



PLANNING AND REGULATORY COMMITTEE MEETING

AGENDA

27 FEBRUARY 2018

Your attendance is required at a meeting of the Planning and Regulatory Committee to be held in the Council Chambers, 232 Bolsover Street, Rockhampton on 27 February 2018 commencing at 9:00am for transaction of the enclosed business.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be the initials "CR" followed by a long horizontal stroke.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
21 February 2018

Next Meeting Date: 13.03.18

Please note:

In accordance with the *Local Government Regulation 2012*, please be advised that all discussion held during the meeting is recorded for the purpose of verifying the minutes. This will include any discussion involving a Councillor, staff member or a member of the public.

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1 OPENING

2 PRESENT

Members Present:

Councillor C E Smith (Chairperson)
The Mayor, Councillor M F Strelow
Councillor N K Fisher
Councillor C R Rutherford
Councillor M D Wickerson

In Attendance:

Ms C Worthy – General Manager Community Services (Executive Officer)
Mr E Pardon – Chief Executive Officer

3 APOLOGIES AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE

4 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

Minutes of the Planning and Regulatory Committee held 13 February 2018

5 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST IN MATTERS ON THE AGENDA

6 BUSINESS OUTSTANDING

6.1 BUSINESS OUTSTANDING TABLE FOR PLANNING AND REGULATORY COMMITTEE

File No:	10097
Attachments:	1. Business Outstanding Table for Planning and Regulatory Committee
Authorising Officer:	Colleen Worthy - General Manager Community Services
Author:	Colleen Worthy - General Manager Community Services

SUMMARY

The Business Outstanding table is used as a tool to monitor outstanding items resolved at previous Council or Committee Meetings. The current Business Outstanding table for the Planning and Regulatory Committee is presented for Councillors' information.

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

THAT the Business Outstanding Table for the Planning and Regulatory Committee be received.

BUSINESS OUTSTANDING TABLE FOR PLANNING AND REGULATORY COMMITTEE

Business Outstanding Table for Planning and Regulatory Committee

Meeting Date: 27 February 2018

Attachment No: 1

Date	Report Title	Resolution	Responsible Officer	Due Date	Notes
5 September 2017	Flood Immunity cost options - Poison Creek Road	THAT Council requests a report of flood immunity cost options to be delivered in conjunction with the Carbine Resource upgrade of impacted Poison Creek Road creek crossings.	Stuart Harvey	19/09/2017	

7 PUBLIC FORUMS/DEPUTATIONS

Nil

8 OFFICERS' REPORTS

8.1 DENGUE MANAGEMENT PLAN 2017-2021

File No:	595
Attachments:	1. Dengue Management Plan 2017 - 2021
Authorising Officer:	Steven Gatt - Manager Planning and Regulatory Services Colleen Worthy - General Manager Community Services
Author:	Karen Moody - Coordinator Health and Environment

SUMMARY

This report presents the Rockhampton Regional Council Dengue Management Plan 2017-2021 (The Plan) for Council's consideration and adoption. The Plan builds on current activities and provides an adopted proactive, strategic approach for dengue management and clear direction for Vector Management Officers for the next four years.

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

THAT Council adopts the Dengue Management Plan 2017-2021.

COMMENTARY

The Dengue Management Plan 2017-2021 has been developed to establish and promote the cooperative management of the impacts of vectors for dengue, to reduce the risk of endemic dengue and minimise the number of locally acquired dengue cases within the region and provide direction for the next four years.

The Plan forms a sub-plan under Council's Vector Management Plan and addresses one of the actions of that plan.

The Plan outlines and addresses four key components to Vector Management being:

- Mosquito surveillance,
- Mosquito control,
- Disease surveillance,
- Public awareness and community engagement.

The plan also outlines actions taken when there is:

- No current dengue activity - routine prevention,
- A sporadic case,
- An outbreak.

The Central Queensland Public Health Unit was consulted during the drafting of the plan.

BUDGET IMPLICATIONS

Nil

LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

Under the *Public Health Act 2005* local governments are delegated to administering the sections of the Act which relate to mosquitoes and will respond to Dengue Fever notifications.

CONCLUSION

Approval is sought to adopt the Dengue Management Plan 2017-2021 which builds on current activities and provides an adopted proactive, strategic approach to managing Dengue Fever and provides a clear direction for Vector Management Officers and the community for the next four years.

DENGUE MANAGEMENT PLAN 2017-2021

Dengue Management Plan 2017 - 2021

Meeting Date: 27 February 2018

Attachment No: 1



Dengue Management Plan 2017-2021



Acknowledgements

This plan was developed by Rockhampton Regional Council in collaboration and consultation with the Central Queensland Public Health Unit, Rockhampton.

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Introduction

Aedes aegypti is the main vector of Dengue and is present in the Rockhampton Region. *Aedes albopictus* is also a vector for Dengue and whilst not present in Australia, it has been intercepted in Australian international seaports. Imported cases of Dengue have been diagnosed in the Rockhampton Region.

Aedes aegypti and *Aedes albopictus* are also vectors of Zika virus. Zika is a virus that is closely related to dengue. If someone is infected with Zika virus, it can typically take 3 to 12 days for symptoms to appear. The symptoms are similar to those caused by the flu and can include fever, a skin rash, pain in the joints, muscle pain, a headache especially behind the eyes, conjunctivitis and weakness or lack of energy. Between 2013 and 2015 there were large outbreaks of Zika virus infection in a number of Pacific countries. Since 2015 large outbreaks have been occurring in central and southern America and are continuing. Recent outbreaks in the Pacific and the Americas have raised concerns that Zika virus infection may cause birth defects such as microcephaly if a woman is infected while pregnant. An imported case of Zika virus was diagnosed in the Rockhampton Region in 2016.

Changing climatic conditions, higher temperatures and higher rainfall may have an impact on the breeding areas of other mosquitoes and may cause the southwards expansion of tropical mosquito-borne diseases such as Malaria, Dengue fever, Zika, chikungunya, Australian encephalitis, Japanese encephalitis and epidemic polyarthritis.

Queensland Health has determined Rockhampton to be a moderate risk to a dengue outbreak, based on local characteristics. Moderate risk areas are those where at least one vector (*Aedes aegypti* or *Aedes albopictus*) is present, relatively few viraemic travellers arrive from dengue endemic areas and where there is no recent history of other *Aedes aegypti* or *Aedes albopictus* vectored arboviruses.

What is dengue?

Dengue

Dengue is an infection caused by one of four dengue viruses in the family Flaviviridae. In terms of morbidity, mortality and economic costs, dengue is the most important mosquito-borne viral disease of humans.

There are four dengue virus serotypes (DENV- 1, 2, 3 and 4) and there are genetic variants of these serotypes (genotypes) are found in different geographic locations. A person can acquire a maximum of four dengue infections during their lifetime, one infection with each dengue serotype. Infection with one dengue serotype confers immunity to that particular serotype, but may result in an increased risk of complications with subsequent infections of another serotype. Infection with a dengue virus may be subclinical (asymptomatic) or may cause illness ranging from a mild fever to a severe, even fatal, condition. Hospitalisation may be required depending on the severity of symptoms.

Severe dengue (also known as Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever) is characterised by plasma leakage leading to shock that can be fatal, particularly among young children. Approximately 2.5% of people affected with severe dengue die, although with timely treatment this rate is often reduced to less than 1%. Vaccines for dengue are currently under development.

