



Notice is given that an Ordinary Meeting of Council will be held on:

Date: Tuesday, 22 August 2017
Time: 3pm
Location: Council Chambers, Serpentine

AGENDA

Ordinary Council Meeting

22 August 2017

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1 OPENING PRAYER

“Almighty God, we humbly beseech thee to bless this Council, direct and prosper its deliberations towards the true welfare of your people of the Shire of Loddon.”

2 APOLOGIES

3 DECLARATIONS OF CONFLICT OF INTEREST

4 PREVIOUS MINUTES

4.1 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

File Number: 02/01/001

Author: Lynne Habner, A/Manager Executive and Commercial Services

Authoriser: Phil Pinyon, Chief Executive Officer

Attachments: Nil

RECOMMENDATION

That Council confirm:

1. The minutes of the Council Briefing of 25 July 2017
2. The minutes of the Ordinary Council Meeting of 25 July 2017
3. The minutes of the Council Forum of 8 August 2017

REPORT

Seeking approval of the unconfirmed minutes of the previous meetings.

5 REVIEW OF ACTION SHEET

5.1 REVIEW OF ACTIONS

File Number: 02/01/002

Author: Lynne Habner, A/Manager Executive and Commercial Services

Authoriser: Phil Pinyon, Chief Executive Officer

Attachments: 1. Action sheet

RECOMMENDATION

That Council receive and note the action sheet.

REPORT

Refer attachment.

<p>Outstanding Actions</p> <p>Action Sheets Report</p>	<p>Division: Ordinary Council Meeting</p> <p>Committee:</p> <p>Officer:</p>	<p>Date From: 1/01/2016</p> <p>Date To: 31/12/2018</p> <p>Printed: Tuesday, 15 August 2017 2:58:58 PM</p>
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Outstanding actions from previous meetings

ACTION NUMBER	COUNCIL MEETING	REF	DIRECTORATE	OFFICER
9	28/5/12	9.2	Operations	Manager Technical Services

ACTION

That Council:

1. Develop a process for the identification and prioritisation of minor community infrastructure projects which will allow for a structured approach in providing in-principle or financial support for external funding applications.

COMMENTS

12/11/14: Action item has been amended following completion of the BRIC gymnasium development project utilising "Putting Local's First" funding. Elements of this action have been simplified to exclude those relating to the BRIC project and focusing now on the remaining action element being the development of operational guidelines for receiving, prioritising and applying for external funding in respect to minor community infrastructure projects.

11/6/2015: Manager Infrastructure has commenced development of a draft project identification template and scoping document along with associated prioritisation criteria and explanatory notes.

11/09/2015: Progress on development of assessment and prioritisation criteria for minor community Infrastructure projects has been delayed due to competing operational priorities. Delivery of this action item shall be raised with the Manager of Infrastructure as a matter of urgency.

11/02/2016: Matter has been raised with the responsible officer however no further progress has been made on development of the required process and guideline.

12/05/2016: Development of minor community infrastructure project assessment and prioritisation guidelines has been incorporated into the 2016/17 performance objectives of the new Manager Technical Services.

10/6/2016: No progress to date - will be considered with review of building assets

11/08/2016: Review of methodology for identification and prioritisation of community infrastructure projects has commenced. Consideration is currently being given to frameworks which have been adopted by other LGA's (i.e. City of Greater Bendigo Capital Investment Assessment Framework).

20/02/2017: Progress on developing community infrastructure project prioritisation guideline has been delayed due to competing priorities and resource constraints. Project is being handed over to the recently appointed Project/Contract Officer for further progression.

19/04/2017: The Manager Technical Services and Project/Contract Officer are working together to progress the establishment of an Assessment Framework based upon the 2017/18 projects.

13/07/2017: No further action has been taken due to staff resource constraints.

02/08/2017: No further action. Benchmarking with other neighbouring Councils will be undertaken subject to successful recruitment of Assets and Buildings Coordinator.

Outstanding Actions	Division: Ordinary Council Meeting	Date From: 1/01/2016
	Committee:	Date To: 31/12/2018
	Officer:	
Action Sheets Report		Printed: Tuesday, 15 August 2017 2:58:58 PM

ACTION NUMBER	COUNCIL MEETING	REF	DIRECTORATE	OFFICER
66	25/2/14	7.4	Operations	Manager Technical Services

ACTION

That Council look at the future needs of buildings under Council control but 'not currently covered by the Building Asset Management Plan and report to Council.

COMMENTS

8/4/14: All buildings identified within the shire are currently covered in the BAMP. Council have requested that the BAMP be reviewed in relation to the buildings that receive no financial support. A review of the BAMP is scheduled to be undertaken later this calendar year. At this time a review of all provisions will be undertaken with a subsequent report provided for Council consideration.

11/11/14: Review of the BAMP has been rescheduled to later this financial year due to commitments of staff in preparing the Road Asset Management and Stormwater Asset management Plans as a matter of priority. Preliminary discussions and consideration on service levels for various building categories has commenced however e.g. public toilets.

11/6/15: Review of the BAMP has been rescheduled following completion of the annual asset valuation data. It is expected that commencement of the BAMP review will occur following the completion of the Stormwater Asset Management Plan in September 2015.

11/09/15: Manager Policy & Strategy is finalising both the Urban Drainage Asset Management and Road Asset Management Plans. Following completion of these strategies focus shall be placed upon the revision of the Building Asset management Plan. Due to delays in progress with the development of the UDAMP and RAMP, work on the BAMP is now scheduled to commence in November 2015.

11/02/16: Draft RAMP and UDAMP have been prepared. Final review of draft documents is occurring in preparation for discussion with Council in March. Enquiries are being made with appropriately qualified consultants to gather necessary building asset data in preparation of commencement on the BAMP review later this year.

10/6/2016: Consultants are currently being interviewed regarding building asset system and data capture. Consultant should be engaged July/August with data capture due by end of 2016.

5/7/2016: Consultants from Assetic has been engaged to perform condition assessment of all the Council owned/managed buildings. Additionally, Assetic system has been purchased as a new corporate asset management system for building assets with future inclusion of roads and drainage assets.

11/08/2016: Register of buildings for inspection has been finalised and consultants will be commencing on site inspections and data capture by the end of August. It is expected that the data capture process could take up to 60 days after which time processing and analysis will commence to inform investment scenario modelling within the revised BAMP

31/08/2016: Building audits have now commenced. A total of 178 Council buildings have been identified for audit. In addition to data capture on structure details, inspections will also identify immediate works required where building element conditions are below service level intervention standards. These works will then form the basis of future building capital works programs and inform preparation of the future investment demand for the LTFP and BAMP.

4/10/16: Building audits are approximately 80% complete. It is anticipated that full audit details and population of the Asset Management System which has been procured, will be complete by the end of October 2016. Data modelling within the Asset Management package will then be used to inform development of the new draft Asset Management Plan.

10/11/16: Audit of Council buildings has been completed. Condition profiles for building stock are now being compiled to inform preparation of draft BAMP. It is anticipated

<p>Outstanding Actions</p> <p>Action Sheets Report</p>	<p>Division: Ordinary Council Meeting</p> <p>Committee:</p> <p>Officer:</p>	<p>Date From: 1/01/2016</p> <p>Date To: 31/12/2018</p> <p>Printed: Tuesday, 15 August 2017 2:58:58 PM</p>
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that presentation of initial audit results to Council will occur in either December or January.

20/2/17: Post audit processing of building data has been slightly delayed due to resource constraints. Officers are in the process of finalising to produce renewal gap modelling prior to presentation of audit findings to Council. Outputs from audit process are also being utilised in the preparation of a building component of the 2017-2017 Annual Infrastructure Program.

20/03/2017: Preliminary modelling of long term investment requirements across the portfolio of Council buildings has now been completed. Summary report for Council is being prepared to convey initial findings however detailed analysis and adjustment is still required to take into consideration the current policies contained within the BAMP as well as preparation of various scenarios if service levels are changed. Scenario models will be presented to Council as part of developing the revised BAMP.

19/04/2017: First Draft of BAMP is expected in the first quarter of 2017/18.

13/07/2017: Due to delay in successful recruitment to the vacant position of Assets and Buildings Coordinator, it is very likely that the first draft of BAMP will be delayed.

02/08/2017: No further action.

ACTION NUMBER	COUNCIL MEETING	REF	DIRECTORATE	OFFICER
96	24/2/15	7.1	Operations	Manager Technical Services

ACTION

That a meeting be arranged between council staff and the residents of Holloway Street, Boort, to discuss the proposed works for the street.

COMMENTS

11/3/15: Planning and design for the Holloway street project has been included within the 2015/16 draft annual infrastructure program. It is envisaged that a consultant will be engaged to prepare the township street plan for Holloway Street including consultation with local residents.

11/6/15: Further progress in developing streetscape plans for Holloway Street, including the required public consultation meeting are on hold pending approval of Council's 2015/16 budget.

11/09/2015: Co-ordination of community meetings (residents of Holloway Street) is still to occur. Council's Infrastructure Department is preparing a specification for the engagement of a suitably qualified civil consultancy to prepare the Holloway Street Streetscape designs as well as conduct the necessary consultation with local residents. Item shall be raised with the Manager Infrastructure as a point of urgency.

11/4/2016: Tomkinson group have been engaged to develop project plans as well as undertake the necessary community consultation with local residents. It is expected that initial concept plans will be finalised during May with initial consultations then to follow.

10/6/16: Plans are completed to a level beyond the concept stage. Plans needed to be progressed closer to a functional stage to determine what can be done with the existing drainage issues and other constraints within this site. We can't go to the community with a concept they might not actually work. Plans should be available within 4 weeks.

6/7/2016: Plans are completed and estimates are being prepared for the whole of the works. Plans can now be communicated to the community for consultation.

11/8/2016: A consultation to the community will be implemented without further delay.

31/08/2016: Design and associated cost estimate has now been received. Initial estimates for works required are in the order of \$1.2 Million. This is significantly more than envisaged and consideration will be given to how the works can be progressively delivered over time. Consultation with local residents is being organised with the focus on

Outstanding Actions	Division: Committee: Officer:	Ordinary Council Meeting	Date From: Date To:	1/01/2016 31/12/2018
Action Sheets Report				Printed: Tuesday, 15 August 2017 2:58:58 PM

identification of immediate asset renewal requirements whilst maintaining consistency with the overarching master plan for the streetscape.

10/01/2017: Technical service staff are preparing correspondence for the Holloway street residents and greater Boort Community outlining the details of the Holloway Street Proposal. It is proposed to make the plans available on the website and for people that do not have access to the internet we will provide copies on request. Technical services staff will be available to discuss any issues over the phone and attend to any site visits if required.

20/03/2017: Plans yet to be issued to local residents due to competing priorities for technical service resources. Information packages will be issued to residents as soon as possible to prompt initial discussions and feedback regarding current scope of works.

19/04/2017: Meeting times with Residents being progressed for May.

15/05/2017: Letters went out to residents today to commence dialogue for draft streetscape and viewing on Website. Have requested feedback by 22 June and advised that a site meeting or a meeting at a venue to be decided will follow after assessment of feedback if warranted.

13/07/2017: Objections have been received by Council. Council officers will assess the response from the community and arrange a meeting. No meeting date has been set at this point. Council may have to revisit the scope of the program to meet community's expectation reflected in the objections.

02/08/2017: Acknowledgement of receipt will be sent out to the objectors in August. Council officers are assessing the option of only replacing the damaged sections of kerb and channel in its current location.

Type	Meeting	Officer/Director	Subject	Est. Compl.	Emailed	Completed
Report 7.2 2016/39	Ordinary Council Meeting 13 December 2016	Carolyn Stephenson Peter Cownley	Planning Scheme Amendment to Correct Mapping Errors	27/12/2016	16/12/2016	
RESOLUTION 2016/39						
Moved: Cr Colleen Condliffe						
Seconded: Cr Cheryl McKinnon						
That Council						
1. Request authorisation from the Minister for Planning to prepare an amendment to the Loddon Planning Scheme to correct the mapping errors as identified in the attached table.						
2. Should authorisation be provided, prepare the amendment and place the amendment on exhibition.						
						CARRIED
31 Jul 2017 - 2:26 PM - Carolyn Stephenson Final documents and request for approval lodged with the Minister for Planning						

Outstanding Actions	Division: Ordinary Council Meeting	Date From: 1/01/2016
	Committee:	Date To: 31/12/2018
	Officer:	Printed: Tuesday, 15 August 2017 2:58:58 PM
Action Sheets Report		

12 Jul 2017 - 4:59 PM - Christine Coombes
 The C39 amendment report has been prepared for councils adoption and approval to submit to the Minister for approval.
 03 Jul 2017 - 11:44 AM - Carolyn Stephenson
 Report prepared for July meeting
 30 May 2017 - 12:57 PM - Carolyn Stephenson
 Currently on exhibition. Exhibition closes 26th June. Will be reported to July meeting.
 16 May 2017 - 1:59 PM - Christine Coombes
 Still waiting on Ministerial approval from DELWP. Proposed public exhibition is 25 May 2017.
 03 May 2017 - 12:18 PM - Carolyn Stephenson
 Still waiting for Ministerial authorisation for exhibition
 21 Mar 2017 - 9:38 AM - Carolyn Stephenson
 Currently on exhibition. Exhibition closes 26th June. Will be reported to July meeting.

Type	Meeting	Officer/Director	Subject	Est. Compl.	Emailed	Completed
Report 8.1	Ordinary Council Meeting 25 July 2017	Alexandra Jefferies Peter Cownley	Planning application 5289- Yemaya Festival	8/08/2017		

04 Aug 2017 - 3:53 PM - Alexandra Jefferies
 No decision was made on application 5289 during the July meeting as the CHMP amendment was not provided in time. The application will be put forth to the August meeting

Type	Meeting	Officer/Director	Subject	Est. Compl.	Emailed	Completed
Report 8.2 2017/125	Ordinary Council Meeting 25 July 2017	Carolyn Stephenson Peter Cownley	Loddon Planning Scheme Amendment C39 - Adoption	8/08/2017	31/07/2017	

RESOLUTION 2017/125

Moved: Cr Cheryl McKinnon
 Seconded: Cr Colleen Condliffe

That Council adopt Amendment C39 to the Loddon Planning Scheme as exhibited and submit the amendment to the Minister for Planning for approval.

CARRIED

31 Jul 2017 - 2:26 PM - Carolyn Stephenson
 Documents and request for approval lodged with the Minister for Planning

Type	Meeting	Officer/Director	Subject	Est. Compl.	Emailed	Completed
Report 8.3	Ordinary Council Meeting 25 July 2017	Indivar Dhakal Peter Cownley	Review of Boort Bypass Study Project Brief	8/08/2017		

01 Aug 2017 - 8:54 AM - Indivar Dhakal
 Report deferred to August Council meeting

Type	Meeting	Officer/Director	Subject	Est. Compl.	Emailed	Completed

<p>Outstanding Actions</p> <p>Action Sheets Report</p>	<p>Division: Committee: Officer:</p> <p>Ordinary Council Meeting</p>	<p>Date From: Date To:</p> <p>1/01/2016 31/12/2018</p>	<p>Printed: Tuesday, 15 August 2017 2:58:58 PM</p>
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<p>Report 8.4 2017/126</p> <p>RESOLUTION 2017/126</p> <p>Moved: Cr Colleen Condliffe Seconded: Cr Cheryl McKinnon</p> <p>That Council allocate \$197,499 in grants under the 2017/18 Loddon Shire Council Community Grants Scheme as outlined in the attachment provided with this report.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">CARRIED</p> <p><i>03 Aug 2017 - 11:55 AM - Christine Coombes</i> Action reassigned to Allan Stobaus by: Christine Coombes <i>15 Aug 2017 - 4.00 PM - Allan Stobaus</i> Community Grants as approved by Council are in the process of being allocated.</p>	<p>Ordinary Council Meeting 25 July 2017</p> <p>Allan Stobaus Wendy Gladman</p> <p>LODDON SHIRE COMMUNITY GRANTS SCHEME 2017-18</p> <p>8/08/2017 31/07/2017</p>
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Actions completed since last meeting

Type	Meeting	Officer/Director	Subject	Est. Compl.	Emailed	Completed
<p>Report 8.8 2017/102</p> <p>RESOLUTION 2017/102</p> <p>Moved: Cr Colleen Condliffe Seconded: Cr Geoff Curnow</p> <p>That</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Council resolve to remove the section of Nankervills Road between Campbells Road and Loddon Valley Highway at Campbells Forest from Council's Register of Public Roads. The Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning be advised that Council does not consent to the lease of the road reserve to the adjacent landowner. <p style="text-align: right;">CARRIED</p>	<p>Ordinary Council Meeting 27 June 2017</p> <p>Indivar Dhakal Peter Cownley</p> <p>Access on Nankervills Road, Campbells Forest</p> <p>11/07/2017 3/07/2017 1/08/2017</p>					

Outstanding Actions	Division:	Ordinary Council Meeting	Date From:	1/01/2016
	Committee:		Date To:	31/12/2018
Action Sheets Report	Officer:		Printed: Tuesday, 15 August 2017 2:58:58 PM	

01 Aug 2017 - 11:49 AM - Indivar Dhakal

Action completed by: Indivar Dhakal

DELWP has been notified via email regarding the Council resolution (DOC ID 271339) and notice has been drafted to be published in the local newspaper and government gazette (authorisation pending from Director and CEO).

12 Jul 2017 - 12:20 PM - Indivar Dhakal

The adjacent landowner has been notified. A gazette notification will be published as well as in the paper regarding the removal of the section of road from public register.

Type	Meeting	Officer/Director	Subject	Est. Compl.	Emailed	Completed
Report	Ordinary Council Meeting 27 June 2017	Sharon Morrison	Barraport Recreation Reserve	11/07/2017	3/07/2017	7/08/2017
8.9		Sharon Morrison				
2017/103						

RESOLUTION 2017/103

Moved: Cr Colleen Condliffe

Seconded: Cr Gavan Holt

That Council transfer Barraport Recreation Reserve to Alan Leslie Boyle for nil consideration and approve the affixing of the Council seal to any related documentation.

CARRIED

07 Aug 2017 - 12:49 PM - Sharon Morrison

Action completed by: Sharon Morrison

The reserve has been advertised in accordance with section 223. Subject to any submissions, the land will be transferred in accordance with the council resolution.

10 Jul 2017 - 1:32 PM - Sharon Morrison

Property is to be advertised as excess land pursuant to section 189 of the Local Government Act prior to being transferred.

Type	Meeting	Officer/Director	Subject	Est. Compl.	Emailed	Completed
New Item	Ordinary Council Meeting 25 July 2017	Phil Pinyon	Wedderburn time capsule	8/08/2017	31/07/2017	8/08/2017
11.1		Phil Pinyon				
2017/129						

Outstanding Actions	Division:	Ordinary Council Meeting	Date From:	1/01/2016
	Committee:		Date To:	31/12/2018
Action Sheets Report	Officer:		Printed:	Tuesday, 15 August 2017 2:58:58 PM

11.1 WEDDERBURN TIME CAPSULE

RESOLUTION 2017/129

Moved: Cr Neil Beattie
 Seconded: Cr Colleen Condliffe

That Council support the concept proposed by Mr Ray Tonkin of Wedderburn Lions Club to install a time capsule as part of the Wedderburn Streetscape Project to commemorate the centenary celebrations of Lions International.

CARRIED

08 Aug 2017 - 12:55 PM - Lynne Habner
 Action completed by: Lynne Habner
 Completed. A letter of Council's support was sent to Mr Tonkin 8 August 2017.

6 MAYORAL REPORT

6.1 MAYORAL REPORT

File Number: 02/01/001

Author: Lynne Habner, A/Manager Executive and Commercial Services

Authoriser: Phil Pinyon, Chief Executive Officer

Attachments: Nil

RECOMMENDATION

That Council receive and note the Mayoral Report

REPORT

The Mayor will present a report at the meeting.

7 COUNCILLORS' REPORT

7.1 COUNCILLORS' REPORTS

File Number: 02/01/001

Author: Lynne Habner, A/Manager Executive and Commercial Services

Authoriser: Phil Pinyon, Chief Executive Officer

Attachments: Nil

RECOMMENDATION

That Council receive and note the Councillors' reports

REPORT

Each Councillor will present a report at the meeting.

8 DECISION REPORTS**8.1 2016/17 FINANCIAL AND PERFORMANCE STATEMENTS IN PRINCIPLE REPORT**

File Number: 06/01/001
Author: Deanne Caserta, Manager Financial Services
Authoriser: Sharon Morrison, Director Corporate Services
Attachments: 1. FIN 2017 Financial Statements
2. FIN 2017 Performance Statements

RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

1. Adopts the Financial Statements and Performance Statement for the year ended 30 June 2017 as presented "in principle".
2. Authorise the Chief Executive Officer to make any amendments to the Financial Statements and Performance Statement for the year ended 30 June 2017 that may be requested by the Victorian Auditor-General.
3. Authorise the Mayor Cr Neil Beattie, one other Councillor and the Chief Executive Officer to certify the audited Financial Statements and Performance Statement for the year ended 30 June 2017.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

There is no conflict of interest for any Council staff member involved in the preparation of this report, or involved in the subject matter of the report.

PREVIOUS COUNCIL DISCUSSION

Nil.

BACKGROUND

Council's external auditors, Crowe Horwath, acting on behalf of the Victorian Auditor-General, visited Council's Wedderburn office during 24 to 28 July 2017 to finalise the audit of Council's Financial Statements and Performance Statement for the year ended 30 June 2017.

A requirement of the Local Government Act (S.132 (2)) is that Council cannot formally submit the Financial Statements or Performance Statement to the Minister without having passed a motion giving in principle support to those statements.

It is also a requirement of the Local Government Act (S.132(5)) that Council must ensure that the Financial Statements and Performance Statement, in their final form after any changes recommended or agreed by the auditor have been made, are certified in accordance with the regulations by two Councillors and any other prescribed person authorised by Council for this purpose.

ISSUES/DISCUSSION

The annual Financial Statements are presented in accordance with all relevant Australian Accounting Standards and consist of a Comprehensive Income Statement, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity, and Statement of Cash Flows, along with detailed notes expanding on each of these.

The Performance Statement is in line with the Regulations. It includes:

- 10 mandatory service performance indicators (two Home and Community Care indicators were discontinued after the 2015/16 reporting period and four others are optional – Economic Development, Immunisation, Sports Grounds and Street Sweeping),
- 12 financial sustainability indicators and
- 6 sustainable capacity indicators, which are financial and non-financial indicators of the sustainability of Council.

Every council now reports their information in the same format in the Performance Statement.

COST/BENEFITS

The benefit to Council and the community is accurate financial and non-financial information which shows the Council's results for the financial year, and provides insight into Council's sustainability.

RISK ANALYSIS

Preparation and auditing of Financial Statements and the Performance Statement are legislated functions of Council. Council must provide these documents along with the Report of Operations to the Minister for Local Government by 30 September 2017.

By having a structured project plan for delivery of the statements to the Victorian Auditor-General's representative, the risk of not meeting the legislative timeline is diminished.

CONSULTATION AND ENGAGEMENT

The Audit Committee has been provided with an overview of the Financial Statements and Performance Statement at the Audit Committee Meeting held on 18 August 2017.

LODDON SHIRE COUNCIL

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 2017



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**COMPREHENSIVE INCOME STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017**

	Note	2017 \$	2016 \$
Income			
Rates and charges	3.1	10,102,693	9,742,761
Statutory fees and fines	3.2	304,599	341,541
User fees	3.2	1,708,805	1,688,762
Grants - operating	3.3	15,307,948	6,051,916
Grants - capital	3.3	3,691,765	6,963,416
Contributions - monetary	3.5	220,134	69,869
Reimbursements and subsidies	3.6	977,236	931,590
Interest earnings	3.7	474,173	507,306
Share of net profits of associates and joint ventures	3.9	-	8,800
Other income	3.10	166	570
Total income		32,787,519	26,306,531
Expenses			
Employee costs	4.1	10,003,078	9,846,785
Materials and services	4.2	9,304,997	8,038,650
Depreciation and amortisation	4.3	8,689,491	8,335,880
Borrowing costs	4.4	-	4,271
Bad debts expense	4.5	34,322	22,107
Other expenses	4.6	287,622	284,299
Net loss on disposal of property, infrastructure, plant and equipment	3.8	30,412	102,681
Share of net profits of associates and joint ventures	3.9	76,086	-
Total expenses		28,426,008	26,634,673
Surplus / (deficit) for year		4,361,511	(328,142)
Other comprehensive income			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified to surplus or deficit</i>			
Net asset revaluation increment/(decrement)	16a	8,492,798	14,568,074
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for by the equity method	3.9	(12,093)	(655)
Total comprehensive result		12,842,216	14,239,277

The above Comprehensive Income Statement should be read with the accompanying notes.

**BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 JUNE 2017**

	Note	2017 \$	2016 \$
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	9,672,238	15,950,711
Trade and other receivables	6	1,232,111	1,250,191
Financial assets	7	13,776,284	2,385,205
Inventories		53,966	65,814
Non-current assets classified as held for sale	8	865,424	190,356
Total current assets		25,600,023	19,842,277
Non-current assets			
Financial assets	6	100	100
Trade and other receivables	7	79,921	162,000
Investments in associates and joint ventures	9	273,945	362,125
Intangible assets	10	1,668,430	1,654,362
Property, infrastructure, plant and equipment	11	309,596,011	302,836,382
Total non-current assets		311,618,407	305,014,969
Total assets		337,218,430	324,857,246
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12	642,364	690,923
Trust funds and deposits	13	404,438	277,094
Provisions	14	2,192,670	2,127,212
Total current liabilities		3,239,472	3,095,229
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions	14	1,698,946	2,324,221
Total non-current liabilities		1,698,946	2,324,221
Total liabilities		4,938,418	5,419,450
Net assets		332,280,012	319,437,796
Equity			
Accumulated surplus		37,161,521	56,801,328
Reserves	16	295,118,491	262,636,468
Total equity		332,280,012	319,437,796

The above Balance Sheet should be read with the accompanying notes.

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017**

2017

	Note	Total 2017 \$	Accumulated surplus 2017 \$	Revaluation reserve 2017 \$	Other reserves 2017 \$
Balance at beginning of the financial year		319,437,796	56,801,328	208,675,726	53,960,742
Surplus/(deficit) for the year		4,361,511	4,361,511	-	-
Net asset revaluation increment/(decrement)		8,492,798	-	8,492,798	-
Transfer to reserves	16	-	(14,271,936)	-	14,271,936
Transfer from reserves	16	-	(9,717,289)	-	9,717,289
Share of other comprehensive income		(12,093)	(12,093)	-	-
Balance at end of financial year		332,280,012	37,161,521	217,168,524	77,949,967

2016

	Note	Total 2016 \$	Accumulated surplus 2016 \$	Revaluation reserve 2016 \$	Other reserves 2016 \$
Balance at beginning of the financial year		305,198,519	81,516,898	194,107,652	29,573,969
Surplus/(deficit) for the year		(328,142)	(328,142)	-	-
Net asset revaluation increment/(decrement)		14,568,074	-	14,568,074	-
Transfer to reserves	16	-	(11,437,487)	-	11,437,487
Transfer from reserves	16	-	(12,949,286)	-	12,949,286
Share of other comprehensive income		(655)	(655)	-	-
Balance at end of financial year		319,437,796	56,801,328	208,675,726	53,960,742

The above Statement of Changes in Equity should be read with the accompanying notes.

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017**

	Note	2017 Inflows/ (outflows) \$	2016 Inflows/ (outflows) \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Rates and charges		10,027,110	9,718,892
Statutory fees and fines		417,981	196,376
User fees		1,869,048	1,835,363
Grants - operating		14,224,500	6,323,459
Grants - capital		3,781,805	8,131,258
Reimbursements and subsidies		1,049,999	925,307
Interest received		515,595	494,761
Net GST refund (payable)		1,319,883	1,513,735
Trust funds and deposits taken		127,344	-
Payments to employees		(9,965,656)	(10,386,442)
Payments to suppliers		(11,395,648)	(9,689,215)
Trust funds and deposits repaid		-	(49,275)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	23	11,971,961	9,014,219
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, infrastructure, plant and equipment		(7,783,594)	(9,845,444)
Proceeds from sale of property, infrastructure, plant and equipment		107,726	331,490
Payment for intangible assets		-	-
Payment for investments		(10,654,153)	5,166,596
Loans and advances to community organisations		6,000	-
Repayment of loans and advances from community organisations		73,587	93,800
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities		(18,250,434)	(4,253,558)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of interest bearing loans and borrowings		-	(133,293)
Borrowing costs		-	(4,271)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities		-	(137,564)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(6,278,473)	4,623,097
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		15,950,711	11,327,614
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	5	9,672,238	15,950,711

The above Statement of Cash Flows should be read with the accompanying notes.

**STATEMENT OF CAPITAL WORKS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017**

	Note	2017 \$	2016 \$
Buildings			
Buildings - specialised		1,420,958	1,334,056
Work in progress		234,552	2,708,058
Total buildings		1,655,510	4,042,114
Plant, machinery and equipment		328,992	2,043,041
Office furniture and equipment		142,651	58,427
Total plant and equipment	11	471,643	2,101,468
Infrastructure			
Roads		4,584,294	3,057,054
Bridges		301,950	76,968
Footpaths and cycleways		343,551	88,361
Kerb and channel		-	141,506
Drainage		224,043	-
Street furniture		3,530	-
Work in progress		199,076	337,971
Total infrastructure	11	5,656,444	3,701,860
Intangible assets			
Water rights	10	-	-
Total intangible assets		-	-
Total capital works expenditure		7,783,597	9,845,442
Represented by:			
New asset expenditure		560,533	2,739,774
Asset renewal expenditure		2,948,103	2,010,885
Asset expansion expenditure		505,897	2,820,750
Asset upgrade expenditure		3,769,064	2,274,033
Total capital works expenditure		7,783,597	9,845,442

The above statement of capital works should be read with the accompanying notes.

INTRODUCTION

The Loddon Shire Council was established by an Order of the Governor in Council on 19 January 1995 and is a body corporate. The Council's main office is located at 41 High Street, Wedderburn.

The purpose of the Council is to:

- ▶ provide for the peace, order and good government of its municipal district
- ▶ promote the social, economic and environmental viability and sustainability of the municipal district
- ▶ ensure that resources are used efficiently and effectively and services are provided in accordance with the Best Value Principles to best meet the needs of the local community
- ▶ improve the overall quality of life of people in the local community
- ▶ promote appropriate business and employment opportunities
- ▶ ensure that services and facilities provided by the Council are accessible and equitable
- ▶ ensure the equitable imposition of rates and charges, and
- ▶ ensure transparency and accountability in Council decision making.

External Auditor

Internal Auditor

Solicitor

Banker

Victorian Auditor-General's Office

HLB Mann Judd (Vic) Pty Ltd

MCL Legal

National Australia Bank

Further information about Council can be found at: www.loddon.vic.gov.au

Statement of compliance

These financial statements are a general purpose financial report that consist of a Comprehensive Income Statement, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity, Statement of Cash Flows, Statement of Capital Works and Notes accompanying these financial statements. The general purpose financial report complies with Australian Accounting Standards, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board, the *Local Government Act 1989*, and the *Local Government (Planning and Reporting) Regulations 2014*.

NOTE 1 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of accounting

The accrual basis of accounting has been used in the preparation of these financial statements, whereby assets liabilities, equity, income and expenses are recognised in the reporting period to which they relate, regardless of when cash is received or paid.

Judgements, estimates and assumptions are required to be made about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated judgements are based on professional judgement derived from historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and also in future periods that are affected by the revision. Judgements and assumptions made by management in the application of AAS's that have significant effects on the financial statements and estimates relate to:

- the fair value of land, buildings, infrastructure, plant and equipment (refer to note 1 (l))
- the determination of depreciation for buildings, infrastructure, plant and equipment (refer to note 1 (m))
- the determination of employee provisions (refer to note 1 (s)).

Unless otherwise stated, all accounting policies are consistent with those applied in the prior year. Where appropriate, comparative figures have been amended to accord with current presentation, and disclosure has been made of any material changes to comparatives.

(b) Change in accounting policies

There have been no changes in accounting policies from the previous period.

(c) Committees of management

All entities controlled by Council that have material revenues, expenses, assets or liabilities, such as committees of management, have been included in this financial report. Any transactions between these entities and Council have been eliminated in full.

(d) Accounting for investments in associates and joint arrangements

Associates

Associates are all entities over which Council has significant influence but not control or joint control. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting, after initially being recognised at cost.

Joint arrangements

Investments in joint arrangements are classified as either joint operations or joint ventures depending on the contractual rights and obligations each investor has, rather than the legal structure of the joint arrangement.

(i) Joint operations

Council recognises the right to its share of jointly held assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of joint operations. Council has no joint arrangements at reporting date.

NOTE 1 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(e) Revenue recognition

Income is recognised when the Council obtains control of the contribution or the right to receive the contribution, it is probable that the economic benefits comprising the contribution will flow to the Council and the amount of the contribution can be measured reliably.

Rates and charges

Annual rates and charges are recognised as revenues when Council issues annual rates notices. Supplementary rates are recognised when a valuation and reassessment is completed and a supplementary rates notice issued.

Statutory fines and fees

Statutory fees and fines (including parking fees and fines) are recognised as revenue when the service has been provided, the payment is received, or when the penalty has been applied, whichever first occurs.

User fees

User fees are recognised as revenue when the service has been provided or the payment is received, whichever first occurs.

Grants

Grant income is recognised when Council obtains control of the contribution. This is normally obtained upon their receipt (or acquittal) or upon earlier notification that a grant has been secured, and are valued at their fair value at the date of transfer.

Where grants or contributions recognised as revenues during the financial year were obtained on condition that they be expended in a particular manner or used over a particular period and those conditions were undischarged at balance date, the unused grant or contribution is disclosed in note 3.4. The note also discloses the amount of unused grant or contribution from prior years that was expended on Council's operations during the current year.

Contributions

Monetary and non monetary contributions are recognised as revenue when Council obtains control over the contributed asset.

Sale of property, infrastructure, plant and equipment

The profit or loss on sale of an asset is determined when control of the asset has irrevocably passed to the buyer.

Interest

Interest is recognised as it is earned.

Dividends

Dividend revenue is recognised when the Council's right to receive payment is established.

Other Income

Other income is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and is recognised when Council gains control over the right to receive the income.

(f) Fair value measurement

Council measures certain assets and liabilities at fair value where required or permitted by Australian Accounting Standards. AASB 13 Fair value measurement, aims to improve consistency and reduce complexity by providing a definition of fair value and a single source of fair value measurement and disclosure requirements for use across Australian Accounting Standards.

AASB 13 defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Fair value under AASB 13 is an exit price regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique.

NOTE 1 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**(f) Fair value measurement (continued)**

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within a fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable; and

Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, Council has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

In addition, Council determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

(g) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits at call, and other highly liquid investments with original maturities of 90 days or less, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

(h) Trade and other receivables

Short term receivables are carried at invoice amount as amortised cost using the effective interest rate method would not impact the carrying value. A provision for doubtful debts is recognised when there is objective evidence that an impairment has occurred. Long term receivables are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

(i) Other financial assets

Other financial assets are valued at fair value, being market value, at balance date. Term deposits are measured at amortised cost. Any unrealised gains and losses on holdings at balance date are recognised as either a revenue or expense.

(j) Inventories

Inventories held for distribution are measured at cost adjusted when applicable for any loss of service potential.

All other inventories, including land held for sale, are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Where inventories are acquired for no cost or nominal consideration, they are measured at current replacement cost at the date of acquisition.

(k) Non-current assets classified as held for sale

A non-current asset classified as held for sale (including disposal groups) is measured at the lower of its carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell, and are not subject to depreciation. Non-current assets, disposal groups and related liabilities and assets are treated as current and classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the asset's sale (or disposal group sale) is expected to be completed within 12 months from the date of classification.

NOTE 1 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(l) Recognition and measurement of property, infrastructure, plant, equipment and intangibles

Acquisition

The purchase method of accounting is used for all acquisitions of assets, being the fair value of assets provided as consideration at the date of acquisition plus any incidental costs attributable to the acquisition. Fair value is the amount for which the asset could be exchanged between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

Where assets are constructed by Council, cost includes all materials used in construction, direct labour, borrowing costs incurred during construction, and an appropriate share of directly attributable variable and fixed overheads.

In accordance with Council's policy, the threshold limits detailed in Note 1(m) have applied when recognising assets within an applicable asset class and unless otherwise stated are consistent with the prior year.

Revaluation

Subsequent to the initial recognition of assets, non-current physical assets, other than plant and equipment and furniture and equipment, are measured at their fair value, being the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. At balance date, the Council reviewed the carrying value of the individual classes of assets measured at fair value to ensure that each asset materially approximated its fair value. Where the carrying value materially differed from the fair value at balance date, the class of asset was revalued.

Fair value valuations are determined in accordance with a valuation hierarchy. Changes to the valuation hierarchy will only occur if an external change in the restrictions or limitations of use on an asset result in changes to the permissible or practical highest and best use of the asset. Further details regarding the fair value hierarchy are disclosed at Note 11, Property, infrastructure, plant and equipment.

In addition, Council undertakes a formal revaluation of land, buildings, and infrastructure assets on a regular basis ranging from 1 to 5 years. The valuation is performed either by experienced council officers or independent experts.

Where the assets are revalued, the revaluation increments are credited directly to the asset revaluation reserve except to the extent that an increment reverses a prior year decrement for that class of asset that had been recognised as an expense in which case the increment is recognised as revenue up to the amount of the expense. Revaluation decrements are recognised as an expense except where prior increments are included in the asset revaluation reserve for that class of asset in which case the decrement is taken to the reserve to the extent of the remaining increments. Within the same class of assets, revaluation increments and decrements within the year are offset.

Land under roads

Council recognises land under roads it controls at fair value.

NOTE 1 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**(m) Depreciation and amortisation of property, infrastructure, plant and equipment and intangibles**

Buildings, land improvements, plant and equipment, infrastructure, and other assets having limited useful lives are systematically depreciated over their useful lives to the Council in a manner which reflects consumption of the service potential embodied in those assets. Estimates of remaining useful lives and methods are reviewed annually.

Where assets have separate identifiable components that are subject to regular replacement, these components are assigned distinct useful lives and residual values and a separate depreciation rate is determined for each component.

Road earthworks are not depreciated on the basis that they are assessed as not having a limited useful life. Straight line depreciation is charged based on the residual useful life as determined each year.

Depreciation periods used are listed below and are consistent with the prior year unless otherwise stated.

Asset recognition thresholds and depreciation periods

	Depreciation Period Years	Threshold Limit \$
Property		
land	-	1,000
leasehold improvements	10 - 30	1,000
Buildings		
buildings	50 - 100	1,000
building improvements	10 - 30	1,000
leasehold improvements	10 - 30	1,000
Plant and equipment		
plant, machinery and equipment	5 - 30	1,000
motor vehicles	9 - 10	1,000
minor plant	5 - 30	1,000
fixtures fittings and furniture	10 - 100	1,000
computers and telecommunications	3	1,000
Infrastructure		
road seals	13 - 26	1,000
road pavements - sealed	80	1,000
road pavements - unsealed	30	1,000
road formation and earthworks	-	1,000
road kerb, channel and minor culverts	60	1,000
bridges deck	80 - 100	1,000
bridges substructure	80 - 100	1,000
footpaths and cycle ways	15 - 50	1,000
drainage	50 - 80	1,000
recreational, leisure and community facilities	50 - 80	1,000
waste management assets	20	1,000
parks, open space and streetscapes	15 - 50	1,000
off street car parks	80	1,000
aerodromes	30 - 80	1,000
Intangible assets - water rights	-	1,000

(n) Repairs and maintenance

Routine maintenance, repair costs and minor renewal costs are expensed as incurred. Where the repair relates to the replacement of a component of an asset and the cost exceeds the capitalisation threshold, the cost is capitalised and depreciated. The carrying value of the replaced asset is expensed.

NOTE 1 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**(o) Investment property**

Investment property is held to generate long-term rental yields. Investment property is measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Costs incurred subsequent to initial acquisition are capitalised when it is probable that future economic benefit in excess of the originally assessed performance of the asset will flow to the Council. Subsequent to initial recognition at cost, investment property is carried at fair value, determined annually by independent valuers. Changes to fair value are recorded in the comprehensive income statement in the period that they arise. Rental income from the leasing of investment properties is recognised in the comprehensive income statement on a straight line basis over the lease term.

(p) Impairment of assets

At each reporting date, the Council reviews the carrying value of its assets to determine whether there is any indication that these assets have been impaired. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and value in use, is compared to the asset's carrying value. Any excess of the asset's carrying value over its recoverable amount is expensed to the comprehensive income statement, unless the asset is carried at the revalued amount in which case, the impairment loss is recognised directly against the revaluation surplus in respect of the same class of asset to the extent that the impairment loss does not exceed the amount in the revaluation surplus for that same class of asset.

(q) Trust funds and deposits

Amounts received as deposits and retention amounts controlled by Council are recognised as trust funds until they are returned, transferred in accordance with the purpose of the receipt, or forfeited (refer to Note 13).

(r) Borrowings

Borrowings are initially measured at fair value, being the cost of the interest bearing liabilities, net of transaction costs. The measurement basis subsequent to initial recognition depends on whether the Council has categorised its interest-bearing liabilities as either financial liabilities designated at fair value through the profit and loss, or financial liabilities at amortised cost. Any difference between the initial recognised amount and the redemption value is recognised in net result over the period of the borrowing using the effective interest method.

The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the interest bearing liabilities. The Council determines the classification of its interest bearing liabilities at initial recognition.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred, except where they are capitalised as part of a qualifying asset constructed by Council. Except where specific borrowings are obtained for the purpose of specific asset acquisition, the weighted average interest rate applicable to borrowings at balance date, excluding borrowings associated with superannuation, is used to determine the borrowing costs to be capitalised.

Borrowing costs include interest on bank overdrafts, interest on borrowings, and finance lease charges.

(s) Employee costs and benefits

The calculation of employee benefits includes all relevant on-costs and are calculated as follows at reporting date.

Wages and salaries and annual leave

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits and annual leave expected to be wholly settled within 12 months of the reporting date are recognised in the provision for employee benefits in respect of employee services up to the reporting date, classified as current liabilities and measured at their nominal values.

Liabilities that are not expected to be wholly settled within 12 months of the reporting date are recognised in the provision for employee benefits as current liabilities, measured at present value of the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled using the remuneration rate expected to apply at the time of settlement.

NOTE 1 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**(s) Employee costs and benefits (continued)***Long service leave*

Liability for long service leave (LSL) is recognised in the provision for employee benefits.

Current Liability - unconditional LSL representing 7 years is disclosed as a current liability even when the Council does not expect to settle the liability within 12 months because it will not have the unconditional right to defer settlement of the entitlement should an employee take leave within 12 months.

The components of this current liability are measured at:

- present value - component that is not expected to be settled within 12 months
- nominal value - component that is expected to be settled within 12 months.

Classification of employee benefits

Non-current liability - conditional LSL representing less than 7 years is disclosed as a non - current liability. There is an unconditional right to defer settlement of the entitlement until the employee has completed the requisite years of service. This non-current LSL liability is measured at present value.

(t) Landfill and quarry rehabilitation provision*Landfills*

Council is obligated to restore eight tip sites to a standard set by the Environment Protection Authority (EPA). A calculation was undertaken based on the EPA's guidelines for rehabilitating tip sites when they are no longer required for use. A review of the provision was carried out at 30 June 2017. The forecast life of the sites is based on current estimates of remaining capacity and the forecast rate of infill. The provision for landfill restoration has been calculated based on the present value of the expected cost of works to be undertaken. The expected cost of works has been estimated based on current understanding of work required to reinstate the site to a suitable standard. Accordingly, the estimation of the provision required is dependent on the accuracy of the forecast timing of the work, work required and related costs.

Quarry

At 30 June 2005, Council made provision for the remediation of quarry pits. Council extracts gravel from the pits for use in roadworks. A calculation was undertaken for remediating the pits when they are no longer required for use. A review of the provision was carried out at 30 June 2017.

Council has two reserves for the remediation of quarries and tip rehabilitation. At 30 June 2017 the combined balance of these reserves was \$1,056,850 (\$983,265 in 2015/16). Details of these reserves are included at Note 16b.

(u) Goods and services tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses, and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office. In these circumstances the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of the expense. Trade and Other Receivables and Trade and Other Payables in the Balance Sheet are shown inclusive of GST.

Cash flows are presented in the Statement of Cash Flows on a gross basis, except for the GST component of investing and financing activities, which are disclosed as operating cash flows.

NOTE 1 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**(v) Financial guarantees**

Financial guarantee contracts are not recognised as a liability in the balance sheet unless the lender has exercised their right to call on the guarantee or Council has other reasons to believe that it is probable that that right will be exercised. Details of guarantees that Council has provided, that are not recognised in the Balance Sheet are disclosed at Note 19 Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.

As at 30 June 2017, no such guarantees have been issued by Council.

