662	\$20,154	\$20,658	\$21,174	\$21,704	\$22,246	\$22,802	\$23,372	\$23,957
Total Expenditure	\$34,259	\$35,116	\$35,993	\$36,893	\$37,816	\$38,761	\$39,730	\$40,723	\$41,741	\$49,829
Required										
Required Renewal (Depreciation)	\$30,401	\$31,009	\$31,629	\$32,261	\$32,907	\$33,565	\$34,236	\$34,921	\$35,619	\$36,332
New and Expanded Assets	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Required O&M	\$19,183	\$19,662	\$20,154	\$20,658	\$21,174	\$21,704	\$22,246	\$22,802	\$23,372	\$23,957
Total	\$49,583	\$50,671	\$51,783	\$52,919	\$54,081	\$55,268	\$56,482	\$57,723	\$58,992	\$60,288
Overall (GAP)	-\$15,324	-\$15,556	-\$15,789	-\$16,026	-\$16,265	-\$16,507	-\$16,752	-\$17,000	-\$17,250	-\$10,460

- 7.1.12 The life cycle costs and life cycle expenditure comparison highlights any difference between present outlays and the average cost of providing the service over the long term. If the life cycle expenditure is less than that life cycle cost, it is most likely that outlays will need to be increased or cuts in services made in the future.
- 7.1.13 Knowing the extent and timing of any required increase in outlays and the service consequences if funding is not available will assist organisations in providing services to their communities in a financially sustainable manner. This is the purpose of the asset management plans and long term financial plan.

Financial Sustainability Indicators

- 7.1.14 Providing services from infrastructure in a sustainable manner requires the matching and managing of service levels, risks, projected expenditures and funding to achieve a financial sustainability.
- 7.1.15 Providing services in a sustainable manner will require matching of projected asset renewals to meet agreed service levels with planned capital works programs and available revenue.
- 7.1.16 A gap between projected asset renewals, planned asset renewals and funding indicates that further work is required to manage required service levels and funding to eliminate any funding gap.
- 7.1.17 We manage the 'gap' by developing this asset management plan to provide guidance on future service levels and resources required to provide these services, and review future services, service levels and costs with the community.

7.2 Funding Strategy

- 7.2.1 Council funds stormwater drainage assets through grants, general funds, and borrowings.
- 7.2.2 Grant funding is required when major projects need to be undertaken.
- 7.2.3 General funds are used in two ways for our stormwater drainage assets. Firstly, they are used to support the maintenance of our stormwater drainage assets. Secondly, they are used to build an asset renewal reserve each year. This will help in reducing Council's reliance on grant funding for renewal projects.
- 7.2.4 Council also has the option of borrowing to support investments in stormwater drainage assets. This option requires careful monitoring of Council's debt service ratio.

7.3 Valuations

Asset valuations

7.3.1 The value of assets recorded in the asset register as at 30 June 2021 covered by this asset management plan is shown below. Stormwater drainage assets were last revalued at 30 June 2020.

Current Replacement Cost \$4,252,095

Depreciable Amount \$1,125,543

Depreciated Replacement Cost \$3,126,552 [Data to be validated]

Annual Depreciation Expense \$48, 965 [Data to be validated]

7.3.2 Council's sustainability reporting reports the rate of annual asset consumption and compares this to asset renewal and asset upgrade and expansion.

Asset Consumption 4.3% [Data to be validated]

(Depreciation/Depreciable Amount)

Asset renewal 0% [Data to be validated]

(Capital renewal exp/Depreciable amount)

Annual Upgrade/New 0% (Capital upgrade exp/Depreciable amount)

Annual Upgrade/New 0%

(including contributed assets)

- 7.3.3 Council is currently renewing assets at 2% of the rate they are being consumed and increasing its asset stock by 0% each year.
- 7.3.4 To provide services in a financially sustainable manner, Council will need to renew assets at the rate they are being consumed over the medium-long term, and fund the life cycle costs for all new assets and services in its long term financial plan.

Valuation Forecasts

- 7.3.5 Asset values are forecast to increase as additional assets are added to the asset stock from construction and acquisition by Council and from assets constructed by land developers and others and donated to Council.
- 7.3.6 Figure 7.3.6 shows the projected replacement cost asset values over the planning period in 2022 dollar values.

Figure 7.3.6: Projected Asset Values

[Data to be validated]

7.3.7 Depreciation expense values are forecast in line with asset values as shown in Figure 7.3.7.

Figure 7.3.7: Projected Depreciation Expense

[Data to be validated]

7.3.8 The depreciated replacement cost (current replacement cost less accumulated depreciation) will vary over the forecast period depending on the rates of addition of new assets, disposal of old assets and consumption and renewal of existing assets. Forecast of the assets' depreciated replacement cost is shown in Figure 7.3.8

Figure 7.3.8: Projected Depreciated Replacement Cost

[Data to be validated]

7.4 Factors affecting supply of stormwater drainage assets

Funding Uncertainties

- 7.4.1 Uralla Shire Council is highly reliant on grant funding and its rates revenues are limited.
- 7.4.2 Based on the size of our communities, it is difficult to fund the provision of our stormwater drainage assets. We need to seek ongoing government funding, where available, to maintain and enhance our stormwater drainage assets.

Council's asset renewal backlog

- 7.4.3 Assets that are below the minimum condition rating do not meet Council's minimum levels of service. Such assets will require renewal. These assets form part of Council's renewal backlog and Council should be ensuring that these assets are brought up to the agreed levels of service.
- 7.4.4 Council's asset renewal backlog will need to be funded.

Staff and resource shortages

7.4.5 As with financial constraints on the provision of our stormwater drainage assets, difficulties in recruiting and retaining staff can be a challenge for Council. As a large rural Council, Council often faces challenges in filling technical and managerial positions. When technical or managerial positions are vacant it can affect Council's ability to provide some of the services expected by the community.

8. IMPROVEMENT PLAN AND MONITORING

8.1 Asset Management Practices

Accounting/Financial Systems

- 8.1.1 Council uses Authority and Magiq software for its financial/accounting systems. The system is managed by Council's Finance section and produces quarterly financial reports for Council, while also producing reports for annual financial statements for audit and production to the Uralla Shire community.
- 8.1.2 Council manages and is responsible for all of the accounting, budgeting and financial aspects of all of its assets. The primary issue for the financial systems section is to:
 - Conduct regular asset valuations;
 - Ensure valuations match what is out in the field; and
 - Undertake regular updates to the system.

Accountabilities for Financial Systems

- 8.1.3 Under the *Local Government Act 1993*, Council must meet certain financial reporting requirements. These include budget reviews with all AMP sections within the Council. Council must also provide an annual report outlining the year's achievements, in terms of meeting its objectives and performance targets as it had set out. The annual report also outlines the amount of expenditure required to meet the standards set in the asset plans, the amount of annual maintenance required to keep the assets at the level of service specified, and Council's maintenance program for the year in relation to the work carried out.
- 8.1.4 The determination of expenditure as capital or maintenance is a combination of purpose, value and economic life of the asset received from the expenditure. The guidelines for the determination are set out in Note C1-7 of the Annual Financial Statements as adopted annually by Council.
- 8.1.5 **Initial Recognition:** All non-current assets purchased are capitalised as the expenditure is incurred and assets are depreciated from the first full year of use. For the initial recognition, an asset's cost is measured at its fair value, plus all expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition. Where settlement of any part of an asset's cash consideration is deferred, the amounts payable in the future are discounted to their present value as at the date of recognition or date of exchange of the asset to arrive at fair value. The discount rate used is the Council's incremental borrowing rate, being the rate at which a similar borrowing could be obtained from an independent financier under comparable terms and conditions.
- 8.1.6 **Materiality:** Assets with an economic life in excess of one year are only capitalised where the cost of acquisition exceeds materiality thresholds established by Council for each type of asset. In determining and in annually reviewing such thresholds, regard is had to the nature of the asset and its estimated service life.
- 8.1.7 **Subsequent Costs**: Subsequent costs are added to an asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to Council and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.
- 8.1.8 **Maintenance**: All other expenditure on stormwater asset, including the excess of fair value addition expense noted above, is recorded as repairs and maintenance and charged to the Income Statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Asset Management Systems

- 8.1.9 A number of systems and registers are used by the Council for the purpose of stormwater drainage asset management:
 - Microsoft® Excel spreadsheets manipulate, interrogate and report on asset data
 - Civica© "Authority" software finance system
 - TRIM (© (HP Software Division) records and document management
- 8.1.10 The responsibility for operating and maintaining the core Asset Management systems relating to stormwater drainage assets is with the Manager Civil Infrastructure and the Director Infrastructure and Development. The development of an annual budget allocation is between the Director, the Chief Financial Officer, and the General Manager, based upon the ten year financial plan forward estimates. Further details on organisational responsibilities are set out in Appendix C.
- 8.1.11 Currently, there is no core corporate system for asset management thus various duplications of assets records exist in different databases and have misaligned information. There are no direct links with operations and maintenance expenses and the individual asset.
- 8.1.12 The ongoing maintenance of this system should become a core function within Council's operations. Linking Council's asset management system and financial system (Authority) is identified as a key strategy to improve Council's asset management practices.

Information Flow Requirements and Processes

- 8.1.13 The key information flows *into* this asset management plan are:
 - Council strategic and operational plans,
 - Service requests from the community,
 - Network assets information,
 - The unit rates for categories of work/materials,
 - Current levels of service, expenditures, service deficiencies and service risks,
 - Projections of various factors affecting future demand for services and new assets acquired by Council,
 - Future capital works programs, and
 - Financial asset values.
- 8.1.14 The key information flows *from* this asset management plan are:
 - The projected Works Program and trends,
 - The resulting budget and long term financial plan expenditure projections, and
 - Financial sustainability indicators.
- 8.1.15 The information flows listed above will impact the Long Term Financial Plan, annual budget, and departmental business plans and budgets.

8.2 Improvement Program

8.2.1 The stormwater drainage asset management improvement program generated from this asset management plan is shown in Table 8.2.1.

Table 8.2.1: Improvement Program

No	Action	Priority	Responsibility	Timeline
1	Review and confirm expenditure for all Stormwater sub-categories into renewals, new, maintenance and operational	High	Asset Manager/Manager Civil Infrastructure	2023/24
2	Review and adopt acceptable Level of Services in consultation with community, update any changes and measure progress annually	High	Asset Manager/Manager Civil Infrastructure	2023/24
3	Review and establish clear assumptions and approach for calculating depreciation and backlog. Apply this consistent approach across all asset sub categories to obtain most accurate backlog.	High	Asset Manager/Manager Civil Infrastructure	2023/24
4	Prioritise and plan Stormwater asset renewals to meet agreed service levels based on community's importance, asset category priority and site inspections. Standardise renewal expenditure where possible and reserve any extra funds separately for later use.	Medium	Asset Manager/Manager Civil Infrastructure	2024/25
5	Review and update future life cycle costs (unit rates) to improve accuracy of estimated lifecycle costs	Medium	Asset Manager/Manager Civil Infrastructure	2024/25

8.3 Monitoring and Review Procedures

- 8.3.1 This asset management plan will be reviewed during annual budget preparation and amended to recognise any material changes in service levels and/or resources available to provide those services as a result of the budget decision process.
- 8.3.2 This plan will be updated annually accurately represent the current service level, asset values, projected operations, maintenance, capital renewal and replacement, capital upgrade/new and asset disposal expenditures and projected expenditure values incorporated into Council's long term financial plan.
- 8.3.3 This plan has a life of four years and is due for complete revision and updating within twelve months of each Council election.

8.4 Performance Measures

- 8.4.1 The effectiveness of the asset management plan can be measured in the following ways:
 - The degree to which the required projected expenditures identified in this AMP are incorporated into the organisation's long term financial plan;
 - The degree to which 1-5 year detailed works programs, budgets, business plans and organisational structures take into account the 'global' works program trends provided by the AMP; and
 - The degree to which the existing and projected service levels and service consequences (what we cannot do), risks and residual risks are incorporated into the organisation's Strategic Plan and associated plans.

Key Performance Benchmarks

- 8.4.2 Council monitors and assesses its performance with respect to maintaining and renewing its assets using key performance benchmarks. These benchmarks are used to measure how well Council is meeting the community's expectations in relation to the condition of its assets.
- 8.4.3 Council recognises the importance of working with the local community when managing the Uralla Shire's assets on behalf of the community. Council works with the community in two important ways. Firstly, it creates community service expectations. These summarise what the community wants. Secondly, it measures its progress in meeting these community service expectations against key performance benchmarks.
- 8.4.4 By using community-focussed performance benchmarks, Council maintenance and improvements to stormwater drainage assets are directly relevant to the community.
- 8.4.5 The key performance benchmarks that have been established for the stormwater drainage assets are outlined in Table 3.5.2.

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APPENDICES

Appendix A	Schedule of Assets
Appendix B	Projected Capital Renewal Program
Appendix C	Organisational Structure Responsibilities
Appendix D	Glossary of Terms

Appendix A – Schedule of Assets

Stormwater Drainage Asset category	Condition (1-5)	Current value \$	At cost value \$
Stormwater Drainage pit - Rowan Ave (20-22)	1	12,562.51	12,758.25
Stormwater Drainage pit - Rowan Ave (20-22)	1	12,562.51	12,758.25
Stormwater Drainage - 100mm Uralla	2	1,801.45	2,248.00
Stormwater Drainage - 150mm Uralla	2	3,207.08	3,942.00
Stormwater Drainage - 300mm Uralla	2	28,576.64	33,114.00
Stormwater Drainage - 375mm Uralla	2	510,731.60	648,278.00
Stormwater Drainage - 450mm Uralla	2	596,913.08	777,702.00
Stormwater Drainage - 600mm Uralla	2	743,959.55	887,480.00
Stormwater Drainage - 625mm Uralla	2	8,068.18	9,125.00
Stormwater Drainage - 750mm Uralla	2	427,789.90	524,094.00
Stormwater Drainage - 900mm Uralla	2	87,413.00	104,523.51
Stormwater Drainage - Box Culverts - Type B - Uralla	2	44,390.49	56,302.00
Stormwater Drainage - Box Culverts - Type C - Uralla	2	17,527.84	21,878.00
Stormwater Drainage - Retention Basins Uralla	2	52,492.20	59,125.00
Stormwater Drainage - Drain Only Uralla	2	10,306.47	12,730.00
Stormwater Drainage Gross Pollutant Traps Uralla	2	134,399.03	167,750.00
Stormwater Drainage - 250mm Uralla	3	4,781.85	6,899.00
Stormwater Drainage - 525mm Uralla	3	193,454.73	291,481.00
Stormwater Drainage - 650mm Uralla	3	94,010.82	170,836.00
Stormwater Drainage - 825mm Uralla	3	31,148.57	44,933.00
Stormwater Drainage - Box Culverts - Type A Uralla	3	13,925.39	20,338.00
Stormwater Drainage - 500mm Uralla	3	3,175.51	5,771.00
Stormwater Drainage - 315mm Uralla	4	9,956.08	34,039.00
Stormwater Drainage - 430mm Uralla	4	3,432.99	11,737.00
Stormwater Drainage - 300mm Bundarra	4	23,534.76	92,838.00
Stormwater Drainage - 450mm Bundarra	5	56,429.85	239,415.00
TOTAL		\$3,126,552.08	\$4,252,095.02

Appendix B – Projected Capital Renewal Program

Year	Stormwater Asset	Works Description	Estimated cost (\$)
2021/2022	Pits. Retention Basins/ Gross Pollutant Traps	Renewals/Upg <mark>r</mark> ades/Replacements	\$36,913
	Closed and open Pipes	Renewals/Upgrades/Replacements	
2022/2023	Pits. Retention Basins/ Gross Pollutant Traps	Renewals/Upgrades/Replacements	\$37,651
	Closed and open Pipes	Renewals/Upgrades/Replacements	
2023/2024	Pits. Retention Basins/ Gross Pollutant Traps	Renewals/Upgrades/Replacements	\$98,404
	Closed and open Pipes	Inspections ³	
2024/2025	Pits. Retention Basins/ Gross Pollutant Traps	Renewals/Upgrades/Replacements	\$39,172
	Closed and open Pipes	Renewals/Upgrades/Replacements	
2025/2026	Pits. Retention Basins/ Gross Pollutant Traps	Renewals/Upgrades/Replacements	\$39,956
	Closed and open Pipes	Renewals/Upgrades/Replacements	
2026/2027	Pits. Retention Basins/ Gross Pollutant Traps	Renewals/Upgrades/Replacements	\$100,755
	Closed and open Pipes	Renewals/Upgrades/Replacements	
		Inspections	
2027/2028	Pits. Retention Basins/ Gross Pollutant Traps	Renewals/Upgrades/Replacements	\$41,570
	Closed and open Pipes	Renewals/Upgrades/Replacements	
2028/2029	Pits. Retention Basins/ Gross Pollutant Traps	Renewals/Upgrades/Replacements	\$42,308
	Closed and open Pipes	Renewals/Upgrades/Replacements	
2029/2030	Pits. Retention Basins/ Gross Pollutant Traps	Renewals/Upgrades/Replacements	\$103,084
	Closed and open Pipes	Renewals/Upgrades/Replacements	
		Inspections	
2030/2031	Pits. Retention Basins/ Gross Pollutant Traps	Renewals/Upgrades/Replacements	\$43,860
	Closed and open Pipes	Renewals/Upgrades/Replacements	

³ \$60 000 will be need for inspections of closed pipes every two years within the 10-year Period.

Appendix C – Organisational Structure Responsibilities

Key person	Responsibilities
Councillors	Represent needs of community.
General Manager	 Allocate resources to meet the organisation's objectives in providing services while managing risks.
	Authorise Delegations of Authority to undertake AMP works.
	Ensure organisation is financial sustainable.
Chief Financial Officer	Ensure organisation is financial sustainable.
Director Infrastructure & Development	Coordinate the budget and infrastructure development.
	Identify changes in work flows or Council requirements.
Asset Manager/ Manager Civil Infrastructure	 Schedule the works and maintenance as per the Asset Management Plan.
	Oversee the works of the Asset Management Plan.
Contractors / Employees	Undertake the works as per the schedule.

Appendix D – Glossary of Terms

Annual service cost (ASC)

- Reporting actual cost
 The annual (accrual) cost of providing a service including operations, maintenance, depreciation, finance/opportunity and disposal costs less revenue.
- 2) For investment analysis and budgeting An estimate of the cost that would be tendered, per annum, if tenders were called for the supply of a service to a performance specification for a fixed term. The Annual Service Cost includes operations, maintenance, depreciation, finance/ opportunity and disposal costs, less revenue.

Asset

A resource controlled by an entity as a result of past events and from which future economic benefits are expected to flow to the entity. Infrastructure assets are a sub-class of property, plant and equipment which are non-current assets with a life greater than 12 months and enable services to be provided.

Asset class

A group of assets having a similar nature or function in the operations of an entity, and which, for purposes of disclosure, is shown as a single item without supplementary disclosure.

Asset condition assessment

The process of continuous or periodic inspection, assessment, measurement and interpretation of the resultant data to indicate the condition of a specific asset so as to determine the need for some preventative or remedial action.

Asset management (AM)

The combination of management, financial, economic, engineering and other practices applied to physical assets with the objective of providing the required level of service in the most cost effective manner.

Average annual asset consumption (AAAC)*

The amount of an organisation's asset base consumed during a reporting period (generally a year). This may be calculated by dividing the depreciable amount by the useful life (or total future economic benefits/service potential) and totalled for each and every asset OR by dividing the carrying amount (depreciated replacement cost) by the remaining useful life (or remaining future economic benefits/service potential) and totalled for each and every asset in an asset category or class.

Borrowings

A borrowing or loan is a contractual obligation of the borrowing entity to deliver cash or another financial asset to the lending entity over a specified period of time or at a specified point in time, to cover both the initial capital provided and the cost of the interest incurred for providing this capital. A borrowing or loan provides the means for the borrowing entity to finance outlays (typically physical assets) when it has insufficient funds of its own to do so, and for the lending entity to make a financial return, normally in the form of interest revenue, on the funding provided.

Capital expenditure

Relatively large (material) expenditure, which has benefits, expected to last for more than 12 months. Capital expenditure includes renewal, expansion and upgrade. Where capital projects involve a combination of renewal, expansion and/or upgrade expenditures, the total project cost needs to be allocated accordingly.

Capital expenditure - expansion

Expenditure that extends the capacity of an existing asset to provide benefits, at the same standard as is currently enjoyed by existing beneficiaries, to a new group of users. It is discretionary expenditure, which increases future operations and maintenance costs, because it increases the organisation's asset base, but may be associated with additional revenue from the new user group, egg. extending a drainage or road network, the provision of an oval or park in a new suburb for new residents.

Capital expenditure - new

Expenditure which creates a new asset providing a new service/output that did not exist beforehand. As it increases service potential it may impact revenue and will increase future operations and maintenance expenditure.

Capital expenditure - renewal

Expenditure on an existing asset or on replacing an existing asset, which returns the service capability of the asset up to that which it had originally. It is periodically required expenditure, relatively large (material) in value compared with the value of the components or sub-components of the asset being renewed. As it reinstates existing service potential, it generally has no impact on revenue, but may reduce future operations and maintenance expenditure if completed at the optimum time, egg. resurfacing or resheeting a material part of a road network, replacing a material section of a drainage network with pipes of the same capacity, resurfacing an oval.

Capital expenditure - upgrade

Expenditure, which enhances an existing asset to provide a higher level of service or expenditure that will increase the life of the asset beyond that which it had originally. Upgrade expenditure is discretionary and often does not result in additional revenue unless direct user charges apply. It will increase operations and maintenance expenditure in the future because of the increase in the organisation's asset base, egg. widening the sealed area of an existing road, replacing drainage pipes with pipes of a greater capacity, enlarging a grandstand at a sporting facility.

Capital funding

Funding to pay for capital expenditure.

Capital grants

Monies received generally tied to the specific projects for which they are granted, which are often upgrade and/or expansion or new investment proposals.

Capital investment expenditure

See capital expenditure definition

Capitalisation threshold

The value of expenditure on non-current assets above which the expenditure is recognised as capital expenditure and below which the expenditure is charged as an expense in the year of acquisition.

Carrying amount

The amount at which an asset is recognised after deducting any accumulated depreciation / amortisation and accumulated impairment losses thereon.

Class of assets

See asset class definition

Component

Specific parts of an asset having independent physical or functional identity and having specific attributes such as different life expectancy, maintenance regimes, risk or criticality.

Cost of an asset

The amount of cash or cash equivalents paid or the fair value of the consideration given to acquire an asset at the time of its acquisition or construction, including any costs necessary to place the asset into service. This includes one-off design and project management costs.

Current replacement cost (CRC)

The cost the entity would incur to acquire the asset on the reporting date. The cost is measured by reference to the lowest cost at which the gross future economic benefits could be obtained in the normal course of business or the minimum it would cost, to replace the existing asset with a technologically modern equivalent new asset (not a second hand one) with the same economic benefits (gross service potential) allowing for any differences in the quantity and quality of output and in operating costs.

Depreciable amount

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

Depreciated replacement cost (DRC)

The current replacement cost (CRC) of an asset less, where applicable, accumulated depreciation calculated on the basis of such cost to reflect the already consumed or expired future economic benefits of the asset.

Depreciation / amortisation

The systematic allocation of the depreciable amount (service potential) of an asset over its useful life.

Economic life

See useful life definition.

Expenditure

The spending of money on goods and services. Expenditure includes recurrent and capital.

Fair value

The amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties, in an arms length transaction.

Funding gap

A funding gap exists whenever an entity has insufficient capacity to fund asset renewal and other expenditure necessary to be able to appropriately maintain the range and level of services its existing asset stock was originally designed and intended to deliver. The service capability of the existing asset stock should be determined assuming no additional operating revenue, productivity improvements, or net financial liabilities above levels currently planned or projected. A current funding gap means service levels have already or are currently falling. A projected funding gap if not addressed will result in a future diminution of existing service levels.

Heritage asset

An asset with historic, artistic, scientific, technological, geographical or environmental qualities that is held and maintained principally for its contribution to knowledge and culture and this purpose is central to the objectives of the entity holding it.

Impairment Loss

The amount by which the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

Infrastructure assets

Physical assets that contribute to meeting the needs of organisations or the need for access to major economic and social facilities and services, eg. roads, drainage, footpaths and cycleways. These are typically large, interconnected networks or portfolios of composite assets. The components of these assets may be separately maintained, renewed or replaced individually so that the required level and standard of service from the network of assets is continuously sustained. Generally the components and hence the assets have long lives. They are fixed in place and are often have no separate market value.

Investment property

Property held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both, rather than for:

- (a) use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes; or
- (b) sale in the ordinary course of business.

Key performance indicator

A qualitative or quantitative measure of a service or activity used to compare actual performance against a standard or other target. Performance indicators commonly relate to statutory limits, safety, responsiveness, cost, comfort, asset performance, reliability, efficiency, environmental protection and customer satisfaction.

Level of service

The defined service quality for a particular service/activity against which service performance may be measured. Service levels usually relate to quality, quantity, reliability, responsiveness, environmental impact, acceptability and cost.

Life Cycle Cost

- 1. **Total LCC** The total cost of an asset throughout its life including planning, design, construction, acquisition, operation, maintenance, and rehabilitation and disposal costs.
- 2. Average LCC The life cycle cost (LCC) is average cost to provide the service over the longest asset life cycle. It comprises annual operations, maintenance and asset consumption expense, represented by depreciation expense. The Life Cycle Cost does not indicate the funds required to provide the service in a particular year.

Life Cycle Expenditure

The Life Cycle Expenditure (LCE) is the actual or planned annual operations, maintenance and capital renewal expenditure incurred in providing the service in a particular year. Life Cycle Expenditure may be compared to average Life Cycle Cost to give an initial indicator of life cycle sustainability.

Loans / borrowings

See borrowings.

Maintenance

All actions necessary for retaining an asset as near as practicable to its original condition, including regular ongoing day-to-day work necessary to keep assets operating, egg road patching but excluding rehabilitation or renewal. It is operating expenditure required to ensure that the asset reaches its expected useful life.

Planned maintenance

Repair work that is identified and managed through a maintenance management system (MMS). MMS activities include inspection, assessing the condition against failure/breakdown criteria/experience, prioritising scheduling, actioning the work and reporting what was done to develop a maintenance history and improve maintenance and service delivery performance.

Reactive maintenance

Unplanned repair work that is carried out in response to service requests and management/supervisory directions.

• Significant maintenance

Maintenance work to repair components or replace sub-components that needs to be identified as a specific maintenance item in the maintenance budget.

• Unplanned maintenance

Corrective work required in the short-term to restore an asset to working condition so it can continue to deliver the required service or to maintain its level of security and integrity.

Maintenance and renewal gap

Difference between estimated budgets and projected required expenditures for maintenance and renewal of assets to achieve/maintain specified service levels, totalled over a defined time (e.g. 5, 10 and 15 years).

Maintenance and renewal sustainability index

Ratio of estimated budget to projected expenditure for maintenance and renewal of assets over a defined time (egg 5, 10 and 15 years).

Maintenance expenditure

Recurrent expenditure, which is periodically or regularly required as part of the anticipated schedule of works required to ensure that the asset achieves its useful life and provides the required level of service. It is expenditure, which was anticipated in determining the asset's useful life.

Materiality

The notion of materiality guides the margin of error acceptable, the degree of precision required and the extent of the disclosure required when preparing general purpose financial reports. Information is material if its omission, misstatement or non-disclosure has the potential, individually or collectively, to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial report or affect the discharge of accountability by the management or governing body of the entity.

Modern equivalent asset

Assets that replicate what is in existence with the most cost-effective asset performing the same level of service. It is the most cost efficient, currently available asset which will provide the same stream of services as the existing asset is capable of producing. It allows for technology changes and, improvements and efficiencies in production and installation techniques

Net present value (NPV)

The value to the organisation of the cash flows associated with an asset, liability, activity or event calculated using a discount rate to reflect the time value of money. It is the net amount of discounted total cash inflows after deducting the value of the discounted total cash outflows arising from egg the continued use and subsequent disposal of the asset after deducting the value of the discounted total cash outflows.

Non-revenue generating investments

Investments for the provision of goods and services to sustain or improve services to the community that are not expected to generate any savings or revenue to the Council, egg. parks and playgrounds, footpaths, roads and bridges, libraries, etc.

Operations expenditure

Recurrent expenditure, which is continuously required to provide a service. In common use the term typically includes, egg power, fuel, staff, plant equipment, oncosts and overheads but excludes maintenance and depreciation. Maintenance and depreciation is on the other hand included in operating expenses.

Operating expense

The gross outflow of economic benefits, being cash and non-cash items, during the period arising in the course of ordinary activities of an entity when those outflows result in decreases in equity, other than decreases relating to distributions to equity participants.

Pavement management system

A systematic process for measuring and predicting the condition of road pavements and wearing surfaces over time and recommending corrective actions.

PMS Score

A measure of condition of a road segment determined from a Pavement Management System.

Rate of annual asset consumption

A measure of average annual consumption of assets (AAAC) expressed as a percentage of the depreciable amount (AAAC/DA). Depreciation may be used for AAAC.

Rate of annual asset renewal

A measure of the rate at which assets are being renewed per annum expressed as a percentage of depreciable amount (capital renewal expenditure/DA).

Rate of annual asset upgrade

A measure of the rate at which assets are being upgraded and expanded per annum expressed as a percentage of depreciable amount (capital upgrade/expansion expenditure/DA).

Recoverable amount

The higher of an asset's fair value, less costs to sell and its value in use.

Recurrent expenditure

Relatively small (immaterial) expenditure or that which has benefits expected to last less than 12 months. Recurrent expenditure includes operations and maintenance expenditure.

Recurrent funding

Funding to pay for recurrent expenditure.

Rehabilitation

See capital renewal expenditure definition above.

Remaining useful life

The time remaining until an asset ceases to provide the required service level or economic usefulness. Age plus remaining useful life is useful life.

Renewal

See capital renewal expenditure definition above.

Residual value

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

Revenue generating investments

Investments for the provision of goods and services to sustain or improve services to the community that are expected to generate some savings or revenue to offset operating costs, egg public halls and theatres, childcare centres, sporting and recreation facilities, tourist information centres, etc.

Risk management

The application of a formal process to the range of possible values relating to key factors associated with a risk in order to determine the resultant ranges of outcomes and their probability of occurrence.

Section or segment

A self-contained part or piece of an infrastructure asset.

Service potential

The total future service capacity of an asset. It is normally determined by reference to the operating capacity and economic life of an asset. A measure of service potential is used in the not-for-profit sector/public sector to value assets, particularly those not producing a cash flow.

Service potential remaining

A measure of the future economic benefits remaining in assets. It may be expressed in dollar values (Fair Value) or as a percentage of total anticipated future economic benefits. It is also a measure of the percentage of the asset's potential to provide services that is still available for use in providing services (Depreciated Replacement Cost/Depreciable Amount).

Strategic Longer-Term Plan

A plan covering the term of office of councillors (4 years minimum) reflecting the needs of the community for the foreseeable future. It brings together the detailed requirements in the council's longer-term plans such as the asset management plan and the long-term financial plan. The plan is prepared in consultation with the community and details where the council is at that point in time, where it wants to go, how it is going to get there, mechanisms for monitoring the achievement of the outcomes and how the plan will be resourced.

Specific Maintenance

Replacement of higher value components/sub-components of assets that is undertaken on a regular cycle including repainting, building roof replacement, cycle, replacement of air conditioning equipment, etc. This work generally falls below the capital/maintenance threshold and needs to be identified in a specific maintenance budget allocation.

Sub-component

Smaller individual parts that make up a component part.

Useful life

Either:

- (a) the period over which an asset is expected to be available for use by an entity, or
- (b) the number of production or similar units expected to be obtained from the asset by the entity.

It is estimated or expected time between placing the asset into service and removing it from service, or the estimated period of time over which the future economic benefits embodied in a depreciable asset, are expected to be consumed by the council.

Value in Use

The present value of future cash flows expected to be derived from an asset or cash generating unit. It is deemed to be depreciated replacement cost (DRC) for those assets, whose future economic benefits are not primarily dependent on the asset's ability to generate net cash inflows, where the entity would, if deprived of the asset, replace its remaining future economic benefits.

Source: IPWEA, 2009, Glossary





Water
Asset Management Plan
March 2022 (Draft)

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		Document ID: UINT/21/4462			
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1	June 2014	Version 1	RD	DES	
2	8 April 2015	Final	JL	DES	
3	16 October 2015	Reviewed Yield Study outcomes included, asset values updated to 2015 rates.	JL	DES	
4	6 May 2020	Reviewed document in-line with current data.	AM		
5	April 2021	Update the plan with current information and data	JD	DES	
6	18 March 2022	Reviewed document for completeness.		PL	

Reviewed and updated information on Demands, Lifecycle management, renewals

spending, capital works sequence

7

23 March 2022

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Uralla Shire

Uralla Shire Council is a medium sized NSW rural Council with an area of 3,215 sq km and a shire population of 6,048 people located in the New England Tablelands region of NSW. Uralla is located approximately 545km by road north west of Sydney on the New England Highway. There are two urban centres within the local government area which have potable water supplies; Uralla (population 2743) and Bundarra (population 676)¹.

This Water Asset Management Plan is one of seven asset management plans covering all community assets for which Council is responsible. These fall under the Asset Management Policy and the Asset Management Strategy.

Council water assets assist in providing the community with safe, reliable water supply.

The critical issues facing Council's water assets include:

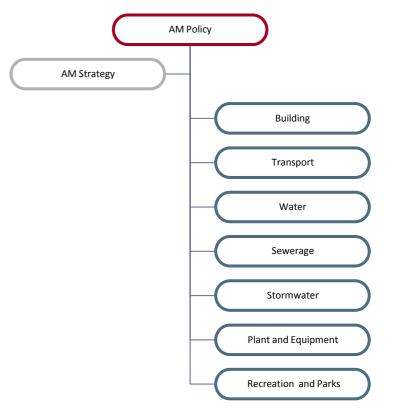
- Maintenance and upgrades
- Meeting safety and quality regulations
- Consistency of service

Water Service:

The water Service network comprises:

- Dams, weirs
- Water treatment plants
- Reservoirs
- Water pumping stations
- Water gauging stations
- Reticulation mains
- Transfer/trunk mains

These infrastructure assets have a replacement value of \$30,943,320.as per the Valuation Report prepared by Australis in May 2017. A new valuation report will be prepared in 2022.



Fiaure 1-1: Proposed Uralla Council Asset Management Plans

What does it Cost?

There are two key indicators of cost to provide the Water Supplies service:

- The life cycle cost being the average cost over the life cycle of the asset, and
- The total maintenance and capital renewal expenditure required to deliver existing service levels in the next 10 years covered by Council's long term financial plan.

The life cycle cost to provide the water supplies service is estimated at \$2,084,850 per annum. Council's planned life cycle expenditure for year 1 of the asset management plan is \$2,179,569 which gives a life cycle sustainability index of 0.96. [THESE FIGURES ARE TO BE FURTHER ANALYSED AND FINALISED.]

¹ Population data from 2016 Census published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

The total maintenance and capital renewal expenditure required to provide the water supplies service up to 2029/30 is estimated at \$18,936,636.

This is an average of \$2,104,071 per annum.

Council's maintenance and capital renewal expenditure for year 1 of the asset management plan of \$2,179,569 giving a 10 year sustainability index of 0.77. [THESE FIGURES ARE TO BE FURTHER ANALYSED AND FINALISED.]