Typical dengue symptoms include:

- Sudden onset of fever (lasting three to seven days) and extreme fatigue,
- Intense headache (especially behind the eyes),
- Muscle, joint and back pain,
- Loss of appetite, vomiting and diarrhoea,
- Taste aberrations (metallic taste),
- Skin rash,
- Minor bleeding (nose or gums).

Current data shows that transmission occurs at residential and commercial addresses and that most dengue is imported by returning residents rather than international visitors.

Dengue vectors

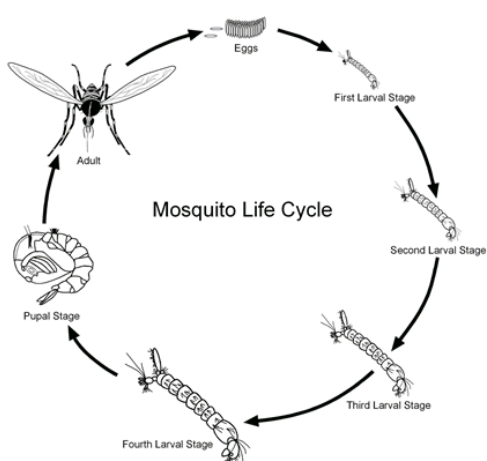
Dengue and zika viruses are transmitted by the highly urban *Aedes aegypti* mosquito and the *Aedes albopictus* mosquito.

Aedes aegypti live primarily in domestic environments and are predominantly a day biting mosquito.

Although not present in Australia, *Aedes albopictus* is established throughout the majority of Torres Strait outer islands and has been intercepted in Australian international seaports including Darwin, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne. Without timely detection on the mainland, *Aedes albopictus* is expected to quickly colonise and establish itself through much of coastal Australia, thereby enhancing the potential risk of exotic disease outbreaks.

Lifecycle

The lifecycle of a mosquito goes through four distinct stages egg, larval, pupal and adult as described below. The larval stage is further broken into 4 stages as the larvae grows.

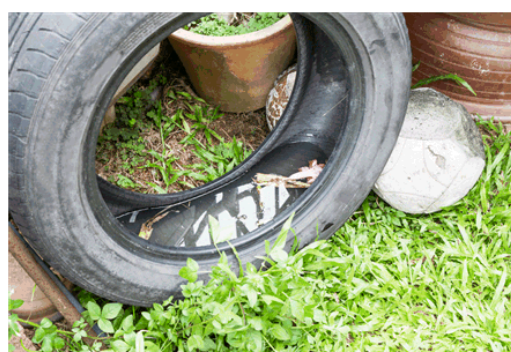


Larval habitat

Larvae of *Aedes aegypti* develop primarily in:

- Artificial containers holding water, including cans, buckets, jars, pot plant dishes, birdbaths, boats, tyres and tarpaulins,
- Roof gutters and poorly maintained or unscreened rainwater tanks,
- Natural sites such as bromeliads, tree axils and fallen palm fronds,
- Subterranean sites such as wells, telecommunication pits and drain sumps.

In addition to artificial larval habitats, *Aedes albopictus* also inhabits other natural environments such as tree holes and rock pools.



Adult mosquito behaviour

Aedes aegypti is associated with urban areas and are known to rest indoors in dark places such as wardrobes and under beds. Females are easily disturbed when biting and prefer to bite humans during daylight hours. One dengue-infected female mosquito is capable of biting and infecting several people during one full feed. Residents can manage exposure to this species because it does not disperse far from larval habitats and humans, provided that human hosts and oviposition sites are available.

Aedes albopictus are more aggressive biters, feed predominately outdoors, may tolerate colder climates and may disperse farther than *Aedes aegypti*.

How does dengue spread?

Dengue is not transmitted directly from person to person (however transmission via blood transfusion is possible). Dengue is transmitted when an infective female vector mosquito bites a susceptible person. This person may become unwell 4 to 7 days later (onset range 3 to 14 days).

An infected person can transmit the virus to a vector mosquito from shortly before the onset of fever to the end of the feverish period, usually 4 to 5 days.

After biting an infected person, an infected mosquito may be able to transmit the virus after 8 to 12 days. The duration is influenced by many factors such as ambient temperature and has been reported to be as short as 5 days. The cycle of transmission between subsequent rounds of transmission to humans is usually estimated as 14 days during outbreaks. Consequently mosquito control activities need to be initiated urgently to reduce the likelihood of transmission.



Purpose

The purpose of the Plan is to provide a strategic direction on the management of dengue in the Rockhampton Region to reduce the risk of endemic dengue in the Rockhampton Region and minimise the number of locally acquired dengue cases.

The plan is supported by the subsequent development of underlying associated documents.

Links to Council's Corporate Plan 2017-2022

Rockhampton Regional Council's Corporate Plan 2017-2022 sets the strategic direction and priorities for our organisation for the next five financial years.

Theme – Community

Goal – A connected community that values a sense of belonging, where residents celebrate their diversity and have modern services available to support a safe, healthy and engaged lifestyle now and into the future

Outcome – Healthy living and active lifestyles

Vector Management Plan 2017-2021

The Vector Management Plan establishes and promotes a cooperative management of the impacts of vectors within the region and provides direction to Vector Management Officers and the community.

Key Components

This plan details four key components of dengue management:

- 1 Mosquito surveillance
- 2 Mosquito control
- 3 Disease surveillance
- 4 Public awareness and community engagement

Response Procedures

The plan outlines response procedures to:

- Routine prevention
- Sporadic cases
- Outbreaks

Key Components			
Mosquito Surveillance	Mosquito Control	Disease Surveillance	Public Awareness and Community Engagement
Objectives			
<p>To maintain surveillance systems.</p> <p>To minimise the local establishment of new dengue vectors and source reduction of existing dengue vectors.</p> <p>To minimise the risk of dengue on the community.</p> <p>To collect, use and make available reliable data relevant to dengue management.</p>	<p>To implement best practice treatment.</p> <p>To minimise the risk of dengue on the community.</p>	<p>To collect, use and make available reliable data relevant to vector management.</p>	<p>To provide accurate, accessible and timely information on vectors.</p> <p>To raise community awareness of vectors and impacts and their capacity to identify and manage vectors.</p> <p>To establish and maintain long-term stakeholder commitment to and coordinated dengue management.</p> <p>To ensure compliance with vector management related legislation.</p>
Outcomes			
<p>Introduction is prevented and spread and establishment of dengue vectors is reduced.</p> <p>Risk of dengue is minimised.</p>	<p>Risk of dengue is minimised.</p>	<p>Reliable information is the basis for decision making.</p>	<p>Stakeholders are informed, knowledgeable and have ownership of dengue management.</p> <p>Risk of dengue is minimised.</p>



Legislative Framework

The legislation used in disease surveillance and mosquito management in Queensland include the:

- *Public Health Act 2005,*
- *Public Health Regulation 2005,*
- *Pest Management Act 2001,*
- *Pest Management Regulation 2003.*

The *Public Health Act 2005* places a responsibility on owners and occupiers (residential and commercial) to ensure that an accumulation of water or another liquid at the place is not a breeding ground for mosquitoes. It also places requirements on tanks or other receptacle that are used or intended to be used for holding or storing water or another liquid to prevent mosquito breeding.

The *Public Health Act 2005* provides the ability of the chief executive officer to approve inspection programs under which authorised persons may enter places to monitor compliance with the above.

The *Pest Management Act 2001* requires all mosquito control activities involving the application of pesticides to be conducted by a licensed pest management technician with some exceptions (e.g. S-methoprene formulations and lethal ovitraps used for dengue control). The exception applies to authorised persons, entomologists, health officers and vector officers.