(w) Contingent assets and contingent liabilities and commitments

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised in the Balance Sheet, but are disclosed by way of a note and, if quantifiable, are measured at nominal value. Contingent assets and liabilities are presented inclusive of GST receivable or payable respectively.

Commitments are not recognised in the Balance Sheet. Commitments are disclosed at their nominal value by way of note and are presented inclusive of the GST payable.

(x) Pending accounting standards

The following new AAS's have been issued that are not mandatory for the 30 June 2017 reporting period. Council has assessed these pending standards and has identified the following potential impacts will flow from the application of these standards in future reporting periods.

Revenue from contracts with customers (AASB 15) (applies 2018/19)

The standard shifts the focus from the transaction-level to a contract-based approach. Recognition is determined based on what the customer expects to be entitled to (rights and obligations), while measurement encompasses estimation by the entity of the amount expected to be entitled for performing under the contract. The full impact of this standard is not known however it is most likely to impact where contracts extend over time, where there are rights and obligations that may vary the timing or amount of the consideration, or where there are multiple performance elements. This has the potential to impact on the recognition of certain grant income.

Leases (AASB 16) (applies 2019/20)

The classification of leases as either finance leases or operating leases is eliminated for lessees. Leases will be recognised in the Balance Sheet by capitalising the present value of the minimum lease payments and showing a 'right-of-use' asset, while future lease payments will be recognised as a financial liability. The nature of the expense recognised in the profit or loss will change. Rather than being shown as rent, or as leasing costs, it will be recognised as depreciation on the 'right-of-use' asset, and an interest charge on the lease liability. The interest charge will be calculated using the effective interest method, which will result in a gradual reduction of interest expense over the lease term.

Council has no operating leases that will be impacted as a result of this change. This will see no further assets and liabilities recognised.

(y) Rounding

Amounts shown in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest dollar. Figures in the financial statements may not equate due to rounding.

NOTE 2 BUDGET COMPARISON

The budget comparison notes compare Council's financial plan, expressed through its annual budget, with actual performance. The *Local Government (Planning and Reporting) Regulations 2014* requires explanation of any material variances. Management has adopted a materiality threshold of 10 percent and \$50,000 where further explanation is warranted. Explanations have not been provided for variations below the materiality threshold unless the variance is considered to be material because of its nature.

The budget figures detailed below are those adopted by Council on 28 June 2016. The Budget was based on assumptions that were relevant at the time of adoption of the Budget. Council sets guidelines and parameters for revenue and expense targets in this budget in order to meet Council's planning and financial performance targets for both the short and long-term. The budget did not reflect any changes to equity resulting from asset revaluations, as their impacts were not considered predictable.

These notes are prepared to meet the requirements of the *Local Government Act 1989* and the *Local Government (Planning and Reporting) Regulations 2014*.

(a) Income and expenditure

	Budget 2017 \$	Actual 2017 \$	Variance 2017 \$	Ref
Income				
Rates and charges	10,083,316	10,102,693	(19,377)	
Statutory fees and fines	228,451	304,599	(76,148)	1
User fees	1,569,315	1,708,805	(139,490)	
Grants - operating	9,500,431	15,307,948	(5,807,517)	2
Grants - capital	7,245,536	3,691,765	3,553,771	3
Contributions - monetary	60,000	220,134	(160,134)	4
Reimbursements and subsidies	1,327,287	977,236	350,051	5
Interest earnings	375,000	474,173	(99,173)	6
Share of net profits/(losses) of associates and joint ventures	-	76,086	76,086	7
Other income	-	166	(166)	
Total income	30,389,336	32,711,433	(2,322,097)	
Expenses				
Employee costs	10,513,098	10,003,078	510,020	
Materials and services	9,127,818	9,304,997	(177,179)	
Depreciation and amortisation	8,757,634	8,689,491	68,143	
Borrowing costs	-	-	-	
Bad and doubtful debts	-	34,322	(34,322)	
Other expenses	299,116	287,622	11,494	
Net gain/(loss) on disposal of property, infrastructure, plant and equipment	-	30,412	(30,412)	
Total expenses	28,697,666	28,349,922	347,744	
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	1,691,670	4,361,511	(2,669,841)	

NOTE 2 BUDGET COMPARISON (CONTINUED)**(i) Explanation of material variations - income and expenditure**

- 1 The increase in statutory fees and fines relates mainly to additional income received for planning services of \$49K, with an increase in activity and the schedule of fees set. There was also an increase in animal control services of \$17K with more enforcement fines being issues along with higher animal registrations throughout the year.
- 2 Operating grant income is higher than expected mainly due to the receipt of flood recovery income of \$1.07M which was not in the original budget along with the 2017/18 upfront 50% payment from the grants commission which was \$4.2M higher than expected.
- 3 Capital grant income is lower than expected mainly due to a decrease in claims submitted for the Roads to Recovery of \$3.55M.
- 4 Contributions received for the year have resulted in an increase of \$160K mainly due to contributions for training undertaken of \$52K, and project work done at Serpentine Pavilion of \$32K and Billings Road construction of \$40K.
- 5 The main variation to this area is mainly due to a decrease in demand for main road maintenance works of \$392K. This will be offset by savings in expenditure within these cost areas.
- 6 During the financial year, Council had a higher than expected cash balance on hand and therefore was above to earn more interest from investments.
- 7 Council does not budget for the share in net profits/(losses) of associates and joint ventures, therefore there is a variance of \$76K.

NOTE 2 BUDGET COMPARISON (CONTINUED)**b) Capital works**

	Budget 2017 \$	Actual 2017 \$	Variance 2017 \$	Ref
Property				
Land	-	-	-	
Land improvements	648,310	20,122	628,188	8
Total land	648,310	20,122	628,188	
Buildings	591,500	107,843	483,657	9
Building improvements	802,190	788,957	13,233	
Total buildings	1,393,690	896,800	496,890	
Total property	2,042,000	916,922	1,125,078	
Plant and equipment				
Plant, machinery and equipment	1,753,895	328,992	1,424,903	10
Office furniture and equipment	569,500	152,101	417,399	11
Total plant and equipment	2,323,395	481,093	1,842,302	
Infrastructure				
Roads	7,105,986	4,688,552	2,417,434	12
Bridges	810,500	311,870	498,630	13
Footpaths and cycleways	548,974	405,386	143,588	14
Drainage	350,000	224,043	125,957	15
Recreation, leisure and community facilities	1,201,331	280,385	920,946	16
Parks, open space and streetscapes	2,927,000	475,347	2,451,653	17
Total infrastructure	12,943,791	6,385,583	6,558,208	
Total capital works expenditure	17,309,186	7,783,598	9,525,588	
Represented by:				
New asset expenditure	2,802,895	560,533	2,242,362	
Asset renewal expenditure	9,083,826	2,948,103	6,135,723	
Asset expansion expenditure	3,336,500	505,897	2,830,603	
Asset upgrade expenditure	2,085,965	3,769,064	(1,683,099)	
Total capital works expenditure	17,309,186	7,783,597	9,525,589	

NOTE 2 BUDGET COMPARISON (CONTINUED)**(ii) Explanation of material variations - capital works**

- 8 The budget set for 2016/17 included a project costing \$557K to develop the Pyramid Hill industrial estate which has not yet commenced.
- 9 The budget for 2016/17 included a \$500K community planning strategic fund allocation which was not allocated to a project during 2016/17, this has been carried into 2017/18 for expending.
- 10 The main variation for plant, machinery and equipment relates to the purchase of heavy plant which has been delayed and will be undertaken with the scheduled 2017/18 purchases to help achieve more effective purchasing outcomes.
- 11 The main variation for office equipment relates to the purchase of a new corporate IT system (\$500K) which is currently in the planning phase therefore no expenditure has been spent to date. This is expected to occur during 2017/18 and onwards.
- 12 The reduction in expenditure versus budget relates to local road construction projects that have not yet commenced, or have been partially completed during 2016/17 and will be carried forward to 2017/18. This includes works at Yorkshire Rd of \$918K, and Wedderburn Streetscape works of \$766K.
- 13 The main variation to bridges relates to projects that have commenced design works but have not yet reached the construction phase. These projects are Janevale Bridge (\$197K), Conners Rd (\$20K), Woodstock Rd (\$24K) and Baileys Rd (\$37K). Projects that were not in the original 2016/17 budget includes Ruddocks Rd (\$75K) and Talgitcha St (\$25K).
- 14 The main variation to footpaths relates to projects that have commenced design works but have not yet reached the construction phase. These projects are Victoria St (\$85K), Barber St (\$43K) and Kelly St (\$52K). Albert St was added to the works program during the year and had expenditure of (\$207K).
- 15 The main variation to drainage relates to projects that have commenced design works but have not yet reached the construction phase. These projects included Chapel St (\$220K). Projects such as Houston South St (\$145K) and Chapel St West (\$66K) were added to the works program throughout the year.
- 16 The main variation in this area relates to major projects that were not complete at the end of the financial year but have had remaining funds carried over the 2017/18 for finalisation. These projects include various caravan park works of \$275K, swimming pool works of \$356K and Bridgewater foreshore works of \$376K. Projects that
- 17 The main variation in this area relates to the Wedderburn streetscape project of \$1.67M and the Pyramid Hill streetscape project of \$600K. Wedderburn commenced during the year but was not yet completed. This is expected to be completed during 2017/18. Pyramid Hill is yet to commence.

NOTE 3.1 RATES AND CHARGES

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
General rates	2,466,974	2,404,782
Rural production rates	5,308,885	5,140,947
Municipal charges	1,132,787	1,094,711
Kerbside recycling charges	303,546	280,029
Garbage charges	852,509	791,484
Interest on rates and charges	37,992	30,808
Total rates and garbage charges	10,102,693	9,742,761

Council uses Capital Improved Value (C.I.V.) as the basis of valuation of all properties within the municipal district. The C.I.V. of a property includes the value of the land and all improvements on the land. The valuation base used to calculate general rates for 2016/17 was \$1,728,095,200. The valuation base used in 2015/16 was \$1,614,506,700.

Differential rates have been used since 2002/03. The rural production rate in 2016/17 was 0.4355% of the C.I.V. (0.4512% in 2015/16), while all other rates were 0.4892% of the C.I.V. (0.5069% in 2015/16).

In 2016/17 municipal charges were \$203, residential garbage charges were \$236, commercial garbage charges were \$320 and kerbside recycling charges were \$89. In 2015/16 municipal charges were \$198, residential garbage charges were \$230, commercial garbage charges were \$312, and kerbside recycling charges were \$87.

The date of the latest general revaluation of land for rating purposes within the municipal district was 1 January 2016, and the valuation will be first applied in the rating year commencing 1 July 2016.

NOTE 3.2 STATUTORY FEES AND FINES AND USER FEES

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Statutory fees and fines		
Animal control	61,214	45,907
Building services fees	91,073	93,398
Election fines	3,042	-
Fire hazards	6,334	3,744
Health Act fees	42,383	44,173
Land information certificates	9,939	7,746
Local laws	6,054	96,737
Town planning fees	84,560	49,836
Total statutory fees and fines	304,599	341,541

NOTE 3.2 STATUTORY FEES AND FINES AND USER FEES (Continued)

	2017 \$	2016 \$
User fees		
Aged services fees	619,786	649,439
Caravan park fees	514,993	394,273
Emergency management	12,309	45,634
Gravel pit fees	93,477	136,989
Pre-schools	74,079	34,924
Private works charges	50,137	50,302
Road opening permits	18,260	18,863
Sale of tools and equipment	1,152	9,076
Staff training / educational fees	9,107	-
Standpipes and truck washes	31,773	82,236
Tip and recycling fees	111,443	73,197
Tourism	70,445	42,223
Other	15,301	45,589
Rent received		
Elderly persons units	52,959	64,824
Commercial properties	33,429	28,548
Council residences	155	12,645
Total user fees	1,708,805	1,688,762
Total statutory fees, fines and user fees	2,013,404	2,030,303

NOTE 3.3 GRANTS

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Grants were received in respect of the following:		
Summary of grants		
Commonwealth funded grants	15,804,261	8,815,960
State funded grants	3,195,452	4,199,372
Total grants received	18,999,713	13,015,332

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Operating grants		
Recurrent - Commonwealth Government:		
Victoria Grants Commission - general purpose grant	6,859,499	1,762,116
Victoria Grants Commission - local roads	5,222,295	2,264,736
Non recurrent - Commonwealth Government:		
Flood restoration	1,073,791	-
Total operating Commonwealth Government grants	13,155,585	4,026,852

NOTE 3.3 GRANTS (Continued)

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Recurrent - State Government:		
Aged services	885,875	869,817
Pre-schools	481,379	539,030
Families and children	136,690	122,450
Fire Services Property Levy	40,421	39,261
Youth development	99,837	62,184
Community safety	11,526	65,189
Tips and recycling	6,393	5,837
Environment	75,000	125,000
Non recurrent - State Government:		
Staff wellbeing	6,200	-
Economic development	-	4,500
Environment	-	78,745
Community facilities	13,358	37,148
Planning services	28,250	-
Water infrastructure	17,111	-
Community safety	23,145	-
Preschools	104,018	39,500
Recreation facilities	200,550	28,362
Tourism	22,610	8,041
Total operating State Government grants	2,152,363	2,025,064
Total operating grants	15,307,948	6,051,916
Capital grants		
Recurrent - Commonwealth Government:		
Roads to Recovery	2,648,676	4,789,108
Total capital Commonwealth Government grants	2,648,676	4,789,108
Recurrent - State Government;		
Nil	-	-
Non recurrent - State Government:		
Community facilities	-	1,348
Recreation facilities	294,897	1,042,074
Playground facilities	-	71,821
Community Halls	340,000	816,084
Road infrastructure	150,000	-
Tips and recycling	140,000	-
Streetscapes	12,000	153,235
Economic development	-	20,500
Environment	-	69,246
Water infrastructure	106,192	-
Total capital State Government grants	1,043,089	2,174,308
Total capital grants	3,691,765	6,963,416

NOTE 3.4 UNEXPENDED GRANTS

Grants recognised as revenue during the year that were obtained on the condition that they be expended in a specified manner that had not occurred at balance date were:

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Infrastructure works		
Roads to Recovery program	483,468	1,367,761
Houston South Road drainage	-	214,500
ALCAM rail signage	-	34,291
Billings Road project	190,000	-
Recreation and community facilities		
Local Government Infrastructure Program (LGIP) Inglewood Town Hall	-	88,536
LGIP Serpentine pavilion	26,020	872,255
LGIP Wedderburn streetscape	410,778	727,372
LGIP Pyramid Hill streetscape	110,000	110,000
Flood recovery program flood height markers	-	575
Inglewood historical trail	-	2,575
Bridgewater foreshore	288,697	178,395
Recreational reserve and open space plans	27,000	-
Trails signage	-	9,582
Swimming pool solar power projects	180,000	-
Inglewood swimming pool upgrade	294,451	217,524
Canoe trail	19,363	48,559
Wedderburn Community Centre	-	118,538
Bridgewater Memorial Hall	43,901	7,148
Bridgewater boat ramp	-	147,455
Kelly Street playground	-	48,488
BRIC library extension	238,550	-
Janiember Park shade structure	18,182	-
Environment		
Weed and pest program	217,366	208,638
Flood mitigation survey	79,146	-
Flood height markers	575	-
Sustainable water fund project	106,192	-
Loddon River navigation aids	17,111	-
Environmental sustainability strategy	-	76,000

NOTE 3.4 UNEXPENDED GRANTS (Continued)

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Other		
Centenary of ANZAC	42,164	42,754
Inglewood war memorial	13,358	-
Improving liveability project	-	11,000
Tobacco reform	5,750	-
Vulnerable family funding	4,474	4,474
School crossing supervisor	14,923	-
Universal access project	-	3,979
Kinder capital grants	27,198	-
Walk to school program	10,000	10,000
Occasional care program	21,780	12,197
Regional assessment officer	7,940	11,116
General revenue grant - Victorian Grants Commission (VGC)	2,339,975	-
Volunteer co-ordination	15,085	16,543
Local roads funding - Victorian Grants Commission (VGC)	1,780,007	-
Home and community care service development	473,888	112,694
Swan Hill packages funding	-	302,694
ANZAC sculptures	149,040	179,470
Stronger regional communities and drought program	-	27,832
Murray River Group of Councils conference trust	-	8,784
KCM initiative	-	1,000
Pyramid Hill fiesta	-	3,000
Youth engagement project	2,045	-
Freeza	6,732	-
Listen, learn and lead program	5,000	-
Planning streamlining for growth	13,053	-
Total unexpended grants	7,683,212	5,225,729

NOTE 3.5 CONTRIBUTIONS

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Contributions - operating - monetary	180,134	7,904
Contributions - capital - monetary	40,000	61,965
Contributions - non-monetary	-	-
Total contributions	220,134	69,869

NOTE 3.6 REIMBURSEMENTS AND SUBSIDIES

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Main roads maintenance and construction	638,749	629,581
Insurance claims	5,276	3,003
Workcover	108,273	40,778
Fuel rebate	132,895	130,931
Community and recreational facilities	16,676	-
Industrial estates	-	26,696
Emergency management	6,357	50,648
Heritage projects	27,390	-
Contracted staff	36,620	47,453
Other	5,000	2,500
Total reimbursements and subsidies	977,236	931,590

NOTE 3.7 INTEREST RECEIVED

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Interest on investments	436,181	476,498
Rates interest	37,992	30,808
Total interest received	474,173	507,306

NOTE 3.8 NET GAIN/(LOSS) ON DISPOSAL OF PROPERTY, INFRASTRUCTURE, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Plant and equipment		
Proceeds from sale of plant and equipment	106,999	179,895
LESS : written down value of assets disposed	(137,022)	(305,609)
Profit/(loss) on disposal of plant and equipment	(30,023)	(125,714)
Furniture and equipment		
Proceeds from sale of furniture and equipment	727	1,595
LESS : written down value of assets disposed	(1,116)	(2,621)
Profit / (loss) on disposal of furniture and equipment	(389)	(1,026)
Land and Buildings		
Proceeds from sale of land and buildings	-	150,000
LESS : Written down value of assets disposed	-	(125,941)
Profit / (loss) on disposal of land and buildings	-	24,059
Assets held for sale		
Proceeds from sale of non current assets held for resale	-	-
LESS : written down value of assets disposed	-	-
Profit / (loss) on disposal of assets held for sale	-	-
Total profit / (loss) on disposal of assets	(30,412)	(102,681)
Summary		
Proceeds from disposal of assets	107,726	331,490
LESS : written down value of assets disposed	(138,138)	(434,171)
Net gain / (loss) on property, infrastructure, plant and equipment	(30,412)	(102,681)

NOTE 3.9 INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES**North Central Goldfields Regional Library Corporation**

The Council is a member of the North Central Goldfields Regional Library Corporation. At 30 June 2017 Council's equity was \$273,945. At 30 June 2016 Council's equity in the corporation was \$362,125.

The Council has a 5.21% share of the net assets, and this is calculated on the same ratio as the Shire contributes to the operating costs of the service. At 30 June 2016 the Shire's share of the net assets was 5.39%. Any adjustments required due to the reduction in the share of net assets from 2016 to 2017 is reflected as Variation Account - Change in Equity in the following schedules.

The value of the Council's equity is reflected in Note 9 - Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures. The income or expense for the year is reflected in the Comprehensive Income Statement.

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Council's share of accumulated surplus/(deficit)		
Council's share of accumulated surplus/(deficit) at start of year	170,325	165,136
Share of reported surplus/(deficit) for year	(76,086)	8,800
Variation account - change in equity	(13,173)	(3,611)
Council's share of accumulated surplus/(deficit) at end of year	81,066	170,325
Council's share of reserves		
Council's share of reserves at start of year	191,800	188,844
Variation account - change in equity	1,080	2,956
Council's share of reserves at end of year	192,880	191,800
Movement in carrying value of share in library		
Carrying value of investment at start of year	362,125	353,980
Share of accumulated surplus/(deficit) for the year	(76,086)	8,800
Variation account - change in equity	(12,093)	(655)
Carrying value of share in library investment at end of year	273,945	362,125
Council's share of expenditure commitments		
Operating commitments	15,064	17,873
Capital commitments	4,736	-
	19,800	17,873

Adjustment to the carrying value of North Central Goldfields Regional Library

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Adjustment to the carrying value of North Central Goldfields Regional Library Corporation	(88,180)	8,145
Total adjustment to the carrying value of North Central Goldfields Regional Library Corporation	(88,180)	8,145

NOTE 3.10 OTHER INCOME

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Reversal of impairment of assets	166	570
Total other income	166	570

NOTE 4.1 EMPLOYEE COSTS

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Salaries and wages	8,055,547	7,868,749
Annual leave and long service leave	887,007	906,058
Superannuation expense - Vision Super - defined benefits scheme	87,757	143,636
Superannuation expense - Vision Super - accumulation scheme	459,216	425,265
Superannuation expense - other funds - accumulation scheme	308,090	265,727
Fringe benefits tax and Workcover	205,461	237,350
Total employee costs	10,003,078	9,846,785

NOTE 4.2 MATERIALS, SERVICES AND CONTRACTS

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Materials and services		
Plant operating costs	736,879	1,040,044
Utility costs	505,528	515,679
Corporate governance	522,842	305,253
Local road materials	247,194	455,283
Flood recovery works	904,284	52,155
Building maintenance	260,899	194,301
Aged care services	249,596	414,245
Training and subscriptions	206,223	258,688
Computer costs and computer programs	375,241	402,331
Office expenses	104,981	117,326
North Central Goldfields Regional Library Corporation	193,801	191,077
Gravel pit operations	2,429	7,508
Community plan projects	49,442	17,776
Recreation reserves allocations	126,952	125,169
Recreation projects	153,736	98,252
Insurances	405,223	413,754
Pool maintenance and strategy	117,562	64,982
Loddon Discovery Tours	41,696	18,587
Main roads materials	46,438	40,213
Parks and gardens maintenance	45,884	97,801
Tips maintenance	98,274	450,162
Families and children	153,800	142,029
Caravan park maintenance	128,386	129,126
Economic development and tourism initiatives	163,503	213,358
Private works materials	33,360	25,079
Public facilities	41,576	-
Community grant projects	223,760	241,086
Community safety	105,795	135,562
Scholarships and leadership programs	13,997	15,624
Workshops and depots	130,594	68,402

NOTE 4.2 MATERIALS, SERVICES AND CONTRACTS (CONTINUED)

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Materials and services (continued)		
Youth and transport services	66,551	55,205
Valuations	49,253	17,723
Volunteer services	1,731	2,000
Regulatory services	199,226	109,698
Water services	17,807	112,090
Environment	114,034	40,943
Other materials and services	19,465	50,315
Total materials and services	6,857,942	6,638,826
Contracts		
Flood restoration and design works	101,866	7,700
Building works	1,038,090	-
Economic development and tourism	-	3,771
Garbage collection	651,929	601,336
Pool management	196,115	225,268
Valuations	26,051	153,816
Caravan Parks	121,016	129,274
Cleaning	35,586	35,586
Public facilities	164,889	183,442
Families and children	-	3,500
Corporate governance	84,853	-
Other contracts	26,660	56,131
Total contracts	2,447,055	1,399,824
Total materials, services and contracts	9,304,997	8,038,650

NOTE 4.3 DEPRECIATION

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Depreciation expense was charged in respect of:		
Roads	5,575,427	5,230,401
Buildings	1,369,892	1,257,319
Plant and equipment	881,073	794,740
Bridges	332,859	335,457
Urban drains	182,931	184,158
Furniture and equipment	80,024	108,880
Footpaths	129,100	127,819
Kerb and channel	85,753	84,452
Landfills	25,657	186,514
Street furniture	24,691	24,050
Quarries	2,084	2,090
Total depreciation	8,689,491	8,335,880

NOTE 4.4 BORROWING COSTS

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Interest - borrowings	-	4,271
Total borrowing costs	-	4,271

NOTE 4.5 BAD DEBTS EXPENSE

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Rates debtors	31,171	19,192
Sundry debtors	3,151	2,915
Total bad debts expense	34,322	22,107

NOTE 4.6 OTHER EXPENSES

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Councillors' emoluments	206,385	219,013
Internal audit remuneration	39,458	33,120
External audit remuneration - VAGO - Audit of the financial statements, performance statement and grant acquittals	37,900	32,000
Impairment of interest free loans	3,879	166
Total other expenses	287,622	284,299

NOTE 5 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Financial		
Cash on hand	4,650	4,650
Cash at bank (CEO's advance account)	4,000	4,000
Cash at bank (general account)	2,663,588	3,552,523
Cash at bank (trust account)	194,837	160,332
Term deposits (original maturity of less than 90 days)	6,805,163	12,229,206
Cash at the end of the period as shown in the statement of cash flows	9,672,238	15,950,711
Comprising:		
Unrestricted cash assets	(124,728)	8,716,165
Cash assets subject to external restrictions	9,796,966	7,234,546
Total cash and cash equivalents	9,672,238	15,950,711

Council's cash and cash equivalents are subject to a number of internal and external restrictions that limit amounts available for discretionary or future use.

These include:

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Restricted funds		
Trust funds (refer Note 13)	404,438	277,094
Intended allocations		
Unspent grants (refer to Note 3.4)	7,683,212	5,225,729
Long service leave (refer to Note 14)	1,709,316	1,731,723
Total restricted and intended allocation funds	9,796,966	7,234,546

Although not externally restricted the above amounts have been allocated for specific future purposes by Council.

Refer also to Note 6 for details of other financial assets held by Council.

NOTE 6 FINANCIAL ASSETS

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Current		
Accrued income	1,131,879	244,876
Prepayments	240,252	390,329
Term deposits (original maturity of 90 days or greater)	12,404,153	1,750,000
Total current	13,776,284	2,385,205
Non-current		
Maps shares	100	100
Total non-current	100	100
Total financial assets	13,776,384	2,385,305

NOTE 7 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Current		
<i>Statutory receivables</i>		
Rates debtors	352,528	276,945
LESS provision for doubtful debts	(105,537)	(74,366)
	246,991	202,579
<i>Non statutory receivables</i>		
Sundry debtors	610,802	745,005
Other debtors	101,663	104,543
LESS provision for doubtful debts	(5,084)	(4,190)
Net receivable GST	194,126	117,420
Loans and advances to community organisations	83,613	84,834
	985,120	1,047,612
Total current	1,232,111	1,250,191
Non-current		
<i>Non statutory receivables</i>		
Loans and advances to community organisations	79,921	162,000
Total non-current	79,921	162,000
Total trade and other receivables	1,312,032	1,412,191

(a) Ageing of receivables

At balance date sundry debtors representing financial assets were past due but not impaired.

The ageing of the Council's trade and other receivables (excluding statutory receivables) was:

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Current (not yet due)	165,269	323,965
Past due by up to 30 days	319,774	122,207
Past due between 31 and 180 days	125,759	298,833
Past due between 181 and 365 days	-	-
Total trade and other receivables	610,802	745,005

NOTE 7 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (CONTINUED)**(b) Movement in provisions for doubtful debts**

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Balance at the beginning of the year	(78,010)	(57,639)
New provisions recognised during the year	(34,322)	(20,107)
Amounts already provided for and written off as uncollectible	1,712	(264)
Balance at end of year	(110,620)	(78,010)

(c) Ageing of individually impaired receivables

At balance date, other debtors representing financial assets with a nominal value of \$5,084 (2016: \$4,190) were impaired. The amount of the provision raised against these debtors was \$5,084 (2016: \$4,190).

They individually have been impaired as a result of their doubtful collection. Many of the long outstanding past due amounts have been lodged with Council's debt collectors or are on payment arrangements.

The ageing of receivables that have been individually determined as impaired at reporting date was:

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Current (not yet due)	-	-
Past due by up to 30 days	-	-
Past due between 31 and 180 days	360	1,405
Past due between 181 and 365 days	4,720	2,634
Past due by more than 1 year	4	151
Total trade and other receivables	5,084	4,190

NOTE 8 NON CURRENT ASSETS CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Non current		
Land at valuation	896,812	197,260
LESS selling costs	(31,388)	(6,904)
Total non current assets held for sale	865,424	190,356

Non current assets held for sale are carried at fair value less the cost of disposal. The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy for non current assets held for sale.

	Fair value measurement at the end of the period using (1)		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Carrying value at 30 June 2017			
Land	-	865,424	-

(1) - Classified in accordance with the fair value hierarchy - see Note 11

NOTE 9 INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Equity in North Central Goldfields Regional Library Corporation	273,945	362,125
Total investment in associates and joint ventures	273,945	362,125

NOTE 10 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Non-current		
Water rights	1,668,430	1,654,362
Total intangible assets	1,668,430	1,654,362

Reconciliation of movements in intangible assets for the reporting period

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Water rights		
Gross carrying amount at beginning of period	1,654,362	1,589,445
Additional water rights obtained during the period	-	-
Water rights disposed of during the period	-	-
Revaluation increment (decrement)	14,068	64,917
Gross carrying amount at end of period	1,668,430	1,654,362

Water rights are revalued at 30 June 2017 to the published water trade market rate applying at that date.

NOTE 11 PROPERTY, INFRASTRUCTURE PLANT AND EQUIPMENT**Summary of property, infrastructure, plant and equipment**

	At fair value 30 June 2016	Acquisitions	Revaluation / Transfers	Depreciation	Disposals	At fair value 30 June 2017
Land	10,041,918	-	675,068	-	(674,560)	10,042,426
Buildings	45,751,429	1,420,958	1,952,160	(1,369,892)	246,508	48,001,163
Plant and equipment	6,985,438	471,643	-	(961,097)	(138,138)	6,357,846
Infrastructure	236,189,642	5,457,368	8,974,340	(6,358,502)	-	244,262,848
Work in progress	4,058,311	433,628	(2,694,787)	-	-	1,797,152
Total	303,026,738	7,783,597	8,906,781	(8,689,491)	(566,190)	310,461,435

Summary of work in progress

	Opening WIP	Additions	Transfers	Write Offs	Closing WIP
Buildings	3,668,999	234,552	(3,353,996)	-	549,555
Infrastructure	389,312	199,076	659,209	-	1,247,597
Total	4,058,311	433,628	(2,694,787)	-	1,797,152

Land and Buildings	Note	Land	Buildings - specialised	Work in progress	Total land and buildings
At fair value 1 July 2016		10,041,918	80,205,098	3,668,999	93,916,015
Acc depreciation at 1 July 2016		-	(34,453,669)	-	(34,453,669)
		10,041,918	45,751,429	3,668,999	59,462,346
Movements in fair value					
Acquisition of assets at fair value	2	-	1,420,958	234,552	1,655,510
Contributed assets		-	-	-	-
Revaluation increments / (decrements)		330,646	-	-	330,646
Fair value of assets disposed	3.8	(674,560)	-	-	(674,560)
Impairment losses recognised in operating result		-	-	-	-
Transfers between asset classes		344,422	1,952,160	(3,353,996)	(1,057,414)
		508	3,373,118	(3,119,444)	254,182
Movements in acc depreciation					
Depreciation and amortisation	4.3	-	(1,369,892)	-	(1,369,892)
Revaluation (increments) / decrements		-	-	-	-
Acc depreciation of disposals		-	246,508	-	246,508
Impairment losses recognised in operating result		-	-	-	-
		-	(1,123,384)	-	(1,123,384)
At fair value 30 June 2017		10,042,426	83,578,216	549,555	94,170,197
Accumulated depreciation at 30 June 2017		-	(35,577,053)	-	(35,577,053)
Total		10,042,426	48,001,163	549,555	58,593,144

NOTE 11 PROPERTY, INFRASTRUCTURE PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

Plant and equipment	Note	Plant machinery and equipment	Fixtures fittings and furniture	Total plant and equipment
At fair value 1 July 2016		12,635,943	1,113,178	13,749,120
Acc depreciation at 1 July 2016		(5,901,275)	(862,407)	(6,763,682)
		6,734,668	250,771	6,985,438
Movements in fair value				
Acquisition of assets at fair value	2	328,992	142,651	471,643
Contributed assets		-	-	-
Revaluation increments / (decrements)		-	-	-
Fair value of assets disposed	3.8	(376,768)	(31,723)	(408,491)
Impairment losses recognised in operating result		-	-	-
Transfers between asset classes		-	-	-
		(47,776)	110,928	63,152
Movements in acc depreciation				
Depreciation and amortisation	4.3	(881,073)	(80,024)	(961,097)
Acc depreciation of disposals		239,746	30,607	270,353
Impairment losses recognised in operating result		-	-	-
		(641,327)	(49,417)	(690,744)
At fair value 30 June 2017		12,588,167	1,224,106	13,812,272
Accumulated depreciation at 30 June 2017		(6,542,602)	(911,824)	(7,454,426)
Total		6,045,565	312,282	6,357,846

NOTE 11 PROPERTY, INFRASTRUCTURE PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

Infrastructure	Note	Roads	Bridges	Footpaths and cycleways	Kerb and channel	Drainage
At fair value 1 July 2016		304,716,605	33,168,165	6,025,109	5,060,920	14,433,372
Acc depreciation at 1 July 2016		(100,107,764)	(17,034,173)	(1,777,559)	(2,023,316)	(7,255,966)
		204,608,841	16,133,992	4,247,550	3,037,604	7,177,406
Movements in fair value						
Acquisition of assets at fair value	2	4,584,294	301,950	343,551	-	224,043
Revaluation increments / (decrements)		8,329,528	(522,861)	(307,555)	78,078	(92,377)
Fair value of assets disposed	3.8	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment losses recognised in operating result		-	-	-	-	-
Transfers between asset classes		327,809	-	2,337	-	-
		13,241,631	- 220,911	38,333	78,078	131,666
Movements in acc depreciation						
Depreciation and amortisation	4.3	(5,575,427)	(332,859)	(129,100)	(85,753)	(182,931)
Revaluation (increments)/decrements		337,656	482,393	(80,658)	87,189	231,258
Acc depreciation of disposals		-	-	-	-	-
Impairment losses recognised in operating result		-	-	-	-	-
		(5,237,771)	149,534	(209,758)	1,436	48,327
At fair value 30 June 2017		317,958,236	32,947,254	6,063,442	5,138,998	14,565,038
Accumulated depreciation at 30 June 2017		(105,345,535)	(16,884,639)	(1,987,317)	(2,021,880)	(7,207,639)
		212,612,701	16,062,615	4,076,125	3,117,118	7,357,399

Infrastructure (continued)	Note	Quarries	Street Furniture	Landfills	Work In Progress	Total Infrastructure
At fair value 1 July 2016		58,507	646,845	1,994,306	389,312	366,493,141
Acc depreciation at 1 July 2016		(20,872)	(158,056)	(1,536,481)	-	(129,914,187)
		37,635	488,789	457,825	389,312	236,578,954
Movements in fair value						
Acquisition of assets at fair value	2	-	3,530	-	199,076	5,656,444
Revaluation increments / (decrements)		-	13,129	-	-	7,497,942
Fair value of assets disposed	3.8	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment losses recognised in operating result		-	-	-	-	-
Transfers between asset classes		-	68,060	-	659,209	1,057,415
		-	84,719	-	858,285	14,211,801
Movements in acc depreciation						
Depreciation and amortisation	4.3	(2,084)	(24,691)	(25,657)	-	(6,358,502)
Revaluation (increments)/decrements		-	20,354	-	-	1,078,192
Acc depreciation of disposals		-	-	-	-	-
Impairment losses recognised in operating result		-	-	-	-	-
		(2,084)	(4,337)	(25,657)	-	(5,280,310)
At fair value 30 June 2017		58,507	731,564	1,994,306	1,247,597	380,704,942
Accumulated depreciation at 30 June 2017		(22,956)	(162,393)	(1,562,138)	-	(135,194,497)
		35,551	569,171	432,168	1,247,597	245,510,445

NOTE 11 PROPERTY, INFRASTRUCTURE PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

Valuation of land and buildings

The valuation of land and buildings was undertaken by LG Valuation Services a qualified independent valuation firm. The valuation of land and buildings is at fair value, being market value based on highest and best use permitted by relevant land planning provisions. Where land use is restricted through existing planning provisions the valuation is reduced to reflect this limitation. This adjustment is an unobservable input in the valuation. The adjustment has no impact on the comprehensive income statement.

Specialised land is valued at fair value using site values adjusted for englobo (undeveloped and / or unserviced) characteristics, access rights and private interests of other parties and entitlements of infrastructure assets and services. This adjustment is an unobservable input in the valuation. The adjustment has no impact on the Comprehensive Income Statement.

Any significant movements in the unobservable inputs for land and land under roads will have a significant impact on the fair value of these assets.

The date of the current valuation is detailed in the following table. A full revaluation of these will be conducted in 2017/18.

Details of the Council's land and buildings and information about the fair value hierarchy as at 30 June 2017 are as follows:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Date of valuation
Land	-	2,053,018	7,989,408	30/6/2016
Specialised land	-	-	-	30/6/2016
Buildings	-	-	-	30/6/2016
Specialised buildings	-	3,639,586	75,974,582	30/6/2016
TOTAL	-	5,692,604	83,963,990	

Valuation of infrastructure

A valuation of Council's infrastructure assets was performed by Indivar Dhakal, Asset Engineer of the Loddon Shire Council, as at 30 June 2017.

There were no changes in valuation techniques throughout the period to 30 June 2017.

For all assets measured at fair value, the current use is considered the highest and best use.

The date of the current valuation is detailed in the following table. An indexed based revaluation was conducted in the current year, this valuation was based on current unit rates and sample analysis of condition ratings. Full revaluation of all assets are coordinated on a cyclic timeframe.

NOTE 11 PROPERTY, INFRASTRUCTURE PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

Valuation of infrastructure (continued)

Details of the Council's infrastructure and information about the fair value hierarchy as at 30 June 2017 are as follows:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Date of valuation
Unsealed roads formation	-	-	12,709,233	30/6/2017
Unsealed roads pavement	-	-	53,489,717	30/6/2017
Road seal	-	-	15,446,852	30/6/2017
Sealed roads pavement	-	-	214,277,776	30/6/2017
Sealed road formation	-	-	8,642,180	30/6/2017
Footpaths	-	-	6,063,442	30/6/2017
Culverts	-	-	13,392,477	30/6/2017
Bridges	-	-	32,947,254	30/6/2017
Kerb and channel	-	-	5,138,998	30/6/2017
Urban drains	-	-	14,565,038	30/6/2017
Street furniture	-	-	731,564	30/6/2017
Landfills	-	-	1,994,306	30/6/2017
Quarries	-	-	58,507	30/6/2017
TOTAL	-	-	379,457,344	

Description of significant unobservable inputs into level 3 valuations

Specialised land and land under roads is valued using a market based direct comparison technique. Significant unobservable inputs include the extent and impact of restriction of use and the market cost of land per square metre. The extent and impact of restrictions on use varies and results in a reduction to surrounding land values between 5% and 95%. The market value of land varies significantly depending on the location of the land and the current market conditions. Currently land values range between \$1 and \$120 per square metre.

Specialised buildings are valued using a depreciated replacement cost technique. Significant unobservable inputs include the current replacement cost and remaining useful lives of buildings. Current replacement cost is calculated on a square metre basis and ranges from \$1 to \$420 per square metre. The remaining useful lives of buildings are determined on the basis of the current condition of buildings and vary from 33 years to 100 years. Replacement cost is sensitive to changes in market conditions, with any increase or decrease in cost flowing through to the valuation. Useful lives of buildings are sensitive to changes in expectations or requirements that could either shorten or extend the useful lives of buildings.

Infrastructure assets are valued based on the depreciated replacement cost. Significant unobservable inputs include the current replacement cost and remaining useful lives of infrastructure. The remaining useful lives of infrastructure assets are determined on the basis of the current condition of the asset and vary from 2 years to 100 years. Replacement cost is sensitive to changes in market conditions, with any increase or decrease in cost flowing through to the valuation. Useful lives of infrastructure are sensitive to changes in use, expectations or requirements that could either shorten or extend the useful lives of infrastructure assets.

Reconciliation of specialised land

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Land under roads	-	-
Parks and reserves	-	-
	-	-

NOTE 12 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Current		
Trade creditors	325,882	61,963
Accrued wages & salaries	143,565	134,243
Accrued expenses	172,917	494,717
TOTAL TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES	642,364	690,923

NOTE 13 TRUST FUNDS AND DEPOSITS

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Current		
Contract retentions	109,142	26,907
Fire services property levy	55,486	48,232
Building sureties	43,340	39,990
Unclaimed monies	157	157
Other refundable deposits:		
St Andrews church repair fund	1,476	1,476
Wedderburn pre school investment	194,837	160,332
TOTAL CURRENT TRUST FUNDS AND DEPOSITS	404,438	277,094

The nature and purpose of trust funds and deposits held at the reporting date are:

Contract retentions

Council collects contract retentions under normal commercial practice. These amounts are refundable to the contractor after the satisfactory completion of a warranty period.

Fire Services Property Levy

Council holds these funds on behalf of the State Revenue Office and remits the current holdings quarterly.

Building sureties

Under the provisions of the Building Act 1993, Council may issue a Building Permit subject to a condition that the applicant must deposit with the Council a bond, for an amount determined in accordance with the regulations, to secure the complete and satisfactory carrying out of the work authorised by the Building Permit.

St Andrews church repair fund

These funds were held by a Section 86 committee which was disbanded in 2012. The funds were returned to Council to use for repairs to the building.

Wedderburn pre-school investment

Council is holding funds on behalf of the Wedderburn Pre-school. These funds are invested by Council according to the instructions of the pre-school.

NOTE 14 PROVISIONS**2017**

	Annual leave	Long service leave	RDOs	Landfill rehabilitation	Gravel pit rehabilitation	Total
Balance at beginning of the financial year	732,554	1,731,723	112,295	1,825,773	49,088	4,451,433
Additional provisions	741,021	237,264	559,274	-	5,507	1,543,066
Amounts used	(687,503)	(199,504)	(562,285)	(593,424)	-	(2,042,716)
Variation in the discounted amount arising because of time and the effect of any change in the discount rate	-	(60,167)	-	-	-	(60,167)
Balance at the end of the financial year	786,072	1,709,316	109,284	1,232,349	54,595	3,891,616

2016

	Annual leave	Long service leave	RDOs	Landfill rehabilitation	Gravel pit rehabilitation	Total
Balance at beginning of the financial year	828,116	1,843,377	106,218	1,790,496	54,360	4,622,567
Additional provisions	656,573	53,369	518,574	35,277	-	1,263,793
Amounts used	(752,135)	(153,923)	(512,497)	-	-	(1,418,555)
Variation in the discounted amount arising because of time and the effect of any change in the discount rate	-	(11,100)	-	-	(5,272)	(16,372)
Balance at the end of the financial year	732,554	1,731,723	112,295	1,825,773	49,088	4,451,433

NOTE 14 PROVISIONS (CONTINUED)

(a) Employee benefits

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Current		
Annual leave	786,072	732,554
Long service leave	1,297,314	1,282,363
RDOs	109,284	112,295
Total current	2,192,670	2,127,212
Non-current		
Long service leave	412,002	449,360
Total non-current	412,002	449,360
Aggregate carrying amount of employee benefits		
Current	2,192,670	2,127,212
Non-current	412,002	449,360
Total employee benefits	2,604,672	2,576,572
The following assumptions were adopted in measuring the present value of long service leave:		
Weighted average increase in employee costs	5.69%	7.02%
Weighted average discount rates	2.99%	3.33%
Weighted average settlement period	21 months	21 months

In accordance with the accounting standards, employee benefits that are presently entitled are included as current liabilities, however, the expectation of expenditure for these provisions is:

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Within 12 months:		
Annual leave	628,858	595,058
Long service leave	170,932	170,000
RDOs	109,284	112,295
Total within 12 months	909,074	877,353
After 12 months:		
Annual leave	157,214	137,496
Long service leave	1,538,384	1,561,723
Total after 12 months	1,695,598	1,699,219
Total employee benefits	2,604,672	2,576,572

NOTE 14 PROVISIONS (CONTINUED)

(b) Tip rehabilitation

Council is obligated to restore landfill sites to a particular standard. Current engineering projections indicate that the eight landfill sites across the Shire will have all ceased operation by 2035 and restoration work is expected to commence shortly thereafter. The forecast life of the sites are based on current estimates of remaining capacity and the forecast rate of infill. The provision for landfill restoration has been calculated based on the present value of the expected costs of works to be undertaken. The expected cost of works have been estimated based on the current understanding of work required to reinstate the site to a suitable standard and budgeted costs for that work. Accordingly, the estimation of a provision required is dependent on the accuracy of the forecast timing of the work, work required and related costs.

Council does not expect to receive reimbursement from a third party.