Council's present funding levels are insufficient to continue to provide existing services at current levels in the medium term.

What we will do

Council plans to operate and maintain the two water supply systems to achieve the following strategic outcomes:

- To provide sufficient safe drinking and general water use to areas connected to or capable of connecting to the Uralla or Bundarra water supply systems
- To complete the renewals and upgrading works necessary to maintain the assets covered under this management plan
- Meet the levels of service required by regulators.

What we cannot do

Provide levels of service above the regulated levels given the constraints of the available resources.

Managing the Risks

There are risks associated with providing the service and not being able to complete all identified activities and projects. The major risks have been identified as:

- Quality of water supplied
- Health and safety of public and staff
- Availability of supply.
- Dam Safety –Kentucky Creek Dam.
- Non- availability of current and up to date SCADA and Telemetry System for monitoring and producing reports

We will endeavour to manage these risks within available funding by:

- Achieving systems compliance with the 12 elements in the Framework for Management of Drinking Water Quality in the ADWG (2011).
- Maintaining water supply infrastructure to a high standard and in accordance with adopted levels of service and making due provision for renewal and/or upgrading of assets.
- Responding promptly to service issues
- Inspect dam annually and following major flow events.
- Installing an industry compliant SCADA and Telemetry system for our water supply network.

The Next Steps

The actions resulting from this asset management plan are to:

- Carry out a network modelling and analysis;
- Analyse available performance data obtained from new SCADA and Telemetry System;
- Determine updated asset condition ratings;

- Revise asset failure modes and risks;
- Integrate the above into a comprehensive asset management system linked to Council's finance system;
- Regularly revise and update the renewals plan based on the above information.

Questions you may have

What is this plan about?

This asset management plan covers the infrastructure assets that serve the Uralla and Bundarra communities' water services. These assets include dams, weirs, treatment plants, reservoirs, stations and mains throughout the Council area that enable people to have access to safe and high quality water supplies.

What is an Asset Management Plan?

Asset management planning is a comprehensive process to ensure delivery of services from infrastructure is provided in a financially sustainable manner.

An asset management plan details information about infrastructure assets including actions required to provide an agreed level of service in the most cost effective manner. The plan defines the services to be provided, how the services are provided and what funds are required to provide the services.

Why is there a funding shortfall?

Much of Council's two water supply schemes were constructed with funding from government grants which are often provided and accepted without consideration of ongoing operations, maintenance and replacement needs.

Many of these assets are now approaching the later years of their useful life and will require replacement. In addition, levels of service from the assets are decreasing and maintenance costs are increasing.

Council's present funding levels are insufficient to continue to provide existing services at current levels in the medium term <u>and</u> meet the capital renewals required for sustainable asset management and to cater for future growth.

What options do we have?

Resolving the funding shortfall involves several steps:

- 1. Raising the charges.
- 2. Improving asset knowledge so that data accurately records the asset inventory, how assets are performing and when assets are not able to provide the required service levels;
- 3. Improving our efficiency in operating, maintaining, replacing existing and constructing new assets to optimise life cycle costs;
- Identifying and managing risks associated with providing services from infrastructure;
- 5. Making trade-offs between service levels and costs to ensure that the community receives the best return from infrastructure;
- 6. Identifying assets surplus to needs for disposal to make saving in future operations and maintenance costs;
- 7. Consulting with the community to ensure that services and costs meet community needs and are affordable;
- 8. Developing partnership with other bodies, where available to provide services; and
- 9. Seeking additional funding from governments and other bodies to better reflect a 'whole of government' funding approach to infrastructure services.

What happens if we don't manage the shortfall?

It is likely that council will have to reduce service levels in some areas, unless new sources of revenue are found. For water, the service level reduction may include a reduction in reliability of the water supply and quality of water delivered to customers and more frequent restrictions on supply.

What can you do?

Council will be pleased to consider your thoughts on the issues raised in this asset management plan and suggestions on how Council may change or reduce its services mix to ensure that the appropriate level of service can be provided to the community within available funding.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Background

This asset management plan is to demonstrate responsive management of assets (and services provided from assets), compliance with regulatory requirements, and to communicate funding needed to provide the required levels of service.

The asset management plan is to be read in conjunction with Council's Asset Management Policy, Asset Management Strategy and the following associated planning documents:

- Uralla Shire Council Community Strategic Plan
- Uralla Shire Council Delivery Plan
- Uralla Shire Council Operational Plan.
- Uralla Shire Council Ten Year Financial Plan

This infrastructure assets covered by this asset management plan are shown in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: Assets covered by this Plan

Asset category	Re	eplacement Value at June 2017
Water Treatment Capital – Uralla:		
Raw Water – Pump Stations (at Kentucky Creek Dam)		\$646,525
Raw Water Storage (Kentucky Creek Dam)		\$4,655750
Potable Water – Pump Stations (Barleyfields Road)		\$30,550
Potable Water Storage (reservoirs at Mt Mutton and Summerhill)		\$2,892,201
Treatment - Chemical Dosing (Water Treatment Plant)		\$634,634
Treatment – Clearwater Storage (Water Treatment Plant)		\$237,572
Treatment - Clearwater Transfer (Water Treatment Plant)		\$508,300
Treatment- Disinfection (Water Treatment Plant)		\$76,050
Treatment – Filtration (Water Treatment Plant)		\$1,492,640
Treatment – Primary Flocculation (Water Treatment Plant)		\$128,700
Treatment- Sedimentation (Water Treatment Plant)		\$927,030
Treatment- Secondary Flocculation (Water Treatment Plant)		\$131,300
Siteworks – Buildings (Water Treatment Plant)		\$1,170,572
Siteworks- Services (Water Treatment Plant)		\$307,450
Filtration- Backwash Lagoons (Water Treatment Plant)		\$190,515
Reticulation (distribution pipework in Uralla)		\$8,933,096
Sub-total		\$24,368,186
Water Treatment Capital – Bundarra:		
Raw Water – Pump Stations (at Taylors Pond on Gwydir River)		\$91,250
Raw Water Storage (Taylors Pond)		\$56,250
Treatment - Chemical Dosing (Water Treatment Plant)		\$119,460
Treatment – Clearwater Storage (Water Treatment Plant)		\$242,222
Clearwater Transfer- Clearwater PS (Water Treatment Plant)		\$77,220
Disinfection- CI Dosing (Water Treatment Plant)		\$34,320
Filtration –Backwash System (Water Treatment Plant)		\$77,880
Filtration – Gravity Filters (Water Treatment Plant)		\$196,284
Fluoridation System – Fluoride dosing (Water Treatment Plant)		\$33,660
Preliminary Treatment – Settling Lagoons (Water Treatment Plant)		\$180,840
Process (Water Treatment Plant)		\$415,800
Settled Water Feed- Settled Water PS(Water Treatment Plant)		\$84,480
Siteworks- Buildings (Water Treatment Plant)		\$138,996
Siteworks- Services (Water Treatment Plant)		\$93,390
Potable Water Storage (reservoirs Bakers Creek Rd and Burnett St)		\$763,069
Reticulation (distribution pipework in Bundarra)		\$1,880,019
	Subtotal	\$4,485,141
	Total	\$28,853,327

[§] Water Supply assets are being revalued in 2022.

The key stakeholders in the preparation and implementation of this plan are:

- Residential water users (including those with special needs)
- Local businesses
- Sports and recreational clubs
- NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment
- NSW Health
- Environmental Protection Authority
- NSW Natural Resources Access Regulator (NRAR)
- NSW Local Land Services

2.2 Goals and Objectives of Asset Management

Part of the role of Council is to provide services to its community. Some of these services are provided by infrastructure assets. Council has acquired infrastructure assets by 'purchase', by contract, construction by council staff and by donation of assets constructed by developers and others to meet increased levels of service.

Council's goal in managing infrastructure assets is to meet the required level of service in the most cost effective manner for present and future consumers. The key elements of infrastructure asset management are:

- Taking a life cycle approach (i.e. considering both the cost of acquisition, operation, maintenance and disposal or renewal of assets over their entire lifetime)
- Developing cost-effective management strategies for the long term,
- Providing a defined level of service and monitoring performance,
- Understanding and meeting the demands of growth through demand management and infrastructure investment,
- Managing risks associated with asset failures,
- Sustainable use of physical resources,
- Continuous improvement in asset management practices.²

The goal of this asset management plan is to:

- Document the services/service levels to be provided and the costs of providing the service,
- Communicate the consequences for service levels and risk, where desired funding is not available, and
- Provide information to assist decision makers in trading off service levels, costs and risks to provide services in a financially sustainable manner.

This asset management plan is prepared under the direction of Council's vision, mission, goals and objectives.

Assets are inspected, maintained, upgraded and renewed as necessary or as specified in specific works programs to ensure they:

- provide quality output of water supply;
- reach their expected lifecycle;
- perform to their maximum capability;
- satisfy community expectations and needs;
- satisfy budget limitations; and
- meet safety and regulatory requirements.

² IPWEA, 2006, *IIMM* Sec 1.1.3, p 1.3.

2.3 Plan Framework

Key elements of the plan are:

- Levels of service specifies the services and levels of service to be provided by council.
- Future demand how this will impact on future service delivery and how this is to be met.
- Life cycle management how the organisation will manage its existing and future assets to provide the required services
- Financial summary what funds are necessary to provide the required services.
- Asset management practices
- Monitoring how the plan will be monitored to ensure it is meeting the organisation's objectives.
- Asset management improvement plan

A road map for an Asset Management Plan is shown in Figure 2.1 below:

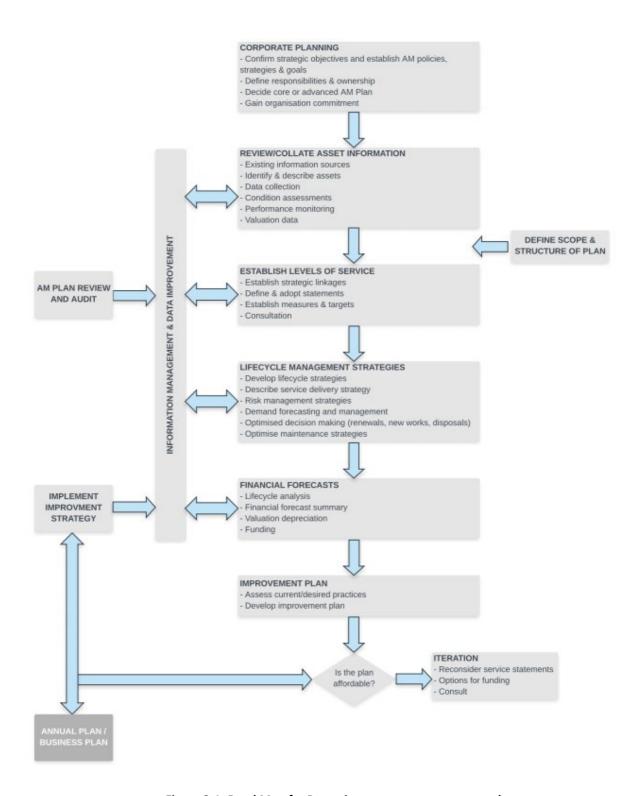


Figure 2-1- Road Map for Preparing an asset management plan Source: IIMM Fig 1.5.1, p1.11

2.4 Core and Advanced Asset Management

This asset management plan is prepared as a first cut 'core' asset management plan in accordance with the International Infrastructure Management Manual³. It has been prepared to meet minimum legislative and organisational requirements for sustainable service delivery and long term financial planning and reporting. Core asset management is a 'top down' approach where analysis is applied at the 'system' or 'network' level.

Importantly, future revisions of this asset management plan will move towards "advanced" asset management using a "bottom up" approach for gathering asset information for individual assets to support the optimisation and programs to meet agreed service levels. "Advanced" asset management is strongly driven by good quality and well-organised data about the assets to inform decision—making and target investments.

This asset management plan is to be read in conjunction with the following planning document, upon which current adopted levels of service, long term financial modelling and a capital works program to cater for predicted growth in service areas are based:

- USC Strategic Business Plan for Water Supply and Sewerage Services
- USC 10 year Operations Plan

2.5 Community Consultation

This 'core' asset management plan is prepared to facilitate community consultation initially through feedback on public display of draft asset management plans prior to adoption by Council. Future revisions of the asset management plan will incorporate community consultation on service levels and costs of providing the service. This will assist Council and the community in matching the level of service needed by the community, service risks and consequences with the community's ability to pay for the service.

³ IPWEA, 2006.

3. LEVELS OF SERVICE

3.1 Customer Research and Expectations

Council has not previously carried out any formal research on customer expectations. Existing levels of service have been determined through consultation with internal stakeholders i.e. Council staff and councillors. A system of recording complaints/requests is in place. Leaks and 'dirty' water are the most common issues. Further research to determine customer expectations will be carried out prior to future updates of the asset management plan.

Community group ZNET Uralla undertook survey of Uralla residents in 2020 regarding water security and found strong support for action to improve drought security.

3.2 Legislative Requirements

Councils have a responsibility to meet various legislative requirements including Australian and NSW legislation and regulation. Relevant legislation includes the items shown in Table 3.2 below:

Table 3.2: Legislative Requirements

Legislation	Requirement			
Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act)	Sets out the guidelines used by Council to provide sustainable and environmentally responsible planning, development and land use.			
Environmental Planning and Assessment Amendment Act 2008	Provides for Council control of local development and approva infrastructure expansion.			
Local Government Act 1993	Sets out role, purpose, responsibilities and powers of local governments including the preparation of a long term financial plan supported by asset management plans for sustainable service delivery.			
Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997	Sets environmental standards, goals, protocols and guidelines to reduce pollution and environmental harm.			
Work Health and Safety Act 2011	Guides employers and employees on their roles and responsibilities to provide and maintain a safe workplace which protects against harm to health, safety and welfare from hazards and risks arising from work as is reasonably practicable.			
Water Management Act 2000	Regulates the sustainable extraction of water from rivers (water sharing plans and environmental flows).			
Water Management Amendment Bill 2004 Act	Amends the Water Management Act 2000 (the Principal Act) to facilitate the commencement of the Act and published water sharing plans and to deal with aspects of the National Water Initiative.			
Public Health Act 2010	Guides the promotion, protection and improvement of public health, the control of risks to public health, the control of infectious diseases, and the prevention of the spread of infectious diseases.			
Native Vegetation Act 2003	Regulates the clearing of native vegetation on land in NSW.			
Fluoridation of Public Water Supplies Act 1957	This Act controls and regulates the addition of fluoride to a public water supply by a water supply authority, including Councils.			
Australian Drinking Water Guidelines 2004	Provides guidance on the required quality of drinking water supplied by a local water utility.			

3.3 Current Levels of Service

Council has defined service levels in two terms.

Community Levels of Service relate to the service outcomes that the community wants in terms of safety, quality, quantity, reliability, responsiveness, cost effectiveness and legislative compliance.

Community levels of service measures used in the asset management plan are:

Quality How good is the service?
Function Does it meet users' needs?

Safety Is the service safe?

Technical Levels of Service - Supporting the community service levels are operational or technical measures of performance. These technical measures relate to the allocation of resources to service activities that the council undertakes to best achieve the desired community outcomes.

Technical service measures are linked to annual budgets covering:

- Operations the regular activities to provide services
- Maintenance the activities necessary to retain an assets as near as practicable to its original condition (eg clean storage tanks, flush distribution system, clean chemical feed lines, repair leaking pipes etc.),
- Renewal the activities that return the service capability of an asset up to that which it had originally (eg pipeline relining/replacement),
- Upgrade the activities to provide an higher level of service (eg, replacing a pipeline with a larger size),
- New a new service that did not exist previously (eg a recycled water system).

Council's current service levels and desired levels of service are detailed below in Table 3.3.

Table 3.3: Current Service Levels

Key Performance Measure	Level of Service Objective	Performance Measure Process	Desired Level of Service	Current Level of Service (2019-20) TO BE UPDATED
COMMUNITY				
Quality	Provide an efficient and safe water supply to consumers.	Customer enquiries or complaints.	No more than 3 water quality complaints and 4 service complaints per 1,000 properties in each year.	Rate of quality complaints per 1000 properties is none and service complaints per 1000 properties is none.
	Provide a minimum static pressure.	Customer enquiries or complaints.	Minimum 20m head to urban water supply customers.	No guarantee of minimum pressure.
Function	Provide an uninterrupted water supply.	Scheduled and non- scheduled water interruptions.	Less than 10 unplanned interruptions to water supply per year.	Total of 15 water main and service connection breaks.
	Respond to customer complaints promptly.	Response and repair times.	Response within 1 hour. Average duration of interruption less than 3 hours.	Response times vary. Average duration 100 minutes.
Safety	Ensure the safety of the public and staff.	Number of incidents that could compromise safety.	No incidents.	Low level of staff lost time due to injury. No history of potential threats to public safety.

TECHNICAL L	.EVELS	OF S	ERVICE
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TECHNICAL EL	VELS OF SERVICE			
Operations				
	Comply with health and quality regulations	Results of regular testing.	100% of treated water samples comply with the Australian Drinking Water Guidelines.	See results below (in Maintenance)
	Capacity to treat sufficient water to service future customer demand.	Capacity of Uralla WTP.	WTP has a design capacity of 5 ML/day.	Peak day 2.9 ML. Peak week 12.8 ML
		Capacity of Bundarra WTP.	WTP has a design capacity of 0.8 ML/day.	Peak day 0.34 ML
	Drought security	No. of annual water restrictions	Restrictions per the 5/10/10 Duration/Frequency/Severity rule. le. Less than 5% of time spent in restrictions, a less than 10% chance of being applied and require (on average) a 10% reduction in unrestricted demand.	Yields are insufficient to supply the future estimated dry year demand for Uralla. Historically Uralla has had few water restrictions but restrictions are frequently applied in Bundarra for even short dry spells.
	Economic efficiency	Operating cost per property	Operating cost to be below the median for NSW country LWUs.	\$1147 compared to the statewide weighted mean of \$1413. TO BE UPDATED
	Skilled operators	Level of qualification	Water operator and back up operator have Level III training in plant operation.	Most staff have Level III accreditation.
Accessibility				
	Provide access to water supply for residents in Uralla and Bundarra townships with rates applied fairly and consistently	User-pay system continued Average usage per year	Residential revenue from usage charges is not less than 75%. Report to Council on the annual water consumption per connection.	Currently complies. Average Annual Residential water supplied (Potable) per connection: 154 kL.
	To ensure that rural residential dwellings have adequate available water supplies.	Amount of water sold.	Rural residents are able to purchase water at reasonable price.	Rural residents are able to purchase water at \$5.70 per kl.
Maintenance-U	Jralla WTP			Date range 01-01-2000 to 04-09-2000 TO BE UPDATED
	Provide regular water inspections.	E.Coli	883 samples	98% complying
		рН	622 samples	99.84% complying
		Colour	44 samples	97.73% complying
		Turbidity	48 samples	99.82 % complying

		Total Coliforms (mpn/100 ml)	883 samples	97.92 % complying
Maintenance-	Maintenance- Bundarra WTP			
	Provide regular water inspections. TO BE	E. Coli	474 samples	97.26%
	UPDATED + note boil	рН	222 samples	99.55%
	water alerts in	Colour	41 samples	100%
	Bundarra 2019 and	Turbidity	45 samples	97.78%
	2020	Total Coliforms (mpn/100mL)	474 samples	87.55%
Renewal				
	Replacement of pipe networks, storage reservoir roofs and electrical/mechanical components of water treatment plants (WTP) and pump stations as necessary.	Frequency of mains renewal <100 years. Identified WTP and pump station renewal works are completed.	Main replacements are scheduled according to age. All programmed mains replacement and upgrade works are completed in the program year.	Main replacement depends on funding availability and is less than sustainable.
Upgrade/New				
	Capacity to store sufficient raw water to meet projected future demand.	Raw water storage volumes.	Available storage meets projected 30 year demand for a secure yield based on the 5/10/10 security of supply rule.	Yields are insufficient to supply the future estimated dry year demand for Uralla. Bundarra yield does not meet the 5/10/10 rule.

3.4 Desired Levels of Service

At present, the above indications of desired levels of service have been obtained from various sources including residents' feedback to Councillors and staff, service requests and correspondence. Council has yet to quantify and formally adopt desired levels of service. This will be undertaken in future revisions of this asset management plan.

4. FUTURE DEMAND

4.1 Demand Forecast

Factors affecting demand include population change, changes in demographics, seasonal factors, vehicle ownership, consumer preferences and expectations, economic factors, agricultural practices, environmental awareness, etc.

Demand factor trends and impacts on service delivery are summarised in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Demand Factors, Projections and Impact on Services

Demand factor	Present position	Projection	Impact on services
Population	Uralla 2743 (2016 Census)	The 2019 population projections by the Department of Planning show a predicted fall by 700 in the total LGA population from 6,150 to 5,450 by 2041. TO BE UPDATED	Treatment plant, pump stations, reservoirs and trunk mains currently have adequate capacity.
	Bundarra 676 (2016 Census)	From 1996 to 2011 Bundarra population rose by 1.6% but is projected to remain relatively static going forward. TO BE UPDATED	Treatment plant, pump stations, reservoirs and trunk mains currently have adequate capacity but raw water storage is inadequate.
Demographics	Median age of population is 44 years compared to 38 in NSW. Proportion of population over 55 years is higher in Uralla than NSW average. Proportion 20 to 54 years is lower than NSW average.	There will be an increasing percentage of older residents in the next two decades.	A high demand on aged care services and facilities over the next 20 years.
Rising electricity costs	Electricity costs are increasing. In 2012-13, Council paid \$54,272 for electricity used in water supply. TO BE UPDATED	Electricity prices increased by 26% (3.3c/kWh) from 2011/12 to 2013/14, reaching 16.2c/kWh. By 2020, it is predicted that the rate will increase to 16.5c/kWh in a low carbon price environment, and up to 19.3c/kWh in a high carbon price environment. (University of Technology Sydney, Institute for Sustainable Futures, NSW Business Energy Prices to 2020.)	Council will be required to allocate increasing funds towards electricity costs, and also implement strategies to reduce reliance on electricity.
Environmental awareness	The community and Council are more environmentally aware and responsible.	Council will be required to implement further sustainability measures including reduced CO2e emissions.	This will require a greater allocation of funds towards improving facilities and services to meet environmental standards.

Water levels	Currently, the secure yield from the catchment is insufficient to supply the current estimated dry year demand for both Uralla and Bundarra schemes.	Annual water resources could become less predictable due to changes in climate.	Water restrictions could become more frequent and more severe.
Climate change	Water infrastructure currently designed for historical rainfall regime and environments including design of stormwater management system and pollutant interception infrastructure.	Projections from 2021 studies in the Gwydir catchment are for reduced annual rainfall, prolonged droughts coupled with frequent short, sharp droughts, higher evaporation particularly in winter/spring and less replenishment of groundwater aquifers. Higher temperatures and reduced rainfall will also increase demand for water.	become more frequent and more severe. Need for greater emphasis on water conservation. Potential for disruptions due to power outages in severe weather as well as supply chain

4.2 Changes in Technology

Technology changes forecast to affect the delivery of services covered by this plan are detailed in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Changes in Technology and Forecast effect on Service Delivery

Technology Change	Effect on Service Delivery	
Use of reclaimed water becomes financially sustainable.	Will enable use of potable water for irrigation of recreation and sporting fields to be replaced by reclaimed water.	
Telemetry improvements	Faster reaction time to address process incidents/problems, greater insight to water demands.	
Smart water meters	Automated weekly or daily meter reads to replace manual six-monthly reads. Timely detection of hidden leaks in household plumbing, greater insight to domestic and commercial water use patterns, potential for customers to self-monitor their water usage	

4.3 Demand Management Plan

Demand for new services will be managed through a combination of managing existing assets, upgrading of existing assets and providing new assets to meet demand and demand management. Demand management practices include non-asset solutions, detailed investigation of problems to refine the scope and timing of renewals/new infrastructure, insuring against risks and managing failures.

Non-asset solutions focus on providing the required service without the need for the council to own the assets. Examples of non-asset solutions include providing services from existing infrastructure such as aquatic centres and libraries that may be in another council area or public toilets provided in commercial premises.

Opportunities identified to date for demand management are shown in Table 4.3. Further opportunities will be developed in future revisions of this asset management plan.

Table 4.3: Demand Management Plan Summary

Service Activity	Demand management plan
Maintenance	Conduct routine inspections and carry out timely repairs to water infrastructure assets according to work plans and community requests.
Upgrades and renewals	Monitor the condition and lifespan of assets and plan renewals and upgrades accordingly.
Customer Service requests	Record all customer service requests relating to water assets and analyse the data collected to identify shortcomings in asset performance affecting levels of service. Use the data collected to identify and implement solutions.
Leak detection survey/waterhammer management	Periodic acoustic survey to find undetected leaks and fix them. Reduction in mains breaks by arresting water hammer impacts (surge control)
Pricing	Inclined block tariff for water pricing to encourage water conservation
Water saving education / subsidies	Ongoing education to raise awareness of need for water conservation. Subsidies for water saving devices (appliances, storages) to reduce household water consumption.

4.4 New Assets for Growth

The new assets required to meet growth will be acquired free of cost from land developments and constructed by either the developer (e.g. reticulation) or Council (e.g. trunk mains) or a combination of the two.

Acquiring these new assets will commit Council to fund ongoing operations and maintenance costs for the period that the service provided from the assets is required. These future costs are identified and taken into account in developing forecasts of future operations and maintenance costs, as well as future renewal and replacement costs.

5. LIFECYCLE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The lifecycle management plan details how Council plans to manage and operate the assets at the agreed levels of service (defined in Section 3) while optimising life cycle costs.

5.1 Background Data

5.1.1 Physical parameters and condition of existing assets

The assets covered by this asset management plan are shown in Table 2.1.

Water infrastructure asset profile information consisting of economic life, condition, capacity, age, function, purpose, and asset consumption rates is not currently available. This information is a guide to when the asset will need renewal or other intervention to keep it functioning satisfactorily. A water infrastructure asset profile will be developed in future revisions of this asset management plan.

Present Scheme Outline

Uralla Shire Council operates two water supply schemes which serve primarily the urban areas of Uralla and Bundarra. The surrounding rural areas mainly rely on rainwater tank supplies for domestic water. In drought times these rural areas can become dependent on urban water supplies for basic needs (eg. through water tankers).

Uralla

The water supply for Uralla township is sourced from Kentucky Creek Dam located approximately 5 km south west of Uralla. The dam has a total storage of 500 ML, of which 75 ML is assumed to be dead storage, leaving an effective storage of 425 ML. Current extraction of raw water for Uralla varies between 230 and 350 ML per annum. Uralla Shire Council is licensed to extract up to 621 ML per annum to meet urban demand from the Kentucky Creek catchment.

Raw water is pumped from the storage dam on Kentucky Creek through 85m of pipeline to the inlet of the Uralla Water Treatment Plant which is a conventional water treatment works.

Sodium hypochlorite and ammonia are added to the raw water. Alum, sodium hypochlorite, PAC and polymer are added using four rapid mixing compartments. The dosed water is then mixed in the flocculation chambers before entering a sedimentation tank. After sedimentation, more PAC is added and the water is then filtered through two sand filters. The filtered water is dosed with sodium hypochlorite for disinfection and soda ash for pH correction.

The dosed filtered water is then gravity fed to a clear water tank. The clear water is then fluoridated before being pumped to service reservoirs at Summerhill and Mt Mutton and reticulated to the Uralla urban area customers via gravity mains. A schematic diagram showing the layout of the Uralla water supply scheme is shown below in Figure 5-1.

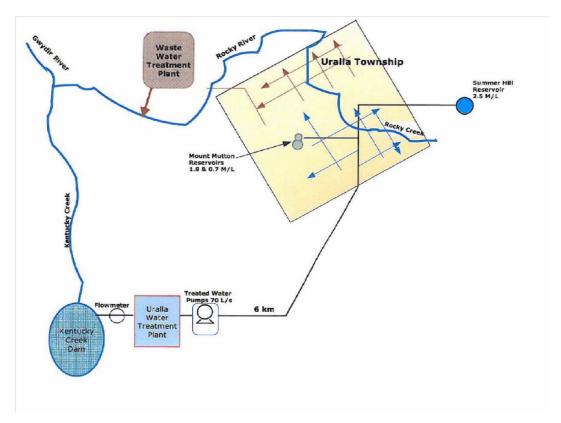


Figure 5-1 - Uralla Water Supply schematic

Bundarra

Bundarra is serviced by Taylors Pond on the Gwydir River which has a total storage capacity of around 83 ML of which 8 ML is dead storage, leaving an effective storage of 75 ML. Uralla Shire Council is licensed to extract up to 93 ML per annum from the Gwydir River for the urban supply at Bundarra. Records indicate that demand varies between 38 and 56 ML per annum with the average demand being 47 ML per annum.

There are currently 229 water assessments in Bundarra supplied from a conventional sedimentation and sand filtration water treatment plant similar in operation to the Uralla plant.

The plant has a design capacity of 0.8 ML per day plus a 20% hydraulic loading. Water is sourced from a pump well adjacent to Taylors Pond and following treatment, is pumped to two service reservoirs located on the northern and western extremities of the village.

A system of urban water restrictions is in place and restrictions in some form are applied to Bundarra water users in most years.

5.1.1.1 Storage dams and weirs

In 2013, Council commissioned NSW Public Works/SMEC to carry out a secure yield study on the catchments for both water supplies. The study projected that the modelled unrestricted dry year demand for the two supplies will increase from a current 381 ML to 433 ML in 2044 for Uralla and from a current 62 ML to 71 ML in 2044 for Bundarra.

The outcomes of the secure yield modelling gave an estimated secure yield of between 196 and 228 ML per annum for the Uralla supply and between 41 and 61 ML per annum for Bundarra, depending on the security of supply rule that Council adopts.

The study concluded that:

"The modelling indicates that the Uralla water supply system would need to be augmented to provide a secure yield which matches the dry year demand... and that the Bundarra system would need to be

augmented to provide a secure yield meeting the average current demand in climate change conditions applying the 5/10/10 rule."

Consequently, Council will need to upgrade the Uralla water supply system and, should growth in Bundarra or predicted climate change conditions occur, additional storage will be required to maintain security of that supply. As the first step to sizing and costing these upgrades, in 2014 a preliminary headworks sizing was undertaken which looked at the potential increase in capacity of Kentucky Creek Dam and the sizing of an off-river storage to be constructed at Bundarra in order to supply the needs of both towns for the next 30 years. Preliminary estimates in 2014 indicated that the order-of-cost to upgrade the Uralla raw water storage dam is \$4m and to provide off-stream storage at Bundarra is \$260,000. Subsequent to the severe 2019 drought, with the help of the NSW Government, Council is investigating other source augmentation options such as development of groundwater bores. Testing drilling to see if a viable groundwater source is available near Uralla will occur in 2022.

5.1.1.2 Reservoirs

There are three storage reservoirs in Uralla and two in Bundarra. The Uralla structures were commissioned in the mid 1960s and are now about 60% through their expected 100 year life. The Bundarra reservoirs were built in 1985 so have more than 70% of useful life remaining albeit the southern reservoir had a serious leak repaired in 2020 using crack injection and will need to be further monitored. Whilst all structures are generally in good condition, all reservoirs have roofs which will need attention in the medium term (say within 10 years).

5.1.1.3 Pumping stations

The water pumping equipment at both Uralla and Bundarra are in good condition. The pumps and switchboards have been upgraded in the last 20 years and incorporate recent technology.

5.1.1.4 Water treatment facilities

Both water treatment plants (WTPs) use a similar basic operation as described in Section 5.1.1 above and are constantly maintained by trained operators. The Bundarra plant was changed from gas chlorine operation to sodium hypochlorite in 2003 and an activated carbon treatment was installed at Uralla in early 2000. The sand media in the Uralla WTP filters was replaced with granular activated carbon in 2020 to treat a drought-related spike in arsenic in the dam water. Further investigation of the arsenic source and type (organic/inorganic) is needed.

Whilst the current operations generally meet health testing requirements, the Uralla plant was not able to meet 100% compliance for total coliforms in 2010-11 and 2012-13 or Aluminium removal in 2013-14 and 2014-15. Bundarra was unable to meet 100% compliance for total coliforms and free chlorine in 2012-13. TO BE UPDATED TO 2021 DATA.

5.1.1.5 Trunk water mains

Trunk water mains from the 1980s upgrade are in good condition with most less than 50% through their expected life. There is some capacity to accommodate future growth. However older trunk mains in Uralla have burst several times in recent years which may be age-related or due to impacts from waterhammer.

5.1.1.6 Reticulation water mains

Many of the water reticulation mains are made from Asbestos Cement (AC) which was a common material for water pipes from the 1940s to 1980s. AC pipes typically have a life expectancy of 60-80 years. Direct measurement of water pipe condition is difficult and expensive so the number of bursts/leaks is used as a surrogate. Information from operational staff is that short lengths of reticulation pipes have been replaced, usually in response to bursts though there are exceptions in King St, Queen St and Uralla St North where whole blocks have been renewed due to repeat bursts.

The reticulation system has low numbers of recorded main breaks as listed below. Further checking of this data is required to be sure it is complete. Breaks in mains (100mm diameter pipes or bigger) need to be distinguished from

breaks in small components (small diameter pipes and meters) as typically it is the smaller components that leak the most. Burst mains interrupt water supply to customers and may temporarily result in 'dirty water' complaints which needs more flushing to clear dirty water from the pipes.

- 8 in 2015-16
- 10 in 2016-17
- 19 in 2017-18
- 5 in 2018-19
- 0 in 2019-20 ALL THESE FIGURES TO BE UPDATED/CONFIRMED BY CHECKING DATA

In 2011 Council engaged specialist consultants to carry out a study of the Uralla system to determine the level of leakage. The following is an extract from the Final Report - USC Leak Detection and Associated Services (2011):

"The types and numbers found were surprisingly lower than had been anticipated. We have no explanation as to why this is but compared to other systems we have recently completed, this produced the lowest number and lowest leakage of any system we have surveyed in the LGSA programme"



Figure 5-2 - Burst trunk main in Hill Street, Uralla (2021)

5.1.1.7 Hydrants and valves

Hydrants and valves are replaced or renewed on a periodic basis as required. The value of these assets is included with the valuation of the reticulation mains.

5.1.1.8 Customer meters

Common practice is to replace customer water meters after 10-15 years in service to ensure meters are accurately recording water usage for billing. Faulty or stopped meters are found during water meter reading and then scheduled for replacement. A program to routinely replace a set of old meters runs through each year.

5.1.1.9 Telemetry

The water supply telemetry communications and Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system has been in place since 2001. A new system at Uralla Water Treatment Plant was commissioned in 2013. The SCADA and telemetry system are basic in nature and do not meet the current industry standards. A new, industry-standard SCADA to monitor the new Bundarra sewer scheme was commissioned in 2021 but it does not monitor Bundarra's water system. An expansion of that system to an industry-standard SCADA that monitors water and sewer at both Uralla and Bundarra is proposed in Council's 10 year Capital Works/Upgrade program for 2022-23. This will enable remote monitoring of water and sewer to operations in Uralla and Bundarra which will improve response times and efficiency.

5.1.2 Asset capacity and performance

Council's services are generally provided to meet design standards where these are available.

Locations where deficiencies in service performance are known are detailed in Table 5.1.2.