Stakeholders

Public

Routine mosquito control and exclusion of mosquito larval habitats around domestic and commercial premises is the responsibility of the resident or property occupier. These activities may be enforced and/or supplemented by Council and/or Queensland Health when there is a risk of a disease outbreak.

Local government

Council is delegated with administering sections of the *Public Health Act 2005* and *Public Health Regulation 2005* which relate to mosquitoes and mosquito habitats. Council ensures that the public complies with relevant sections of the Act to exclude the potential for mosquito breeding

Many local governments conduct mosquito management programs based on Integrated Pest Management principles.

Queensland Health

Queensland Health sets strategic direction and implements actions for the prevention of and response to dengue outbreaks in Queensland. This includes:

- Reporting notifications of dengue virus infections through the electronic notifiable conditions register,
- Monitoring incidence of dengue in Queensland,
- Confirming dengue diagnoses,
- Contact tracing of dengue case travel histories,
- Oversight of emergency vector control activities,
- Supporting and assisting local government with the implementation of mosquito surveillance and control activities for dengue vectors,
- Leading and conducting public awareness activities to promote self-protective behaviours by the public, including reducing mosquito habitat around homes and businesses,
- Monitoring the distribution of dengue vectors and conducting pesticide resistance testing on dengue vectors where relevant,
- Supporting local government through the provision of expert medical entomology advice,
- Developing relevant public health legislation and monitoring/supporting its administration.

Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources

The Department of Agriculture and Water Resources conducts surveillance and control of exotic mosquitoes within a 400m zone around and spray aircraft for insects across all Australian international air and sea ports on behalf of the Department of Health.

Key Component 1 – Surveillance

Surveillance for *Aedes aegypti* and *Aedes albopictus* can determine vector distribution, estimate vector population density, identify productive larval habitats and define spatial and temporal risk factors related to transmission. These are used to prioritise the locations for and timing of vector control efforts.

Populations of container inhabiting mosquito species can be difficult to monitor due to the highly localised nature of their distribution in some locations, and complex drivers of population dynamics, including climatic factors and human behaviours.

Mosquito surveillance is conducted as regularly as required to provide meaningful comparative data. Where possible, survey data is mapped to aid visualisation of the scale of surveillance activities.

Surveillance strategies are continually evolving as new surveillance tools become available and as the program is reviewed.

Surveillance locations

Surveillance focuses on residential and commercial premises that present the greatest public health risk and geographical hot spots.

High risk premises are those that have frequent contact with viraemic travellers, provide large numbers of mosquito larval habitats and/or represent an opportunity for large numbers of people to be infected. High risk premises are generally non-residential (e.g. high-traffic premises like backpacker accommodation which host a disproportionate number of viraemic international visitors). Conversely, individual residences, often regarded as 'key premises', may be high risk if they consistently support the production of large numbers of mosquitoes.

Potential high risk premises include:

- Older or poorly maintained households (potentially lacking air conditioning and insect screens or with gardens providing large amounts of shade and potential containers),
- Backpackers/hostels/guest houses/caravan parks,
- Hospitals,
- Tyre dealers/wrecking yards
- Plant nurseries,
- Schools (pre-schools, primary, high schools, colleges, day-care centres),

- Airport/Port Alma/transit centres
- Botanical Gardens/ Kershaw Gardens/ Heritage Village.
- Geographical hot spots for potential virus transmission include:
 - Older or poorly maintained areas of town with non-screened housing (especially with a history of high *Aedes aegypti* numbers),
 - Highly vegetated areas that provide outdoor harbourages.
 - Areas that have supported previous dengue activity,
 - Industrial areas (especially those with tyre yards and wreckers),
 - Areas with a high number of rainwater tanks.

Adult mosquito surveillance

Biogents Sentinel (BG) traps and Gravid Aedes Traps (GATs) can be used to monitor adult *Aedes aegypti* numbers in high risk areas.

Sampling the adult vector population can provide essential data regarding vector distribution, seasonal population trends, transmission risk and evaluation of vector control interventions. Adult presence can also be a reliable indicator of proximity to cryptic larval habitats however it does not provide details regarding the type and availability of larval habitat

Egg surveillance

Aedes aegypti and *Aedes albopictus* deposit eggs in ovitraps. The identification of eggs to species level is not practical and it is often necessary to rear eggs to at least fourth instar larvae for species identification. As with adult surveillance, ovitraps do not provide details regarding the type and availability of larval habitat.

Larvae and pupae surveillance

Container surveys can be used to identify larvae and pupae breeding in water. The surveillance infers the spatial distribution of the vector and the diversity and availability of surface container habitats. Larval surveys may also provide a relative measure of density of larval habitats.

Key Component 2 – Control

The aim of controlling mosquitoes is to break the transmission cycle, by killing mosquitoes and removing their breeding sites.

Adult mosquito control includes:

- Interior residual spray,
- Deployment of lethal ovitraps within specified areas,
- Barrier and/or harborage spraying.
- Specific misting programs.

Larval control includes:

- Application of residual pyrethroids and insect growth regulators to containers capable of holding water,
- Source reduction – removal, turn upside down, fill with sand and mortar mix or made free-draining or mosquito-proofing of water-bearing containers eg tanks,
- Biological control (fish).

Control measures targeting adult mosquitoes have a large and immediate impact on virus transmission, whereas larval control removes the subsequent generation of mosquitoes within the affected area.

Control activities are most effective where the community actively undertakes preventative behaviours. Fewer productive larval habitats should equate to fewer vector mosquitoes and fewer mosquito bites reduce the risk of exposure to virus.

Control methods and strategies are continually evolving as new control tools become available and as the program is reviewed.

Key Component 3 – Disease surveillance

Routine disease surveillance is the first defence against dengue with an emphasis on overseas acquired ('imported') cases. This is important as dengue outbreaks are initiated by an often undiagnosed viraemic traveller.

Dengue is a notifiable disease under the *Public Health Act 2005*. Notification encompasses clinical and laboratory surveillance.

Doctors are required to notify Queensland Health immediately upon clinical suspicion, rather than waiting for laboratory results.

Laboratories are required to notify Queensland Health of a positive dengue result.

Early presentation and notification of cases enables action to be taken promptly to reduce the risk of local transmission.

Queensland Health regularly advises Council of vectorborne diseases notifications which are entered into Council's mapping system.



Key Component 4 – Public awareness and community engagement

The prevention of dengue is the responsibility of both government (state and local) and the public. Councils Vector Management Unit cannot eliminate mosquitoes in all homes and businesses in the Rockhampton Region, hence an important element of dengue management is raising public awareness about the community's role in eliminating mosquito harbouring at home and in the workplace as well as supporting the adoption of protective behaviours.

Public awareness campaigns and community prevention initiatives are enhanced just before and throughout the storm and wet season (September-April) and focuses on the following messages:

- Adoption of protective behaviour (e.g. use of insect repellent and PPE),
- Source reduction (e.g. clean up yards, tip out or dispose of unwanted containers, clean gutters, screen houses and water tanks etc.),
- The public's legal responsibility regarding domestic mosquito breeding.

The campaigns are designed to create and maintain awareness and motivation within the community and convey a positive view of empowerment which supports personal responsibility and action rather than creating fear or panic.

Specific campaigns are required for high risk premises.



Routine Prevention Actions

The section outlines the actions taken when there is no current dengue activity in Rockhampton.