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Non-current	1,232,349	1,825,773
Total	1,232,349	1,825,773

The following assumptions were adopted in measuring the present value of tip rehabilitation:		
Weighted average increase in costs	2.32%	1.73%
Weighted average discount rates	1.93%	1.93%
Weighted average settlement period	19 years	15 years

(c) Gravel pit rehabilitation

Council is obligated to restore gravel pit sites to a particular standard. Current engineering projections indicate that the Neivandt's quarry site will have ceased operation by 2040 and restoration work is expected to commence shortly thereafter. The forecast life of the site is based on current estimates of remaining capacity and the forecast rate of infill. The provision for gravel pit restoration has been calculated based on the present value of the expected cost of works to be undertaken. The expected cost of works has been estimated based on current understanding of work required to reinstate the site to a suitable standard and budgeted costs for that work. Accordingly, the estimation of the provision required is dependent on the accuracy of the forecast timing of the work, work required and related costs.

Council does not expect to receive reimbursement from a third party.

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Non-current	54,595	49,088
Total	54,595	49,088

The following assumptions were adopted in measuring the present value of gravel pit rehabilitation:		
Weighted average increase in costs	2.32%	1.73%
Weighted average discount rates	1.93%	1.93%
Weighted average settlement period	18 years	19 years

NOTE 15 INTEREST BEARING LOANS AND BORROWINGS

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Current		
Borrowings - secured	-	-
Total current	-	-
Non-current		
Borrowings - secured	-	-
Total non-current	-	-
Total interest bearing loans and borrowings	-	-
The maturity profile for Council's borrowings is:		
Not later than one year	-	-
Later than one year and not later than five years	-	-
Later than five years	-	-
Total interest bearing loans and borrowings	-	-

NOTE 16 RESERVES

(a) Asset revaluation reserve

2017

	Balance at beginning of reporting period \$	Revaluation increment / (decrement) \$	Net movement for the reporting period \$	Balance at end of the reporting period \$
Property				
Land	8,034,742	(97,405)	(97,405)	7,937,337
Buildings	31,971,201	-	-	31,971,201
	40,005,943	(97,405)	(97,405)	39,908,538
Infrastructure assets				
Sealed roads	115,781,124	5,179,646	5,179,646	120,960,770
Unsealed roads	42,436,348	3,487,539	3,487,539	45,923,887
Footpaths	2,010,522	(388,213)	(388,213)	1,622,309
Street furniture	85,637	33,483	33,483	119,120
Kerbs	220,378	165,267	165,267	385,645
Bridges	7,040,571	(40,468)	(40,468)	7,000,103
Drains	377,888	138,881	138,881	516,769
Other infrastructure	167,952,468	8,576,135	8,576,135	176,528,603
Total tangible assets	207,958,411	8,478,730	8,478,730	216,437,141
Intangible assets				
Water rights	717,316	14,068	14,068	731,384
Total	208,675,727	8,492,798	8,492,798	217,168,524

2016

	Balance at beginning of reporting period \$	Revaluation increment / (decrement) \$	Net movement for the reporting period \$	Balance at end of the reporting period \$
Property				
Land	6,910,050	1,124,692	1,124,692	8,034,742
Buildings	25,752,083	6,219,118	6,219,118	31,971,201
	32,662,133	7,343,810	7,343,810	40,005,943
Infrastructure assets				
Sealed roads	112,844,856	2,936,268	2,936,268	115,781,124
Unsealed roads	38,821,855	3,614,493	3,614,493	42,436,348
Footpaths	1,959,459	51,063	51,063	2,010,522
Street furniture	56,231	29,406	29,406	85,637
Kerbs	227,793	(7,415)	(7,415)	220,378
Bridges	6,716,203	324,368	324,368	7,040,571
Drains	166,724	211,164	211,164	377,888
Other infrastructure	160,793,121	7,159,347	7,159,347	167,952,468
Total tangible assets	193,455,254	14,503,157	14,503,157	207,958,411
Intangible assets				
Water rights	652,399	64,917	64,917	717,316
Total	194,107,653	14,568,074	14,568,074	208,675,726

NOTE 16 RESERVES (CONTINUED)**(b) General reserves**

2017

	Balance at beginning of reporting period \$	Transfer from accumulated surplus \$	Transfer to accumulated surplus \$	Balance at end of reporting period \$
Land and buildings reserve	303,400	-	(23,046)	280,354
Capital expenditure reserve	3,037,963	3,141,720	(3,037,963)	3,141,720
Caravan park development reserve	85,982	199,239	(20,254)	264,967
Community planning reserve	476,514	901,067	(476,514)	901,067
Economic development reserve	163,180	2,203	(45,348)	120,035
Fleet replacement reserve	427,424	304,740	(55,319)	676,845
Gravel and sand pit (GSP) restoration reserve	719,738	69,029	(15,064)	773,703
Heritage loan scheme reserve	72,610	27,390	-	100,000
Information technology reserve	977,623	485,000	(236,154)	1,226,469
Little Lake Boort water reserve	17,815	2,488	-	20,303
Landfill rehabilitation reserve	263,527	33,620	(14,000)	283,147
Major projects reserve	95,752	55,000	(50,956)	99,796
Plant replacement reserve	1,075,344	850,000	(155,484)	1,769,860
Professional development reserve	19,919	4,000	(26,037)	(2,118)
Rates reserve	229,206	-	(229,206)	-
Recreation facilities improvement reserve	100,000	-	-	100,000
Skidders Flat water reserve	12,908	-	-	12,908
Swimming pool major projects reserve	-	50,000	-	50,000
Unfunded superannuation liability reserve	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000
Units reserve	64,994	12,135	-	77,129
Unightly premises enforcement provision reserve	-	100,000	-	100,000
Unspent contributions reserve	-	987	-	987
Unspent grants reserve	5,225,729	7,683,212	(5,225,729)	7,683,212
Urban drainage reserve	528,588	254,650	(78,687)	704,551
Valuations reserve	122,967	95,456	(27,528)	190,895
War memorial reserve	3,000	-	-	3,000
Total	15,024,183	14,271,936	(9,717,289)	19,578,830

NOTE 16 RESERVES (CONTINUED)**(b) General reserves (continued)**

2016

	Balance at beginning of reporting period \$	Transfer from accumulated surplus \$	Transfer to accumulated surplus \$	Balance at end of reporting period \$
Land and buildings reserve	213,400	90,000	-	303,400
Capital expenditure reserve	1,881,189	3,037,963	(1,881,189)	3,037,963
Caravan park development reserve	10,204	239,978	(164,200)	85,982
Community planning reserve	328,302	476,514	(328,302)	476,514
Economic development reserve	436,744	60,000	(333,564)	163,180
Fleet replacement reserve	285,229	291,000	(148,805)	427,424
Gravel and sand pit (GSP) restoration reserve	615,549	105,596	(1,407)	719,738
Heritage loan scheme reserve	72,610	-	-	72,610
Information technology reserve	485,697	750,000	(258,074)	977,623
Little Lake Boort water reserve	19,494	10,420	(12,099)	17,815
Landfill rehabilitation reserve	230,337	33,190	-	263,527
Major projects reserve	600,152	80,000	(584,400)	95,752
Plant replacement reserve	1,956,969	824,000	(1,705,625)	1,075,344
Professional development reserve	51,946	10,000	(42,027)	19,919
Rates reserve	351,469	8,791	(131,054)	229,206
Recreation facilities improvement reserve	100,000	-	-	100,000
Skidders Flat water reserve	18,503	-	(5,595)	12,908
Swimming pool major projects reserve	-	-	-	-
Unfunded superannuation liability reserve	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000
Units reserve	50,560	14,434	-	64,994
Unightly premises enforcement provision reserve	-	-	-	-
Unspent contributions reserve	-	-	-	-
Unspent grants reserve	7,197,967	5,225,729	(7,197,967)	5,225,729
Urban drainage reserve	429,527	100,000	(939)	528,588
Valuations reserve	197,134	79,872	(154,039)	122,967
War memorial reserve	3,000	-	-	3,000
Total	16,535,982	11,437,487	(12,949,286)	15,024,183

NOTE 16 RESERVES (CONTINUED)**(b) General reserves (continued)****Purpose of general reserves****Land and buildings reserve**

The land and buildings reserve is used to fund the purchase and improvement of land and buildings. Proceeds received from the sale of Council owned land and buildings are transferred to the reserve.

Capital expenditure reserve

The capital expenditure reserve is used to set aside funds that have been budgeted for capital works projects in one financial year but will not be expended by the end of that year. Council transfers to the reserve annually the unexpended budget amounts for capital works and other projects that will be undertaken in the following financial year.

Caravan park development reserve

The caravan park development reserve is used to set aside surpluses made from the operations of Council's caravan parks to assist with financing major works carried out at those caravan parks. The annual surplus made on the operations of Council's caravan parks is transferred to the reserve annually, and the funds required to finance major works undertaken at Council's caravan parks are transferred from the reserve.

Community planning reserve

The community planning reserve is used to set aside unspent funds for community planning projects. Council transfers to the reserve annually cumulative unspent funds for each ward's community planning projects. Council transfers from the reserve the amount placed into the reserve at the end of the previous financial year.

Economic development reserve

The economic development reserve is used to assist with economic development initiatives that Council wishes to financially support. Council transfers to the reserve annually an amount determined during the budget process as sufficient to fund economic development initiatives, and proceeds from the sale of industrial land and transfers from the reserve the cost of economic development initiatives during the financial year.

Fleet replacement reserve

The fleet replacement reserve is used to fund the replacement of office vehicles. Council transfers to the reserve annually an amount determined during the budget process as sufficient to fund the fleet replacement program, and transfers from the reserve the net cost of fleet purchases for the year.

Gravel and sand pit (GSP) restoration reserve

The gravel and sand pit (GSP) restoration reserve is used to fund the restoration of gravel and sand pits used by Council for the extraction of road building materials. Council transfers from the reserve the annual cost of quarry rehabilitation, and transfers to the reserve profit made from gravel pits.

Heritage loan scheme reserve

The heritage loan scheme reserve is used to provide loans to owners of properties located in significant heritage precincts, heritage registered buildings or structures of local heritage significance, to enable repair and maintenance of those buildings with the aims of quality appearance and public safety.

Information technology reserve

The information technology reserve is used to assist with the purchase of information technology assets. Council transfers to the reserve annually an amount determined during the budget process as sufficient to fund information technology assets, and transfers from the reserve the net cost of information technology assets.

NOTE 16 RESERVES (CONTINUED)**(b) General reserves (continued)****Purpose of general reserves (continued)****Little Lake Boort water**

The Little Lake Boort water reserve is used to secure the proceeds from sale of temporary water rights relating to Little Lake Boort. Council transfers to the reserve the proceeds from the sale of temporary water rights and unexpended amounts from annual expenditure budget and transfers from the reserve the amounts required to purchase water rights or for any other expenditures relating to Little Lake Boort.

Landfill rehabilitation reserve

The landfill rehabilitation reserve has been established to assist with the cost of rehabilitating Council's landfills. Council transfers to the reserve annually \$10 per kerbside collection levy (or a pro-rated amount for a pro-rated collection). Council transfers from the reserve the cost of landfill rehabilitation.

Major projects reserve

The major projects reserve is used to assist with the funding of major projects identified by Council. An annual allocation determined during the budget process as sufficient to fund major projects is transferred to the reserve. When a major project is identified and approved, an amount will be transferred from the reserve to assist with funding the project.

Plant replacement reserve

The plant replacement reserve is used to fund plant purchases. Council transfers to the reserve annually an amount determined during the budget process as sufficient to fund the plant replacement program. Council transfers from the reserve the net cost of plant purchases for the year.

Professional development reserve

The professional development reserve is used to fund the professional development undertaken by executive officers of Council. An annual allocation is provided to each executive officer in accordance with their contract of employment, while the cost of the professional development undertaken during the year is transferred from the reserve.

Rates reserve

The rates reserve has been established to offset the effect of unbundling of water rights from Council valuations from 1 July 2007, and the subsequent effect that this will have on Council's ability to raise rates on the affected properties in the 2008/09 and future rating periods. Movements are in accordance with Council's Rating Strategy.

Recreation facilities improvement reserve

The recreation facilities improvement reserve is an allocation of funds used to provide interest free loans to community groups for improvements at Council reserves.

Skidders Flat water reserve

The Skidders Flat water reserve is used to fund major repairs and capital works at the Skidders Flat Water Supply. The surplus on operations of the water supply is transferred to the reserve annually and the cost of major repairs and capital works is transferred from the reserve.

Swimming pool major projects reserve

The Swimming Pool Major Projects Reserve is used to fund unplanned major repairs and capital works at the various swimming pool sites across the Shire. Council transfers to the reserve annually an amount determined during the budget process, to a maximum reserve level of \$200K. Council transfers from the reserve the net cost of unplanned major repairs and capital works.

NOTE 16 RESERVES (CONTINUED)**(b) General reserves (continued)****Purpose of general reserves (continued)****Unfunded superannuation liability reserve**

The unfunded superannuation liability reserve is used to assist with funding any call that may be made on Council as a result of shortfall in the Local Authorities' Superannuation Defined Benefits Plan. Council transfers to the reserve annually an amount determined during the budget process as sufficient to fund potential future calls by the superannuation authority in relation to an unfunded superannuation liability. Council transfers from the reserve any funds required to finance a call made upon Council by the superannuation authority.

Units reserve

The units reserve is used to fund the purchase or improvement of Council owned elderly persons' units. The net surplus generated from rental income is transferred to the reserve annually. Funds are transferred out of the reserve to cover the cost of capital works undertaken at elderly persons' units.

Unightly premises enforcement provision reserve

The Unightly Premises Enforcement Provision Reserve is used to provide funds to assist with the enforcement and

Unspent contributions reserve

The unspent contributions reserve is used to set aside contributions received for a specific purpose in one financial year that will not be expended until a later financial year. Council transfers to the reserve contributions received during the financial year that have not been expended, and transfers from the reserve the amount placed into the reserve at the end of the previous financial year.

Unspent grants reserve

The unspent grants reserve is used to set aside grants received in one financial year that will not be expended until a later financial year. Council transfers to the reserve grants received during the financial year that have not been expended, and transfers from the reserve the amount placed into the reserve at the end of the previous financial year.

Urban drainage reserve

The urban drainage reserve is used to fund urban drainage works in the towns within the Shire. Council transfers to the reserve annually an amount determined during the budget process sufficient to fund the urban drainage program, and transfers from the reserve the annual cost of urban drainage work.

Valuations reserve

The valuations reserve is used to fund the cost of Council's bi-annual valuations for rating purposes. Council transfers to the reserve the net surplus of valuations in the years that Council is paid for the provision of its data to state government authorities, and amounts determined during the budget process sufficient to fund the bi-annual revaluation process. Council transfers from the reserve the net cost of the revaluation process.

War memorial restoration reserve

The war memorial restoration reserve is used to fund the cost of maintaining and renewing war memorials across the Shire. Council transfers to the reserve annually an amount determined during the budget process as sufficient to fund the war memorial program, and transfers the cost of works to war memorials from the reserve.

NOTE 17 COMMITMENTS FOR EXPENDITURE

At the reporting date Council had entered into contracts with external parties for the following operating and capital expenditure:

2017

	Not later than 1 year \$	Later than 1 year and not later than 2 \$	Later than 2 years and not later than 5 \$	Later than 5 years \$	Total \$
Operating					
Environment services	745,588	745,588	1,366,911	-	2,858,087
Insurance services	468,980	-	-	-	468,980
Caravan park operations	139,710	40,000	-	-	179,710
Library corporation	201,226	201,226	201,226	-	603,678
Valuation services	159,656	-	-	-	159,656
Swimming pool services	174,826	174,826	-	-	349,652
HACC recall of funds	109,000	-	-	-	109,000
Cleaning services	159,446	159,446	159,446	-	478,338
Internal audit	27,950	27,950	-	-	55,900
Operating commitments for expenditure	2,186,382	1,349,036	1,727,583	-	5,263,001
Capital					
Wedderburn depot	180,536	-	-	-	180,536
Soldiers Memorial Park sculpture	102,745	-	-	-	102,745
Wedderburn streetscape	1,718,441	-	-	-	1,718,441
Serpentine pavilion	52,578	-	-	-	52,578
Inglewood War Memorial works	13,000	-	-	-	13,000
Capital commitments for expenditure	2,067,300	-	-	-	2,067,300
Total commitments for expenditure	4,253,682	1,349,036	1,727,583	-	7,330,301

2016

	Not later than 1 year \$	Later than 1 year and not later than 2 \$	Later than 2 years and not later than 5 \$	Later than 5 years \$	Total \$
Operating					
Environment services	610,101	622,300	1,942,800	-	3,175,201
Insurance services	333,269	-	-	-	333,269
Caravan park operations	10,900	-	-	-	10,900
Library corporation	193,801	193,801	387,602	-	775,204
Cleaning services	11,862	-	-	-	11,862
Internal audit	29,250	27,950	27,950	-	85,150
Operating commitments for expenditure	1,189,183	844,051	2,358,352	-	4,391,586
Capital					
Inglewood Town Hall	400,000	-	-	-	400,000
Nolens Park playground	57,980	-	-	-	57,980
Wedderburn streetscape	1,846,263	-	-	-	1,846,263
Serpentine pavilion	1,116,726	-	-	-	1,116,726
Albert Street Pyramid Hill	198,490	-	-	-	198,490
Ridge and Yelka Street Wedderburn	29,678	-	-	-	29,678
Bridgewater boat ramp	202,115	-	-	-	202,115
Pyramid Hill Hall restumping	25,665	-	-	-	25,665
Capital commitments for expenditure	3,876,917	-	-	-	3,876,917
Total commitments for expenditure	5,066,100	844,051	2,358,352	-	8,268,503

NOTE 18 SUPERANNUATION

Council makes the majority of its employer superannuation contributions in respect of its employees to the Local Authorities Superannuation Fund (the Fund). This Fund has two categories of membership, accumulation and defined benefit, each of which is funded differently. Obligations for contributions to the Fund are recognised as an expense in the Comprehensive Income Statement when they are made or due.

Accumulation

The Fund's accumulation categories, Vision MySuper / Vision Super Saver, receives both employer and employee contributions on a progressive basis. Employer contributions are normally based on a fixed percentage of employee earnings (for the year ended 30 June 2017, this was 9.5% required under Superannuation Guarantee Legislation).

Defined Benefit

Council does not use defined benefit accounting for its defined benefit obligations under the Fund's Defined Benefit category. This is because the Fund's Defined Benefit category is a pooled multi-employer sponsored plan.

There is no proportional split of the defined benefit liabilities, assets or costs between the participating employers, as the defined benefit obligation is a floating obligation between the participating employers, and the only time that the aggregate obligation is allocated to specific employers is when a call is made. As a result, the level of participation of Loddon Shire Council in the Fund cannot be measured as a percentage compared with other participating employers. Therefore the Actuary is unable to allocate benefit liabilities, assets and costs between employees for the purposes of AASB 119.

Funding arrangements

Council makes employer contributions to the defined benefit category of the fund at rates determined by the Trustee on the advice of the Actuary.

At 30 June 2016, an interim actuarial investigation was held as the Fund provides lifetime pensions in the Defined Benefit category. The vested benefit index (VBI) of the Defined Benefit category of which Council is a contributing employer was 102.0%. To determine the VBI, the fund Actuary used the following long-term assumptions:

Net investment returns	7.0% pa
Salary information	4.25% pa
Price inflation (CPI)	2.5% pa

Vision Super has reported that the VBI at 30 June 2017 was 102%. The VBI is to be used as the primary funding indicator. Because the VBI was above 100%, the 2016 interim actuarial investigation determined the Defined Benefit category was in a satisfactory financial position and that no change was necessary to the Defined Benefits category's funding arrangements from prior years.

Employer contributions

Regular contributions

On the basis of the results of the 2016 interim actuarial investigation conducted by the Fund Actuary, Council makes employer contributions to the Fund's Defined Benefit category at rates determined by the Fund's Trustee. For the year ended 30 June 2017, this rate was 9.5% of members' salaries (9.5% in 2015/16). This rate will increase in line with any increase to the Superannuation Guarantee (SG) contribution rate.

In addition, Council reimburses the Fund to cover excess of the benefits paid as a consequence of retrenchment above the funded resignation or retirement benefit.

NOTE 18 SUPERANNUATION (CONTINUED)

Employer contributions (continued)

Funding calls

If the defined benefit category is in an unsatisfactory financial position at actuarial investigation or the defined benefit category's VBI is below its shortfall limit at any time other than the date of the actuarial investigation, the defined benefit category has a shortfall for the purposes of SPS 160 and the Fund is required to put a plan in place so that the shortfall is fully funded within three years of the shortfall occurring. The Fund monitors its VBI on a quarterly basis and the Fund has set its shortfall limit at 97%.

In the event that the Fund Actuary determines that there is a shortfall based on the above requirement, the Fund's participating employers (including Council) are required to make an employer contribution to cover the shortfall.

Using the agreed methodology, the shortfall amount is apportioned between the participating employers based on the pre - 1 July 1993 and post - 30 June 1993 service liabilities of the Fund's defined benefit category, together with the employer's payroll at 30 June 1993 and at the date the shortfall has been calculated.

Due to the nature of the contractual obligations between the participating employers and the Fund, and that the Fund includes lifetime pensioners and their reversionary beneficiaries, it is unlikely that the Fund will be wound up.

If there is a surplus in the Fund, the surplus cannot be returned to the participating employers.

In the event that a participating employer is wound-up, the defined benefit obligations of that employer will be transferred to that employer's successor.

2016 Interim actuarial investigation surplus amounts

The Fund's latest actuarial investigation as at 30 June 2016 identified the following in the defined benefit category of which Loddon Shire Council is a contributing employer:

- A VBI surplus of \$40.3 million; and
- A total service liability surplus of \$156 million.

The VBI surplus means that the market value of the fund's assets supporting the defined benefit obligations exceed the vested benefits that the defined benefit members would have been entitled to if they had all exited on 30 June 2016.

The total service liability surplus means that the current value of the assets in the Fund's defined benefit category plus expected future contributions exceeds the value of expected future benefits and expenses.

Council was notified of the 30 June 2016 VBI during August 2016.

2017 Full triennial actuarial investigation

A full actuarial investigation is being conducted for the Fund's position as at 30 June 2017. It is anticipated that this actuarial investigation will be completed in December 2017.

Future superannuation contributions

In addition to the disclosed contributions, Loddon Shire Council has paid no unfunded liability payments to Vision Super in 2016/17 or 2015/16. There were no contributions outstanding and no loans issued from or to the above schemes as at 30 June 2017. The expected contributions to be paid to the Defined benefit category of Vision Super for the year ending 30 June 2018 is \$80,000.

NOTE 18 SUPERANNUATION (CONTINUED)**Superannuation contributions**

Contributions paid by Loddon Shire Council (excluding any unfunded liability payments) to the above superannuation plans for the financial year ended 30 June 2017 are detailed below:

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Defined Benefit Fund		
Employer contributions to Local Authorities Superannuation Fund (Vision)	87,757	143,636
Accumulation Funds		
Employer contributions to Local Authorities Superannuation Fund (Vision)	459,216	425,265
Superannuation Fund		
AMP Flexible Lifetime Super	7,122	5,972
Australian Super	31,051	26,653
BT Lifetime Super	5,612	5,491
Cbus	21,400	19,531
Colonial First State Super	13,037	14,636
Commonwealth Super Select	6,591	-
First State Super	19,726	14,656
Health Super Fund	-	440
Hesta Super	14,109	14,764
IOOF Portfolio Super Fund	9,290	8,961
Local Government Super	30,281	10,111
Media Super	5,929	5,972
MLC Personal Super	9,497	2,450
MTAA Superannuation	6,003	6,173
Plum Superannuation Fund	6,253	10,798
Prime Super	14,019	14,272
Pursuit Select Superannuation	10,845	10,941
Quadrant Superannuation	-	7,619
REST Super	14,944	11,880
Tasplan Superannuation Fund	7,564	-
Telstra Super	5,324	5,470
UniSuper Super	11,664	5,438
VicSuper	34,870	50,236
Other minor funds	22,959	13,263
Total - Other superannuation funds	308,090	265,727

Council has paid unfunded liability payments to Vision Super totalling \$0 during 2016/17 (2015/16 \$0).

There were no contributions outstanding to the above schemes as at 30 June 2017.

For more information regarding superannuation, refer to Note 19, Contingent Liabilities.

NOTE 19 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

At the reporting date, the municipality was aware of the following contingent liabilities:

(a) Council has obligations under a defined benefit superannuation scheme that may result in the need to make additional contributions to the scheme, matters relating to this potential obligation are outlined in Note 18. As a result of the volatility in financial markets, the likelihood of making such contributions in future periods exists. At this point in time, it is not known if additional contributions will be required, their timing or potential amount.

NOTE 20 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

(a) Related parties

Loddon Shire Council is the parent entity. There are no further interests in subsidiaries and associates.

(b) Key management personnel

Details of persons holding the position of Councillor or other members of key management personnel at any time during the year were:

Councillors:

Cr Neil Beattie (Mayor from July 2016 to June 2017)
 Cr Geoff Curnow (Councillor from July 2016 to June 2017)
 Cr Gavan Holt (Councillor from July 2016 to June 2017)
 Cr Colleen Condliffe (Councillor from July 2016 to June 2017)
 Cr Cheryl McKinnon (Councillor from July 2016 to June 2017)

Chief Executive Officer (CEO):

Mrd Marg Allan (From July 2016 to July 2016)
 Mr Phil Pinyon (From July 2016 to June 2017)

(b) Remuneration of key management personnel

Total remuneration of key management personnel was as follows:

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
Short-term benefits	455,293	400,593
Long-term benefits	-	-
Termination benefits	-	-
Total	455,293	400,593

The numbers of key management personnel whose total remuneration from Council and any related entities, fall within the following bands:

Income range	2017	2016
	number	number
\$10,000 - \$19,999	1	0
\$20,000 - \$29,999	3	3
\$30,000 - \$39,999	1	1
\$40,000 - \$49,999	0	1
\$60,000 - \$69,999	0	1
\$80,000 - \$89,999	1	0
\$180,000 - \$189,999	0	1
\$230,000 - \$239,999	1	0
	7	7

NOTE 20 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)**(b) Remuneration of key management personnel (continued)**

No officers acted in the role of Chief Executive Officer in 2016/17 (Two people in 2015/16):

All Councillors are ratepayers in the Loddon Shire Council and have completed appropriate Declaration of Interest Forms.

(c) Transactions with related parties

No transactions other than remuneration payments or the reimbursement of approved expenses were entered into by Council with responsible persons or related parties of such responsible persons during the reporting year (Nil in 2015/16).

(d) Outstanding balanced with related parties

There are no outstanding balances outstanding at the end of the reporting period in relation to transactions with related parties (Nil in 2015/16).

(e) Loans to/from related parties

No loans have been made, guaranteed or secured by the Council to a responsible person of the Council during the reporting year (Nil in 2015/16).

(f) Commitments to/from related parties

No commitments have been made, guaranteed or secured by Council to a responsible person of the Council during the reporting year (Nil in 2015/16).

(g) Senior officers' remuneration

A senior officer is an officer of Council, other than Key Management Personnel who has management responsibilities and reports directly to the Chief Executive Officer.

The number of senior officers other than responsible persons, are shown below in their relevant income bands:

Income range	2016/17 number	2015/16 number
Under \$130,000	2	0
\$130,000 - \$139,999	1	0
\$140,000 - \$149,999	0	1
\$150,000 - \$159,999	1	3
\$180,000 - \$189,999	1	0
	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>

Total remuneration for the reporting period of senior officers included above amounted to \$593,963 in 2016/17 (\$610,725 in 2015/16).

NOTE 21 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(a) Objectives and policies

The Council's principal financial instruments comprise cash assets, term deposits, receivables (excluding statutory receivables), payables (excluding statutory payables) and bank borrowings. Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised, in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument is disclosed in Note 1 of the financial statements. Risk management is carried out by senior management under policies approved by the Council. These policies include identification and analysis of the risk exposure to Council and appropriate procedures, controls and risk minimisation.

(b) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of our financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The Council's exposures to market risk is primarily through interest rate risk with only insignificant exposure to other price risks and no exposure to foreign currency risk.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk refers to the risk that the value of a financial instrument or cash flows associated with the instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. Council's interest rate liability risk arises primarily from long term loans and borrowings at fixed rates which exposes Council to fair value interest rate risk. Council repaid the balance of its loan borrowings in 2015/16, thereby reducing the risk. Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Council has minimal exposure to cash flow interest rate risk through its levels of cash and deposits that are at a floating rate.

Investment of surplus funds is made with approved financial institutions under the *Local Government Act 1989*.

Council manages interest rate risk by adopting an investment policy that ensures:

- diversification of investment product and financial institutions
- monitoring of return on investment
- benchmarking of returns and comparison with budget.

There has been no significant change in the Council's exposure, or its objectives, policies and processes for managing interest rate risk or the methods used to measure this risk from the previous reporting period.

Interest rate movements have not been sufficiently significant during the year to have an impact on the Council's year end result.

(c) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a contracting entity will not complete its obligations under a financial instrument and cause Council to make a financial loss. Council has exposure to credit risk on some financial assets included in our balance sheet.

To help manage this risk:

- Council may require bank guarantees or security deposits for contracts where appropriate
- Council will only invest surplus funds with financial institutions which have a recognised credit rating specified in Council's investment policy.

Receivables consist of a large number of customers, spread across the ratepayer, business and government sectors. Credit risk associated with the Council's financial assets is minimal because the main debtor is secured by a charge over the rateable property.

There are no material financial assets which are individually determined to be impaired.

Council may also be subject to credit risk for transactions which are not included in the balance sheet, such as when we provide a guarantee for another party. Council has no such guarantees in place at 30 June 2017. Details of contingent liabilities are disclosed in Note 19.

NOTE 21 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)**(c) Credit risk (continued)**

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date to recognised financial assets is the carrying amount, net of any provisions for impairment of those assets, as disclosed in the balance sheet and notes to the financial statements. Council does not hold any collateral.

(d) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk includes the risk that, as a result of our operational liquidity requirements it will not have sufficient funds to settle a transaction when required or will be forced to sell a financial asset at below value or may be unable to settle or recover a financial asset.

To help reduce these risks Council:

- has historically minimised borrowings in the short to medium term
- reduced its reliance on borrowings with repayment of all borrowings occurring in 2015/16
- have readily accessible standby facilities and other funding arrangements in place
- ensures that surplus funds are invested within various bands of liquid investments
- monitor budget to actual performance on a regular basis; and
- set limits on borrowings relating to the percentage of loans to rate revenue and percentage of loan principal repayments to rate revenue.

There has been no significant change in Council's exposure, or its objectives, policies and processes for managing liquidity risk or the methods used to measure this risk from the previous reporting period.

With the exception of borrowings, all financial liabilities are expected to be settled within normal or agreed terms. Details of the maturity profile for borrowings are disclosed at Note 15.

Unless otherwise stated, the carrying amount of financial instruments reflect their fair value.

(e) Fair value*Fair value hierarchy*

Council's financial assets and liabilities are not valued in accordance with the fair value hierarchy. Council's financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost.

(f) Sensitivity disclosure analysis

Taking into account past performance, future expectations, economic forecasts, and management's knowledge and experience of the financial markets, Council believes the following movements are 'reasonably possible' over the next 12 months:

- A parallel shift of + 1.5% and -1.5% in market interest rates (AUD) from year-end rates of 2.55%.

These movements will not have a material impact on the valuation of Council's financial assets and liabilities, nor will they have a material impact on the results of Council's operations.

NOTE 22 RECONCILIATION OF CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES TO SURPLUS / (DEFICIT)

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Surplus / (deficit) for the period	4,361,511	(328,142)
Depreciation	8,689,491	8,335,880
(Profit) / loss on disposal of assets	30,412	102,681
Impairment of financial assets	3,879	166
Reversal of impairment of assets	(166)	(570)
Bad debts expense	34,322	22,107
Share of other comprehensive income of associates	76,086	(8,800)
Change in assets and liabilities		
(Increase) / decrease in receivables (net of advances)	16,859	1,119,656
(Increase) / decrease in accrued income	(887,003)	227,792
(Increase) / decrease in prepayments	150,077	(129,307)
(Increase) / decrease in other assets and liabilities	(122,503)	(7,522)
Increase / (decrease) in trust funds and deposits	127,344	(49,275)
(Increase) / decrease in inventories	11,848	42,314
Increase / (decrease) in payables	(48,559)	(133,482)
Increase / (decrease) in employee benefits	28,100	(201,139)
Increase / (decrease) in other provisions	(587,917)	30,005
(Increase) / decrease in library equity	88,180	(8,145)
Net cash provided by / used by operating activities	11,971,961	9,014,219

NOTE 23 RECONCILIATION OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Cash and cash equivalents (see Note 5)	9,672,238	15,950,711
Less bank overdraft used	-	-
Net cash and cash equivalents	9,672,238	15,950,711

NOTE 24 FINANCING ARRANGEMENTS

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Bank overdraft	500,000	500,000
Used facilities	-	-
Unused facilities	500,000	500,000

NOTE 25 OPERATING LEASES

At reporting date Council had entered into commercial property leases on various land and buildings. These properties, held under operating leases have remaining cancellable lease terms of between 1 and 20 years. Some of the leases include a consumer price index based review of the annual rental charged.

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Not later than 1 year	33,035	26,817
Later than 1 year and not later than 2 years	97,461	21,461
Later than 2 years and not later than 5 years	295,272	67,272
Total leases	425,768	115,550

NOTE 26 AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Audit fee to conduct external audit - VAGO	37,900	32,000
Internal audit fees	39,458	33,120
Total	77,358	65,120

NOTE 27 EVENTS OCCURRING AFTER BALANCE DATE

No matters have occurred after balance date that require disclosure in the financial report.

CERTIFICATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In my opinion the accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the **Local Government Act 1989**, the *Local Government (Planning and Reporting) Regulations 2014*, Australian Accounting Standards and other mandatory professional reporting requirements.

Signed: **Date:** / /
SHARON ROSEMARIE MORRISON BA (POLITICS), LLB (HONS), GDLP, DIP BUS, CERT IV HR,
PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING OFFICER

In our opinion the accompanying financial statements present fairly the financial transactions of the Loddon Shire Council for the year ended 30 June 2017 and the financial position of the Council as at that date.

At the date of signing, we are not aware of any circumstances that would render any particulars in the financial statements to be misleading or inaccurate.

We have been authorised by the Council and by the *Local Government (Planning and Reporting) Regulations 2014* to certify the financial statements in their final form.

Signed: **Date:** / /
NEIL EDWARD BEATTIE, MAYOR

Signed: **Date:** / /
GAVAN LINDSAY HOLT, COUNCILLOR

Signed: **Date:** / /
PHILIP LEONARD PINYON, CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

LODDON SHIRE COUNCIL

PERFORMANCE STATEMENT YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 2017



DESCRIPTION OF MUNICIPALITY

Loddon Shire Council is located in central Victoria, about 175 kilometres north-west of Melbourne. It is bounded by the Gannawarra Shire in the north, Shire of Campaspe and City of Greater Bendigo in the east, Mount Alexander Shire and Central Goldfields Shire in the south, and Northern Grampians Shire and Buloke Shire in the west.

Loddon Shire Council is a predominantly rural area, with many small towns and communities. The largest towns are Boort, Bridgewater on Loddon, Inglewood, Pyramid Hill, and Wedderburn.

The Shire encompasses a total land area of about 6,700 square kilometres. Land is used mainly for agriculture and horticulture, particularly grain, sheep, wool, beef cattle, dairy, pigs and poultry. In recent years, there has also been an increase in viticulture, olives, and fodder crops.

The primary source of employment in the Shire is agriculture, forestry and fishing with 37% of employed residents working in those fields, while 10% work in health care and social assistance, 7% in retail trade, and 5% in public administration and safety.

SUSTAINABILITY CAPACITY INDICATORS

Indicator / measure	Results		
	2015	2016	2017
Indicator: Population <i>Measure:</i> Expenses per head of municipal population <i>Computation:</i> Total expenses / Municipal population	\$3,597	\$3,657	\$3,884
Material variations: No material variations.			
Indicator: Population <i>Measure:</i> Infrastructure per head of municipal population <i>Computation:</i> Value of infrastructure / Municipal population	\$37,810	\$40,202	\$41,204
Material variations: No material variations.			
Indicator: Population <i>Measure:</i> Population density per length of road <i>Computation:</i> Municipal population / Kilometres of local roads	1.56	1.54	1.54
Material variations: No material variations.			
Indicator: Own-source revenue <i>Measure:</i> Own source revenue per head of municipal population <i>Computation:</i> Own-source revenue / Municipal population	\$1,808	\$1,815	\$1,861
Material variations: No material variations.			
Indicator: Recurrent grants <i>Measure:</i> Recurrent grants per head of municipal population <i>Computation:</i> Recurrent grants / Municipal population	\$2,209	\$1,462	\$2,259
Material variations: Recurrent grants have increased by \$5.8M. This is mainly due to the 50% upfront payment of the 2017/18 allocation of funding from the Victoria Grants Commission of \$4.1M.			
Indicator: Disadvantage <i>Measure:</i> Relative socio-economic disadvantage <i>Computation:</i> Index of relative socio-economic disadvantage by decile	1	1	1
Material variations: No material variations.			

Definitions:

"adjusted underlying revenue" means total income other than:

- (a) non-recurrent grants used to fund capital expenditure; and
- (b) non-monetary asset contributions; and
- (c) contributions to fund capital expenditure from sources other than those referred in paragraphs (a) and (b)

"infrastructure" means non-current property, plant and equipment excluding land

"local road" means a sealed or unsealed road for which the council is the responsible road authority under the *Road Management Act 2004*

"population" means the resident population estimated by council

"own-source revenue" means adjusted underlying revenue other than revenue that is not under the control of council (including government grants)

"relative socio-economic disadvantage", in relation to a municipality, means the relative socio-economic disadvantage, expressed as a decile for the relevant financial year, of the area in which the municipality is located according to the Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage (Catalogue Number 2033.0.55.001) of SEIFA

"SEIFA" means the Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas published from time to time by the Australian Bureau of Statistics on its Internet website.

"unrestricted cash" means all cash and cash equivalents other than restricted cash.

SERVICE PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Service / indicator / measure	Results		
	2015	2016	2017
Aquatic facilities Indicator: Utilisation <i>Measure:</i> Utilisation of aquatic facilities <i>Computation:</i> Number of visits to aquatic facilities / Municipal population	3	4	3
Material variations: Visitation numbers have decreased by 1,200 in 2017.			
Animal management Indicator: Health and safety <i>Measure:</i> Animal management prosecutions <i>Computation:</i> Number of successful animal management prosecutions	7	1	0
Material variations: Council has had no animal prosecutions in 2017.			
Food Safety Indicator: Health and safety <i>Measure:</i> Critical and major non-compliance notifications <i>Computation:</i> Number of critical non-compliance notifications and major non-compliance notifications about a food premises followed up / Number of critical non-compliance notifications and major non-compliance notifications about food premises x100	0%	83%	100%
Material variations: No material variations.			
Governance Indicator: Satisfaction <i>Measure:</i> Satisfaction with Council decisions <i>Computation:</i> Community satisfaction rating out of 100 with how council has performed in making decisions in the interest of the community	58	56	55
Material variations: No material variations.			
Home & Community Care (HACC) Indicator: Participation <i>Measure:</i> Participation in HACC service <i>Computation:</i> [Number of people that received a HACC service / Municipal target population for HACC services] x100	58%	56%	N/A
Material variations: Indicator no longer required.			
Home & Community Care (HACC) Indicator: Participation <i>Measure:</i> Participation in HACC service by CALD people <i>Computation:</i> [Number of CALD people who receive a HACC service / Municipal target population in relation to CALD people for HACC services] x100	28%	30%	N/A
Material variations: Indicator no longer required.			
Libraries Indicator: Participation <i>Measure:</i> Active library members <i>Computation:</i> [Number of active library members / Municipal population] x100	14%	8%	8%
Material variations: No material variations.			

SERVICE PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (Continued)

Service / indicator / measure	Results		
	2015	2016	2017
Maternal & Child Health (MCH) Indicator: Participation <i>Measure:</i> Participation in MCH service <i>Computation:</i> [Number of children who attend the MCH service at least once (in the year) / Number of children enrolled in the MCH service] x100	66%	73%	78%
Material variations: No material variations.			
Maternal & Child Health (MCH) Indicator: Participation <i>Measure:</i> Participation in the MCH service by Aboriginal children <i>Computation:</i> [Number of Aboriginal children who attend the MCH service at least once (in the year) / Number of Aboriginal children enrolled in the MCH service] x100	60%	25%	67%
Material variations: There was an increase to aboriginal children of 2 and a higher amount participating in the service in 2017.			
Roads Indicator: Satisfaction <i>Measure:</i> Satisfaction with sealed local roads <i>Computation:</i> Community satisfaction rating out of 100 with how council has performed on the condition of sealed local roads	55	55	50
Material variations: No material variations.			
Statutory planning Indicator: Decision making <i>Measure:</i> Council planning decisions upheld at VCAT <i>Computation:</i> [Number of VCAT decisions that did not set aside council's decision in relation to a planning application / Number of VCAT decisions in relation to planning applications] x100	0%	0%	100%
Material variations: One VCAT decision throughout 2017.			
Indicator: Waste diversion <i>Measure:</i> Kerbside collection waste diverted from landfill <i>Computation:</i> [Weight of recyclables and green organics collected from kerbside bins / Weight of garbage, recyclables and green organics collected from kerbside bins] x100	23%	20%	23%
Material variations: Weight of recyclables has increased by 10% and the weight of garbage has decreased by 2.5%.			

SERVICE PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (Continued)

Definitions:

"Aboriginal child" means a child who is an Aboriginal person

"Aboriginal person" has the same meaning as in the Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006

"active library member" means a member of a library who has borrowed a book from the library

"annual report" means an annual report prepared by a council under sections 131, 132 and 133 of the Act

"CALD" means culturally and linguistically diverse and refers to persons born outside Australia in a country whose national language is not English

"class 1 food premises" means food premises, within the meaning of the *Food Act 1984*, that have been declared as class 1 food premises under section 19C of that Act

"class 2 food premises" means food premises, within the meaning of the *Food Act 1984*, that have been declared as class 2 food premises under section 19C of that Act

"Community Care Common Standards" means the Community Care Common Standards for the delivery of HACC services, published from time to time by the Commonwealth

"critical non-compliance outcome notification" means a notification received by council under section 19N(3) or (4) of the *Food Act 1984*, or advice given to council by an authorized officer under that Act, of a deficiency that poses an immediate serious threat to public health

"food premises" has the same meaning as in the *Food Act 1984*

"HACC program" means the Home and Community Care program established under the Agreement entered into for the purpose of the *Home and Community Care Act 1985* of the Commonwealth

"HACC service" means home help, personal care or community respite provided under the HACC program

"local road" means a sealed or unsealed road for which the council is the responsible road authority under the *Road Management Act 2004*

"major non-compliance outcome notification" means a notification received by a council under section 19N(3) or (4) of the *Food Act 1984*, or advice given to council by an authorized officer under that Act, of a deficiency that does not pose an immediate serious threat to public health but may do so if no remedial action is taken

"MCH" means the Maternal and Child Health Service provided by a council to support the health and development of children within the municipality from birth until school age

"population" means the resident population estimated by council

"target population" has the same meaning as in the Agreement entered into for the purposes of the *Home and Community Care Act 1985* of the Commonwealth

"WorkSafe reportable aquatic facility safety incident" means an incident relating to a council aquatic facility that is required to be notified to the Victorian WorkCover Authority under Part 5 of the *Occupational Health and Safety Act 2004*.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Dimension / indicator / measure	Results			Forecasts			
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Efficiency Indicator: Revenue level <i>Measure:</i> Average residential rate per residential property assessment <i>Computation:</i> Residential rate revenue / Number of residential property assessments	\$698.23	\$941.22	\$992.71	\$959.77	\$971.86	\$993.02	\$1,014.66
Material variations: Residential rates are forecast to increase by 2.0% each year. 2015 results did not include waste charges.							
Efficiency Indicator: Expenditure level <i>Measure:</i> Expenses per property assessment <i>Computation:</i> Total expenses / Number of property assessments	\$3,409.82	\$3,441.69	\$3,656.49	\$3,709.12	\$3,673.25	\$5,064.53	\$3,922.60
Material variations: Property numbers remain constant with expenditure levels the main variance depending on the scope of works required for that financial year.							
Efficiency Indicator: Workforce turnover <i>Measure:</i> Resignations and terminations compared to average staff <i>Computation:</i> [Number of permanent staff resignations and terminations / Average number of permanent staff for the financial year] x100	8.18	12.75	18.12	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40
Material variations: A restructure to realign directorates in early 2016 and continuation into 2017 has resulted in an increase in staff turnover.							
Liquidity Indicator: Working capital <i>Measure:</i> Current assets compared to current liabilities <i>Computation:</i> [Current assets / Current liabilities] x100	587.88%	641.06%	790.25%	384.10%	290.30%	217.52%	85.73%
Material variations: Major variations can occur in this indicator due to the amount of cash and cash equivalents available for that projected year. The other components are fairly constant.							

