



Correspondence

CORRESPONDENCE FOR INFORMATION

1. 1206967 * 01-08-01
Department Of Justice And Attorney-General - Office Of Fair & Safe Work Queensland

Appointed Special Holidays for 2013 - Department of Justice and Attorney-General.
2. 1208474 * 01-08-13
Keep Australia Beautiful Queensland

Queensland's Tidiest Town - Longreach.
3. 1209805 * 03-08-11M
North Queensland Bulk Ports Corporation Ltd

Abbot Point Cumulative Impact Assessment - North Queensland Bulk Ports Corporation Ltd.
4. 1210095 * 12-01-02 & 05-03-01
Mr Jeff Seeney MP - Deputy Premier Minister for State Development Infrastructure and Planning

Review of Queensland Coastal Plan - Draft State Planning Regulatory Provision available Online.
5. 1210794 * 01-10-17
Burdekin Shire Rivers Improvement Trust

Thank You for Sponsorship - Meet and Greet - Burdekin Shire Rivers Improvement Trust.
6. 1210795 * 01-10-17
Paradise Outdoor Advertising

Congratulations - Outstanding Achievement Award 2012 - Keep Australia Beautiful Queensland Tidy Towns.
7. 1210796 * 03-08-28
North Queensland Sports Foundation - Mackay Games Office

2012 RACQ Insurance North Queensland Games Annual Report.
8. 1211056 * 01-10-17
Burdekin Neighbourhood Centre Association Inc

Thank You for 2012-2013 Donation of Half Sewerage Charge.

9. 1211057 * 03-08-45

Burdekin Neighbourhood Centre Association Inc

Annual Reports and Audited Financial Statements - 2011-2012.

10. 1211978 * 12-01-02 & 01-10-59

Regional Development Australia - RDA Townsville & North West Queensland Inc

Announcement of Initiatives for the Clean Energy Future.

11. 1211979 * 01-08-13

Department Of The Premier And Cabinet - Brisbane

Nominations for Queen's Birthday 2013 Honours List Due 1 February 2013.





12 October 2012

Mr Ken Holt
Chief Executive Officer
Burdekin Shire Council
PO Box 974
AYR QLD 4807

BURDEKIN SHIRE COUNCIL	
Folder No.	181
16 OCT 2012	
Document No.	

Dear Mr Holt

I refer to your letter of 11 September 2012 nominating special holidays for 2013.

Pursuant to Section 4 of the *Holidays Act 1983*, the Attorney-General and Minister for Justice has appointed:

- Wednesday, 26 June 2013 a public holiday for the Shire of Burdekin - northern side of the Burdekin River for the purpose of the Ayr Annual Show; and
- Tuesday, 5 November 2013 a public holiday for the Shire of Burdekin - southern side of the Burdekin River for the purpose of the Home Hill Harvest Festival.

Notification of the appointment of the 2013 special holidays was published in the Government Gazette on 12 October 2012. A copy is attached for your information.

Should you require further information, please contact Ms Alissa Adriaansen, Executive Officer on telephone (07) 3225 2069.

Yours sincerely

Tony James
Executive Director
Private Sector Industrial Relations
Office of Fair and Safe Work Queensland

VIEW	DCLS	AGENDA	C12
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Department of Justice and Attorney-General
Brisbane, 4 October 2012

Holidays Act 1983

NOTIFICATION

I, the Honourable Jarrod Bleijie MP, Attorney-General and Minister for Justice in pursuance of the provisions of the *Holidays Act 1983*, hereby appoint the day specified in Column 1 of the Schedule, hereto as a holiday within the District set opposite that day in Column 2 of the schedule, being a public holiday in respect of the annual agricultural, horticultural or industrial show set opposite that day in Column 3.

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Date of Holiday 2013	District	Name of Show
22 May	Barcaldine Region - Alpha and Jericho areas.	Alpha Annual Show
30 May	Bundaberg Region - within the post codes of 4670 and 4660.	Bundaberg Annual Show
12 August	Bundaberg Region - within the postcode of 4671.	Royal Queensland Show
19 July	Cairns Region - Cairns.	Cairns Annual Show
22 July	Cairns Region - Mossman & District.	Mossman & District Annual Show
12 July	Cassowary Coast Region - Divisions 4, 5 & 6 and those parts of Divisions 2 & 3 generally north of the Walter Hill Range.	Innisfail and District Annual Show
26 July	Cassowary Coast Region - Division 1 and those parts of Divisions 2 & 3 generally south of the Walter Hill Range.	Tully and District Annual Show
24 May	Central Highlands Region - Capella & Tieri District.	Capella & District Annual Show
31 May	Central Highlands Region - Townships of Springsure & Rolleston and surrounding areas.	Springsure Annual Show
5 June	Central Highlands Region - townships of Emerald, Blackwater, Bluff, Dingo, Duaringa, Bauhinia Downs and surrounding areas.	Emerald Annual Show
30 July	Charters Towers Region	Charters Towers Annual Show
14 August	City of Brisbane	Royal Queensland Show
30 August	City of Gold Coast	Gold Coast Annual Show
17 May	City of Ipswich	Ipswich Annual Show
21 June	City of Mount Isa	Mount Isa Annual Show
12 August	City of Redland	Royal Queensland Show

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Date of Holiday 2013	District	Name of Show
1 July	City of Townsville	Townsville Annual Show
19 July	Community of Kowanyama	Cairns Annual Show
1 July	Community of Palm Island	Townsville Annual Show
24 May	Fraser Coast Region	Fraser Coast Annual Show
7 August	Gladstone Region	Gladstone Annual Show
15 March	Goondiwindi Region - that area covered by the former Shire of Inglewood excluding that part of the former shire within the boundaries of the parishes of Wyemo, Beebo, Texas, Silverspur, Arcot, Gunyan, Bonshaw, Maiden Head, Aitkin's Flat & the town of Texas.	Inglewood Annual Show
3 May	Goondiwindi Region - for that area covered by the former Goondiwindi Town Council & the former Waggamba Shire Council.	Goondiwindi Annual Show
12 August	Goondiwindi Region - for that area covered by the former Shire of Inglewood within the boundaries of the parishes of Wyemo, Beebo, Texas, Silverspur, Arcot, Gunyan, Bonshaw, Maiden Head, Aitkin's Flat & the town of Texas.	Royal Queensland Show
17 May	Gympie Region excluding the Township of Goomeri, Parish of Goomeribong.	Gympie Annual Show
12 August	Gympie Region - Parish of Goomeribong.	Royal Queensland Show
29 May	Isaac Region - Moranbah, Clermont, Middlemount, Dysart, Kilcummin and rural areas.	Clermont Show Day
7 June	Isaac Region - St Lawrence, south of Clairview and rural areas.	Rockhampton Show Day
20 June	Isaac Region - Nebo, Glenden, Coppabella, Coastal Region, Clairview and Clairview North.	Mackay Show Day
12 August	Lockyer Valley Region	Royal Queensland Show
12 August	Logan City	Royal Queensland Show
17 May	Longreach Region	Longreach Annual Show
20 June	Mackay Region	Mackay Annual Show