Surveillance

Routine surveillance will be undertaken at high risk premises, in geographical hot spots and in response to some complaints. The priority programs are:

1. Regular high risk premises survey program,
2. Property surveys in response to a mosquito complaint where the biting species has been identified as a container breeder,
3. Property surveys of geographical hotspots.

In addition, surveillance is undertaken at the Rockhampton Airport prior to and after international flights, as advised by the Airport.

The outcome of any surveillance will be discussed with the occupier and if *Aedes aegypti* and *Aedes albopictus* is identified, correspondence will be issued giving the occupier time to comply with legislative requirements.

Breeding identified on Council land will be treated.

The presence of *Aedes aegypti* and *Aedes albopictus* will be mapped on Councils system.

Adult mosquito surveillance

BG or GAT traps will be used to identify the presence or absence of *Aedes aegypti* or *Aedes albopictus* at priority 1 and 3 premises above.

Traps are placed at the premises and left for a specified amount of time. Traps are then collected and the species of mosquitoes caught identified.

If the presence of *Aedes aegypti* or *Aedes albopictus* is identified, larval and pupal surveillance will be undertaken.

Larval and pupal surveillance

Larval and pupal surveillance will be undertaken:

- In response to a mosquito complaint where the biting species has been identified as a container breeder. The surveillance will be undertaken on a number of properties in the same vicinity of the complaints premises,
- When adult *Aedes aegypti* and *Aedes albopictus* have been identified through adult mosquito surveillance,
- At the Rockhampton Airport and a radius of 400 metres from the airport prior to and after international flights.

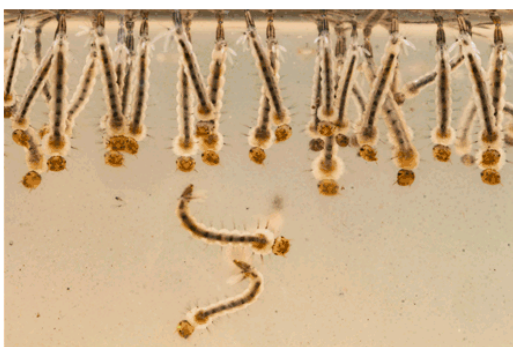
Through surveys containers that are breeding or could breed container breeding mosquitoes are identified and where possible source reduction is undertaken.

Any larvae collected will be identified to determine the species.

Where possible, surveillance will be undertaken with the occupier of the premises.

Egg surveillance

The use of ovitraps will be investigated to determine whether there use adds value to routine prevention procedures.



Control

Larval control

Where possible, source reduction will be undertaken at the time of surveillance.

Larval control activities to be undertaken by occupiers include:

- All potential breeding sites (artificial containers that collect water) in the yard and in and under the house to be emptied and rendered 'mosquito-proof' (ie. turned upside down, filled or destroyed) if possible,
- Natural breeding sites that hold stagnant water, such as tree holes and bromeliads, to be treated with insecticide, it is recommended that tree holes be filled with sand,
- Roof gutters to be kept clear so not to hold water,
- Rainwater tanks inlets and outlets to be screened (less than 1 mm aperture).

Larval control on Council land is undertaken with chemicals such as S-methoprene as Altosid Pellets®

Adult Control

If deemed necessary, adult control may be undertaken using ULV misting within a 200-400m radius of the covering an area of approximately 2 standard house blocks in all directions from the primary property providing access is available to do so using an emulsion of Twilight and DC Tron.

Disease Surveillance

Queensland Health's vectorborne disease notifications are mapped on Councils mapping system and reviewed on a regular basis.

Public Awareness and Community Engagement

Population level education strategies about dengue prevention are designed to create and maintain awareness and motivation within the community.

Messages focus on the need to eliminate *Aedes aegypti* breeding sites in and around houses, commercial premises and other public spaces, particularly prior to and during the wet season.

Key preventive messages include:

- Adoption of protective behaviour (e.g. use personal insect repellent and PPE)
- Source reduction (e.g. cleans up yards, tip out or dispose of unwanted containers, clean gutters, screen houses and water tanks etc.)
- Public legal responsibility regarding domestic mosquito breeding.

Messages are delivered through a variety of mechanisms including:

- Factsheets,
- Councils website,
- Displays at events,
- Social media,
- On-hold messages,
- Presentations,
- Property surveys,
- Vector Management Officers.

If compliance is not gained through education alone, Council sends initial notification letters and uses legislative enforcement tools to gain compliance.

Sporadic Case Response Actions

This section outlines the actions taken when there is no current dengue activity in Rockhampton, but a sporadic case has been reported to Queensland Health.

A sporadic case is:

- An imported case of dengue (clinically suspected or confirmed),
- A possible locally-acquired case (not confirmed).

When there is no current dengue activity most possible locally-acquired cases are false alarms, ie the person does not have dengue fever. However, because they could be bona fide cases, they require immediate follow up and mosquito control action.

Once a locally-acquired case becomes confirmed an outbreak is declared by Queensland Health.

Queensland Health takes the lead role in a response to a sporadic case. Council provides assistance and collaboration.

Surveillance

Surveillance is generally undertaken within 200-400m of the dengue case contact points. Dengue case contact points are localities visited during daylight by the viraemic dengue case where contact with *Aedes aegypti* was possible (eg. residence, place of business, school).

Councils Vector Management Officers and Environmental Health Officers undertake surveillance with Queensland Health officers.

An approved inspection program may be initiated by Queensland Health.

Control

The aim of mosquito control in response to a sporadic dengue case is to thoroughly control *Aedes aegypti* within 200-400m of the dengue case contact points.

Larval Control

Larval control is conducted at all premises within a 200-400m radius of the dengue case and potentially case contact points at the time surveillance is undertaken.

The control involves the elimination or treatment of all active and potential breeding sites and consists of destroying or removing unwanted containers and

treating others with chemicals such as S-methoprene as Altosid Pellets®.

Adult Control - Interior Spraying

A residual insecticide may be applied as a surface spray in premises in the immediate vicinity (100m) of the case contact points. Occupants are provided information on the chemicals used, safety procedures and how to report any adverse health effects. Permission to spray is sought before treating. Spray is applied to typical *Aedes aegypti* resting sites such as dark corners, under and inside furniture, and to dark objects.

Council's Vector Management Officers generally undertake interior spraying with Queensland Health officers.

Adult Control – Property Exterior Misting

Property exterior misting may be undertaken. Councils Vector Management Officers would assist Queensland Health in property misting.

Adult Control – General Misting

Council's Vector Management Officers undertake misting programs within a 400m radius of case contact points using an emulsion of Twilight and DC Tron independent of Queensland Health response.

Public Awareness and Community Engagement

Sporadic case response publicity is undertaken by Queensland Health.

The role of education in response to sporadic cases is specifically targeted at occupants of premises in the immediate vicinity of the case contact points to heighten awareness of the risk of local transmission of dengue fever and urge occupants to take urgent steps to control *Aedes aegypti* and subsequently decrease the risk of transmission.

Outbreak Response Actions

One case of locally acquired dengue constitutes an outbreak.

During an outbreak, the bulk of dengue action response is geared towards locations where there is recent dengue activity, especially clusters of cases rather than individual cases. Mosquito control responses are planned by Queensland Health with assistance from Queensland Health's entomologist and with assistance and in collaboration with Council.

Surveillance

Surveillance procedures are comparable to those for a sporadic case however surveillance is undertaken over a wider area. Councils Vector Management Officers and Environmental Health Officers undertake surveillance with Queensland Health officers.