Table 5.1.2: Known Service Performance Deficiencies

Location	Service Deficiency
Uralla	Water quality – occasional taste and odour problems and 'dirty' water complaints
Uralla	Low water pressure for properties located close to supply reservoirs.
Uralla	High turbidity water in Kentucky Creek Dam from intense storms requires high level of chemical dosing to treat.
Bundarra	Low raw water supply during extended periods of low rainfall.
Bundarra	Hot weather impact on maintaining compliance for microbiological safety, boil water alerts in summer 2019 and 2020

The above service deficiencies were identified from the knowledge of Council management, community enquiries, and Council inspections.

5.1.3 Asset condition

Asset Condition is measured using a 1-5 rating system⁴ as detailed in Table 5.1.3.

Table 5.1.3: IIMM Description of Condition

Condition Rating	Description
1	Excellent condition: Only planned maintenance required.
2	Very good: Minor maintenance required plus planned maintenance.
3	Good: Significant maintenance required.
4	Fair: Significant renewal/upgrade required.
5	Poor: Unserviceable.

⁴ IIMM 2006, Appendix B, p B:1-3 ('cyclic' modified to 'planned', 'average' changed to 'fair'')

Based on review of the asset condition data by Morrison Low (2018), most of Council's water assets are in very good or good condition by value. However, the data also reveals that 26% of assets are approaching the end of their useful life and their condition is either category 4 or 5. As per Morrison Low report although the condition of the data in general is 'reliable' it often lacks key elements and collection procedures are uncertain which reduces confidence in the data. Details of Council's asset condition reported in 2018 are tabulated below:

Asset Class		Asset Condition (% of CRC)						
	1	2	3	4	5			
Water Supply	5.4%	29.6%	39%	13.8%	12.2%			

The condition is represented as a percentage of replacement cost value.

5.1.4 Asset valuations

The value of assets recorded in the asset register as at May 2017 covered by this asset management plan is shown below. A revaluation of water supply assets will occur in 2022.

2017 Replacement Cost \$28,853,327

Depreciable Amount \$14,103,301

Depreciated Replacement Cost \$14,750,026

Annual Depreciation Expense \$485,005

Council's sustainability reporting reports the rate of annual asset consumption and compares this to asset renewal and asset upgrade and expansion. Asset Consumption is 3.43% (= \$485,005 depreciation \div \$14,103,301 depreciable amount).

Data from the Annual Financial Statements below shows that between 2008/09 and 2020/21 Council spent \$0.587M on water asset renewals/additions while the accumulated depreciation in the same period was \$3.234M. This data from may underestimate the amount Council has spent on renewals as operational staff report having replaced some water mains and service pipes though it is unclear if the costs were capitalised. A significant portion of water assets are approaching end-of-life. As renewals spending is not keeping up with depreciation this will increase the backlog of renewals work in the future. The Morrison Low (2018) report noted "there is a significant under expenditure on asset renewals...a greater focus on renewals is required." Council will need to ensure that it is renewing assets at the rate they are being consumed over the medium-long term and funding the life cycle costs for all new assets and services in its long term financial plan so as to provide services in a financially sustainable manner.

Table 5.1.4 Water Supply asset movements from the USC Annual Financial Statements 2008/09 to 2020/21 (Note 9a Infrastructure Property Plan and Equipment) \$,000

FINANCIA L YEAR	Asset additions (Renewals)	Asset additions (New)	Carrying value asset disposals	Depreciaton expense	Adjustments & transfers	Revaluation decrements to equity	Revaluation increments to equity	Gross carrying amount	Accumulate d Depreciatio n	Net Carrying Amount
2009	30		0	-52	0	0	476	17087	-732	16355
2010	54		0	-54	0	0	480	17644	-809	16835
2011	92		0	-54	0	0	538	18301	-890	17411
2012	7		0	-246	0	0	429	18738	-1138	17600

2013	10	1	0	-247	0	-3497	0	15307	-1351	13957
2014	47	•	0	-181	0	0	387	15784	-1575	14209
2015	30)	0	-184	0	0	405	16052	-1592	14460
2016	30	0	0	-242	0	0	213	16322	-1861	14461
2017	0	3	0	-246	0	-305	0	27543	-13629	13914
2018	15	0	0	-453	0	0	284	28137	-14377	13760
2019	0	0	0	-439	0	0	213	28587	-15053	13534
2020	0	13	0	-424	0	0	125	28872	-14624	13248
2021	157	8	0	-412	0	0	120	29304	-16184	13120

5.1.5 Asset hierarchy

An asset hierarchy provides a framework for structuring data in an information system to assist in collection of data, reporting information and making decisions. The hierarchy includes the asset class and component used for asset planning and financial reporting and service level hierarchy used for service planning and delivery.

Council is currently developing a service hierarchy which will be included in a later revision of this plan.

5.2 Risk Management Plan

An assessment of risks associated with service delivery from infrastructure assets has identified critical risks that will result in loss or reduction in service from infrastructure assets or a 'financial shock' to the organisation. The risk assessment process identifies credible risks, the likelihood of the risk event occurring, the consequences should the event occur, develops a risk rating, evaluates the risk and develops a risk treatment plan for non-acceptable risks.

Critical risks, being those assessed as 'Very High' - requiring immediate corrective action and 'High' - requiring prioritised corrective action identified in the Infrastructure Risk Management Plan are summarised in Table 5.2.

Table 5.2: Critical Risks and Treatment Plans

Service or Asset at Risk	What can Happen	Risk Rating (VH, H)	Risk Treatment Plan	Associated Costs (over 10 years)
Bulk Supply of water	Severe water shortage from drought due to insufficient water storage, including impacts on water quality	VH	Development of additional water supply source	\$2 million
Water Meters	Loss of revenues for Council /inaccurate reading due to old and faulty water meters	Н	Replace old water meters over a period of 10 years	\$1 million
Treatment Plants	Non-efficient sludge and scum removal	Н	Design, remove and replace Travelling Bridge for Clarifier Tank	\$350,000
Distribution System	Pipe bursts and infrastructure failure	Н	Programmed mains replacement.	\$1,642,608

5.3 Routine Maintenance Plan

Routine maintenance is the regular on-going work that is necessary to keep assets operating, including instances where portions of the asset fail and need immediate repair to make the asset operational again.

5.3.1 Maintenance plan

Maintenance includes reactive, planned and specific maintenance work activities.

Reactive maintenance is unplanned repair work carried out in response to service requests and management/supervisory directions.

Planned maintenance is repair work that is identified and managed through a maintenance management system (MMS). MMS activities include inspection, assessing the condition against failure/breakdown experience, prioritising, scheduling, actioning the work and reporting what was done to develop a maintenance history and improve maintenance and service delivery performance.

Specific maintenance is replacement of higher value components/sub-components of assets that is undertaken on a regular cycle including replacement of UV bulbs, replacing valves, etc. This work generally falls below the capital/maintenance threshold but may require a specific budget allocation.

Actual past maintenance expenditure is shown in Table 5.3.1. TO BE UPDATED

Table 5.3.1: Maintenance Expenditure Trends

Year	Maintenance Expenditure
2018-19	\$1,438,000
2019-20	\$1,965,462

Current maintenance expenditure levels are considered to be adequate to meet required service levels. Future revision of this asset management plan will include linking required maintenance expenditures with required service levels.

Assessment and prioritisation of reactive maintenance is undertaken by operational staff using experience and judgement.

5.3.2 Standards and specifications

Maintenance work is carried out in accordance with manufacturers Standards and Specifications and facilities operations and maintenance manuals.

5.3.3 Summary of future operations and maintenance expenditures

Future operations and maintenance expenditure is forecast to trend in line with the value of the asset stock as shown in Figure 4 [TO BE ADDED]. The Operations and maintenance expenditures were calculated by Morrison Low (Water & Sewerage Asset Management Plan, August 2018) based on best practices which is reflected on Council's Long Term Financial Plan.

FIGURE 4 TO BE ADDED

Figure 4: Projected Operations and Maintenance Expenditure

Deferred maintenance, ie works that are identified for maintenance and unable to be funded are to be included in the risk assessment process in the infrastructure risk management plan.

Maintenance is funded from the operating budget and grants where available. This is further discussed in Section 6.2.

5.4 Renewal/Replacement Plan

Renewal expenditure is major work which does not increase the asset's design capacity but restores, rehabilitates, replaces or renews an existing asset to its original service potential. Work over and above restoring an asset to original service potential is upgrade/expansion or new works expenditure. As noted in Section 5.1.4 information in the Financial Statements indicates Council has not been renewing assets to match their consumption.

5.4.1 Renewal plan

Assets requiring renewal are identified from one of following three methods:

- Method 1 uses Asset Register data to project the renewal costs for renewal years using acquisition year and useful life, or
- Method 2 uses capital renewal expenditure projections from Water Network Modelling and Analysis, or
- Method 3 uses a combination of average network renewals plus defect repairs in the Renewal Plan and Defect Repair Plan

Method 1 was used for this asset management plan.

The ranking criteria used to determine priority of identified renewal proposals is detailed in Table 5.4.1.

CriteriaWeightingCondition of asset75%Age (as a percentage of useful life)25%Total100%

Table 5.4.1: Renewal Priority Ranking Criteria

Renewal will be undertaken using 'low-cost' renewal methods where practical. The aim of 'low-cost' renewals is to restore the service potential or future economic benefits of the asset by renewing the assets at a cost less than replacement cost. Examples of low cost renewal include relining of trunk mains.

5.4.2 Renewal standards

Renewal work is carried out in accordance with the following Standards and Specifications.

- Water Services Association of Australia national codes for water supply
- Water Directorate guidelines
- Relevant international standards (eg. American Water and Wastewater Association)

5.4.3 Summary of projected renewal expenditure

Projected future renewal expenditures are forecast to increase over time as the asset stock ages. The costs are summarised in Figure 5. Note that all costs are shown in 2021 dollar values. The projected capital renewal program is shown in Appendix A. TO BE UPDATED

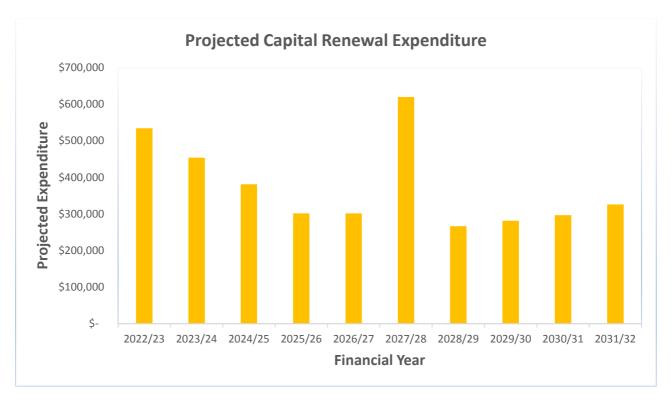


Figure 5: Projected Capital Renewal Expenditure

Deferred renewal, ie those assets identified for renewal and not scheduled for renewal in capital works programs are to be included in the risk assessment process in the risk management plan.

Renewals are to be funded from capital works programs and grants where available. This is further discussed in Section 6.2.

5.5 Creation/Acquisition/Upgrade Plan

New works are those works that create a new asset that did not previously exist, or works which upgrade or improve an existing asset beyond its existing capacity. They may result from growth, social or environmental needs. Assets may also be acquired at no cost to the Council from land development. These assets from growth are considered in Section 4.4.

5.5.1 Selection criteria

New assets and upgrade/expansion of existing assets are identified from various sources such as water network modelling and analysis, demand management, councillor or community requests, proposals identified by strategic plans or partnerships with other organisations. Candidate proposals are inspected to verify need and to develop a preliminary estimate. Verified proposals are ranked by priority and available funds and scheduled in future works programmes. The priority ranking criteria is detailed in Table 5.5.1.

Table 5.5.1: Upgrade/New Assets Priority Ranking Criteria

Criteria	Weighting
Strategic Business Plans	80%
Future demand	20%
Total	100%

5.5.2 Standards and specifications

Standards and specifications for new assets and for upgrade/expansion of existing assets are the same as those for renewal shown in Section 5.4.2.

5.5.3 Summary of projected upgrade/new assets expenditure

Currently, Council do not any have plans for acquiring new assets related to supply of water to the community or any plans for upgrade of existing system except for (i) the identified need for source augmentation of bulk water and (ii) some small extensions of reticulation to provide looped feeds (eg. Duke St to link to Rowan Ave). There will also be new water assets received by Council from the developers which will be maintained by the Council.

Council is proposing to do a water network modelling and analysis in FY 2023-24 to understand deficiencies in capacity of the distribution networks and this may result in addition of new assets to the network, upgrade of existing network or both.

These new assets are to be funded from a capital works loan program and grants where available. This is further discussed in Section 6.2.

5.6 Disposal Plan

Disposal includes any activity associated with disposal of a decommissioned asset including sale, demolition or relocation. Currently there are no assets identified for possible decommissioning and disposal except for those assets programmed for renewal. It is assumed that the residual value of replaced assets will be nil or scrap value only.

Should assets be identified for disposal in the future, cashflow projections from asset disposals will be developed and included in future revisions of this asset management plan.

6. FINANCIAL SUMMARY

This section contains the financial requirements resulting from all the information presented in the previous sections of this asset management plan. The financial projections will be improved as further information becomes available on desired levels of service and current and projected future asset performance.

6.1 Financial Statements and Projections

The financial projections are shown in Figure 6 for projected operating (operations and maintenance) and capital expenditure (renewal and upgrade/expansion/new assets), net disposal expenditure and estimated budget funding.

Note that all costs are shown in 2021 dollar values. TO BE FINALISED

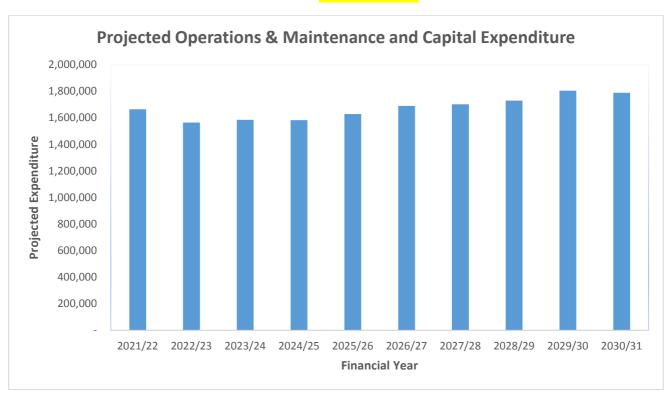


Figure 6: Projected Operating and Capital Expenditure and Budget

6.1.1 Financial sustainability in service delivery

There are three key indicators for financial sustainability that have been considered in the analysis of the services provided by this asset category, these being long term life cycle costs/expenditures and medium term projected/budgeted expenditures over 5 and 10 years of the planning period.

6.1.1.1 Long term - Life Cycle Cost

Life cycle costs (or whole of life costs) are the average costs that are required to sustain the service levels over the longest asset life. Life cycle costs include operations and maintenance expenditure and asset consumption (depreciation expense). The life cycle cost for the services covered in this asset management plan is \$TO BE FINALISED per year (operations and maintenance expenditure plus depreciation expense in year 1 (2021-22)).

Life cycle costs can be compared to life cycle expenditure to give an indicator of sustainability in service provision. Life cycle expenditure includes operations, maintenance and capital renewal expenditure in year 1. Life cycle expenditure will vary depending on the timing of asset renewals. The life cycle expenditure at the start of the plan

is \$TO BE FINALISED (operations and maintenance expenditure plus budgeted capital renewal expenditure in year 1). A shortfall between life cycle cost and life cycle expenditure is the life cycle gap.

The life cycle gap for services covered by this asset management plan is -\$TO BE FINALISED per year (-ve = gap, +ve = surplus).

Life cycle expenditure is TO BE FINALISED % of life cycle costs giving a life cycle sustainability index of 0.96.

The life cycle costs and life cycle expenditure comparison highlights any difference between present outlays and the average cost of providing the service over the long term. If the life cycle expenditure is less than that life cycle cost, it is most likely that outlays will need to be increased or cuts in services made in the future.

Knowing the extent and timing of any required increase in outlays and the service consequences if funding is not available will assist organisations in providing services to their communities in a financially sustainable manner. This is the purpose of the asset management plans and long term financial plan.

6.1.1.2 Medium term – 10 year (9 year at the time of review) financial planning period

This asset management plan identifies the projected operations, maintenance and capital renewal expenditures required to provide an agreed level of service to the community over a 10 year period. This provides input into 10 year financial and funding plans aimed at providing the required services in a sustainable manner.

These projected expenditures may be compared to budgeted expenditures in the 10 year period to identify any funding shortfall. In a core asset management plan, a gap is generally due to increasing asset renewals for ageing assets.

The projected total operations, maintenance and capital renewal expenditure required up to FY 2029/30 a is \$18,936,636 or \$2,104,071 per year. THESE FIGURES TO BE FURTHER ANALYSED & FINALISED

Total estimated (budget) operations, maintenance and capital renewal funding is \$16,410,689 or \$1,823,410 per year giving a 9 year funding shortfall of -\$280,661 per year and a 9 year sustainability indicator of 0.88. This indicates that Council has 88 % of the projected expenditures needed to provide the services documented in the asset management plan. THESE FIGURES TO BE FURTHER ANALYSED & FINALISED

6.1.1.3 Medium Term – 5 year financial planning period

The projected operations, maintenance and capital renewal expenditure required over the first 5 years of the planning period is \$ 2,008,896 per year.

Estimated (budget) operations, maintenance and capital renewal funding is \$ 1,749,087 per year giving a 5 year funding shortfall of \$ 1,299,045. This is 87.1 % of projected expenditures giving a 5 year sustainability indicator of 0.87.

6.1.1.4 Financial Sustainability Indicators

Figure 7 shows the financial sustainability indicators over the period 20121/22 to 2029/30 and for the long term life cycle.

FIGURE 7 TO BE ADDED

Figure 7: Financial Sustainability Indicators

Providing services from infrastructure in a sustainable manner requires the matching and managing of service levels, risks, projected expenditures and funding to achieve a financial sustainability indicator of 1.0 for the first years of the asset management plan and ideally over the 10 year life of the plan.

Figure 5 shows the projected asset renewals in the 10 year planning period from Appendix B. The projected asset renewals are compared to budgeted renewal expenditure in the capital works program and capital renewal expenditure in year 1 of the planning period in Figure 6.

Table 6.1.1 shows the funding shortfall (or surplus) between projected and budgeted renewals.

Table 6.1.1: Projected and Budgeted Renewals and Expenditure Shortfall THESE FIGURES TO BE REVIEWED

Year	Projected Renewals (\$000)	Planned Renewal Budget (\$000)	Renewal Funding Shortfall (\$000) (-ve Gap, +ve Surplus)	Cumulative Shortfall (\$000) (-ve Gap, +ve Surplus)
2022/23	535	503	-53	-53
2023/24	454	515	+119	+66
2024/25	381	507	+176	+242
2025/26	302	520	+218	+460
2026/27	302	548	+246	+706
2027/28	630	546	-84	+622
2028/29	267	559	+292	+914
2029/30	282	573	+291	+1205
2030/31	267	587	+320	+1525
2031/32	326	-	-	-

Note: A negative shortfall indicates a funding gap, a positive shortfall indicates a surplus for that year.

Providing services in a sustainable manner will require matching of projected asset renewals to meet agreed service levels with planned capital works programs and available revenue.

A gap between projected asset renewals, planned asset renewals and funding indicates that further work is required to manage required service levels and funding to eliminate any funding gap.

We will manage the 'gap' by developing this asset management plan to provide guidance on future service levels and resources required to provide these services, and review future services, service levels and costs with the community.

6.1.2 Expenditure projections for long term financial plan

Table 6.1.2 shows the projected expenditures for the 10 year long term financial plan.

Expenditure projections are in current (non-inflated) values. Disposals are shown as net expenditures (revenues are negative).

Table 6.1.2: Expenditure Projections for Long Term Financial Plan (\$000) THESE FIGURES TO BE REVIEWED

Year	Operations and Maintenance (\$000)	Projected Capital Renewal (\$000)	Capital Upgrade/ New (\$000)	Disposals (\$000)
2021/22	1,674	556	0	0
2022/23	1,605	396	0	0
2023/24	1,627	331	0	0
2024/25	1,626	302	0	0
2025/26	1,674	302	0	0

2026/27	1,737	630	0	0
2027/28	1,750	267	0	0
2028/29	1,778	282	0	0
2029/30	1,855	267	0	0
2030/31	-	326	0	0

Note: All projected expenditures are in 2021 values

6.2 Funding Strategy

Projected expenditure identified in Section 6.1 is to be funded from future operating and capital budgets. The funding strategy is detailed in the organisation's 10 year long term financial plan.

6.3 Key Assumptions made in Financial Forecasts

This section details the key assumptions made in presenting the information contained in this asset management plan and in preparing forecasts of required operating and capital expenditure and asset values, depreciation expense and carrying amount estimates. It is presented to enable readers to gain an understanding of the levels of confidence in the data behind the financial forecasts.

Key assumptions made in this asset management plan are:

- The existing asset data base is accurate in terms of length, age and type of pipes;
- The condition of most of the assets are in good to very good condition.

Accuracy of future financial forecasts may be improved in future revisions of this asset management plan by the following actions:

- Improving the information on asset data;
- Undertake condition rating; and
- Reviewing useful lives for assets in conjunction with better condition assessment and development of suitable hierarchy within the asset categories.

7. ASSET MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

7.1 Accounting/Financial Systems

7.1.1 Accounting and financial systems

The financial system used by the Uralla Shire Council is Authority 6.6, through a managed service provider contract with Civica Australia. The system is managed by Council's Finance Section producing monthly financial reports, for management and the Council's Finance Committee and annual financial statements for audit and production to the Uralla Community and other interested parties.

7.1.2 Accountabilities for financial systems

Council's significant accounting policies are set out in the annual financial statements Note 1.

7.1.3 Accounting standards and regulations

Council currently complies with the following standards and regulations with respect to asset accounting:

- The Australian Accounting Standards and Australian Accounting Interpretations.
- The Local Government Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting
- The Local Government Act 1993 and Local Government (General) Regulation 2005.

7.1.4 Capital/maintenance threshold

- Equipment unreliable and spare parts difficult to source
- Maintenance costs >60% of new item
- Advances in technology make current equipment redundant

7.1.5 Required changes to accounting financial systems arising from this Water Asset Management Plan

None identified.

7.2 Asset Management Systems

7.2.1 Asset management system and registers:

A number of systems and registers are used by the Uralla Shire Council for the purpose of this asset management:

- IPWEA NAMS PLUS 3
- MapInfo® (Intramaps® from January 2014) For the Geographical Information System (GIS). These systems hold the spatial information on the majority of asset groups
- Microsoft® Excel spreadsheets are used to manipulate and interrogate asset data
- Civica© "Authority" software customer billing, water meter register and customer water consumption information
- document management and customer requests system is TRIM © (HP Software Division)
- Council is working, with Statewide Mutual Risk Officers, towards implementing a robust modern system based upon Risk Assessment tools. Other maintenance is undertaken on a reactive basis under direction from the Director Infrastructure and Development.
- Financial system Civica© Authority.

7.2.2 Accountabilities for asset management system and data

The Asset Manager has responsibility for operating and maintaining the core asset management systems within Council. The development of an annual water supply budget allocation within the Council budget is completed

jointly by the Asset Manager and the Manager Water, Waste and Sewerage based upon the consultation with the Team Leader Water and Sewerage and the ten year financial plan forward estimates.

7.2.3 Linkage from asset management to financial system

Currently there is no core corporate system for asset management thus various duplications of assets records exist in different databases and have misaligned information. There are currently no direct links with operations and maintenance expenses and the individual assets.

7.2.4 Required changes to asset management system arising from this Asset Management Plan

There is an identified need to implement a core corporate system for asset management with direct links between operations and maintenance expenses and the individual assets.

Once operational, the ongoing maintenance of such a system should then become a core function within Council's operations. However, as stated in the previous paragraph, there is no link between the asset management system and Authority and this is a required future improvement.

Council is currently investigating procurement of an asset management system that can be integrated with the Financial System and MapInfo for better management of the water assets.

7.3 Information Flow Requirements and Processes

The key information flows *into* this asset management plan are:

- Council strategic and operational plans,
- Service requests from the community,
- Network assets information,
- The unit rates for categories of work/materials,
- Current levels of service, expenditures, service deficiencies and service risks,
- Projections of various factors affecting future demand for services and new assets acquired by Council,
- Future capital works programs,
- Financial asset values.

The key information flows *from* this asset management plan are:

- The projected Works Program and trends,
- The resulting budget and long term financial plan expenditure projections,
- Financial sustainability indicators.

These will impact the Long Term Financial Plan, Strategic Longer-Term Plan, annual budget and departmental business plans and budgets.

7.4 Standards and Guidelines

Standards, guidelines and policy documents referenced in this asset management plan are:

- NSW Office of Water Best Practice
- Individual suppliers Operations & Maintenance Manuals
- Water Services Association of Australia standards & Auspec specifications
- NSW Water Directorate guidelines
- Council's Significant Accounting Policy (Note 1 to Annual Financial Statements)

8. PLAN IMPROVEMENT AND MONITORING

8.1 Performance Measures

The effectiveness of the asset management plan can be measured in the following ways:

- The degree to which the required cashflows identified in this asset management plan are incorporated into the organisation's long term financial plan and Community/Strategic Planning processes and documents, and
- The degree to which 1-5 year detailed works programs, budgets, business plans and organisational structures take into account the 'global' works program trends provided by the asset management plan.

8.2 Improvement Plan

An asset management improvement plan generated from this asset management plan in the form of Table 8.2.

Table 8.2: Improvement Plan

Task No	Task	Responsibility	Resources Required	Timeline
1	Procurement of an Asset Management software that meets Council's need	Asset Manager	Budget/Funding	2022
2	Updating the MapInfo GIS System to capture all the water assets in the network after validation	Asset Manager	GIS consultant	2023
3	Condition Assessment of all critical assets	Asset Manager	Consultant	2023
4	Improved works reporting and capture of 'asconstructed' data	Manager Water Waste Sewerage	Budget/Funding	2022
5				

8.3 Monitoring and Review Procedures

This asset management plan will be reviewed during annual budget preparation and amended to recognise any material changes in service levels and/or resources available to provide those services as a result of the budget decision process.

The Plan has a life of 4 years and is due for revision and updating within 12 months of each Council election.

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APPENDICES

Appendix A Projected 10 year Capital Renewal and Upgrades Works Program

Appendix B Abbreviations

Appendix C Glossary

Appendix A Projected 10 year Capital Renewal Program

		ppendix A: WATER- Uralla Shire Council- Detailed list of 10 year Capital Rer		Indicative	Cost
Year	Item No.	Capital Renewal Projects		Estimate	Cost
2022/23	1	Installation of Telemetry for USC Water Supply Network		\$250,000	
2022/23	2	Water hammer investigation / design – Engage Consultant		\$10,000	
2022/23	3	Depot Road - Water Main upgrade, from 100mm AC to 150mm PVC (140m)		\$23,392	
2022/23	4	Fitzroy St – Water Main renewal , 100mm AC to 100mm PVC (50m)		\$5,670	
2022/23	5	AC Water mains replacement (Condition 5) –other streets		\$110,327	
2022/23	6	Replace water meter (100 nos.)		\$100,000	
2022/23	7	Bathymetric survey of storage dams Bundarra and Uralla		\$35,000	
			2022/23	\$534,389	
2023/24	1	Waterworks Road –Gravel Resheeting (2.4km , 100mm thick)		\$100,000	
2022/23	2	East St (Duke St to Prince Ave Railway track)- Water Main renewal , 100mm AC to 100mm PVC (240m)		\$27,211	
2023/24	3	AC Water Mains replacement - other sites		\$166,600	
2023/24	4	Apply Epoxy coating for Filter room floor (x2)		\$50,000	
2023/24	5	Replace water meter (100 nos.)		\$100,000	
2023/24	6	Retile Clear Water Chemical dosing pit		\$10,000	
			2023/24	\$453,811	
2024/25	1	New water main Duke St (south of East Ave) to loop to Rowan Ave w/- creek crossing		\$60,000	
2024/25	2	Water Network Modelling and Analysis- consultant - model capacity of system		\$40,000	
2024/25	3	AC Water Mains replacement (Condition 5)		\$166,600	
2024/25	4	Replace water meter (100 nos.)		\$100,000	
2024/25	5	Replace Stop Valves – Bundarra Water Supply network (6 nos.)		\$4,500	
2024/25	6	Renewal of Pump electrical works -Bundarra		\$10,000	
			2024/25	\$381,100	
2025/26	1	AC Water Mains replacement (Condition 5)		\$166,600	
2025/26	2	Replace water meter (100 nos.)		\$100,000	

2025/26	3	Cathodic Protection for the Water Inlet Works as per the recommendation of the consultant		\$10,000
2025/26	4	Soda Ash dosing plant/room Epoxy coating		\$25,000
			2025/26	\$301,600
2026/27	1	AC Water Mains replacement (Condition 5)		\$166,600
2026/27	2	Replace water meter (100 nos.)		\$100,000
2026/27	3	Replace Chemical dosing pumps (2 nos.)		\$10,000
2026/27	4	Apply Epoxy coating for Pumps floor		\$25,000
			2026/27	\$301,600
2027/28	1	AC Water Mains replacement (Condition 5)		\$166,600
2027/28	2	Replace water meter (100 nos.)		\$100,000
2027/28	3	Design, remove and replace Travelling Bridge for Clarifier Tank		\$350,000
2027/28	4	Replace Water Softner		\$3,000
			2027/28	\$619,600
2028/29	1	AC Water Mains replacement (Condition 5)		\$166,600
2028/29	2	Replace water meter (100 nos.)		\$100,000
			2028/29	\$266,600
2029/30	1	AC Water Mains replacement (Condition 5)		\$166,600
2029/30	2	Replace water meter (100 nos.)		\$100,000
2029/30	3	Renewal of Lab equipment		\$15,000
			2029/30	\$281,600
2030/31	1	Replace GAC (Granular Activated Carbon) for Gravity Sand Filter – Unit A and B		\$40,000
2030/31	2	AC Water Mains replacement (Condition 5)		\$166,600
2030/31	3	Replace water meter (100 nos.)		\$100,000
			2030/31	\$296,600
2031/32	1	AC Water Mains replacement (Condition 5)		\$166,600
2031/32	2	Replace water meter (100 nos.)		\$100,000
2031/32	3	Waterworks Road Grid Replacement (6nos)		\$60,000
			2031/32	\$326,000

Appendix B Abbreviations

AAAC Average annual asset consumption

AMP Asset management plan

ARI Average recurrence interval

BOD Biochemical (biological) oxygen demand

CRC Current replacement cost

CWMS Community wastewater management systems

DA Depreciable amount

EF Earthworks/formation

IRMP Infrastructure risk management plan

LCC Life Cycle cost

LCE Life cycle expenditure

MMS Maintenance management system

PCI Pavement condition index

RV Residual value

Suspended solids

vph Vehicles per hour

WDV Written down value

Appendix C Glossary

Annual service cost (ASC)

- 1) Reporting actual cost
 - The annual (accrual) cost of providing a service including operations, maintenance, depreciation, finance/opportunity and disposal costs less revenue.
- 2) For investment analysis and budgeting An estimate of the cost that would be tendered, per annum, if tenders were called for the supply of a service to a performance specification for a fixed term. The Annual Service Cost includes operations, maintenance, depreciation, finance/ opportunity and disposal costs, less revenue.

Asset

A resource controlled by an entity as a result of past events and from which future economic benefits are expected to flow to the entity. Infrastructure assets are a sub-class of property, plant and equipment which are non-current assets with a life greater than 12 months and enable services to be provided.

Asset class

A group of assets having a similar nature or function in the operations of an entity, and which, for purposes of disclosure, is shown as a single item without supplementary disclosure.

Asset condition assessment

The process of continuous or periodic inspection, assessment, measurement and interpretation of the resultant data to indicate the condition of a specific asset so as to determine the need for some preventative or remedial action.

Asset management (AM)

The combination of management, financial, economic, engineering and other practices applied to physical assets with the objective of providing the required level of service in the most cost effective manner.

Average annual asset consumption (AAAC)*

The amount of an organisation's asset base consumed during a reporting period (generally a year). This may be calculated by dividing the depreciable amount by the useful life (or total future economic benefits/service potential) and totalled for each and every asset OR by dividing the carrying amount (depreciated replacement cost) by the remaining useful life (or remaining future economic benefits/service potential) and totalled for each and every asset in an asset category or class.

Borrowings

A borrowing or loan is a contractual obligation of the borrowing entity to deliver cash or another financial asset to the lending entity over a specified period of time or at a specified point in time, to cover both the initial capital provided and the cost of the interest incurred for providing this capital. A borrowing or loan provides the means for the borrowing entity to finance outlays (typically physical assets) when it has insufficient funds of its own to do so, and for the lending entity to make a financial return, normally in the form of interest revenue, on the funding provided.

Capital expenditure

Relatively large (material) expenditure, which has benefits, expected to last for more than 12 months. Capital expenditure includes renewal, expansion and upgrade. Where capital projects involve a combination of renewal, expansion and/or upgrade expenditures, the total project cost needs to be allocated accordingly.

Capital expenditure - expansion

Expenditure that extends the capacity of an existing asset to provide benefits, at the same standard as is currently enjoyed by existing beneficiaries, to a new group of users. It is discretionary expenditure, which increases future operations and maintenance costs, because it increases the organisation's asset base, but may be associated with additional revenue from the new user group, eg. extending a drainage or road network, the provision of an oval or park in a new suburb for new residents.

Capital expenditure - new

Expenditure which creates a new asset providing a new service/output that did not exist beforehand. As it increases service potential it may impact revenue and will increase future operations and maintenance expenditure.

Capital expenditure - renewal

Expenditure on an existing asset or on replacing an existing asset, which returns the service capability of the asset up to that which it had originally. It is periodically required expenditure, relatively large (material) in value compared with the value of the components or sub-components of the asset being renewed. As it reinstates existing service potential, it generally has no impact on revenue, but may reduce future operations and maintenance expenditure if completed at the optimum time, eg. resurfacing or resheeting a material part of a road network, replacing a material section of a drainage network with pipes of the same capacity, resurfacing an oval.

Capital expenditure - upgrade

Expenditure, which enhances an existing asset to provide a higher level of service or expenditure that will increase the life of the asset beyond that which it had originally. Upgrade expenditure is discretionary and often does not result in additional revenue unless direct user charges apply. It will increase operations and maintenance expenditure in the future because of the increase in the organisation's asset base, eg. widening the sealed area of an existing road, replacing drainage pipes with pipes of a greater capacity, enlarging a grandstand at a sporting facility.

Capital funding

Funding to pay for capital expenditure.

Capital grants

Monies received generally tied to the specific projects for which they are granted, which are often upgrade and/or expansion or new investment proposals.

Capital investment expenditure

See capital expenditure definition.

Capitalisation threshold

The value of expenditure on non-current assets above which the expenditure is recognised as capital expenditure and below which the expenditure is charged as an expense in the year of acquisition.

Carrying amount

The amount at which an asset is recognised after deducting any accumulated depreciation / amortisation and accumulated impairment losses thereon.

Class of assets

See asset class definition.

Component

Specific parts of an asset having independent physical or functional identity and having specific attributes such as different life expectancy, maintenance regimes, risk or criticality.

Cost of an asset

The amount of cash or cash equivalents paid or the fair value of the consideration given to acquire an asset at the time of its acquisition or construction, including any costs necessary to place the asset into service. This includes one-off design and project management costs.