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Date of Holiday 2013	District	Name of Show	Date of Holiday 2013	District	Name of Show
10 May	Maranoa Region - from the eastern boundary of the Council including the towns of Jackson, Yuleba, Wallumbilla, Roma, Hodgson & Muckadilla. North of Roma to the northern boundary of the Council including the town of Injune & the area known as Bymount and south of Roma to the southern boundary of the Council including the township of Surat and the area east and south of the Surat Township.	Roma Annual Show	17 May	Shire of Banana - that part of the shire covering the parishes of Annandale, Craiglands, Dumgree, Earlsfield, Greycliffe, Spier, Thalberg, Callide, Prairie, Coreen, Kooingal, Scoria, Kroombit, Clifford, Kariboe, Grevillea, Prospect, Tiamby, Moura & Kianga.	Callide Valley Annual Show
14 May	Maranoa Region - west of Amby to the western boundary of the Council including the towns of Mitchell & Mungallala. South of Amby to the southern boundary of the Council including the area known as Dunkeld & north of Amby to the northern boundary of the Council.	Mitchell Annual Show	7 June	Shire of Banana - that part of the shire covering the parishes of Thuriba, Olinda, Rannes, Benleith, Granville, Woolein, Fairview, Cottenham, Wright, Perch, Neimen & the parish of Banana excluding L110/FN261, L109/FN261, L48/FN283, L53/FN423, L1&2/RP892597, L1/RP612740, L1-6/RP613366, L2/RP612740, L127/FN470 & Pt L13/FN469.	Rockhampton Annual Show
12 August	Moreton Bay Region	Royal Queensland Show	7 June	Shire of Banana - that part of the shire covering the parishes of Westwood, Fleetwood, Moongan, Dundee, Bunerba, Ulogie, Manton, Don & Bundalba.	Rockhampton Annual Show
10 May	North Burnett Region - Mundubbera Area.	Mundubbera Annual Show	17 May	Shire of Barcoo	Longreach Annual Show
12 August	North Burnett Region - Biggenden, Eidsvold, Gayndah, Monto and Mount Perry Areas.	Royal Queensland Show	7 June	Shire of Bulloo	Hungerford Field Day
9 August	Northern Peninsula Area Region	Northern Peninsula Area Show	26 June	Shire of Burdekin - northern side of the Burdekin River.	Ayr Annual Show
7 June	Rockhampton Region	Rockhampton Annual Show	5 November	Shire of Burdekin - southern side of the Burdekin River.	Home Hill Harvest Festival
12 August	Scenic Rim Region	Royal Queensland Show	7 June	Shire of Carpentaria	Normanton Show Day
19 July	Shire of Aurukun	Cairns Annual Show	12 August	Shire of Cherbourg	Royal Queensland Show
12 August	Shire of Balonne	Royal Queensland Show	14 June	Shire of Cloncurry	Cloncurry Annual Show
7 May	Shire of Banana - that part of the shire formerly known as Div 1 of Taroom Shire.	Taroom Annual Show	2 August	Shire of Cook	Cook Shire Agricultural Show
14 May	Shire of Banana - That part of the Shire covered by the parishes of Mayne, Quakit, Gibber Gunyah, Martin, Highworth, Southend, Coteeda, Blackman, Cracow, Dresden, Mungungal, Camboon, Okangal, Walloon, Woolton, Woolthorpe, Warnoah, Belmont, Colombo, Tarramba, Barfield, Rhydding, Roundstone, Capayan, and that part of the parish of Banana described as L110/FN261, L109/FN261, L48/FN283, L53/FN423, L1&2/RP892597, L1/RP612740, L1-6/RP613366, L2/RP612740, & Pt L13/FN469.	Theodore Annual Show	24 June	Shire of Croydon	Croydon Poddy Dodgers Festival
			19 July	Shire of Etheridge	Cairns Annual Show
			31 May	Shire of Flinders	Hughenden Show
			5 July	Shire of Hinchinbrook	Ingham Annual Show
			19 July	Shire of Hope Vale	Cairns Annual Show
			19 July	Shire of Lockhart River	Cairns Annual Show
			19 July	Shire of Mapoon	Cairns Annual Show

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Date of Holiday 2013	District	Name of Show	Date of Holiday 2013	District	Name of Show
17 May	Shire of Murweh	Charleville & District Annual Show	19 July	Tablelands Region - Mareeba district excluding the parishes of Irvinebank, Myosotis, Western, Mowbray, Salisbury, Riflemead and that part of the parish of Garioch located north of Hunter and Rifle Creeks.	Cairns Annual Show
24 May	Shire of Paroo	Cunnamulla Show	22 July	Tablelands Region - that part of the Mareeba district within the parishes of Mowbray, Salisbury, Riflemead and that part of the parish of Garioch located north of Hunter and Rifle Creeks.	Mossman Annual Show
23 September	Shire of Pormpuraaw	Pormpuraaw Show Day	11 April	Toowoomba Region - Toowoomba Regional Council area excluding the Yarraman, Upper Yarraman & Cooyar areas.	Toowoomba Royal Show
14 June	Shire of Richmond	Richmond Annual Field Day	12 August	Toowoomba Region - that part of the Toowoomba Regional Council area covered by Yarraman, Upper Yarraman & Cooyar.	Royal Queensland Show
20 September	Shire of Torres	Torres Strait Cultural Show	19 July	Weipa Town Area	Cairns Annual Show
7 June	Shire of Woorabinda	Rockhampton Annual Show	24 May	Western Downs Region - Chinchilla.	Chinchilla Annual Show
20 September	Shire of Yarrabah	Cairns Annual Show	19 April	Western Downs Region - Dalby.	Dalby & District Annual Show
12 August	Somerset Region	Royal Queensland Show	23 April	Western Downs Region - Wandoan.	Wandoan District Annual Show
12 August	South Burnett Region	Royal Queensland Show	21 May	Western Downs Region - Miles.	Miles & District Show
1 February	Southern Downs Region - the area of the former Stanthorpe Shire and the area of the village of Dalveen.	Stanthorpe Annual Show	12 August	Western Downs Region - Tara.	Royal Queensland Show
8 February	Southern Downs Region - the area of the former Warwick Shire - Division 1.	Allora Annual Show	21 June	Whitsunday Region - the area formerly known as Shire of Whitsunday.	Whitsunday Show
22 February	Southern Downs Region - the area of the former Warwick Shire - Division 3 (excluding the urban area of Warwick City and the locality of Murray's Bridge).	Killarney Annual Show	25 June	Whitsunday Region - the area formerly known as Divisions 1 & 2 of the Shire of Bowen and that part of Division 3 north of the Bogie River from its confluence with the Burdekin River to its source and then easterly by the Clarke Range to the eastern boundary of the Shire.	Bowen Annual Show
5 April	Southern Downs Region - the area of the former Warwick Shire - Divisions 2, 5 & 6, Division 3 (being the urban area of Warwick City and the locality of Murray's Bridge), Division 4 (excluding the village of Dalveen).	Warwick Annual Show	5 November	Whitsunday Region - that area formerly known as that part of Div 3 of the Shire of Bowen south of the Bogie River from its confluence with the Burdekin River to its source and then easterly by the Clarke Range to the eastern boundary of the Shire.	Collinsville Annual Show
31 May	Sunshine Coast Region - the area of the former Caloundra City Council.	Maleny Annual Show			
14 June	Sunshine Coast Region - the area of the former Maroochy Shire.	Sunshine Coast Annual Show			
6 September	Sunshine Coast Region - the area of the former Noosa Shire.	Noosa Country Show			
9 July	Tablelands Region - that part of Mareeba district within the parishes of Irvinebank, Myosotis and Western; the communities of Malanda, Atherton and Herberton and the districts of Ravenshoe, Mt Garnet, Millaa Millaa and Yungaburra.	Atherton Annual Show			