Control

Larval Control

Larval control procedures are comparable to those for a sporadic case. Emphasis during a multiple-case outbreak is control over a larger area, including all premises with dengue activity. Thus, collaboration between Council and Queensland Health is especially critical.

Larval control is generally undertaken at the time the properties are surveyed.

For outbreaks with numerous cases over a broad area, the entire area is subject to larval control.

Adult Control - Interior Spraying

Interior spraying is especially important during a large outbreak. Numerous viraemic people equate to numerous viraemic mosquitoes. The residence and adjacent premises of each dengue case should be sprayed to minimise the number of bloodfed *Aedes aegypti* that survive to transmit dengue. In many instances, the place of business or even acquaintances' homes may need treating.

For outbreaks with numerous cases over a broad area, the entire area is subject to adult control.

Adult Control – Property Exterior Misting

Property exterior misting may be undertaken. Councils Vector Management Officers would assist Queensland Health in property misting.

Adult Control - General Misting

Council's Vector Management Officers undertake broad range misting programs independent of Queensland Health response.

Public Awareness and Community Engagement

Outbreak response publicity is undertaken by Queensland Health.

During an outbreak, educational activities aim to heighten public perception of immediate risk and motivate the public to take action.

Review and performance reporting

The Plan will be reviewed annually to ensure that it identifies and reflects changing priorities, operational capacity and the legislative framework and has been afforded adequate financial and staffing resources.

Appropriate reporting frameworks will be put in place to ensure management can monitor performance and adjust operational effort according to circumstances.

Action Plan

Actions	When	Success indicator
Develop and implement a high risk premises/locations dengue management program	June 2018	Program developed
	Dec 2018	Program implemented
Document and maintain the premises to premises program	April 2018	Program documented
	Ongoing	Program undertaken
Document and maintain the airport management program	Dec 2018	Program documented
	Ongoing	Program undertaken
Review surveillance programs	Annually	Surveillance programs reviewed and changes implemented
Review control programs	Annually	Control programs reviewed and changes implemented
Research new surveillance methods and evaluate for use	Ongoing	Surveillance methods identified and evaluated for use
Research new control methods and evaluate for use	Ongoing	Control methods identified and evaluated for use
Undertake enforcement actions	As required	Enforcement actions undertaken
Map and review disease notifications in Geocortex	As received	Disease notifications mapped
	Annually	Review data
Identify and develop work instructions associated with the plan	March 2018	Work instruction identified
	June 2019	Work instruction developed
Implement Dengue related actions in the Community Education Strategy (includes education material, displays and school programs)	Annually	Community Education Strategy implemented
Source and provide relevant training to vector management officers in relation to dengue management and best management practices	Ongoing	Training identified and attended
Vector management officer attendance at conferences, workshops, forums, regional and stakeholder meetings	As appropriate	Conference, workshops and forums, regional and stakeholder meetings identified and attended



Vector Management Unit
PO Box 1860, Rockhampton QLD 4700
P: 07 4932 9000 or 1300 22 55 77
E: enquiries@rrc.qld.gov.au
W: www.rrc.qld.gov.au

8.2 DELEGATED DECISIONS JANUARY 2018

File No:	7028
Attachments:	Nil
Authorising Officer:	Steven Gatt - Manager Planning and Regulatory Services Colleen Worthy - General Manager Community Services
Author:	Tarnya Fitzgibbon - Coordinator Development Assessment

SUMMARY

This report outlines the development applications received in January 2018 and whether they will be decided under delegation or decided by Council.

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

THAT this report into the applications lodged in January 2018 be received.

BACKGROUND

Matters are referred to Committee for decision where:

- Refusals;
- The development is inconsistent with the intent of the zone;
- Submissions are received during the notification period.

The following applications were received in January 2018. They will be decided in the following manner:

Application type	Address	Decision
D/3-2018 – ROL (two into two lots)	2 Grigg Road and 535 Yeppoon Road, Limestone Creek	Already approved under delegation
D/4-2018 – MCU for an Educational Establishment - Expansion of St Joseph's Catholic Primary School – new administration building and learning support building and an existing classroom is to be extended.	6 and 10 Herbert Street and 67 Rundle Street, Wandal	Delegation
D/5-2018 – Building Works Assessable Against the Planning Scheme (Toonooba Park Shade and Amenities Block)	287-289 Quay Street, Rockhampton City	Delegation
D/6-2018 – ROL (three lots into two)	10 Lukin Street and 7 Linedale Street, Mount Morgan	Delegation
D/7-2018 – Operational Works for Road Work, Drainage Work, Stormwater, Water and Sewage Infrastructure. Primary approval is an ROL for one lot into nine lots.	Lot 172 Foulkes Street, Norman Gardens	Delegation

D/1-2018 – Operational Works for an Advertising Device (Illuminated Wall Sign)	160 Gladstone Road, Allenstown	Delegation
D/2-2018 – Operational Works for Advertising Devices (Pylon Sign, Wall Sign and Banner Signs (x10))	24 Fitzroy Street, Rockhampton City	Delegation

CONCLUSION

This report outlines the applications received in January 2018 and the manner in which they will be decided.

8.3 PLANNING INSTITUTE OF AUSTRALIA - 2021 QUEENSLAND STATE PLANNING CONFERENCE

File No: 7028
Attachments: Nil
Authorising Officer: Tarnya Fitzgibbon - Coordinator Development Assessment
Steven Gatt - Manager Planning and Regulatory Services
Colleen Worthy - General Manager Community Services
Author: Thomas Gardiner - Planning Officer

SUMMARY

To outline that Rockhampton has been successful in its submission to the Planning Institute of Australia to host the 2021 Queensland State Planning Conference.

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

THAT the Rockhampton Regional Council supports the endorsement from the Planning Institute of Australia to host the 2021 Queensland State Planning Conference.

BACKGROUND

The Planning Institute of Australia (PIA) is the national body representing planning and the planning profession. Through education, communication and professional development, PIA is the pivotal organisation serving and guiding thousands of planning professionals in their role of creating better communities.

To achieve this overarching objective, the PIA Queensland Division annually hosts a State Planning Conference. These Conferences typically foster a congregation of planning professionals from across Queensland over the course of three (3) days to listen to a variety of presentations, participating in professional development workshops, and social networking events with the intention of enhancing the value of planning and elevating the standing of planning professionals across Queensland. The past three (3) Queensland State Planning Conferences have hosted between 200-300 planning professionals from across Queensland and interstate.

Recently, Rockhampton had expressed an interest in hosting either the 2021 or 2022 Queensland State Planning Conference and subsequently presented a formal submission to the State Executive for consideration. At the PIA Queensland Divisional meeting held on 19 February 2018, it was confirmed that Rockhampton was successful in its bid to host the 2021 Queensland State Planning Conference for the very first time. Undoubtedly, this is a very exciting opportunity and a chance for us, as a region, to showcase to the Queensland planning community what the Rockhampton region has to offer. Further, with a large number of planning professionals attending the event it is certain that the Conference will leave a lasting, positive legacy on the region.

CONCLUSION

Rockhampton has been successful in its submission to the Planning Institute of Australia to host the 2021 Queensland State Planning Conference.

8.4 MONTHLY OPERATIONS REPORT FOR PLANNING AND REGULATORY SERVICES - JANUARY 2018

File No: 1464

Attachments:

1. Monthly Operations Report for Planning and Regulatory Services - January 2018
2. Traffic Light Report - January 2018

Authorising Officer: Colleen Worthy - General Manager Community Services

Author: Steven Gatt - Manager Planning and Regulatory Services

SUMMARY

The Monthly Operations Report for the Planning and Regulatory Services Section for January 2018 is presented for Councillors information.