Current replacement cost (CRC)

The cost the entity would incur to acquire the asset on the reporting date. The cost is measured by reference to the lowest cost at which the gross future economic benefits could be obtained in the normal course of business or the minimum it would cost, to replace the existing asset with a technologically modern equivalent new asset (not a second hand one) with the same economic benefits (gross service potential) allowing for any differences in the quantity and quality of output and in operating costs.

Depreciable amount

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

Depreciated replacement cost (DRC)

The current replacement cost (CRC) of an asset less, where applicable, accumulated depreciation calculated on the basis of such cost to reflect the already consumed or expired future economic benefits of the asset.

Depreciation / amortisation

The systematic allocation of the depreciable amount (service potential) of an asset over its useful life.

Economic life

See useful life definition.

Expenditure

The spending of money on goods and services. Expenditure includes recurrent and capital.

Fair value

The amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties, in an arms length transaction.

Funding gap

A funding gap exists whenever an entity has insufficient capacity to fund asset renewal and other expenditure necessary to be able to appropriately maintain the range and level of services its existing asset stock was originally designed and intended to deliver. The service capability of the existing asset stock should be determined assuming no additional operating revenue, productivity improvements, or net financial liabilities above levels currently planned or projected. A current funding gap means service levels have already or are currently falling. A projected funding gap if not addressed will result in a future diminution of existing service levels.

Heritage asset

An asset with historic, artistic, scientific, technological, geographical or environmental qualities that is held and maintained principally for its contribution to knowledge and culture and this purpose is central to the objectives of the entity holding it.

Impairment Loss

The amount by which the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

Infrastructure assets

Physical assets that contribute to meeting the needs of organisations or the need for access to major economic and social facilities and services, eg. roads, drainage, footpaths and cycleways. These are typically large, interconnected networks or portfolios of composite assets. The components of these assets may be separately maintained, renewed or replaced individually so that the required level and standard of service from the network of assets is continuously sustained. Generally the components and hence the assets have long lives. They are fixed in place and are often have no separate market value.

Investment property

Property held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both, rather than for:

- (a) use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes; or
- (b) sale in the ordinary course of business.

Key performance indicator

A qualitative or quantitative measure of a service or activity used to compare actual performance against a standard or other target. Performance indicators commonly relate to statutory limits, safety, responsiveness, cost, comfort, asset performance, reliability, efficiency, environmental protection and customer satisfaction.

Level of service

The defined service quality for a particular service/activity against which service performance may be measured. Service levels usually relate to quality, quantity, reliability, responsiveness, environmental impact, acceptability and cost.

Life Cycle Cost

- Total LCC The total cost of an asset throughout its life including planning, design, construction, acquisition, operation, maintenance, rehabilitation and disposal costs.
- 2. Average LCC The life cycle cost (LCC) is average cost to provide the service over the longest asset life cycle. It comprises annual operations, maintenance and asset consumption expense, represented by depreciation expense. The Life Cycle Cost does not indicate the funds required to provide the service in a particular year.

Life Cycle Expenditure

The Life Cycle Expenditure (LCE) is the actual or planned annual operations, maintenance and capital renewal expenditure incurred in providing the service in a particular year. Life Cycle Expenditure may be compared to average Life Cycle Cost to give an initial indicator of life cycle sustainability.

Loans / borrowings

See borrowings.

Maintenance

All actions necessary for retaining an asset as near as practicable to its original condition, including regular ongoing day-to-day work necessary to keep assets operating, eg road patching but excluding rehabilitation or renewal. It is operating expenditure required to ensure that the asset reaches its expected useful life.

Planned maintenance

Repair work that is identified and managed through a maintenance management system (MMS). MMS activities include inspection, assessing the condition against failure/breakdown criteria/experience, prioritising scheduling, actioning the work and reporting what was done to develop a maintenance history and improve maintenance and service delivery performance.

• Reactive maintenance

Unplanned repair work that is carried out in response to service requests and management/supervisory directions.

Significant maintenance

Maintenance work to repair components or replace sub-components that needs to be identified as a specific maintenance item in the maintenance budget.

• Unplanned maintenance

Corrective work required in the short-term to restore an asset to working condition so it can continue to deliver the required service or to maintain its level of security and integrity.

Maintenance and renewal gap

Difference between estimated budgets and projected required expenditures for maintenance and renewal of assets to achieve/maintain specified service levels, totalled over a defined time (e.g. 5, 10 and 15 years).

Maintenance and renewal sustainability index

Ratio of estimated budget to projected expenditure for maintenance and renewal of assets over a defined time (eg 5, 10 and 15 years).

Maintenance expenditure

Recurrent expenditure, which is periodically or regularly required as part of the anticipated schedule of works required to ensure that the asset achieves its useful life and provides the required level of service. It is expenditure, which was anticipated in determining the asset's useful life.

Materiality

The notion of materiality guides the margin of error acceptable, the degree of precision required and the extent of the disclosure required when preparing general purpose financial reports. Information is material if its omission, misstatement or nondisclosure has the potential, individually or collectively, to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial report or affect the discharge of accountability by the management or governing body of the entity.

Modern equivalent asset

Assets that replicate what is in existence with the most cost-effective asset performing the same level of service. It is the most cost efficient, currently available asset which will provide the same stream of services as the existing asset is capable of producing. It allows for technology changes and, improvements and efficiencies in production and installation techniques

Net present value (NPV)

The value to the organisation of the cash flows associated with an asset, liability, activity or event calculated using a discount rate to reflect the time value of money. It is the net amount of discounted total cash inflows after deducting the value of the discounted total cash outflows arising from eg the continued use and subsequent disposal of the asset after deducting the value of the discounted total cash outflows.

Non-revenue generating investments Investments for the provision of goods and services to sustain or improve services to the community that are not expected to generate any savings or revenue to the Council, eg. parks and playgrounds, footpaths, roads and bridges, libraries, etc.

Operations expenditure

Recurrent expenditure, which is continuously required to provide a service. In common use the term typically includes, eg power, fuel, staff, plant equipment, oncosts and overheads but excludes maintenance and depreciation. Maintenance and depreciation is on the other hand included in operating expenses.

Operating expense

The gross outflow of economic benefits, being cash and non cash items, during the period arising in the course of ordinary activities of an entity when those outflows result in decreases in equity, other than decreases relating to distributions to equity participants.

Pavement management system

A systematic process for measuring and predicting the condition of road pavements and wearing surfaces over time and recommending corrective actions.

PMS Score

A measure of condition of a road segment determined from a Pavement Management System.

Rate of annual asset consumption

A measure of average annual consumption of assets (AAAC) expressed as a percentage of the depreciable amount (AAAC/DA). Depreciation may be used for AAAC.

Rate of annual asset renewal

A measure of the rate at which assets are being renewed per annum expressed as a percentage of depreciable amount (capital renewal expenditure/DA).

Rate of annual asset upgrade

A measure of the rate at which assets are being upgraded and expanded per annum expressed as a percentage of depreciable amount (capital upgrade/expansion expenditure/DA).

Recoverable amount

The higher of an asset's fair value, less costs to sell and its value in use.

Recurrent expenditure

Relatively small (immaterial) expenditure or that which has benefits expected to last less than 12 months. Recurrent expenditure includes operations and maintenance expenditure.

Recurrent funding

Funding to pay for recurrent expenditure.

Rehabilitation

See capital renewal expenditure definition above.

Remaining useful life

The time remaining until an asset ceases to provide the required service level or economic usefulness. Age plus remaining useful life is useful life.

Renewal

See capital renewal expenditure definition above.

Residual value

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

Revenue generating investments

Investments for the provision of goods and services to sustain or improve services to the community that are expected to generate some savings or revenue to offset operating costs, eg public halls and theatres, childcare centres, sporting and recreation facilities, tourist information centres, etc.

Risk management

The application of a formal process to the range of possible values relating to key factors associated with a risk in order to determine the resultant ranges of outcomes and their probability of occurrence.

Section or segment

A self-contained part or piece of an infrastructure asset.

Service potential

The total future service capacity of an asset. It is normally determined by reference to the operating capacity and economic life of an asset. A measure of service potential is used in the not-for-profit sector/public sector to value assets, particularly those not producing a cash flow.

Service potential remaining

A measure of the future economic benefits remaining in assets. It may be expressed in dollar values (Fair Value) or as a percentage of total anticipated future economic benefits. It is also a measure of the percentage of the asset's potential to provide services that is still available for use in providing services (Depreciated Replacement Cost/Depreciable Amount).

Strategic Longer-Term Plan

A plan covering the term of office of councillors (4 years minimum) reflecting the needs of the community for the foreseeable future. It brings together the detailed requirements in the council's longer-term plans such as the asset management plan and the long-term financial plan. The plan is prepared in consultation with the community and details where the council is at that point in time, where it wants to go, how it is going to get there, mechanisms for monitoring the achievement of the outcomes and how the plan will be resourced.

Specific Maintenance

Replacement of higher value components/subcomponents of assets that is undertaken on a regular cycle including repainting, building roof replacement, cycle, replacement of air conditioning equipment, etc. This work generally falls below the capital/ maintenance threshold and needs to be identified in a specific maintenance budget allocation.

Sub-component

Smaller individual parts that make up a component part.

Useful life

Either:

- (a) the period over which an asset is expected to be available for use by an entity, or
- (b) the number of production or similar units expected to be obtained from the asset by the entity.

It is estimated or expected time between placing the asset into service and removing it from service, or the estimated period of time over which the future economic benefits embodied in a depreciable asset, are expected to be consumed by the council.

Value in Use

The present value of future cash flows expected to be derived from an asset or cash generating unit. It is deemed to be depreciated replacement cost (DRC) for those assets whose future economic benefits are not primarily dependent on the asset's ability to generate net cash inflows, where the entity would, if deprived of the asset, replace its remaining future economic benefits.

Source: IPWEA, 2009, Glossary





Sewerage

Asset Management Plan

DRAFT - March 2022

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Uralla Shire

Uralla Shire Council is a medium sized NSW rural council with an area of 3,215 square km and a population of approximately 6,000 people located in the New England Tablelands region of NSW. Uralla is located approximately 545km by road North West of Sydney on the New England Highway. Council operates a sewerage system in Uralla, which currently has 1018 connections and serves a population of approximately 2,400 people and a new scheme in Bundarra servicing 175 premises commissioned in 2022.

This Sewer Asset Management Plan is one of seven asset management plans covering all community assets for which Council is responsible (Figure 1.1). These plans are supported by the council's Asset Management Policy and the Asset Management Strategy.

Council sewer assets assist in providing the community with safe, reliable collection and treatment of waste water.

The critical issues facing Council's sewer assets include:

- Maintenance and upgrades
- Meeting safety and quality regulations
- Consistency of service

Sewerage System:

The sewer network comprises the following components:

- One sewage treatment plant
- Six sewage pumping stations
- Reticulation mains
- Transfer/trunk mains
- Rising mains
- Telemetry

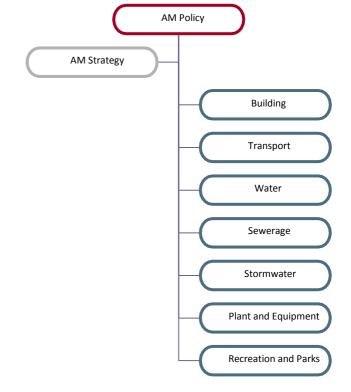


Figure 1-1: Uralla Shire Council Asset Management

These infrastructure assets have a replacement value of \$13,678,621 as at 30 June 2017.

What does it Cost?

The projected costs to provide the services covered by this asset management plan over the 9 year planning period 2030-31 are as follows:

- Operation, maintenance and depreciation costs \$9,389,000.
 ARE UNDER REVISION
- Renewal and upgrade of existing assets -\$2,307,470.

Adding these components gives a total of \$11,696,470 over 9 years or an average of \$1,299,607 per year.

Using Council's adopted 10 Year Financial Plan allocations, Council's estimated available revenue income for this period is \$11,528,988 or an average of \$1,280,998 per year. This total assumes that the level of operation and maintenance funding will remain constant in real terms, however the allocation for expenditure on renewals will vary each year. Under this scenario, the projected revenue income meets 99% of the cost to provide the service over the next 9 years. This represents a funding shortfall of around \$18,609 per year.

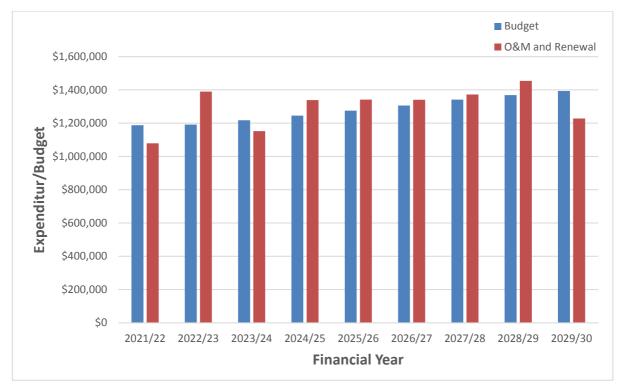


Figure 1-2 9 - Year Financial project O&M, Renewals Vs Budget TO BE REVISED

Council's present funding levels are insufficient to continue to provide existing services at current levels in the medium term.

What we will do

Council plans to operate and maintain the Uralla and Bundarra sewerage systems to achieve the following strategic outcomes:

- To provide a safe and reliable sewage collection and treatment system to areas where demand exists and where financially feasible.
- To complete the renewals and upgrading works identified in this plan within the 10 year planning period.
- To comply with the licence conditions required by the regulator.

What we cannot do

Council does not have enough funding to provide all sewerage services at the desired service levels or to provide services to new areas unless additional sources of funding to meet the capital cost of extensions are forthcoming.

Managing the Risks

There are risks associated with providing the service and not being able to complete all identified activities and projects. The major risks have been identified as:

- Quality of treated effluent to be discharged into waterways;
- · Health and safety of public and staff; and
- Overflows to the environment.

We will endeavour to manage these risks within available funding by:

- Achieving systems compliance with the requirements of the EPA;
- Maintaining infrastructure to a high standard and in accordance with adopted levels of service and making due provision for renewal and/or upgrading of assets; and
- Responding promptly to service issues including chokes and blockages.
- Acquiring and analysing detailed condition data on assets, especially 'critical' assets.

The Next Steps

The actions resulting from this asset management plan are to:

- Analyse available performance data;
- Determine updated asset condition ratings;
- Revise asset failure modes and risks;
- Integrate the above into a comprehensive asset management system linked to Council's finance system;
 and
- Regularly revise and update the renewals plan based on the above information.

Questions you may have

What is this plan about?

This asset management plan covers the infrastructure assets that serve the Uralla and Bundarra community's sewerage services. These assets include waste water treatment plants, pumping stations and mains throughout the Council area that enable people to have a high quality sewage collection and treatment system.

What is an Asset Management Plan?

Asset management planning is a comprehensive process to ensure delivery of services from infrastructure is provided in a financially sustainable manner.

Asset management plans detail information about infrastructure assets including actions required to provide an agreed level of service in the most cost effective manner. The Plan defines the services to be provided, how the services are provided and what funds are required to provide the services.

Why is there a funding shortfall?

Much of Council's sewerage scheme was constructed with funding from government grants which are often provided and accepted without consideration of ongoing operations, maintenance and replacement needs.

Some of these assets are now approaching the later years of their useful life and will require replacement. In addition, levels of service from the assets are decreasing and maintenance costs are increasing.

Council's present funding levels are insufficient to continue to provide existing services at current levels in the medium term <u>and</u> meet the capital renewals required for sustainable asset management and to cater for future growth.

What options do we have?

Resolving the funding shortfall involves several steps:

- 1. Improving asset knowledge so that data accurately records the asset inventory, how assets are performing and when assets are not able to provide the required service levels,
- 2. Improving our efficiency in operating, maintaining, replacing existing and constructing new assets to optimise life cycle costs,
- 3. Identifying and managing risks associated with providing services from infrastructure,
- 4. Making trade-offs between service levels and costs to ensure that the community receives the best return from infrastructure,
- 5. Identifying assets surplus to needs for disposal to make saving in future operations and maintenance costs
- 6. Consulting with the community to ensure that services and costs meet community needs and are affordable,
- 7. Developing partnerships with other bodies, where available to provide services;
- 8. Seeking additional funding from governments and other bodies to better reflect a 'whole of government' funding approach to infrastructure services.

What happens if we don't manage the shortfall?

It is likely that council will have a reduction in service levels in some areas and increasing backlog of renewals, unless new sources of revenue are found. For the sewerage system, the service level reduction may include an increase in blockages to the system and some inconsistent quality of the effluent discharged to the environment and intervention from government regulators.

What can we do?

Council can develop options and priorities for future sewer services with costs of providing the services, consult with the community to plan future services to match the community services needs with ability to pay for services and maximise benefit to the community for costs to the community.

What can you do?

Council will be pleased to consider your thoughts on the issues raised in this asset management plan and suggestions on how Council may change or reduce its services mix to ensure that the appropriate level of service can be provided to the community within available funding.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Background

This asset management plan is to demonstrate responsive management of assets (and services provided from assets), compliance with regulatory requirements, and to communicate funding needed to provide the required levels of service.

Uralla Shire Council is responsible for management of the sewerage system in Uralla town and now in Bundarra following the commissioning of a sewer scheme for that village in 2022. The Bundarra scheme is valued at \$8.5 million and majority of the funding was provided by NSW Government's Safe and Secure Water program.

This asset management plan is to be read with Council's Asset Management Policy, Asset Management Strategy and the following associated planning documents:

- Uralla Shire Council Community Strategic Plan
- Uralla Shire Council Delivery Plan
- Uralla Shire Council Operational Plan
- Uralla Shire Council Ten Year Financial Plan

This infrastructure assets covered by this asset management plan are shown in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: Assets covered by this Plan

Asset category	Quantity	Replacement Value at June 2017 (based on Australis Valuation Report June 2017) §
Sewerage System – Uralla		
Uralla Waste Water Treatment Plant	1	\$4,739,998
Sewage collection system (pipes)	67,811m	\$8,394,248
Sewage Pumping Stations	6	\$544,375
Sewer System - Bundarra		
Bundarra Waste Water Treatment Plan	t 1	TBC
Sewage collection system (pipes)	<mark>TBC</mark>	TBC
Sewage Pumping Station	1	TBC
Sewage ejection pump station (pods)	175	TBC
TOTAL		\$13,678,621 Uralla + ~\$8.5M Bundarra

[§] Sewerage assets will be revalued in 2022.

The key stakeholders in the preparation and implementation of this plan are as follows:

- Residential users connected to the system (including those with special needs)
- Local businesses
- Sports and recreational clubs
- NSW Department of Planning, Infrastructure and Environment
- NSW Environmental Protection Authority
- NSW Health
- NSW Local Land Services

2.2 Goals and Objectives of Asset Management

Council exists to provide services to its community. Some of these services are provided by infrastructure assets. Council has acquired infrastructure assets by 'purchase', by contract, construction by Council staff

and by donation of assets constructed by developers and others to meet increased levels of service.

Council's goal in managing infrastructure assets is to meet the required level of service in the most cost effective manner for present and future consumers. The key elements of infrastructure asset management are:

- Taking a life cycle approach (i.e. considering both the cost of acquisition, operation, maintenance and disposal or renewal of assets over their entire lifetime);
- Developing cost-effective management strategies for the long term;
- Providing a defined level of service and monitoring performance;
- Understanding and meeting the demands of growth through demand management and infrastructure investment;
- Managing risks associated with asset failures;
- Sustainable use of physical resources; and
- Continuous improvement in asset management practices.¹

The goal of this asset management plan is to:

- Document the services/service levels to be provided and the costs of providing the service;
- Communicate the consequences for service levels and risk, where desired funding is not available; and
- Provide information to assist decision makers in trading off service levels, costs and risks to provide services in a financially sustainable manner.

This asset management plan is prepared under the direction of Council's vision, mission, values, goals and objectives.

Council's vision:

Uralla Shire Council continue to be an active, prosperous, welcoming and environmentally aware community.

Council's mission:

The Uralla Shire Council is committed to creating a unique environment which offers an excellent quality of life and economic opportunities for its people.

Council's values:

Uralla Shire community strives to:

- Enjoy a high quality of life;
- Have thriving business centres;
- Have educational and job opportunities available for people with a wide range of skills and aptitudes;
- Have an innovative, adaptive and diverse economy;
- Have access to good public services and relevant infrastructure;
- Have a continuing improvement in its socio-economic status;
- Treasure its natural and built heritage and continue to be progressive;
- Ensure sustainability;
- Provide security and safety for its residents;
- Have a growing population and a sound demographic structure; and
- Retain its independent community-based local government authority.

¹ IPWEA, 2006, IIMM Sec 1.1.3, p 1.3.

Uralla Shire Council's strategic objectives and organisational goals which relate to this plan are outlined in Table 2.2 and are addressed throughout this Sewer Asset Management Plan in the following way:

Assets are inspected, maintained, upgraded and renewed as necessary or as specified in specific works programs to ensure they:

- provide quality treatment so that discharged effluent meets appropriate standards;
- reach their expected lifecycle;
- perform to their maximum capability;
- satisfy community expectations and needs;
- satisfy budget limitations; and
- meet safety and regulatory requirements.

Table 2.2: Organisation Goals

Strategic Objective	Goals
affordable sewerage facilities complying	Achieve 100% compliance with EPA discharge standards through adoption of best practice methods.
with all statutory requirements, for the benefit of both present and future residents of Uralla Shire.	To maintain the integrity and reliability of the sewerage systems in Uralla Shire.

2.3 Plan Framework

Key elements of the plan are:

- Levels of service specifies the services and levels of service to be provided by Council.
- Future demand how this will impact on future service delivery and how this is to be met.
- **Life cycle management** how the organisation will manage its existing and future assets to provide the required services.
- Financial summary what funds are required to provide the required services.
- Asset management practices.
- Monitoring how the plan will be monitored to ensure it is meeting the organisation's objectives.
- Asset management improvement plan.

2.4 Core and Advanced Asset Management

This asset management plan is prepared as a first cut 'core' asset management plan in accordance with the International Infrastructure Management Manual² and guided by ISO Asset Management Standards. These Standards, while framed on the management of physical assets, can be utilised for any asset type and by any sized organisation. They address the requirements for a management system (not software) for the management of assets and comprise:

- ISO 55000 Asset Management Overview, principles and terminology
- ISO 55001 Asset Management Management systems Requirements
- ISO 55002 Asset Management Management systems Guidelines for the application of ISO 55001
- ISO 55010 Asset Management Aligning Financial and Non-Financial Functions in Asset Management

² IPWEA, 2006.

This plan has been prepared to meet minimum legislative and organisational requirements for sustainable service delivery and long term financial planning and reporting. Core asset management is a 'top down' approach where analysis is applied at the 'system' or 'network' level.

Importantly, future revisions of this asset management plan will move towards "advanced" asset management using a "bottom up" approach for gathering asset information for individual assets to support the optimisation and programs to meet agreed service levels.

This asset management plan is to be read in conjunction with the following planning document, upon which current adopted levels of service, long term financial modelling and a capital works program to cater for predicted growth in service areas are based:

- USC Strategic Business Plan for Water Supply and Sewerage Services
- USC 10 year Operations Plan

2.5 Community Consultation

This 'core' asset management plan is prepared to facilitate community consultation initially through feedback on public display of draft asset management plans prior to adoption by Council. Future revisions of the asset management plan will incorporate community consultation on service levels and costs of providing the service. This will assist Council and the community in matching the level of service needed by the community, service risks and consequences with the community's ability to pay for the service.

3. LEVELS OF SERVICE

3.1 Customer Research and Expectations

Council has not previously carried out any formal research on customer expectations. Existing levels of service have been determined through consultation with internal stakeholders i.e. Council staff and councillors. A system of recording complaints/requests is in place but analysis of this data has not identified any recurring systemic shortcomings which would adversely affect the current levels of service. However, the operation of the treatment plant has a history of being unable to fully meet some criteria (principally removal of ammonia) because of limits on the hours of operation of the aerators due to noise restrictions. This issue has been addressed by Council in 2017 by replacing the noise generating components.

Further research to determine customer expectations will be carried out prior to future updates of the asset management plan.

3.2 Legislative Requirements

Councils have a responsibility to meet various legislative requirements including Australian and NSW legislation and regulation. Relevant legislation includes the items shown in Table 3.2 below:

Table 3.2: Legislative Requirements

Legislation	Requirement
Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act) and Environmental Planning and Assessment Amendment Act 2008.	Sets out the guidelines used by Council to provide sustainable and environmentally responsible planning, development and land use. Provides for Council control of local development and approval of infrastructure expansion.
Local Government Act 1993	Sets out role, purpose, responsibilities and powers of local governments including the preparation of a long term financial plan supported by asset management plans for sustainable service delivery.
Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997	Sets environmental standards, goals, protocols and guidelines to reduce pollution and environmental harm. Penalties apply for non-conformance. Operation of a sewage collection and treatment system in Uralla is licenced by the NSW Environment Protection Authority under this Act.
Work Health and Safety Act 2011	Guides employers and employees on their roles and responsibilities to provide and maintain a safe workplace which protects against harm to health, safety and welfare from hazards and risks arising from work as is reasonably practicable.
Water Management Act 2000	Regulates the sustainable extraction of water from rivers (water sharing plans and environmental flows.
Water Management Act Amendment Bill 2004	Amends the Water Management Act 2000 (the Principal Act) to facilitate the commencement of the Act and published water sharing plans and to deal with aspects of the National Water Initiative.
Public Health Act 2010	Guides the promotion, protection and improvement of public health, the control of risks to public health, the control of infectious diseases, and the prevention of the spread of infectious diseases.
Native Vegetation Act 2003	Regulates the clearing of native vegetation on land in NSW.

3.3 Current Levels of Service

Council has defined service levels in two terms.

Community Levels of Service relate to the service outcomes that the community wants in terms of safety, quality, quantity, reliability, responsiveness, cost effectiveness and legislative compliance.

Community levels of service measures used in the asset management plan are:

Quality How good is the service? Function Does it meet users' needs?

Safety Is the service safe?

Technical Levels of Service - Supporting the community service levels are operational or technical measures of performance. These technical measures relate to the allocation of resources to service activities that the council undertakes to best achieve the desired community outcomes.

Technical service measures are linked to annual budgets covering:

- Operations the regular activities to provide services (e.g. energy costs, compliance testing, etc.)
- Maintenance the activities necessary to retain an assets as near as practicable to its original condition (eg pump servicing and sewer main repairs, clearing blockages),
- Renewal the activities that return the service capability of an asset up to that which it had originally (eg pipeline replacement of same size and/or reline existing sewer mains),
- **Upgrade** the activities to provide a higher level of service (eg, replacing a pipeline with a larger size) or a new service that did not exist previously (eg a new sewer main or sewerage scheme).

Council's current service levels and desired levels of service are detailed below in Table 3.3.

Table 3.3: Current Service Levels

Key Performance Measure	Level of Service Objective	Performance Measure Process	Desired Level of Service	Current Level of Service (2019-20) TO BE UPDATED
COMMUNITY LE	VELS OF SERVICE			
Quality	Provide a reliable and safe sewerage system for consumers.	Customer enquiries or complaints.	No more than 4 service complaints per 1,000 properties in each year.	Number of complaints of chokes, service, billing or odour recorded.
Function	Provide an uninterrupted sewage collection service.	Scheduled and non- scheduled sewer interruptions.	Less than 6 unplanned interruptions (chokes, blockages) to sewerage system per year.	Number of sewer chokes/planned and unplanned interruptions recorded.
	Respond to customer complaints promptly.	Response and repair times.	Response within 30 minutes. Average duration of repair less than 2 hours.	Response times vary. Average duration 60 minutes.
Safety	Ensure the safety of the public and staff.	Number of incidents that could compromise safety.	No incidents.	Low level of staff lost time due to injury. No history of potential threats to public safety.

TECHNICAL LEVEL	S OF SERVICE			
Operations				
	Comply with health and quality regulations	Results of regular testing.	100% of effluent discharge samples comply with the EPA licence conditions.	See results below (in Maintenance)
	Capacity to treat sufficient quantities to service future customer demand.	Capacity of Uralla WWTP.	WWTP has a design capacity of 4000 EP.	Annual flow 131 ML Peak day 827 kL. Peak week 4.2 ML
	Economic efficiency	Operating cost per property	Operating cost to be below the median for similar size LWUs (i.e. 200 to 1500 properties).	\$450 compared to statewide median of \$540. TO BE UPDATED
	Skilled operators	Level of qualification	Sewer operator and back up operator have Level III training in plant operation.	Staff have Level II or Level III accreditation.
Accessibility				
	Provide access to a sewerage system for residents in Uralla and Bundarra with rates applied fairly.	User-pay system continued	Report to Council on the annual discharge per connection.	Currently complies.
Maintenance				Ref document t UI/21/1912
	Provide regular sampling of discharge.		BOD5 TSS TOG pH NH3-N TN TP FC	100 % complying 100% complying 100% complying 100% complying 95% complying 100% complying 100% complying
Renewal				
	Replacement of pipe networks, and electrical/mechanic al components of waste water treatment plant (WWTP) and pump stations as necessary.	Frequency of mains renewal or relining <100 years. Identified WWTP and pump station renewal works are completed.	Main relining is scheduled according to age and condition. All programmed mains replacement and upgrade works are completed in the program year.	Mains relining depends on funding availability and is less than sustainable.
Upgrade/New				
		Except for the scheduled replacement of critical mechanical and electrical components and the relining of sewer mains, there are no new capital works planned in the next 10 years.		

3.4 Desired Levels of Service

At present, the above indications of desired levels of service have been obtained from various sources including residents' feedback to Councillors and staff, service requests and correspondence. Council has yet to quantify and formally adopt desired levels of service. This will be undertaken in future revisions of this asset management plan.

4. FUTURE DEMAND

4.1 Demand Forecast

Factors affecting demand include population change, changes in demographics, seasonal factors, vehicle ownership, consumer preferences and expectations, economic factors, agricultural practices, environmental awareness, etc.

Demand factor trends and impacts on service delivery are summarised in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Demand Factors, Projections and Impact on Services

Demand factor	Present position	Projection	Impact on services
Population	Uralla 2743 (2016 Census)	The 2019 population projections by the Department of Planning show a predicted fall by 700 in the total LGA population from 6,150 to 5,450 by 2021. TO BE UPDATED	Treatment plant, pump stations, trunk and rising mains currently have adequate capacity. Unless there is an unexpected surge in population there will only be marginally increased pressure on Council's system.
	Bundarra 394 (2016 Census)	From 1996 to 2011 Bundarra population rose by 1.6% but is projected to remain relatively static going forward. TO BE UPDATED	Bundarra Sewer Scheme currently has 175 connections with design capacity for over 300 connections.
Demographics	Median age of population is 45 years. A disproportionally high number of people aged 50-69 years currently live in Uralla. Proportion of population over 55 years is higher in Uralla than NSW average. Proportion 20 to 54 years is lower than NSW average.	There will be an increasing percentage of older residents in the next two decades.	A higher demand on aged care services and facilities over the next 20 years.
Rising electricity costs	Electricity costs have been increasing. In 2013/14, Council paid \$56,731 for electricity used in operating the sewerage system. In 2014/15 the total cost for electricity was \$77,915. (Note that the annual flow increased marginally from 123ML to 131ML over the same period). TO BE UPDATED + impacts of solar panels at Uralla STP	Electricity prices increased by 26% (3.3c/kWh) from 2011/12 to 2013/14, reaching 16.2c/kWh. By 2020, it is predicted that the rate will increase to 16.5c/kWh in a low carbon price environment, and up to 19.3c/kWh in a high carbon price environment. (University of Technology Sydney, Institute for Sustainable Futures, NSW Business Energy Prices to 2020.)	Council will be required to allocate increasing funds towards electricity costs, and also implement strategies to reduce usage of non-renewable electricity.
Environmental awareness	The community and Council are more environmentally aware and responsible.	Council will be required to implement further sustainability measures.	This will require a greater allocation of funds towards improving facilities and services to meet environmental standards.

4.2 Changes in Technology

Technology changes forecast to affect the delivery of services covered by this plan are detailed in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Changes in Technology and Forecast effect on Service Delivery

Technology Change	Effect on Service Delivery			
Use of recycled sustainable.	water	becomes	financially	Will enable existing use of potable water for irrigation of recreation and sporting fields to be replaced by recycled water.
Telemetry improvements				Faster reaction time to address process incidents/problems, greater insight to wastewater loadings, more automation, less manual water quality testing. Cheaper remote sensing to forewarn of capacity problems in critical sewers.
Trenchless renewals				Adoption of sewer pipe and manhole relining technologies can renew assets at much less than cost of traditional excavate and reconstruct method and with less customer disruption.

4.3 Demand Management Plan

Demand for new services will be managed through a combination of managing existing assets, upgrading of existing assets and providing new assets to meet demand and demand management. Demand management practices include non-asset solutions, insuring against risks and managing failures.

Non-asset solutions focus on providing the required service without the need for the council to own the assets.

Opportunities identified to date for demand management are shown in Table 4.3. Further opportunities will be developed in future revisions of this asset management plan.

Table 4.3: Demand Management Plan Summary

Service Activity	Demand Management Plan
Maintenance	Conduct routine inspections and carry out timely repairs or improvements to sewerage infrastructure assets according to prepared work plans and community requests.
Upgrades and renewals	Monitor the condition and lifespan of assets and plan renewals and upgrades accordingly.
Customer Service requests	Record all customer service requests relating to sewerage system and analyse the data collected to identify shortcomings in asset performance affecting levels of service. Use the data collected to identify and implement solutions.
Customer education	Ongoing education campaign to only flush the 3 Ps into the sewer and not inappropriate materials such as wipes, nappies, dishcloths, etc which cause blockages.
Reduce hydraulic loading on sewers	Inspections, repairs and enforcement to reduce excessive amount of rainwater / stormwater getting into the sewer network from defective infrastructure (eg. cracked pipes) and illegal plumbing (eg. roof downpipes plumbed into sewer)
Trade Waste inspections	Check maintenance and clean out of pre-treatment devices (eg. grease arrestors) to reduce amount of fats, oils, grease discharged to sewer.

4.4 New Assets for Growth

The new assets required to meet growth will be acquired free of cost from land developments and constructed

by either the developer (e.g. collection mains) or Council (e.g. trunk or rising mains) or a combination of the two.

Acquiring these new assets will commit council to fund ongoing operations and maintenance costs for the period that the service provided from the assets is required. These future costs are identified and taken into account in developing forecasts of future operations and maintenance costs, as well as future renewal and replacement costs.

5. LIFECYCLE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The lifecycle management plan details how Council plans to manage and operate the assets at the agreed levels of service (defined in Section 3) while optimising life cycle costs.

5.1 Background Data

5.1.1 Physical parameters and condition of existing assets

The assets covered by this asset management plan are shown in Table 2.1.

The assets that are part of the Bundarra Sewer Scheme are not included in this plan. These assets will be included in the next review once the project is completed and handed over to Council.

Council, as the water and sewer authority, operates a sewerage collection and treatment system covering the urban area of Uralla. The scheme consists of:

- 66.3 km gravity collection mains
- 700 sewer manholes (access chambers)
- 1800m trunk mains
- 1236m of rising mains (CHECK)
- 6 pump stations
- One wastewater treatment plant

The treatment plant provides advanced secondary treatment and has a capacity to cater for approximately 3960 ET and has a current load of 350 kilolitres per day Average Dry Weather Flow (ADWF). The collection system comprises 25.6 km of reticulation mains initially constructed in 1968 and extended as necessary since then to meet the growth in development.