JARROD BLEIJIE

Department of Justice and Attorney-General
Brisbane, 4 October 2012

Holidays Act 1983

NOTIFICATION

I, the Honourable Jarrod Bleijie MP, Attorney-General and Minister for Justice in pursuance of the provisions of the *Holidays Act 1983*, hereby appoint the day specified in Column 1 of the Schedule, hereto as a holiday within the District set opposite that day in Column 2 of the schedule, being a holiday in respect of the event set opposite that day in Column 3.

Note 1: The following holidays are special holidays pursuant to Section 4 of the *Holidays Act 1983* and are bank holidays not public holidays.

Note 2: Pursuant to a directive issued under the *Public Service Act 2008*, they are holidays for public service employees unless otherwise determined by a chief executive.


Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Date of Holiday 2013	District	Event
5 November	Barcaldine Region - Barcaldine, Muttahburra and Aramac Areas.	Melbourne Cup Day
27 June	Blackall-Tambo Region - District of Tambo.	Tambo 150 Year Anniversary Celebrations
5 November	Blackall-Tambo Region - District of Blackall.	Melbourne Cup Day
22 February	City of Mount Isa	Mount Isa 90th Birthday Celebrations
12 August	Community of Kowanyama	Kowanyama DOGIT Day
26 August	Community of Kowanyama	Kowanyama Annual Rodeo
3 June	Community of Palm Island	Strike 57 Commemoration Day
10 June	Community of Palm Island	BWGCOLMAN Day
12 July	Community of Palm Island	NAIDOC
6 September	Community of Palm Island	Spring Fair Festival Day
3 June	Northern Peninsula Area Region	Mabo Day
1 November	Northern Peninsula Area Region	Dan Ropeyam Cup Day
5 August	Shire of Aurukun	Aurukun Day
22 July	Shire of Boulia	Boulia Camel Races
5 November	Shire of Burke	Melbourne Cup Day
3 June	Shire of Doomadgee	Mabo Day
23 August	Shire of Doomadgee	Doomadgee Day
23 February	Shire of Lockhart River	Foundation Day

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Date of Holiday 2013	District	Event
25 July	Shire of Lockhart River	St. James' Day
29 October	Shire of Lockhart River	DOGIT Day
3 July	Shire of Mapoon	NAIDOC Day
19 September	Shire of Mapoon	Mapoon Day
29 November	Shire of Mapoon	Mapoon Mission Memorial
27 December	Shire of McKinlay	John McKinlay Day
12 August	Shire of Mornington	Mount Isa Rodeo
5 November	Shire of Murweh	Central Warrego Race Club Inc. Annual Melbourne Cup Race Meeting (Afternoon Only)
24 May	Shire of Pormpuraaw	National Sorry Day
8 July	Shire of Pormpuraaw	Pormpuraaw Fishing Competition
5 November	Shire of Quilpie	Melbourne Cup Day
5 November	Shire of Richmond	Richmond Turf Club's Annual Melbourne Cup Race Meeting Afternoon Only
3 June	Shire of Torres	Mabo Day
1 July	Shire of Torres	Coming of the Light
27 September	Shire of Winton	Winton Outback Festival
17 June	Shire of Yarrabah	Yarrabah Foundation Day
25 October	Shire of Yarrabah	Yarrabah DOGIT Day
25 January	Torres Strait Island Region - St Pauls.	St Pauls Anglican Church Day
4 February	Torres Strait Island Region - Mabuiag.	St Mary's Church Day
12 February	Torres Strait Island Region - Kubin & St Pauls.	Mualgal Native Title Determination Day
13 February	Torres Strait Island Region - Saibai.	Saibai Native Title Determination Day
18 April	Torres Strait Island Region - St Pauls.	Kozan Outreach Church Day
1 May	Torres Strait Island Region - Hammond.	Patron Saint Joseph Day
3 June	Torres Strait Island Region (whole region).	Mabo Day

