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Life cycle costs (or whole of life costs) are the average costs that are required to sustain the service levels over the longest asset life. For example, life cycle sustainability and associated capital expenditure for lumpy items such as water and sewer and buildings is averaged out over the expected life of an asset. Therefore the annual expenditure for one year is not useful as this does not give a true result. In the case of the Council's Water Assets provision the Long Term Financial Plan accounts for lumpy assets and their management by allocating money to Reserves on an annual basis: in this example the Water Reserve. Quarantining the capital needed for the renewal and or replacement of a Water asset when it approaches the end of its operational life. Life cycle costs include operating and maintenance expenditure and asset consumption (depreciation expense).

As, part of the review of this [Asset Management Strategy](#) the life cycle cost for the services covered in this asset management plan is shown in the following table. The costs shown in the following table are based on actual 2015/16 expenditure on operations and maintenance.

		Life Cycle Costs		Life Cycle Expenditure		Life Cycle Gap	
		2015/16 Operations & Maintenance Expenditure	2015/16 Annual Depreciation	Life Cycle Cost	Capital Renewal Expense (\$/yr)	Life Cycle Expense (\$/yr)	(\$/yr)
Asset Class	A	B	C ( A + B )	D	E (A + D )	E - C	
Buildings	282	692	974	151	433	-541	0.44
Roads	1,705	2,553	4,258	5,959	7,664	3,406	1.80
Water Network	560	602	1,162	201	761	-401	0.65
Sewer Network	617	555	1,172	171	788	-384	0.67
Stormwater Drainage	118	215	333	-	118	- 215	0.35
Open Space / Recreational	384	236	620	200	584	- 36	0.94
	3,666	4,853	8,519	6,682	10,348	1,829	1.21
NB - Stormwater drainage had \$1.347 in new infrastructure spending in 2015/16				* A life cycle gap is reported as a negative value.			

**Table 5: Life Cycle Costs, Expenditure and Gap**

Life cycle costs can be compared to life cycle expenditure to give an indicator of sustainability in service provision. Life cycle expenditure includes operating, maintenance and capital renewal expenditure in the previous year or preferably averaged over the past 3 years. Life cycle expenditure varies depending on the timing of asset renewals. The life cycle costs and life cycle expenditure comparison highlights any difference between present outlays and the average cost of providing the service over the long term.

If the life cycle expenditure is less than the life cycle cost, it is most likely that outlays will need to be increased or cuts in services made in the future. Knowing the extent and timing of any

required increase in outlays and the service consequences if funding is not available helps the Council plan the provision of its services in a financially sustainable manner.

A shortfall between life cycle cost and life cycle expenditure gives an indication of the life cycle gap to be addressed in the Council's overall asset management and long term financial plans.

The life cycle gap and sustainability indicator for services covered by this asset management plan is also summarised in the preceding table.

### 3.3 Asset Management Structure

Director of Technical Services has responsibility for service delivery and asset management planning. The Executive Engineer coordinates asset management planning while the Development Manager, Environmental Engineer and Operations Manager are responsible to the Director for delivering the service levels adopted by council for the associated budget

### 3.4 Council's Asset Management Team

A 'whole of organisation' approach to asset management is reflected by the Shire Council's *Asset Management Team*. The benefits of a council asset management team include:

- Corporate and Council support for sustainable asset management
- Corporate and Council buy-in and responsibility
- Coordination of strategic planning, information technology and asset management activities
- Uniform asset management practices across the organisation
- Information sharing across IT hardware and software
- Pooling of corporate expertise
- Championing of asset management process
- Wider accountability for achieving and reviewing sustainable asset management practices

Council's *Asset Management Team* is

- Director Technical Services
- Director Corporate Services
- Enterprise Risk Manager
- Executive Engineer
- Operations Manager
- Environmental Engineer
- Development Manager
- Finance Manager
- Technical Officer Asset Management
- Asset Maintenance Officer

### 3.5 Financial & Asset Management Core Competencies

The National Frameworks on Asset Planning and Management and Financial Planning and Reporting define 10 elements. Eleven (11) core competencies have been developed from these

elements<sup>8</sup> to assess 'core' competency under the National Frameworks. The core competencies are:

#### Financial Planning and Reporting

- Strategic Long Term Financial Plan
- Annual Budget
- Annual Report

#### Asset Planning and Management

- Asset Management Policy
- Asset Management Strategy
- Asset Management Plan
- Governance & Management
- Levels of Service
- Data & Systems
- Skills & processes
- Evaluation

Council's asset management capability was assessed as part of the NSW Office of Local Government's (2013) [Local Government Infrastructure Audit](#).

### 3.6 Strategy Outlook

1. Council is able to maintain current service levels for the next ten years at current funding levels. This is dependent on maintenance, in real terms, of existing funding streams including Roads to Recovery funding and community contributions for maintenance and replacement of recreation facilities. There is also no capacity to improve assets to meet adopted levels of service in some areas.
2. Council is able to fund current infrastructure life cycle cost at current levels of service and available revenue. This is dependent on maintenance, in real terms, of existing funding streams including Roads to Recovery funding and community contributions for maintenance and replacement of recreation facilities. There is also no capacity to improve assets to meet adopted levels of service in some areas.
3. Council has made good progress in key areas to produce documentation for IPR resourcing strategy. Service level reporting is needed as a priority to determine the likely risk and service impact of the resourcing strategy.

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<sup>8</sup> Asset Planning and Management Element 2 Asset Management Strategy and Plans divided into Asset Management Strategy and Asset Management Plans competencies.

## 4. Where do we want to be?

### 4.1 Council's Vision, Mission, Goals and Objectives

Council has adopted a Vision for the future in the Council's Community Strategic Plan – *Berrigan Shire 2027*.

*In 2027 we will be recognised as a Shire that builds on and promotes our natural assets and advantages to create employment and economic activity to attract residents, families and tourists.*

*Berrigan Shire 2027* sets strategic outcomes and the objectives that will frame Council decision making during the planning period. The strategic outcomes describe where Council wants to be. The objectives are the steps needed to get there. Strategic outcomes and objectives relating to the delivery of services from infrastructure are shown in Table 6.

Table 6: Goals and Objectives for Infrastructure Services

Strategic Outcome	Strategic Objectives
Sustainable natural and built landscapes	Support sustainable use of our natural resources and built landscapes
	Connect and protect our communities
Good government	Ensure effective governance by Council of Council operations and reporting
Supported and engaged communities	Create safe, friendly and accessible communities
	Support community engagement through life-long learning, culture and recreation
Diverse and resilient business	Strengthen and diversify the local economy
	Connect local, regional and national road, rail and aviation infrastructure

Council's *Asset Management Policy* defines the Council's aim and service delivery objectives for asset management in accordance with legislative requirements, community needs and affordability.