The area serviced by the Uralla Sewerage Scheme is outlined in Figure 5.1.1 below.

A new pressure sewer scheme for Bundarra was commissioned in 2022. The scheme consists of:

- 175 sewage ejection pump stations 'pods' situated on premises complete with boundary valve box and control panel (owned by Council)
- TBA km of small diameter pressure sewer
- 1 central sewage pumping station with barometric loop and odour control
- 2.6km pressure rising main
- 1 wastewater treatment plant and effluent irrigation system

The Bundarra scheme has been designed to copy with a further 170 premises. (check)

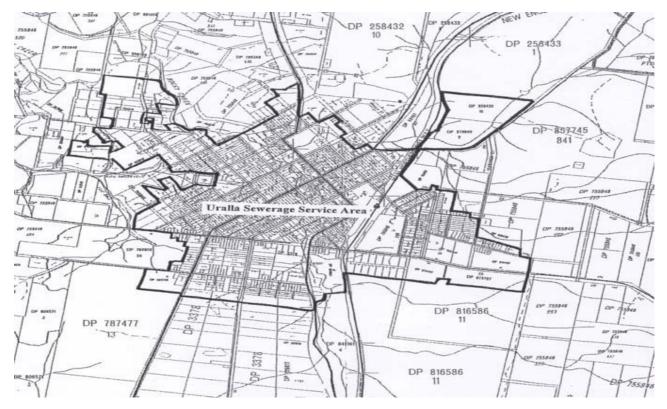


Figure 5.1.1 Map of Uralla Sewerage Scheme

5.1.1.1 Sewage treatment facilities

The original Uralla wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) was augmented in 1995 with the construction of a 3960 EP continuous extended aeration (activated sludge) plant which replaced the original trickling filter unit. It is located 1.8 km downstream of Uralla on Rocky Creek, northwest of the town. The plant is relatively young but was designed without 'grit' capture which means coarse material (sand, gravels) accumulate in the primary aeration tank over time. Chemical dosing with alum is used to remove phosphorous. Effluent is disinfected with UV prior to discharge to Rocky Creek. A 35 kilowatt solar panel system was added to the plant in 2020 to reduce energy costs.

There are 6 sewage pumping stations with a combined capacity of 100 kL per day located strategically around the Uralla service area. The pumping stations are small capacity, not connected to a remote telemetry system to warn of faults and the switchboards are basic and not in good condition.

Sewage treatment at Bundarra consists of passive oxidation ponds & maturation ponds to reduce nutrient load in the sewage by microbiological degradation. No mechanical or electrical equipment is used to treat the sewage except a solar-powered irrigation system to apply treated effluent to land.

5.1.1.2 Trunk sewer mains

Whilst some sections of the 1800 m of trunk sewer mains in Uralla have been affected by hydrogen sulphide gas (see 5.1.2 below), the majority are in good condition with most less than 50% through their expected life. Flow measurements and feedback from operational staff is that trunk mains are near to capacity in wet when excessive amounts of rainwater is entering the sewerage network.

As the Bundarra sewer assets are brand new they are in excellent condition.

5.1.1.3 Gravity collection mains

Council carries out internal inspections of mains using an in-line camera (CCTV) for operational purposes so that problematic lines can be identified and clearing of these mains can take place when blockages occur. Further systematic condition assessment using CCTV survey is needed to better understand the condition of the pipe network. This condition data can then be used to target renewal spending on those sewers in the worst condition or with the greatest risk from failure. Condition data on sewer manholes is presently not available.



Figure 5.1.2. Example image of a badly broken sewer pipe inspected with CCTV

To further reduce the incidence of sewer overflows in the reticulation network, Council has now acquired the necessary equipment to enable treatment of tree roots in selected gravity mains on an ongoing basis.

The collection system also has relatively low numbers of recorded main chokes and blockages as follows TO BE CHECKED FOR COMPLETENESS OF RECORDS:

- 4 in 2019-20
- 4 in 2018-19
- 12 in 2017-18

Overflows of sewage in 2016 and 2017 resulted in a caution from the Environment Protection Authority. Council has subsequently developed a pollution reduction program to reduce the risk of overflows, including better mapping, risk rating different sewer lines, upgrades to switchboards, annual CCTV inspections and development of a capacity model. More information (e.g. grades, pipe invert levels, flows) needs to be gathered order to develop a capacity model to understand what parts of the sewerage system are at or close to capacity and where new pipes are needed.

5.1.1.4 Telemetry

A sewerage telemetry system is installed to measure the inflow into the treatment plant. The system has been in place since 1996. The existing Telemetry System is outdated. A new, industry-standard SCADA to monitor the new Bundarra sewer scheme was commissioned in 2021 but it does not monitor

Bundarra's water system. An expansion of that system to an industry-standard SCADA that monitors water supply and sewerage at both Uralla and Bundarra is proposed in Council's 10 year Capital Works/Upgrade program for 2022-23. This will enable remote monitoring of water and sewer to operations in Uralla and Bundarra which will improve response times and efficiency.

5.1.2 Asset capacity and performance

Council's services are generally provided to meet design standards where these are available. Locations where deficiencies in service performance are known are detailed in Table 5.1.2.

Table 5.1.2: Known Service Performance Deficiencies

Location	Service Deficiency
Uralla	Concentration of ammonia nitrogen (NH3-N) above the licence limit of 1mg/L (5mg/L in winter) are recorded at the Uralla WWTP. This situation is ongoing and is likely to be a result of restrictions on the operating times of the surface aerators which are not able to be run at design capacity during the hours of 6pm to 6am.
	Despite many efforts to manage cycle times of surface aeration, levels of NH3-N are sometimes higher than licence requirements. TO BE FURTHER INVESTIGATED.
Uralla	The condition of some trunk mains has been affected by hydrogen sulphide (H_2S) gas. Whilst there has been a program of mains replacement, particularly at watercourse crossings near the treatment plant, the replacement of further sections is required.
Uralla	Large volumes of rainwater flow into the sewerage network during wet weather. This rainwater/stormwater is from a combination of defective infrastructure (eg.cracked pipes, openings in manholes) and illegal connection of household stormwater pipes to the sewer system. Flows into the Uralla STP during wet weather can be 10 times higher than that in dry weather, see Figure 5.1.3

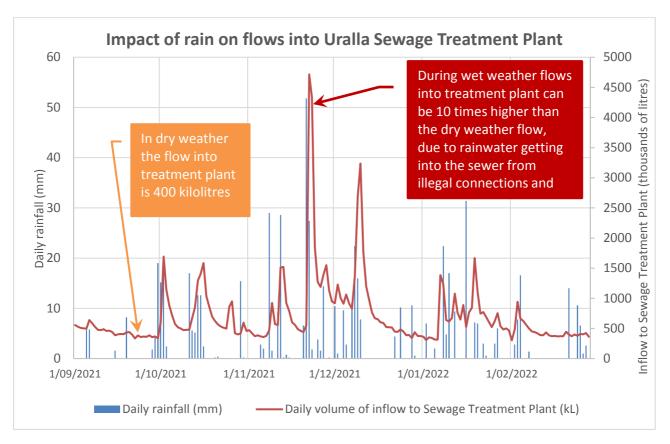


Figure 5.1.3: Impact of rain on flows into Uralla Sewage Treatment Plant

The above service deficiencies were identified from the knowledge of Council management, community enquiries and Council inspections.

5.1.3 Asset Condition

Condition is measured using a 1-5 rating system³ as detailed in Table 5.1.3.

Table 5.1.3: IIMM Description of Condition

Condition Rating	Description
1	Excellent condition: Only planned maintenance required.
2	Very good: Minor maintenance required plus planned maintenance.
3	Good: Significant maintenance required.
4	Fair: Significant renewal/upgrade required.
5	Poor: Unserviceable.

Based on review of the asset condition data by Morrison Low (2018), most of Council's sewerage assets are in very good or good condition by value. However, the data also reveals that 26% of assets are approaching the end of their useful life and their condition is either category 4 or 5. As per the Morrison Low report, although the condition of the data in general is 'reliable' it often lacks key elements and collection procedures are uncertain.

³ IIMM 2006, Appendix B, p B:1-3 ('cyclic' modified to 'planned', 'average' changed to 'fair'').

Details of Council's asset condition reported in 2018 are tabulated below:

Asset Class	Asset Condition (% of CRC)				
Asset Class	1	2	3	4	5
Sewerage Network	28.8%	16.2%	29.2%	17.2%	8.6%

The condition is represented as a percentage of replacement cost value.

5.1.4 Asset valuations

The value of assets recorded in the asset register as at May 2017 covered by this asset management plan is shown below.

2017 Replacement Cost	\$13,678,621
Depreciable Amount	\$5,232,931
Depreciated Replacement Cost	\$8,445,690
Annual Depreciation Expense	\$223,247

Council's sustainability reporting reports the rate of annual asset consumption and compares this to asset renewal and asset upgrade and expansion. Asset consumption is 1.63% (=\$223,247 depreciation \div \$13,678,621 replacement cost).

Data from the Annual Financial Statements below shows that between 2008/09 and 2020/21 Council spent \$0.399M on sewer asset renewals/additions while the accumulated depreciation in the same period was \$2.058M. As renewals spending is not keeping up with depreciation this will increase the backlog of renewals work in the future. The Morrison Low (2018) report noted "there is a significant under expenditure on asset renewals...a greater focus on renewals is required." To provide services in a financially sustainable manner, Council will need to ensure that it is renewing assets at the rate they are being consumed over the mediumlong term and funding the life cycle costs for all new assets and services in its long term financial plan.

Table 5.1.4: Sewer asset movements from the USC Annual Financial Statements 2008/09 to 2020/21 (Note 9a Infrastructure Property Plan and Equipment) \$,000

FINANCIAL YEAR	Asset additions (Renewal s)	Asset additions (New)	Carrying value asset disposals	Deprecia tion expense	Adjustm ents & transfers	Revaluatio n decrement s to equity	Revaluation increments to equity	Gross carrying amt	Accum. Deprecia tion	Net Carrying amt
2009	5	2	0	-13			201	7731	-772	6959
2010	3	9	0	-13	0		210	8003	-808	7195
2011	15	51	0	-13	0		237	8418	-848	7570
2012	2	4	0	-179	0		186	8628	-1026	7602
2013		7	0	-179	0	-1056	0	7409	-1036	6373
2014	4	4	0	-204	0		173	7621	1275	6346
2015	4	.3	0	-200		0	105	7780	-1485	6295
2016	12	0	0	-198	0	0	92	7909	-1708	6201
2017	38	2	0	-203	0	0	2611	13881	-5232	8649
2018	6	0	0	-223	-400	0	169	13682	-5481	8201
2019	0	0	0	-216	0		126	13901	-5788	8113
2020	0	14	0	-212		0	76	14047	-6056	7991
2021	7	0	0	-205	0	0	72	14184	-6318	7856

5.1.5 Asset hierarchy

An asset hierarchy provides a framework for structuring data in an information system to assist in collection of data, reporting information and making decisions. The hierarchy includes the asset class and component used for asset planning and financial reporting and service level hierarchy used for service planning and delivery.

Council is currently developing a service hierarchy which will be included in a later revision of this plan.

5.2 Risk Management Plan

An assessment of risks associated with service delivery from infrastructure assets has identified critical risks that will result in loss or reduction in service from infrastructure assets or a 'financial shock' to the organisation. The risk assessment process identifies credible risks, the likelihood of the risk event occurring, the consequences should the event occur, develops a risk rating, evaluates the risk and develops a risk treatment plan for non-acceptable risks.

Critical risks, being those assessed as 'Very High' – requiring immediate corrective action and 'High' – requiring prioritised corrective action identified in the Infrastructure Risk Management Plan are summarised in Table 5.2.

Service or Asset at Risk **Risk Treatment Plan** What can Happen Associated Risk Rating (VH, H) (over 10 years) Discharged effluent Replace aging electrical/mechanical \$110,000 Sewage Treatment Plant does not meet some components licence conditions (eg. ammonia) CCTV Inspection and Jet Cleaning, Н Collection System Mains chokes, Replacement and relining of aging \$1.890.950 blockages and leaks leading to discharge AC and VC Sewer mains and Sewer Manholes of raw sewage to the environment. Program of CCTV and house \$200,000 Collection system Excess inflow from drainage inspections to identify rainwater leading to sources of rainwater, repairs to discharge of sewage Council and private infrastructure to environment. to curtail inflow of rainwater

Table 5.2: Critical Risks and Treatment Plans

5.3 Routine Maintenance Plan

Routine maintenance is the regular on-going work that is necessary to keep assets operating, including instances where portions of the asset fail and need immediate repair to make the asset operational again.

5.3.1 Maintenance plan

Maintenance includes reactive, planned and specific maintenance work activities.

Reactive maintenance is unplanned repair work carried out in response to service requests and management/supervisory directions.

Planned maintenance is repair work that is identified and managed through a maintenance management system (MMS). MMS activities include inspection, assessing the condition against failure/breakdown experience, prioritising, scheduling, actioning the work and reporting what was done to develop a maintenance history and improve maintenance and service delivery performance.

Specific maintenance is replacement of higher value components/sub-components of assets that is undertaken on a regular cycle including servicing the pumps, sewer mains repair, replacement of UV lamps, etc. This work generally falls below the capital/maintenance threshold but may require a specific budget allocation.

Actual past maintenance expenditure is shown in Table 5.3.1.

Table 5.3.1: Maintenance Expenditure Trends TO BE UPDATED

Year	Maintenance Expenditure
2017-18	TBA by Finance
2018-19	TBA by Finance
2019-20	TBA by Finance

Current maintenance expenditure levels are considered to be adequate to meet required service levels. Future revision of this asset management plan will include linking required maintenance expenditures with required service levels.

Assessment and prioritisation of reactive maintenance is undertaken by operational staff using experience and judgement.

5.3.2 Standards and specifications

Maintenance work is carried out in accordance with the following Standards and Specifications.

- Uralla Sewage Treatment Works Guidelines for Operations
- Bundarra Sewer Scheme Operation & Maintenance Manuals
- Uralla Shire Council Safe Work Method Statements

5.3.3 Summary of future operations and maintenance expenditures

Future operations and maintenance expenditure is forecast to trend in line with the value of the asset stock as shown in Figure 4 [FIGURE TO BE ADDED]. The operations and maintenance expenditures were calculated by Morrison Low (Water & Sewerage Asset Management Plan, August 2018) based on best practices which is reflected on Council's Long Term Financial Plan Note that all costs are shown in 2021 dollar values.

FIGURE TO BE ADDED

Figure 5.3.3: Projected Operations and Maintenance Expenditure

Deferred maintenance, ie works that are identified for maintenance and unable to be funded are to be included in the risk assessment process in the infrastructure risk management plan.

Maintenance is funded from the operating budget and grants where available. This is further discussed in Section 6.2.

5.4 Renewal/Replacement Plan

Renewal expenditure is major work which does not increase the asset's design capacity but restores, rehabilitates, replaces or renews an existing asset to its original service potential. Work over and above

restoring an asset to original service potential is upgrade/expansion or new works expenditure.

5.4.1 Renewal plan

Assets requiring renewal are identified from one of following three methods:

- Method 1 uses Asset Register data to project the renewal costs for renewal years using acquisition year and useful life;
- Method 2 uses capital renewal expenditure projections from external Network modelling and Analysis; and
- Method 3 uses a combination of average network renewals plus defect repairs in the Renewal Plan and Defect Repair Plan.

Method 1 was used for this asset management plan.

The ranking criteria used to determine priority of identified renewal proposals is detailed in Table 5.4.1.

Criteria Weighting

Condition of asset 75%

Age (as a percentage of useful life) 25%

Total 100%

Table 5.4.1: Renewal Priority Ranking Criteria

Renewal will be undertaken using 'low-cost' renewal methods where practical. The aim of 'low-cost' renewals is to restore the service potential or future economic benefits of the asset by renewing the assets at a cost less than replacement cost. Examples of low cost renewal include trenchless relining of sewer mains in lieu of excavation and spray linings of sewer manholes.

5.4.2 Renewal standards

Renewal work is carried out in accordance with the following standards and specifications:

- Water Services Association of Australia national codes for water supply
- Water Directorate guidelines
- Relevant international standards (eg. American Water and Wastewater Association)
- Manufacturers specification as applicable for specialist equipment

5.4.3 Summary of projected renewal expenditure

Projected future renewal expenditures are forecast to increase over time as the asset stock ages. The costs are summarised in Figure 5.4.3. Note that all costs are shown in 2021 dollar values.

The projected capital renewal program is shown in Appendix A.

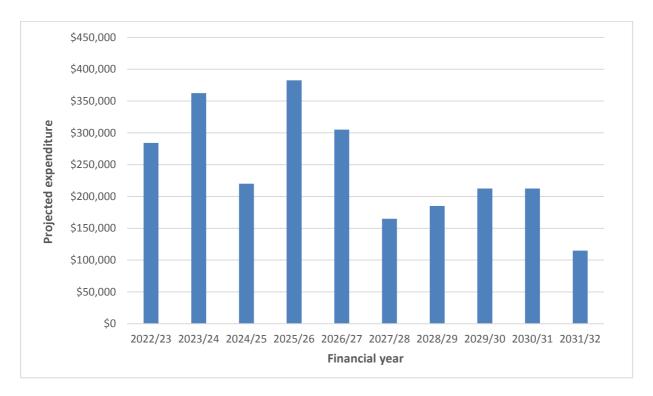


Figure 5.4.3: Projected Capital Renewal Expenditure for 10 years from 2021-22

Deferred renewal, ie those assets identified for renewal and not scheduled for renewal in capital works programs are to be included in the risk assessment process in the risk management plan.

Renewals are to be funded from capital works programs and grants where available. This is further discussed in Section 6.2.

5.5 Creation/Acquisition/Upgrade Plan

New works are those works that create a new asset that did not previously exist, or works which upgrade or improve an existing asset beyond its existing capacity. They may result from growth, social or environmental needs. Assets may also be acquired at no cost to the Council from land development. These assets from growth are considered in Section 4.4.

5.5.1 Selection criteria

New assets and upgrade/expansion of existing assets are identified from various sources such as Sewerage Network modelling and Analysis, councillor or community requests, proposals identified by strategic plans or partnerships with other organisations. Candidate proposals are inspected to verify need and to develop a preliminary estimate. Verified proposals are ranked by priority and available funds and scheduled in future works programs. The priority ranking criteria is detailed in Table 5.5.1.

Table 5.5.1: Upgrade/New Assets Priority Ranking Criteria

Criteria	Weighting
Strategic Business Plans	80%
Future demand	20%
Total	100%

5.5.2 Standards and specifications

Standards and specifications for new assets and for upgrade/expansion of existing assets are the same as those for renewal shown in Section 5.4.2.

5.5.3 Summary of projected upgrade/new assets expenditure

Currently the all new Bundarra Sewer Scheme Project is being constructed with an estimated cost of \$8.5 million to provide reticulated sewerage infrastructure and services to approximately 175 properties within the Bundarra area. There are no identified major upgrade works required over the next 10 years in addition to this project.

These new assets were funded from a capital works loan program and grants where available. Of the total cost, approximately 33% is being funded by Council with the remaining 67% through the NSW Government's Safe and Secure Water Program.

5.6 Disposal Plan

Disposal includes any activity associated with disposal of a decommissioned asset including sale, demolition or relocation. Currently there are no assets identified for possible decommissioning and disposal except for those assets programmed for renewal. It is assumed that the residual value of replaced assets will be nil or scrap value only. One exception occurs with the residual value of sewer pipes that have been relined, where the existing pipe becomes a 'host' for the liner and thus retains some value.

Should assets be identified for disposal in the future, cashflow projections from asset disposals will be developed and included in future revisions of this asset management plan.

6. FINANCIAL SUMMARY

This section contains the financial requirements resulting from all the information presented in the previous sections of this asset management plan. The financial projections will be improved as further information becomes available on desired levels of service and current and projected future asset performance.

6.1 Financial Statements and Projections

The financial projections are shown in Figure 6.1 for projected operating (operations and maintenance) and capital expenditure (renewal and new assets), net disposal expenditure and estimated budget funding.

Note that all costs are shown in 2021 dollar values. TO BE FINALISED, add CAPEX

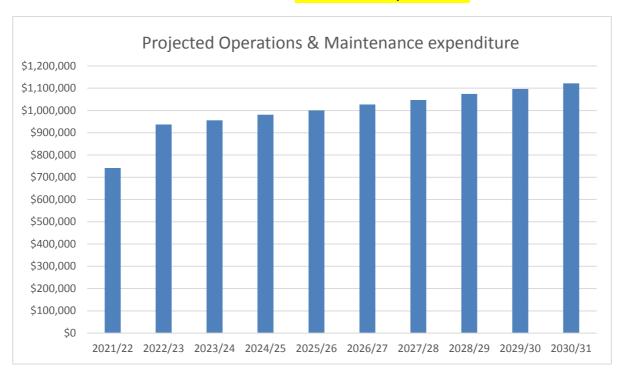


Figure 6.1: Projected Operating and Capital Expenditure and Budget

6.1.1 Financial sustainability in service delivery

There are three key indicators for financial sustainability that have been considered in the analysis of the services provided by this asset category, these being long term life cycle costs/expenditures and medium term projected/budgeted expenditures over 5 and 10 years of the planning period.

6.1.1.1 Long term - Life Cycle Cost

Life cycle costs (or whole of life costs) are the average costs that are required to sustain the service levels over the longest asset life. Life cycle costs include operations and maintenance expenditure and asset consumption (depreciation expense). The life cycle cost for the services covered in this asset management plan is \$1,308,592 per year (operations and maintenance expenditure plus depreciation expense in 2021-22 i.e. year 1).

Life cycle costs can be compared to life cycle expenditure to give an indicator of sustainability in service provision. Life cycle expenditure includes operations, maintenance and capital renewal expenditure in

year 1. Life cycle expenditure will vary depending on the timing of asset renewals. The life cycle expenditure at the start of the plan is \$TO BE FINALISED (operations and maintenance expenditure plus budgeted capital renewal expenditure in year 1 (2021-22)).

A shortfall between life cycle cost and life cycle expenditure is the life cycle gap.

The life cycle gap for services covered by this asset management plan is +\$TO BE FINALISED per year (-ve = gap, +ve = surplus). Life cycle expenditure is TO BE FINALISED% of life cycle costs giving a life cycle sustainability index of 0.82.

The life cycle costs and life cycle expenditure comparison highlights any difference between present outlays and the average cost of providing the service over the long term. If the life cycle expenditure is less than that life cycle cost, it is most likely that outlays will need to be increased or cuts in services made in the future.

Knowing the extent and timing of any required increase in outlays and the service consequences if funding is not available will assist organisations in providing services to their communities in a financially sustainable manner. This is the purpose of the asset management plans and long term financial plan.

6.1.1.2 Medium term – 10 year (9 year at the time of review) financial planning period

This asset management plan identifies the projected operations, maintenance and capital renewal expenditures required to provide an agreed level of service to the community over a 10 year period. This provides input into 10 year financial and funding plans aimed at providing the required services in a sustainable manner.

These projected expenditures may be compared to budgeted expenditures in the 10 year period to identify any funding shortfall. In a core asset management plan, a gap is generally due to increasing asset renewals for ageing assets.

The projected total operations, maintenance and capital renewal expenditure required up to FY 2029/30 is \$11,696,470 or \$1,299,607 per year. ALL THESE FIGURES IN YELLOW TO BE FURTHER ANALYSED & FINALISED

Total estimated (budget) operations, maintenance and capital renewal funding is \$11,528,988 over the 9 year period or \$1,280,998 per year giving a 9 year funding shortfall of \$18,609 per year and a 9 year sustainability indicator of 0.99. This indicates that Council has 99% of the projected expenditures needed to provide the services documented in the asset management plan over the next 9 years. THESE FIGURES TO BE FURTHER ANALYSED & FINALISED

6.1.1.3 Medium Term – 5 year financial planning period

The projected operations, maintenance and capital renewal expenditure required over the first 5 years of the planning period is \$1,260,166 per year.

Estimated (budget) operations, maintenance and capital renewal funding is \$1,223,755 per year giving a 5 year funding shortfall of \$36,411. This is 97.1% of projected expenditures giving a 5 year sustainability indicator of 0.97.

6.1.1.4 Financial Sustainability Indicators

Figure 6.1.1.4 shows the financial sustainability indicators over the 10 year planning period and for the long term life cycle.

Figure 6.1.1.4 to be added

Figure 6.1.1.4: Financial Sustainability Indicators

Providing services from infrastructure in a sustainable manner requires the matching and managing of service levels, risks, projected expenditures and funding to achieve a financial sustainability indicator of 1.0 for the first years of the asset management plan and ideally over the 10 year life of the AM Plan.

Figure 5.3.3 shows the projected asset renewal expenditure in the 10 year planning period from Appendix A. The projected asset renewals are compared to budgeted renewal expenditure in the capital works program and capital renewal expenditure in year 1 of the planning period in Figure 6.1.

Table 6.1.1 shows the shortfall between projected and budgeted renewals.

Table 6.1.1: Projected and Budgeted Renewals and Expenditure Shortfall THESE FIGURES TO BE REVIEWED

Year	Projected Renewals (\$000)	Planned Renewal Budget (\$000)	Renewal Funding Shortfall (\$000) (-ve Gap, +ve Surplus)	Cumulative Shortfall (\$000) (-ve Gap, +ve Surplus)
2021/22	129	317	+188	+188
2022/23	416	320	-96	+92
2023/24	158	326	+168	+260
2024/25	319	332	+13	+273
2025/26	301	339	+38	+311
2026/27	274	346	+72	+383
2027/28	284	358	+74	+457
2028/29	337	360	+23	+480
2029/30	88	360	+272	+752
2030/31	113	-	-	-

Note: A negative shortfall indicates a funding gap, a positive shortfall indicates a surplus for that year.

Providing services in a sustainable manner will require matching of projected asset renewals to meet agreed service levels with planned capital works programs and available revenue.

A gap between projected asset renewals, planned asset renewals and funding indicates that further work is required to manage required service levels and funding to eliminate any funding gap.

Council will manage the 'gap' by developing this asset management plan to provide guidance on future service levels and resources required to provide these services, and review future services, service levels and costs with the community.

6.1.2 Expenditure projections for long term financial plan

Table 6.1.2 shows the projected expenditures for the 10 year long term financial plan. Expenditure projections are in current (non-inflated) values. Disposals are shown as net expenditures (revenues are negative).

Table 6.1.2: Expenditure Projections for Long Term Financial Plan (\$000) THESE FIGURES TO BE REVIEWED

Year	Operations and Maintenance (\$000)	Projected Capital Renewal (\$000)	Capital Upgrade/ New (\$000)	Disposals (\$000)
2021/22	950	129	0	0
2022/23	974	416	0	0

2023/24	993	159	0	0
2024/25	1020	319	0	0
2025/26	1040	301	0	0
2026/27	1067	274	0	0
2027/28	1088	284	0	0
2028/29	1117	337	0	0
2029/30	1140	88	0	0
2030/31	-		0	0

Note: All projected expenditures are in 2021 values

6.2 Funding Strategy

Projected expenditure identified in Section 6.1 is to be funded from future operating and capital budgets. The funding strategy is detailed in the organisation's 10 year long term financial plan.

6.3 Key Assumptions made in Financial Forecasts

This section details the key assumptions made in presenting the information contained in this asset management plan and in preparing forecasts of required operating and capital expenditure and asset values, depreciation expense and carrying amount estimates. It is presented to enable readers to gain an understanding of the levels of confidence in the data behind the financial forecasts.

Key assumptions made in this asset management plan are:

- The current level of Operation and Maintenance funding is sufficient to maintain the assets in a satisfactory condition;
- Sewer reticulation and trunk mains will be relined in lieu of replacement;
- Pumps and electrical equipment in Pumping Stations will be progressively replaced after the useful life is consumed;
- Mechanical and electrical components of the Sewerage Treatment Plant will be replaced after 20 years' service life; and
- The timing for the replacement of the mechanical components of the Treatment Plant can be accommodated in accordance with the proposed 15 year Capital Renewal Plan.
- As the Bundarra sewer scheme is brand new, limited need for asset renewals save that some of the grinder pumps will need to be serviced periodically (say at 10 year intervals).

7. ASSET MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

7.1 Accounting/Financial Systems

7.1.1 Accounting and financial systems

 The financial system used by the Uralla Shire Council is Authority 6.6, through a Managed Service Provider contract with Civica Australia. The system is managed by Council's Finance Section producing monthly financial reports, for management and the Council's Finance Committee and annual financial statements for audit and production to the Uralla Community and other interested parties.

7.1.2 Accountabilities for financial systems

• Council's Significant Accounting Policies are set out in the annual financial statements Note 1. Those applicable specifically to Property, Plant and Equipment are Sections 4, 6 and 10.

7.1.3 Accounting standards and regulations

Council complies with the following standards and regulations with respect to asset accounting:

- AASB116 Property, Plant and Equipment and AASB 13 Fair value measurement.
- The Australian Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards, to the extent that the Australian Accounting Standards and the New South Wales Local Government Act, Local Government (General) Regulation and Local Government Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting require.
- The Local Government Code of Accounting and financial reporting.
- The Local Government Act 1993 requires Council to prepare an annual report as to its achievements with respect to the objectives and performance targets set out in its management plan for that year.
- Australian Accounting Standard (AAS) 27 is applicable to financial reporting by local governments, and provides guidelines for accounting methods and procedures.

7.1.4 Capital/maintenance threshold

- Equipment unreliable and spare parts difficult to source
- Maintenance costs >60% of new item
- Advances in technology make current equipment redundant

7.1.5 Required changes to accounting financial systems arising from this AM Plan

• None identified.

7.2 Asset Management Systems

7.2.1 Asset management system and registers

A number of systems and registers are used by the Uralla Shire Council for the purpose of this asset management:

- IPWEA NAMS PLUS 3
- MapInfo® (Intramaps® from January 2014) For the Geographical Information System (GIS). These systems hold the spatial information on the majority of asset groups
- Microsoft® Excel spreadsheets are used to manipulate and interrogate asset data
- Civica© "Authority" software customer billing, water meter register and customer water consumption information
- Document management and customer requests system is TRIM © (HP Software Division)
- Council is working, with Statewide Mutual Risk Officers, towards implementing a robust modern system based upon Risk Assessment tools. Other maintenance is undertaken on a reactive basis under direction from the Director Infrastructure and Development.
- Financial system Civica© Authority via Magiq

7.2.2 Accountabilities for asset management system and data

The Asset Manager has responsibility for operating and maintaining the core Asset Management systems within Council. The development of an annual water supply budget allocation within the Council budget is completed jointly by the Asset Manager and the Manager Water, Waste and Sewerage based upon the consultation with the Team Leader Water and Sewerage and the ten year financial plan forward estimates.

7.2.3 Linkage from asset management to financial system

Currently there is no core corporate system for asset management thus various duplications of assets records exist in different databases and have misaligned information. There are currently no direct links with operations and maintenance expenses and the individual assets.

7.2.4 Required changes to asset management system arising from this Asset Management Plan

There is an identified need to implement a core corporate system for asset management with direct links between operations and maintenance expenses and the individual assets.

Once operational, the ongoing maintenance of such a system should then become a core function within Council's operations. However, as stated in the previous paragraph, there is no link between the Asset Management system and Authority and this is a required future improvement.

Council is currently investigating procurement of an Asset Management System that can be integrated with the Financial System and MapInfo for better management of the Water assets.

7.3 Information Flow Requirements and Processes

The key information flows *into* this asset management plan are:

- Council strategic and operational plans;
- Service requests from the community;
- Network assets information;
- The unit rates for categories of work/materials;
- Current levels of service, expenditures, service deficiencies and service risk;

- Projections of various factors affecting future demand for services and new assets acquired by Council;
- Future capital works programs; and
- Financial asset values.

The key information flows *from* this asset management plan are:

- The projected Works Program and trends;
- The resulting budget and long term financial plan expenditure projections; and
- Financial sustainability indicators.

These will impact the Long Term Financial Plan, Strategic Longer-Term Plan, annual budget and departmental business plans and budgets.

7.4 Standards and Guidelines

Standards, guidelines and policy documents referenced in this asset management plan are:

- NSW Department of Planning Industry and Environment (DPIE) Best Practice guidelines
- Individual suppliers Operations & Maintenance Manuals
- Water Services Association of Australia codes
- NSW Water Directorate guidelines

8. PLAN IMPROVEMENT AND MONITORING

8.1 Performance Measures

The effectiveness of the asset management plan can be measured in the following ways:

- The degree to which the required cashflows identified in this asset management plan are incorporated into the organisation's long term financial plan and Community/Strategic Planning processes and documents; and
- The degree to which 1-5 year detailed works programs, budgets, business plans and organisational structures take into account the 'global' works program trends provided by the asset management plan.

8.2 Improvement Plan

The asset management improvement plan generated from this asset management plan when developed will be summarised in the format shown in Table 8.2.

Responsibility **Task** Timeline Task Resources Required No Procure & commission new SCADA system to Manager Water Budget/Funding 2023 1 monitor water and sewer assets 2023 2 Procurement of an Asset Management software **Asset Manager** Budget/Funding that meets Council's need Updating the MapInfo GIS System to capture all **Asset Manager** GIS consultant 2024 3 the sewer assets in the network after validation CCTV inspection of the Sewer mains to ascertain Asset Manager Consultant 2023 4

Table 8.2: Improvement Plan

8.3 Monitoring and Review Procedures

/replacement program

the condition and prepare a relining

This asset management plan will be reviewed during annual budget preparation and amended to recognise any material changes in service levels and/or resources available to provide those services as a result of the budget decision process.

The Plan has a life of 4 years and is due for revision and updating within 12 months of each Council election.

REFERENCES

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- IPWEA, 2011, Asset Management for Small, Rural or Remote Communities Practice Note, Institute of Public Works Engineering Australia, Sydney, www.ipwea.org.au/AM4SRRC.