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (Continued)

Dimension / indicator / measure	Results			Forecasts			
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Liquidity Indicator: Unrestricted cash <i>Measure:</i> Unrestricted cash compared to current liabilities <i>Computation:</i> [Unrestricted cash / Current liabilities] x100	53.70%	281.60%	-3.85%	42.64%	-114.52%	-217.46%	-344.01%
Material variations: Council has a large amount of cash available on hand due to the delay in progression of some capital works projects including the Wedderburn Streetscape. Council also received a 50% upfront payment of \$4.1M for the 2017/18 VGC allocation during 2016/17.							
Obligations Indicator: Asset renewal <i>Measure:</i> Asset renewal compared to depreciation <i>Computation:</i> [Asset renewal expenses / Asset depreciation] x100	42.47%	24.12%	33.93%	38.86%	26.90%	24.68%	25.36%
Material variations: Variations can occur within this indicator depending on the capital works program delivered each year, depreciation increases slightly per year.							
Obligations Indicator: Loans and borrowings <i>Measure:</i> Loans and borrowings compared to <i>Computation:</i> [Interest bearing loans and borrowings / Rate revenue] x100	1.43%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Material variations: Council made the last payment of outstanding loans during early 2016.							
Obligations Indicator: Loans and borrowings <i>Measure:</i> Loans and borrowings repayments compared to rates <i>Computation:</i> [Interest and principal repayments on interest bearing loans and borrowings / Rate revenue] x100	1.57%	1.39%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Material variations: Council made the last payment of outstanding loans during early 2016.							
Obligations Indicator: Indebtedness <i>Measure:</i> Non-current liabilities compared to own source revenue <i>Computation:</i> [Non-current liabilities / Own source revenue] x100	16.94%	17.58%	12.52%	21.50%	23.84%	25.69%	27.55%
Material variations: Councils non-current liabilities increases each year with own source revenue remaining fairly constant.							

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (Continued)

Dimension / indicator / measure	Results			Forecasts			
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Operating position Indicator: Adjusted underlying result <i>Measure:</i> Adjusted underlying surplus (or deficit) <i>Computation:</i> [Adjusted underlying surplus (deficit) / Adjusted underlying revenue] x100	10.82%	-37.73%	2.18%	-36.16%	-2.08%	-36.11%	-15.65%
Material variations: In 2016, Council had an underlying deficit compared to a surplus in 2017. The trend forward is expected to have underlying deficit positions.							
Stability Indicator: Rates concentration <i>Measure:</i> Rates compared to adjusted underlying revenue <i>Computation:</i> [Rate revenue / Adjusted underlying revenue] x100	30.88%	50.58%	34.90%	49.38%	37.85%	50.22%	41.93%
Material variations: Council has continued to apply the 2.0% cap to rates and charges for the forecast years. The main variation between years for this indicator is the operating grants.							
Stability Indicator: Rates effort <i>Measure:</i> Rates compared to property values <i>Computation:</i> [Rate revenue / Capital improved value of rateable properties in the	0.57%	0.56%	0.58%	0.60%	0.60%	0.61%	0.62%
Material variations: No material variations.							

Definitions:

"adjusted underlying revenue" means total income other than:

- (a) non-recurrent grants used to fund capital expenditure; and
- (b) non-monetary asset contributions; and

(c) contributions to fund capital expenditure from sources other than those referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b)

"adjusted underlying surplus (or deficit)" means adjusted underlying revenue less total expenditure

"asset renewal expenditure" means expenditure on an existing asset or on replacing an existing asset that returns the service capability of the asset to its original capability

"current assets" has the same meaning as in the AAS

"current liabilities" has the same meaning as in the AAS

"non-current assets" means all assets other than current assets

"non-current liabilities" means all liabilities other than current liabilities

"non-recurrent grant" means a grant obtained on the condition that it be expended in a specified manner and is not expected to be received again during the period covered by a council's Strategic Resource Plan

"own-source revenue" means adjusted underlying revenue other than revenue that is not under the control of council (including government grants)

"population" means the resident population estimated by council

"rate revenue" means revenue from general rates, municipal charges, service rates and service charges

"recurrent grant "means a grant other than a non-recurrent grant

"residential rates" means revenue from general rates, municipal charges, service rates and service charges levied on residential properties

"restricted cash" means cash and cash equivalents, within the meaning of the AAS, that are not available for use other than for a purpose for which it is restricted, and includes cash to be used to fund capital works expenditure from the previous financial year

"unrestricted cash" means all cash and cash equivalents other than restricted cash.

OTHER INFORMATION

Basis of preparation

Council is required to prepare and include a Performance Statement within its Annual Report. The Performance Statement includes the results of the prescribed sustainability capacity, service performance and financial performance indicators and measures together with a description of the municipal district and an explanation of material variations in the results. This statement has been prepared to meet the requirements of the *Local Government Act 1989* and Local Government (Planning and Reporting) Regulations 2014.

Where applicable the results in the Performance Statement have been prepared on accounting bases consistent with those reported in the Financial Statements. The other results are based on information drawn from Council information systems or from third parties (e.g. Australian Bureau of Statistics).

The Performance Statement presents the actual results for the current year and for the prescribed financial performance indicators and measures, the results forecast by Council's Strategic Resource Plan. The Local Government (Planning and Reporting) Regulations 2014 requires explanation of any material variations in the results contained in the Performance Statement. Council has adopted materiality thresholds relevant to each indicator and measure and explanations have not been provided for variations below the materiality thresholds unless the variance is considered to be material because of its nature.

The forecast figures included in the Performance Statement are those adopted by Council in its Strategic Resource Plan on 27 June 2017 and which forms part of the Council Plan. The Strategic Resource Plan includes estimates based on key assumptions about the future that were relevant at the time of adoption and aimed at achieving sustainability over the long term. Detailed information on the actual financial results is contained in the General Purpose Financial Statements. The Strategic Resource Plan can be obtained by contacting Council.

CERTIFICATION OF PERFORMANCE STATEMENT

In my opinion the accompanying Performance Statement has been prepared in accordance with the Local Government Act 1989 and the Local Government (Planning and Reporting) Regulations 2014.

Signed: **Date:** / /
SHARON ROSEMARIE MORRISON BA (POLITICS), LLB (HONS), GDLP, DIP BUS, CERT IV HR,
PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING OFFICER

In our opinion, the accompanying Performance Statement of the Loddon Shire Council for the year ended 30 June 2017 presents fairly the results of Council's performance in accordance with the Local Government Act 1989 and the Local Government (Planning and Reporting) Regulations 2014.

The Performance Statement contains the relevant performance indicators, measures and results in relation to service performance, financial performance and sustainability capacity.

As at the date of signing, we are not aware of any circumstances that would render any particulars in the Performance Statement to be misleading or inaccurate.

We have been authorised by the Council and the Local Government (Planning and Reporting) Regulations 2014 to certify this Performance Statement in its final form.

Signed: **Date:** / /
NEIL EDWARD BEATTIE, MAYOR

Signed: **Date:** / /
GAVAN LINDSAY HOLT, COUNCILLOR

Signed: **Date:** / /
PHILIP LEONARD PINYON, CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

8.2 ROAD MANAGEMENT PLAN 2017

File Number: 14/01/001
Author: Indivar Dhakal, Manager Technical Services
Authoriser: Peter Cownley, A/Director Operations
Attachments: 1. Road Management Plan 2017

RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

1. Adopt the Road Management Plan 2017.
2. Publish the adoption of Road Management Plan 2017 in the Government Gazette and the local newspaper.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

There is no conflict of interest for any Council staff member involved in the preparation of this report, or involved in the subject matter of the report.

PREVIOUS COUNCIL DISCUSSION

Council resolved to seek public comment on the proposed amendment and the draft Road Management Plan 2017 (the Plan) at the Council meeting held in April 2017.

Council also resolved to adopt the Road Management Plan Review Report at the Council meeting held in June 2017.

BACKGROUND

As stipulated in the Road Management (General) Regulations 2016, Part 3 Division 1 section 8 (3), pursuant to section 54(5) of the Road Management Act 2004, Council conducted a review of the Road Management Plan 2014 within the period referred to in section 125(1) of the Local Government Act 1989.

The review identified and proposed multiple administrative and service level changes in the Council's Road Management Plan 2014. The proposed amendments along with the draft of the Plan were published in the local newspaper and government gazette allowing 28 days to make a submission in accordance with section 223(1) of the Local Government Act 1989.

Council received 1 comment on the proposed amendment and draft plan from the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP).

ISSUES/DISCUSSION

With the recent restructure of the Organisation and changes in the systems used for maintenance management of the road assets, the review report established the necessity to revise the Road Management Plan which was developed in 2014. Some service levels encompassed within the existing plan also required amendment to meet the risk assessment criteria and align with Council's resources.

The only comment received during the submission period was made by DELWP. The key issues raised in the submission are:

1. Unused (paper) roads - The plan states "Council intends to progressively notify the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP) that these roads are no longer required for public use and where appropriate recommend control revert back to the Crown Land manager". DELWP has clarified that such notice can only be given in the prescribed form upon receiving a request from DELWP or the adjacent land holder.

This is an operational requirement of DELWP as opposed to a statutory requirement. Council has in the past coordinated with DELWP to address the operational requirements and will continue to do so. However, it is not deemed suitable to be stated in the Plan as operational requirements change regularly.

2. Access to private property through crown land - DELWP has requested to include a new section in the Plan to formally create a government road where a property is currently being accessed through crown land. Council's Road Asset Management Plan outlines the strategy regarding access to private property. The purpose of the Road Management Plan is towards the management of existing roads as opposed to strategic approach towards creation of new assets.
3. Vegetation removal and weeds and rabbit control - DELWP has raised concerns regarding compliance with Planning and Environment Act 1987, Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 and Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988.

Pursuant to sections 20 and 22 of the Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994, Council is required to manage regionally prohibited and controlled weeds and rabbits. The intervention level and response time set in the Plan is in accordance with section 41 of Road Management Act 2004 and Council's risk matrix. Clearing of vegetation is only carried out to meet safety requirements, which is exempted from the aforementioned acts.

Council received no submissions regarding the change in service levels in the road management function of the Plan.

In addition to section 7.9 of the Plan (Other authorities' roads within municipality), a list of roads managed by VicRoads has been added as an appendix (section 12.8). This is an attempt to clarify the operational responsibility of the roads within Council's boundaries to the community.

COST/BENEFITS

The cost of adopting the plan is in accordance with Financial Projections set out in the Council's Road Asset Management Plan and Council's Long Term Financial Plan (Local Road Maintenance). No additional cost is predicted with the proposed amendments in the Plan.

RISK ANALYSIS

There is no risk identified with the adoption of the Plan. A detailed risk analysis is in part 3 of the Plan (attachment 1)

CONSULTATION AND ENGAGEMENT

The proposed amendments along with the Plan were published in the local newspaper and government gazette allowing 28 days to make a submission in accordance with section 223(1) of the Local Government Act 1989.

LODDON SHIRE COUNCIL

ROAD MANAGEMENT PLAN 2017



DOCUMENT INFORMATION

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Strategic document
DOCUMENT STATUS:	Draft
POLICY OWNER POSITION:	Manager Technical Services
INTERNAL COMMITTEE ENDORSEMENT: APPROVED BY:	Loddon Leaders Council
DATE ADOPTED:	1/07/2017
VERSION NUMBER:	2
REVIEW DATE:	30/06/2021
DATE RESCINDED:	
RELATED STRATEGIC DOCUMENTS, POLICIES OR PROCEDURES: RELATED LEGISLATION:	Road Management Act 2004
EVIDENCE OF APPROVAL:	

Signed by Chief Executive Officer

FILE LOCATION:

Strategic documents are amended from time to time, therefore you should not rely on a printed copy being the current version. Please consult the Loddon Shire website to ensure that the version you are using is up to date.

This document is available in alternative formats (e.g. larger font) if requested.

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1 PURPOSE

The purpose of this document is to provide details of Council's policies, service standards and actions relating to the management the local road network, specifically the routine inspection and maintenance of road related assets.

Part 4, Division 5, section 49 of the Road Management Act 2004 enables Council to produce a Road Management Plan (RMP).

Section 50 of the Road Management Act 2004 states

"The purposes of a Road Management Plan are having regard to the principal object of road management and the works and infrastructure management principles:

- to establish a management system for the road management functions of a road authority which is based on policy and operational objectives and available resources; and
- to set the relevant standard in relation to the discharge of duties in the performance of those road management functions".

In accordance with Section 39 of the Road Management Act, this plan will be regarded as a policy decision by Council in relation to the performance of its statutory road management function. As a result, it may be used in the defence of any common law proceedings in relation to the exercise of that road management function.

2 BUDGET IMPLICATIONS

The various actions and levels of service identified for delivery under this plan require the provision of both operational (e.g. staff & equipment) and financial resources. In order for Council to achieve full compliance with its RMP, service level, inspection or intervention targets must be appropriately matched to available resources.

Where it is identified that operational capacity may be insufficient to meet the required demands imposed by this plan, allocation of additional resources or alternatively modification of the plans requirements may be necessary to ensure service level targets are achievable and sustainable.

Resources deployed to achieve the objectives and deliverables of the RMP are predominately provided through the Operations department, and subsequently funded under the local road maintenance provisions within Council's annual budget.

As part of the annual budget development process, each year a review of road maintenance resource demand and distribution is conducted. This review examines a number of factors in determining appropriate resource levels to facilitate achievement of the RMP objectives. Such factors include:

- historical compliance against service targets
- competing resource demands or works commitments e.g. maintenance work vs. capital renewal
- alternative work methodologies, treatments or productivity improvement opportunities
- staff migration or vacancy levels.

A subsequent road maintenance budget bid is prepared annually by the Manager Operations and submitted for Council consideration as part of the budget development process.

3 RISK ANALYSIS

Determination of appropriate inspection regimes, intervention timeframes and service levels as specified within the RMP, is largely based upon the identification of risks associated with the existence or operation of various road elements including pavements, trees, level crossings and footpaths.

In assessing the level of risk, consideration is given to the likelihood of road users encountering adverse road conditions i.e. defects such as potholes, fallen trees etc., and the likely consequence of such exposure. The combination of identified risk and availability of resources is then used to establish appropriate intervals between routine inspections as well as the determination of acceptable timeframes to undertake necessary repairs or remedial works.

In developing the RMP, Council has given careful consideration to the setting of intervention standards (i.e. at what point Council will undertake repair works, e.g. size & depth of potholes) and response times for rectification of defects (i.e. how long does Council have to undertake the required repair), so as to fulfil general community expectations and control the level of risk to road users.

The plan also provides a mechanism to deal with exceptional circumstances where the requirements of the plan cannot be met e.g. during times of natural disaster. In general the plan establishes maintenance standards, inspection regimes and response times which are affordable, deliverable and responsible.

The RMP may provide Council with a defence mechanism against possible litigation in relation to the execution of its road management functions.

4 COSTING AND FUNDING OF ACTIONS

The ability to accurately cost deliverables under the RMP is somewhat compromised by the vast, variable and for the most part unpredictable nature of the road network. To a large extent the overall condition of the road network, including ancillary assets such as footpaths, is accurately known and regularly assessed however the maintenance effort required across the network is subject to rapid or significant fluctuation.

Problems in estimating required funding to deliver the RMP stem from the variable rate of pavement or asset deterioration due to such contributing factors as:

- weather (drought, flood, rain, seasonal variations)
- topography and geology (e.g. plains vs. hills or clay vs. sand)
- surrounding land use & development
- changing transport trends (e.g. larger trucks & varying transport trends).

Meeting the requirements specified within the RMP will undoubtedly incur significant operational expense. Monitoring of compliance against RMP targets as well as operational expenditure on road maintenance activities is routinely conducted. These measures provide an indication as to how well the targets specified within the RMP match resource availability.

Historical trends are also utilised in setting the annual road maintenance budget as discussed in section 2 above.

5 INTRODUCTION

5.1 Contents of Road Management Plan

A Road Management Plan, under the Ministerial Code of Practice - Road Management Plans should include:

- a description of those assets on public roads for which a road authority is responsible
- the standard or target condition, of those assets to be maintained by a road authority
- a management system as established and implemented by a road authority to discharge its duty to inspect, maintain and repair public roads for which it is responsible.

5.2 Scope of assets included

This plan is applicable to the following assets (as at 30/6/2017), for which Council is the Responsible Road Authority (RRA):

934	km	sealed road and street pavements
2556	km	unsealed gravel road and street pavements
1232	km	formed or unformed roads and streets
210	No.	bridges, major culverts and structures
36	km	constructed footpaths
47	km	kerb and channel

These assets are:

- listed in Council's infrastructure asset registers or
- located on public roads, listed in the Register of Public Roads, for which Council is the Coordinating Road Authority (CRA).

This Plan also applies to road and footpath assets, at other locations where Council is the RRA, as determined by section 37 of the Road Management Act 2004 and the Code of Practice for Operational Responsibility for Public Roads. For the purposes of this code "urban area" is defined in Section 3 - Definitions in the Road Management Act 2004.

This plan is not intended to apply to un-constructed, private or non-Council assets such as foot trodden tracks, private driveways on government road reserves or roads on private land.

This plan does not include other infrastructure on roads as detailed in 3.3.8 Other Infrastructure on Roads.

This plan does not include Highways, Arterial Roads and Main Roads for which VicRoads is the coordinating authority. List of such roads is detailed in 12.3. However, this plan is applicable to the footpaths in the town within these road reserves.

5.3 Stakeholders

Stakeholders with an interest in the use or management of municipal public roads and road related infrastructure include:

- the general community
- residents and businesses adjoining the road network
- pedestrians, including those with disabilities and the elderly with restricted mobility
- users of a range of miscellaneous smaller, lightweight vehicles such as motorised buggies, wheel chairs, prams and bicycles
- vehicle users such as trucks, buses, commercial vehicles, cars and motor cycles
- tourists and visitors to the area
- emergency authorities such as Police, Fire, Ambulance and SES
- utilities as prescribed in Section 3 of the Road Management Act 2004
- Council as the RRA.

5.4 Duty of the road user

Under the Road Management Act 2004 and the Road Safety Act 1968, road users have an obligation to drive or use roads in a safe manner having regard to the relevant conditions/factors.

Section 17A, Obligation of road users, of the Road Safety Act 1986 specifies that:

1. A person who drives a motor vehicle on a highway must drive in a safe manner having regard to all relevant factors
2. A road user other than a person driving a motor vehicle must use a public highway in a safe manner having regard to all relevant factors.

The relevant factors include (without limiting the generality):

- the physical characteristics of the road
- the prevailing weather conditions
- the level of visibility
- the condition of any vehicle the person is driving or riding on the highway
- the prevailing traffic conditions
- the relevant road laws and advisory signs
- the physical and mental condition of the driver or road user.

A road user must:

- have regard to the rights of other road users and take reasonable care to avoid any conduct that may endanger the safety or welfare of other road users
- have regard to the rights of the community and infrastructure managers in relation to road infrastructure and non-road infrastructure on the road reserve and take reasonable care to avoid any conduct that may damage road infrastructure and non-road infrastructure on the road reserve
- have regard to the rights of the community in relation to the road reserve and take reasonable care to avoid conduct that may harm the environment of the road reserve."

Highway (public highway) is as defined in Road Safety Act 1986 Sections 3, Definitions.

5.5 Property owner obligations

5.5.1 Driveways

The Road Management Act 2004, provides that a road authority is not liable for cost of construction or maintenance of private driveways, on road reserves, that provide access to the public road from adjoining land. Landowners shall be required to obtain consent for construction or reconfiguration of driveways from the CRA or Council

Driveways in town areas are the responsibility of the landholders, specifically the:

- slabs or culverts over kerb and channel
- layback through kerb
- driveway between kerb and edge of footpath
- driveway infill between edge of footpath and property line.

In rural areas and in towns where no kerb and channel exists, landholders are responsible for:

- entrance culverts over open drains
- driveway from edge of road pavement to property line (footpath is excluded in town area).
- lengths of driveway which may extend along a government road reserve for the purposes of accessing a preferred property entrance point as opposed to the nearest point to the existing recognised road network.

The land holder is responsible for maintaining the driveway, and the immediate surrounds impacted by the driveway, in a safe condition.

Loddon Shire Council Local Law No. 2 Streets and Roads 2010 Part 2, Division 2, Clause 8 requires owners to provide vehicle crossings when required by Council and to repair them when directed by Council.

5.5.2 Vegetation overhanging footpaths

Loddon Shire Council Local Law No 2 - Streets and Roads 2010 , Part 2, Division 1, Clause 6 states that landholders must not allow any tree or plant in or growing on land owned or occupied by that person, to obstruct or interfere with vehicles or pedestrians.

5.5.3 Obstructions to footpaths

Landholders adjacent to footpaths are responsible to keep footpaths clear of obstructions including goods, signs, tables and chairs in town areas and to comply with Loddon Shire Council Local Law No.2 Streets and Roads 2010, Part 4, Divisions 1, 2, 3 and 4.

5.6 Terms and definitions

Unless the context otherwise requires, terms used in this Road Management Plan have the same meaning as defined in the Road Management Act 2004.

For the purpose of this plan the following additional terms are defined:

"Defect" is a localised deficiency or fault in a sub-asset e.g. pothole.

"Intervention Level" is the point at which it is determined that a defect has deteriorated beyond an acceptable level and requires rectification e.g. nominal depth or diameter of pothole.

"Hazard" is a defect or circumstance:

- which may impact on road user safety or
- has a required response time of 72 hours.

"Inspection Frequency" is the period of time between the due dates of successive inspections.

"Patrol area" is a designated area within which the maintenance activities of a specific work group are undertaken. There are 4 work groups operating within Loddon Shire.

"Inspection areas" are subdivisions of Patrol areas, within which roads are grouped for coordination of proactive inspections.

6 ASSET MANAGEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK

6.1 Asset Management Policy

Council’s Asset Management Policy outlines a framework for the management of Council’s substantial asset base in a sustainable, co-ordinated and structured way.

Loddon Shire will maximise the potential of infrastructure through efficient and effective Asset Management practices to meet its responsibilities to provide a level of service to the community that responds to its needs and to provide and maintain community infrastructure in a condition that supports the services provided.

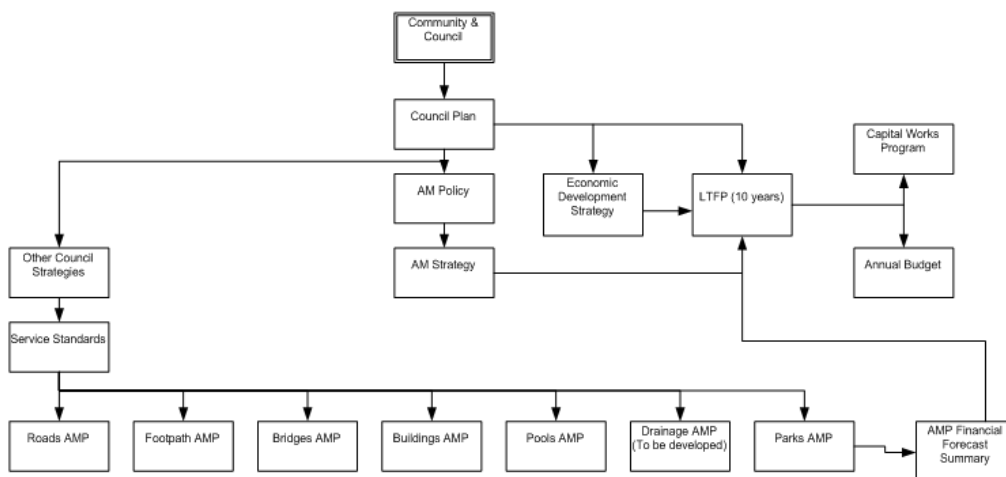
6.2 Council Plan

Loddon Shire Council Plan 2017-2021 outlines the Loddon community vision and Council mission. The development and implementation of a responsible road management plan is critical in performing the role and achieving the outcome as outlined in the Loddon community vision and Council mission of the Council Plan.

6.3 Relationship with other strategic documents

The Road Management Plan is a key component of Council’s planning and asset management process. Figure 1 below illustrates the relationship between the Road Management Plan and other strategic and operational Council documents.

Figure 1 - Relationship between Road Management Plan and other Council strategic documents.



6.4 Asset management budget and program development

Funding for local road infrastructure competes against a range of other Council services including HACC, Maternal Child Health, Regional Agribusiness, Economic Development, Tourism, Local Laws, Urban Drainage, Waste Management, Recreation and Regional Library Services.

Annual funding for the various Council services is based on the Long term Financial Plan, modified in consideration of current priorities, community and other forecast needs.

When developing content for capital infrastructure or road maintenance programs, consideration is given to Council’s Risk Management Policy, with priority given to projects which meet one or more of the following criteria:

- address high priority safety risks
- maximise the life of the asset

- reduce operating cost of the asset
- meet agreed service levels
- fit with community plans
- achievable in consideration of Councils resource constraints.

The adopted annual budget provides the financial resources for funding road infrastructure maintenance.

7 REGISTER OF PUBLIC ROADS

7.1 Road and street hierarchy

Council road assets are classified on a functional/surface type basis for Rural Roads and Town Streets.

Local Town Streets change to Rural Roads at the 100kph speed signs, or where no 100km/hr speed sign exists, at the end of the built up area.

See Appendix 12.1 Local Rural Roads and Town Streets Hierarchy

7.2 Footpath hierarchy

Council footpaths are classified on a functional basis.

See Appendix 12.2 Footpath Hierarchy.

7.3 Keeping a road register

The Road Management Act 2004 section 19 requires that ".a road authority must keep a register of public roads specifying the roads in respect of which it is the coordinating road authority."

With respect to local roads, The Road Management Act 2004 section 17 (3) requires that "the relevant coordinating road authority must register on its register of public roads a road in respect of which the road authority has made a decision that the road is reasonably required for general public use."

7.4 Availability of Register of Public Roads

The Register of Public Roads is available for inspection, free of charge, during normal business hours at the Shire Office, 41 High St, Wedderburn and on Council's website www.loddon.vic.gov.au.

7.5 Criteria for roads included in Register of Public Roads

Criteria for a road to be included in Loddon Shire Councils Register of Public Roads:

- Council must be able to be deemed the CRA for the particular road, and
- the road is 'reasonably' required for general public use

7.6 Criteria for roads excluded from Register of Public Roads

Roads meeting one or more of the following criteria are excluded from Loddon Shire Councils Register of Public Roads:

- sections of road with gates or cross fences
- sections of road occupied under un-used road licence, or the like
- assets not directly associated with a road area, e.g. pathways on crown land, access roads located on land other than a road reserve such as recreation reserves access or off-road trails
- roads which are located on crown land other than road reserves, but as qualified by Code of Practice - Operational Responsibility for Public Roads
- roads not reasonably required for general public use, including road reserves where there is no evidence of regular vehicular use, private roads, etc.

7.7 Contents of Register of Public Roads

The Register of Public Roads contains a list of roads in alphabetic order which includes:

- roads
- streets
- laneways

all of which are limited to the extent identified in Councils asset registers.

The Register of Public Roads contains the following information:

- road name
- location and extent
- date road became a public road
- classification within Road Hierarchy
- any agreements with other authorities re responsibility
- details of all changes to the Register and date of any such changes.

The Register of Public Roads is updated from time to time.

7.8 Unused (paper) roads

These are road reserves that are recorded on survey maps. They typically comprise dirt tracks. None of these roads are included in Council's Road Register. Council intends to progressively notify the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP) that these roads are no longer required for public use and where appropriate recommend control revert back to the Crown Land manager.

7.9 Other authorities' roads within the municipality

State arterial roads including highways are included on VicRoads Register of Public Roads and are listed in 12.3.

DELWP roads and tracks and Parks Victoria roads and tracks will be on the relevant State Authority Register of Public Roads.

For state arterial roads through towns the operational responsibility is shared between VicRoads and Council. Generally through towns, VicRoads has the authority for the through traffic lanes, unobstructed flanks, kerbs and side drains, with the balance of operational responsibility allocated to Council, but the Code of Practice for Operational Responsibility for public roads provides more detailed demarcation of responsibilities.

For arterial roads in rural areas, VicRoads is both the CRA and RRA.

7.10 Boundary roads with adjoining municipalities

Boundary Agreements with adjoining municipalities were formulated and adopted in the late 1990's. Because all boundary roads are rural in nature there are no assets, such as footpaths, on the same section of boundary road reserve where operational responsibility needs to be shared. A more practical approach was adopted, with agreements being reached to equitably allot operational responsibility for full road width for specific sections of boundary roads to each municipality.

The sections of boundary roads for which Loddon Shire is the Operational Road Authority (ORA) are included in Loddon Shire Councils Register of Public Roads. Those sections for which Loddon Shire Council is not the Operational Road Authority are listed in the adjoining municipality's Register of Public Roads.

The boundary with Northern Grampians Shire is the centre of the Avoca River, over which there are several bridges. Northern Grampians Shire undertakes the operational responsibilities for these bridges, with costs being equally shared with Loddon Shire Council.

Part of the boundary with Campaspe Shire is the western bank of the Bendigo Creek and Mount Hope Creek. The bridges over the Bendigo Creek are therefore solely in Campaspe Shire. Thus Campaspe Shire Council is the Coordinating and Operational Road Authority for those structures.

Loddon Shire and City of Greater Bendigo (CoGB) adopted an agreement that CoGB is responsible for maintenance of boundary roads, bridges and culverts from the intersection of Lakeys Road and Douglas Road towards north up to the intersection of Fitzpatrick's Road and

Loddon Valley Highway. Boundary roads north of this intersection are maintained by Loddon Shire Council with an exception of Elmore –Raywood Rd, which will be maintained by CoGB.

7.11 Railway level crossings

The rail authority is responsible for repair of the road pavement, any lights or boom gates, and all “cross bucks”, regulatory and width marker signs within 3.0m of the outside rail and as detailed in Safety Interface Agreements between road and rail authorities .

Council maintains line marking and advanced warning signs on the approaches to railway level crossings as per AS 1742.7:2007 – Manual of uniform traffic devices Part 7:Railway Crossings and the road surface beyond 3.0m from the outside rail, as detailed in Safety Interface Agreements between the road and rail authorities . Council also maintains intersection sight distance clearance within the road reserve. In some cases VicRoads is responsible for warning signs where arterial roads running parallel and adjacent to the railway line are required to have side road signage. VicRoads are the CRA for major traffic control devices including regulatory signs on local and arterial roads level crossings.

7.12 Other infrastructure on roads

The following infrastructure may be located on various roads and streets:

- 1) Utility Authorities' assets including assets for, town water supply, sewerage, power supply and telecommunications which are dealt with as described in the Road Management Act 2004, the Code of Practice for Management of Infrastructure in Road Reserves, and the Road Management (Works and Infrastructure) Regulations 2005
- 2) private and company car parks on road reserves
- 3) car parks and entrances to hospitals, schools, public halls, etc.
- 4) private weighbridges and access to those facilities
- 5) other authority's weighbridges and access to those facilities
- 6) other private and company assets.

For infrastructure described in items 2, 3, 4, 5, & 6 above the 'owners' of those assets are the responsible authority for those assets and are treated as infrastructure managers or works managers under the Road Management Act 2004.

7.12.1 Other authorities bridges, culverts and channels on road reserves

Across the local road network numerous open channels and drains run parallel to or pass under local roads. These channels and drains are owned or operated by water and irrigation authorities, private owners, or private schemes, generically referred to here as 'other asset owners'.

The channels and drains are the responsibility of the 'other asset owner'.

Section 3 Definitions, in the Road Management Act 2004, exclude bridges and culverts over water authorities channels or drains from the definition of road infrastructure, hence relieving Council of responsibility and directing responsibility to the 'other asset owner'.

In section 48 – Bridges, of the Code of Practice for Operational Responsibility for Public Roads under the Road Management Act 2004, the other authority is the owner of bridges and culverts over its channels and drains.

Under this section Council is responsible for maintenance of the road surface and road related infrastructure.

Table 1- Summary of responsibilities for bridges over water authority channels and drains

Component	Maintenance	Rehabilitation, replacement or improvement
Bridge or culvert	'Other Asset Owner'	'Other Asset Owner'
Structure under road	'Other Asset Owner'	'Other Asset Owner'
Road warning signs	LSC	LSC
Road surface	LSC	LSC
Road pavement	LSC	'Other Asset Owner'- where result of bridge defect. LSC - where extensive pavement upgrade
Bridge railing	LSC	'Other Asset Owner'
Approach guard railing	LSC	'Other Asset Owner'

8 LEVELS OF SERVICE

8.1 Community levels of service

A community satisfaction survey for Loddon Shire was conducted during the period of 1 February 2016 to 30 March 2016. This survey provides Council with the community's expectation regarding all the services Council provides including roads and footpaths.

The Community Level of Service table included below is an interpretation of the results of community satisfaction survey 2016 and other various public consultations taking into account affordability and resources available for road maintenance.

Table 2 – Community levels of service for maintenance

Characteristic	Level of service	Level of service target	Strategy
Accessibility	Continuous access available at all reasonable times	Continuous access is available on collector and access roads except during unforeseen incidents or during emergencies.	Comply with specified levels of service within this plan and Council's Road Asset Management Plan.
Road Safety	Safety of road network maintained and improved.	All road assets inspected in accordance with program and faults rectified within tabled response times.	Implement provisions of Road Management Plan.
Responsiveness	Responses to customer complaints are prompt	Customer complaints and works requests are responded to within target response times in RMP and timeframes in Customer Service Charter	Implement prioritising and recording provisions of Road Management Plan
Quality	Roads maintained to maintenance quality targets.	Roads maintained to standards set in Intervention Standards and Response Times	Maintenance undertaken to targets in Road Management Plan
Affordability	Provide road maintenance in an efficient, cost effective manner.	Road maintenance program delivered within budget.	Monitor Road Management Plan and Budget and review as required.

8.2 Technical levels of service

8.2.1 Maintenance levels of service

The Maintenance Level of Service for the local road network is detailed within:

- inspection regimes
- defect intervention and response tables
- maintenance grading program.

Inspection frequency tables may be found at Appendix 12.3 - Road and Street Inspection Regime and Appendix 12.4 - Footpath Inspection Regime. These tables provide details regarding the following levels of service:

- inspection type

- inspection frequency for particular Road Hierarchies.

Defect intervention and response tables may be found at Appendix 12.6 - Defect Intervention Levels and Response Times for Roads and Bridges and Appendix 12.7 - Defect Intervention Levels and Response Times for Footpaths. These tables provide the following levels of service detail:

- type of defect
- defect intervention level
- rectification response time
- the maintenance grading program (See Section 9.4.3) provides details of grading frequency for individual road hierarchies.

Maintenance is limited to the extent detailed within Table 6 in section 9.

9 MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

9.1 Maintenance management system

The Road Management Act 2004 provides for Council to establish a management system for the road management functions of a road authority which is based on policy and operational objectives and available resources.

Council's Management System involves a process of:

- enquiry
- inspection
 - proactive
 - safety - hazard
 - reactive
- prioritising identified works
- programming maintenance works
- recording
- review

The maintenance management system is summarised in figures 2 & 3, of this plan.

Council uses the application "Reflect" developed by Asset Edge as its Maintenance Management System for roads, bridges, streets and footpaths. Reflect enables:

- scheduling and recording of both programmed and reactive field inspections
- recording of defects
- prioritising of rectification works
- issuing works orders
- signing off on repairs
- reporting on compliance with inspection regimes and repair response times.

9.2 Inspections

Inspections are focused towards identification of:

- defects for inclusion in maintenance programs
- hazards requiring urgent response.

Inspections on roads, streets, bridges and footpaths undertaken include:

- safety/ hazard Inspections
- defect Inspections.

Inspection regimes were determined by reviewing past inspection practices and balancing a responsible approach with affordability.

The specified inspection regimes are considered appropriate as Loddon Shire's local sealed rural roads have relatively low traffic volumes which range from less than 100 vehicles per day (vpd) to 500 vpd.

Formed and Unformed Roads are not proactively inspected.

Safety/hazard Inspections are undertaken concurrently with programmed road defect inspections and on a reactive basis in response to customer requests.

Inspection types and inspection frequencies for each road and footpath hierarchy and for bridges are detailed in Appendix 12.3 - Road and street inspection regime and Appendix 12.4 - Footpath inspection regime.

9.2.1 Safety/hazard inspections

Hazards are identified during nominated defect inspection cycles and have 72 hour response time in the defect intervention and response tables as seen within Appendix 12.6 - Defect intervention levels and response times for roads and bridges and Appendix 12.7 - Defect intervention levels and response times for footpaths.

9.2.2 Defect inspections

Defects to be identified during nominal inspections are as listed in the defect intervention level and response tables in appendices 12.6 and 12.7. Defects detected are recorded in the field using "Reflect" application via mobile devices.

9.2.3 Railway interface inspections

Programmed railway crossing inspections of approaches to railway crossings on local roads are undertaken at intervals detailed at Appendix 12.3 - Roads and bridges inspection regime. Inspections confirm that the items that are Council's responsibility, as detailed in an inventory for railway crossings, are in place, in serviceable condition and compliant with AS 1742.7:2007 – Manual of uniform traffic devices Part 7: Railway Crossings.

9.3 Risk assessment of maintenance works

Levels of risk for maintenance works are assessed based on:

- the likelihood of an incident and
- the associated consequence.

It is a reasonable assumption that defects/hazards on roads with higher usage have a higher likelihood of an incident. In developing the risk matrix for inclusion in the Road Management Plan, traffic volume ranges expected in Victorian municipalities were applied to Council's Corporate Risk Matrix as per the following table.

Table 3 - Likelihood for traffic ranges

Traffic volume range (vehicles per day)	Likelihood
5000 plus	A (almost certain)
1000-5000	B (likely)
500-1000	C (moderate)
100-500	D (unlikely)
0-100	E (rare)

As road traffic volumes on Loddon Shire's local roads are generally below 500 vehicles per day, the lower 2 lines only of the matrix apply.

Utilising principles listed in the "Risk Management Framework – ISO 31000" under principle 3, the corporate risk matrix has been tailored to suit road maintenance purposes as follows:

- by using the lower two lines of the corporate risk matrix
- by the introduction of additional levels of risk (medium low and very low) to provide a more comprehensive spread of response times.

The Risk Matrix adopted for road maintenance is shown at Appendix 12.5 - Risk matrices for roads, streets and footpaths.

Control actions and response times for each level of risk are as per the action table at appendix 12.5.

All defects associated with road maintenance have been identified for each road hierarchy. A qualitative risk analysis has been carried out to assess the level of risk for all defects, recognising any circumstances that would elevate the level of risk for a particular defect.

Response times for the levels of risk for each defect are included on the defect intervention and response table shown in appendices 12.6 and 12.7.

In the table in appendix 12.6 - Defect intervention levels and response times for roads and bridges, various hierarchies have been grouped to streamline maintenance management practices. Groupings are as shown in table 4.

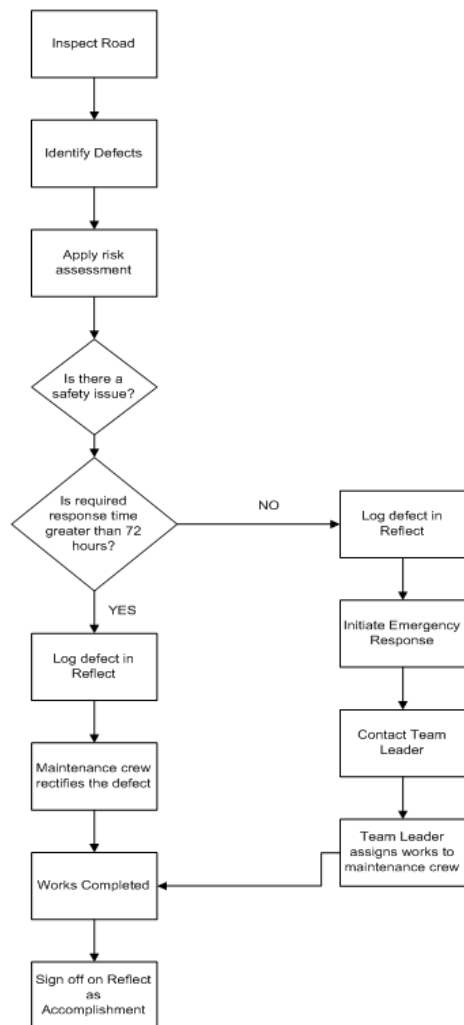
Table 4 - Road hierarchy groupings

Road grouping	Road hierarchies included
Sealed	RSC,RSA,TSC,TSA
Gravel collector and access	RGC,RGA,TGC,TGA
Gravel minor	RGM, TGM
Formed	RF,TF
Unformed	RUF, TUF

9.4 Proactive maintenance

Proactive Maintenance is carried out as illustrated in the flow chart below.

Figure 2 - Proactive maintenance



Designated road inspectors undertake formal inspections to identify defects and hazards on rural roads and town streets, at frequencies shown in appendix 12.3 - Road and street inspection regime and in appendix 12.4 - Footpath inspection regime. Inspections are recorded using Reflect on mobile devices.

If the required response time is 72 hours i.e. the defect is a hazard requiring treatment as an emergency response, section 9.4.2 outlines the required "Emergency response".

On sealed roads the extent of potholes, edge repairs, pavement failures, minor reseals and regulations are painted/marked on the sealed surface at the time of identification.

Where defects or hazards relating to other authorities infrastructure are encountered, the quantity and location is recorded, and the responsible authority is notified.

9.4.1 Defect intervention levels and response times

Tables detailing defect intervention levels and response times are set out in appendix 12.6 - Defect intervention levels and response times for roads and bridges and appendix 12.7 - Defect intervention levels and response times for footpaths.

Response times have been determined in consideration of financial and resource constraints..

Routine maintenance pavement repairs are generally undertaken by council staff using:

- Patrol Truck and Road Maintenance Unit using multiple application of bituminous emulsion and sealing aggregate.

9.4.2 Emergency response

Emergency response may be activated during proactive safety-hazard inspections or reactive inspections following customer reports.

Public contact for 24 hours emergency response is by telephone on 5494 1200.

Where the defect is a hazard (rectification response time of 72 hours), emergency response is instigated.

In situations where circumstances prevent a hazard being rectified within the time specified in the defect intervention level and response tables, appropriate warning of the hazard is provided until the repair can be completed.

Appropriate interim warning measures may include:

- provision of warning signs or barricades
- traffic control action
- diverting traffic around the site
- installation of a temporary speed limit
- lane closure
- closure of the road to use by certain vehicles (e.g. load limit)
- road closure.

In extreme circumstances such as during times of natural disaster, the nominated response times or interim measures may not be achievable due to resource limitations or lack of accessibility.

9.4.3 Maintenance Grading Program

The maintenance grading program operates with grading frequencies for road hierarchies as listed in Table 5.

Table 5 - Maintenance grading frequency

Road hierarchy	Grading frequency
All sealed road shoulders	As identified through road and street inspection regime
Gravel Collector roads	Twice per year
Gravel Access roads	Twice per year
Gravel Minor roads	Once per year
Formed roads	Upon request and as resources permit
Unformed roads	Upon request and as resources permit
Rural Fire Access roads	As per fire access roads grading program or on request

The Maintenance Grading Program is set up with individual roads listed for grading in nominated quarters of the year. Roads to be graded are grouped by locality within individual inspection areas in each patrol area.

The Works Coordinator sets up, coordinates and monitors progress of the Maintenance Grading Program. Team leaders allocate roads to be graded to individual grading crews.

Prior to commencing grading on an individual road the road is inspected by the team leader or grader driver to confirm that grading is required, based on the intervention standards in appendix 12.6 - Defect intervention levels and response times for roads and bridges.

Completed maintenance grading is recorded in a “works program” spreadsheet maintained and updated by Operations Department. For each individual road the grading crew identify as requiring grading, the date on which grading was undertaken is recorded.

If the inspection demonstrated no grading was currently required and the condition of the road is likely to remain satisfactory through to the next cycle, then the date of the inspection and the inspector’s identity is recorded and the treatment shall be deferred.

If a road requires additional maintenance grading outside the Maintenance Grading Program a defect is recorded and programmed through Reflect and completed works are signed off.

9.5 Reactive maintenance

9.5.1 Safety/hazard inspections

Safety/hazard inspections may also be undertaken on a reactive basis in response to customer requests, as described in 9.4 - Proactive maintenance and 9.2.1 - Safety /hazard inspections.

9.5.2 Routine maintenance and customer requests

Refer to figure 3 - Reactive maintenance.

Reactive maintenance may be undertaken in response to reported problems or complaints from the public or Council staff on:

- sealed roads and streets between formal inspections
- gravel roads and streets between formal inspections
- formed and unformed roads and streets, where there is no formal inspection process
- footpaths
- bridges.

Council has implemented “Merit”, a Customer Request Management (CRM) system which is utilised to log customers’ requests and assign it to the respective Team Leader.