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION

THAT the Planning and Regulatory Services Monthly Operations Report for January 2018 be 'received'.

COMMENTARY

The monthly operations report for the Planning and Regulatory Services Section is attached for Council's consideration.

The performance information contained within the attached report relates directly to the adopted 2017/2018 Operational Plan Key Performance Indicators.

**MONTHLY OPERATIONS REPORT FOR
PLANNING AND REGULATORY
SERVICES - JANUARY 2018**

**Monthly Operations Report for
Planning and Regulatory Services -
January 2018**

Meeting Date: 27 February 2018

Attachment No: 1



Monthly Operations Report

Planning and Regulatory Services

January 2018

1. Highlights

Health and Environment – Pest Management

Scheduled surveillance was undertaken of the rural saltmarsh sites in relation to an inundating tide on the 1st and 3rd of January 2018. The sites were found to be fully inundated and breeding mosquitoes above the threshold. This initiated the treatment of 117 hectares by aerial application (the largest application for a number of years). Post surveillance has indicated that the treatment has been effective and all sites recorded an overall mortality rate of 97.7%. 18 vector misting requests were received in January, a decrease from previous months, adding weight to an effective treatment schedule.

2. Innovations, Improvements and Variations

Local Laws

The second stage of the in-field inspections project using in-field IT commenced in January with three Samsung tablet devices purchased in the interim for systematic rollout. Officers will have the ability to access customer requests in-field and update them delivering increased productivity and efficiency.

Health and Environment

The Pest Management Unit is working together with GIS to trial a Collector Mapping Application. Trialling has commenced, and if successful will allow officers to map the pest weed species by location and density in-field.

The Environment and Public Health Unit is now collating data and recording inspections conducted on visiting non-licensed RRC food businesses, eg sausage sizzles and mobile food vans, operating at events held within our region.

3. Customer Service Requests

Response times for completing customer requests in this reporting period for *January* are outlined in the *Traffic Light Report for Planning and Regulatory Services*. Refer attachment 2.

The Planning and Regulatory Services section has received 1233 customer requests for January. Of these, 865 have been completed giving an average completion rate of 70% across the spectrum of operations.

Local Laws

Local Laws has received 721 customer requests in the reporting period of January, completing 466 within the period. The unit continues to provide quality customer service whilst experiencing high levels of requests for service.

A snapshot of high profile customer requests received for the month is provided below illustrating the high level of activity within the unit:

- 99 dog registration enquires;
- 85 wandering animal customer requests;
- 46 stray animal collections;
- 104 overgrown allotment customer requests.

Health and Environment

Councils Pest Management unit received 30 complaints in relation to pest plants during January 2017, continuing a recent spike in requests in this area. Seasonal trends show that many of the pest plants flower in the warmer months and following rain events. This spike may also attribute to an increase in public awareness.

Building, Plumbing and Compliance

The unit received a total of 146 customer requests for the month, with 72 customer requests completed. Of those received, 56 related to building matters with 4 pool fencing issues, 59 planning compliance requests and 31 plumbing and drainage matters.

Further to the above, 29 customer requests for sanitary and drainage plans were received. As of 1 February 2018 all had been completed.

Development Assessment

The unit received 188 customer requests for duty planner advice and telephone calls for January 2018. As at 1 February 2018, all but six requests had been completed.

4. Service Delivery

Service Level	Target	Current Performance	Service Level Type (Operational or Adopted)
Local Laws			
Dog registration enquiry customer requests (99)	10 days	2.45 days	Operational
Wandering animal customer requests (85)	10 days	0.71 days	Operational
Overgrown allotment customer requests (104)	45 days	7.11 days	Operational
Health and Environment			
Annual inspection of licensed food businesses undertaken	488 premises	53% completed	Operational
Annual inspection of licensed businesses that provide higher risk personal appearance services undertaken	9 premises	22% completed	Operational
Annual inspection of devolved licensed environmentally relevant activities undertaken	16 premises	6% completed	Operational
Development Assessment			
Acknowledgement notices (where required) sent out within 10 business days of applications being properly made	100%	100%	Operational
Information Requests (where required) sent out within timeframes required under SPA and PA	100%	100%	Operational
Decisions are made within 20 business day timeframe once decision stage commences (or extended timeframe permitted under SPA and PA)	100%	100%	Operational
Decision notices are issued within 5 business days of the decision being made	100%	100%	Operational
Building			
Action notices and confirmation notices (where required) sent out within 10 business days of applications being lodged	100%	100%	Operational
Information requests (where required) sent out within timeframes under <i>Planning Act 2016</i>	100%	100%	Operational
Building approvals – decisions are made within a 35 business day timeframe	100%	100%	Operational
Plumbing			
Plumbing and Drainage Approvals – decisions are made within 20 business day timeframes	100%	100%	Operational

5. Legislative Compliance and Standards

Legislative timeframes

Item	Due Date	Compliant? (Yes/No)	Status
Local Laws			
Certificate IV (Government Investigations)	Various	80%	Assessment due April 2018
Environment and Public Health			
Council's Ground Distribution Contract Licence	6 April 2020	Yes	Current
Pest Management Officers AC/DC Licenses	Various	Yes	Current
Vector Management Officers Pest Management Technicians Licenses	Various	Yes	Current
Payment of Pest Management Government Charges to DAFF	December 2018	Yes	Current
Building, Plumbing & Compliance			
Compliance Officers Powers of Entry	Various	Yes	Current
C Class Drivers Licence	Various	Yes	Current
Cert IV (Government Investigations)	Various	80%	Assessment due April 2018

6. Operational Plan Targets by Section

Operational Plan Ref	Action	Target	Status
1.1.4	Maintain Council buildings and facilities		
1.1.4.4	Completion of a new animal pound facility at Gracemere	Completed in accordance with project schedule	Plumbing approval was received during January and associated works commenced.
1.3.2	Public safety initiatives that enhance public amenity and lifestyle		
1.3.2.1	Prevention of disease an adverse impact of domestic animals	Implement actions in accordance with the Animal Management Guidelines	<p>Minor outbreak of Parvo experienced during the period with infected puppies being abandoned by the owners and brought into the pound by a member of the public.</p> <p>The pound was cleaned in accordance with the Pound Manual.</p> <p>The Rockhampton region currently experiencing an outbreak of Parvo; this has been reported both nationally and locally.</p>
		Implement public health programs in accordance with schedule	
2.2.3.1	Support programs that assist people with seeking employment		
2.2.3.1	Support programs that encourage residents to transition away for social support options	Consider options in budget planning to support employment programs in 2018/19	<p>Options for suitable employment programs for 18/19 are being investigated.</p> <p>It is anticipated that the Section will utilise the traineeship program currently offered.</p>
3.1.3	Provide effective weed, pest animal and environmental health management programs		
3.1.3.1	Implement strategic plans to advise community on programs	Achieve strategy outcomes in the Biosecurity Plan in accordance with timeframes	With the Plan now adopted work has commenced with the preparation of an action plan.
4.2.1	Ensure public health, safety, local policies and law are adhered to		
4.2.1.1	Provide effective development management programs in line with legislative requirements for environment health, food, safety, noise, odour and dust protection	Compliance with statutory codes and regulations	<p>The Environmental Health Unit received 2 noise complaints during January which are currently under investigation.</p> <p>23 food related enquiries and 2 complaints were received, all of which have been completed.</p>