APPENDICES

Appendix A Projected 15 year Capital Renewal Works Program

Appendix B Abbreviations

Appendix C Glossary

Appendix A Projected 10 year Capital Renewal Works Program

	SEWER- Uralla Shire Council- Detailed list of 10 Year Capital upgrade and New Projects							
Year	Item No.	Capital Upgrade and New Projects	Reference	Indicative Estimated Cost				
2022/23	1	CCTV Inspection and Jet Cleaning – AC Sewer (Condition 4, 5 and installed in 1966), 4424m @\$10/m	Killard Quote	\$44,240				
2022/23	2	Upgrading old existing SCADA system to ClearSCADA	UINT/19/4034	\$100,000				
2022/23	3	Inspection of sewer manholes and relining program (200 nos)	FITT quote	\$20,000				
2022/23	4	Replace sewage pumping station switchboards to level control with telemetry (3 nos)		\$80,000				
2022/23	5	Infiltration survey (Operational project) - Part 1		\$30,000				
2022/23	6	Uralla STP - alum bund - acid proof lining to bund		\$10,000				
2022/23		Sub-Total Sub-Total		\$284,240				
2023/24	1	Relining of AC Sewer mains (larger diameter critical sewers)		\$120,000				
2023/24	2	Replace sewage pumping station switchboards to level control with telemetry (3 nos)	UINT/19/4034	\$80,000				
2023/24	3	Implementation of GIS system for accurate depiction of Bundarra and Uralla Sewerage Network (rapid field survey, dGPS, inverts)		\$45,000				
2023/24	4	Relining of Sewer Manhole (25 nos)	530 Manholes (10% condition 5 assumed), \$2500 each, Killard quote	\$62,500				
2023/24	5	Critical sewer flow monitoring		\$25,000				
2023/24	6	Infiltration survey (Operational project) - Part 2		\$30,000				
2023/24		Sub-Total Sub-Total		\$362,500				
2024/25	1	Relining of AC Sewer mains (10% of 4424m, 150mm sewers)	Condition based	\$70,000				
2024/25	2	Relining of Sewer Manhole (28 nos)	Condition based	\$70,000				
2024/25	3	Sewer Network modelling and Analysis – Engage consultant	Tonkin PRP estimate	\$50,000				
	4	Infiltration survey (Operational project) - Part 3		\$30,000				
2024/25		Sub-Total Sub-Total		\$220,000				
2025/26	1	Extended Aeration Tank/ Contact Chamber – Protection of concrete block walls	PW- 9301314-11A	\$45,000				
2025/26	2	Relining of AC Sewer mains (150mm sewers)	Condition based	\$250,000				

2025/26	3	Replace Flocculator Baffle(Catch/Balance Pond) Polycarbonate sheeting	PW Drawing. 9301314-16	\$25,000
2025/26	4	Relining of Sewer Manhole (25 nos)	530 Manholes (10% condition 5 assumed), \$2500 each, Killard quote	\$62,500
2025/26		Sub-Total Sub-Total		\$382,500
2026/27	1	Park Street Sewer Pump Station –Renewal pumps	Condition based	\$15,000
2026/27	2	Relining of Vitrified Clay (VC) Sewer mains	Condition based	\$250,000
2026/27	3	CCTV Inspection and Jet Cleaning – AC Sewer (Condition 4, 5 and installed in 1966), further 4000m @ $$10/m$	Killard Quote	\$40,000
2026/27		Sub-Total Sub-Total		\$305,000
2027/28	1	Queen St Road Sewer Pump Station – Renewal pumps	Condition based	\$15,000
2027/28	2	Relining of AC Sewer mains (150mm sewers)	Condition based	\$150,000
2027/28		Sub-Total Sub-Total		\$165,000
2028/29	1	Renewal of Uralla WWTP Chemical Dosing Alum Dosing Electrical	Condition based	\$35,000
2028/29	2	Relining of AC Sewer mains (150mm sewers)	Condition based	\$150,000
2028/29		Sub-Total Sub-Total		\$185,000
2029/30	1	Relining of AC Sewer mains	Condition based	\$150,000
2029/30	2	Relining of Sewer Manhole (25 nos)	530 Manholes (10% condition 5 assumed), \$2500 each, Killard quote	\$62,500
2029/30		Sub-Total Sub-Total		\$212,500
2030/31	1	Relining of AC Sewer mains (150mm sewers)	Condition based	\$150,000
2030/31	2	Relining of Sewer Manhole (25 nos)	530 Manholes (10% condition 5 assumed), \$2500 each, Killard quote	\$62,500
2030/31		Sub-Total Sub-Total		\$212,500
2031/32	1	Relining of AC Sewer mains (150mm)	Condition based	\$100,000
2031/32	2	Leece Road Sewer Pump Station- Renewal pumps	Condition based	\$15,000
2031/32		Sub-Total Sub-Total		\$115,000
		TOTAL		\$2,444,240

Appendix B Abbreviations

AAAC Average annual asset consumption

AMP Asset management plan

ARI Average recurrence interval

BOD Biochemical (biological) oxygen demand

CRC Current replacement cost

CWMS Community wastewater management systems

DA Depreciable amount

EF Earthworks/formation

IRMP Infrastructure risk management plan

LCC Life Cycle cost

LCE Life cycle expenditure

MMS Maintenance management system

PCI Pavement condition index

RV Residual value

Suspended solids

vph Vehicles per hour

Appendix C Glossary

revenue

Annual service cost (ASC)

- Reporting actual cost
 The annual (accrual) cost of providing a service including operations, maintenance, depreciation, finance/opportunity and disposal costs less
- 2) For investment analysis and budgeting An estimate of the cost that would be tendered, per annum, if tenders were called for the supply of a service to a performance specification for a fixed term. The Annual Service Cost includes operations, maintenance, depreciation, finance/ opportunity and disposal costs, less revenue.

Asset

A resource controlled by an entity as a result of past events and from which future economic benefits are expected to flow to the entity. Infrastructure assets are a sub-class of property, plant and equipment which are non-current assets with a life greater than 12 months and enable services to be provided.

Asset class

A group of assets having a similar nature or function in the operations of an entity, and which, for purposes of disclosure, is shown as a single item without supplementary disclosure.

Asset condition assessment

The process of continuous or periodic inspection, assessment, measurement and interpretation of the resultant data to indicate the condition of a specific asset so as to determine the need for some preventative or remedial action.

Asset management (AM)

The combination of management, financial, economic, engineering and other practices applied to physical assets with the objective of providing the required level of service in the most cost effective manner.

Average annual asset consumption (AAAC)*

The amount of an organisation's asset base consumed during a reporting period (generally a year). This may be calculated by dividing the depreciable amount by the useful life (or total future economic benefits/service potential) and totalled for each and every asset OR by dividing the carrying amount (depreciated replacement cost) by the remaining useful life (or remaining future economic benefits/service potential) and totalled for each and every asset in an asset category or class.

Borrowings

A borrowing or loan is a contractual obligation of the borrowing entity to deliver cash or another financial asset to the lending entity over a specified period of time or at a specified point in time, to cover both the initial capital provided and the cost of the interest incurred for providing this capital. A borrowing or loan provides the means for the borrowing entity to finance outlays (typically physical assets) when it has insufficient funds of its own to do so, and for the lending entity to make a financial return, normally in the form of interest revenue, on the funding provided.

Capital expenditure

Relatively large (material) expenditure, which has benefits, expected to last for more than 12 months. Capital expenditure includes renewal, expansion and upgrade. Where capital projects involve a combination of renewal, expansion and/or upgrade expenditures, the total project cost needs to be allocated accordingly.

Capital expenditure - expansion

Expenditure that extends the capacity of an existing asset to provide benefits, at the same standard as is currently enjoyed by existing beneficiaries, to a new group of users. It is discretionary expenditure, which increases future operations and maintenance costs, because it increases the organisation's asset base, but may be associated with additional revenue from the new user group, eg. extending a drainage or road network, the provision of an oval or park in a new suburb for new residents.

Capital expenditure - new

Expenditure which creates a new asset providing a new service/output that did not exist beforehand. As it increases service potential it may impact revenue and will increase future operations and maintenance expenditure.

Capital expenditure - renewal

Expenditure on an existing asset or on replacing an existing asset, which returns the service capability of the asset up to that which it had originally. It is periodically required expenditure, relatively large (material) in value compared with the value of the components or sub-components of the asset being renewed. As it reinstates existing service potential, it generally has no impact on revenue, but may reduce future operations and maintenance expenditure if completed at the optimum time, eg. resurfacing or resheeting a material part of a road network, replacing a material section of a drainage network with pipes of the same capacity, resurfacing an oval.

Capital expenditure - upgrade

Expenditure, which enhances an existing asset to provide a higher level of service or expenditure that will increase the life of the asset beyond that which it had originally. Upgrade expenditure is discretionary and often does not result in additional revenue unless direct user charges apply. It will increase operations and maintenance expenditure in the future because of the increase in the organisation's asset base, eg. widening the sealed area of an existing road, replacing drainage pipes with pipes of a greater capacity, enlarging a grandstand at a sporting facility.

Capital funding

Funding to pay for capital expenditure.

Capital grants

Monies received generally tied to the specific projects for which they are granted, which are often upgrade and/or expansion or new investment proposals.

Capital investment expenditure

See capital expenditure definition

Capitalisation threshold

The value of expenditure on non-current assets above which the expenditure is recognised as capital expenditure and below which the expenditure is charged as an expense in the year of acquisition.

Carrying amount

The amount at which an asset is recognised after deducting any accumulated depreciation / amortisation and accumulated impairment losses thereon.

Class of assets

See asset class definition

Component

Specific parts of an asset having independent physical or functional identity and having specific attributes such as different life expectancy, maintenance regimes, risk or criticality.

Cost of an asset

The amount of cash or cash equivalents paid or the fair value of the consideration given to acquire an asset at the time of its acquisition or construction, including any costs necessary to place the asset into service. This includes one-off design and project management costs.

Current replacement cost (CRC)

The cost the entity would incur to acquire the asset on the reporting date. The cost is measured by reference to the lowest cost at which the gross future economic benefits could be obtained in the normal course of business or the minimum it would cost, to replace the existing asset with a technologically modern equivalent new asset (not a second hand one) with the same economic benefits (gross service potential) allowing for any differences in the quantity and quality of output and in operating costs.

Depreciable amount

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

Depreciated replacement cost (DRC)

The current replacement cost (CRC) of an asset less, where applicable, accumulated depreciation calculated on the basis of such cost to reflect the already consumed or expired future economic benefits of the asset.

Depreciation / amortisation

The systematic allocation of the depreciable amount (service potential) of an asset over its useful life.

Economic life

See useful life definition.

Expenditure

The spending of money on goods and services. Expenditure includes recurrent and capital.

Fair value

The amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties, in an arms length transaction.

Funding gap

A funding gap exists whenever an entity has insufficient capacity to fund asset renewal and other expenditure necessary to be able to appropriately maintain the range and level of services its existing asset stock was originally designed and intended to deliver. The service capability of the existing asset stock should be determined assuming no additional operating revenue, productivity improvements, or net financial liabilities above levels currently planned or projected. A current funding gap means service levels have already or are currently falling. A projected funding gap if not addressed will result in a future diminution of existing service levels.

Heritage asset

An asset with historic, artistic, scientific, technological, geographical or environmental qualities that is held and maintained principally for its contribution to knowledge and culture and this purpose is central to the objectives of the entity holding it.

Impairment Loss

The amount by which the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

Infrastructure assets

Physical assets that contribute to meeting the needs of organisations or the need for access to major economic and social facilities and services, eg. roads, drainage, footpaths and cycleways. These are typically large, interconnected networks or portfolios of composite assets. The components of these assets may be separately maintained, renewed or replaced individually so that the required level and standard of service from the network of assets is continuously sustained. Generally the components and hence the assets have long lives. They are fixed in place and are often have no separate market value.

Investment property

Property held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both, rather than for:

- (a) use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes; or
- (b) sale in the ordinary course of business.

Key performance indicator

A qualitative or quantitative measure of a service or activity used to compare actual performance against a standard or other target. Performance indicators commonly relate to statutory limits, safety, responsiveness, cost, comfort, asset performance, reliability, efficiency, environmental protection and customer satisfaction.

Level of service

The defined service quality for a particular service/activity against which service performance may be measured. Service levels usually relate to quality, quantity, reliability, responsiveness, environmental impact, acceptability and cost.

Life Cycle Cost

- Total LCC The total cost of an asset throughout its life including planning, design, construction, acquisition, operation, maintenance, rehabilitation and disposal costs.
- 2. Average LCC The life cycle cost (LCC) is average cost to provide the service over the longest asset life cycle. It comprises annual operations, maintenance and asset consumption expense, represented by depreciation expense. The Life Cycle Cost does not indicate the funds required to provide the service in a particular year.

Life Cycle Expenditure

The Life Cycle Expenditure (LCE) is the actual or planned annual operations, maintenance and capital renewal expenditure incurred in providing the service in a particular year. Life Cycle Expenditure may be compared to average Life Cycle Cost to give an initial indicator of life cycle sustainability.

Loans / borrowings

See borrowings.

Maintenance

All actions necessary for retaining an asset as near as practicable to its original condition, including regular ongoing day-to-day work necessary to keep assets operating, eg road patching but excluding rehabilitation or renewal. It is operating expenditure required to ensure that the asset reaches its expected useful life.

Planned maintenance

Repair work that is identified and managed through a maintenance management system (MMS). MMS activities include inspection, assessing the condition against failure/breakdown criteria/experience, prioritising scheduling, actioning the work and reporting what was done to develop a maintenance history and improve maintenance and service delivery performance.

Reactive maintenance

Unplanned repair work that is carried out in response to service requests and management/supervisory directions.

• Significant maintenance

Maintenance work to repair components or replace sub-components that needs to be identified as a specific maintenance item in the maintenance budget.

Unplanned maintenance

Corrective work required in the short-term to restore an asset to working condition so it can continue to deliver the required service or to maintain its level of security and integrity.

Maintenance and renewal gap

Difference between estimated budgets and projected required expenditures for maintenance and renewal of assets to achieve/maintain specified service levels, totalled over a defined time (e.g. 5, 10 and 15 years).

Maintenance and renewal sustainability index

Ratio of estimated budget to projected expenditure for maintenance and renewal of assets over a defined time (eg 5, 10 and 15 years).

Maintenance expenditure

Recurrent expenditure, which is periodically or regularly required as part of the anticipated schedule of works required to ensure that the asset achieves its useful life and provides the required level of service. It is expenditure, which was anticipated in determining the asset's useful life.

Materiality

The notion of materiality guides the margin of error acceptable, the degree of precision required and the extent of the disclosure required when preparing general purpose financial reports. Information is material if its omission, misstatement or non-disclosure has the potential, individually or collectively, to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial report or affect the discharge of accountability by the management or governing body of the entity.

Modern equivalent asset

Assets that replicate what is in existence with the most cost-effective asset performing the same level of service. It is the most cost efficient, currently available asset which will provide the same stream of services as the existing asset is capable of producing. It allows for technology changes and, improvements and efficiencies in production and installation techniques

Net present value (NPV)

The value to the organisation of the cash flows associated with an asset, liability, activity or event calculated using a discount rate to reflect the time value of money. It is the net amount of discounted total cash inflows after deducting the value of the discounted total cash outflows arising from eg the continued use and subsequent disposal of the asset after deducting the value of the discounted total cash outflows.

Non-revenue generating investments

Investments for the provision of goods and services to sustain or improve services to the community that are not expected to generate any savings or revenue to the Council, eg. parks and playgrounds, footpaths, roads and bridges, libraries, etc.

Operations expenditure

Recurrent expenditure, which is continuously required to provide a service. In common use the term typically includes, eg power, fuel, staff, plant equipment, oncosts and overheads but excludes maintenance and depreciation. Maintenance and depreciation is on the other hand included in operating expenses.

Operating expense

The gross outflow of economic benefits, being cash and non cash items, during the period arising in the course of ordinary activities of an entity when those outflows result in decreases in equity, other than decreases relating to distributions to equity participants.

Pavement management system

A systematic process for measuring and predicting the condition of road pavements and wearing surfaces over time and recommending corrective actions.

PMS Score

A measure of condition of a road segment determined from a Pavement Management System.

Rate of annual asset consumption

A measure of average annual consumption of assets (AAAC) expressed as a percentage of the depreciable amount (AAAC/DA). Depreciation may be used for AAAC.

Rate of annual asset renewal

A measure of the rate at which assets are being renewed per annum expressed as a percentage of depreciable amount (capital renewal expenditure/DA).

Rate of annual asset upgrade

A measure of the rate at which assets are being upgraded and expanded per annum expressed as a percentage of depreciable amount (capital upgrade/expansion expenditure/DA).

Recoverable amount

The higher of an asset's fair value, less costs to sell and its value in use.

Recurrent expenditure

Relatively small (immaterial) expenditure or that which has benefits expected to last less than 12 months. Recurrent expenditure includes operations and maintenance expenditure.

Recurrent funding

Funding to pay for recurrent expenditure.

Rehabilitation

See capital renewal expenditure definition above.

Remaining useful life

The time remaining until an asset ceases to provide the required service level or economic usefulness. Age plus remaining useful life is useful life.

Renewal

See capital renewal expenditure definition above.

Residual value

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

Revenue generating investments

Investments for the provision of goods and services to sustain or improve services to the community that are expected to generate some savings or revenue to offset operating costs, eg public halls and theatres, childcare centres, sporting and recreation facilities, tourist information centres, etc.

Risk management

The application of a formal process to the range of possible values relating to key factors associated with a risk in order to determine the resultant ranges of outcomes and their probability of occurrence.

Section or segment

A self-contained part or piece of an infrastructure asset.

Service potential

The total future service capacity of an asset. It is normally determined by reference to the operating capacity and economic life of an asset. A measure of service potential is used in the not-for-profit sector/public sector to value assets, particularly those not producing a cash flow.

Service potential remaining

A measure of the future economic benefits remaining in assets. It may be expressed in dollar values (Fair Value) or as a percentage of total anticipated future economic benefits. It is also a measure of the percentage of the asset's potential to provide services that is still available for use in providing services (Depreciated Replacement Cost/Depreciable Amount).

Strategic Longer-Term Plan

A plan covering the term of office of councillors (4 years minimum) reflecting the needs of the community for the foreseeable future. It brings together the detailed requirements in the council's longer-term plans such as the asset management plan and the long-term financial plan. The plan is prepared in consultation with the community and details where the council is at that point in time, where it wants to go, how it is going to get there, mechanisms for monitoring the achievement of the outcomes and how the plan will be resourced.

Specific Maintenance

Replacement of higher value components/subcomponents of assets that is undertaken on a regular cycle including repainting, building roof replacement, cycle, replacement of air conditioning equipment, etc. This work generally falls below the capital/ maintenance threshold and needs to be identified in a specific maintenance budget allocation.

Sub-component

Smaller individual parts that make up a component part.

Useful life

Either:

- (a) the period over which an asset is expected to be available for use by an entity, or
- (b) the number of production or similar units expected to be obtained from the asset by the entity.

It is estimated or expected time between placing the asset into service and removing it from service, or the estimated period of time over which the future economic benefits embodied in a depreciable asset, are expected to be consumed by the council.

Value in Use

The present value of future cash flows expected to be derived from an asset or cash generating unit. It is deemed to be depreciated replacement cost (DRC) for those assets whose future economic benefits are not primarily dependent on the asset's ability to generate net cash inflows, where the entity would, if deprived of the asset, replace its remaining future economic benefits.

Source: IPWEA, 2009, Glossary



Open Spaces and Recreation
Asset Management Plan
DRAFT March 2022 (Version 1)

INFORMATION ABOUT THIS DOCUMENT

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1	March 2022	Document prepared	
2			
3			

Further Document Information and Relationships

Related Legislation*	Local Government Act 1993 (the Act) and the Local Government (General) Regulation 2021 (the Regulation)
Related Policies	Uralla Shire Council Community Strategic Plan 2017-2027 Uralla Shire Council Long Term Financial Plan Uralla Shire Council Asset Management Policy Uralla Shire Council Asset Management Strategy
Related Procedures/ Protocols, Statements, documents	NSW Office of Local Government - Integrated Planning & Reporting Guidelines for Local Government in NSW International Infrastructure Management Manual (IPWEA, 2006) ISO 55000 Standards and Australian Accounting Standards

^{*}Note: Any reference to Legislation will be updated in the Strategy as required. See website http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/ for current Acts, Regulations and Environmental Planning Instruments.

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Context

- 1.1.1 This asset management plan has been prepared to meet Uralla Shire Council's legislative and organisational requirements for sustainable service delivery and long term financial planning and reporting.
- 1.1.2 Council and its employees will strive to uphold and follow the practices outlined in this Open Spaces and Recreation Asset Management Plan (OSRAMP).
- 1.1.3 This OSRAMP is one of eight asset management plans (AMPs) covering all community assets for which Council is responsible. These fall under Council's Asset Management Policy and Asset Management Strategy.
- 1.1.4 Asset management planning is a comprehensive process to facilitate service delivery from infrastructure assets in a financially sustainable manner.
- 1.1.5 Asset management plans detail information about infrastructure assets, including actions required to provide an agreed level of service in the most cost effective manner. This plan defines the services to be provided, how the services are provided, and what funds are required to provide the services.
- 1.1.6 Council open spaces and recreation assets provide a valuable service to the community through safe and reliable open spaces and recreation facilities. These assets must be properly maintained and developed to continue to provide equitable benefits and services for future generations.
- 1.1.7 Council will undertake a review of community service levels expected of these assets, and prioritise works needed to meet these, and fund the ongoing management of these assets to maintain these service levels.
- 1.1.8 The critical issues factored into Council's management of its open spaces and recreation assets include:
 - Maintenance and repair costs
 - Replacement or Rehabilitation cost
 - Age of assets
 - Life cycle of asset
 - Usage and data capture, and
 - Budget.

1.2 Open Spaces and Recreation Assets

- 1.2.1 Council's open spaces and recreation assets comprise of:
 - · Park and facility lighting
 - Park and facility signage
 - Playground and fitness equipment
 - Park infrastructure, e.g. shade structures, picnic shelters, park furniture, drinking fountains, BBQs
 - Recreation infrastructure (e.g. Tennis courts, Multipurpose courts, Skate park)
 - Fencing
 - Caravan parks infrastructure
 - Cemeteries infrastructure
- 1.2.2 As at 30 June 2021 these assets have a replacement value of \$2,854,439.

1.3 Managing the Risks

- 1.3.1 There are risks associated with providing the service and not being able to complete all identified activities and projects. Major risks have been identified as:
 - Deferred maintenance and renewal resulting in large future expenditure
 - Poor design/construction causes damage or injury
 - Overall condition of assets decrease due to inadequate renewal and maintenance programs
 - Resource constraints affect the management of the assets
 - Assets are damaged or destroyed by fire, severe storm, or flooding
 - Impact on climate change on assets.
- 1.3.2 Council will endeavour to manage these risks within available funding by:
 - Prioritisation of maintenance and renewal works based on service levels and risks
 - Accessing additional funding through grants where possible
 - Preparation of designs and project supervision by suitably qualified and experienced people
 - · Inspecting assets regularly
 - Conducting routine maintenance and renewal work as required
 - Allocating funds to an asset renewal reserve.

1.4 Confidence Levels

1.4.1 This OSRAMP is based on an uncertain level of confidence. Asset data is based on sound records, procedures, investigations and analysis which is incomplete, unsupported, or an extrapolation from limited data. Council's open spaces and recreation assets data is contained in one register, but is comprised of different categories/descriptions. Additionally, a small number of assets are lacking asset condition and value data.

1.5 The Next Steps

- 1.5.1 The plan provides framework for good management of open spaces and recreation assets by detailing:
 - New established levels of service that have be prepared in detail with specific key performance indicators (KPIs). Further consultation is required with the community for adaptation.
 - New simplified improvement plan which highlights on-going or next items for continuous improvement in asset management.
 - The average capital and maintenance expenditure on Council assets over the ten-year forecast period is approximately \$152,000 per year. This compares to the expenditure which is required to maintain, operate and renew the asset network as required being \$394,000 per year. This indicates that Council has funded 41% of its required asset expenditure over the period of the plan. [Figures in yellow highlight to be validated]
- 1.5.2 The analysis of the asset data and expenditure data suggest that there is an under expenditure on asset renewals and an over expenditure of asset maintenance.
- 1.5.3 This asset class is relatively small in size in value and as such one-off expenditure and minor maintenance expenditure can maintain the asset class in good condition. Council will need to have a good understanding of the functionality of its asset network, as this will likely drive replacement and upgrade expenditure into the future.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Background

- 2.1.1 This OSRAMP defines and demonstrates responsive management of assets (and services provided from assets), compliance with regulatory requirements, and communicates the funding needed to provide the required levels of service.
- 2.1.2 The OSRAMP is to be read in conjunction with Council's Asset Management Policy, Asset Management Strategy and the following associated Council planning documents:
 - Community Strategic Plan
 - Delivery Plan
 - Operational Plan
 - Long Term Financial Plan
- 2.1.3 This plan has a direct relationship with the following associated planning process and documents, as set out in Figure 2.1.3.

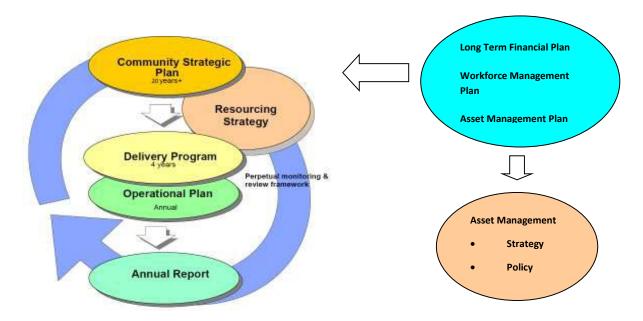


Figure 2.1.3: Asset Management Planning Process

2.1.4 Council's current open spaces and recreation assets covered by this plan are tabled in Appendix A.

2.2 Goals and Objectives of Asset Management

2.2.1 Council exists to provide services to its community. Most of these services (from a value perspective) are provided by infrastructure assets. Council acquires infrastructure assets by 'purchase', by contract, construction by Council staff, and by donation of assets constructed by developers and others to increase the levels of service over time.

- 2.2.2 Council's goal in managing infrastructure assets is to meet the required level of service in the most cost effective manner for present and future consumers. The key elements of infrastructure asset management are:
 - Taking a life cycle cost management approach;
 - Developing cost-effective management strategies for the long term;
 - Providing a defined level of service and monitoring performance;
 - Understanding and meeting the demands of growth through future demand analysis and infrastructure investment;
 - Managing risks associated with asset failures;
 - Sustainable use of physical resources; and
 - Continuous improvement in asset management practices.
- 2.2.3 Assets are inspected, maintained, upgraded and renewed as necessary or as specified in specific works programs so that they:
 - Reach their expected lifecycle;
 - Perform to their maximum capability;
 - Satisfy community expectations and needs;
 - Satisfy budget limitations; and
 - Meet safety and regulatory requirements.
- 2.2.4 The purpose of this asset management plan is to:
 - Document the services/service levels to be provided and the costs of providing the service;
 - Communicate the consequences for service levels and risk, where desired funding is not available;
 and
 - Provide information to assist decision makers in trading off service levels, costs and risks to provide services in a financially sustainable manner.

2.3 Core and Advanced Asset Management

- 2.3.1 This asset management plan is prepared as a 'core' asset management plan over a 10 year planning period in accordance with the International Infrastructure Management Manual (IPWEA, 2006). It is prepared to meet minimum legislative and organisational requirements for sustainable service delivery and long term financial planning and reporting. Core asset management is a 'top down' approach where analysis is applied at the 'system' or 'network' level.
- 2.3.2 Future revisions of this asset management plan will move towards 'advanced' asset management using a 'bottom up' approach for gathering asset information for individual assets to support the optimisation of activities and programs to meet agreed service levels in a financially sustainable manner.

2.4 Community Consultation

2.4.1 This 'core' asset management plan is prepared to facilitate community consultation initially through feedback on public display of draft asset management plans prior to adoption by Council. Future revisions of the asset management plan will incorporate community consultation on service levels and costs of providing the service. This will assist Council and the community in matching the level of service needed by the community, service risks and consequences with the community's ability and desire to pay for the service.

3. LEVELS OF SERVICE

3.1 Customer Research and Expectations

- 3.1.1 In December 2017, Council undertook consultation with the community via an online survey to better understand how the local community use the Shire's public open spaces and recognise how Council can better serve the community through future developments.
- 3.1.2 Key outcomes of the survey are listed below:
 - 39% of respondents said they accessed parks within the Shire on a weekly basis.
 - The elements that the community liked the most about the open space facilities they visit was the proximity to their house and the shade amenity they provide.
 - Features that the community valued most or wanted most in a park included play equipment, additional shade tree planting, and an increase to safety levels.
 - Barriers for accessing open space facilities included lack of variety and issues relating to maintenance of the spaces.
- 3.1.3 Further consultation would provide better insight and information on customer expectations in relation to Council open spaces and recreation assets. It is proposed that comments and submissions received during the public exhibition period be incorporated into this plan for Council's consideration.
- 3.1.4 Community consultation to determine customer expectations, needs and wishes for all Council services is conducted to inform the development of Council's overarching Community Strategic Plan, which will in turn influence future updates of this asset management plan.
- 3.1.5 Further investigation and consultation may be resourced should Council determine the need to do so.

3.2 Strategic and Corporate Goals

- 3.2.1 This plan is prepared under the direction of Council's vision, mission, goals and objectives as set out in the Community Strategic Plan 2017-2027.
- 3.2.2 **Council's Vision:** That Uralla Shire Council continue to be an active, prosperous, welcoming and environmentally aware community.
- 3.2.3 **Council's Mission:** The Uralla Shire Council is committed to creating a unique environment which offers an excellent quality of life and economic opportunities for its people.

3.2.4 Council's Community Strategic goals:

- 1. A proud, unique and inviting community
- 2. A safe, active and healthy shire
- 3. A diverse and creative culture
- 4. Access to and equity of services
- 5. An attractive environment for business, tourism and industry
- 6. Growing and diversified employment, education and tourism opportunities
- 7. A safe and efficient network of arterial roads and supporting infrastructure; and town streets, footpaths and cycle ways that are adequate, interconnected and maintained.
- 8. Communities that are well serviced with essential infrastructure

- 9. To preserve, protect and renew our beautiful natural environment
- 10. Maintain a healthy balance between development and the environment
- 11. Reuse, recycle and reduce wastage
- 12. Secure, sustainable and environmentally sound water-cycle infrastructure and services
- 13. A strong, accountable and representative Council
- 14. An effective and efficient organisation
- 15. Deliver the goals and strategies of the Community Strategic Plan
- 3.2.5 Infrastructure assets play both a direct and an indirect role in achieving the strategic objectives of the Community Strategic Plan. The following table indicates how Council's open spaces and recreation assets play a role in the delivery of the key strategies linked to the Community Strategic Plan 2017-2027.

Table 3.2.5: Community Strategic Plan 2017-2027 - Strategic Objectives

Theme	Goal	Strategy
Our Society	A proud, unique and inviting community	Provide vibrant and welcoming town centres, streets and meeting places
		Embellish our community with parks, paths, cycle ways, facilities and meeting places
		Respect the heritage of the region and highlight and enhance our unique characteristics
	A safe, active and healthy shire	Provide accessible quality sport and recreation facilities that encourage participation
		Provide, maintain and develop children's play and recreational facilities that encourage active participation
	A diverse and creative culture	Work with the community and other partners to develop major cultural and community events and festivals
	Access to and equity of services	Provide opportunities for residents to enjoy access to arts, festivals, sporting activities, recreation, community and cultural activities
		Work towards achieving the status of a Disability Friendly community through the provision of inclusive accessible facilities and services
Our Economy	An attractive environment for business, tourism and industry.	Promote the Uralla Shire and the region as a wonderful place to live, work, visit and invest.
	Growing diversified employment, education and tourism opportunities	Facilitate major social and cultural events being staged in our Shire and our region.
	A safe and efficient network of arterial roads and supporting infrastructure; and town streets, footpaths and cycle ways that are adequate, interconnected and maintained	Facilitate the enhancement and expansion of accessible walking and cycle networks where strategically identified and interconnect them with other transport and recreation facilities.
	Communities that are well serviced with essential	Develop a strategically located network of quality, accessible and safe public amenities that are adequately maintained and renewed
	infrastructure	Provide the infrastructure to embellish public spaces, recreation areas and parkland areas
Our Environment	Maintain a healthy balance between development and the environment	Retain open space and greenbelts that are accessible to everyone

	Reuse, recycle and reduce waste	Identifying and implementing water conservation and sustainable water usage practises in council operations Identifying technologies in Council's facilities, infrastructure and service delivery to reduce our ecological footprint
Our Leadership	A strong, accountable and representative Council	Engage with the community effectively and use community input to inform decision making
	An effective and efficient organisation	Develop and consistently apply an asset management framework that ensures existing and future infrastructure is affordable, funded and maintained to ensure inter-generational equity and sustainability

3.2.6 The relevant organisational goals relating to this plan are listed in Table 3.2.6.

Table 3.2.6: Organisational Goals

Organisation Goals	How Goals are addressed
To effectively and responsibly manage, maintain and develop Council's infrastructure, operational and financial assets.	Maintenance and application of this plan. Implement recommended improvements, commit required expenditure to maintain and renew assets.
To provide cultural and recreational facilities to serve the expectations of the community	Development of service levels and community consultation plan. Application of these to prioritise asset works required to meet these community needs.
To ensure that the community is appropriately consulted and well-informed concerning Council's activities and to be responsive to the community's needs.	Development of service levels and community consultation plan. Communication of the content of this AMP in terms of the asset portfolio, its condition and estimated expenditure required to bring it up to, and maintain, those levels of service.

3.3 Legislative Requirements

3.3.1 Council has to meet many legislative requirements including Australian and state legislation and regulations. Key legislation which is relevant to this plan is listed in Table 3.3.1.

Table 3.3.1: Legislative Requirements and Standards

Legislation	Requirement
Local Government Act 1993 and Local Government (General) Regulation 2021	Sets out role, purpose, responsibilities and powers of local governments including the preparation of a long term financial plan supported by asset management plans for sustainable service delivery.
Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 and Environmental Planning and Assessment Amendment Act 2008	Sets the legislative requirements of public places to comply with the National Construction Codes.
Australian Accounting Standards	Sets out the financial reporting standards relating to the (re)valuation and depreciation of assets
Disability Discrimination Act 1992	An Act that bans discrimination of people based on a disability.
Work Health and Safety Act 2011 and Work Health and Safety Regulation 2017	Council must ensure a safe workplace for all its employees and the public.
Civil Liability Act 2002	Defines the liability of public authorities and the principles which establish the duty of care of a public authority.
Protection of the Environment Act 1997	To protect, restore and enhance the environment in NSW and to promote public access to information and involvement in environment protection.

National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974	Legislates conservation of nature and the conservation of cultural objects.
Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016	Sets the requirements to maintain a healthy, productive and resilient environment for the greatest well-being of the community.
Cemeteries and Crematoria Act 2013 and Cemeteries and Crematoria Regulation 2014	Sets the requirements for cemetery service providers.
Crown Land Management Act 2016	Provides for the consistent, efficient, fair and transparent management of Crown land reserves
Australian Standards for Playgrounds	Guides the development, installation, inspection, maintenance and operation of playgrounds.

3.4 Current Levels of Service

- 3.4.1 Council has defined service levels in two terms: community levels of service and technical levels of service.
- 3.4.2 **Community Levels of Service** relate to the service outcomes that the community wants in terms of safety, quality, quantity, reliability, responsiveness, cost effectiveness and legislative compliance.
- 3.4.3 Community levels of service measures used in the asset management plan are:
 - Quality How good is the service?
 - Function Does it meet users' needs?
 - Safety Is the service safe?
- 3.4.4 **Technical Levels of Service** are operational or technical measures of performance which support the community service levels. These technical measures relate to the allocation of resources to service activities that the council undertakes to best achieve the desired community outcomes.
- 3.4.5 Technical service measures are linked to annual budgets, covering:
 - Operations the regular activities to provide services, such as cleaning of amenities, mowing, etc.
 - Maintenance the activities necessary to retain an asset as near as practicable to its original condition (e.g. routine inspections and maintenance.)
 - Renewal/Rehabilitation the activities that return the service capability of an asset up to that which it was as new. *Renewal* refers to a complete changeover (old to new.) *Rehabilitation* refers to refurbishing and upgrading components.
 - Upgrade the activities to provide a higher level of service (eg refurbishment of recreational facilities to accommodate additional services) or a new service that did not exist previously (eg construction of a new recreational facility).