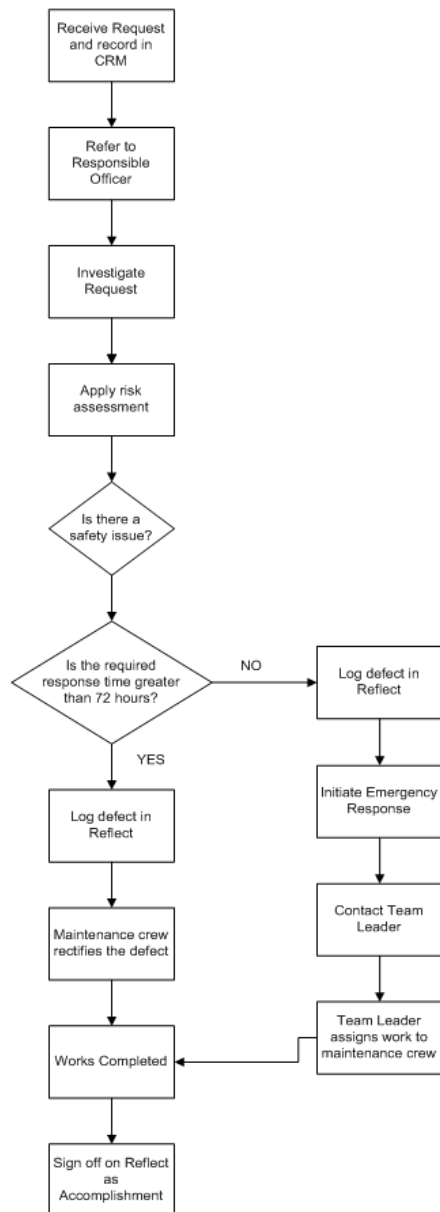
Reported complaints and problems may emanate from:

- customers through
 - verbal reports
 - letters
 - telephone calls
- inspections by team leaders
- observations by other staff

An outline of the reactive complaint process is shown in figure 3 - Reactive Maintenance Flowchart.

Where defects or hazards relating to other authorities infrastructure are reported or observed, the quantity and location is recorded, and the responsible authority is notified. Data is stored in the CRM and is available for retrieval as required.

Figure 3 - Reactive maintenance



9.5.3 Reactive maintenance grading of gravel roads

Complaints regarding defects or hazards on gravel roads which are reported between scheduled inspections and the next programmed maintenance grading under the Maintenance Grading Program, are assessed as to whether immediate intervention is required as outlined in the figure 3 "Flow chart 2 Reactive maintenance".

9.5.4 Reactive maintenance grading of formed and unformed roads

Complaints regarding defects or hazards on formed roads identified between maintenance grading activities under the Maintenance Grading Program will be inspected and graded on a reactive basis as per 9.5.2 "Routine maintenance and customer requests".

Complaints regarding defects or hazards on unformed roads will be inspected and graded on a reactive basis as per 9.5.2 "Routine maintenance and customer requests", but works will be limited as detailed in 9.7 "Limitation of maintenance works".

9.6 Weeds and rabbits

Council has an obligation to manage roadside weeds and rabbits on its local road network. Available funding is directed to treatment aimed at the eradication of Regionally Prohibited Weed infestations and the containment of Regionally Controlled Weeds and rabbits. Council supports community groups and individual landholders as detailed in Council's Roadside Weed and Rabbit Control Plan.

Regular inspections are undertaken during the programmed proactive inspections of roads. Reactive inspections are undertaken as in section 9.5 Reactive maintenance.

9.7 Records

Council keeps records specifying details of inspections, defects requiring repairs, location of defects, details of repairs, temporary actions (i.e. signage installation) and date of completed repairs.

9.7.1 Customer works request and reactive maintenance

Customer works request information and outcomes are stored electronically in Council's CRM.

Details of date, road, location and quantity of works activity undertaken are entered into Reflect.

9.7.2 Inspections and proactive maintenance

Programmed inspections undertaken by designated road inspectors are recorded in Reflect. Data captured includes inspector identity and date of inspection as well as specific details of all defects identified for each section of road (road segment) along with a nominated rectification (repair) timeframe.

Completed rectification works are signed off against these entries including what works were undertaken and by whom along with a completion date.

9.7.3 Electronic records

Reflect is a cloud based package and Council and Asset Edge have agreed that Asset Edge will backup database in Reflect and Council can access whenever required. Information on CRM is backed up daily in Council's internal server.

9.8 Limitation of maintenance works

The level of inspection and maintenance varies depending on the category/classification of individual roads or road related assets. A number of lower category roads e.g. formed, unformed and fire access roads receive limited maintenance. Maintenance limitations for these low priority assets are detailed within table 6 below.

The decision to limit maintenance on low priority roads is driven by the need to prioritise allocation of Councils operational and financial resources. It is considered that the road classifications identified for limited maintenance pose low levels of risk given minimal traffic use and lower significance of functionality.

Council does not undertake any planned or unplanned maintenance or inspections on unused road reserves, nor warrants their safety or accessibility for public use.

Table 6 - Limitation of maintenance works

Hierarchy code	Hierarchy	Limits of maintenance
RF & TF	Formed	No programmed inspections are undertaken. Reactive routine maintenance is undertaken based on "Defect intervention levels and response times for roads and bridges".
RUF & TUF	Unformed	No programmed inspections or regular routine maintenance is undertaken. Reactive grading may be undertaken. No regular routine tree trimming is undertaken. Limited minor tree trimming may be undertaken to provide clearance for utility type vehicles. Removal to provide greater clearance may be undertaken subject to inspection and demonstrated need.
RFA	Fire Access	No programmed inspections or regular routine maintenance is undertaken. Reactive grading may be undertaken prior to fire season.
IF	Informal Footpaths	No programmed inspection or routine maintenance is undertaken.

9.9 Resources deployed in road management

Routine maintenance is generally undertaken utilising in-house staff and supplemented with contractors when and if required.

9.10 Exceptional circumstances

Council will make every effort to meet its obligations under its Road Management Plan.

However, there may be situations or circumstances that affect Council's business activities to the extent that it cannot deliver on the service levels of the Road Management Plan. These include but are not limited to; natural disasters, such as fires, floods, or storms, prolonged labour or resource shortage or due to a need to commit or redeploy Council staff and/or equipment elsewhere.

In the event that the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of Council determines that for either financial or operational reasons that the requirements of the Road Management Plan cannot be met, then pursuant to Section 83 of the Wrongs Act, the CEO will write to Council's Officer in charge, Manager Technical Services (MTS) of its Plan and inform the officer that some, or all of the timeframes and responses in Council's RMP are to be suspended.

As the circumstances which may have led to either the partial or full suspension of the RMP continue, periodic consultation between Council's CEO and Council's MTS will occur, to ascertain which parts of Council's RMP may be reactivated.

Council will endeavour to inform residents of any suspension or reduction of the services outlined under the Road Management Plan, including how any required works shall be prioritised and the period for which the suspension is likely to be in effect.

9.11 Performance measures and targets

Council is provided with a quarterly report detailing compliance against the inspection and defect rectification targets specified within the RMP. The performance measures as listed in table 7 are used to form the basis of this report.

Table 7 - Performance measures

Performance measure	Target
Programmed inspections are carried out as per schedule.	100% as specified
Actual response times for rectification works are as detailed in the Defect intervention levels and response time tables.	100% as specified

10 REVIEW AND REPORTING

Review of this Road Management Plan is due by 30 June 2021 as prescribed in section 301 (1) and (3(b)) of the Road Management (General) Regulations 2005 and section 131 (1) and 125 (1) of the Local Government Act 1989.

The Manager Operations reports quarterly to Council on the performance measures in section 9.10 "Performance measures and targets".

11 REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

Loddon Shire Council Asset Management Policy.

Loddon Shire Council Corporate Risk Management Policy.

Council Plan.

Register of Public Roads.

Road Management Act 2004.

Code of Practice for Operational Responsibility for Public Roads.

Road Management (Works and Infrastructure) Regulations 2001.

Road Management (General) Regulations 2005.

Code of Practice for Road Management Plans.

Loddon Shire Council Local Law No. 2 - Streets and Roads 2010.

Loddon Shire Council Roadside Weed and Rabbit Control Plan.

12 APPENDICES

12.1 Local rural roads and town streets hierarchy

Loddon Shire road hierarchy			
Hierarchy code	Hierarchy	Function	Comments
Rural roads (R) & Township Streets (T)			
RSC & TSC	Sealed Collector	Sealed Collector roads distribute traffic between arterials and primary access roads.	Connecting roads traditionally accommodating higher volumes of traffic or providing efficient access or an alternative to the arterial network.
RSA & TSA	Sealed Access	Sealed Access roads provide primary access to residential properties or other developments or provide for service or tourist traffic.	Usually accommodate high to medium traffic volumes and service multiple residential properties.
RGC & TGC	Gravel Collector	Gravel Collector roads distribute traffic between arterials and primary access roads	Gravel connecting roads generally accommodating moderate traffic volumes.
RGA & TGA	Gravel Access	Gravel Access roads provide primary access to residential properties or other developments or provide for service traffic, tourist traffic, school buses, or milk tanker traffic.	Lower use roads primarily used for access to groups or individual residential properties.
RGM & TGM	Minor Gravel	Minor Gravel roads provide access to rural properties, or alternative access to rural residential properties.	Low use gravel roads providing access to rural properties (non-residential).
RF & TF	Formed	Rural formed roads provide access to rural properties	Earthen roads only, access is often limited to dry weather conditions.
RUF & TUF	Unformed	Rural unformed roads provide access to rural properties	No road formation, represented by tracks or worn surfaces only.
RFA	Fire Access	Rural Fire Access roads provide access for firefighting purposes	Generally located on 'unused' and 'unlicensed' road reserves.

12.2 Footpath hierarchy

Loddon Shire footpath hierarchy		
Hierarchy code	Hierarchy	Function
Town street footpaths		
BF	Business Area Footpath	Moderate use fully constructed footpaths in shopping areas and near schools and other pedestrian traffic generators
SF	Strategic Footpath	Moderate use footpath which may be gravel or fully constructed. Includes footpaths to specific locations
RF	Residential Area Footpath	Low use fully constructed footpaths or part constructed gravel footpaths in residential areas.
IF	Informal Footway	Un-constructed footways with little use.

12.3 Road and street inspection regimes

Road and street inspection regimes

Local road and street inspections						
Inspection type	Extent	Inspection frequency				
		Road hierarchy				
		Sealed	Gravel Collector & Access	Gravel Minor	Formed & RFA	Unformed
		RSC, RSA, TSC & TSA	RGC, RGA & TGA	RGM & TGM	RF, TF & RFA	RUF & TUF
Cyclic inspections						
Maintenance & hazard	Rural Roads & Town Streets	3 mths	2 yrs	2 yrs	Reactive only	Reactive only
Night inspection	Rural Roads & Town Streets	4 yrs	4 yrs	Nil	Nil	Nil
Level 1 local bridges	All Rural & Town Bridges & Major Culverts	6 mths	6 mths	6 mths	6 mths	Nil
Railway crossing inspection	All crossings	3 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths
Night railway crossing inspection	Rural Roads & Town Streets	4 yrs	4 yrs	4 yrs	4 yrs	4 yrs
One-off inspections						
Customer requests	As identified in request	As required				
Emergency	Effected area	As required				
Notes						
Nominated inspection frequencies are not precise: a variation of 10% is allowable						
Night inspections are staggered over winter months						

12.4 Footpaths inspection regime

Footpath inspection regimes

Footpath inspections					
Inspection type	Extent	Footpath hierarchy			
		Inspection frequency			
		Business Footpath (BF)	Strategic Footpath (SF)	Residential Footpaths (RF)	Informal Footways (IF)
Cyclic inspections					
Maintenance & hazard	Paved, sealed & gravel footpaths in Towns	6 months	6 months	6 months	Nil
Night inspection	Paved, sealed & gravel footpaths in Towns	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
One -off inspections					
Customer requests	As identified in request	As required	As required	As required	As required
Emergency	Effected area	As required	As required	As required	As required
Notes					
Nominated inspection frequencies are not precise; a variation of 10% is allowable.					

12.5 Risk matrices for roads, streets and footpaths

Local roads, streets and footpaths						
Levels of risk						
Type or hierarchy	Likelihood	Consequences				
		Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Major	Catastrophic
Roads						
Sealed	Unlikely	VL	L	ML	M	H
Gravel Collector & Access	Rare	VL	L	ML	M	H
Minor Gravel	Rare	VL	L	ML	ML	M
Formed	Rare	VL	L	L	ML	ML
Unformed	Rare	VL	VL	L	L	L
Footpaths						
Business & Strategic	Unlikely	VL	L	ML	M	H
Residential	Rare	VL	VL	L	ML	M

Action Plan		
Risk Level	Description	Action
H	High	rectify within 72 hours or provide appropriate warning
M	Medium risk	rectify within 4 working weeks or provide appropriate warning
ML	Medium to low risk	rectify within 3 months or provide appropriate warning
L	Low risk	rectify within 6 months
VL	Very Low risk	rectify within 12 months

This Matrix is applicable to Loddon Shire Council local roads and footpaths (including footpaths in Arterial Roads within townships). Refer to the respective RRA's Road Management Plan for risk assessment and response times for works relating to other roads.

12.6 Defect intervention levels and response times for roads and bridges

Defect intervention levels and response times for roads and bridges						
Defect	Intervention level	Response time				
		Sealed roads	Gravel roads	Minor gravel	Formed roads	Unformed roads
		RSC,TSC,RSA, TSA	RGC, RGA, TGA	RGM, TGM	RF,TF	RUF,TUF
Pavement cleaning						
Cleaning of pavement to remove materials which are: Slippery substances or a danger to road users or preventing the free flow of drainage water from the pavement area	On traffic lanes causing serious obstacle to traffic	72 hrs	4 wks	4 wks	3 mths	6 mths
	Water ponding > 300 mm deep on traffic lane	72 hrs	4 wks	4 wks	3 mths	6 mths
	Materials in traffic lanes resulting in a slippery surface	72 hrs	4 wks	4 wks	3 mths	6 mths
Sealed pavement and surface						
Potholes	On sealed traffic lane >400 mm dia. or > 100 mm deep	72 hrs	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	>50mm in depth or >300mm wide	3 mths	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Edge breaks	>75 mm in width over 20 m length	6 mths	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Minor sealed surface faults	Stripping > 5 m ² in area with approximately 50% loss of aggregate.	6 mths	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	“Crocodile” cracking > 1 m ² in area	6 mths	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	When bleeding and seal pick up is occurring or imminent; or seal is flushing and there is evident loss of vehicle traction, for an area > 5 m ² .	6 mths	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Defect intervention levels and response times for roads and bridges						
Defect	Intervention level	Response time				
		Sealed roads	Gravel roads	Minor gravel	Formed roads	Unformed roads
		RSC,TSC,RSA, TSA	RGC, RGA, TGA	RGM, TGM	RF,TF	RUF,TUF
Isolated pavement failures and deformation	On sealed traffic lane > 100 mm under 3 m straight edge	72 hrs	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	All other surface level variations > 2m ² and > 50 mm deep under a 1.2 m straight edge	12 mths	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Unsealed shoulder - isolated faults	When edge drops onto unsealed shoulder > 100mm in depth under a 1.2 m straight edge	72 hrs	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	When edge drops onto unsealed shoulder >60mm in depth under a 1.2 m straight edge over 20m length	3 mths	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	When shoulder subgrade is exposed or slippery for > 50 m ²	12 mths	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Potholes, roughness, scouring and > 75mm deep under a 1.2 m straight edge or when holds water	3 mths	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Unsealed pavements						
Potholes unsealed roads	When in traffic lane >500mm dia. or > 150mm deep	NA	4 wks	4 wks	N/A	N/A
	Surface scours, potholes or rutting >100 mm in depth > 300 mm diameter	N/A	3 mths	6 mths	N/A	N/A
	Corrugations >50 mm in depth for >200 m of road surface	N/A	6 mths	12 mths	N/A	N/A
	Loose material >50 mm in depth for >200 m	N/A	6 mths	12 mths	N/A	N/A
	When >100 <300 m ² in 1 km is slippery or bare subgrade exposed	N/A	6 mths	12 mths	N/A	N/A

Defect intervention levels and response times for roads and bridges						
Defect	Intervention level	Response time				
		Sealed roads	Gravel roads	Minor gravel	Formed roads	Unformed roads
		RSC,TSC,RSA, TSA	RGC, RGA, TGA	RGM, TGM	RF,TF	RUF,TUF
Signs and delineation						
Signs - illegible or missing	Bridge load limit signs are ineffective	72 hrs	4 wks	4 wks	3 mths	N/A
	Non-Regulatory Signs Missing signs or signs which are illegible at 150m under low beam of car headlights or in daylight.	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	N/A
	Warning & hazard signs Missing signs or signs which are illegible at 150m under low beam of car headlights or in daylight at curves or intersections or on the approaches to railway level crossings.	3 mths	3 mths	3 mths	6 mths	N/A
	Regulatory signs Missing signs or signs which are illegible at 150m under low beam of car headlights or in daylight at curves & intersections	4 wks	4 wks	3 mths	N/A	N/A
Guide posts or delineators missing or not clearly visible at 150m at night on low beam.	Missing on curves.	4 wks	4 wks	3 mths	N/A	N/A
	When >2 posts in a row are missing	6 mths	6 mths	6 mths	N/A	N/A
	Every missing culvert marker post.	6 mths	6 mths	6 mths	6 mths	N/A
Linemarking and pavement markings - illegible or missing	Linemarking and pavement markings not clearly visible at 50m	12 mths	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Defect intervention levels and response times for roads and bridges						
Defect	Intervention level	Response time				
		Sealed roads	Gravel roads	Minor gravel	Formed roads	Unformed roads
		RSC,TSC,RSA, TSA	RGC, RGA, TGA	RGM, TGM	RF,TF	RUF,TUF
Vegetation						
Roadside vegetation tree, bushes and grass	Fallen branches/trees on road surface	72 hrs	4 wks	4 wks	3 mths	12 mths
	Branches, bushes or saplings obstruct safe intersection sight distance or restrict view of regulatory signs	4 wks	4 wks	3 mths	N/A	N/A
	Branches, bushes or saplings obstruct restrict view of warning or hazard signs.	3 mths	3 mths	3 mths	6 mths	N/A
	Roadside vegetation obstructs sight distance at railway level crossings.	4 wks	4 wks	3 mths	3 mths	N/A
	Branches infringe into the vegetation clearance envelope	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	N/A
	Sight distances obstructed by grass.	4 wks	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Grass >300mm high on shoulders.	12 mths	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Drainage						
Road surface drainage and verges	Where ponding of water is adversely affecting the safety aspects for road users or causing identifiable deterioration of the road formation	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	N/A
	When drains are < 75% operating capacity	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	N/A
	When culverts and pits are <75% of operating capacity.	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	N/A
	Culverts and pits become non-functional or creates a danger to public	6 mths	6 mths	6 mths	6 mths	N/A

Defect intervention levels and response times for roads and bridges						
Defect	Intervention level	Response time				
		Sealed roads	Gravel roads	Minor gravel	Formed roads	Unformed roads
		RSC,TSC,RSA, TSA	RGC, RGA, TGA	RGM, TGM	RF,TF	RUF,TUF
Bridge maintenance						
Damaged bridge component	When damage affects structural performance. Missing or damaged bridge deck plank. Protruding deck spikes.	72 hrs	4 wks	4 wks	3 mths	N/A
Obstructed deck drainage	Scuppers blocked or partially blocked	6 mths	6 mths	6 mths	6 mths	N/A
Split /cracked deck planks	Defect affects >10% of area of a deck plank.	6 mths	6 mths	6 mths	6 mths	N/A
Settled or damaged running or wearing surface	Settling or depression > 50mm under 1.5m straight edge	6 mths	6 mths	6 mths	6 mths	N/A
Broken, misaligned railing or posts	All visible faults which affect traffic safety	6 mths	6 mths	6 mths	6 mths	N/A
Loose, missing rail connectors	Rail connectors loose or missing	6 mths	6 mths	6 mths	6 mths	N/A
Spalled concrete above deck	Spalling which exposes steel reinforcing	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	N/A
Obstructed stream flow	>25% blocked	6 mths	6 mths	6 mths	6 mths	N/A
Minor scours in pavement	All scours	6 mths	6 mths	6 mths	6 mths	N/A
Subsidence in abutment fill	Subsidence or pothole in traffic lane >50 mm deep under 1.2m straight edge	4 wks	4 wks	3 mths	3 mths	N/A

Defect intervention levels and response times for roads and bridges						
Defect	Intervention level	Response time				
		Sealed roads	Gravel roads	Minor gravel	Formed roads	Unformed roads
		RSC,TSC,RSA, TSA	RGC, RGA, TGA	RGM, TGM	RF,TF	RUF,TUF
Other						
Vandalism, graffiti	All graffiti	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	
Road openings	Reinstate the sealed surface when notified	4 wks	4 wks	3 mths	3 mths	6 mths
Litter control	Deposit of litter or rubbish > 1m ³	3 mths	3 mths	3 mths	6 mths	6 mths
Roadside weeds and rabbits						
Wheel Cactus	When infestation exceeds greater than 100m in length within a road segment.	ARP	ARP	ARP	ARP	ARP
Patersons Curse	When infestation exceeds greater than 100m in length within a road segment.	ARP	ARP	ARP	ARP	ARP
Rabbit	Any rabbit warren with signs of activity in a road segment.	ARP	ARP	ARP	ARP	ARP

Glossary of terms and definitions	
Weeks	Working weeks.
Hours	Any hours of time.
Mths	Calendar months in a year
Yrs	Years
ARP	As resources permit
Vegetation clearance envelope	Area to a height of 5 metres above the road surface between outside edges of shoulders.

12.7 Defect intervention levels and response times for footpaths

Defect	Intervention levels	Response times		
		Business Footpath	Strategic Footpath	Residential Footpaths
Footpaths				
Subsided, heaved and scoured	Lips or step in path surface levels >30mm	4 wks	4 wks	3 mths
	Lips or step in path surface levels >20mm	3 mths	3 mths	6 mths
	Depressions >300mm diameter and >50mm depth	3 mths	3 mths	6 mths
	Mounding, >40mm under 1.2m straight edge	4 wks	4 wks	3 mths
	Mounding, >30mm under 1.2m straight edge	3 mths	3 mths	6 mths
Cracking	Longitudinal cracking >20mm wide over 300mm length	6 mths	6 mths	12 mths
Edge breaks and edge drops or lips	Reduction in original footpath width >300mm over a 20m length	6 mths	6 mths	12 mths
	Edge drop > 100mm over 20m length	3 mths	3 mths	6 mths
	Edge lip > 25mm above the footpath surface level	6 mths	6 mths	12 mths
Loose material	Loose material >15mm deep on sealed footpath surface	3 mths	3 mths	6 mths
Vegetation	Foliage < 2.5m above footpath	3 mths	3 mths	6 mths
	Foliage < 150mm from outside edge of path	3 mths	3 mths	6 mths
	Fallen branches/trees on footpath	4 wks	4 wks	3 mths
Notes				
No defect intervention and response time for Informal Footways				

12.8 List of Highways, Arterial Roads and Main Roads (Managed by VicRoads)

Highways, Arterial Road and Main Roads
Road Name
Calder Highway
Loddon Valley Highway
Wimmera Highway
Bendigo-Maryborough Rd
Bendigo-Pyramid Rd
Boort-Charlton Rd
Boort-Kerang Rd
Boort-Mitiamo Rd
Boort-Pyramid Rd
Boort-Wedderburn Rd
Boort-Wycheproof Rd
Bridgewater-Dunolly Rd
Bridgewater-Maldon Rd
Bridgewater-Serpentine Rd
Dunolly-Eddington Rd
Echuca-Mitiamo Rd
Leitchville-Pyramid Rd
Logan-Wedderburn Rd
Prairie-Rochester Rd

8.3 REVIEW OF BOORT BYPASS STUDY PROJECT BRIEF

File Number: 14/01/029
Author: Indivar Dhakal, Manager Technical Services
Authoriser: Peter Cownley, A/Director Operations
Attachments: 1. Boort By-pass Study Project Brief

RECOMMENDATION

That Council consider the attached project brief for a suitably qualified traffic consultant to undertake a study for a by-pass route for heavy vehicles in Boort.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

There is no conflict of interest for any Council staff member involved in the preparation of this report, or involved in the subject matter of the report.

PREVIOUS COUNCIL DISCUSSION

At the ordinary Council meeting held in April 2017, Council resolved in principle to undertake a study for a by-pass route for heavy vehicles in Boort. Council also requested that a project brief be prepared for a suitably qualified traffic consultant to undertake the study and the brief be submitted for Council consideration. A report was submitted to the ordinary Council meeting held in June 2017 to provide information on progress of the project brief.

BACKGROUND

For an extended period of time, heavy vehicles have been using Lakeview Street in Boort to access the grain silos located on Silo Woolshed Road. The region witnessed a very high harvest during 2016 - 2017, which resulted in significant increase in the number of heavy vehicles transporting grains to the silo. It is estimated that approximately 400 trucks per day used Lakeview Street to access the silo during harvest.

The high volumes of heavy vehicles started deteriorating the recently renewed sealed surface and subsequently damaged the pavement in some sections of Lakeview Street. Acting under the Road Management Plan, Council temporarily closed the street only allowing local traffic. The temporary closure of Lake View Street forced the heavy vehicles onto the arterial road network (Godfrey St), passing through the main business precinct.

ISSUES/DISCUSSION

The project brief, attachment 1 has been prepared for Council consideration.

Lakeview Street is classified as a Town Sealed Access (TSA) road according to Council's road hierarchy. The purpose of a TSA is to provide sealed access to residential and/or businesses within townships. In addition to that, Lakeview Street also provides access for tourist to Little Lake Boort and the features around the lake.

In May 2017 a proposal was put forward for public comment to introduce load limits on Lakeview Street and detour the heavy vehicles onto the arterial road network, namely Godfrey Street and numerous objections were received by Council. The objections were primarily based on the safety of the public in the main business precinct predominantly due to the crest and angled street parking.

This project brief will provide an opportunity to explore all possible options for Council to be able to efficiently allow movement of heavy vehicles that support the agricultural industry and at the same time manage the risks associated with the safety of public and protect the amenity of township.

COST/BENEFITS

The cost of the study is yet to be determined; however it is expected to be approximately \$45,000. No funds have been committed to the study in Council's 2017 – 2018 Budget.

There are no commitments from Council or any other body to fund any recommendations from the study.

RISK ANALYSIS

The risk associated with the project is included in the project brief attachment 1.

CONSULTATION AND ENGAGEMENT

During the ordinary Council meeting held in February 2017, Council resolved to seek public comments to introduce permanent load restriction on Lakeview Street. Council received numerous objections, feedback and recommendations regarding the issue. These recommendations have been included in the project brief.

In addition, discussions were held with the Technical Service and Operations Departments of Loddon Shire Council to discuss potential alternate solutions. These alternative solutions have also been outlined in the project brief for investigation.



PRELIMINARY PROJECT PROPOSAL BOORT HEAVY VEHICLE BY-PASS ROUTE STUDY

DOCUMENT INFORMATION

DOCUMENT TYPE: Preliminary project proposal

DOCUMENT STATUS: Draft

PROPOSED CLIENT MANAGER: Manager Technical Services

COUNCIL PLAN REFERENCE: Core business 5: Providing quality infrastructure

APPROVED BY: Management Executive Group

DATE APPROVED: [Click here to enter a date.](#)

EVIDENCE OF APPROVAL:

Signed by Chief Executive Officer

FILE LOCATION: Document1

VERSION CONTROL

VERSION	DATE APPROVED	AUTHOR	CHANGE REFERENCE	APPROVED BY:
	Click here to enter a date.			
	Click here to enter a date.			

<p>Project description</p>	<p>This project is to engage a suitably qualified consultant to undertake the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a traffic study of heavy vehicle movements through Boort to access the silos located on Silo Woolshed Road • recommend potential options including feasibility study • alignment design solutions for such options • cost of execution for Council to manage the heavy vehicle traffic.
<p>Background and context</p>	<p>For an extended period of time, heavy vehicles have been using Lakeview Street in Boort to access the grain silos located on Silo Woolshed Road. The region witnessed a very high harvest during 2016 - 2017 which resulted in a significant increase in the number of heavy vehicles transporting grains to the silos. At its peak it was estimated that there was approximately 400 trucks movements per day along Lakeview Street to access the silos.</p> <p>Lakeview Street is classified as Town Sealed Access (TSA) road within Council's road hierarchy. The purpose of a TSA is to provide sealed access to residential and/or businesses within townships. In addition to that, Lakeview Street also provides access for Tourists to access Little Lake Boort and the features around the lake.</p> <p>High volumes of heavy vehicles started deteriorating the recently renewed sealed surface of Lake View Street; Council acting under the Road Management Plan temporarily closed the street only allowing local traffic. This closure forced the heavy vehicles onto the arterial road network primarily Godfrey Street, passing through the main market precinct of Boort.</p>
<p>Objectives</p>	<p>The objective of the project is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to assess the requirement for a heavy vehicle by-pass route • to identify a preferred option for heavy vehicle movement between the intersection of Godfrey Street and McMillans Road in Boort and the grain silos located at Silo Woolshed Road. <p>An associated alignment design, estimate and cost of different alternate solutions shall be presented by the consultant to Council along with a recommended solution.</p> <p>This project plays an important part in contributing towards achieving Council's strategic objective of "Support development of a prosperous and diverse economy" and "Develop attractive, vibrant and well-serviced communities".</p>

Scope	<p>The scope of the project is as follows:</p> <p>Investigate heavy vehicle movement in Boort and identify potential options for their safe and efficient movement through Boort.</p> <p>Potential options that should be investigated are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maintain the status quo and allow heavy vehicles to continue to use Lake View Street. 2. Widening and upgrade of pavement and bridge on Ring Road between Godfrey Street and Barclay St. Concept plan to be developed including identification of vegetation removal. The pavement design and bridge design shall be carried out once preferred option is finalised (not included in this project cost). An estimated total cost of upgrade shall be identified. 3. Upgrade of Potters Road between Boort-Kerang Road and Boort Quambatook Road to detour heavy vehicles from Lakeview Street and market precinct. Pavement design shall be undertaken once preferred option is finalised (not included in this project cost). An estimated total cost of upgrade shall be identified. 4. Construction of a new road between Boort Kerang Road and Tip Road by creating new road reserve through industrial land (Council's freehold land) and Boort Tip. Consideration shall be given to selecting the alignment of the road which will have minimum use of industrial land, minimum native vegetation removal and no disruption to the tip services. Alignment design along with vegetation removal details should be included. 5. Time based restriction of heavy vehicles on Lakeview Street. 6. Parking alignment changes and/or traffic calming measures on Godfrey Street to address the safety issue raised by the community due to existing crest. <p>The above options consist of all the recommendations and suggestions put forward by Council staff and the local community. Any other alternatives identified can also be included.</p>
Sponsor/ proponent	<p>There has been no commitment made by any sponsor to fund this project.</p> <p>Potential funding sources are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council • Local Roads to Market program, applications should open in September 2017. If successful, Department of Economic Development, Jobs, Transport and Region will fund 2/3 and Council will be required to contribute 1/3 of the total project cost.
Reasons for Council involvement	<p>Council is a major stakeholder in managing and monitoring the heavy vehicular movement within the municipal boundary. Council's Road Asset Management Plan (RAMP) outlines the principle of efficient movement of heavy vehicles from local road network onto the arterial road network.</p> <p>The Council Plan 2017-2021 states "Its mission is to enhance the sustainability and liveability of Loddon Shire". The region is predominantly an agricultural area and efficient access to grain silos is the backbone of the industry.</p>

<p>Preliminary risk identification</p>	<p>Council reference: <i>Risk Management Policy</i></p> <p>The following risks have been identified:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Financial risk: The project estimate has not been carried out in detail. The associated cost included in this report is based on past experience and verbal communications with consultants in Bendigo. This risk has been assessed as Medium. Detailed estimates supported by quotes will be required before submitting grant applications. 2. Funding the recommendation of the study: The funding source to execute the recommended solution has not been identified. Council may need to identify potential grant programs through State and Federal government from which to seek funding. 3. Community disapproval: The solutions provided by the consultant may not be acceptable to the community. This risk has been assessed as high. To address the risk, Council will seek public comment on the preferred solution.
<p>Costs and timeframe</p>	<p>The estimated cost of the project is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$45,000 <p>The project will be carried out within the professional services contract framework of Council. This will require Council staff to manage the project. This cost will be a part of Technical Services salaries.</p> <p>Council will also undertake the traffic count process required for the project. Council's Operations Department will assist Technical Services for placing the traffic counters.</p> <p>The estimated timeframe for completion of this project is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • December 2018.

8.4 FINANCE REPORT FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 31 JULY 2017

File Number: 08/06/001

Author: Deanne Caserta, Manager Financial Services

Authoriser: Sharon Morrison, Director Corporate Services

Attachments: 1. Finance report for period ending 31 July 2017

RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

1. *receives and notes the 'Finance report for the period ending 31 July 2017'*
2. *approves budget revisions included in the report for internal reporting purposes only*
3. *approves the supplementary valuations of rateable and non-rateable properties in respect of the 2017/18 financial year, as returned by the Shire Valuer, LG Valuations Pty Ltd, and endorses them being incorporated into the Register of Rateable and Non Rateable Properties and Rate Book for 2017/18.*

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

There is no conflict of interest for any Council staff member involved in the preparation of this report, or involved in the subject matter of the report.

PREVIOUS COUNCIL DISCUSSION

Council is provided with Finance Reports on a monthly basis with the exception of when changes to the Council meeting timetable result in the Council meeting occurring before the completion of the end of month finance procedures.

BACKGROUND

The Finance Report for the period ended 31 July 2017 includes standard monthly information about budget variations, cash, investments, interest, debtors and creditors, and provides a comparison of year-to-date actual results to year-to-date budget (by dollars and percentage) and total revised budget (by percentage).

The information is in the format provided in the adopted 2017/18 Budget, and includes operating results, capital expenditure and funding sources.

This Finance Report also includes supplementary valuations from time to time. Each year Council makes a number of additions, subtractions and alterations to the valuations contained in the annual rate book. These changes arise from various sources including:

- splitting of parcels into new rateable assessments
- development of vacant or unproductive land (urban and rural)
- consolidation of separate rateable assessments into one assessment
- re-assessment of property valuations arising from objections to the initial valuation
- additions and cancellations of licences (grazing and water frontages)
- change of use
- covenant on Title
- area amendment
- change of Australian Valuation Property Classification Code (AVPCC)

- supplementary valuation corrections.

ISSUES/DISCUSSION

With no timing adjustments undertaken yet for the 2017/18 budget, the timing will vary within all the categories defined below. This process will be undertaken in August with explanations around variations for YTD versus actual included in the August report.

Projected Actual Surplus - Council's budgeted cash surplus has increased from \$225K to \$579K, mainly due to an increase in the expected accumulated surplus brought forward of \$353K.

Income Statement (revenue) - Council's year to date (YTD) operating revenue is at 23% of YTD budget.

Income Statement (expenditure) - Council's operating expenditure is at 93% of YTD budget. Payments for this month totalled just over \$2.31M.

Capital Works - The revised budget for capital works is \$17.5M and is 18% complete in financial terms for the current financial year.

Balance Sheet - Council has a \$20.6M cash total with \$1.2M in general accounts. Debtors are just under \$1.0M which is a decrease of \$0.3M in the month. Sundry debtors total \$596K with invoices outstanding for 60 or more days relating to community wellbeing debtors and local community groups totalling approximately \$36K.

There were 89 supplementary valuations updated in June and July. The total rateable CIV at the end of July is \$1.81B.

COST/BENEFITS

The benefit to Council and the community is that accurate and regular financial reporting is being disclosed, along with an accurate representation of property valuations being reflected in Council's rating system and the distribution of rate notices for the year 2017/18.

Provision of financial reports on at least a quarterly basis is a requirement of the Local Government Act.

RISK ANALYSIS

The provision of regular and accurate finance reports to Council minimises the risk of Council not delivering projects within the approved budget. Council's risk exposure is also increased if the rating system does not reflect the valuation changes associated with supplementary valuations as Council will not be aware of the changes, which can alter the rate revenue in the current year and in future rating years.

CONSULTATION AND ENGAGEMENT

There has been considerable consultation internally with respective managers in understanding their budget responsibilities and keeping within budgetary constraints.

Consultation with ratepayers and authorities that act on behalf of ratepayers occurs when a change to a property is required or occurs by virtue of a sale.

External engagement with the community was undertaken during the submission period of the budget, and regular reporting provides a mechanism of monitoring the financial outcomes of Council against that expectation.

LODDON SHIRE COUNCIL

FINANCE REPORT FOR PERIOD ENDING 31 JULY 2017



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1 INTRODUCTION

Figures in this report include the adopted Original Budget and the adjusted Revised Budget.

Initial budget revisions have been undertaken during the month to reverse amounts out of various reserves and back into the financial reporting system. Approved 2017/18 capital works projects have also had budgets allocated.

From 19 to 21 July, Council's external auditors, Crowe Horwath, visited the Wedderburn Office to undertake their audit process in order to finalise the 2016/17 financial statements. At the time of preparing this report the statements had not yet been signed off and the management letter had not been finalised.

The budget figures within this report have not had any timing adjustment, currently the expenditure and income is set as monthly. For this reason there will be no variance reporting on YTD budget versus actual. These timing adjustments will commence in August once meetings with Responsible Officers are undertaken and variance reporting will be included in the next finance report.

2 CASH SURPLUS POSITION

2.1 Budget revisions

There has been a large amount of budget variations undertaken during July. These are mainly to bring carry over project amounts out of reserve and back into the financial system. These revisions are summarised below:

Item	Original Budget	July Finance Report	Change \$
Operating revenue	\$22,624,420	\$24,733,140	\$2,108,720
Operating expenditure	(\$28,679,466)	(\$31,127,922)	(\$2,448,456)
Transfers from reserves	\$6,557,088	\$15,086,077	\$8,528,989
Transfers to reserves	(\$2,182,392)	(\$2,182,392)	\$0
Other funding decisions	\$490,670	\$490,670	\$0
Capital expenditure	(\$9,364,170)	(\$17,544,283)	(\$8,180,113)
Other non cash adjustments	\$8,976,575	\$8,976,575	\$0
Accumulated surplus carried forward	\$1,802,528	\$2,146,924	\$344,396
Closing surplus (deficit) as reported in Appendix 2	\$225,253	\$578,789	\$353,536

For the purpose of this report the variations will not be reported by expenditure/income item but rather by the particular group of movements undertaken.

2.1.1 Accumulated surplus carried forward

The Original Budget expected a carried forward surplus of \$1,802,528 to be included in the opening balance for 2017/18.

The actual carried forward surplus was \$2,146,924 which is an additional \$353,536 and an increase in available surplus for the 2017/18 financial year.

2.1.2 Capital expenditure reserve

At the end of the 2016/17 financial year an actual amount of \$11.7M was carried over via the capital expenditure reserve. This amount has now been returned in full to the various related projects.

2.1.3 Unspent grants reserve

At the end of the 2016/17 financial year an actual amount of \$7.9M was carried over via the unspent grants reserve. This amount has now been returned in full to the various related projects.

2.1.4 Community planning reserve

At the end of the 2016/17 financial year an actual amount of \$901K was carried over via the community planning reserve. This amount has now been returned in full to the various related projects.

2.1.5 Urban drainage reserve

At the end of the 2016/17 financial year uncompleted projects worth \$705K were carried over via the urban drainage reserve. This amount has now been returned in full to the various related projects.

2.2 Cash surplus / deficit year to date

The current cash deficit is \$1.29M.

3 STANDARD INCOME STATEMENT

Due to no adjustments in timing being undertaken, there will be no reporting on major variances, but there will be reporting on the actual results.

3.1 Operating revenue

Total operating revenue brought to account for the month of July was \$476K.

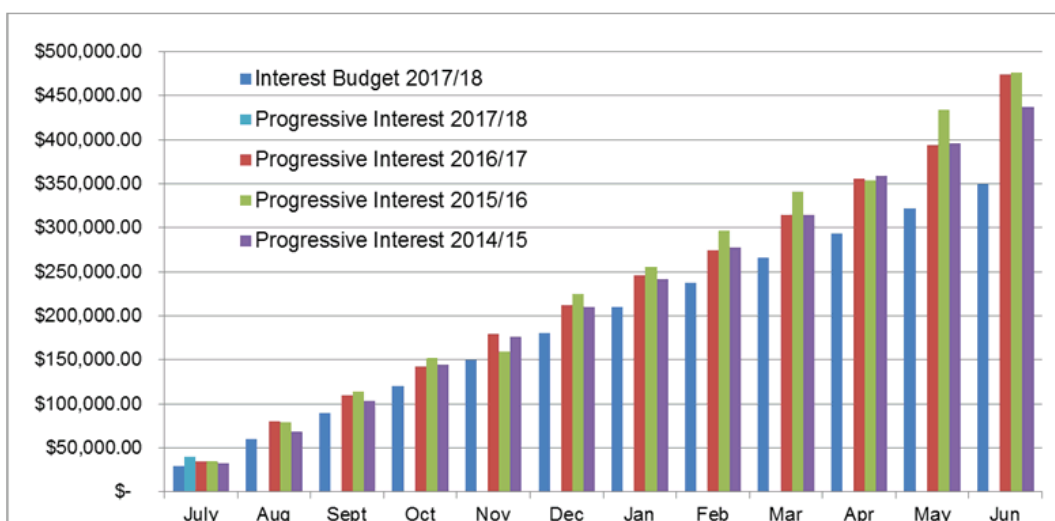
Revenue YTD is at 23% compared to YTD budget.

3.1.1 Interest income

Interest received on investments and rates for the month of July 2017 was \$42K.

The total investment interest received and accrued to date is \$40K, and rates interest amounted to \$2K. Year to date represents 11% of the yearly budget amount of \$378K (\$350K for investments only).

Progressive interest from investments for the years 2014/15 to 2017/18 are:



The appendices of this report include a table that shows all investments for the financial year to date for 2017/18. All investments are term deposits with National Australia Bank or the Bendigo Bank. Due to the short term nature of the term deposits, those deposits which have not reached maturity are included as cash in the Balance Sheet. Interest realised, and interest accrued on non-matured deposits, are shown separately on the appendix.

3.2 Operating expenditure

Total operating expenditure for July 2017 was \$2.31M.

3.2.1 Payments

During the month the following payments were made:

Creditor payments - cheque	\$27,650.61
Creditor payments - electronic funds transfer	\$1,825,013.59
Payroll (2 pays)	\$573,497.19
TOTAL	<u>\$2,426,161.39</u>

3.3 Operating surplus

The operating surplus to date is \$1.83M.

3.4 Capital expenditure

Total capital works expenditure for July was \$242K.

The total revised budget for the 2017/18 capital works program is \$17.54M.

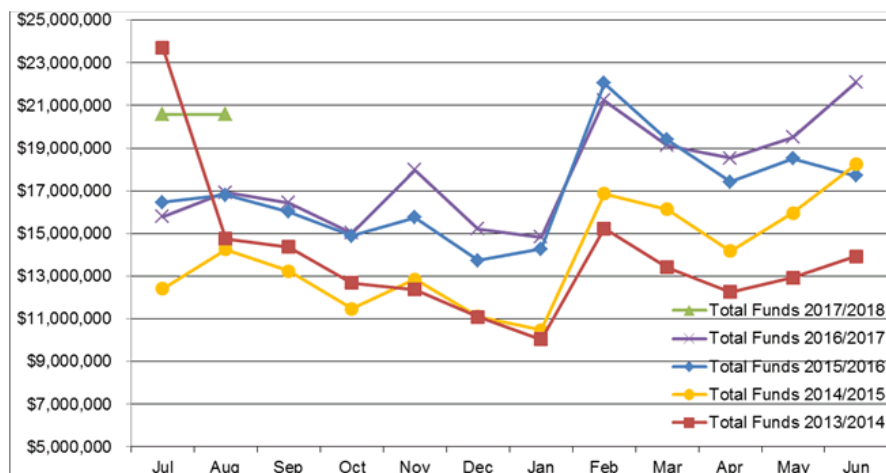
The total capital works expenditure is 1% complete in financial terms.

4 STANDARD BALANCE SHEET

4.1 Cash

At the end of the month, Council’s overall cash total was \$20.58M which includes a balance of \$1.17M in general accounts.