Operational Plan Ref	Action	Target	Status
4.2.1.2	Provide formal and informal education opportunities to the public to ensure the community are aware of their legislative obligations	Education program implemented in accordance with program milestones	A number of educational opportunities have been identified. These include online educational videos, workshops and participation in events to be held throughout the region.
4.2.2	Monitor compliance and trigger legislative changes		
4.2.2.3	Provide a diverse range of compliance tools to a wide range of amenity, health, and safety issues across the community to enhance liveability	Develop an enforcement manual by 30 June 2018	Enforcement manual is in the final stages of completion with training organised for 7 March.
5.2.1	Council's decision making, planning and reporting processes provide transparent and accountable governance		
5.2.1.8	Monitor and review non-compliance of legislative requirements.	Report on legislative non-compliance included in sectional reports presented to Council on a monthly basis.	No non-compliances in decision making, planning and reporting processes identified. These are investigated as required and updated process applied.
5.3.1	Council's resources are allocated in an efficient and effective manner		
5.3.1.1	Workforce planning is reviewed to ensure that resourcing levels meet business needs in accordance with budget allocations	Review workforce requirements in accordance with budget schedule	Resourcing levels are continually being monitored to ensure the business needs are being met whilst in accordance with allocated budget.

7. Operational Projects

As at period ended January – 58% of year elapsed

Project	Planned Start Date	Planned End Date	Status	Budget Estimate	YTD actual (incl committals)
Local Laws					
Snip and Chip	Jan 18	May 18	Planning in progress: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In December, 6 calls for expressions of interest were issued to the Rockhampton veterinary community to partner with Council for the campaign; ▪ In January, 4 responses were received expressing their interest in the program; ▪ Council's subsidy rate is being finalised with a view to discussing further with interested parties. 	\$17,000	
Issuing of Dog Registration Renewals	Jun 18	Sept 18	Planning	\$20,000	
Health and Environment					
Biosecurity Plan	Commenced	Dec 17	Completed	Operational budget	
Dengue Management Plan	Commenced		Being finalised - to be presented at 27 February committee meeting.	Operational budget	
Enforcement Guideline			Awaiting enforcement manual and policy. Enforcement manual in final draft.	Operational budget	
Story Books (food safety, mosquitos) – education tools	Commenced		Story line developed, draft received from graphic designer and printer, comments made by officers	Operational budget	

Project	Planned Start Date	Planned End Date	Status	Budget Estimate	YTD actual (incl committals)
			and returned for changes.		
In field devices to record activity in the field	Commenced		Inspection application being trialled in the live environment by one EHO with the assistance of Information Services.	Operational budget	
Building, Plumbing and Compliance					
Backlog of outstanding customer requests	1 Jul 17	1 Jan 18	Completed	Operational budget	
Business Improvement Project	1 Jul 17	1 Jun 18	Review of current process has been completed with the focus now on moving forward with implementation of efficiency gains.	Operational budget	Within budget
Work flow alignment	21 Aug 17	1 Jun 18	Proposed model has been built to align with the unit moving towards online lodgements of applications.	Operational Budget	Within budget
Development Assessment					
Outstanding infrastructure charges	Jun 2017	Dec 18	Outstanding charges continue to be collected by writing to the applicant and sending a tax invoice.	Within budget	Within budget
Development Advice Centre	Jul 2017	Jun 18	The Development Advice Centre is progressing through the phases of the project with a number of phases now completed. Construction is expected to commence in the coming weeks with an opening date planned for the end of March.	Within approved Budget for staff	Within budget

8. Budget



End of Month General Ledger - (Operating Only) - COMMUNITY SERVICES

As At End Of January

Report Run: 12-Feb-2018 14:54:40 ; Excluding 2914, 2918, 2919, 2814, 2917, 2924, 1801, 1806, 1807, 1901, 1906

	Adopted Budget FULL YR	Revised Budget YTD	Revised Budget	YTD Actual	EOM Commitments	Commit + Actual	Variance %	On target 58.3% of Year Gone
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
Planning and Regulatory Services								
<u>Development Assessment</u>								
Revenues	(807,066)	(490,528)	(840,906)	(442,790)	0	(442,790)	90%	x
Expenses	1,292,143	859,378	1,473,219	818,381	58,826	877,207	102%	✓
Transfer / Overhead Allocation	30,630	17,868	30,630	21,590	0	21,590	121%	x
Total Unit: Development Assessment	515,707	386,717	662,943	397,181	58,826	456,007	118%	x
<u>Building, Plumbing and Compliance</u>								
Revenues	(762,880)	(425,273)	(729,040)	(432,177)	0	(432,177)	102%	✓
Expenses	1,130,867	659,672	1,130,867	664,955	6,273	671,227	102%	✓
Transfer / Overhead Allocation	(105,696)	(61,656)	(105,696)	(62,048)	0	(62,048)	101%	✓
Total Unit: Building, Plumbing and Compliance	262,291	172,743	296,131	170,730	6,273	177,002	102%	✓
<u>Health & Environment</u>								
Revenues	(189,489)	(110,535)	(189,489)	(80,542)	0	(80,542)	73%	x
Expenses	2,556,478	1,490,268	2,554,616	1,157,404	55,969	1,213,373	81%	x
Transfer / Overhead Allocation	353,717	206,335	353,717	136,291	0	136,291	66%	x
Total Unit: Health & Environment	2,720,707	1,586,068	2,718,845	1,213,153	55,969	1,269,123	80%	x
<u>Local Laws</u>								
Revenues	(1,420,867)	(828,839)	(1,420,867)	(707,678)	0	(707,678)	85%	x
Expenses	2,853,790	1,629,143	2,792,816	1,339,102	93,375	1,432,477	88%	x
Transfer / Overhead Allocation	256,157	149,425	256,157	120,482	0	120,482	81%	x
Total Unit: Local Laws	1,689,080	949,729	1,628,106	751,906	93,375	845,281	89%	x
<u>Planning and Regulatory Services Management</u>								
Expenses	917,963	429,851	736,887	203,097	1,415	204,513	48%	x
Transfer / Overhead Allocation	0	0	0	775	0	775		
Total Unit: Planning and Regulatory Services Management	917,963	429,851	736,887	203,872	1,415	205,287	48%	x
Total Section: Planning and Regulatory Services	6,105,748	3,525,107	6,042,912	2,736,842	215,858	2,952,700	84%	x

9. Section Statistics

<i>Program Activity</i>	<i>Dates/s Held</i>	<i>Visitor/Participant Numbers</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Health and Environment			
Surveillance Program under Biosecurity Act - Monthly	1 - 31 Jan 2018	4 properties inspected	Staff leave in early January – no inspections conducted. All properties inspected in January had Harissa Cactus and Rubber vine identified.
Surveillance Program under Biosecurity Act – total program	1 Dec 2017 – 30 Nov 2018	14 properties inspected	12 properties to date have had lantana Harissa Cactus and Rubber Vine identified.
Applications/Inspections		Jan 18	Comments
Number of Food Business Licence Applications		3	
Number of Short Term Food Business Licence Applications		4	
Number of Mobile Food Business Licence Applications		0	
Total Number of Food Business Licences		488	Does not include short term food business licenses.
Number of Annual Inspections for Food Business Licences YTD		260	

Local Laws***Registered Dogs***

Description	Oct 17	Nov 17	Dec 17	Jan 18	Financial YTD
New Dogs Registered	204	209	124	151	1,618
Dog Registration Renewals	284	91	37	48	12,465
Total	488	300	161	199	14,083