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Date of Holiday 2013	District	Event	Date of Holiday 2013	District	Event
14 June	Torres Strait Island Region – Mer.	Dowar Waier Observance Festival	22 August	Torres Strait Island Region – Warraber.	Native Title Determination Day - Warraber
19 June	Torres Strait Island Region – Iama.	St John the Divine Church Day	23 August	Torres Strait Island Region (whole region).	76th Anniversary First Torres Strait Island Councillors Conference
19 June	Torres Strait Island Region – Saibai.	Holy Trinity Church Day	5 September	Torres Strait Island Region – Mabuag.	Coming of the Light to Mabuag
24 June	Torres Strait Island Region – Yorke.	Parish of Loane, Independent Church of Torres Strait and Kaiwalagal Church Day	16 September	Torres Strait Island Region – Dauan.	Holy Cross Church Day
28 June	Torres Strait Island Region – Kubin.	St Peter's Church Day	16 September	Torres Strait Island Region – Iama.	Turan Tabernacle Church Day Iama UPC
28 June	Torres Strait Island Region – Mabuag.	Wagadagam Tribal Chief Initiation Day	20 September	Torres Strait Island Region - Badu, Iama, Kubin, Hammond & Ugar.	Torres Strait Cultural Festival
28 June	Torres Strait Island Region – Warraber.	Church Day - Warraber	24 September	Torres Strait Island Region – Erub.	Native Title Determination Day - Erub
1 July	Torres Strait Island Region (whole region).	Coming of the Light	31 October	Torres Strait Island Region – Badu.	Coming of the Light to Badu
1 July	Torres Strait Island Region – Erub.	Coming of the Light Celebrations (Kemus)	1 November	Torres Strait Island Region - Erub & Ugar.	All Saints Church Day
2 July	Torres Strait Island Region - Erub & Ugar.	Coming of the Light Celebrations (Medigee Village)	2 December	Torres Strait Island Region – Poruma.	St Andrew's Family Festival
3 July	Torres Strait Island Region – Yorke.	Coming of the Light to Yorke Island	4 December	Torres Strait Island Region – Saibai.	Church Dedication Day
8 July	Torres Strait Island Region – Boigu.	Coming of the Light to Boigu	9 December	Torres Strait Island Region – Ugar.	Native Title Determination Day - Ugar
8 July	Torres Strait Island Region – Dauan.	Coming of the Light to Dauan & Native Title Determination Day	12 December	Torres Strait Island Region – Badu.	Native Title Determination Day - Badu
8 July	Torres Strait Island Region – Mabuag.	Native Title Determination Day - Mabuag	13 December	Torres Strait Island Region – Iama.	Native Title Determination Day - Iama
8 July	Torres Strait Island Region - Poruma, Warraber & Yorke.	Native Title Determination Days - Poruma, Warraber & Yorke	16 December	Torres Strait Island Region – Boigu.	Native Title Determination Day - Boigu
10 July	Torres Strait Island Region – Warraber.	Coming of the Light - Warraber	16 December	Torres Strait Island Region – Hammond.	Hammond Island Church Opening Day
1 August	Torres Strait Island Region – Saibai.	1st August Annexure	27 December	Torres Strait Island Region – Yorke.	St John the Evangelist Church Day
6 August	Torres Strait Island Region - Erub & Ugar.	Transfiguration Church Day	28 October	Wujal Wujal Community	Wujal Wujal Day
7 August	Torres Strait Island Region – Boigu.	Church Day			JARROD BLEIJIE
15 August	Torres Strait Island Region – Mer.	Yam Festival			

From: David Curtin [dcurtin@kabq.org.au] [dcurtin@kabq.org.au]
Sent: Monday, 22 October 2012 10:26 PM
Subject: Queensland's tidiest town announced

Categories: 00_Inward

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LONGREACH the winner in Keep Australia Beautiful Queensland Tidy Towns 2012 awards

LONGREACH has been named Queensland's Tidiest Town for 2012.

The announcement was made by Keep Australia Beautiful Queensland CEO, Mr Rick Burnett at an awards ceremony in Brisbane tonight (Monday night).

Mr Burnett said: "Longreach has been the outstanding entry across all categories and shows, as a community, it has a commitment to a clean, green and litter-free environment.

"In its 125th year, it is fitting that Longreach – a regional hub of administration, education, commerce and transport – is also a popular outback tourism centre boasting the Stockman's Hall of Fame, the Qantas Founders Outback Museum and the Powerhouse Museum, among its many attractions.

"The Longreach Council and various community groups have been very active in building and maintaining an appreciation of pride and cleanliness when it comes to the local environment.

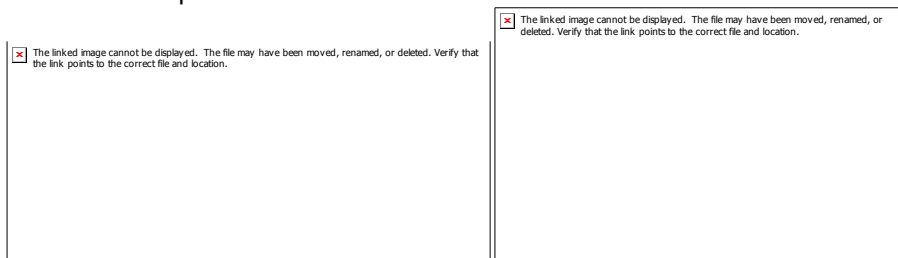
"The local community participation in conservation and preservation shows that the 'spirit of the west' is alive and well in Longreach."

As part of the Tidy Towns annual awards, 12 categories for outstanding achievement were announced:

1. Environmental Protection Award: **Gayndah**
2. Litter Prevention Award: **Withcott**
3. Paradise Outdoor Advertising & Bishopp Outdoor Advertising Heritage Award: **Capella**
4. Bush Spirit Award: **Mundubbera**
5. Resource Recovery Award: **Grantham**
6. Water Conservation Award: **Longreach**
7. Partnerships Award: **Blackwater**
8. Energy Conservation Champions Award: **Tieri – Oakey Creek Coal.**
9. Young Legends Award: **Longreach – Creative Pathways** program supporting young people from 12 to 25.
10. Outstanding Achievement Awards – for an individual or group.
 1. **Aramac** – for the book committee behind “From the Drummond to the Burra” an inspiration to the pride of the Aramac community.
 2. **Ayr** – for a small active community, the local Landcare volunteer group permeates much of the Burdekin regional council area, highlighting issues of revegetation, litter traps to protect water courses, and community workshops on resource recovery, mulching, and worm farming.
11. Outstanding Regional Council – **North Burnett Regional Council.** Six towns in this regional council nominated in 5 or more categories – the highest participation level of any council.
12. The Friendliest Town Award went to **BOWEN** for its combined efforts in tourism including “living, active historical venues” and its Bowen Mural Society initiative.

As part of the awards, roadside billboards will be erected for the winning town of Longreach and the friendliest town of Bowen.

Thanks to our sponsors:





Media Contact / Interviews:


Rick Burnett, CEO

0419 460 782

David Curtin, Program Director **0435 602 737**

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22 October 2012

Councillor Bill Lewis
Mayor
Burdekin Shire Council
PO Box 974
Ayr Qld 4807

Dear Councillor Lewis,

Abbot Point Cumulative Impact Assessment

Over the past 12 months BHP Billiton, GVK Hancock and Adani, with the support of North Queensland Bulk Ports Corporation Limited (NQBPC), have been preparing a voluntary Cumulative Impact Assessment (CIA) relating to the expansion at the Port of Abbot Point.