Month end balances for Council’s cash, from July 2014 until the current month, are reflected in the graph that follows:



4.2 Receivables

4.2.1 Debtors

Monthly balances of the various categories of debtors for the financial year are:

Category of debtor	July 2016	April 2017	May 2017	June 2017	July 2017
Rates	\$ 193,452	\$ 1,030,600	\$ 468,988	\$ 309,702	\$ 195,006
Fire Services Property Levy	\$ 36,897	\$ 148,671	\$ 61,094	\$ 42,826	\$ 35,213
<i>Total Rates & Fire Services Property Levy</i>	<i>\$ 230,349</i>	<i>\$ 1,179,271</i>	<i>\$ 530,081</i>	<i>\$ 352,528</i>	<i>\$ 230,219</i>
Sundry debtors	\$ 852,541	\$ 531,806	\$ 643,390	\$ 804,928	\$ 596,102
Community loans/advances	\$ 2,688	\$ 7,413	\$ 7,413	\$ 7,145	\$ 5,800
Long term loans/advances	\$ 240,000	\$ 160,000	\$ 160,000	\$ 160,000	\$ 160,000
Employee superannuation	\$ 12,584	\$ 7,162	\$ 3,455	\$ -	\$ -
Magistrates court fines	\$ 104,290	\$ 102,083	\$ 101,873	\$ 101,663	\$ 101,663
LESS provision for doubtful debts	\$ (78,010)	\$ (76,298)	\$ (76,298)	\$ (110,620)	\$ (110,620)
Total	\$ 1,364,442	\$ 1,911,437	\$ 1,369,915	\$ 1,315,642	\$ 983,163

4.2.2 Rates debtors

Outstanding rates and the Fire Services Property Levy at the end of selected months were:

	July 2016 (7/2016)	April 2017 (3/5/2017)	May 2017 (6/6/2017)	June 2017 (6/7/2017)	July 2017 (1/8/2017)
2005/06	\$ 327	\$ 353	\$ 357	\$ 357	\$ -
2006/07	\$ 874	\$ 944	\$ 953	\$ 953	\$ 600
2007/08	\$ 1,312	\$ 1,419	\$ 1,432	\$ 1,432	\$ 734
2008/09	\$ 1,522	\$ 1,646	\$ 1,661	\$ 1,661	\$ 766
2009/10	\$ 3,995	\$ 4,160	\$ 4,196	\$ 4,196	\$ 1,976
2010/11	\$ 8,655	\$ 8,280	\$ 8,351	\$ 8,351	\$ 6,068
2011/12	\$ 12,371	\$ 12,598	\$ 12,511	\$ 12,506	\$ 10,045
2012/13	\$ 14,388	\$ 14,608	\$ 14,505	\$ 14,341	\$ 11,808
2013/14	\$ 19,110	\$ 16,921	\$ 14,354	\$ 16,987	\$ 14,880
2013/14 Fire Services Property Levy	\$ 4,442	\$ 4,087	\$ 6,800	\$ 4,113	\$ 3,465
2014/15	\$ 55,639	\$ 46,199	\$ 46,160	\$ 45,994	\$ 31,362
2014/15 Fire Services Property Levy	\$ 8,362	\$ 6,190	\$ 6,135	\$ 6,112	\$ 5,373
2015/16	\$ 93,125	\$ 91,355	\$ 85,605	\$ 83,817	\$ 64,557
2015/16 Fire Services Property Levy	\$ 24,091	\$ 12,573	\$ 10,660	\$ 10,372	\$ 9,136
2016/2017	\$ (17,864)	\$ 260,104	\$ 269,467	\$ 108,735	\$ 69,750
2016/2017 Fire Services Property Levy	\$ -	\$ 39,329	\$ 46,934	\$ 132,600	\$ 26,375
2017/2018 Prepaid					\$ (26,674)
Sub-total: arrears	\$ 230,349	\$ 520,766	\$ 530,081	\$ 452,528	\$ 230,219
Current year (outstanding but not due)	\$ -	\$ 572,013	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Fire Services Property Levy	\$ -	\$ 86,492	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total outstanding	\$ 230,349	\$ 1,179,271	\$ 530,081	\$ 452,528	\$ 230,219
<i>Summary</i>					
<i>Rates in arrears</i>	<i>\$ 193,452</i>	<i>\$ 458,587</i>	<i>\$ 530,081</i>	<i>\$ 309,702</i>	<i>\$ 195,006</i>
<i>FSPL in arrears</i>	<i>\$ 36,897</i>	<i>\$ 62,179</i>	<i>\$ -</i>	<i>\$ 142,826</i>	<i>\$ 35,213</i>
Total arrears	\$ 230,349	\$ 520,766	\$ 530,081	\$ 452,528	\$ 230,219

All unpaid rates are now overdue, and legal action has been instituted against 17 ratepayers.

2017/18 rates will be raised during August with the first instalment due on 1 October 2017.

4.2.3 Sundry debtors

Outstanding sundry debtors at the end of the month consist of:

Current	\$89,547	47%
30 days	\$64,350	34%
60 days	\$25,875	14%
90 + days	\$9,905	5%
Sub total routine debtors	\$189,678	100%
Government departments	\$307,652	
GST	\$98,772	
Total	\$596,102	
60 + days consists of:		
Community Wellbeing debtors	\$27,686	
Local community groups	\$0	
Others	\$8,095	
Total	\$35,781	

Total outstanding for sundry debtors as at 31 July 2017 is \$596K.

The mainstream sundry debtors of \$190K have been broken into the amount of time they have been outstanding. At present \$36K or 19% of the total has been outstanding for more than 60 days.

4.3 Supplementary valuations

All rateable and non-rateable supplementary valuations are included in this report.

There were 89 supplementary valuations for July 2017:

Details	Number	Site Value	CIV	NAV
Amendment	10	\$ 8,000	\$ 257,000	\$ 12,850
Split / consolidate	37	\$ 2,070,600	\$ 2,216,600	\$ 1,032,621
Deterioration	5	\$ -	-\$ 366,000	-\$ 18,300
Improvements	36	\$ 4,000	\$ 2,158,000	\$ 108,095
Subdivision	1	-\$ 764,000	-\$ 924,000	-\$ 46,200
Total	89	\$ 1,318,600	\$ 3,341,600	\$ 1,089,066

The current balances are:

Valuation type	Opening balances	Supplementary changes	Closing balances
Site value	\$ 1,123,643,800	\$ 1,318,600.00	\$ 1,124,962,400
Capital improved value	\$ 1,803,535,200	\$ 3,341,600	\$ 1,806,876,800
NAV	\$ 92,828,890	\$ 1,089,066	\$ 93,917,956

The total rateable CIV at the end of July 2017 was \$1.81B.

APPENDIX 1: STANDARD INCOME STATEMENT

	2017/18 Original Budget	2017/18 Revised Budget	YTD Budget	YTD Actual	Variance of YTD Actual & YTD Budget	% YTD Actual to YTD Budget	% YTD Actual to Revised Budget
REVENUE FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES							
Rates	\$10,406,865	\$10,406,865	\$867,236	(\$542)	(\$867,778)	0%	0%
Revenue grants	\$5,783,792	\$5,812,351	\$484,362	\$240,739	(\$243,623)	50%	4%
Capital grants	\$3,343,519	\$5,392,763	\$449,394	\$2,061	(\$447,333)	0%	0%
Vic Roads	\$710,647	\$710,647	\$59,220	\$43,957	(\$15,263)	74%	6%
User fees	\$1,681,277	\$1,682,195	\$140,177	\$141,282	\$1,105	101%	8%
Capital contributions	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%	0%
Recurrent contributions	\$15,000	\$45,000	\$3,750	\$0	(\$3,750)	0%	0%
Interest income	\$378,000	\$378,000	\$31,500	\$41,594	\$10,094	132%	11%
* Reversal of impairment losses	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%	0%
* Library equity	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%	0%
Reimbursements	\$305,320	\$305,320	\$25,443	\$6,559	(\$18,884)	26%	2%
Total revenue	\$22,624,420	\$24,733,140	\$2,061,082	\$475,649	(\$1,585,433)	23%	2%
EXPENDITURE FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES							
Labour	\$9,652,976	\$9,658,963	\$742,915	\$581,882	\$161,033	78%	6%
Materials & services	\$7,767,259	\$9,756,293	\$774,837	\$872,113	(\$97,276)	113%	9%
Depreciation	\$8,976,575	\$8,976,575	\$748,044	\$748,048	(\$4)	100%	8%
Utilities	\$430,439	\$430,439	\$35,871	\$23,491	\$12,380	65%	5%
Contract payments	\$1,565,480	\$2,000,915	\$166,744	\$69,137	\$97,607	41%	3%
Loan interest	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%	0%
Auditor costs	\$84,660	\$84,660	\$7,055	\$0	\$7,055	0%	0%
Councillor costs	\$220,078	\$220,078	\$18,340	\$17,806	\$534	97%	8%
Loss on sale of assets	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%	0%
* Impairment losses	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$3,879)	\$3,879	0%	0%
Bad debts expense	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%	0%
Total expenditure	\$28,697,466	\$31,127,922	\$2,493,806	\$2,308,598	\$185,208	93%	7%
NET RESULT FOR THE PERIOD	(\$6,073,047)	(\$6,394,782)	(\$432,724)	(\$1,832,948)	\$1,400,224	424%	29%
The operating expenditure shown above is represented in Council's key direction areas as follows:							
	2017/18 Original Budget	2017/18 Revised Budget	YTD Budget	YTD Actual	Variance of YTD Actual & YTD Revised Budget	% YTD Actual to YTD Budget	% YTD Actual to Revised Budget
EXPENSES FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES							
Economic development & tourism	\$1,419,980	\$1,460,918	\$118,091	\$110,998	\$7,093	94%	8%
Leadership	\$1,218,296	\$1,445,007	\$115,898	\$85,046	\$30,852	73%	6%
Works & infrastructure	\$12,931,292	\$13,043,519	\$1,065,213	\$1,020,494	\$44,719	96%	8%
Good management	\$4,549,875	\$4,915,805	\$388,086	\$427,475	(\$39,389)	110%	9%
Environment	\$2,056,061	\$2,309,720	\$191,075	\$151,991	\$39,084	80%	7%
Community services & recreation	\$6,521,964	\$7,952,954	\$615,443	\$512,594	\$102,849	83%	6%
Loss on sale of assets	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%	0%
Total operating expenditure	\$28,697,466	\$31,127,922	\$2,493,806	\$2,308,598	\$185,208	93%	7%
NET RESULT FOR THE PERIOD	(\$6,073,047)	(\$6,394,782)	(\$432,724)	(\$1,832,948)	\$1,400,224	424%	29%

* Income and expense items required by Australian Accounting Standards (AAS)

APPENDIX 2: STANDARD CAPITAL WORKS STATEMENT

	2017/18 Original Budget	2017/18 Revised Budget	YTD Budget	YTD Actual	Variance of YTD Actual & YTD Budget	% YTD Actual to YTD Budget	% YTD Actual to Revised Budget
FUNDING DECISIONS							
Add loan interest accrued	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%	0%
Less loan repayments	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%	0%
Add transfer from reserves	\$6,557,088	\$15,086,077	\$1,257,168	\$0	\$1,257,168	0%	0%
Less transfer to reserves	(\$2,182,392)	(\$2,182,392)	(\$181,866)	\$0	(\$181,866)	0%	0%
Add proceeds from sale of assets	\$490,670	\$490,670	\$40,889	\$34,545	\$6,344	84%	7%
TOTAL FUNDING DECISIONS	\$4,865,366	\$13,394,355	\$1,116,191	\$34,545	\$1,081,646	3%	0%
NET FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR CAPITAL	(\$1,207,681)	\$6,999,573	\$683,467	(\$1,798,403)	\$2,481,870	-263%	-26%
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE BY ASSET TYPE							
Furniture and office equipment	\$312,000	\$433,774	\$36,148	\$1,294	\$34,854	4%	0%
Land and buildings	\$2,360,363	\$3,063,948	\$255,328	\$33,045	\$222,283	13%	1%
Plant and equipment	\$844,100	\$844,100	\$70,342	\$0	\$70,342	0%	0%
Roadworks	\$3,516,452	\$6,176,826	\$419,042	\$115,527	\$303,515	28%	2%
Urban and road drainage	\$308,000	\$667,975	\$29,999	\$0	\$29,999	0%	0%
Recreation, leisure and community facilities	\$1,124,000	\$1,407,577	\$115,173	\$16,378	\$98,795	14%	1%
Parks, open space and streetscapes	\$354,500	\$3,381,846	\$281,767	\$75,794	\$205,973	27%	2%
Footpaths	\$544,755	\$1,568,237	\$108,491	\$0	\$108,491	0%	0%
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE PAYMENTS	\$9,364,170	\$17,544,283	\$1,316,290	\$242,038	\$1,074,252	18%	1%
NON CASH ADJUSTMENTS							
Less depreciation	\$8,976,575	\$8,976,575	\$748,044	\$748,048	(\$4)	100%	8%
Add reversal of impairment losses	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%	0%
Less loss on sale of assets	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%	0%
Less bad debts expense	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%	0%
TOTAL NON CASH ADJUSTMENTS	\$8,976,575	\$8,976,575	\$748,044	\$748,048	(\$4)	100%	8%
Accumulated surplus brought forward	(\$1,802,528)	(\$2,146,924)	(\$178,910)	\$0	(\$178,910)	0%	0%
NET CASH (SURPLUS)/DEFICIT	(\$207,252)	(\$578,789)	(\$294,131)	\$1,292,393	(\$1,586,524)	-439%	-223%

APPENDIX 3: STANDARD BALANCE SHEET

	July 2017 As per trial balance	June 2017 As per financial statements	July 2016 As per trial balance
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$20,577,586	\$9,672,238	\$ 15,778,618
Trade and other receivables	\$829,454	\$1,232,111	\$ 1,117,442
Financial assets	\$1,391,410	\$13,776,284	\$ 237,011
Inventories	\$60,453	\$53,966	\$ 70,079
Non-current assets classified as held for sale	\$865,424	\$865,424	\$ 190,356
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	\$23,724,327	\$25,600,023	\$17,393,506
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Trade and other receivables	\$162,000	\$79,921	\$ 247,000
Financial assets	\$274,045	\$274,045	\$ 362,225
Intangible assets	\$1,668,430	\$1,668,430	\$ 1,654,362
Property, infrastructure, plant and equipment	\$309,055,458	\$309,596,011	\$ 302,486,189
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	\$311,159,933	\$311,618,407	\$ 304,749,776
TOTAL ASSETS	\$334,884,260	\$337,218,430	\$322,143,283
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	\$172,120	\$642,364	\$ 174,885
Trust funds and deposits	\$373,797	\$404,438	\$ 284,851
Provisions	\$1,567,058	\$2,192,670	\$ 2,096,616
Interest bearing loans and borrowings	\$0	\$0	\$ -
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	\$2,112,975	\$3,239,472	\$ 2,556,352
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Provisions	\$2,324,221	\$1,698,946	\$ 2,353,192
Interest bearing loans & borrowings	\$0	\$0	\$ -
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	\$2,324,221	\$1,698,946	\$2,353,192
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$4,437,196	\$4,938,418	\$ 4,909,544
NET ASSETS	\$330,447,064	\$332,280,012	\$317,233,739
EQUITY			
Accumulated Surplus	\$93,699,710	\$37,161,521	\$ 93,536,447
Asset Revaluation Reserve	\$217,168,524	\$295,118,491	\$ 208,675,727
Other Reserves	\$19,578,830	\$0	\$ 15,021,563
TOTAL EQUITY	\$330,447,064	\$332,280,012	\$317,233,738

APPENDIX 4: CAPITAL WORKS AND MAJOR PROJECTS

Account	Original Budg	Revised Budg	YTD Budgets	YTD Actuals	YTD variance actual to Budg	YTD variance actual to Budg	Actual to total Budget
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE - AS PER APPENDIX C IN 2017/18 BUDGET							
Economic development & tourism							
Wedderburn Caravan Park Trees	\$0	\$15,900	\$1,325	\$0	(\$1,325)	0%	0%
Caravan park improvements	\$750,000	\$750,000	\$62,500	\$0	(\$62,500)	0%	0%
Wedderburn Caravan Park entrance	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$1,250	\$0	(\$1,250)	0%	0%
Caravan park equipment	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$3,333	\$0	(\$3,333)	0%	0%
Council properties fencing	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$417	\$0	(\$417)	0%	0%
Council land and buildings sales and purchases	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,800	\$1,800	0%	#DIV/0!
Works & infrastructure							
Reseal program	\$1,224,000	\$1,224,000	\$101,807	\$0	(\$101,807)	0%	0%
Local road amenity program	\$37,125	\$185,995	\$12,406	\$0	(\$12,406)	0%	0%
Local road safety program	\$302,280	\$302,280	\$0	\$4,630	\$4,630	0%	2%
Local road construction program	\$1,246,240	\$3,686,934	\$164,892	\$95,853	(\$69,039)	58%	3%
Local road gravel resheet program	\$346,912	\$377,933	\$114,178	\$0	(\$114,178)	0%	0%
Local road shoulder sheet program	\$339,895	\$379,684	\$24,092	\$15,044	(\$9,048)	62%	4%
Local bridges and culverts program	\$251,000	\$383,567	\$45,713	\$0	(\$45,713)	0%	0%
Township street improvement program	\$293,755	\$1,184,670	\$62,778	\$0	(\$62,778)	0%	0%
Urban drainage works program	\$308,000	\$667,975	\$29,999	\$0	(\$29,999)	0%	0%
Salathiel's Pit clean up	\$0	\$11,747	\$979	\$0	(\$979)	0%	0%
Wedderburn depot wash point	\$110,000	\$110,000	\$9,167	\$0	(\$9,167)	0%	0%
Pyramid Hill depot wash point	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$4,167	\$0	(\$4,167)	0%	0%
Wedderburn depot automated gates	\$50,000	\$48,612	\$4,051	\$0	(\$4,051)	0%	0%
Wedderburn workshop extension	\$41,500	\$41,500	\$3,458	\$0	(\$3,458)	0%	0%
Reseal Wedderburn depot	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$3,333	\$0	(\$3,333)	0%	0%
Wedderburn operations centre expansion	\$0	\$97,871	\$8,156	\$0	(\$8,156)	0%	0%
Boundary entrance signage park and locality	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$1,667	\$0	(\$1,667)	0%	0%
Fleet replacement	\$188,600	\$188,600	\$15,717	\$0	(\$15,717)	0%	0%
Plant replacement	\$635,500	\$635,500	\$52,958	\$0	(\$52,958)	0%	0%
Minor plant and equipment - capital	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$1,667	\$0	(\$1,667)	0%	0%
Good management							
Building Asset Management Plan	\$263,500	\$104,313	\$8,693	\$0	(\$8,693)	0%	0%
Building safety audit stage 1	\$15,000	\$45,000	\$3,750	\$1,635	(\$2,115)	44%	4%
Building audit	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$29,610	\$29,610	0%	#DIV/0!
Server replacement	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$4,167	\$0	(\$4,167)	0%	0%
Asset edge devices	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$167	\$0	(\$167)	0%	0%
Photocopier / scanner	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$833	\$0	(\$833)	0%	0%
PC replacement	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$2,500	\$0	(\$2,500)	0%	0%
Corporate IT package	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,294	\$1,294	0%	#DIV/0!
IT strategy implementation	\$220,000	\$341,774	\$28,481	\$0	(\$28,481)	0%	0%
Environment							
Flood mitigation works Boort	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$41,666	\$0	(\$41,666)	0%	0%
Flood mitigation works Pyramid Hill	\$750,000	\$750,000	\$62,500	\$0	(\$62,500)	0%	0%
Community services & recreation							
Swimming pools strategy capital	\$0	\$25,676	\$2,140	\$0	(\$2,140)	0%	0%
Parks and gardens strategy	\$104,500	\$16,542	\$1,326	\$0	(\$1,326)	0%	0%
Swimming pool solar power	\$314,000	\$314,000	\$26,167	\$16,378	(\$9,789)	63%	5%
Captain Melville Trail	\$0	\$100,000	\$8,333	\$0	(\$8,333)	0%	0%
PGC009 Senior Citizens Centre Boort	\$0	\$14,300	\$4,766	\$0	(\$4,766)	0%	0%
PGC012 Lakeview Street Boort Irrigation	\$0	\$5,500	\$1,833	\$0	(\$1,833)	0%	0%
PGC013 Wedderburn Office	\$0	\$27,200	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%	0%
PGC014 Gladfield Rd Durham Ox Rd	\$0	\$13,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%	0%
PGC015 St Arnaud Rd Calder Hwy intersection	\$0	\$14,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%	0%
PGC016 Boort bin surrounds	\$0	\$30,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%	0%
PGC010 Inglewood botanical gardens	\$0	\$13,814	\$1,135	\$0	(\$1,135)	0%	0%

Account	Original Budget	Revised Budget	YTD Budgets	YTD Actuals	YTD variance actual to Budget	YTD variance actual to Budget	Actual to total Budget
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE - AS PER APPENDIX C IN 2017/18 BUDGET							
Community services & recreation (continued)							
Wedderburn Kinder disabled access	\$0	\$55,000	\$4,583	\$0	(\$4,583)	0%	0%
Wedderburn Kinder capital	\$5,363	\$5,363	\$447	\$0	(\$447)	0%	0%
Inglewood Senior Citizens airconditioner replacement	\$0	\$3,728	\$311	\$0	(\$311)	0%	0%
Community planning strategic fund	\$500,000	\$1,000,000	\$83,333	\$0	(\$83,333)	0%	0%
BCP15 Nolens Park playground	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,710	\$2,710	0%	#DIV/0!
BCP16 Nolens Park playground	\$0	\$23,232	\$1,936	\$0	(\$1,936)	0%	0%
BCP community plan capital	\$50,000	\$54,051	\$4,504	\$0	(\$4,504)	0%	0%
WCP community plan capital	\$50,000	\$60,233	\$5,019	\$0	(\$5,019)	0%	0%
KCP11 Bridgewater Streetscape	\$0	\$39,500	\$3,292	\$0	(\$3,292)	0%	0%
ICP13 Inglewood Eucy Museum annex	\$0	\$25,000	\$2,083	\$0	(\$2,083)	0%	0%
ICP15 Engine display Eucy Museum	\$0	\$20,000	\$1,667	\$0	(\$1,667)	0%	0%
ICP community plan capital	\$50,000	\$83,215	\$6,935	\$0	(\$6,935)	0%	0%
TeCP14 Pyramid Hill Caravan Park	\$0	\$16,330	\$1,361	\$0	(\$1,361)	0%	0%
TeCP community plan capital	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$4,167	\$0	(\$4,167)	0%	0%
TaCP community plan capital	\$50,000	\$166,251	\$13,854	\$0	(\$13,854)	0%	0%
Wedderburn Community Centre	\$0	\$21,796	\$1,816	\$0	(\$1,816)	0%	0%
LGIP Wedderburn streetscape	\$0	\$1,554,354	\$129,529	\$67,634	(\$61,895)	52%	4%
LGIP Pyramid Hill streetscape	\$0	\$610,000	\$50,833	\$0	(\$50,833)	0%	0%
FRRR Bridgewater foreshore stage 2	\$0	\$318,697	\$26,558	\$5,450	(\$21,108)	21%	2%
Upgrade public toilets	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$2,500	\$0	(\$2,500)	0%	0%
Newbridge public toilets septic replacement	\$0	\$45,000	\$3,750	\$0	(\$3,750)	0%	0%
Livestock and domestic pound	\$0	\$54,018	\$4,501	\$0	(\$4,501)	0%	0%
Trails signage	\$5,000	\$12,357	\$1,030	\$0	(\$1,030)	0%	0%
Inglewood Pool upgrade	\$0	\$316,189	\$26,349	\$0	(\$26,349)	0%	0%
Donaldson Park redevelopment	\$0	\$76,534	\$6,378	\$0	(\$6,378)	0%	0%
Pyramid Hill Kelly St playground	\$0	\$13,048	\$1,087	\$0	(\$1,087)	0%	0%
Total capital expenditure	\$9,364,170	\$17,544,283	\$1,316,290	\$242,038	(\$1,074,252)	18%	1%
MAJOR PROJECTS - OPERATING EXPENDITURE IN 2017/18 BUDGET							
Canoe trail	\$0	\$19,363	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%	0%
ANZAC sculptures	\$0	\$149,470	\$24,840	\$2,595	(\$22,245)	10%	2%
Centenary of ANZAC	\$0	\$42,164	\$7,028	\$0	(\$7,028)	0%	0%
LGIP Serpentine Pavilion	\$0	\$26,020	\$4,336	\$944	(\$3,392)	22%	4%
Flood mitigation survey & design	\$0	\$108,896	\$18,150	\$1,115	(\$17,035)	6%	1%
Tracks and trails strategy	\$20,000	\$22,375	\$3,730	\$0	(\$3,730)	0%	0%
Major projects	\$80,000	\$80,000	\$13,334	\$0	(\$13,334)	0%	0%
Total capital expenditure	\$100,000	\$448,288	\$71,418	\$4,654	(\$66,764)	7%	1%
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE & MAJOR PROJECTS	\$9,464,170	\$17,992,571	\$1,387,708	\$246,692	(\$1,141,016)	18%	1%

APPENDIX 5: INVESTMENTS

LODDON SHIRE COUNCIL INVESTMENT SCHEDULE											
	Establishment date	Status	Maturity date	Investment days	Interest rate	Investment amount	Interest last year (accrued)	Interest this year	Current investments	Interest received to date	Accrued interest
NAB 44-452-1114	22/05/2017	Closed	21/07/2017	60	2.32%	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 4,958	\$ 2,669		\$ 2,669	\$ -
NAB 70-700-8970	2/05/2017	Closed	31/07/2017	90	2.52%	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 8,147	\$ 4,280		\$ 4,280	\$ -
11.am Account BGO	14/12/2016	Open	N/A		1.50%	\$ 1,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,000,000	\$ -	\$ -
NAB 44-452-1114	21/07/2017	Open	21/08/2017	31	1.91%	\$ 1,000,000		\$ 1,622	\$ 1,000,000	\$ -	\$ 523
NAB 23-570-3368	22/06/2017	Open	23/08/2017	62	2.28%	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 500	\$ 3,373	\$ 1,000,000	\$ -	\$ 1,936
BGO 2294215	8/06/2017	Open	8/08/2017	90	2.50%	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 3,014	\$ 9,515	\$ 2,000,000	\$ -	\$ 4,246
BGO 2297208	13/06/2017	Open	13/08/2017	92	2.55%	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,188	\$ 5,239	\$ 1,000,000	\$ -	\$ 2,166
NAB 44-441-8766	30/05/2017	Open	27/08/2017	120	2.47%	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 4,196	\$ 12,045	\$ 2,000,000	\$ -	\$ 4,196
BGO 2294216	8/08/2017	Open	9/10/2017	123	2.55%	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 3,074	\$ 14,112	\$ 2,000,000	\$ -	\$ 4,331
BGO 2304969	20/08/2017	Open	18/10/2017	120	2.55%	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 699	\$ 7,685	\$ 1,000,000	\$ -	\$ 2,166
NAB 64-792-7106	22/08/2017	Open	20/10/2017	120	2.50%	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 1,096	\$ 15,342	\$ 2,000,000	\$ -	\$ 4,247
BGO 2294217	8/08/2017	Open	6/11/2017	151	2.60%	\$ 500,000	\$ 784	\$ 4,594	\$ 500,000	\$ -	\$ 1,104
NAB 70-082-6145	30/06/2017	Open	14/11/2017	137	2.48%	\$ 2,000,000	\$ -	\$ 16,617	\$ 2,000,000	\$ -	\$ 4,213
NAB 70-700-8970	31/07/2017	Open	28/11/2017	120	2.45%	\$ 2,000,000	\$ -	\$ 16,110	\$ 2,000,000	\$ -	\$ -
NAB 55-839-5005 (LSL)	28/06/2017	Open	16/01/2018	202	2.51%	\$ 1,709,316	\$ -	\$ 23,758	\$ 1,709,316	\$ -	\$ 3,644
NAB 84-459-3192(Wedderburn Kinde	28/06/2017	Open	16/01/2018	202	2.51%	\$ 194,837	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 194,837	\$ -	\$ -
Interest on Kinder account						\$ 2,706	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Interest on general bank accounts							\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Totals							\$ 27,856	\$ 138,762	\$ 19,404,153	\$ 6,950	\$ 32,772
Interest earned											\$ 39,722
Interest transferred to/from externally funded projects											\$ -
Net interest on investments											\$ 39,722
National Australia Bank current investments									\$ 11,904,153		
Bendigo Bank current investments									\$ 7,500,000		
Totals									\$ 19,404,153		

8.5 REVIEW OF PROCUREMENT POLICY

File Number: 18/01/001
Author: Deanne Caserta, Manager Financial Services
Authoriser: Sharon Morrison, Director Corporate Services
Attachments: 1. POL Procurement Policy v7

RECOMMENDATION

That Council adopts the Procurement Policy v7.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

There is no conflict of interest for any Council staff member involved in the preparation of this report, or involved in the subject matter of the report.

PREVIOUS COUNCIL DISCUSSION

Council adopted version 6 of the Procurement Policy at the July 2016 Council Meeting.

BACKGROUND

It is a requirement of Section 186A (7) of the Local Government Act 1989 that “at least once in each financial year, a Council must review the current procurement policy and may, in accordance with this section, amend the procurement policy”.

ISSUES/DISCUSSION

The current version of the policy was adopted on 26 July 2016, and was due for review 27 July 2017 according to our policy review date.

The Procurement Policy addresses the important aspects of procurement including:

- consistency in procurement activities
- complying with legal obligations
- obtaining value for money
- supporting local and environmental sustainability
- managing procurement risks
- incorporating continuous improvement processes.

Council staff have reviewed the policy and are proposing to make no changes at this stage as there is currently a procurement service delivery review underway which, once completed, will include recommended changes to the policy.

COST/BENEFITS

There are no direct costs associated with adoption of the policy.

RISK ANALYSIS

As one of the policy statements is that Loddon Shire Council will manage procurement risks when purchasing goods, services and works, application of the policy, along with supporting procedures and other supporting documents, should help to minimise risks.

CONSULTATION AND ENGAGEMENT

The document has been subject to many discussions at Management Executive Group and once the procurement service delivery review findings are finalised, this policy will be reviewed in full. Normally Council would be provided with the policy at a Council Forum prior to presentation for adoption; however, as there are no changes the process has been streamlined to remove this step.



PROCUREMENT POLICY

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Council policy
DOCUMENT STATUS:	Draft
POLICY OWNER POSITION:	Director Corporate Services
INTERNAL COMMITTEE ENDORSEMENT:	Not applicable
APPROVED BY:	Council
DATE ADOPTED:	Click here to enter a date.
VERSION NUMBER:	7
REVIEW DATE:	26/07/2017
DATE RESCINDED:	
RELATED STRATEGIC DOCUMENTS, POLICIES OR PROCEDURES:	Procurement Procedure Standard documentation for tendering and contract management Procurement Workflows Staff and Contractor's Code of Conduct Conflict of Interest – A Guide for Councillors Conflict of Interest – A Guide for Council Staff Anti-Fraud & Corruption Policy
RELATED LEGISLATION:	S186A of the Local Government Act 1989
EVIDENCE OF APPROVAL:	

Signed by Chief Executive Officer

FILE LOCATION: K:\FINANCE\Policies\POL Procurement Policy v7.docx

Policy documents are amended from time to time, therefore you should not rely on a printed copy being the current version. Please consult the Loddon Shire website to ensure that the version you are using is up to date.



PROCUREMENT POLICY

1 PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidance on the procurement function of the Loddon Shire Council to help achieve objectives detailed in the Council Plan.

2 SCOPE

This policy applies to all procurement and contracting activities of the Loddon Shire Council, and is binding upon Councillors and staff, and contractors and consultants while engaged by the Loddon Shire Council.

The policy has been prepared under Section 186A of the Local Government Act 1989 (Act), which requires Council to prepare, approve, and comply with a Procurement Policy. For the purpose of the Act, the Procurement Policy includes principles, processes and procedures that will apply to all purchases of goods, services, and works by Council.

3 POLICY

When purchasing goods, services, and works Loddon Shire Council will:

1. Be consistent in procurement activities
2. Comply with legal obligations
3. Ensure ethical and fair behaviour
4. Obtain value for money
5. Support local sustainability
6. Support environmental sustainability
7. Manage procurement risks
8. Incorporate continuous improvement processes.

3.1 Be consistent in procurement practices

Council will provide internal control mechanisms that ensure consistency in procurement activities.

Internal control resources available include:

- a Level of Authority document that provides authorisation levels for officers to undertake a range of procurement functions
- a standard document for tendering and contract management
- Procurement Workflows that guide officers through the entire procurement process, and set requirements for obtaining quotations and tendering for goods, services, and works.

3.2 Comply with legal obligations

Council will comply with all legal obligations. Specific obligations in the Act include:

Section 186: Restriction on power to enter into contracts

Council will comply with Section 186 of the Act which outlines the requirements for competitive tendering when purchasing goods, services, or works over the legislated value. An Order in Council sets the thresholds periodically; the thresholds as set on 5 August 2008¹ are:

- \$150,000 for contracts for goods or services; and
- \$200,000 for contracts for the carrying out of works



PROCUREMENT POLICY

Section 208A: Best Value Principles to be followed

Council will comply with Section 208A of the Act which outlines Best Value Principles. They are:

- (a) Quality and standards of services
- (b) Services to be responsive to the needs of the community
- (c) Services to be accessible to members of the community
- (d) Continuous improvement in the provision of services
- (e) Regular consultation with the community in relation to services
- (f) Regular reporting on achievements relating to the principles.

3.3 Ensure ethical and fair behaviour

Council will undertake procurement activities ethically and transparently, and in a manner able to withstand the closest possible scrutiny.

Resources and mechanisms available to support ethical behaviour and avoid conflicts of interest include:

- Staff and Contractor's Code of Conduct
- Conflict of Interest – A Guide for Councillors
- Conflict of Interest – A Guide for Council Staff
- Anti-Fraud & Corruption Policy
- Council's internal audit function, which will be used periodically to assess accountability and transparency, check Council's internal controls and compliance with Council's policies and procedures, and make recommendations for improvement.

3.4 Obtain value for money

Council will undertake procurement activities on the basis of obtaining value for money.

Value for money includes minimising the cost of ownership over the life of goods, services, or works, while considering quality, reliability, availability, and delivery considerations.

Council accepts that lowest price does not also constitute the best value for money.

Mechanism to support value for money include:

- Ministerial approval for councils to access to Whole of Victorian Government Contracts and State Purchase Contracts²
- availability of joint tendering through purchasing groups such as MAV Procurement and Procurement Australia and other councils in the region
- availability of shared services with councils and other providers in the region
- Procurement Workflows that guide officers through the entire procurement process, and set requirements for obtaining quotations and tendering for goods, services, and works

3.5 Support local sustainability

Council is committed to supporting local sustainability, and will purchase goods and services from local businesses where purchases can be justified on a value for money basis, and provide local economic benefit. .

The application of local content will consider Best Value Principles of the Act and National Competition Policy Principles.



PROCUREMENT POLICY

3.6 Support environmental sustainability

Council is committed to adopting an environmentally friendly procurement approach of supporting the principles of sustainable procurement within the context of purchasing on a value for money basis.

3.7 Manage procurement risk

Council will manage the many risks associated with the procurement of goods, services, and works.

Mechanisms available include:

- Council's Supplier Management Database which assesses risks associated with supplier groups and outlines the requirements for those groups
- Council's standard tendering documentation which requires information about tenderers' occupational health and safety, insurance and indemnity, plant and equipment, subcontracting and assignment intentions, and termination clauses.

3.8 Incorporate continuous improvement processes

Council is committed to continually improving procurement activities.

Mechanisms available include:

- Council representation on regional procurement networks
- access to the Local Government Procurement e-hub for resources and advice
- Council's Supplier Management Database:
 - Which provides spend analyses on individual suppliers and supplier groups that can be used to identify tendering opportunities
 - Which holds all suppliers on Council's financial management system; analysis of this information can be used to limit the number of suppliers and reduce administration costs.

4 DEFINITIONS OF TERMS OR ABBREVIATIONS USED

Term	Definition
Act	Local Government Act 1989
Council Plan	Council Plan 2010-2014
Value for money	Value for money refers to selecting goods, services, and works taking into account all factors, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost factors: whole of life costing (cost of acquiring, using, holding, maintaining, and disposing of the goods, services, and works) • Quality, fitness for purpose, service, and support • Contribution to achieving Council's objectives

5 HUMAN RIGHTS STATEMENT

It is considered that this policy does not impact negatively on any rights identified in the Charter of Human Rights Act (Vic). Loddon Shire Council is committed to consultation and cooperation between management and employees. The Council will formally involve elected employee Health and Safety Representatives in any workplace change that may affect the health and safety of any of its employees.



PROCUREMENT POLICY

6 REVIEW

The Director Corporate Services will review the policy for any necessary amendments no later than 1 year after adoption of this current version.

7 ATTACHMENTS

Nil

8 REFERENCES

¹ Local Government Procurement Best Practice Guideline, Department of Planning and Community Development, August 2008

² Letter to councils from Local Government Victoria, 8 September 2009

8.6 ADVERTISING THE DRAFT MUNICIPAL PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELLBEING PLAN FOR PUBLIC COMMENT

File Number: 12/01/003

Author: Wendy Gladman, Director Community Wellbeing

Authoriser: Phil Pinyon, Chief Executive Officer

Attachments: 1. STR MUNICIPAL PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELLBEING PLAN 2017-2021 v1 DRAFT 20170810

RECOMMENDATION

That Council resolve to advertise the draft Municipal Public Health and Wellbeing Plan 2017-2021 for public comment.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

There is no conflict of interest for any Council staff member involved in the preparation of this report, or involved in the subject matter of the report.

PREVIOUS COUNCIL DISCUSSION

There has been no previous discussion related to this document.

BACKGROUND

Council is required to prepare a Municipal Public Health and Wellbeing Plan (the Plan) under the Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008.

The Plan is a key strategic planning tool that aims to maintain and improve public health and wellbeing at a local community level. When developed the plan becomes the pivotal document informing the health and wellbeing priority areas for the next four years.

ISSUES/DISCUSSION

Council is one of a number of agencies who will work collaboratively to meet the objectives in the Plan. Council's role in Municipal Public Health and Wellbeing is to:

- bring together stakeholders around key public health and wellbeing focus areas
- lead and facilitate discussions to develop local health and wellbeing priorities
- support initiatives that promote positive health and wellbeing
- provide a point of coordination and oversight to plan
- evaluate the strategies used to meet the objectives of the Plan.

The Plan not only fulfils Council's requirements to build strong partnerships, but also satisfies the minimum requirements for prevention and health promotion funded organisations as outlined in *The Victorian Government's Advice for Public Health and Wellbeing Planning in Victoria* which strongly emphasises the need for a collective effort by multiple stakeholders to have an impact on the health and wellbeing of communities.

The Plan builds on the work being undertaken to support health and wellbeing in our community and takes into account, feedback from our community and partner organisations, changes in State and Federal policy and opportunities to implement a best practice approach. It uses a holistic approach in setting high level strategic focus areas with the agreed outcomes to be achieved and details how progress will be measured.

The Plan builds on Council's existing health and wellbeing related strategies and programs, specifically addressing four priority focus areas:

- Good physical health
- Good mental health
- Protect and promote health
- Feel safe and secure

It is intended that the Plan will be a tool for working across a range of local strategies and initiatives, informing other public health planning processes, and avoiding duplication of the planning, implementation, monitoring and review effort at a local level.

Annual operational plans will be developed in alignment with the requirements of the Victorian public health and wellbeing planning cycle which will detail the activities and initiatives that will be undertaken in the ensuing twelve months and will identify the varying levels of responsibility, comprising lead, partner and advocate, for partner agencies in implementing each of the actions.

The most recent data sources have been used to provide a snapshot of Loddon, and in some cases this will be 2011 Census data. The 2016 Census data commenced release on 27 June 2017, and where new data has become available during the development of the plan, it has been included. Other Census data, still to be released, will be included in the first annual review of the plan.

COST/BENEFITS

The success of this plan is based on collaboration and strategic partnerships between government, health, education, community service organisations and community interest groups, such as the Loddon Healthy Minds Network.

Individually, agencies are unlikely to have the capacity to address the range of factors that influence health and wellbeing across the municipality and as such, recognise that partnerships with other key agencies and working together is paramount in order to maximise health and wellbeing outcomes.

It is anticipated that actions identified in the annual operational plans will be undertaken within existing budgets.

RISK ANALYSIS

Under the Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008 Council is required to develop and adopt a Municipal Health and Wellbeing Plan within 12 months of an election being held. The adoption of this plan at Council's September meeting will meet this legislative requirement.

CONSULTATION AND ENGAGEMENT

The development of the Loddon Public Health and Wellbeing Plan was informed through:

- consultation with agencies and council officers delivering services relevant to community health and wellbeing
- consultation with the community
 - 140 surveys mailed at random throughout the municipality
 - 100 surveys provided to senior citizen clubs and planned activity groups throughout the municipality
 - provision of online survey – advertised through mayoral column, website, facebook, kindergarten newsletters and on hard copy surveys
 - 'Our say' online forum - advertised through mayoral column, website, facebook, kindergarten newsletters and on hard copy surveys

It is now recommended that the policy be placed on exhibition for public comment.



MUNICIPAL PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELLBEING PLAN 2017 - 2021



DOCUMENT INFORMATION

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DATE RESCINDED:	Click here to enter a date.
RELATED STRATEGIC DOCUMENTS, POLICIES OR PROCEDURES:	Council Plan 2017-2021 Municipal Strategic Statement
RELATED LEGISLATION:	Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008 Public Health and Wellbeing Plan 2015-19 Victorian Health and Wellbeing outcomes framework Climate Change Act 2010 Royal Commission into Family Violence

EVIDENCE OF APPROVAL:

Signed by Chief Executive Officer

FILE LOCATION: Document1

Strategic documents are amended from time to time, therefore you should not rely on a printed copy being the current version. Please consult the Loddon Shire website to ensure that the version you are using is up to date.

This document is available in alternative formats (e.g. larger font) if requested.



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DRAFT



1 MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Welcome to Council's Municipal Public Health and Wellbeing Plan 2017-2021. The Plan is developed in the twelve months following a general council election, and provides an opportunity to revisit the health and wellbeing profile of our community to gain an understanding of the strengths and weaknesses we experience.

We know that our health and wellbeing is influenced by a wide range of issues. In addition to our health related behaviours, it is also about the friendships we have, the social networks in our community, whether we have a job and how we access services where we live.

In developing the Plan, we can clearly link Council's vision, to be a prosperous, vibrant and engaged community, and mission, to enhance sustainability and liveability, directly with some of the key factors in the social model of health that underpins an individual's opportunity to experience the best possible health and wellbeing.

As the level of government closest to the people, Councils can play a pivotal role in leading and developing policies, programs and infrastructure with the capacity to advocate for, promote and improve the health of local community members. We will continue to contribute to our community's health and wellbeing by:

- encouraging a collaborative agency approach which supports the health and wellbeing of members of the community and strengthens the capacity of the community and individuals to achieve better health
- providing and maintaining facilities and public spaces which promote and support social connectedness, inclusive activities and physical activity – three key contributors to health and wellbeing
- initiating, supporting and managing public health planning processes at local government level
- enforcing public health legislation and developing, implementing and enforcing public health policies and programs within the municipal district, and intervening if the health of people within the municipality is affected
- coordinating immunisation services to children living or being educated within the municipality
- ensuring that the municipality is maintained in a clean and sanitary condition.

Council is committed to working collaboratively with the community and partner agencies to focus on some of the key factors that impact our community's health and wellbeing outcomes. We can significantly reduce chronic disease by working together to promote and support health and wellbeing where people live, learn, work and play.

On behalf of Loddon Shire Council we would like to thank the many people who have contributed in the development of this plan. We would like to acknowledge Council's contributing departments for their input and our partners for their involvement in the identification of strategic directions and priorities for health and wellbeing in Loddon.

Council is proud of this plan and the opportunity it provides over the next four years to support our residents to 'Live Well in Loddon'.



Neil Beattie
Mayor, Loddon Shire Council



Phil Pinyon
Chief Executive Officer

2 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Council's Municipal Public Health and Wellbeing Plan 2017 – 2021 is a key strategic document for Council and other agencies with an aim to improve the health and wellbeing of our community. It sets out the broad mission, goals and priorities identified for the next four years and brings together key stakeholders and partner organisations in collaboration to identify and respond to the main health and wellbeing challenges facing our municipality.

It is intended that the Plan will be a tool for working across a range of local strategies and initiatives, informing other public health planning processes, and avoiding duplication of the planning, implementation, monitoring and review effort at a local level.

It is only by working together that we can have the greatest impact on our community's health and wellbeing. By working together towards shared outcomes we can provide a more coordinated, integrated, efficient and effective approach in achieving our goals. We would like to acknowledge and thank the many partners for their efforts, insight and cooperation, which has been demonstrated during the development of the plan to date, and for their ongoing commitment.

For a healthy and vibrant community, our residents need to enjoy good health and wellbeing. This underpins everyone's ability to live a good life. It averts the distress and discomfort of disease, and the costs of treating illness, as well as enabling people to make the most of their lives and maximise their capability to work, learn, play, socialise, volunteer and care for loved ones. A healthier community is more productive, resilient and cohesive.

The social determinants of health are the conditions in which people are born, grow, live, work and age, which influence their health and wellbeing. In Victoria, the higher someone's income and education level, the better their health tends to be. People on low incomes, people in rural areas and Aboriginal people, on average, have poorer health, die earlier and receive less healthcare than other Australians.¹

The Plan builds on the work being undertaken to support health and wellbeing in our community and takes into account, feedback from our community and partner organisations, changes in State and Federal policy and opportunities to implement a best practice approach. It uses a holistic approach in setting high level strategic focus areas with the agreed outcomes to be achieved and details how progress will be measured.