Declared Dogs

Description	Oct 17	Nov 17	Dec 17	Jan 18	Financial YTD
Dangerous Dogs	0	5	3	1	41
Menacing Dogs	0	0	1	1	49
Restricted Dogs	0	0	0	0	1

Infringements Issued

Description	Oct 17	Nov 17	Dec 17	Jan 18	Financial YTD
Parking Infringements	330	558	304	270	2,753
Animal Infringements	64	77	13	32	457
Local Law Infringements	4	6	1	24	57
Total	398	641	318	326	3,267

Development Assessment

Description	Oct 17	Nov 17	Dec 17	Jan 18	Financial YTD
New Applications	13	11	9	7	82
Request to Change Applications	4	0	2	1	17
Development Incentives Applications	1	4	1	0	8
Total Received	18	15	12	8	107
Total Decided	22	16	8	15	119

Building

Description	Oct 17	Nov 17	Dec 17	Jan 18	Financial YTD
Concurrence Applications	13	17	7	10	76
Domestic Building Works	6	8	6	19	64
Commercial Building Works	5	4	0	1	17
Total Received	24	29	13	30	157
Total Decided	23	22	17	18	139

Plumbing

Description	Oct 17	Nov 17	Dec 17	Jan 18	Financial YTD
New Applications	45	31	20	28	215
Total Decided	31	39	23	16	206

MONTHLY OPERATIONS REPORT FOR PLANNING AND REGULATORY SERVICES - JANUARY 2018

Traffic Light Report - January 2018

Meeting Date: 27 February 2018

Attachment No: 2



All Monthly Requests (Priority 3) Planning & Regulatory Services 'Traffic Light' report January 2018

	Balance B/F	Completed in Current Mth	Current Month NEW Requests		TOTAL INCOMPLETE REQUESTS BALANCE	On Hold	Completion Standard (days)	Avg Completion Time (days) Current Mth	Avg Completion Time (days) 6 Months	Avg Completion Time (days) 12 Months	Avg Duration (days) 12 Months (complete and incomplete)
			Received	Completed							
Dog Registration Enquiry	10	9	99	76	24	0	10	● 2.45	● 4.01	● 3.89	3.26
Animals (more than permitted number)	3	2	10	3	4	4	30	● 4.67	● 17.40	● 22.00	14.34
Building Inspection Booking	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	● 0.00	● 6.33	● 11.60	11.00
Building Enquiry - General Info/Admin etc	10	7	31	20	7	7	5	● 2.75	● 5.78	● 8.27	3.84
Living in Illegal Premises	1	0	1	0	1	1	30	● 0.00	● 3.00	● 44.50	20.75
Other Building Compliant Issue	5	5	9	5	1	3	30	● 10.40	● 205.57	● 618.44	7.26
Poor Condition of Building	2	2	4	3	0	1	30	● 0.00	● 6.20	● 26.57	17.00
Pool Fence Issues	3	2	13	7	2	5	30	● 9.86	● 10.33	● 19.23	13.47
Retaining Wall Issues	1	0	0	0	1	0	30	● 0.00	● 13.00	● 24.60	8.25
Storm Water Complaint	3	2	2	1	1	1	30	● 0.00	● 10.06	● 18.29	8.31
Complaints MGM Landuse. (Section Use Only)	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	● 0.00	● 0.00	● 0.00	0.00
Planning Compliance Request/Enquiry	13	9	30	5	9	20	30	● 3.40	● 13.02	● 24.58	25.71
Dog Attack on Animal (Confirmed)	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	● 0.00	● 0.00	● 0.00	0.00
Dog Attack on Person (Fear) CSO	2	1	13	7	7	0	20	● 4.29	● 13.66	● 15.02	9.67
Dog Attack on Animal (Alleged) CSO	6	4	28	11	18	1	20	● 7.45	● 13.81	● 14.71	10.21
Dog Attack on Person (Bite) CSO	3	2	5	3	3	0	20	● 8.00	● 17.17	● 18.05	12.78
Duty Planner (New Enquiry)	0	0	88	83	3	2	1	● 0.47	● 2.82	● 1.71	1.66
Temporary Relocation of Business DueTo Disaster	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	● 0.00	● 0.00	● 0.00	0.00
Plan Sign Sealling - Contributions	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	● 0.00	● 0.00	● 7.00	7.00
Telephone Enquiry (Existing Application/Call Back)	2	2	12	11	0	1	1	● 0.36	● 0.80	● 1.64	1.61
GIA Moratorium (Compliance)	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	● 0.00	● 0.00	● 0.00	0.00
Heavy Vehicle Parking	1	1	0	0	0	0	10	● 0.00	● 12.46	● 13.41	6.78
Overgrown Allotments	65	57	104	47	42	23	45	● 7.11	● 13.79	● 14.60	13.47
Regulated Parking	13	13	23	18	5	0	10	● 3.78	● 7.12	● 6.98	5.01
Dust Complaint	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	● 0.00	● 6.00	● 4.00	1.33
Litter/Illegal Dumping	1	1	4	2	2	0	20	● 1.00	● 9.70	● 9.79	5.72
Noise Complaint	1	1	4	4	0	0	10	● 9.25	● 8.00	● 7.36	5.00
Plumbing Inspection Booking	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	● 0.00	● 0.00	● 0.25	0.25
P&D Works without a Plumbing Permit	2	0	2	0	3	1	30	● 0.00	● 12.00	● 10.00	18.75
Requests for Toilet Counts	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	● 0.00	● 20.00	● 12.78	3.00
Onsite (Private) Treatment Plant Odours	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	● 0.00	● 23.50	● 30.17	0.00
P&D Waste Water Leaking to Adjoining Properties	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	● 0.00	● 15.67	● 13.83	20.00
Plumbing and Drainage - Quote Required	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	● 0.00	● 0.00	● 0.00	0.00
Plumbing and Drainage - Sanitary Drainage Plan	0	0	29	28	1	0	30	● 0.25	● 0.37	● 0.58	0.57
Plumbing Issues General	2	1	2	1	1	1	30	● 1.00	● 5.17	● 171.75	3.59
Planning Development Certificates	0	0	17	17	0	0	3	● 1.41	● 1.34	● 1.43	1.23

	Balance B/F	Completed in Current Mth	Current Month NEW Requests		TOTAL INCOMPLETE REQUESTS BALANCE	On Hold	Completion Standard (days)	Avg Completion Time (days)		Avg Duration (days) 12 Months (complete and incomplete)	
			Received	Completed				Current Mth	6 Months		
Barking Dog Complaint - Stage 1	12	10	42	31	11	2	30	● 3.58	● 6.69	● 6.56	3.90
Barking Dog Complaint - Stage 2 LLEO Use Only	11	10	6	1	3	3	30	● 8.00	● 59.20	● 44.01	17.34
Vector Misting	0	0	18	17	1	0	7	● 0.88	● 1.55	● 3.98	3.97
Nuisance Vehicle	5	5	27	17	6	4	10	● 4.94	● 9.59	● 8.78	5.57
Wandering Animals / Livestock	22	22	85	72	11	2	10	● 0.71	● 1.29	● 78.48	3.59
Wandering Stock	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	● 0.00	● 0.00	● 2.83	1.74

9 NOTICES OF MOTION

Nil

10 URGENT BUSINESS/QUESTIONS

Urgent Business is a provision in the Agenda for members to raise questions or matters of a genuinely urgent or emergent nature, that are not a change to Council Policy and can not be delayed until the next scheduled Council or Committee Meeting.

11 CLOSURE OF MEETING