The proposed 'preferred developer' projects at Abbot Point comprise Adani's Terminal 0 project, BHP Billiton's Terminal 2 project and GVK Hancock's Terminal 3 development¹.

The CIA, which we believe is the first collaborative study of its kind undertaken in Australia, examines the port-wide impacts of port expansion and sets up a framework for environmental management for the current proposed projects and all future development at the port. The CIA consolidates the findings of 16 detailed environmental studies into a technical report, and has drawn on the scientific knowledge of leading Australian science and heritage experts.

The CIA information and accompanying management framework will ensure future expansion at the Port of Abbot Point achieves best practice environmental outcomes while protecting the outstanding environmental values of the Great Barrier Reef.

The studies informing the CIA were conducted and reviewed by recognised scientific experts including university scientists, environmental consultancies, port industry professionals, marine safety experts and other specialists. In particular, four eminent scientists have acted as science and heritage advisors on Matters of National Environmental Significance, including the Great Barrier Reef.

¹ In line with the Queensland Government's decision not to proceed with the Multi Cargo Facility it was excluded from the CIA.

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The CIA is a voluntary initiative designed to ensure the sustainable development of the Port and to support project assessments and approvals at Commonwealth and State Government levels.

Throughout the development of the CIA we have regularly consulted with the Commonwealth Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (SEWPaC), the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority (GBRMPA) and the Queensland Government on the methodology and findings to support the rigour and integrity of the report.

Separate environmental impact assessments will be undertaken by each proponent to coincide with their project timelines. In the case of GVK Hancock that process is now complete. It is envisaged that the CIA will be used to inform port planning, approvals, construction and operations.

The information gathered for the CIA, including technical studies, is comprehensive and could be used to inform the strategic assessment of the Great Barrier Reef World Heritage area being undertaken by the Australian and Queensland Governments.

Part of the valuable information contained in the CIA documentation is a Great Barrier Reef-wide shipping study, which provides robust forecasts of shipping increases over the next 20 years. The report examines the potential environmental risks from commercial shipping within the context of current and future shipping numbers, regulation and management. The report concluded that future shipping increases do not pose a substantive risk to the Great Barrier Reef and recommendations are included to maintain and expand best practice environmental management for future port development.

The shipping study has been prepared with valuable input from Queensland ports, mining companies and key Commonwealth and State Government maritime agencies.

A critical outcome of the CIA is a Joint Environmental Management Framework (JEMF), which provides the structure through which proponents will achieve the highest environmental standards during the future development and operation of the port. It is

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recommended that in conjunction with the Port Authority, the JEMF would come into operation when the next project for Abbot Point proceeds.

On Wednesday 24 October 2012 the CIA and its supporting technical studies, along with the JEMF, were released for a six-week comment period. All documents have been uploaded to our website www.abbotpointworkinggroup.com.au which we invite you to visit.

We welcome any comments you may wish to make about the CIA, which will be considered by the CIA proponents at the completion of the comment phase.

Yours sincerely



Brad Fish

Chief Executive Officer

Encs

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Hon Jeff Seeney MP
Deputy Premier

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Our ref: MBN12/1311

24 OCT 2012

Councillor Bill Lewis
Mayor
Burdekin Shire Council
PO Box 974
AYR QLD 4807

BURDEKIN SHIRE COUNCIL
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26 OCT 2012
Document No.

Dear Councillor Lewis

A review of the Queensland Coastal Plan is currently being conducted by the Department of Environment and Heritage Protection in response to widespread concerns that the plan in its current form is frustrating the delivery of worthwhile planning and development proposals and discouraging much needed investment in the state.

To immediately address these concerns and enable proposals to be sensibly considered in the period during which the coastal plan is under review, I have made the enclosed *Draft Coastal Protection State Planning Regulatory Provision* (draft provision).

The draft provision came into effect on 8 October 2012 and will operate for up to 12 months. The draft provision suspends the effect of the following:

- *State Planning Policy 3/11: Coastal Protection*
- *Part 1.2 of the Far North Queensland Regional Plan*
- *Part 3.3 of the Mackay, Isaac and Whitsunday Regional Plan*
- *Part 2.2. of the Wide Bay Burnett Regional Plan*
- *Parts 1.4.3 and 2.4 of the South East Queensland Regional Plan.*

The draft SPRP and supporting information are also available online at www.dsdp.qld.gov.au.

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I welcome any comments you or your council may like to make on the draft provision. The closing date for submissions on the draft provision is Monday 19 November 2012. Submissions can be emailed to info@dsdip.qld.gov.au or sent by mail to:

Draft Coastal Protection State Planning Regulatory Provision
Planning Services Division
Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning
PO Box 15009
CITY EAST QLD 4002

If you require any further information, please contact Jeff Popp, Chief of Staff, on 3224 4600, who will be pleased to assist.

Yours sincerely



JEFF SEENEY MP
DEPUTY PREMIER
Minister for State Development, Infrastructure and Planning

Enc.



Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning

Draft Coastal Protection State Planning Regulatory Provision

**Protecting the coastal environment
October 2012**

**A draft State Planning Regulatory Provision that sets out the
requirements for ensuring coastal protection in Queensland.**



**Queensland
Government**

The Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning leads a coordinated Queensland Government approach to planning, infrastructure and development across the state.

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Sustainable Planning Act 2009

Draft Coastal Protection State Planning Regulatory Provision Protecting the Coastal Environment

Preparing the Draft State Planning Regulatory Provision

This Draft State Planning Regulatory Provision was made by the Honourable Jeff Seeney MP, Deputy Premier and Minister for State Development, Infrastructure and Planning, under Chapter 2, Part 2, Division 2 of the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009* on 8 October 2012.

Commencement

This Draft State Planning Regulatory Provision came into effect on 8 October 2012.

Expiry

This Draft State Planning Regulatory Provision will operate for 12 months from 8 October 2012 or until earlier repealed.

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Preamble

Development in the coastal zone is important for the growth of the Queensland economy but development must be carefully managed to protect the environmental, social and economic coastal resources for present and future generations.

The economic and social costs of protecting development against coastal hazard impacts (which are projected to be exacerbated by climate change impacts), and the financial, social and human costs associated with a natural disaster justify development constraints in vulnerable coastal areas.

Explanation

State Planning Policy 3/11: Coastal Protection (the SPP) was introduced to establish the state's policies in relation to matters of state interest relating to coastal protection.

The state has become aware that the application of the SPP policies is not sufficiently supportive of the Government's commitment to grow the four pillars of Queensland's economy.