3.5 Desired Levels of Service

- 3.5.1 Indications of desired levels of service are obtained from various sources including service requests and correspondence, feedback and maintenance schedules. These asset based level of service have not been fully consulted with the community and may likely be modified in time to fully match community expectations.
- 3.5.2 Council's current service levels are detailed in Table 3.5.2.

Table 3.5.2: Current and Desired Service Levels

Key Performance Measure	Level of Service	Performance Measure Process	Target Performance	Current Performance		
COMMUNITY LEVELS OF SERVICE						
Quality	Parks and sporting facilities are well maintained, clean and safe to use	Inspections and maintenance activities are undertaken as scheduled	Frequency	90%		
	Reduction of number of defects	Annual inspection	Reduce the number of high priority defects identified	100 90		
	Compliance with Council's documented response time	Council complaints register	90%	100%		
Function	Park facilities provide easy access and are accessible to everyone	Continuous monitoring as part of operational activities	Parks open and accessible to community 365 days/year, pending weather closures	100%		
	Park facilities are provided that meet the needs of the community	Community satisfaction survey	< 10 complaints received per annum regarding overcrowding of facilities	90%		
Safety	Safe park and sporting facilities are provided	Annual inspections, operational reports and safety audits	< 5 reported safety incidents per year in parks and reserves	100%		
			Reduction of number of safety issues identified through audits	90%		
Key Performance Measure	Level of Service	Performance Measure Process	Target Performance	Current Performance		
TECHNICAL LEVELS	OF SERVICE					
Operations	Access to facilities and services is affordable and cost effective	Review of benchmark with other councils	Total operating costs per hectare of park in line with benchmarking against comparable councils'	90%		
Maintenance	Percent of physical assets in condition 3 or better	Condition assessment	80% for all assets	89%		
Renewal / Rehabilitation	Assets are managed with respect for future generations	Life cycle approach to managing assets	Prepare a 10 year asset condition and age based renewals plan. Ensure the plan is approved by authorities and updated every 4 years.	100%		
	Assets meet financial sustainability ratios	Consumption ratio	Between 50% and 75%	46.1%		
		Renewal funding ratio	Between 90% and 110%	0%		
		Long term funding ratio	Between 95% and 105%	0%		

3.6 Condition and Quality of Assets

- 3.6.1 The condition of Council's open spaces and recreation assets is currently assessed every five years. This asset condition information is then used to plan the timing of our maintenance and capital renewal activities.
- 3.6.2 Quality has more to do with manner and type of the asset rather than its condition. An asset may be poor in quality yet have a condition which is described as good.
- 3.6.3 Condition is a measure of an assets physical condition relative to its condition when first constructed. When rating asset condition, Council uses a scale of 1 5, where 1 = new and 5 = totally failed. Council's condition rating matrix is set out in Table 3.6.3.

Table 3.6.3: Description of Condition

Condition Rating	Condition	Description	Guide	Residual life as a % of total life	Mean percentage residual life
1	Excellent	An asset in excellent overall condition.	Normal/planned maintenance required.	>86%	95%
2	Good	An asset in good overall condition with some possible early stages of slight deterioration evident, minor in nature and causing no serviceability issues.	Normal maintenance plus minor repairs required (to 5% or less of asset).	65 to 85%	80%
3	Satisfactory	An asset in fair overall condition with some deterioration evident, which may be slight or minor in nature and causing some serviceability issues.	Significant maintenance and/or repairs required (to 10-20% of asset).	41 to 64%	55%
4	Poor	An asset in poor overall condition, moderate to high deterioration evident.	Significant renewal required (to 10-40% of asset).	10 to 40%	35%
5	Worn	An asset in extremely poor condition or obsolete. The asset no longer provides an adequate level of service and/or immediate remedial action required to keep the asset in service in the near future.	Over 50% of the asset requires renewal.	<10%	5%

- 3.6.4 Open spaces and recreation assets in condition 4 will require renewal in the short- to medium-term. Assets in condition 5 may require urgent and immediate renewal or replacement. Funding may be needed to support the required level of renewals each year. Council will be allocating funds to an asset renewal reserve each year to help in managing these funding needs.
- 3.6.5 The condition of each open space and recreation asset has been assessed by estimating the proportion of each asset's expected useful life that has been consumed.
- 3.6.6 A majority of Council's open spaces and recreation assets (57%) have been commissioned in the last five years due to increased grant funding opportunities. Accordingly, a majority of assets are in excellent or good condition.
- 3.6.7 The current condition ratings of Council's open spaces and recreation assets as at 30 June 2021 are summarised in Figure 3.6.7.



Figure 3.6.7: Asset Condition Profile as at 30 June 2021

3.7 Responsiveness

3.7.1 Council places a high emphasis on customer service and its responsiveness to customer enquiries. Council will maintain assets in a workman-like manner and be responsive to the needs of the community now and into the future. Council implements strategies which maintain a high level of customer support.

3.8 Customer satisfaction

3.8.1 Council will continue to provide services to the community in a manner that is efficient and effective. Council will continue to monitor community satisfaction with its current services and strive to improve community satisfaction where possible.

3.9 Affordability

3.9.1 Council will maintain its infrastructure assets in a cost effective affordable manner in accordance with responsible economic and financial management. In order for Council's assets to assist in meeting the strategic goals and in attaining optimum asset expenditure, Council will need to continually review its current operational strategies and adopt new and proven techniques to maintain assets in their current condition.

3.10 Sustainability

3.10.1 Council will maintain its assets in a manner to enable the long term financial sustainability for current and future generations. This will be achieved by ensuring efficient and effective service delivery and ensuring appropriate funds are allocated to maintain and renew infrastructure assets.

3.11 Health and Safety

- 3.11.1 Council will endeavour to identify and mitigate all key health and safety risks created by provision of services.
- 3.11.2 Each of the service level outcomes is related directly to the Council's Community Strategic Plan by the way each asset class helps deliver the services required by the community. These service level outcomes are essential to maintain the asset portfolio to a satisfactory level, and also caters to the future demands of the community whilst balancing the potential risks to the community and the Council.

3.12 Financial Based Service Levels

- 3.12.1 The premise of asset management is that asset requirements and asset management strategies should be driven by defined and acceptable service levels and performance standards. This section defines the various factors that are considered relevant in determining the Levels of Service for Council's assets that have been used to provide the basis for the life cycle management strategies and works programme identified within this asset management plan.
- 3.12.2 Levels of Service is a generic term used to describe the quality of services provided by an asset. Specific financial based service levels are described in Table 3.12.2.

Table 3.12.2: Financial Based Service Levels

Asset Consumption Ratio	The average proportion of 'as new' condition remaining for assets. This ratio shows the written down current value of the local government's depreciable assets relative to their 'as new' value. It highlights the aged condition of a local government's stock of physical assets and the potential magnitude of capital outlays required in the future to preserve their service potential.
Asset Sustainability Ratio	Are assets being replaced at the rate they are wearing out? This ratio indicates whether a local government is renewing or replacing existing non-financial assets at the same rate that its overall stock of assets is wearing out. It is calculated by measuring capital expenditure on renewal or replacement of assets relative to the rate of depreciation of assets for the same period. A local government would need to understand and be measuring its renewal expenditure to be able to determine this ratio.
Asset Renewal and Renewals Funding Ratio	Is there sufficient future funding for renewal and replacement of assets? This ratio indicates whether Council is allocating sufficient funds in its long term financial plan to adequately fund asset renewals.
Asset Backlog Ratio	This ratio shows what proportion the infrastructure backlog is against the total value of a council's infrastructure. The benchmark is less than 2%. The ratio is determined by dividing the estimated cost to bring assets to a satisfactory condition by the carrying value of infrastructure, building, other structures and depreciable land improvement assets.
Asset Maintenance Ratio	This ratio compares actual versus required annual asset maintenance for each asset class. A ratio of above 100% indicates that the council is investing enough funds that year to halt the infrastructure backlog from growing. The benchmark is greater than 100%.

4. FUTURE DEMAND

4.1 Demand forecast

- 4.1.1 The future infrastructure demand for community infrastructure and facilities is driven by changes and trends in population change, changes in demographics, lifestyle changes, residential occupancy levels, seasonal and climatic factors, consumer preferences and expectations, technological advancement, economic factors, agricultural practices, environmental awareness.
- 4.1.2 Demand factor trends and impacts on open spaces and recreation assets are summarised in Table 4.1.2.

Table 4.1.2: Demand Factors, Projections and Impact on Services

Demand driver	Present position	Projection	Impact on services
Population	6,048 (2016 Census)	The NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment predicts minor population decrease between 2016 and 2041, from 6,150 to 5,450. ¹	A decrease in population is anticipated to lead to decreased use of open spaces and recreation assets.
Demographics	As of 2016, the median age of people in Uralla Shire was 46 years. People aged 65 years and over made up 20.5% of the population.	The working age population (aged 15-64) is estimated to decrease by 3,750 in 2016 to 2,900 in 2041. The number of people aged 65 and over is estimated to increase from 1,200 in 2016 to 1,700 by 2041.	A decrease in younger population is anticipated to lead to decreased use of open spaces and recreation assets. Accessible facilities will be required to meet the demands of an ageing population.
Lifestyle	Sporting, recreational and cultural activities are organised and supported throughout the Shire.	Residents will continue to demand and utilise the sporting, recreational and cultural activities that are currently on offer.	Demand for open spaces and recreation infrastructure which supports sporting, recreational and cultural activities is anticipated to remain steady.
Environmental awareness	The community and Council are more environmentally aware and responsible.	Energy efficiency in Council facilities will be identified as a priority.	Additional resources will be required for energy efficiency upgrades to recreation facilities.
Climate	Extremes increasing	An increase in average maximum temperatures, may result in increased public demand for certain open spaces and recreation assets including shade structures/shelters and tree plantings.	Additional costs may be incurred to fund additional facilities or structures with increased capacity. Increased likelihood of drought conditions will result in higher maintenance cost of parks and gardens and necessitate native and/or drought resistant plantings.

¹ https://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/Research-and-Demography/Population-projections/Projections

4.2 Changes in Technology

- 4.2.1 Technology changes may affect the delivery of infrastructure services as a result of improvements to construction materials, methods, maintenance and operations. These may potentially increase the life of some assets and reduce susceptibility to damage.
- 4.2.2 Technology changes are forecast to affect the delivery of services covered by this plan. Construction techniques, available materials and improvements to plant and equipment will evolve and will be assessed on merit and applied where efficiencies can be achieved in construction and maintenance practices.

4.3 Demand Management Plan

- 4.3.1 Demand for new services will be managed through a combination of managing existing assets, upgrading of existing assets, and providing new assets to meet demand and demand management. Demand management practices include non-asset solutions, insuring against risks, and managing failures.
- 4.3.2 Non-asset solutions focus on providing the required service without the need for the Council to own the assets. Examples of non-asset solutions include providing services from existing infrastructure such as State-managed parks or sporting facilities that may be in another council area.
- 4.3.3 Opportunities identified to date for demand management are shown in Table 4.3.3. Further opportunities will be developed in future revisions of this plan.

Demand driver

Demand Management Plan

Develop upgrade and renewal works after consultation with the community and other stakeholders that will address their needs and expectations.

Demographics

Identify grant opportunities to ensure renewals and upgrades meet accessibility requirements.

Climate Change

Identify grant and funding opportunities to implement energy efficient features, which can be maximised during renewals and upgrades.

Table 4.3.3: Demand Management Plan Summary

4.4 New Assets for Growth

- 4.4.1 New open spaces and recreation assets are those assets that Council did not previously possess, or infrastructure expenditure that upgrades or improves an existing asset beyond its existing capacity.
- 4.4.2 New assets may result from the need to support growth or to create additional service level capacity.
- 4.4.3 New assets and upgrade/expansion of existing assets are identified from various sources such as staff, councillor or community requests, proposals identified by strategic plans or reports, analysis of external plant hire charges incurred, testing or demonstrations of new technologies, or partnerships with other organisations. Candidate proposals are inspected to verify need and to develop a preliminary estimate. Verified proposals are ranked by priority and available funds are scheduled into replacement programs.
- 4.4.4 Acquiring new assets will commit Council to fund ongoing operations and maintenance costs for the period that the service provided from the assets is required. These future costs are identified and considered in developing forecasts of future operations and maintenance costs.
- 4.4.5 Council does not currently anticipate demand for new open spaces and recreation assets over the lifetime of this plan.

5. LIFE CYCLE MANAGEMENT

The lifecycle management plan details how Council plans to manage and operate the assets at the agreed levels of service while optimising life cycle costs.

5.1 Background Data

Physical Parameters

- 5.1.1 This plan covers the open spaces and recreation assets that serve the Uralla Shire's community needs.
- 5.1.2 The asset inventory, values and conditions as per the current asset register are summarised in Table 5.1.2. A detailed asset inventory is set out in Appendix A.

Open Spaces and Recreation Assets									
Gross	Written Down		Condition						
Replacement Cost	Value	Depreciation Expense	1	2	3	4	5	Unknown	
\$2.854.439	\$2.058.291	\$136.708	60%	21%	8%	2%	1%	8%	

Table 5.1.2: Asset inventory, values and conditions

Asset capacity and performance

- 5.1.3 Council's services are generally provided to meet design standards where these are available.
- 5.1.4 No Known Service Performance Deficiencies are available, however deficiencies will be identified from the knowledge of Council management, community enquiries, and Council inspections in be included in the next update of this plan.

5.2 Operations and Maintenance Plan

Maintenance Plan

- 5.2.1 Council's maintenance activities for open spaces and recreation assets include routine, proactive, specific and reactive maintenance.
- 5.2.2 Routine maintenance is the regular ongoing work that is necessary to keep assets operational and to help assets reach their useful life. It includes work on an asset where a portion may fail and needs immediate repair to make it operational again.
- 5.2.3 Proactive maintenance (or planned maintenance) is repair work that is identified and managed through a maintenance management system (MMS). MMS activities include inspection, assessing the condition against failure/breakdown experience, prioritising, scheduling, actioning the work and reporting what was done to develop a maintenance history and improve maintenance and service delivery performance.
- 5.2.4 Specific maintenance is replacement of higher value components/sub-components of assets that is undertaken on a regular cycle. This work generally falls below the capital/maintenance threshold but may require a specific budget allocation.

- 5.2.5 In addition to planned maintenance, which is defined and scheduled over the medium-term, Council must also repair unforeseen damage caused by storms or accidents. This type of maintenance is referred to as either reactive or unplanned maintenance.
- 5.2.6 Council's unplanned maintenance work is often carried out because of issues identified through customer requests for service.
- 5.2.7 Actual past maintenance expenditure is shown in Table 5.2.7.

Table 5.2.7: Maintenance Expenditure Trends [Data to be validated]

Year	Maintenance Expenditure
2018/19	\$ TBC
2019/20	\$ TBC
2020/21	\$ TBC

- 5.2.8 Assessment and prioritisation of reactive maintenance is undertaken by operational staff using experience and judgement.
- 5.2.9 Council's current maintenance expenditure level is less than the required maintenance, meaning that open spaces and recreation assets are not maintained at a standard that is considered adequate to meet the desired service levels.

Standards and specifications

5.2.10 Maintenance work is carried out by Council staff in accordance with the relevant Standards and Specifications.

Summary of future operations and maintenance expenditures

- 5.2.11 Future maintenance costs are forecast to trend in line with the value of the asset stock, plus an allowance for increase in levels of service over the planning period. Asset values are forecast to increase as assets age and require maintenance and renewal.
- 5.2.12 Deferred maintenance, i.e. works that are identified for maintenance and unable to be funded, are to be included in the risk assessment process in the infrastructure risk management plan.
- 5.2.13 Maintenance is funded from the operating budget and grants where available.

Operations and Maintenance Strategies

- 5.2.14 Council will operate and maintain assets to provide the defined level of service to approved budgets in the most cost-efficient manner. Effective operation and maintenance activities include:
 - Scheduling operations activities to deliver the defined level of service in the most efficient manner;
 - Maintaining and reviewing a current infrastructure risk register for assets on an annual basis.
 Present service risks associated with providing services from infrastructure assets and reporting
 Very High and High risks and residual risks after treatment to management and Council;
 - Review current and required skills base and implement workforce training and development to meet required operations and maintenance needs;
 - Review asset utilisation to identify under-utilised assets and appropriate remedies, and overutilised assets and customer demand management options; and

 Review management of operations and maintenance activities to obtain best value for resources used.

5.3 Renewal/Replacement Plan

- 5.3.1 Renewal expenditure is major work which does not increase the asset's design capacity but restores, rehabilitates, replaces or renews an existing asset to its original service potential. Work over and above restoring an asset to original service potential is upgrade/expansion or new works expenditure.
- 5.3.2 Capital renewal activities involve restoring, refurbishing or replacing an asset to bring it back to its original capacity and performance capability.
- 5.3.3 Renewal will be undertaken using 'low cost' renewal methods where practical. The aim of 'low cost' renewals is to restore the service potential or future economic benefits of the asset by renewing the assets at a cost less than replacement costs.
- 5.3.4 The annual required renewal costs reflect the amount needed to be spent on assets that have deteriorated to a point at which renewal is required based on the community's level of service expectations.
- 5.3.5 Typically, open spaces and recreation assets in condition 4 will provide a poor level of service and will need to be renewed in the short-to medium-term and assets in condition 5 may require urgent and immediate renewal or replacement.

Renewal plan

5.3.6 Assets requiring renewal are identified from estimates of remaining life obtained from the condition survey. The estimated service life of open spaces and recreation assets varies by asset type as set out in Table 5.3.6.

Table 5.3.6: Open Spaces and Recreation Asset Service Life

Asset type	Asset Service Life (Years)
Soft fall	5
Cricket pitch	5
Shade sails	5-50
Liberty Swing	10
Shelters – (Park, BBQ)	10-30
Lighting – (Tennis Courts, Park)	10-30
BBQs	10-25
Caravan Park Camp Kitchen	15
Cemetery infrastructure (eg pergola, beams)	15-30
Playground, fitness equipment	15-25
Park tables/seating	15-30
Park Signage	15
Drinking fountain	15
Park bins	15
Drainage	20
Fencing	20
Water tank	20
Skate park	30
Caravan park septic	30
Caravan park electrical	30

Tennis courts	30
Multipurpose courts	50
Cemetery niche wall	100

5.3.7 Based on the asset conditions recorded in the asset register, approximately 49% of Council's open spaces and recreation assets have a remaining life estimated to be greater than 15 years as shown in Figure 5.3.7.

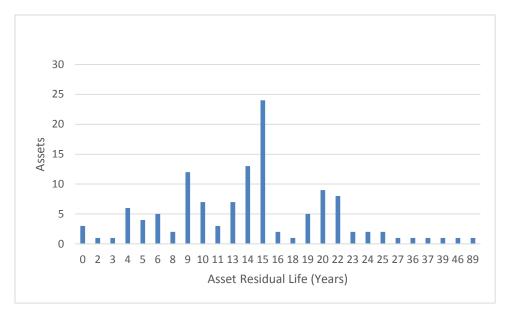


Figure 5.3.7: Open Spaces and Recreation Assets Residual Life as at 30 June 2021

5.3.8 Council's next scheduled assessment will examine the condition of the open spaces and recreation assets and determine renewal requirements. A renewal plan will be prepared on completion of assessment and included in future revisions of this plan.

Renewal and replacement strategies

- 5.3.9 Council will plan capital renewal and replacement projects to meet level of service objectives and minimise infrastructure service risks by:
 - Planning and scheduling renewal projects to deliver the defined level of service in the most efficient manner;
 - Undertaking project scoping for all capital renewal and replacement projects to identify:
 - o the service delivery 'deficiency', present risk, and optimum time for renewal/replacement;
 - the project objectives to rectify the deficiency; and
 - the range of options, estimated capital and life cycle costs for each options that could address the service deficiency;
 - Using 'low cost' renewal methods (cost of renewal is less than replacement) wherever possible;
 - Maintain a current infrastructure risk register for assets and service risks associated with providing services from infrastructure assets, and reporting Very High and High risks and residual risks after treatment to management and Council;
 - Review current and required skills base and implement workforce training and development to meet required construction and renewal needs;

- Maintain a current hierarchy of critical assets and capital renewal treatments and timings required;
 and
- Review management of capital renewal and replacement activities to obtain best value for resources used.

Renewal standards

- 5.3.10 Renewal work is always carried out to current standards and capacity unless a reduced capacity can be justified.
 - Summary of projected renewal expenditure
- 5.3.11 Projected future renewal expenditures are forecast to increase over time as the asset stock ages. The projected capital renewal program is shown in Appendix B [data to be finalised and validated].
- 5.3.12 Deferred renewal, i.e. those assets identified for renewal and not scheduled for renewal in capital works programs, are to be included in the risk assessment process in the risk management plan.
- 5.3.13 Renewals are to be funded from capital works programs and grants where available.
 - Impact of Deferring Renewal Works
- 5.3.14 Renewal works identified in terms of renewal strategies may be deferred if the cost (or aggregate cost) is beyond the current financial ability to fund it. This can occur when there are short term renewal profile peaks, or higher priority works are required on other infrastructure asset groups.
- 5.3.15 When renewal works are deferred, the impact of the deferral on the assets ability to still provide the required level of service will be assessed. Although the deferral of some renewal works may not impact significantly on the short-term operation of the assets, repeated deferral will create a liability (backlog) in the longer term.

5.4 Creation/Acquisition/Upgrade Plan

- 5.4.1 New works are those works that create a new asset that did not previously exist, or works which upgrade or improve an existing asset beyond its existing capacity. They may result from growth, social or environmental needs. These assets from growth are considered in Section 4.4.
- 5.4.2 Council does currently anticipate any new open spaces and recreation assets over the lifetime of this plan.

5.5 Disposal Plan

- 5.5.1 Disposal includes any activity associated with disposal of a decommissioned asset including sale, demolition or relocation.
- 5.5.2 No open spaces and recreation assets are currently identified for possible decommissioning and disposal.

6. RISK MANAGEMENT

6.1 Risk Assessment

- 6.1.1 Risk management is defined in AS/NZS 4360:2004 as "the culture, processes and structures that are directed towards realising potential opportunities whilst managing adverse effects".
- 6.1.2 Council is committed to the identification and elimination or reduction of risks associated with hazards that arise throughout Council's operations as far as reasonably practicable. Our risk assessment process includes:
 - Identifying credible risks;
 - Analysing the likelihood of the risk event occurring;
 - Assessing the consequences should the event occur;
 - Developing a risk rating ('likelihood' times 'consequences', as shown in Table 6.1.3 below);
 - Evaluating the risk; and
 - Detailing a risk treatment plan for non-acceptable risks.
- 6.1.3 An assessment of risks associated with service delivery from infrastructure assets has identified critical risks that will result in loss or reduction in service from infrastructure assets or a 'financial shock' to the organisation. The risk assessment process identifies credible risks, the likelihood of the risk event occurring, the consequences should the event occur, develops a risk rating, evaluates the risk and develops a risk treatment plan for non-acceptable risks.

Table 6.1.3: Uralla Shire Council Risk Matrix

	CONSEQUENCES									
LIKELIHOOD	Minimal	Minor	Moderate	Major	Catastrophic					
Almost certain	Medium	Medium	High	Catastrophic	Catastrophic					
Likely	Medium	Medium	High	Catastrophic	Catastrophic					
Possible	Low	Medium	Medium	High	Catastrophic					
Unlikely	Low	Low	Medium	High	High					
Rare	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	High					

6.2 Strategic Infrastructure Risks

6.2.1 Some high-level infrastructure based risks have been identified that are associated with the management of open spaces and recreation assets. These strategic risks are identified in Table 6.2.1.

Table 6.2.1: Strategic Infrastructure Risks

Risk Details / Event	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk	Existing Controls	Controls Adequate	Actions Needed / Treatment Plan
Poor design/construction causes damage or injury	Unlikely	Major	High	 Designs prepared and construction projects supervised by suitably qualified and experienced people Repair structural faults or hazards that may injure an occupant 	Υ	N/A
Damage caused by vandalism including graffiti	Possible	Moderate	Medium	Install security systemsHold adequate insurance	Υ	
Overall condition of assets decrease due to inadequate renewal and maintenance programs	Likely	Moderate	High	 Inspect assets regularly Conduct routine maintenance Conduct renewal work as required Allocate funds to asset renewal reserve 	N	Develop Asset Inspection strategy and long term renewals plan
Changes in legislation affect responsibilities of the Council	Unlikely	Moderate	Medium	Monitor legislative changes	Y	
Resource constraints affect the management of the assets	Possible	Major	High	None	N	Allocate funds to an asset renewal reserve
Failure of materials supplies	Possible	Moderate	Medium	None	N	Obtain alternative supply arrangements
Open spaces and recreation assets are damaged or destroyed by fire, severe storm, or flooding	Unlikely	Major	High	 Monitor known flooding hot spots and maintain stormwater drainage network per Stormwater Drainage AMP Hold adequate insurance 	Y	
Impact on climate change on assets	Possible	Major	High	Monitor conditions of assets	Y	Develop environmental plan to identify impacts on assets. Develop strategies to manage climate change
Assets fail to meet the Disability Discrimination Act requirements or other codes	Possible	Minor	Medium	Assess assetsOptimise funding	Y	

6.3 Critical Assets

- 6.3.1 Critical assets are specific assets which have a high consequence of failure but not necessarily a high likelihood of failure. For example, failure would cause a financial loss within the community or a marked reduction of service.
- 6.3.2 By identifying critical assets and critical failure modes, Council can target and refine inspection regimes, maintenance plans and capital expenditure plans at appropriate times.
- 6.3.3 Operations and maintenances activities may also be targeted to mitigate critical assets failure and maintain service levels. These activities may include increased inspection frequency and higher maintenance intervention levels.
- 6.3.4 Council has not identified any open spaces and recreation assets as critical assets.

7. FINANCIAL SUMMARY

7.1 Financial Statements and Projections

- 7.1.1 This asset management plan identifies the projected operations, maintenance and capital renewal expenditures required to provide the sufficient level of service to the community over a 10 year period. This plan provides input into the long term financial plan aimed at providing the required services in a sustainable manner.
- 7.1.2 The total amount of expenditure for open spaces and recreation operations, maintenance and capital over the next ten years is forecast to be approximately \$[TBC] with annual forecasted expenditure varying between \$[TBC] to \$[TBC] per annum. Forecasted operational expenditure for the ten year cycle will be approximately \$[TBC] which equates to [TBC]% of the total forecasted expenditure.
- 7.1.3 Projected operating (operations and maintenance) and capital expenditure (renewal and upgrade/expansion/new assets), net disposal expenditure and estimated budget funding are set out in Table 7.1.3.

Table 7.1.3: Projected Operating and Capital Expenditure [DATA TO BE VALIDATED]

Description	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32
Income											
Grants											
Known grants for capital expansion											
Borrowings											
Total income	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Expenditure											
Operations											
Maintenance											
Capital renewal											
Capital expansion											
Total expenditure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Surplus / (Shortfall)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

7.1.4 Asset age and condition based renewals plans have been developed which provide a more realistic renewals pattern and renewals expenditure requirements. Although the plan provides optimal year of renewals for each asset, to set the budget to match the pattern is not practical. Therefore, it is important to review the renewals plan against estimated depreciation and establish a reserve that can be used as required.

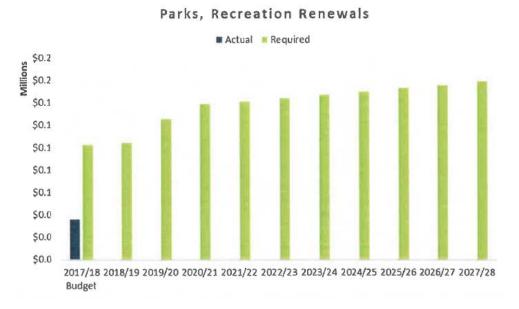


Figure 7.1.4.1 Open Spaces and Recreation Assets Renewal Costs

Operations and Maintenance

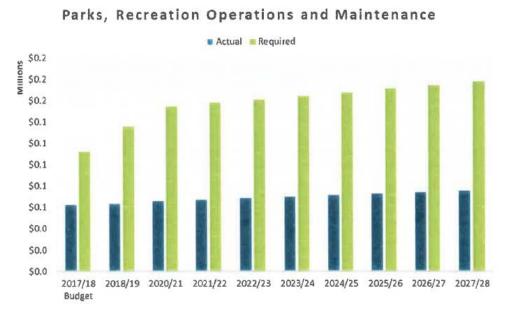


Figure 7.1.4.2 Open Spaces and Recreation Assets Operations and Maintenance Costs

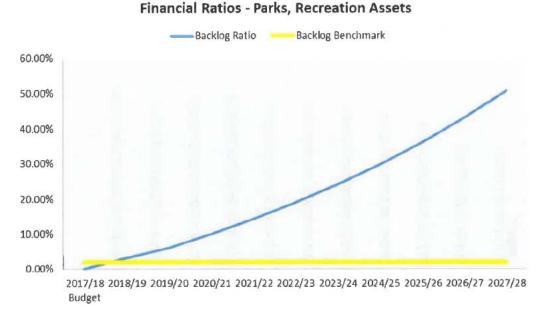


Figure 7.1.4.3 Open Spaces and Recreation Assets Financial Ratios

Financial sustainability in service delivery

- 7.1.5 There are three key indicators for financial sustainability that have been considered in the analysis of the services provided by this asset category, these being long term life cycle costs/expenditures and medium term projected/budgeted expenditures over 5 and 10 years of the planning period.
- 7.1.6 The capacity to meet the projected/budgeted expenditures is dependent upon the capacity of the organisation to provide sufficient funding from its own resources to sustain the ongoing costs.
- 7.1.7 **Life cycle costs** (or whole of life costs) are the total annual costs that are required to sustain the service levels over the assets life. Life cycle costs include the original purchase, operations, depreciation and maintenance expenditure to hold the asset over its period of use. The life cycle cost for the open spaces and recreation assets is \$[TBC] per year (operations and maintenance expenditure plus depreciation expense in year 1).
- 7.1.8 A comparison should be used between the predicted life cycle costs and actual life cycle expenditure to highlight any differences. If the life cycle expenditure is more than that life cycle cost, it is most likely that charges will need to be increased to meet requirements.
- 7.1.9 Life cycle costs can be compared to life cycle expenditure to give an indicator of sustainability in service provision. Life cycle expenditure includes operations, maintenance and capital renewal expenditure. Life cycle expenditure will vary depending on the timing of asset renewals.
- 7.1.10 A shortfall between life cycle cost and life cycle expenditure is the life cycle gap.

7.1.11 The expenditure projections in Table 7.1.11 below look at the annual expenditure gap by comparing planned budgets in the Long Term Financial Plan against the required expenditure, calculated based on best practices. The allocation of adequate budget in each budget category demonstrates Council's knowledge and understanding of asset's life cycle requirements.

Table 7.1.11: Annual Expenditure Gap [DATA TO BE VALIDATED]

	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
Actual ('000)										
Renewal	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
New and Expanded Assets	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Maintenance	\$67	\$69	\$70	\$71	\$73	\$74	\$76	\$77	\$79	\$80
Total Expenditure	\$67	\$69	\$70	\$71	\$73	\$74	\$76	\$77	\$79	\$80
Required ('000)										
Required Renewal (Depreciation)	\$141	\$144	\$147	\$150	\$153	\$156	\$159	\$162	\$165	\$168
New and Expanded Assets	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Required O&S	\$158	\$161	\$164	\$168	\$171	\$174	\$178	\$181	\$184	\$188
Total	\$299	\$305	\$311	\$318	\$324	\$330	\$337	\$343	\$349	\$356
Overall (GAP)	(\$232)	(\$236)	(\$241)	(\$247)	(\$251)	(\$256)	(\$261)	(\$266)	(\$270)	(\$276)

- 7.1.12 The life cycle costs and life cycle expenditure comparison highlights any difference between present outlays and the average cost of providing the service over the long term. If the life cycle expenditure is less than that life cycle cost, it is most likely that outlays will need to be increased or cuts in services made in the future.
- 7.1.13 Knowing the extent and timing of any required increase in outlays and the service consequences if funding is not available will assist organisations in providing services to their communities in a financially sustainable manner. This is the purpose of the asset management plans and long term financial plan.

- 7.1.14 This asset management plan identifies the projected operations, maintenance and capital renewal expenditures required to provide an agreed level of service to the community over a 10 year period. This provides input into 10 year financial and funding plans aimed at providing the required services in a sustainable manner.
- 7.1.15 These projected expenditures may be compared to budgeted expenditures in the 10 year period to identify any funding shortfall. In a core asset management plan, a gap is generally due to increasing asset renewals for ageing assets.
- 7.1.16 The projected operations, maintenance and capital renewal expenditure required over the 10 year planning period is \$[TBC] per year.
- 7.1.17 Estimated (budget) operations, maintenance and capital renewal funding is \$[TBC] per year giving a 10 year funding shortfall of \$[TBC] per year and a 10 year sustainability indicator of [TBC]. This indicates that Council has \$[TBC] of the projected expenditures needed to provide the services documented in the asset management plan.

Medium Term – 5 year financial planning period

- 7.1.18 The projected operations, maintenance and capital renewal expenditure required over the first 5 years of the planning period is \$[TBC] per year.
- 7.1.19 Estimated (budget) operations, maintenance and capital renewal funding is \$[TBC] per year giving a 5 year funding shortfall of \$[TBC]. This is [TBC]% of projected expenditures giving a 5 year sustainability indicator of [TBC]. [Figures in yellow highlight to be validated]

Financial Sustainability Indicators

- 7.1.20 Providing services from infrastructure in a sustainable manner requires the matching and managing of service levels, risks, projected expenditures and funding to achieve a financial sustainability. Projected asset renewals in the 10 year planning period are set out in Appendix B.
- 7.1.21 Providing services in a sustainable manner will require matching of projected asset renewals to meet agreed service levels with planned capital works programs and available revenue.
- 7.1.22 A gap between projected asset renewals, planned asset renewals and funding indicates that further work is required to manage required service levels and funding to eliminate any funding gap.
- 7.1.23 We manage the 'gap' by developing this asset management plan to provide guidance on future service levels and resources required to provide these services, and review future services, service levels and costs with the community.

7.2 Funding Strategy

- 7.2.1 Council funds open spaces and recreation assets through grants, general funds, and borrowings.
- 7.2.2 Grant funding is required when major projects need to be undertaken.
- 7.2.3 General funds are used in two ways for our open spaces and recreation assets. Firstly, they are used to support the maintenance of our open spaces and recreation assets. Secondly, they are used to build an asset renewal reserve each year. This will help in reducing Council's reliance on grant funding for renewal projects.

7.2.4 Council also has the option of borrowing to support investments in open spaces and recreation assets. This option requires careful monitoring of Council's debt service ratio.

7.3 Valuations

Asset valuations

7.3.1 The value of assets recorded in the asset register as at 30 June 2021 covered by this asset management plan is shown below. Open spaces and recreation assets were last revalued at 30 June 2021.

Current Replacement Cost \$2,854,438 [To be validated]

Depreciable Amount [Figures to be validated]

Depreciated Replacement Cost [Figures to be validated]

Annual Depreciation Expense [Figures to be validated]

7.3.2 Council's sustainability reporting reports the rate of annual asset consumption and compares this to asset renewal and asset upgrade and expansion.