The Plan builds on Council's existing health and wellbeing related strategies and programs, specifically addressing four priority focus areas:

- Good physical health
- Good mental health
- Protect and promote health
- Feel safe and secure

Annual operational plans will be developed in alignment with the requirements of the Victorian public health and wellbeing planning cycle which will detail the actions that will be undertaken in the ensuing twelve months and will identify the varying levels of responsibility, comprising lead, partner and advocate, for partner agencies in implementing each of the actions.

3 ABOUT LODDON

Loddon Shire Council is located in north central Victoria approximately 200kms north of Melbourne and 40km northwest of Bendigo.

It is a 'community of communities', comprising a number of towns dispersed throughout the shire including the towns of Bridgewater, Inglewood, Wedderburn, Dingee, Mitiamo, Serpentine, Newbridge, Tarnagulla, Boort, Pyramid Hill and other surrounding towns and communities.

The Shire encompasses a total land area of approximately 6,700 square kilometres and is a predominantly rural area.

It has a rich agriculture and goldfields heritage and abounds with natural assets including forests, rolling hills, rocky outcrops, rivers and lakes.

The Shire enjoys a Mediterranean climate with warm summers and fine sunny winter days. The average rainfall in the Shire is approximately 500mm.



Within the Loddon Shire there is a rich and diverse Aboriginal cultural heritage which includes 925 registered Aboriginal cultural heritage sites and 14 registered Aboriginal historic places (data from AAV Aboriginal Heritage Register). These heritage values consist mainly of scarred trees, stone artefact scatters, earthen mounds, stone features, associations with honorary correspondent depots or stations and a small number of burial sites, quarries, collections and an art site. These Aboriginal cultural heritage values are mainly found in association with past and present natural drainage lines and water features such as rivers and lakes, lunettes, high ground, sandy deposits and remnant native vegetation. Documentation of the sites is currently limited, but significant sites are known to be in the vicinity of Lake Boort, Mount Korong, Kooyoora, Pyramid Hill and Kow Swamp. There are also numerous sites along the Loddon River.

Loddon Planning Scheme S21: Municipal Strategic Statement

OUR DATA

The most recent sources have been used to provide a snapshot of Loddon, and in some cases this will be 2011 Census data. The 2016 Census data commenced release on 27 June 2017, and where new data has become available during the development of the plan, it has been included. Other Census data, still to be released, will be included in the first annual review of the plan.

Appendices: Loddon data screens

A copy of the data analysis used during the agency consultation is available on Council's website: *weblink to be inserted*

WHO ARE WE

After many years of declining population the 2016 census data showed a slight increase of 57 from the 2011 Census period. With a reduction trend of 341 and 377 in the previous two census periods factored into calculations, we can consider the population increase to include a retention of 350 residents - a turnaround of approximately 400 residents. In 2011 the population in Loddon was projected to decrease by 8% between 2016 and 2031. With the release of the final Census data some months away, it is unknown if the recent change in the population trend will impact on the longer term population projections.

Our proportion of men and women remains almost equal at 51% male and 49% female.

The age structure of Loddon Shire Council compared to Victoria shows Loddon has a smaller proportion of residents aged 0-64, and a higher proportion of residents aged 65 plus. It is predicted that Loddon's 0-64 age group will continue to decline as a proportion of the population as the 65 plus age group continues to increase.

Our average age increased from the last census by one year, from 50 to 51; the same increase experienced across Australia (from 37 to 38). Victoria's average age remained at 37. For Loddon, this is a significant slowing of the average age increase compared to that experienced in 2011 where the average age increased from 46 (in 2006) to 50.

Our number of residents of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin continues to increase and at 1.6% in 2016 is higher than Victoria at 0.8%.

2016 Census data shows a little over 20% of our residents were born overseas. The percentage of people born overseas has progressively increased from 7% in 2001. Other than Australia the top five countries of birth included England, Philippines, New Zealand, Netherlands and Germany. The Philippines joined the top five most common countries of birth for the first time in 2016.

HOW WE LIVE

The median weekly household income in Loddon increased from \$686 in 2011 to \$826 in 2016. A higher increase compared to Victoria in the same period.

In 2016, Loddon comprised a smaller proportion of high income households compared to households across Victoria, and with 36.4% of households earning less than \$650 per week, a far higher proportion of low income households than Victoria.

In 2016, 78% of our residents are home owners and a further 16.3% live in rental accommodation. Although half of our residents own their home outright in 2016 compared to a third across Victoria, it is 15% lower than outright owners in Loddon in 2001.

Home owners in Loddon pay less than half on average on loan repayments than home owners across Victoria. An increase of 6.7% in the monthly median loan repayment since 2011 is higher than the Victorian increase of 1.6% in the same period.

Residents in Loddon pay almost a third of the amount in monthly median rental payment than Victoria. The monthly median rental increased in Loddon by 25% since 2011, a higher increase than experienced across Victoria.

WHAT WE DO

In 2011, the most popular occupations for Loddon residents were in the agricultural sector, accounting for nearly 40% of employed residents. A large gap followed with the next four most popular occupations - health, manufacturing, retail and education; collectively accounting for a further 31% of employed residents.

The significance of the agricultural sector as an employer in Loddon is validated when it is compared to 7.8% of employment in regional Victoria and 2.3% across Victoria.

Over half of our employed residents work full time and approximately one third of our employed residents work part time. The number of residents employed full time decreased in the 10 years from 2001, while part time work increased in that time.

Unemployment in Loddon at 6.5% in 2016 was 1.5% lower than 2014, but still remained at a higher level than unemployment across Victoria.

Although the percentage of residents volunteering within Loddon decreased from 2011 to 2016, a higher proportion of Loddon residents nevertheless did voluntary work for an organisation or group compared to volunteering across Victoria. Overall, 31.7% of Loddon residents reported performing voluntary work, compared to 19.2% for Victoria.

OUR FAMILIES

An analysis of family types in Loddon Shire Council compared to Victoria in 2016 shows a similar proportion of lone person households and one parent families.

Across Loddon there was a higher proportion of couples without children, and a lower proportion of family/couple households and couples with children.

Within Loddon the proportion of couples with children has progressively decreased since 2001 and the proportion of couples without children has progressively increased.

The proportion of lone parent fathers has increased slightly since 2011. Just over one quarter of lone parents in 2016 were male.

The average number of children in families in Loddon in 2016 is 1.9. This remains unchanged from 2011 and is higher than the Victorian average in 2016.

Loddon residents experienced a higher rate of separation or divorce in 2016 compared to Victoria, and Loddon experienced an increase in the number of separated or divorced residents since 2011.

HOW WE LEARN

Compared to Victoria, a higher proportion of Loddon residents leave school after the completion of Year 8 to Year 11 with a smaller proportion of residents completing Year 12. In 2011 the proportion of Loddon males completing Year 12 was less than half when compared to Victoria, and the number of Loddon females completing Year 12 was a little over one third less when compared to Victoria.

In 2011, compared to regional Victoria, a smaller proportion of Loddon residents held formal qualifications (Bachelor or higher degree, Advanced Diploma or Diploma or Vocational qualifications).

Within Loddon, more females held a post graduate degree, graduate diploma or certificate, bachelor degree, advanced diploma or diploma, or a certificate level I and II level qualification; more males held a certificate level III and IV level qualification.

Between 2006 and 2011, the proportion of Loddon residents holding a post graduate degree, bachelor degree, advanced diploma or diploma level, or a certificate level III and IV level qualification increased.

The Australian Early Development Census (AEDC) calculated that between 2012 and 2015 there was a significant increase in the proportion of Loddon children classified as vulnerable in the physical health and wellbeing domain.

In 2015 the AEDC profile placed children at school entry level in the 'developmentally at risk' percentile across all five development areas, and in the 'developmentally vulnerable' percentile in three of the five development areas. The three areas where children have been identified as developmentally vulnerable include physical health and wellbeing, emotional security, and communication skills and general knowledge.

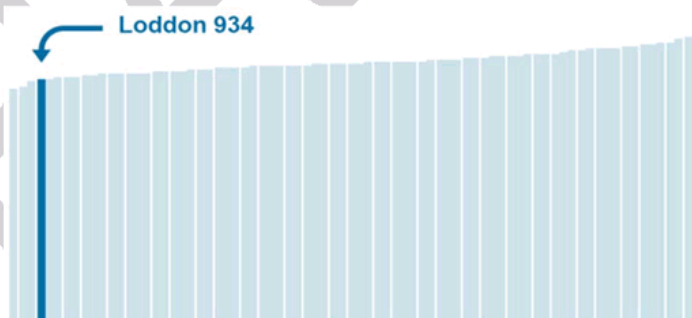
For the first time since 2013, parents of prep entry students reporting one or more concerns with speech or language was proportionately less when compared to Victoria.

OUR SOCIO-ECONOMIC WELLBEING

The Social Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) enables an assessment of the wellbeing of Australian communities by using census data to rank areas according to socio economic advantage and disadvantage. The census variables used cover a number of domains that reflect disadvantage, including income, education, employment, occupation and housing.

A lower score on the index means a higher level of disadvantage. A ranking below 1000 indicates disadvantage.

In 2011 our SEIFA index score of 934 (Loddon North 964.7 and Loddon South 922.2) placed Loddon as the fourth most disadvantaged Local Government Area in Victoria.



The individual town SEIFA rating shows that only one community of those listed had a rating above 1000, indicating that most towns in Loddon Shire would be considered as experiencing disadvantage. The town experiencing the most disadvantage in Loddon is Korong Vale followed by Wedderburn, Inglewood and Bridgewater. Five of the six townships listed experiencing the most disadvantage are located in Loddon South.



4 WHAT IS HEALTH AND WELLBEING

The World Health Organization (WHO) defines health in its broader sense as "a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity."

Wellbeing is a general term for the condition of an individual or group and has several components, including social, economic, mental, spiritual and medical.²

The Victorian public health and wellbeing plan 2015-19 notes that there are many aspects that contribute to an individual's health and wellbeing, including access to quality education, stable employment and good working conditions, secure housing, freedom from violence, safe and sustainable natural and built environments, food affordability, respectful relationships, supportive social networks and services and opportunities to participate in community life.

At a wider community level, health and wellbeing includes:

- a safe and sustainable environment
- an economy that provides resources needed to maintain a healthy lifestyle
- a social environment that supports social interaction and access to services
- a built environment that provides facilities and amenities to support healthy lifestyle practices.

The 2015-2019 Victorian Public Health and Wellbeing Outcomes Framework outlines five overarching domains that provide a transparent approach to monitoring and reporting progress of our collective efforts to achieve better health and wellbeing.

- Victorians are healthy and well
- Victorians are safe and secure
- Victorians have the capabilities to participate
- Victorians are connected to culture and community
- Victoria is liveable

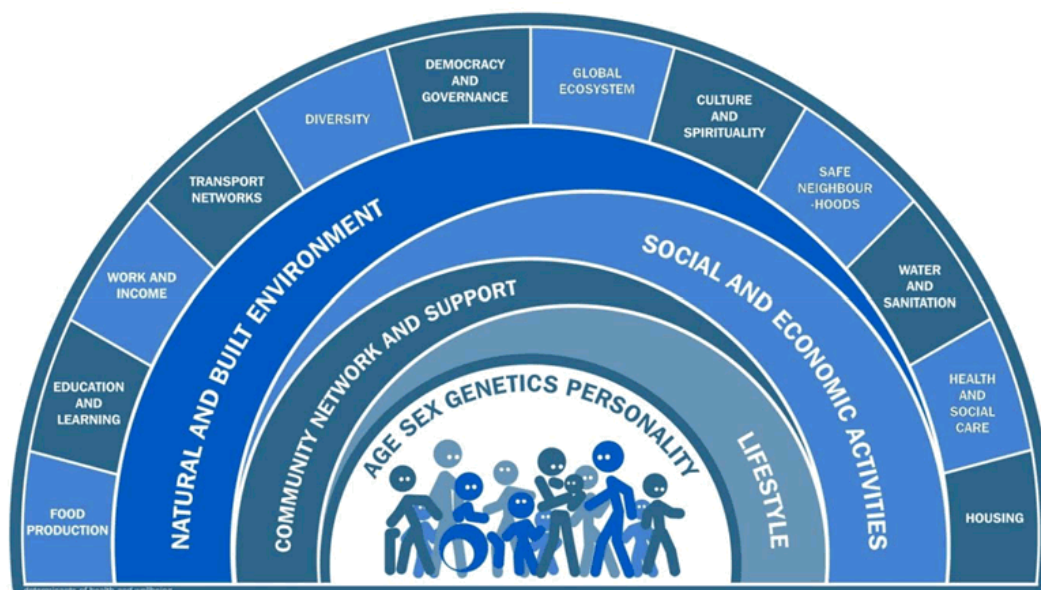
Consistent with this longer term vision, this plan will demonstrate the alignment of the Loddon health and wellbeing priority focus areas within the Victorian Outcomes Framework domains.

THE SOCIAL MODEL OF HEALTH

The social determinants of health are the conditions in which people are born, grow, work, live, and age, and the wider set of forces and systems shaping the conditions of daily life. These forces and systems include economic policies and systems, development agendas, social norms, social policies and political systems. The social determinants of health are mostly responsible for health inequities - the unfair and avoidable differences in health status seen within and between countries.³

In Australia, country people are subject to the same types of social disadvantage as can occur in cities (such as lower educational attainment, job uncertainties and unemployment, poor access to appropriate housing etc). However, in rural and remote communities the health effects of this disadvantage are compounded by poor access to communications (such as high speed broadband, mobile phone coverage, public transport) and environmental challenges (such as drought, floods and bushfire).⁴

The Social Model of Health is based on the concept that the social, cultural and environmental factors or determinants are as important in a person's health and wellbeing as their lifestyle choices, medical history and genetics.



Dahlgren, Goren and Whitehead, Margaret. (1991). Policies and strategies to promote social equity in health. Stockholm Institute for Future Studies.

5 WHAT IS A PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELLBEING PLAN

The Municipal Public Health and Wellbeing Plan (MPHWP) is a key strategic planning tool that aims to maintain and improve public health and wellbeing at a local community level. When developed the plan becomes the pivotal document informing the health and wellbeing priority areas for the next four years.

Council is required to prepare a Municipal Public Health and Wellbeing Plan under the Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008.



Victorian Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008

Council is one of a number of agencies who will work collaboratively to meet the objectives in the Plan. Council’s role in Municipal Public Health and Wellbeing is to:

- bring together stakeholders around key public health and wellbeing focus areas
- to lead and facilitate discussions to develop local health and wellbeing priorities
- to support initiatives that promote positive health and wellbeing
- to provide a point of coordination and oversight to plan
- to evaluate the strategies used to meet the objectives of the Plan.

6 LEGISLATIVE & POLICY FRAMEWORK

VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELLBEING ACT 2008ⁱ

The Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008 defines the function of local government to protect, improve and promote public health and wellbeing within the municipal district.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELLBEING PLAN 2015-2019ⁱⁱ

The Victorian Public Health and Wellbeing Plan 2015-2019 outlines the State government's key priorities over the next four years to improve the health and wellbeing of Victorians.

VICTORIAN HEALTH AND WELLBEING OUTCOMES FRAMEWORKⁱⁱⁱ

The outcomes framework informs Victorian public health and wellbeing planning and provides five domains outlining a comprehensive set of indicators to assist in monitoring and evaluating progress over a long period of time.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1989^{iv}

The Local Government Act 1989 requires Councils to be accountable to their local communities in the performance of functions, exercise of powers and the use of resources. It is a requirement that the Municipal Public Health and Wellbeing Plan is consistent with the Council Plan.

CLIMATE CHANGE ACT 2010^v

The Climate Change Act 2010 recognises that responding to climate change is a responsibility of all levels of government. A changing climate may directly or indirectly impact health and wellbeing and as such, the Act requires local government to consider climate change when preparing a Municipal Public Health and Wellbeing Plan.

ROYAL COMMISSION INTO FAMILY VIOLENCE^{vi}

The government accepted all 227 recommendations from the Royal Commission.

In response to Recommendation 94, Councils are required to report on the measures proposed to reduce family violence and respond to the needs of victims. This applies to Councils when preparing the Municipal Public Health and Wellbeing Plan for 2017-21.

PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 1987^{vii}

The Planning and Environment Act 1987 requires local government to prepare a Municipal Strategic Statment (MSS). The Municipal Public Health and Wellbeing Plan must be consistent with the MSS.

i) <http://www.legislation.vic.gov.au/>

ii) <https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/health-strategies/public-health-wellbeing-plan>

iii) <https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/policiesandguidelines/victorian-public-health-and-wellbeing-outcomes-framework>

iv) <http://www.legislation.vic.gov.au/>

v) <http://www.legislation.vic.gov.au/>

vi) http://www.vic.gov.au/familyviolence/recommendations/recommendation-details.html?recommendation_id=163

vii) <http://www.legislation.vic.gov.au/>

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT

NATIONAL HEALTH PRIORITY AREAS (NHPA's)

NHPA's are a collaboration between Commonwealth and State and Territory governments, non-government organisations, health experts, clinicians and consumers. It aims to focus public attention and health policy on those areas that are considered to contribute significantly to the burden of disease in Australia.

<http://www.aihw.gov.au/national-health-priority-areas/>

INTERNATIONAL

WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION (WHO)

The World Health Organisation is the directing and coordinating authority on international health within the United Nation's system.

<http://www.who.int/about/what-we-do/en/>

7 WORKING TO IMPROVE COMMUNITY HEALTH AND WELLBEING

There are many different ways that local government works to improve health and wellbeing. As we undertake our normal operational activities, we perform a range of roles and activities that support community health and wellbeing. Some of these activities fulfil our obligations outlined in the *Local Government Act*. Other activities are directed through other pieces of legislation, or are funded and directed by other levels of government.

The function of a Council under the Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008 is to seek to protect, improve and promote public health and wellbeing within the municipal district by—

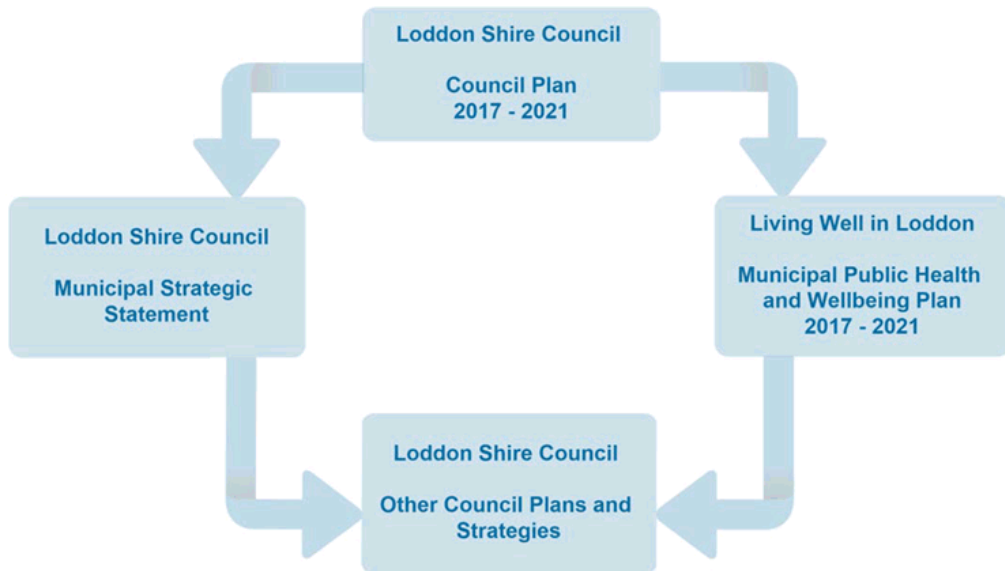
- a) creating an environment which supports the health of members of the local community and strengthens the capacity of the community and individuals to achieve better health;
- b) initiating, supporting and managing public health planning processes at the local government level;
- c) developing and implementing public health policies and programs within the municipal district;
- d) developing and enforcing up-to-date public health standards and intervening if the health of people within the municipal district is affected;
- e) facilitating and supporting local agencies whose work has an impact on public health and wellbeing to improve public health and wellbeing in the local community;
- f) coordinating and providing immunisation services to children living or being educated;
- g) ensuring that the municipal district is maintained in a clean and sanitary condition.

HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT, PEOPLE AND COMMUNITY

- ensuring that the municipal district is maintained in a clean and sanitary condition
- monitoring and approving individual domestic septic systems in areas without sewerage
- rubbish collection and management
- developing and maintaining roads, footpaths, physical structures and facilities
- maintain and manage natural environments – bushland, waterways and open parklands
- land use planning
- emergency planning and response (e.g. fire, flood, extreme heat)
- waste management
- monitoring environmental hazards
- enforcing up-to-date public health standards and intervening if the health of people within the municipal district is affected
- investigating public health complaints
- registering premises
- inspecting businesses to ensure compliance food, hygiene and safety requirements
- provide advice and training for food vendors
- community grants program
- partner with health, community health, education and other organisations and community groups
- facilitate the Loddon Healthy Minds Network
- examining nuisance complaints for noise, smells and smoke
- giving pest control advice, including pests with a potential health impact
- management and control of infectious diseases, micro-organisms and medical conditions
- regulation of public aquatic facilities
- coordinating and providing immunisation services to children living or being educated within the municipal district
- providing areas for formal and informal sport and recreation opportunities including walking tracks, reserves, open spaces, playgrounds and swimming pools
- recreation reserve allocation program
- supporting community and sporting groups to apply for funding to upgrade facilities
- access and inclusion program
- creating infrastructure for social environments – community gathering spaces
- provision of aged, children, youth and family services
- freeza and kool skools programs
- partner with North Central Local Learning & Employment Network on a range of programs and activities

OUR POLICIES, PLANS AND STRATEGIES

The Municipal Public Health and Wellbeing Plan is a strategic document that sits alongside and integrates with the Council Plan and the Municipal Strategic Statement.



Council plan

<http://www.loddon.vic.gov.au/Our-documents/Plans-and-strategies>

Municipal Strategic Statement

http://planning-schemes.delwp.vic.gov.au/schemes/combined-ordinances/Loddon_PS_Ordinance.pdf

Other plans and strategies

<http://www.loddon.vic.gov.au/Our-documents/Plans-and-strategies>

The health and wellbeing of our community is also supported through other Council policies, plans and strategies.



8 OUR HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Our Community

<p>90.1% of Loddon Shire residents believe people in their neighbourhood are willing to help each other out, compared to 74.1% of Victorians.</p>	<p>Four in every five, or 80.5% of residents, felt that they live in a close-knit neighbourhood, compared to the Victorian average estimate of 61%.</p>	<p>Almost 8 out of 10 or 77.8% of Loddon residents feel safe walking alone in their locality after dark, which is significantly more than 55.1% of Victorians.</p>
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Loddon is characterised by a much older population than the Victorian average, with a higher level of relative socio-economic disadvantage, more limited access to health and community services and facilities, higher rates of most chronic disease, higher rates of chronic disease risk factors – most notably tobacco smoking and obesity, and higher rates of deaths and hospitalisations from injuries (intentional and unintentional).

Overall, Loddon has poorer health status than regional Victoria and Victoria averages. This is reflected in the relatively high rates of avoidable and premature deaths, lower median age at death, higher proportion of population with two or more chronic diseases, higher admission rates for chronic ambulatory sensitive conditions and a much higher proportion of residents that rate their health as fair or poor.

Bendigo Loddon PCP
Community Profile
2017

The World Health Organisation reports that chronic diseases, such as heart disease, stroke, cancer, chronic respiratory diseases and diabetes, are by far the leading cause of mortality in the world, representing 60% of all deaths. Other chronic diseases include arthritis, asthma and mental health conditions.

Loddon's chronic illness

 <p>highest rate of heart attack in Victoria</p>	 <p>2nd highest rate of cardiac arrest in Victoria</p>	 <p>avoidable deaths from COPD (per 100,000 people) Loddon 15.6 Victoria 7.4</p>
 <p>proportion of people with diabetes Loddon 6.2% Victoria 5.1%</p>	 <p>avoidable deaths from diabetes (per 100,000 people) Loddon 15.4 Victoria 6.3</p>	 <p>avoidable deaths from cancers (per 100,000 people) Loddon 47 Victoria 24</p>
 <p>social connectedness - spoke to 1-4 people the previous day Loddon 21.2% Victoria 21.4%</p>	 <p>neighbours willing to help out Loddon 90.1% Victoria 71.4%</p>	 <p>avoidable deaths from suicide (per 100,000 people) Loddon 17 Victoria 11</p>

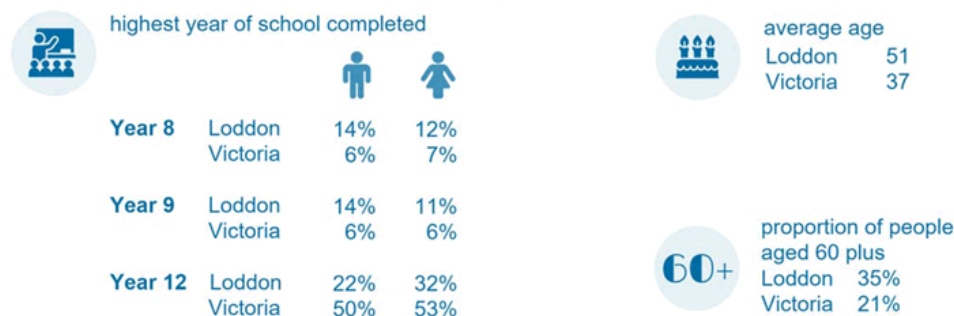
The most common behavioural risk factors for many chronic conditions include smoking, poor diet and nutrition, harmful consumption of alcohol, physical inactivity and cognitive activity. Behavioural risk factors have the opportunity to be a focus for prevention strategies and interventions.

Loddon’s behavioural risk factors



Also contributing are background risk factors including age, sex, level of education and genetic composition.

Loddon’s background risk factors



Health and wellbeing of our children and families


The number of families on low incomes

In 2011 9.1% of one parent families in Loddon earned less than \$299 per week, a higher proportion than both regional Victoria (6.4%) and Victoria (7%). 3.6% of families with children in Loddon earned less than \$399 per week compared to 1.7% in regional Victoria and 1.9% in Victoria.

2016 Census data for family household income levels was not available at the time this report was prepared. We do know that in 2016, 31.9% of Loddon households were considered low income (earning less than \$650 per week) compared to 22.9% in regional Victoria and 18.3% in Victoria. Loddon also had a higher proportion of households (12.3%) earning under \$399 per week compared to regional Victoria (8.4%) and Victoria (7.6%).

Participation in 4, 8, 12 or 18 month Maternal and Child Health key age and stage visits

Participation rates in the Maternal and Child Health key age and stage visits by Loddon children in 2014/15 varied from high participation in six of the key visits, but with rates for the 4 month, 8 month, 12 month and 18 month key age and stage visits being notably lower than the state average.


	4mth	8mth	12mth	18mth
 Loddon	82.5%	79.3%	62.1%	61.4%
Victoria	94.4%	86.4%	83.4%	75.0%

The number of women who smoked during pregnancy

In 2009-11 28.1% of women in Loddon reported smoking during pregnancy. This is higher than regional Victoria at 17.7% and more than double for Victoria at 11.4%.

Protecting our children

In 2010/11 Loddon had higher rates of child abuse substantiations, children who were the subject of care and protection orders and children who were in out of home care compared to Victorian children.

	Child abuse substantiations	Child with care and protection orders	children in out of home care
 Loddon	9.8	7.4	8.9
Victoria	6.7	5.4	4.6

per 1000 children aged 0-17

Children classified as vulnerable in the AEDC physical health and wellbeing domain


The Australian Early Development Census (AEDC) provides a snapshot of early childhood development. The AEDC is completed by teachers as children enter their first year of school. The AEDC measures five areas of early childhood development:

- **Physical health and wellbeing**
Physical readiness for the school day, physical independence, gross and fine motor skills.
- **Social competence**
Overall social competence, responsibility and respect, approaches to learning, readiness to explore new things.
- **Emotional maturity**
Pro-social and helping behaviour, anxious, fearful and aggressive behaviour, hyperactivity and inattention.
- **Language and cognitive skills (school based)**
Basic literacy, interest in literacy/numeracy and memory, advanced literacy, basic numeracy.
- **Communication skills and general knowledge**
Storytelling ability, communication with adults and children.

In 2015 Loddon had higher proportions of children classified as developmentally vulnerable in three of the five domains, and developmentally at risk in all five domains compared to Victorian averages. Between the 2012 and 2015 AEDC there was a significant increase in the proportion of children classified as vulnerable in the physical health and wellbeing domain.

School absence days, years prep 1 3 4 6

In 2014 students in Loddon had higher average numbers of annual absent days in all primary school years except Year 5 when compared to Victorian averages.

	Prep	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	Yr 6
 Loddon	17.2	20.1	15.0	17.2	18.6	13.5	19.1
Victoria	14.7	14.5	14.0	13.9	13.8	14.2	14.7

per full time equivalent student (govt schools)

Bullying years 5/6

In 2015, double the students in years 5 and 6 in Loddon reported being bullied compared to students in regional Victoria and Victoria.

Loddon	30%
Regional Victoria	16%
Victoria	15%

Accidental injury hospitalisations

In the period 2011-2014 Loddon had a slightly higher rate of unintentional hospital admissions for children aged 0-14 compared to regional Victoria and Victoria.

Loddon	1349
Regional Victoria	1312
Victoria	1202

Average annual rate per 100,000 2012 ERP

Dental health

The proportion of Loddon residents who visit dental health professionals is much lower than Victorian averages. In 2014-16 Children aged 6-12 years and adults accessing public dental health services had a much higher average of missing, decayed or filled teeth.

In 2011-12 Loddon residents were almost twice as likely to rate their dental health as poor compared to Victoria. Loddon residents were less likely to have visited a dental professional in the previous year and 10% of the residents had not visited a dental health professional in the last 10 years.

Last visit to a dental health professional (2011-12)

	Less than 12 months	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	More than 10 years
 Loddon	45.7%	12.7%	25.4%	5.8%	10.1%
Victoria	57.1%	18.1%	14.0%	5.1%	4.9%

Hospital admission rates for dental conditions in 2014-15 at 3.7 per 1000 of population in Loddon were higher than regional Victoria at 3.1 per 1000 and Victoria at 2.7 per 1000.

Affected family members in reportable family incidents (Family Violence)

In 2016 the rate of family incidents in Loddon was higher than Victoria and in the year preceding the rate of family incidents in Loddon increased by 31%, compared to an increase of 7% across Victoria.

	2016	Change from 2015-2016
Loddon	1406	31%
Victoria	1302	7%

Rate per 100,000 2014 ERP

Of the reported family violence incidents in Loddon, children were present at more than a third of all incidents reported.

9 BRINGING THE PLAN TO LIFE

International, national, state and local policy was reviewed, including the Victorian Public Health and Wellbeing Plan 2015-2019 and the Victorian Health and Wellbeing Outcomes Framework, to gain an understanding of the current policy and political context.

Local health and wellbeing data was then collated and analysed to develop our local health profile and build a picture of the prominent health and wellbeing issues impacting the community.

The development of the Loddon Public Health and Wellbeing Plan was informed by:

- a review of Council's 2013 – 2017 Municipal Public Health and Wellbeing Plan
- a review of the broader policy context
- an examination of data relating to the demographic profile, health status and health determinants in the municipality
- consultation with agencies and council officers delivering services relevant to community health and wellbeing
- consultation with the community
 - 140 surveys mailed at random throughout the municipality
 - 100 surveys provided to senior citizen clubs and planned activity groups throughout the municipality
 - provision of online survey – advertised through mayoral column, website, facebook, kindergarten newsletters and on hard copy surveys
 - 'Our say' online forum - advertised through mayoral column, website, facebook, kindergarten newsletters and on hard copy surveys
- a review of relevant consultations previously undertaken by Council
- a review of other relevant strategic documents.

10 OUR PARTNERSHIPS

One of the fundamental principles of health promotion is the importance of partnerships and the role they play in creating environments that allow for healthy communities.

Key agencies working together in partnership is paramount in maximising the health and wellbeing outcomes identified in this plan.

Loddon Shire Council has a strong history of working in partnership and utilising strong networking principles to achieve outcomes both in terms of delivering community projects and those pertaining to health and wellbeing.

This Plan has been developed in consultation with key stakeholders, using data and local knowledge to develop a shared vision for our community, including agreed outcomes and measures.

The success of this plan is based on collaboration and strategic partnerships between government, health, education, community service organisations and community interest groups, such as the Loddon Healthy Minds Network.

Individually, agencies are unlikely to have the capacity to address the range of factors that influence health and wellbeing across the municipality and as such, recognise that partnerships with other key agencies and working together is paramount to maximising health and wellbeing outcomes.

This plan not only fulfils Council’s requirements to build strong partnerships but also satisfies the minimum requirements for prevention and health promotion funded organisations as outlined in *The Victorian Government’s Advice for Public Health and Wellbeing Planning in Victoria*, which strongly emphasises the need for a collective effort by multiple stakeholders to have an impact on the health and wellbeing of communities.

Council facilitates or participates in a number of partnerships, networks and committees that contribute to our community’s health and wellbeing:

- wedderburn tourism committee
- municipal and regional emergency management committee
- victorian local government disability planners network
- inglewood town hall hub committee
- loddon disability access and inclusion steering group
- boort business and tourism council
- mitiamo municipal recreation reserve committee
- korong vale sports centre committee
- regional youth affairs network
- loddon healthy minds network
- municipal association victoria
- loddon mallee sports assembly - sports focus
- north central goldfields library corporation
- murray river group of councils
- little lake boort committee
- loddon southern tourism and development committee
- boort development committee
- central victorian greenhouse alliance
- donaldson park committee
- northern rural water monitoring partnership
- serpentine bowls and tennis pavilion and reserve committee
- loddon gannawarra health services executive network
- inglewood community sports centre committee
- dingee progress association
- pyramid hill memorial hall committee
- boort park committee
- wedderburn mechanics and literary hall committee
- northern victorian cluster emergency management planning committee
- campbells forest hall committee
- gmw connections project agency liaison group
- loddon mallee rural access and deaf access network
- municipal and regional fire management planning committee
- loddon community planning committees
- early childhood agreement for children in out of home care
- pyramid hill swimming pool committee
- diabetes in loddon action group
- central victorian tracks and trails working group
- southern loddon mallee regional communication service advisory committee
- regional immunisation network
- wedderburn community centre committee
- central victorian agribusiness forum
- loddon campaspe regional partnership
- loddon campaspe councils
- east loddon community centre committee
- jones eucalyptus distillery site committee
- maternal and child health regional coordinators network
- loddon aged and disability services network
- yando pubic hall committee
- nature tourism advisory team
- northern poultry cluster
- children and youth area partnership
- calder highway improvement committee
- kingower development and tourism committee
- boort aerodrome committee
- loddon buloke I2p steering committee
- bridgewater on loddon development committee
- korong vale mechanics institute committee
- central victoria rural womens network
- wedderburn engine park committee
- loddon strong families strong children
- north central local learning and employment network
- rail freight alliance
- northern rural water monitoring partnership



Working together

Council acknowledges the participation of a number of agencies and organisations in the development of shared outcomes and measures to support improvements to our community's health and wellbeing and encourages the continuation of this collaborative commitment as the Plan is implemented. The list below includes agencies who have been involved initially. It is expected that this list will continue to develop as the annual operational plans are developed and implemented.

Anglicare	Inglewood & District Health Service
Bendigo Community Health Service	Loddon Healthy Minds Network
Bendigo Health	Loddon Neighbourhood Houses
Bendigo Loddon Primary Care Partnership	Murray Primary Health Network
Boort District Health	North Central Goldfields Regional Library
Centre for Non-Violence	North Central LLEN*
Department Education and Training	Northern District Community Health Service
Department Health and Human Services	Sportsfocus
Dingee Bush Nursing Centre	Women's Health Loddon Mallee

*Local Learning and Employment Network

11 CLIMATE CHANGE

The Victorian Climate Change Act 2010 requires Council to consider and address the impacts of climate change on the determinants of health (natural, built, social and economic).

Local communities can be affected by future climate change in many ways. In particular through decreased rainfall, heatwaves in summer and increased severity and frequency of floods, storms and bushfires. The impacts of climate change on a community's health and wellbeing can be immediate, short term and long-term. They can be direct and indirect.

Direct impacts are those that occur immediately and suddenly either during or after a significant event and typically affect physical and mental health. Examples might include injury, illness or death caused by events like bushfires, floods, heatwaves or other extreme weather. Trauma may also be considered a direct effect. Generally direct health impacts of a climate change event will be addressed in emergency management response plans such as the Municipal Heatwave Plan and the Municipal Emergency Management Plan.

Indirect impacts occur over time, like the long term social, economic and emotional effects of a drought. Examples might include spread of disease, reduced air quality, or anxiety and other mental illnesses caused by impacts on livelihood during drought. Indirect impacts may cause changes to the determinants of health, the conditions of daily living or may exacerbate existing health vulnerabilities and inequities.

Over extended periods, climate change can change the face of communities with people having to leave their land or change the way they farm. Financial pressure can impact on mental health and wellbeing, and we know that incidences of mental health issues, alcohol misuse, domestic violence, chronic disease and short-term unemployment increase after natural disasters.^{5 6}

<p>Outcome</p> <p>Increase the capacity of the community to respond to and recover from emergencies.</p>	<p>Measures of success</p> <p>Support vulnerable people in the community, particularly during extreme weather conditions and during emergencies.</p> <p>Establish relief and recovery centres/services during and after emergencies (when required).</p> <p>Review the Loddon Heatwave plan.</p> <p>Finalise the Loddon Pandemic Plan.</p> <p>Maintain the Vulnerable Persons Register.</p> <p>Participate in opportunities related to supporting communities through long term seasonal conditions or development of self-sustaining community resilience.</p>
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12 CONNECTIVITY

Throughout the consultations and discussions the importance of connectivity as vital infrastructure to support all aspects of health and wellbeing of the Loddon community was identified.

Reliable and affordable internet and mobile phone coverage is essential:

- for access to aged and disability services
- to enable telehealth
- for access to education and employment opportunities
- for safety in emergency situations
- to reduce isolation and support mental health
- for participation at all levels in today's society.

Connectivity access raises the issue of equity of opportunity and is required to ensure that a digital divide does not entrench disadvantage in the Loddon Shire. As such connectivity and digital access is a stand-alone priority area.

Analysis of the number of households in Loddon Shire with internet connection compared to Regional Victoria and Victoria shows that there is a lower proportion of households with an internet connection.

In 2016, 62% of households in Loddon had an internet connection, compared with 73.5% in Regional Victoria and 79.6% in Victoria.

Compared to 2011 Census data, Loddon households with internet connection increased by 4% compared to increases of 5.1% in Regional Victoria and 5.3% in Victoria.

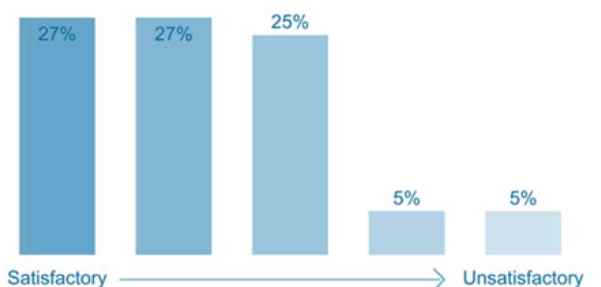


* 12.6% of our residents did not indicate an internet connection status.

<i>What the service providers said....</i>	
▶	access requires internet
▶	literacy needs the internet
▶	connectivity – digital access
▶	information and assistance could be delivered through a variety of platforms
▶	Telehealth
▶	internet availability, reliability and quality
▶	mobile phones/internet – mapping for availability
▶	IT investment needed

<i>What the community said when asked what would improve access to the internet....</i>	
▶	NBN coverage
▶	more reliable and faster connection
▶	more affordable access
▶	internet access available in my area

Community survey respondents rated their ability to access the internet from one to five, with five being very satisfactory and one being very unsatisfactory.



<i>Outcome</i>
Increased internet and mobile connectivity for Loddon communities

<i>Measures of success</i>
use all available opportunities to advocate for improved internet and mobile technology
investigate opportunities to create wi-fi hubs in local communities
reduction in mobile blackspots



13 OUR HEALTH AND WELLBEING PRIORITIES

Based on the available health and wellbeing evidence and supported with agency and community consultation, four key strategic priority focus areas have been identified. Within these strategic focus areas, agreed outcomes and measures will inform the operational plans that will be developed annually to guide the work undertaken collaboratively by the partner agencies.



Good Physical Health



Good Mental Health



Protect and Promote Health



Feel Safe and Secure



The following pages present the evidence and information used to identify the focus areas, the links to our Council Plan 2017-2021 and provides the outcomes and measures of success that will be used to monitor the implementation of this plan.