The state is undertaking a full review of the Queensland Coastal Plan including the SPP. In the interim, it has been determined that it is necessary to suspend the operation of the SPP.

The situation for applications is as follows:

The SPRP will apply to the assessment of development applications and master plan applications that are properly made when this Coastal Protection Draft State Planning Regulatory Provision (the Draft SPRP) commences.

The provisions set out in this draft SPRP are based on the state coastal management plan policies that were in place before the introduction of the SPP. This draft SPRP will apply while the full review of the Queensland Coastal Plan is undertaken.

Application of the draft SPRP

A. The draft SPRP is a statutory instrument under the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009* (the SPA).

B. The draft SPRP applies to all local government areas in Queensland that contain areas within the coastal zone.

C. It has effect for up to 12 months from the day it takes effect.

D. The draft SPRP applies to the range of circumstances set out in the SPA. In relation to the assessment of development applications and master plan applications, this draft SPRP only applies in the circumstances identified in Part 2.



E. Terms used in this draft SPRP that are not defined in the Glossary in Annexure 1 have the same meaning as defined in the SPA, the Queensland Planning Provisions and the *Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995*.

Relationship to other planning instruments

A. The Draft SPRP is a statutory instrument under the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*.

B. It suspends the operation of State Planning Policy 3/11: Coastal Protection (the SPP) from the date this draft SPRP commences.

C. This draft SPRP will apply to the following from the date of commencement:

- development applications
- the making of local planning schemes and amendments
- the making of regional plans
- the designation of land for community infrastructure.

D. This draft SPRP suspends the operation of:

- part 1.2 of the Far North Queensland Regional Plan
- part 3.3 of the Mackay, Isaac and Whitsunday Regional Plan
- part 2.2 of the Wide Bay Burnett Regional Plan
- parts 1.4.3 and 2.4 of the South East Queensland Regional Plan.

E. This Draft SPRP does not suspend or otherwise affect the operation of the *State Policy for Coastal Management (2012)* which remains in effect.

Transitional arrangements

From the date this draft SPRP commences:

- (1) the SPP will no longer apply to the assessment of a development application or a master plan application, even if the application was properly made before the date this Draft SPRP commenced
- (2) Part 2 of this draft SPRP applies to the assessment of development applications and master plan applications.



Part 1: Making planning documents

1.1 Application of this Part

This part applies to the range of circumstances set out in the SPA for:

- local plan making and amending planning schemes
- regional plan making
- designation of land for community infrastructure.

This part does not apply to:

- the assessment of a development application by an assessment manager and referral agency, or
- the assessment of a master plan application.

These are dealt with later in Part 2 of this draft SPRP.

1.2 Provisions about coastal protection

Land use planning

- (1) To the extent practicable, the coastal zone is to be conserved in its natural or non-urban state outside of existing urban areas. Urban growth is managed to protect coastal resources and their values by minimising adverse impacts.
- (2) Existing urban settlements on the coast should remain compact and physically separated through the identification and maintenance of non-urban areas. The provision of new infrastructure should promote consolidation and separation of urban areas on the coast. New development within existing urban areas (for example, infill and redevelopment) is preferred and new development should be undertaken so as to avoid or minimise adverse impacts on coastal resources and their values.

Coastal hazards

- (3) When determining new areas for urban land uses on the coast, an evaluation is to be carried out to identify the level of potential risk to life and property from coastal hazards. This evaluation should be based on the mapped coastal hazard areas (taking into account any inaccuracy in the mapping) in addition to considering the impact of physical coastal processes, including any impacts from potential sea level rise.
- (4) Planning for the coast must address the potential impacts of coastal hazards through the following hierarchy of approaches:
 - (a) avoid—focus on locating new development in areas not vulnerable to the impacts of coastal hazards
 - (b) planned retreat—focus on systematic abandonment of land, ecosystems and structures in vulnerable areas



- (c) accommodate—focus on continued occupation of near-coastal areas but with adjustments such as altered building design
- (d) protect—focus on the defence of vulnerable areas, population centres, economic activities and coastal resources.

Provision for coastal-dependent land uses

- (5) In planning for appropriate land uses in areas adjoining the foreshore, adequate provision needs to be made for coastal-dependent land uses. Where there is competition for available land, preference should be given to coastal-dependent land uses ahead of other urban land uses.
- (6) Planning for the location and design of new coastal-dependent land uses outside of existing coastal townships should be undertaken so as to avoid or minimise adverse impacts on coastal resources and their values.

Areas of high ecological significance

- (7) Planning instruments locate urban development outside areas of high ecological significance in any coastal management district, except when there is an overriding social and economic need demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Minister.



Part 2: Development Assessment

2.1 Application of this Part

- (1) This part applies to the assessment of a development application:
 - for impact assessable development in a coastal management district by an assessment manager
 - considered by the chief executive administering the *Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995* as assessment manager in accordance with the *Sustainable Planning Regulation 2009*
 - for development in a coastal management district by an agency with jurisdiction under the *Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995*
 - for a master plan application.
- (2) This part applies to the assessment of a development application or master plan application (referred to above), even if the application was properly made before the date this Draft SPRP commenced.

2.2 Provisions about coastal protection

Coastal hazards

- (1) Development in areas on the coastal zone identified as having a high risk of being affected by coastal hazards needs to be carefully considered and wherever possible, be retained undeveloped. Where an area vulnerable to storm tide inundation is developed, or has a development commitment, further development in these areas needs to address:
 - (a) its vulnerability to sea level rise and storm tide inundation
 - (b) the proposed access to and protection of evacuation routes.
- (2) In such areas, local government may have in place counter-disaster plans to address these coastal hazards.

Development in an erosion prone area

- (3) To the extent practicable, erosion prone areas are to remain undeveloped apart from acceptable temporary or relocatable structures for safety and recreational purposes.
- (4) Where building works and activities have been undertaken within an erosion prone area, future use should not be at a greater intensity than the existing level. Redevelopment of these areas or an increase in intensity may only occur in circumstances where it can be clearly demonstrated that it would not compromise coastal management outcomes and principles.
- (5) In areas under constant threat of erosion, a strategy of retreat from erosion prone areas is the preferred option. However, where an area has been developed to a scale and intensity that the retreat option is not achievable, property protection works may be needed to defend land uses and



infrastructure from coastal processes. In such circumstances, any further building or infrastructure including extensions to existing buildings or the location of services (including water, power and sewerage), should not extend any further seaward than the existing building alignment for the neighbouring properties.