Asset Consumption [To be validated]

(Depreciation/Depreciable Amount)

Asset renewal [To be validated]

(Capital renewal exp/Depreciable amount)

Annual Upgrade/New [To be validated]

(Capital upgrade exp/Depreciable amount)

Annual Upgrade/New [To be validated]

(including contributed assets)

- 7.3.3 Council is currently renewing assets at [To be validated]% of the rate they are being consumed and increasing its asset stock by [To be validated]% each year.
- 7.3.4 To provide services in a financially sustainable manner, Council will need to renew assets at the rate they are being consumed over the medium-long term, and fund the life cycle costs for all new assets and services in its long term financial plan.

Valuation Forecasts

- 7.3.5 Asset values are forecast to increase/decrease over the planning period [To be confirmed].
- 7.3.6 Figure 7.3.6 shows the projected replacement cost asset values over the planning period.

Figure 7.3.6: Projected Asset Values

[Figure to be added]

7.3.7 Depreciation expense values are forecast in line with asset values as shown in Figure 7.3.7.

Figure 7.3.7: Projected Depreciation Expense

[Figure to be added]

7.3.8 The depreciated replacement cost (current replacement cost less accumulated depreciation) will vary over the forecast period depending on the rates of addition of new assets, disposal of old assets and consumption and renewal of existing assets. Forecast of the assets' depreciated replacement cost is shown in Figure 7.3.8.

Figure 7.3.8: Projected Depreciated Replacement Cost

[Figure to be added]

7.4 Factors affecting open spaces and recreation assets

Funding Uncertainties

- 7.4.1 Uralla Shire Council is highly reliant on grant funding and its rates revenues are limited.
- 7.4.2 Based on the size of our communities, it is difficult to fund the provision of our open spaces and recreation assets. Council will need to seek ongoing government funding, where available, to maintain and enhance our open spaces and recreation assets.

Council's asset renewal backlog

- 7.4.3 Assets that are below the minimum condition rating do not meet Council's minimum levels of service. Such assets will require renewal. These assets form part of Council's renewal backlog and Council should be ensuring that these assets are brought up to the agreed levels of service.
- 7.4.4 Council's asset renewal backlog will need to be funded.

Staff and resource shortages

7.4.5 As with financial constraints on the provision of our open spaces and recreation assets, difficulties in recruiting and retaining staff can be a challenge for Council. As a large rural Council, Council often faces challenges in filling technical and managerial positions. When technical or managerial positions are vacant it can affect Council's ability to provide some of the services expected by the community.

8. IMPROVEMENT PLAN AND MONITORING

8.1 Asset Management Practices

Accounting/Financial Systems

- 8.1.1 Council uses Authority and Magiq software for its financial/accounting systems. The system is managed by Council's Finance section and produces quarterly financial reports for Council, while also producing reports for annual financial statements for audit and production to the Uralla Shire community.
- 8.1.2 Council manages and is responsible for all of the accounting, budgeting and financial aspects of all of its assets. The primary issue for the financial systems section is to:
 - Conduct regular asset valuations;
 - Ensure valuations match what is out in the field; and
 - Undertake regular updates to the system.

Accountabilities for Financial Systems

- 8.1.3 Under the *Local Government Act 1993*, Council must meet certain financial reporting requirements. These include budget reviews with all AMP sections within the Council. Council must also provide an annual report outlining the year's achievements, in terms of meeting its objectives and performance targets as it had set out. The annual report also outlines the amount of expenditure required to meet the standards set in the asset plans, the amount of annual maintenance required to keep the assets at the level of service specified, and Council's maintenance program for the year in relation to the work carried out.
- 8.1.4 The determination of expenditure as capital or maintenance is a combination of purpose, value and economic life of the asset received from the expenditure. The guidelines for the determination are set out in Note C1-7 of the Annual Financial Statements as adopted annually by Council.
- 8.1.5 **Initial Recognition:** All non-current assets purchased are capitalised as the expenditure is incurred and assets are depreciated from the first full year of use. For the initial recognition, an asset's cost is measured at its fair value, plus all expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition. Where settlement of any part of an asset's cash consideration is deferred, the amounts payable in the future are discounted to their present value as at the date of recognition or date of exchange of the asset to arrive at fair value. The discount rate used is the Council's incremental borrowing rate, being the rate at which a similar borrowing could be obtained from an independent financier under comparable terms and conditions.
- 8.1.6 **Materiality:** Assets with an economic life in excess of one year are only capitalised where the cost of acquisition exceeds materiality thresholds established by Council for each type of asset. In determining and in annually reviewing such thresholds, regard is had to the nature of the asset and its estimated service life.
- 8.1.7 **Subsequent Costs**: Subsequent costs are added to an asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to Council and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.
- 8.1.8 **Maintenance**: All other expenditure on open spaces and recreation assets, including the excess of fair value addition expense noted above, is recorded as repairs and maintenance and charged to the Income Statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Asset Management Systems

- 8.1.9 A number of systems and registers are used by the Council for the purpose of open spaces and recreation asset management:
 - Microsoft® Excel spreadsheets manipulate, interrogate and report on asset data
 - Civica© "Authority" software finance system
 - TRIM (© (HP Software Division) records and document management
- 8.1.10 The responsibility for operating and maintaining the core Asset Management systems relating to open spaces and recreation assets is with the Asset Manager and the Director Infrastructure and Development. The development of an annual budget allocation is between the Director, the Chief Financial Officer, and the General Manager, based upon the ten year financial plan forward estimates. Responsibilities of key stakeholders are set out in Appendix C.
- 8.1.11 Currently, there is no core corporate system for asset management thus various duplications of assets records exist in different databases and have misaligned information. There are no direct links with operations and maintenance expenses and the individual asset.
- 8.1.12 The ongoing maintenance of this system should become a core function within Council's operations. Linking Council's asset management system and financial system (Authority) is identified as a key strategy to improve Council's asset management practices.

Information Flow Requirements and Processes

- 8.1.13 The key information flows *into* this asset management plan are:
 - Council strategic and operational plans,
 - Service requests from the community,
 - Network assets information,
 - The unit rates for categories of work/materials,
 - Current levels of service, expenditures, service deficiencies and service risks,
 - Projections of various factors affecting future demand for services and new assets acquired by Council,
 - Future capital works programs, and
 - Financial asset values.
- 8.1.14 The key information flows *from* this asset management plan are:
 - The projected Works Program and trends,
 - The resulting budget and long term financial plan expenditure projections, and
 - Financial sustainability indicators.
- 8.1.15 The information flows listed above will impact the Long Term Financial Plan, annual budget, and departmental business plans and budgets.

8.2 Improvement Program

8.2.1 The open spaces and recreation asset management improvement program generated from this asset management plan is shown in Table 8.2.1.

Table 8.2.1: Improvement Program

No	Action	Priority	Responsibility	Timeline
1	Review and confirm expenditure for all categories into renewals, new, maintenance and operational	High	Asset Manager	Two years
2	Review and adopt acceptable Level of Services in consultation with community, update any changes and measure progress annually	High	Asset Manager	2024/25
3	Review and establish clear assumptions and approach for calculating depreciation and backlog. Apply this consistent approach across all asset sub categories to obtain most accurate backlog. Prioritise and create a plan to address the backlog by reaching an acceptable level, as consulted and agreed with the community	High	Asset Manager	2023/24
4	Prioritise and plan asset renewals to meet agreed service levels based on community's importance, asset category priority and site inspections. Standardise renewal expenditure where possible and reserve any extra funds separately for later use	High	Asset Manager	2023/2024
5	Prioritise and plan asset renewals to meet agreed service levels based on community's importance, asset category priority and site inspections. Standardise renewal expenditure where possible and reserve any extra funds separately for later use	Medium	Asset Manager	2024
6	Review and update future life cycle costs (unit rates) to improve accuracy of estimated lifecycle costs	Medium	Asset Manager	2024

8.3 Monitoring and Review Procedures

- 8.3.1 This asset management plan will be reviewed during annual budget preparation and amended to recognise any material changes in service levels and/or resources available to provide those services as a result of the budget decision process.
- 8.3.2 This plan will be updated annually accurately represent the current service level, asset values, projected operations, maintenance, capital renewal and replacement, capital upgrade/new and asset disposal expenditures and projected expenditure values incorporated into Council's long term financial plan.
- 8.3.3 This plan has a life of four years and is due for complete revision and updating within twelve months of each Council election.

8.4 Performance Measures

- 8.4.1 The effectiveness of the asset management plan can be measured in the following ways:
 - The degree to which the required projected expenditures identified in this AMP are incorporated into the organisation's long term financial plan;
 - The degree to which 1-5 year detailed works programs, budgets, business plans and organisational structures take into account the 'global' works program trends provided by the AMP; and
 - The degree to which the existing and projected service levels and service consequences (what we cannot do), risks and residual risks are incorporated into the organisation's Strategic Plan and associated plans.

Key Performance Benchmarks

- 8.4.2 Council monitors and assesses its performance with respect to maintaining and renewing its assets using key performance benchmarks. These benchmarks are used to measure how well Council is meeting the community's expectations in relation to the condition of its assets.
- 8.4.3 Council recognises the importance of working with the local community when managing the Uralla Shire's assets on behalf of the community. Council works with the community in two important ways. Firstly, it creates community service expectations. These summarise what the community wants. Secondly, it measures its progress in meeting these community service expectations against key performance benchmarks.
- 8.4.4 By using community-focussed performance benchmarks, Council maintenance and improvements to open spaces and recreation assets are directly relevant to the community.
- 8.4.5 The key performance benchmarks that have been established for the open spaces and recreation assets are outlined in Table 3.5.2.

REFERENCES

- 1 NSW Office of Local Government, 2021, *Integrated Planning & Reporting Handbook for Local Councils in NSW*, ISBN 978-1-922001-90-0, www.olg.nsw.gov.au.
- DVC, 2006, Asset Investment Guidelines, Glossary, Department for Victorian Communities, Local Government Victoria, Melbourne, http://www.dpcd.vic.gov.au/localgovernment/publications-and-research/asset-management-and-financial.
- 3 IPWEA, 2006, *International Infrastructure Management Manual*, Institute of Public Works Engineering Australia, Sydney, www.ipwea.org.au.
- 4 IPWEA, 2008, NAMS.PLUS Asset Management Institute of Public Works Engineering Australia, Sydney, www.ipwea.org.au/namsplus.
- 5 IPWEA, 2009, Australian Infrastructure Financial Management Guidelines, Institute of Public Works Engineering Australia, Sydney, www.ipwea.org.au/AIFMG.

APPENDICES

Appendix A	Schedule of Assets
Appendix B	Projected Capital Renewal Program
Appendix C	Key Stakeholder Responsibilities
Appendix D	Glossary of Terms

Appendix A – Schedule of Assets

Asset Description	Condition (1-5)	Current value 30 June 2021	At cost value 30 June 2021
Playground Improvements Preschool	Unknown	\$0	\$34,763
Skillion Awning 4x7 in Lysaght Firmlock Supply & Install	3	\$1,713	\$5,140
Earthsafe Septic System at Bundarra Caravan Park	1	\$14,110	\$17,600
Electrical improvements Bundarra Caravan Park	2	\$8,403	\$11,000
Uralla Caravan Park - Camp Kitchen	1	\$30,509	\$31,816
Fencing - Rolltop	Unknown	\$0	\$24,000
Drainage	Unknown	\$0	\$3,603
Cemetery Beams Uralla	2	\$6,496	\$9,126
Cemetery Beams Uralla 2002/2003	2	\$860	\$1,893
Cemetery Beams Bundarra 2002/2003	2	\$1,068	\$2,349
Niche Wall Bundarra Cemetery	2	\$2,634	\$2,993
Heritage Pergola for Entrance to Cemetery Construction	2	\$1,932	\$5,796
Fencing Decorative Steel Supply	2	\$6,762	\$13,523
Beam at Cemetery	1	\$6,880	\$8,487
Shade Sail Wood St Uralla	3	\$10,928	\$14,570
Shade Sails - Playground Equipment 17A Queen St Uralla	3	\$15,598	\$22,773
Statue & Platform	3	\$58,143	\$110,000
Lighting	3	\$367	\$11,000
Playground Equipment	Unknown	\$0	\$3,000
Equipment	Unknown	\$0	\$1,000
Fencing	Unknown	\$0	\$600
Equipment	Unknown	\$0	\$5,000
Equipment	Unknown	\$0	\$3,520
Kingstown Park - Playground Equipment	Unknown	\$0	\$19,812
Playground Equipment	5	\$0	\$1,489
Playground Equipment - Porter Park	2	\$3,520	\$22,000
Skate Park Uralla	2	\$26,020	\$84,055
Playground Equipment - Invergowrie	4	\$0	\$11,000
Fencing - Pool	2	\$349	\$857
Fencing - Gilmore Park	2	\$563	\$1,409
BBQ Invergowrie Park	Unknown	\$0	\$1,485
Tables & Chairs Uralla Creek (Pioneer Park)	3	\$660	\$6,600
Playground Equipment Kentucky Reserve	2	\$2,648	\$7,356
Creative Village Project - Uralla Creek Table & Seat Set - The Glen	3	\$854	\$2,200
Uralla Tennis Courts	3	\$224,806	\$380,586
Playground Equipment Kentucky Reserve	1	\$7,878	\$15,150
Creative Village Project - Uralla Creek Barbeque - The Glen	4	\$1,540	\$5,500
Cricket Nets	3	\$13,528	\$18,205
Tennis Club Lights	2	\$29,893	\$35,221
Park Upgrade Bundarra	2	\$20,167	\$27,500
Playground Shade Sail Structure	2	\$1,231	\$13,680
Kentucky Reserve - Play Equipment (Formerly located at Alma Park)	2	\$34,170	\$79,968
Cycling Track - Mt Mutton	2	\$9,827	\$35,219

Asset Description	Condition (1-5)	Current value 30 June 2021	At cost value 30 June 2021
Fencing - Mt Mutton	2	\$2,514	\$6,285
Alloy Disables Stairs Access	2	\$766	\$1,330
Shelter Bundarra	3	\$11,550	\$16,500
Sports Ground Lights Uralla	2	\$13,224	\$44,000
Playground Upgrade Brushgrove	2	\$9,200	\$18,399
Kentucky Playground Shade Cloth	4	\$26,719	\$34,202
BBQ Invergowrie	2	\$4,193	\$8,800
Fence at 158 Bridge Street Uralla	2	\$174	\$2,000
Brushgrove Playground Upgrade (Workorder 343)	2	\$0	\$789
Steel Seating at Kingstown Tennis Courts	2	\$372	\$3,978
Electric BBQ, Bundarra Caravan Park	1	\$3,960	\$5,500
Multipurpose Outdoor Courts - Uralla Sporting Complex	1	\$101,855	\$110,716
Liberty Swing at Alma Park	1	\$24,469	\$40,792
Slab at Skate Park	1	\$0	\$0
Play Equipment Penelope Park Invergowrie	1	\$72,659	\$81,064
Shade sails Penelope Park Invergowrie	1	\$6,905	\$11,679
Roll Top Shelter setting - Penelope Park, Invergowrie	1	\$15,321	\$17,750
Fencing - Uralla Tennis Courts	1	\$32,750	\$36,415
Signage at Mount Mutton Walking Trail	1	\$2,378	\$2,755
Shade Structure - Porter Park	1	\$6,310	\$7,884
Play Area fencing - Porter Park	1	\$5,518	\$6,130
BBQ - Porter Park	2	\$9,220	\$11,521
BBQ Shelter - Porter Park	2	\$16,382	\$18,899
Play Equipment - Porter Park	1	\$39,295	\$45,331
BBQ - Rotary Park	1	\$0	\$0
BBQ Shelter - Rotary Park	1	\$0	\$0
Outdoor Fitness Equipment - Hampden Park	1	\$45,559	\$51,181
Drinking Fountain - Hampden Park	1	\$4,055	\$4,759
Roll Top Shelter Combo - Hampden Park	1	\$0	\$0
Picnic Shelters - Uralla Swimming Pool	1	\$17,231	\$19,317
BBQ - Uralla Swimming Pool	1	\$7,339	\$8,758
Uralla Swimming Pool - Fencing	1	\$3,004	\$3,269
Alma Park Playground Structures (2020)	1	\$357,826	\$386,007
Alma Park Flying Fox (2020)	1	\$36,142	\$41,149
Alma Park Drinking Fountain	1	\$4,156	\$4,731
Alma Park Roll Top Shelters	1	\$37,189	\$42,341
Alma Park Light at Memorial Gates	1	\$6,716	\$7,646
Rotary Memorial Park - Roll Top Shelter	1	\$6,011	\$6,903
Uralla Sporting Complex BBQ and Shelter	1	\$29,876	\$34,199
Uralla Sporting Complex Shade Structure	1	\$6,389	\$7,884
Uralla Sporting Complex - Playground Equipment	1	\$41,345	\$45,676
Gilmore Park Playground Equipment	1	\$19,300	\$21,441
Hampden Park - Cricket Pitch	1	\$10,286	\$15,341
Hampden Park - Fencing	1	\$6,966	\$7,591
Pioneer Park - Drinking Fountain	1	\$3,823	\$4,295
Wooldridge Fossicking Area - 2 x BBQ's	1	\$14,757	\$15,568
Wooldridge Fossicking Area - Shelter and seating	1	\$24,747	\$27,488

Asset Description	Condition (1-5)	Current value 30 June 2021	At cost value 30 June 2021
Wooldridge Fossicking Area - Water tank	1	\$2,418	\$2,513
Wooldridge Fossicking Area - Gravel carpark with log barriers	1	\$25,862	\$26,863
Bundarra Sporting Complex - Practice cricket pitch	1	\$18,896	\$19,695
Bundarra Sporting Complex - Drinking fountain	1	\$2,539	\$2,623
Bundarra Sporting Complex - Grandstand	1	\$4,877	\$5,052
Kentucky Park - Lighting	1	\$2,760	\$2,957
Hampden Park - Basketball Court	1	\$14,000	\$14,997
BMX Park - Drinking Fountain	1	\$4,396	\$4,709
BMX Park - BBQ & Shelter	1	\$10,532	\$11,282
BMX Park - Picnic tables, seating and shelters	1	\$20,822	\$22,305
BMX Park - Bins & dog waste dispenser	1	\$3,456	\$3,702
BMX Park - Kids Bike Track (Synthetic grass, concrete and play	1	\$37,726	\$40,412
BMX Park - Shade Structure over Kids Bike Track	1	\$22,315	\$23,905
BMX Park - Gravel Carpark with Log Barriers	1	\$4,659	\$4,904
BMX Park - Bike Track	1	\$16,380	\$17,546
Bench seating - Penelope Park Invergowrie	1	\$2,672	\$2,863
Kingstown Park - Shade Sail Structure	1	\$15,400	\$15,400
Kingstown Park - Softfall	1	\$4,621	\$5,772
Bundarra Caravan Park - Shade sail structure	1	\$18,160	\$19,453
Bundarra Caravan Park - Soft fall	1	\$3,151	\$3,936
Kentucky Reserve - BBQ	1	\$6,862	\$7,351
Uralla Sporting Complex - Solar System	1	\$14,598	\$15,108
Uralla Sporting Complex - Drinking Fountain	1	\$4,841	\$5,167
Uralla Sporting Complex - Grandstand x 2	1	\$22,461	\$23,575
Uralla Sporting Complex - Outdoor Fitness Equipment	1	\$6,672	\$7,003
Uralla Sporting Complex - Bench Seats	1	\$3,611	\$3,853
Uralla Sporting Complex - Combination Rugby and Soccer Goal Posts	1	\$15,776	\$16,837
Uralla Sporting Complex - Table Settings with Shelters	1	\$21,458	\$22,901
Uralla Sporting Complex - Playground Equipment (silver climber)	1	\$23,795	\$24,976
Bundarra Main Street - Bins	1	\$12,778	\$13,563
Bundarra Main Street - Table settings with shelters	1	\$16,888	\$17,929
Uralla Sporting Complex - Sign	1	\$2,540	\$2,711
BBQ & Shelter Hampden Park	1	\$22,925	\$24,466
Uralla Sporting Complex - Cricket pitch on field	1	\$6,636	\$8,183
Mt Mutton Walking Track - Goldfields Sign	1	\$3,591	\$3,771
Mt Mutton Walking Track - Pedestrian Gate	1	\$4,714	\$5,050
Total		\$2,058,291	\$2,854,439

Appendix B – Projected Capital Renewal Program

\$1,995,462

The Glen \$800,000

Rotary Park \$600,000

Pioneer Park \$495,462

Appendix C – Key Stakeholder Responsibilities

Stakeholder	Role in Open Spaces and Recreation Asset Management Plan
Councillors	Represent needs of community.
General Manager	 Allocate resources to meet the organisation's objectives in providing services while managing risks. Authorise Delegations of Authority to undertake AMP works. Ensure organisation is financial sustainable.
Chief Financial Officer	 Ensure organisation is financial sustainable.
Director Infrastructure & Development	Coordinate the budget.Identify changes in work flows or Council requirements.
Asset Manager	 Schedule the works and maintenance as per the Asset Management Plan.
Manager Planning & Development	 Oversee the works of the Asset Management Plan.
Contractors / Employees	 Undertake the works as per the schedule.

Appendix D – Glossary of Terms

Annual service cost (ASC)

- 1) Reporting actual cost
 - The annual (accrual) cost of providing a service including operations, maintenance, depreciation, finance/opportunity and disposal costs less revenue.
- 2) For investment analysis and budgeting An estimate of the cost that would be tendered, per annum, if tenders were called for the supply of a service to a performance specification for a fixed term. The Annual Service Cost includes operations, maintenance, depreciation, finance/ opportunity and disposal costs, less revenue.

Asset

A resource controlled by an entity as a result of past events and from which future economic benefits are expected to flow to the entity. Infrastructure assets are a sub-class of property, plant and equipment which are non-current assets with a life greater than 12 months and enable services to be provided.

Asset class

A group of assets having a similar nature or function in the operations of an entity, and which, for purposes of disclosure, is shown as a single item without supplementary disclosure.

Asset condition assessment

The process of continuous or periodic inspection, assessment, measurement and interpretation of the resultant data to indicate the condition of a specific asset so as to determine the need for some preventative or remedial action.

Asset management (AM)

The combination of management, financial, economic, engineering and other practices applied to physical assets with the objective of providing the required level of service in the most cost effective manner.

Average annual asset consumption (AAAC)*

The amount of an organisation's asset base consumed during a reporting period (generally a year). This may be calculated by dividing the depreciable amount by the useful life (or total future economic benefits/service potential) and totalled for each and every asset OR by dividing the carrying amount (depreciated replacement cost) by the remaining useful life (or remaining future economic benefits/service potential) and totalled for each and every asset in an asset category or class.

Borrowings

A borrowing or loan is a contractual obligation of the borrowing entity to deliver cash or another financial asset to the lending entity over a specified period of time or at a specified point in time, to cover both the initial capital provided and the cost of the interest incurred for providing this capital. A borrowing or loan provides the means for the borrowing entity to finance outlays (typically physical assets) when it has insufficient funds of its own to do so, and for the lending entity to make a financial return, normally in the form of interest revenue, on the funding provided.

Capital expenditure

Relatively large (material) expenditure, which has benefits, expected to last for more than 12 months. Capital expenditure includes renewal, expansion and upgrade. Where capital projects involve a combination of renewal, expansion and/or upgrade expenditures, the total project cost needs to be allocated accordingly.

Capital expenditure - expansion

Expenditure that extends the capacity of an existing asset to provide benefits, at the same standard as is currently enjoyed by existing beneficiaries, to a new group of users. It is discretionary expenditure, which increases future operations and maintenance costs, because it increases the organisation's asset base, but may be associated with additional revenue from the new user group, egg. extending a drainage or road network, the provision of an oval or park in a new suburb for new residents.

Capital expenditure - new

Expenditure which creates a new asset providing a new service/output that did not exist beforehand. As it increases service potential it may impact revenue and will increase future operations and maintenance expenditure.

Capital expenditure - renewal

Expenditure on an existing asset or on replacing an existing asset, which returns the service capability of the asset up to that which it had originally. It is periodically required expenditure, relatively large (material) in value compared with the value of the components or sub-components of the asset being renewed. As it reinstates existing service potential, it generally has no impact on revenue, but may reduce future operations and maintenance expenditure if completed at the optimum time, egg. resurfacing or resheeting a material part of a road network, replacing a material section of a drainage network with pipes of the same capacity, resurfacing an oval.

Capital expenditure - upgrade

Expenditure, which enhances an existing asset to provide a higher level of service or expenditure that will increase the life of the asset beyond that which it had originally. Upgrade expenditure is discretionary and often does not result in additional revenue unless direct user charges apply. It will increase operations and maintenance expenditure in the future because of the increase in the organisation's asset base, egg. widening the sealed area of an existing road, replacing drainage pipes with pipes of a greater capacity, enlarging a grandstand at a sporting facility.

Capital funding

Funding to pay for capital expenditure.

Capital grants

Monies received generally tied to the specific projects for which they are granted, which are often upgrade and/or expansion or new investment proposals.

Capital investment expenditure

See capital expenditure definition

Capitalisation threshold

The value of expenditure on non-current assets above which the expenditure is recognised as capital expenditure and below which the expenditure is charged as an expense in the year of acquisition.

Carrying amount

The amount at which an asset is recognised after deducting any accumulated depreciation / amortisation and accumulated impairment losses thereon.

Class of assets

See asset class definition

Component

Specific parts of an asset having independent physical or functional identity and having specific attributes such as different life expectancy, maintenance regimes, risk or criticality.

Cost of an asset

The amount of cash or cash equivalents paid or the fair value of the consideration given to acquire an asset at the time of its acquisition or construction, including any costs necessary to place the asset into service. This includes one-off design and project management costs.

Current replacement cost (CRC)

The cost the entity would incur to acquire the asset on the reporting date. The cost is measured by reference to the lowest cost at which the gross future economic benefits could be obtained in the normal course of business or the minimum it would cost, to replace the existing asset with a technologically modern equivalent new asset (not a second hand one) with the same economic benefits (gross service potential) allowing for any differences in the quantity and quality of output and in operating costs.

Depreciable amount

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

Depreciated replacement cost (DRC)

The current replacement cost (CRC) of an asset less, where applicable, accumulated depreciation calculated on the basis of such cost to reflect the already consumed or expired future economic benefits of the asset.

Depreciation / amortisation

The systematic allocation of the depreciable amount (service potential) of an asset over its useful life.

Economic life

See useful life definition.

Expenditure

The spending of money on goods and services. Expenditure includes recurrent and capital.

Fair value

The amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties, in an arms length transaction.

Funding gap

A funding gap exists whenever an entity has insufficient capacity to fund asset renewal and other expenditure necessary to be able to appropriately maintain the range and level of services its existing asset stock was originally designed and intended to deliver. The service capability of the existing asset stock should be determined assuming no additional operating revenue, productivity improvements, or net financial liabilities above levels currently planned or projected. A current funding gap means service levels have already or are currently falling. A projected funding gap if not addressed will result in a future diminution of existing service levels.

Heritage asset

An asset with historic, artistic, scientific, technological, geographical or environmental qualities that is held and maintained principally for its contribution to knowledge and culture and this purpose is central to the objectives of the entity holding it.

Impairment Loss

The amount by which the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

Infrastructure assets

Physical assets that contribute to meeting the needs of organisations or the need for access to major economic and social facilities and services, eg. roads, drainage, footpaths and cycleways. These are typically large, interconnected networks or portfolios of composite assets. The components of these assets may be separately maintained, renewed or replaced individually so that the required level and standard of service from the network of assets is continuously sustained. Generally the components and hence the assets have long lives. They are fixed in place and are often have no separate market value.

Investment property

Property held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both, rather than for:

- (a) use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes; or
- (b) sale in the ordinary course of business.

Key performance indicator

A qualitative or quantitative measure of a service or activity used to compare actual performance against a standard or other target. Performance indicators commonly relate to statutory limits, safety, responsiveness, cost, comfort, asset performance, reliability, efficiency, environmental protection and customer satisfaction.

Level of service

The defined service quality for a particular service/activity against which service performance may be measured. Service levels usually relate to quality, quantity, reliability, responsiveness, environmental impact, acceptability and cost.

Life Cycle Cost

- 1. **Total LCC** The total cost of an asset throughout its life including planning, design, construction, acquisition, operation, maintenance, rehabilitation and disposal costs.
- 2. Average LCC The life cycle cost (LCC) is average cost to provide the service over the longest asset life cycle. It comprises annual operations, maintenance and asset consumption expense, represented by depreciation expense. The Life Cycle Cost does not indicate the funds required to provide the service in a particular year.

Life Cycle Expenditure

The Life Cycle Expenditure (LCE) is the actual or planned annual operations, maintenance and capital renewal expenditure incurred in providing the service in a particular year. Life Cycle Expenditure may be compared to average Life Cycle Cost to give an initial indicator of life cycle sustainability.

Loans / borrowings

See borrowings.

Maintenance

All actions necessary for retaining an asset as near as practicable to its original condition, including regular ongoing day-to-day work necessary to keep assets operating, egg road patching but excluding rehabilitation or renewal. It is operating expenditure required to ensure that the asset reaches its expected useful life.

· Planned maintenance

Repair work that is identified and managed through a maintenance management system (MMS). MMS activities include inspection, assessing the condition against failure/breakdown criteria/experience, prioritising scheduling, actioning the work and reporting what was done to develop a maintenance history and improve maintenance and service delivery performance.

Reactive maintenance

Unplanned repair work that is carried out in response to service requests and management/supervisory directions.

• Significant maintenance

Maintenance work to repair components or replace sub-components that needs to be identified as a specific maintenance item in the maintenance budget.

• Unplanned maintenance

Corrective work required in the short-term to restore an asset to working condition so it can continue to deliver the required service or to maintain its level of security and integrity.

Maintenance and renewal gap

Difference between estimated budgets and projected required expenditures for maintenance and renewal of assets to achieve/maintain specified service levels, totalled over a defined time (e.g. 5, 10 and 15 years).

Maintenance and renewal sustainability index

Ratio of estimated budget to projected expenditure for maintenance and renewal of assets over a defined time (egg 5, 10 and 15 years).

Maintenance expenditure

Recurrent expenditure, which is periodically or regularly required as part of the anticipated schedule of works required to ensure that the asset achieves its useful life and provides the required level of service. It is expenditure, which was anticipated in determining the asset's useful life.

Materiality

The notion of materiality guides the margin of error acceptable, the degree of precision required and the extent of the disclosure required when preparing general purpose financial reports. Information is material if its omission, misstatement or non-disclosure has the potential, individually or collectively, to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial report or affect the discharge of accountability by the management or governing body of the entity.

Modern equivalent asset

Assets that replicate what is in existence with the most cost-effective asset performing the same level of service. It is the most cost efficient, currently available asset which will provide the same stream of services as the existing asset is capable of producing. It allows for technology changes and, improvements and efficiencies in production and installation techniques

Net present value (NPV)

The value to the organisation of the cash flows associated with an asset, liability, activity or event calculated using a discount rate to reflect the time value of money. It is the net amount of discounted total cash inflows after deducting the value of the discounted total cash outflows arising from egg the continued use and subsequent disposal of the asset after deducting the value of the discounted total cash outflows.

Non-revenue generating investments

Investments for the provision of goods and services to sustain or improve services to the community that are not expected to generate any savings or revenue to the Council, egg. parks and playgrounds, footpaths, roads and bridges, libraries, etc.

Operations expenditure

Recurrent expenditure, which is continuously required to provide a service. In common use the term typically includes, egg power, fuel, staff, plant equipment, oncosts and overheads but excludes maintenance and depreciation. Maintenance and depreciation is on the other hand included in operating expenses.

Operating expense

The gross outflow of economic benefits, being cash and non-cash items, during the period arising in the course of ordinary activities of an entity when those outflows result in decreases in equity, other than decreases relating to distributions to equity participants.

Pavement management system

A systematic process for measuring and predicting the condition of road pavements and wearing surfaces over time and recommending corrective actions.

PMS Score

A measure of condition of a road segment determined from a Pavement Management System.

Rate of annual asset consumption

A measure of average annual consumption of assets (AAAC) expressed as a percentage of the depreciable amount (AAAC/DA). Depreciation may be used for AAAC.

Rate of annual asset renewal

A measure of the rate at which assets are being renewed per annum expressed as a percentage of depreciable amount (capital renewal expenditure/DA).

Rate of annual asset upgrade

A measure of the rate at which assets are being upgraded and expanded per annum expressed as a percentage of depreciable amount (capital upgrade/expansion expenditure/DA).

Recoverable amount

The higher of an asset's fair value, less costs to sell and its value in use.

Recurrent expenditure

Relatively small (immaterial) expenditure or that which has benefits expected to last less than 12 months. Recurrent expenditure includes operations and maintenance expenditure.

Recurrent funding

Funding to pay for recurrent expenditure.

Rehabilitation

See capital renewal expenditure definition above.

Remaining useful life

The time remaining until an asset ceases to provide the required service level or economic usefulness. Age plus remaining useful life is useful life.

Renewal

See capital renewal expenditure definition above.

Residual value

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

Revenue generating investments

Investments for the provision of goods and services to sustain or improve services to the community that are expected to generate some savings or revenue to offset operating costs, egg public halls and theatres, childcare centres, sporting and recreation facilities, tourist information centres, etc.

Risk management

The application of a formal process to the range of possible values relating to key factors associated with a risk in order to determine the resultant ranges of outcomes and their probability of occurrence.

Section or segment

A self-contained part or piece of an infrastructure asset.

Service potential

The total future service capacity of an asset. It is normally determined by reference to the operating capacity and economic life of an asset. A measure of service potential is used in the not-for-profit sector/public sector to value assets, particularly those not producing a cash flow.

Service potential remaining

A measure of the future economic benefits remaining in assets. It may be expressed in dollar values (Fair Value) or as a percentage of total anticipated future economic benefits. It is also a measure of the percentage of the asset's potential to provide services that is still available for use in providing services (Depreciated Replacement Cost/Depreciable Amount).

Strategic Longer-Term Plan

A plan covering the term of office of councillors (4 years minimum) reflecting the needs of the community for the foreseeable future. It brings together the detailed requirements in the council's longer-term plans such as the asset management plan and the long-term financial plan. The plan is prepared in consultation with the community and details where the council is at that point in time, where it wants to go, how it is going to get there, mechanisms for monitoring the achievement of the outcomes and how the plan will be resourced.

Specific Maintenance

Replacement of higher value components/subcomponents of assets that is undertaken on a regular cycle including repainting, building roof replacement, cycle, replacement of air conditioning equipment, etc. This work generally falls below the capital/ maintenance threshold and needs to be identified in a specific maintenance budget allocation.

Sub-component

Smaller individual parts that make up a component part.

Useful life

Either:

- (a) the period over which an asset is expected to be available for use by an entity, or
- (b) the number of production or similar units expected to be obtained from the asset by the entity.

It is estimated or expected time between placing the asset into service and removing it from service, or the estimated period of time over which the future economic benefits embodied in a depreciable asset, are expected to be consumed by the council.

Value in Use

The present value of future cash flows expected to be derived from an asset or cash generating unit. It is deemed to be depreciated replacement cost (DRC) for those assets, whose future economic benefits are not primarily dependent on the asset's ability to generate net cash inflows, where the entity would, if deprived of the asset, replace its remaining future economic benefits.

Source: IPWEA, 2009, Glossary

10 CONFIDENTIAL MATTERS

There are NO Confidential Matters

11 CONCLUSION OF THE MEETING

END OF Finance Advisory Committee BUSINESS AGENDA