Good Physical Health

<i>What the statistics tell us....</i>	
▶	the highest rate of heart attack of all 79 LGA's in Victoria
▶	the second highest rate of cardiac arrest of the 79 LGA's in Victoria
▶	in 2014-15, the rate of potentially preventable hospitalisations for dental conditions (3.7) was higher than the Victorian average (2.7)
▶	recorded rates of avoidable deaths from diabetes for persons aged 0-74 years are more than double the state average
▶	the number of residents with diabetes more than doubled between 2001 and 2011
▶	the rates of avoidable deaths from Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) was more than double the Victorian average
▶	the highest rates of deaths were seen for lung cancer the rate of lung cancer deaths was almost four times the state average
▶	rates of avoidable deaths from cancer for persons aged 0-74 at almost double the state average
▶	after lung cancer, the next highest rate of deaths was seen for bowel cancer, then prostate cancer
▶	General Practitioner rates per 1,000 population significantly below the state average
▶	participation rates for breast cancer screening were lower than the Victorian average
▶	participation rates for bowel cancer screening at 32.1% were below the Victorian average of 36.5%
▶	the lowest cervical cancer screening participation rate in 2013-2014 in the Murray Primary Health Network area

<i>What the service providers said....</i>	
▶	increase GP access
▶	increase dental health services
▶	encourage ante natal program participation
▶	align services for best possible start for children
▶	Telehealth
▶	internet availability, reliability and quality
▶	mobile phones/internet – mapping for availability
▶	IT investment needed

<i>What the community (survey) said....</i>	
▶	77% told us that improving oral health was very important or important
▶	availability of health, medical services and aged care facilities were valued by residents
▶	85% told us that improving early years literacy levels was very important or important
▶	34.5% told us that better access to health and support services would improve their health and wellbeing
▶	21.1% told us that better access to health and support services was important to them
▶	31.5% told us that they or someone close to them had experienced a significant illness in the last 12 months

Links to the Council Plan	
▶	Social sustainability actively promote policies and activities which facilitate community health, harmony and engagement

Outcome	Measures of success
Increase healthy start in life (including increase in oral health)	Measured every year
	increase attendance at Kindergarten -using actual attendance data, not just enrolment data
	decrease rate of potentially preventable dental hospitalisation for children 0-9 years
	increase proportion of ages and stages checks for Maternal and Child Health, especially at 2 and 3.5 years
	Measured every three years
	data from AEDI – physical health and wellbeing
	Local measurement to be developed
increase attendance at other groups e.g. story time	
strengthen partnerships between organisations involved in early years (Vic Health tool)	

Outcome	Measures of success
Reduce preventable disease	Measured every year
	decrease prevalence rate of type 2 diabetes in adults
	Measured every three years
	increase cancer screening rates – bowel, breast, cervical
	Measurement period to be confirmed
increase GP health plans	
increase number of GP's in Loddon	



Good Mental Health

<i>What the statistics tell us....</i>	
▶	the number of residents indicating social connectedness by speaking to one to four people the previous day was 21.2% which is almost as high as the Victorian average
▶	the suicide rate (2003-2007) was 16.8 in comparison to a Victorian average rate of 11.0. (average annual rate per 100,000 people)
▶	in 2009-10, the rate of access per population for Mental Health Care plans in Loddon North was approximately 3,500 and in Loddon South approximately 6,500. This compares with a Victorian rate of approximately 9,000
▶	percentage rate of the adult population with a lifetime risk of alcohol related harm in 2014 of 60.6% compared to the 59.2% percentage rate in Victoria
▶	the number of drug and alcohol clients per 1,000 population in 2014-15 was 7.5, compared to Victorian figure of 5.0

<i>What the service providers said....</i>	
▶	engagement, inclusion and socialisation
▶	focus on young people, new parents, gender equity
▶	links to physical activity and diet
▶	reducing culture of being tough, not expressing emotion or accessing services

<i>What the community (survey) said....</i>	
▶	85% told us that they had attended an event that brought people together, such as a fete, show, festival or other community event
▶	lack of time, no activities of interest and difficulty finding information about activities were the top three things that stopped people from participating in community activities
▶	things that would make it easier to participate in community activities included, having activities not involving sport, having more information about what was available, groups and clubs being more inclusive, lower participation costs
▶	some issues impacting on communities included, tolerance and inclusion, drugs and alcohol, isolation, mental health, mental health services and stigma related to mental health illness
▶	76% told us that improving mental health was very important or important to them
▶	75% told us that reducing harmful alcohol use was very important or important to them
▶	87% told us that reducing the impact of illegal drug use on the community was very important or important to them
▶	33% valued having a safe community and 20% valued being close to family and friends
▶	4.6% thought that reducing alcohol intake would improve their health and wellbeing
▶	28.7% thought that more opportunities for inclusive social activities would improve their health and wellbeing
▶	4.5% indicated that they or someone close to them had experience alcohol or drug related problems
▶	62% told us that they had good or excellent opportunities to connect with other people
▶	ideas from the community to improve opportunities to connect with others included: encourage inclusion, arts and cultural activities, events after work hours, improve information about available activities
▶	some benefits of living in Loddon included: welcoming and connected communities, feeling safe, friendly people and willingness of people to help

Links to the Council Plan	
▶	Social sustainability actively promote policies and activities which facilitate community health, harmony and engagement
▶	Community engagement build relationships and foster community engagement, pride and resilience

Outcome	Measures of success
Increase mental wellbeing	Measured every three years
	reduction in proportion of adults who report high or very high psychological distress
	reduction in proportion of adolescents 10-17 years who experience psychological distress
	reduction in percentage of population with lifetime risk of alcohol related harm
	improved results in health outcome surveys
	Local measures to be developed
	libraries - education for youth data - data on user memberships
	reduction in percentage of population with lifetime risk of alcohol related harm
	Measure period to be confirmed
	number of GP's mental health plans increased opportunities for community to receive information about activities increase in drug harm minimisation activities reduce mental health stigma continue to facilitate the Loddon Healthy Minds Network

Outcome	Measures of success
Prevent/decrease suicide	Measured every year
	decrease suicide rate
	decrease hospitalisations related to self-harm



Protect and Promote Health

<i>What the statistics tell us....</i>	
▶	greater proportion of population that were obese and a much higher proportion classified as pre-obese compared to regional Victorian and Victorian averages
▶	23% of the population were current smokers, compared to 15.5% in regional Victoria and 13.1% in Victoria
▶	30.1% of residents do no physical activity compared to 19.6% of regional Victorians and 18.9% of Victorians
▶	21.9% of residents consumed sugar sweetened drinks daily compared to 11.2% of Victorians
▶	lower proportion consumed the recommended minimum serves of fruit and vegetables compared to the state average

<i>What the service providers said....</i>	
▶	increase healthy eating and active living
▶	influence community groups around their cultures in relation to alcohol, smoking and healthy eating
▶	all community events model healthy eating
▶	greater education on the health/economic impacts of smoking

<i>What the community (survey) said....</i>	
▶	more than 60% of residents had used a local park or playground, recreation facility or open space or nature space in the last 12 months
▶	some benefits of living in Loddon included: access to nature, open air/good climate, access to sporting groups and sports facilities, access to a range of activities
▶	88% told us that increasing healthier eating (including food safety and access to health food options) was very important and important to them
▶	75% told us that tobacco free living (including reducing environmental tobacco smoke in outdoor public places) was very important or important to them
▶	75% told us that reducing harmful alcohol use was very important or important to them
▶	75% told us that more opportunities for physical activity were very important or important to them
▶	87% told us that reducing the impact of illegal drug use on the community was very important or important to them
▶	9.4% rated parks and green spaces and 5.2% rated good cycling and footpath networks in the top three things they value in the community
▶	59.8% told us that they would like to increase physical activity to improve their health and wellbeing
▶	42.5% told us they wanted to improve their health and wellbeing by losing weight
▶	36.8% told us that they would like increased healthy food choices to improve their health and wellbeing
▶	5.7% told us they wanted to improve their health and wellbeing by stopping smoking
▶	4.6% told us that they wanted to improve their health and wellbeing by reducing their alcohol intake
▶	when asked what the top three most important things to improve the community's health and wellbeing: 30% better roads and road maintenance, 20% more footpaths, 12.2% better cycling and footpath networks, 8.9% better recreation facilities

<i>Links to the Council Plan</i>	
▶	Social sustainability actively promote policies and activities which facilitate community health, harmony and engagement
▶	Lifestyle infrastructure provide quality infrastructure which supports the desired lifestyles of our residents
▶	Infrastructure, amenities and services support community needs with high standard infrastructure, facilities, services and programs
▶	Water security secure adequate water access which supports lifestyle needs and recreational choices

<i>Outcome</i>	<i>Measures of success</i>
Increase healthy eating and active living	<i>Measured every three years</i>
	increased proportion of adults/ adolescents 10-17 years/ children 5-12 years, who are sufficiently physically active
	increased proportion of people participating in organised sport
	decreased proportion of people who use electronic media for recreation for more than two hours per day
	increased consumption of fruit and vegetables
	decrease proportion of adults/adolescents/children who consume sugar sweetened beverages daily

<i>Outcome</i>	<i>Measures of success</i>
Reduce tobacco use and harmful alcohol and drug use	<i>Measured every three years</i>
	decrease proportion of adults who consume alcohol at lifetime risk of harm
	decrease proportion of adolescents 12-17 years who currently smoke
	<i>Local measurement to be developed</i>
	increase number of smoke free events
	increase access to nicotine replacement
	increase compliance with legislated smoking distances from sports grounds
	increase local role modelling and champions re smoking and harmful alcohol use
	increase GP management plans re smoking

Feel Safe and Secure

What the statistics tell us....	
▶	the same proportion of males and females report a low level of support for gender equality in relationships
▶	a notably lower proportion of males who report a low level of support for gender equality in relationships compared to the Victorian average
▶	a higher proportion of females who report a low level of support for gender equality in relationships compared to the Victorian average
▶	a higher proportion of population (94.1%) who feel safe walking alone during the day
▶	77.8% of residents feel safe walking alone in their community at night compared to the Victorian average of 55.1%
▶	males are more likely to report they feel safe walking alone in the day time and much more likely to report they feel safe walking alone at night time
▶	there has been a 50% increase over four years in family violence police reports
▶	there has been a 33% increase in family violence police reports in the period October 2015-September 2016
▶	of the reported family violence incidents, children were present at more than a third of all incidents reported

What the service providers said....	
▶	all of community engagement
▶	voice of women and children
▶	ability to grow equality
▶	include bullying, exclusion, stigma, mental health

What the community (survey) said....	
▶	some benefits of living in Loddon included: feeling safe, community connectedness, people looking out for each other
▶	at 87%, more people rated prevention of violence and injury, particularly family violence as being very important or important than any other health and wellbeing activity
▶	33% told us that a safe community was one of the top three things they valued in a community
▶	1.1% told us that they or someone close to them had witnessed abuse or a violent crime in the last 12 months
▶	2.2% told us that they or someone close to them had experienced family violence in the last 12 months
▶	1.1% told us that they or someone close to them had experience trouble with police in the last 12 months

Links to the Council Plan	
▶	Social sustainability actively promote policies and activities which facilitate community health, harmony and engagement
▶	Quality childcare services optimise the potential for all residents to pursue employment opportunities and lifestyle choices

<p>Outcome</p> <p>Children are safe, resilient and free from abuse and family violence</p>	<p>Measures of success</p> <p>Measured every year</p> <p>improvements in focus areas in mental health questionnaire – schools (young children)</p> <p>improvements in focus areas in annual survey - schools</p> <p>MDI (middle years index) being used by all Loddon schools</p> <p>improvement in child protection statistics</p> <p>increase training opportunities for agency staff relating to children experiencing trauma</p> <p>Measured every three years</p> <p>improvements in Australian Early Development Census (AEDC) survey results</p> <p>Measures to be confirmed</p> <p>L17 police reports – number of children present at reported family violence incidents</p>
<p>Outcome</p> <p>Services are local and accessible</p> <p>Police Schools Community Houses Library points Increased community knowledge Child protection services Child and family support</p>	<p>Measures of success</p> <p>Measured every year</p> <p>rates of family violence recorded by police</p> <p>rates of attendance at family violence incidents by police</p> <p>Local measurement to be developed</p> <p>increased education leading to increased reporting rates to police</p> <p>increased access to knowledge and information in community</p> <p>clear pathways established to allow access to family violence support services</p>
<p>Outcome</p> <p>Improve gender equity in Loddon community</p> <p>Leadership Work opportunity/participation Community organisations including sporting clubs</p>	<p>Measures of success</p> <p>Measured every year</p> <p>teenage births</p> <p>Measured every five years</p> <p>education levels across gender</p> <p>Local measurement to be developed</p> <p>gender balance in governance structures e.g. Council, community organisations</p> <p>increased equal representation of men and women in promotional material across organisations – including positive role modelling</p>

<i>Outcome</i>	<i>Measures of success</i>
<p>Build capacity in workplaces and the community to identify, prevent and address family violence</p> <p>Knowledge Congruency Capacity Preventing and addressing</p>	Measured every year
	curriculum audits
	MDI – student attitudes
	Local measurement to be developed
	number of training programs conducted
	number of participating organisations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - violence prevention training - increased participation rates of people within organisations
	increase in number of students who participate in respectful relationships program
development and distribution of supporting information	
facilitation of the Strong Families Strong Children network and development of the Municipal Early Years Plan	

DRAFT



14 IMPLEMENTATION

This Plan is based on priorities identified in the Victorian Public Health and Wellbeing Plan 2015-2019 with a place based approach which responds to the local context. In doing so it focuses on local needs, local priorities and local solutions which maximise results through enabling and leveraging local networks and partnerships.

The Plan will form a framework which articulates the identified shared priorities and measures for health and wellbeing in the Loddon Shire. An annual operational plan will be developed in partnership with key agencies, partners and stakeholders which identifies the activities and initiatives for the following year.

Health and wellbeing is constantly evolving so having an annual operational plan provides the flexibility to adapt to the changing environment and to work collaboratively, using current available evidence to guide action planning.

15 MONITORING, REVIEW AND REPORTING

Section 26 (4) of the Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008 states that: 'A Council must review its municipal public health and wellbeing plan annually and if appropriate amend the plan.' This provides a platform for learning what has been successful, what can be done better, or highlight gaps in resources and services.

To support partner agencies that are funded for prevention and health promotion activities, monitoring, review and reporting will be aligned with the requirements detailed in the 'Advice for public health and wellbeing planning in Victoria: planning cycle 2017-21'⁷.

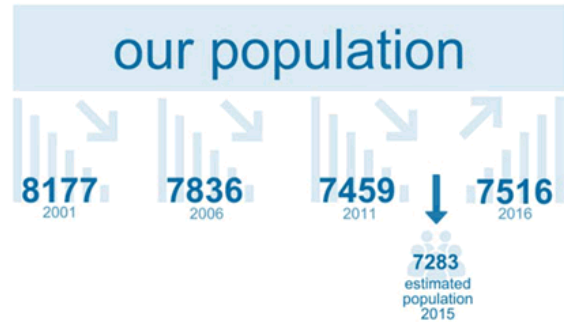
An evaluation strategy will be developed to guide the process, using a combination of qualitative and quantitative mechanisms (identified as measures in the plan) to assess the impact of the Plan on the health and wellbeing of the community.

The Plan will be monitored throughout the four years by Council staff and the Loddon Community Wellbeing network. The purpose will be to ensure that the plan is implemented, monitored, evaluated and reported on. Meetings will be held quarterly and progress on the implementation will be provided to Council on an annual basis, in accordance with the statutory requirement of Council under the *Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008*.

The annual review will provide an important chance to reflect and celebrate the achievements of the plan, inform other related plans and policies, strengthen networks and partnerships and inform resource allocation⁸

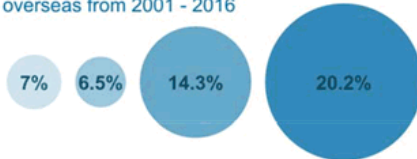


16 APPENDICES

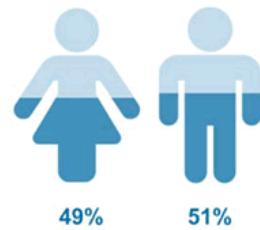


our heritage

the percentage of our people who were born overseas from 2001 - 2016



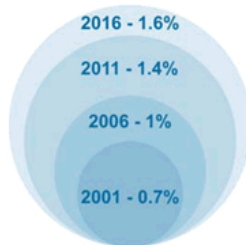
the proportion of men and women in our population has remained the same in the last three census with only a small change from 2001 with the number of females increasing and males decreasing by 1% each



Top 5 other countries of birth



in 2016 the Philippines entered the top five most common countries of birth



the number of our residents of aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin continues to increase and at 1.6% in 2016 is higher than the Victorian average of 0.8%

our age

our average age increased disproportionately compared to Victoria and Australia in 2011



the average age increase between the 2011 and 2016 Census was in line with the increase in average age across Australia

in 2011 the population in Loddon was projected to decrease by 8% between 2016 and 2031

this equates to 558 people

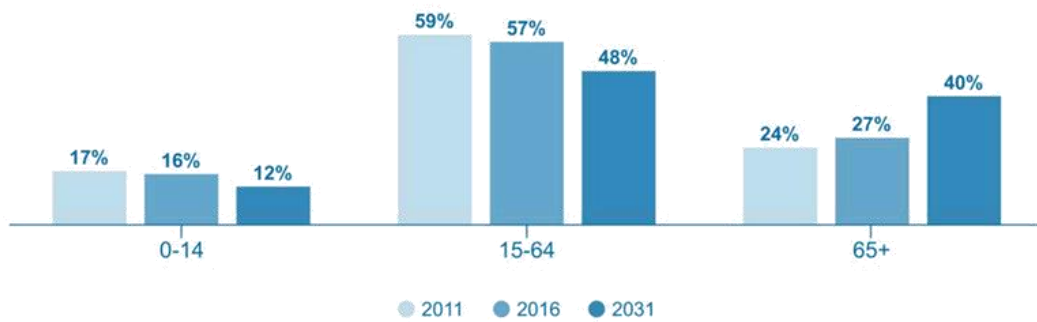
will this change when the 2016 census population trend data is released

the population in Victoria is expected to increase by 28% in the same period

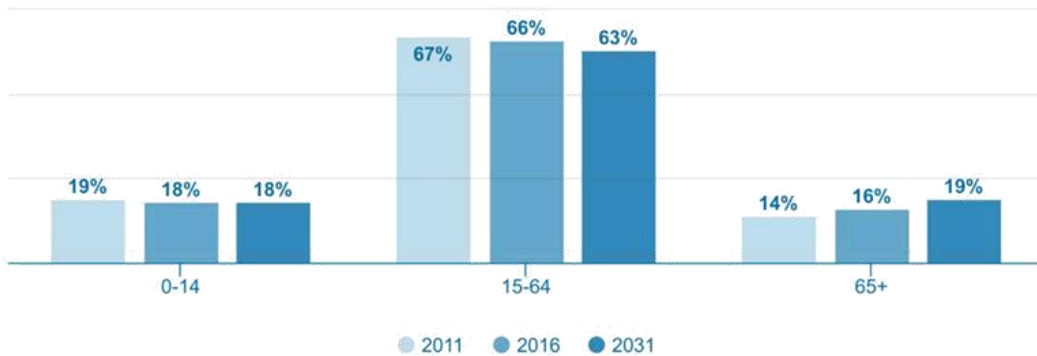
our future

age range by percentage of population

Loddon



Victoria

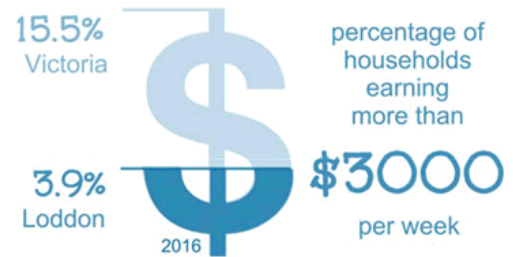




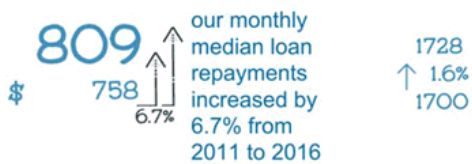
our median weekly household income increased by 20% from 2011 to 2016 compared to a 17% increase across Victoria in the same period



our household income



our housing



the percentage of Loddon residents who own their homes outright down by 15.4% since 2001 **52.3%**

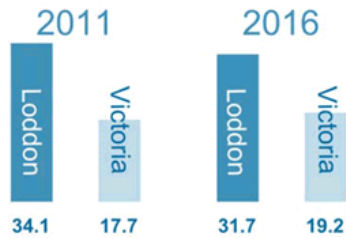


the percentage of Victorian residents who own their homes outright down by 10.6% since 2001 **32.3%**

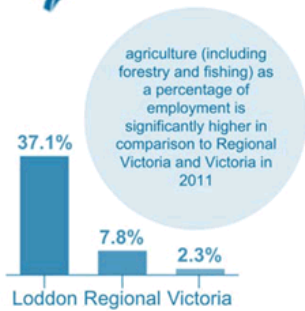


volunteers

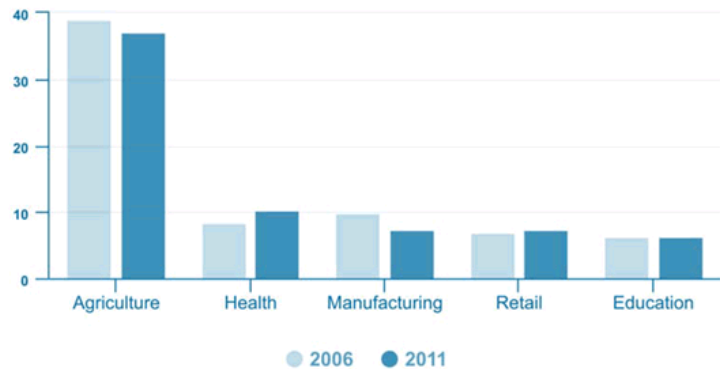
the percentage of our residents who did voluntary work for an organisation of group



employment by industry



agriculture (including forestry and fishing) as a percentage of employment is significantly higher in comparison to Regional Victoria and Victoria in 2011



employment

2011



since 2001 the number of people in full time employment has progressively decreased while part time employment has progressively increased

unemployment

unemployment in Loddon in 2016 - down from 8% in 2014
Victoria (2016) - 5.8%

6.5%



Average number of children per family
- no change since 2011

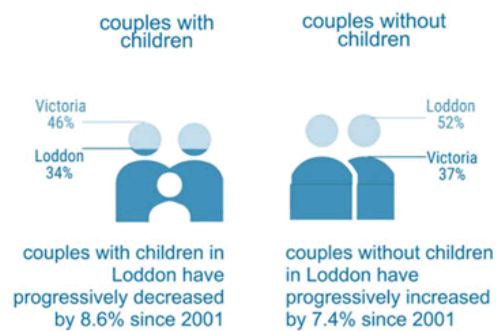


In Victoria the average number of children per family reduced from 1.9 in 2011 to 1.8 in 2016

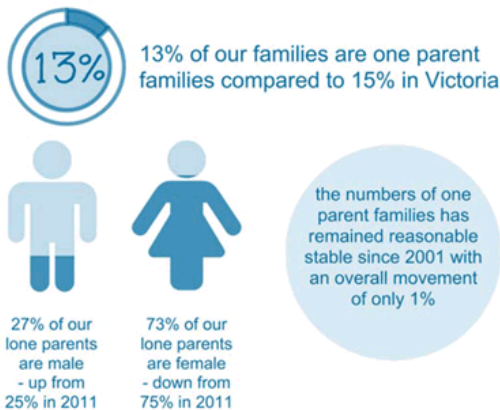
households 2016



couples 2016



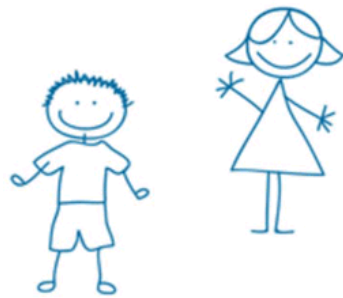
one parent households 2016



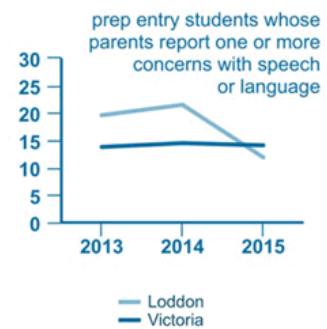
marital status 2016

	Loddon	Victoria
married	51%	48.4%
separated or divorced	14.6%	10.9%
widowed	8.2%	5.2%
never married	26.3%	35.5%

since 2001 the number of our residents who are widowed remained stable, registered marriages decreased by 6% while separations and those not marrying both increased by 3%



AEDC **australian early development census**



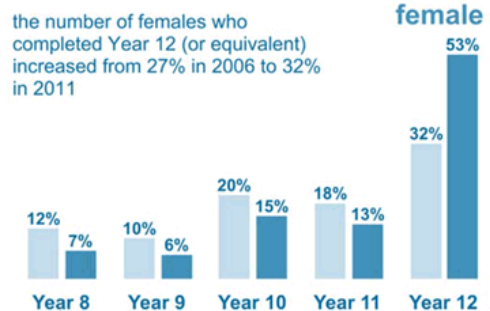
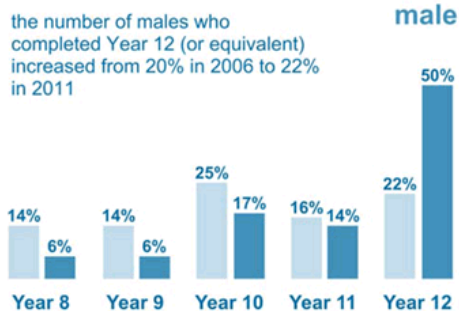
in 2015 the AEDC profile placed children at school entry level in the 'developmentally at risk' percentile in all five development areas, and in the 'developmentally vulnerable' percentile in three of the five development areas

between 2012 and 2015, the AEDC calculated that there was a significant increase in the proportion of Loddon children classified as vulnerable in the physical health and wellbeing domain



highest year of school completed

2011



● Loddon ● Victoria

17 REFERENCES

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- ² <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Well-being>
- ³ The World Health Organization (WHO) [http://www.who.int/social_determinants/sdh_definition/en/Chronic diseases:](http://www.who.int/social_determinants/sdh_definition/en/Chronic_diseases) <http://www.who.int/chp/en/>
- ⁴ National rural health alliance: <http://ruralhealth.org.au/advocacy/current-focus-areas/social-determinants-health>
- ⁵ http://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/publications/violence/violence_disasters.pdf
- ⁶ <http://vcoss.org.au/blog/the-social-impact-of-natural-disasters-at-what-cost/>
- ⁷ <https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/policiesandguidelines/public-health-wellbeing-planning-advice-2017-2021>
- ⁸ Department of Health, 2012a, A practical guide to conducting annual reviews of Municipal Public Health and Wellbeing Plans, State Government of Victoria

<https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/health-strategies/public-health-wellbeing-plan>

- Victorian Public Health and Wellbeing Plan 2015-2019
- Victorian health and wellbeing outcomes framework
- Victorian health and wellbeing data dictionary

2011 and 2016 Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profiles, ABS 2012
<http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/D3310114.nsf/Home/2016%20QuickStats>
<http://profile.id.com.au/loddon>

Australian Early Development Census Community Profile for Greater Bendigo and Loddon 2015, AEDC 2016

<https://www.data.vic.gov.au/data/group/education>

Socio-economic Index for Areas (SEIFA) 2011, ABS 2013

Bendigo Loddon PCP community profile: <http://www.blpcp.com.au/our-publications>

<http://knowyourcouncil.vic.gov.au/councils/loddon>

Loddon schools Middle Development Index (MDI) data

Victorian Population Health survey 2014

<https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/public-health/population-health-systems/health-status-of-victorians/survey-data-and-reports/victorian-population-health-survey/victorian-population-health-survey-2014>

VicHealth data

http://www.exploreyourdata.com.au/?utm_source=MAV+bulletins&utm_campaign=5ebbcbf1ce-EMAIL_CAMPAIGN_2016_11_17&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_a2ddb8ef89-5ebbcbf1ce-82456501

9 INFORMATION REPORTS**9.1 INWARDS CORRESPONDENCE**

File Number: various

Author: Christine Coombes, Executive and Commercial Services Officer

Authoriser: Lynne Habner, A/Manager Executive and Commercial Services

Attachments: 1. Letter from Treasurer of Victoria, Changes to valuations processes

RECOMMENDATION

That Council receives and notes the Inwards Correspondence.

Date	From	Subject
30/6/17	Tim Pallas, Treasurer of Victoria	Changes to valuation processes



Treasurer of Victoria

1 Treasury Place
 GPO Box 4379
 Melbourne Victoria 3001
 Telephone: +61 3 9651 5201
 Facsimile: +61 3 9651 0759
 DX210759

Cr Neil Beatie
 Mayor
 Loddon Shire Council
 PO Box 21
 WEDDERBURN VIC 3518

LODDON SHIRE COUNCIL	
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File No.	
Return to	
Records <input type="checkbox"/>	
REC'D 07 JUL 2017	
Refer to :	
	...ment ... Years

Dear Mr Beatie

CHANGES TO VALUATION PROCESSES

Thank you for your correspondence of 19 May 2017 regarding the changes to property valuations included in the *2017-18 Victorian Budget*. Apologies for not responding sooner.

While these changes were to be included in the *State Taxation Acts Amendment Act 2017* that passed the Parliament earlier this month, the Government has recognised the local government sector wants further time to consult with the Government on the implementation of these reforms. Given this, the Government has decided to defer consideration of the legislative changes to property valuations until the spring sitting of Parliament later this year.

The Government remains committed to this reform because it will provide more accurate and timely valuations for tax and rating purposes and will bring Victoria's valuation process into line with every other state.

By undertaking annual valuations, land and property values used by government authorities will be up to date, ensuring taxpayers' land tax bills more accurately reflect the actual value of their landholdings.

The move to annual property valuations will smooth out any increases or decreases in tax liabilities, while also responding to community concerns about the bill shock caused by biennial valuations.

The move to annual valuations will not increase the revenue collected through local government rates or the Fire Services Property Levy.

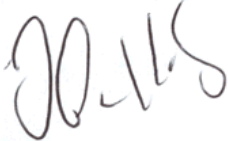
Centralising processes under the management of the Valuer-General will mean greater efficiency, consistency and transparency of property valuations in Victoria. 18 councils have already opted in to using the Valuer-General as the valuation authority for the 2018 valuation. No council that has previously opted in to using the Valuer-General has ever subsequently opted out.

The Government and the Municipal Association of Victoria have recently agreed on a set of principles to guide the Victorian Government's implementation of these changes. The Government has committed that local government will not be financially worse off as a consequence of the move to annual valuations and the centralisation of the valuation function within the Valuer-General.



The Government will continue to work with all concerned stakeholders on the implementation of this reform. If you would like to discuss this change or want further information please contact Luke Stanley from the Department of Treasury and Finance by email at luke.stanley@dtf.vic.gov.au.

Yours sincerely



TIM PALLAS MP
Treasurer

30 JUN 2017

9.2	BUILDING SERVICES ACTIVITY STATISTICS - PERIOD 1 JULY 2016 TO 30 JUNE 2017
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File Number: 13/06/001
Author: Greg Johnston, Municipal Building Surveyor
Authoriser: Glenn Harvey, Manager Development and Compliance
Attachments: Nil

RECOMMENDATION

That Council receive and note the Building Services Activity Statistics Report.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

There are no conflicts of interest for any council staff involved in writing this report, or involved in the subject matter of this report.

PREVIOUS COUNCIL DISCUSSION

The last report provided to Council was for the period November 2015 to January 2016. Council has previously been provided with a quarterly report regarding building activity statistics within the Shire. This report provides information for the financial year ending 30 June 2017. With the appointment of a full-time Municipal Building Surveyor in mid-March 2017 future reports will be provided quarterly.

BACKGROUND

The Building Services Work Group of Loddon Shire Council provides a range of building controls, advisory and administrative functions as prescribed by the Building Act & Building (Interim) Regulations 2017. The role of the Municipal Building Surveyor encompasses the provision of building advice, issuing and/or review of relevant permits and approvals, advisory and consultancy services together with enforcement activities.

The Building Services Work Group also provides administrative functions including keeping of information related to the activity of registered private building surveyors. This data, together with permits issued by Council, is captured and cumulatively forms the statistics reported on the building activity within the Shire. Accordingly, the information provided in this report is a basic indicator of local development and investment.

ISSUES/DISCUSSION

There is significant variation in the number and value of permits across the various quarters. This is typical of what was identified when the building statistics were last reported to Council. The variations in value are attributable to a small number of large scale projects, as follows: Jul-Sep 2016 - 4 projects each valued more than \$900,000; Oct – Dec 2016 - 1 project valued at \$2.5m; Jan-Mar 2017 highest value \$422K & Apr – Jun 2017 highest value \$273.5K.

Table 1, 12 month summary of building activity 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017

Quarter	Jul - Sep	Oct - Dec	Jan - Mar	Apr - Jun
No of Permits	43	32	46	38
Value of Works	\$5,632,100	\$6,010,563	\$2,395,906	\$2,335,559

There have been a total of 68 certificates of final inspection and 78 occupancy permits issued during the 2016/17 financial year. Council has a number of building permits dating back a number of years that have not had either a certificate of final inspection or occupancy permit issued. As part of the work plan for the Building Services Work Group these will be followed up over the next 12 – 18 months.

Council also has a number of applications for building permits for which requests for further information that have been sent and no reply received in the past. Follow up with these applicants has commenced with a view to having these applications for building permits either issued or recorded as lapsed.

BENEFITS

The provision of building activity statistics to Council helps to better inform Councillors of the level of building activity in the municipality.

RISK ANALYSIS

This report is only providing statistics to Council. As such it is not considered that there is any risk involved.

CONSULTATION AND ENGAGEMENT

No internal or external consultation has to occur for this information to be prepared.

9.3 BUILDING SERVICES STATUTORY ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITY

File Number: 13/08/001 & 13/08/003
Author: Greg Johnston, Municipal Building Surveyor
Authoriser: Glenn Harvey, Manager Development and Compliance
Attachments: 1. **BUILDING SERVICES STATUTORY ENFORCEMENT TABLE - Confidential**

RECOMMENDATION

That Council receive and note the Building Services Statutory Enforcement Activity Report.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

There is no conflict of interest for any council staff member involved in writing this report, or involved in the subject matter of the report.

PREVIOUS COUNCIL DISCUSSION

The Building Services Statutory Enforcement Activity Report was last presented to Council for the period 1 November 2015 to 31 January 2016. This report provides a report from 1 February 2016 to 1 August 2017. Future reports will be provided to Council quarterly, this will allow the Council to be informed of the approach being taken by, and progress of, the Municipal Building Surveyor with respect to enforcement activities.

BACKGROUND

Loddon Shire provides a range of building advisory and control functions through its Building Services work group. The role of the Municipal Building Surveyor encompasses the provision of building advice, administration, issuing or review of relevant permits and approvals, advisory and consultancy services as well as performing regulatory administration and enforcement activities.

ISSUES/DISCUSSION

The attached tables identify those properties that are the subject of building enforcement activities undertaken by the Municipal Building Surveyor during the period 1 February 2016 to 1 August 2017. It is noted Council has other properties for which enforcement activity has commenced prior to 1 February 2016 and that have not been finalised. These properties will be reviewed as part of the works program for the Building Services work group over the next 12-18 months to determine if further action is required. If further action is required they will then be included in the quarterly Building Services Statutory Enforcement Activity Report.

COST/BENEFITS

The cost to Council can be quite significant, particularly in terms of Council officer's time. This in turn impacts on other activities such as the timeframe for building permits. Direct monetary costs can be significant, particularly should any of the matters progress to a Magistrate's hearing or the Municipal Building Surveyor needs to arrange for the work associated with any order to be completed by Council. Therefore it is of benefit to Council and the community that the Building Services work group work through these matters to resolve the issues in a manner that engages with the property owner to ensure the required work is completed within an appropriate timeframe.

RISK ANALYSIS

Failure to adequately enforce compliance with the Building Act and associated regulations poses a number of risks, namely:

- public safety
 - risk to Councils reputation as a regulatory authority within the community
 - Council being held liable for failure to act and a matter that results in damage to other property, or injury or death to a person.
- 1.

The Municipal Building Surveyor makes reference to the building enforcement intervention filter criteria, initially developed by the Victorian Municipal Building and which forms part of the procedures covered in Council's Building Control Policy, when undertaking enforcement work.

CONSULTATION AND ENGAGEMENT

The consultation/engagement that has occurred in individual situations is briefly listed against each matter shown in the tables above.

9.4 YEMAYA FESTIVAL

File Number: 5289
Author: Alexandra Jefferies, Planning Officer
Authoriser: Glenn Harvey, Manager Development and Compliance
Attachments: Nil

RECOMMENDATION

That Council note that:

1. at the time of preparing this report, the required amendment to the Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) is yet to be provided to Council.
2. due to the lack of the CHMP, the planning application remains undetermined.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

There is no conflict of interest for any Council staff member involved in the preparation of this report, or involved in the subject matter of the report.

PREVIOUS COUNCIL DISCUSSION

Planning application 5289 was considered at the Council meeting held on 25 July 2017. No decision on the application was made due to the CHMP amendment not having been supplied. The application remained undetermined following that meeting.

BACKGROUND

Under the Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006 Council, as the decision maker, must adhere to the following provision:

“The decision maker must not grant a statutory authorisation for the activity if the activity would be inconsistent with the approved cultural heritage management plan.”

ISSUES/DISCUSSION

Council has not yet received an amended CHMP. Therefore the Planning Officer at the time of preparing this report is not able to undertake a full assessment of the amendment to ensure consistency with the proposal and any conditions that Council could potentially attach to an approval in the event that this was Council’s preferred course of action.

Due to the lack of an amended CHMP, if this documentation is not provided to Council by close of business on 17 August 2017, the report will not be able to be considered at the August meeting. The close of business on 17 August 2017 is considered the latest date that will allow time for Council staff to undertake the assessment referred to above. If the CHMP is received by the close of business on 17 August 2017, it will be assessed by officers and a detailed report will be sent to Councillors at the earliest opportunity prior to the Council meeting on Tuesday 22 August 2017, to enable consideration at that meeting.

COST/BENEFITS

Nil

RISK ANALYSIS

Nil

CONSULTATION AND ENGAGEMENT

The applicant has been made aware of these time frames.

10 COMPLIANCE REPORTS**10.1 DOCUMENTS FOR SIGNING AND SEALING**

File Number: 02/01/001

Author: Lynne Habner, A/Manager Executive and Commercial Services

Authoriser: Phil Pinyon, Chief Executive Officer

Attachments: Nil

RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

1. receive and note the 'Documents for Signing and Sealing' report
2. endorse the use of the seal on the documents listed.

REPORT

This report provides Council with those documents signed and sealed during the month as follows:

- Transfer of Land Volume V1088 Folio 194 from Loddon Shire Council to Ronald A Sayers – Woolshed Flat Road, Borung

10.2 ROAD MANAGEMENT PLAN DEFECT RECTIFICATION COMPLIANCE REPORT

File Number: 14/01/022
Author: Steven Phillips, Manager Operations
Authoriser: Phil Pinyon, Chief Executive Officer
Attachments: Nil

RECOMMENDATION

That Council receive and note the road management plan defect rectification compliance report.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

There is no conflict of interest for any council staff member involved in writing this report, or involved in the subject matter of the report.

PREVIOUS COUNCIL DISCUSSION

This is the fourth and final report for the 2016 - 2017 financial year, summarising road network defect rectification compliance against requirements specified within the Loddon Shire Road Management Plan (RMP).

BACKGROUND

This report is produced quarterly and provides statistical data with respect to the Organisation's performance in managing the road network. Performance is measured through a comparison of actual defect rectification timeframes against requirements specified in the RMP.

ISSUES/DISCUSSION

Table 1 provides a summary of the compliance against the schedule of road and street inspection regimes as set in the RMP.

Table 1: Inspection summary report

Quarter 4 (01/04/2017 – 30/06/2017)					
Number of scheduled inspections	Number completed by due date	Number completed after due date	Number not completed	Compliance	District
15	9	6	0	60.0%	Loddon Plains
18	14	4	0	77.8%	Loddon Goldfields

During the fourth quarter of 2016 – 2017, 68.9% of the programmed inspections were completed according to the schedule. This is below the target of 100% set in the RMP. Unplanned leave hampered efforts to complete the required inspection by their due dates. All inspections have now been completed.

Table 2 provides a summary of compliance of actual response times for rectification works of defects as detailed in the defect intervention levels and response timetables of the RMP.

Table 2: Defect rectification summary report

Quarter 4 (01/04/2017 – 30/06/2017)							
Number of ad hoc work actions	Number of inspected work actions	Total number of work actions	Number completed by due date	Number completed after due date	Number not completed	Compliance	District
40	407	447	425	14	8	95.1%	Loddon Goldfields
71	259	330	310	18	2	93.9%	Loddon Plains

Table 2 comprises a summary of defects that have been identified through both programmed inspections as undertaken by Surveillance Officers and works crews identifying and rectifying defects as they find them, known as ad hoc work actions. During the fourth quarter of 2016 – 2017, 94.5% of all date imposed defects were completed before their due date. This is 5.5% below the target of 100% set in the RMP. There are 10 outstanding work actions to be completed. A plan is in place to complete the outstanding work actions in the next 4 weeks.

Table 3 provides a summary of compliance against the unsealed road maintenance grading program. The maintenance grading program identifies each road segment by its road hierarchy and grading frequency as detailed in the RMP. The ad hoc grading work actions are work actions that are either work requests from the community or works outside of the scheduled program.

Table 3: Maintenance grading program

Quarter 4 (01/04/2017 – 30/06/2017)							
Number of scheduled work actions	Number of ad hoc work actions	Total number of work actions	Number completed by due date	Number completed after due date	Number not completed	Compliance	District
730	4	734	518	62	154	70.6%	Loddon Goldfields
565	4	569	568	0	1	99.8%	Loddon Plains

The data in table 3 indicates that 1,148 maintenance grading work actions were completed for the fourth quarter of the 2016 – 2017 financial year. There is no set level of compliance for the maintenance grading program in the RMP.

COST/BENEFITS

The year to date actual expenditure for the fourth quarter of 2016 – 2017 of the Local Road Maintenance Program is \$1,353,895.

The benefits to the community in complying with the RMP are that it ensures a safe road network.

RISK ANALYSIS

Repairing 100% of all date imposed defects before their due date limits Council's liability for any claims for damage made against Council.

CONSULTATION AND ENGAGEMENT

No internal or external consultation is required in the formation of this report.

10.3 SECTION 86 COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT MEMBERSHIP DETAIL YANDO PUBLIC HALL

File Number: 02/01/041
Author: Michelle Hargreaves, Administration Officer
Authoriser: Sharon Morrison, Director Corporate Services
Attachments: Nil

RECOMMENDATION

That Council appoints the persons named in this report as members of the Yando Public Hall Section 86 committee of management, effective immediately.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

There is no conflict of interest for any Council staff member involved in the preparation of this report, or involved in the subject matter of the report.

PREVIOUS COUNCIL DISCUSSION

Council approved the current list of committee members for Yando Public Hall on 24 May 2016.

BACKGROUND

Current Section 86 committee instruments of delegations include Clause 3.6 which outlines the requirement for nomination and appointment of committee members, which is as follows:

Members and Office Bearers of the Committee

At the Annual General Meeting each year nominations shall be called for proposed members of the committee. The committee must then elect from its proposed members the following office bearers:

- President, who shall be Chairperson of the Committee
- Secretary
- Treasurer.

The full list of proposed members must be forwarded to Council for formal appointment at an Ordinary Meeting of Council, in accordance with section 86(2). Until this formal appointment by Council occurs, the previous committee members will continue to hold office.

Clause 3.3 Membership of the committee outlines Council's preferred composition of the committee specific to each delegation, and states that Council seeks to provide broad representation to the committees.

For community based committees, at least 6 community representatives are preferred.

For organisation based committees, each delegation has a list of organisations that are required to provide representatives for the committee.

ISSUES/DISCUSSION

Yando Public Hall is a community based committee with preferred representation requiring at least 6 community representatives. The following is a list of nominated representatives for the committee which meets the minimum requirement:

Name	Position
Craig Slatter	President
Ash Gawne	Vice President
Roslyn Gawne	Secretary /Treasurer
Bradley Haw	Committee Member
Paul Haw	Committee Member
Kel Jeffery	Committee Member

The Council representative for this committee is Cr Neil Beattie.

COST/BENEFITS

The benefit of this report is that Council has an up to date and accurate record of current committee members to ensure that contact can be made, particularly where Council is requesting committees to comply with reporting requirements under the legislation.

RISK ANALYSIS

Section 86 Committees act for and on behalf of Council which creates a risk for Council should they ever act outside their delegated authority.

Under Section 86(2) of the Act, "Council may appoint members to a special committee and may at any time remove a member from a special committee".

Council's appointment of committee members, not only satisfies the legislation, but also provides Council with the opportunity to sight the list of committee members before formally appointing them as they are the people that will be operating the committees, and in effect, acting for and on behalf of Council over the course of the year.

CONSULTATION AND ENGAGEMENT

Nil.

**10.4 SECTION 86 COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT MEMBERSHIP DETAILS-
WEDDERBURN MECHANICS LITERARY INSTITUTE HALL**

File Number: 02/01/038
Author: Michelle Hargreaves, Administration Officer
Authoriser: Sharon Morrison, Director Corporate Services
Attachments: Nil

RECOMMENDATION

That Council appoints the persons named in this report as members of the Wedderburn Mechanics and Literary Institute Hall Section 86 committee of management, effective immediately.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

There is no conflict of interest for any Council staff member involved in the preparation of this report, or involved in the subject matter of the report.

PREVIOUS COUNCIL DISCUSSION

Council approved the current list of committee members for Wedderburn Mechanics and Literary Institute Hall Committee of Management on 23 August 2016.

BACKGROUND

Current Section 86 committee instruments of delegations include Clause 3.6 which outlines the requirement for nomination and appointment of committee members, which is as follows:

Members and Office Bearers of the Committee

At the Annual General Meeting each year nominations shall be called for proposed members of the committee. The committee must then elect from its proposed members the following office bearers:

- President, who shall be Chairperson of the Committee
- Secretary
- Treasurer.

The full list of proposed members must be forwarded to Council for formal appointment at an Ordinary Meeting of Council, in accordance with section 86(2). Until this formal appointment by Council occurs, the previous committee members will continue to hold office.

Clause 3.3 Membership of the committee outlines Council's preferred composition of the committee specific to each delegation, and states that Council seeks to provide broad representation to the committees.

For community based committees, at least 6 community representatives are preferred.

For organisation based committees, each delegation has a list of organisations that are required to provide representatives for the committee.

ISSUES/DISCUSSION

Wedderburn Mechanics and Literary Institute Hall is a community based committee with preferred representation requiring at least 6 community representatives. The following is a list of nominated representatives for the committee which meets the minimum requirement:

Name	Position
David Thomas	President
Alex Holt	Vice President
Barry Bolwell	Secretary
Thomas Jackson	Treasurer
Leo Matthews	Committee Member
Dede Williams	Committee Member
Jon Chandler	Committee Member
Barry Finch	Committee Member
Geoff Maxwell	Committee Member
Pat Lee	Committee Member

The Council representative for this committee is Cr Gavan Holt.

COST/BENEFITS

The benefit of this report is that Council has an up to date and accurate record of current committee members to ensure that contact can be made, particularly where Council is requesting committees to comply with reporting requirements under the legislation.

RISK ANALYSIS

Section 86 Committees act for and on behalf of Council which creates a risk for Council should they ever act outside their delegated authority.

Under Section 86(2) of the Act, "Council may appoint members to a special committee and may at any time remove a member from a special committee".

Council's appointment of committee members, not only satisfies the legislation, but also provides Council with the opportunity to sight the list of committee members before formally appointing them as they are the people that will be operating the committees, and in effect, acting for and on behalf of Council over the course of the year.

CONSULTATION AND ENGAGEMENT

Nil

11 GENERAL BUSINESS

12 CONFIDENTIAL ITEMS

Closing of Meeting to the Public

RECOMMENDATION

That the meeting be closed to the public.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council considers the confidential report(s) listed below in a meeting closed to the public in accordance with Section 89(2) of the Local Government Act 1989:

12.1 Review of confidential actions

This matter is considered to be confidential under Section 89(2) - (h) of the Local Government Act, and the Council is satisfied that discussion of this matter in an open meeting would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest as it deals with Any other matter which the Council or special committee considers would prejudice the Council or any person.

12.2 Sale of property, Murphys Creek

This matter is considered to be confidential under Section 89(2) - (d) of the Local Government Act, and the Council is satisfied that discussion of this matter in an open meeting would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest as it deals with contractual matters.

NEXT MEETING

The next Ordinary Meeting of Council will be held on 26 September 2017 at Serpentine.

There being no further business the meeting was closed at [enter time](#).

Confirmed this.....day of..... 2016

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