- (6) For developed areas, structural engineering and stabilisation works will be initiated only as a last resort where erosion presents an immediate threat to public safety or property and infrastructure that is not expendable. The siting, design and materials used for works will not cause any significant adverse impacts on the coastal resources of the location nor significantly impact on the natural cycles of erosion and accretion of beaches.
- (7) Construction of structures for the purpose of beach protection (including artificial reefs, banks, wrecks, breakwaters and groynes) in coastal waters will only be approved where:
 - (a) there is a demonstrated need in the public interest
 - (b) comprehensive investigation has been carried out and it can be demonstrated that:
 - (i) there would not be any significant adverse impacts on the longshore transport of sediments
 - (ii) there would be no increase in coastal hazards for the neighbouring foreshore.

Nature conservation

- (8) Biodiversity on the coast is to be safeguarded through conserving and appropriately managing the diverse range of habitats including coral reefs, seagrass, soft bottom (benthic) communities, dune systems, salt flats, coastal wetlands and riparian vegetation.
- (9) The following matters are to be addressed to achieve the conservation and management of Queensland's coastal biodiversity:
 - (a) the maintenance and re-establishment of the connectivity of ecosystems; particularly to ensure viable populations of protected native species continue to exist throughout their range, by maintaining opportunities for long-term survival, genetic diversity and the potential for continuing evolutionary adaptation. This includes the protection of significant wildlife habitats, such as:
 - (iii) protecting beaches providing significant wildlife habitats (including roosting, nesting and breeding habitat for turtles, birds or crocodiles) through suitable management measures including buffers for those habitats
 - (iv) protecting the values and integrity of intertidal communities such as tidal flats, salt flats and rocky reefs, including natural fluctuations of location



- (v) retaining the current extent and quality of migratory and resident shorebird roosting and feeding habitat. If habitat is to be lost it should be replaced, where practicable, before loss, by an equivalent artificial habitat in a location that minimises any alteration of distribution and abundance of shorebirds
 - (vi) maintaining the values and integrity of fish habitats and fish migratory pathways through suitable management measures including buffers for those habitats
 - (vii) protecting the values and integrity of soft bottom (benthic) communities
 - (viii) retaining and protecting the existing extent, quality and functionality of seagrass beds, particularly in dugong protection areas or known areas of turtle habitat
- (b) the retention of native vegetation wherever practicable
 - (c) the retention of and appropriate management of riparian vegetation along waterways of sufficient width to provide for a self-sustainable linked network. The width of the corridor will be determined from the size, values and functions of the vegetation and the nature of potential threats to its functions and integrity from the specific activity or land use. However, the buffer should be of sufficient width to maintain bank stability, existing water quality, maintain aquatic and wildlife habitats and movement corridors for native animals, and long-term viability of existing isolated stands of vegetation.

Areas of high ecological significance

- (10) Development and development infrastructure is to be located outside of, and not have a significant impact on, an area of high ecological significance in any coastal management district, unless the development or development infrastructure is for a purpose specified below:
 - (a) urban or rural residential purposes within an urban area
 - (b) development for tourism purposes
 - (c) any purpose within a maritime development area or aquaculture development area
 - (d) development associated with a port or airport
 - (e) low impact tidal water intake or discharge infrastructure for aquaculture development on land
 - (f) minor public marine development and associated pedestrian and vehicle access facilities, or
 - (g) extraction purposes within a key resource area.

Public access

- (11) There is no net loss of public access to the foreshore. Public access is to be maintained, protected and enhanced where the provision and operation of



infrastructure of state economic significance and protection of coastal resources is not compromised. In planning for new urban land uses on the coast, the following additional matters are to be considered with respect to public access and use of the foreshore:

- (a) the need for new or upgraded public access facilities (such as boat ramps, jetties, boat moorings, pedestrian boardwalks, carparks and vehicle access)
 - (b) appropriate location and design with respect to sensitive coastal resources and their values
 - (c) the safety of the public, if access is provided.
- (12) Any new private structures proposed over state land on the coast or public waters that are not major private infrastructure of state economic importance, should maintain or enhance public access, useability or enjoyment of the land or water, subject to ensuring safety of the public.



Coastal-dependent land use

- (13) Maritime infrastructure has an important role in the state's economy and is appropriate where there is no net loss of public access to the coast and adverse impacts on coastal resources and their values are avoided where practicable, or minimised.
- (14) Unless otherwise demonstrated, a public facility would be the most appropriate arrangement for a jetty, pontoon or ramp required on or connected to state land on the coast. New private jetties, pontoons and ramps are not supported on or connected to state land on the coast above high water mark, except where it is major private infrastructure of state economic importance or:
- (a) there are no public landing facilities serving the same part of the coast
 - (b) there is a demonstrated need and public support for the facility
 - (c) the provision of private facilities in that location would not cause significant adverse impacts (either in isolation or cumulatively) on coastal resources
 - (d) there is no conflict with an approved management plan for the land
 - (e) such facilities were clearly identified as being intended as part of an assessment for new urban development on adjacent land and the facilities are connected to that land.

This provision does not apply to dry land marinas.

- (15) New private jetties, pontoons and ramps on or connected to freehold land (used for existing or future residential and tourist purposes) on the coast are not supported in largely undeveloped tidal waterways or largely undeveloped sections of tidal waterways. These structures may only be supported in tidal waterways where they are major private infrastructure of state economic importance or:
- there are existing private jetties, pontoons and ramps on or connected to nearby freehold land and the proposal is infill (located in the vicinity of existing structures)
 - the new structure does not result in the need for the construction of revetment walls or hardening of the river bank.
- (16) Aquaculture on the coast will be located and undertaken in a manner that results in no significant adverse impacts on the coastal resources and their values. In particular, aquaculture will be undertaken so as to:
- (a) have no significant adverse impacts on water quality
 - (b) maintain any wastewater discharge to meet relevant standards and requirements
 - (c) have no significant adverse impacts on groundwater levels and quality
 - (d) maintain coastal habitats, such as wetlands and shorebird roost sites, including their protection from potential significant adverse impacts from the disturbance of acid sulfate soil



- (e) have no significant adverse impacts on fisheries (commercial, Indigenous Traditional Owner and recreational), fishing grounds, or spawning and nursery areas
- (f) maintain natural coastal processes
- (g) be compatible with coastal landscape values and recreational amenity of the area.

This provision applies to land-based aquaculture and does not address coastal management requirements for marine-based aquaculture (such as cage culture of fin fish).

- (17) Discharge of wastewater onto the foreshore is not supported and should proceed only if there is no feasible alternative and it would not result in significant adverse impacts on coastal resources and their values.
- (18) Dredging from land below highest astronomical tide (e.g. within coastal waters) provides navigational and economic benefits to Queensland, and is to be appropriately located and sustainably managed to avoid or minimise adverse impacts on coastal resources and their values.
- (19) Dredging activities within coastal waters will be undertaken so as to:
 - (a) maintain the ability of the site or adjoining land to function as a barrier protecting lands from coastal waters
 - (b) maintain beach or foreshore stability
 - (c) maintain natural coastal processes that supply sand to beaches
 - (d) maintain the stability of the dredging area
 - (e) maintain:
 - (ix) water quality
 - (x) groundwater levels of underlying aquifers and coastal wetlands
 - (xi) the local drainage regime on the site and adjoining areas
 - (f) have no significant adverse impacts on fisheries (commercial, Indigenous Traditional Owner and recreational), fishing grounds, or spawning and nursery areas
 - (g) maintain coastal habitats (including their protection from potential adverse impacts from the disturbance of acid sulfate soils)
 - (h) not cause unacceptable risk to existing land uses from coastal hazards
 - (i) not adversely impact on any cultural resources of Indigenous Traditional Owners.
- (20) When deciding where dredged material comprising muds, clays and silts will be placed, the choice of site is to provide the best coastal management outcome, having regard to the nature of the spoil, the cost of alternative sites, and potential impacts on coastal resources and their values.
- (21) A dredge management plan should be prepared and implemented for maintenance dredging. Dredged material comprising clean sand will generally



be kept within the active beach system. Dredging operations will, where appropriate, use fauna-excluding devices.

- (22) For any dredging operations, consideration will be given to:
 - (a) whether the sediment contains toxicants
 - (b) the level and nature of the toxicant
 - (c) whether disturbance of the contaminated sediment is likely to result in unacceptable impacts on coastal resources and their values.
- (23) Reclamation of tidal waters creates adverse impacts on coastal resources and their values and therefore requires clear justification and the avoidance or minimisation of such adverse impacts.
- (24) Land below the highest astronomical tide is maintained in its natural state. It may only be reclaimed where:
 - (a) it is necessary for erosion control or beach nourishment purposes
 - (b) it is necessary for protecting the natural environment and its processes
 - (c) it is for coastal-dependent land uses or other areas of state significance and there is a demonstrated net benefit for the state or a region
 - (d) it is necessary for the operation of a port or harbour
 - (e) it is necessary for the development of a public or private facility and there is public support and a demonstrated public benefit from the proposal
 - (f) it is necessary to reinstate land that has been eroded, or
 - (g) it is for reclamation within a canal or marina.
- (25) For provision 24(c), (d) and (e), it needs to be demonstrated that there are no alternative sites available that do not require reclamation. For provision 24(f) above, reclamation should be undertaken in a coordinated manner with neighbouring properties also subject to erosion.

Canals and dry land marinas

- (26) In view of the potential adverse impacts of canals and dry land marinas, further development of canals and dry land marinas should proceed only if the development does not adversely affect coastal resources and their values, in particular if the development does not contribute to:
 - (a) degradation of water quality
 - (b) an increased risk of flooding
 - (c) degradation and loss of coastal wetlands
 - (d) degradation and loss of declared fish habitat areas
 - (e) degradation and loss of shorebird roost areas.
- (27) Any new canal and dry land marina developments will address the provision of land above highest astronomical tide for maintenance dredge spoil disposal.

Annexure 1

Glossary

Acid sulfate soils means soils or sediments containing highly acidic soil horizons or layers (actual acid sulfate soils), and iron sulfides or other sulfidic material that has not been exposed to air and oxidised (potential acid sulfate soils).

Aquaculture has the same meaning as in the *Fisheries Act 1994*.

Aquaculture development area means an aquaculture development area shown on a map prepared for the purposes of the SPRP.

Area of high ecological significance means an area shown as an area of high ecological significance on the Map of Areas of Ecological Significance published by the Department of Environment and Heritage Protection, other than an area:

- determined to the satisfaction of the Department of State Development, Infrastructure and Planning that the attribute's values are not present within the area, or
- of exempt development under the *Sustainable Planning Regulation 2009*, Schedule 3.

Coastal-dependent land use means land use for which a location adjoining the waterfront or access to the water is essential to function, including industrial and commercial facilities, such as ports, harbours, jetties, pontoons, marinas, ramps and slipways, coastal or marine (boating) tourism facilities and appropriate marine service industries. It may also include residential and tourist land uses that are part of an integrated development proposal incorporating a marina and such land uses are located landward of the marina and are protected from coastal processes and hazards by the marina. Coastal-dependent land use also includes aquaculture for salt-water species. Coastal-dependent land uses do not include residential land uses, waste management facilities (landfills, sewage treatment plants) and transport infrastructure (other than for access to the coast). Coastal-dependent land uses includes tourist accommodation which achieves to the greatest extent practicable, the principles and policies of this plan.

Coastal hazard area means an area shown on a map published by the Department of Environment and Heritage Protection or one published by a local government following completion of a coastal hazard study. The maps allow for a sea level rise of 0.8 metre and a ten per cent increase in the maximum potential intensity of cyclones at the year 2100.

Coastal zone has the same meaning as in the *Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995*.





Development has the same meaning as in the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*.

Development commitment means a development:

- (a) that arises from and is necessary to give effect to a relevant development approval
- (b) is located within a state development area and is consistent with the development scheme prepared for the state development area
- (c) where the Coordinator-General has evaluated an environmental impact statement under Part 4 of the *State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971*, and the report recommends the approval of the development (with or without conditions)
- (d) that is carried out for government supported transport infrastructure for which the funding and construction arrangements were approved by the state before the date of commencement of this SPP
- (e) that is carried out for transport infrastructure in the *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*, for which the funding and construction arrangements were approved by the Commonwealth before the date of commencement of this SPRP, or
- (f) that is consistent with a designation of land for community infrastructure in the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*.

Development infrastructure means:

(a) land or works, or both land and works, for:

- (i) urban and rural residential water cycle management infrastructure, including infrastructure for water supply, sewerage, collecting water, treating water, stream managing, disposing of waters and flood mitigation, but not urban and rural residential water cycle management infrastructure that is state infrastructure
- (ii) transport infrastructure, including roads, vehicle lay-bys, traffic control devices, dedicated public transport corridors, public parking facilities predominantly serving a local area, cycle ways, pathways, ferry terminals and the local function, but not any other function, of state-controlled roads

Note—

The chief executive administering the Transport Infrastructure Act may make guidelines, including guidelines defining the local function of State-controlled roads.

- (iii) public parks infrastructure supplied by a local government, including playground equipment, playing fields, courts and picnic facilities, or

(b) land, and works that ensure the land is suitable for development, for local community facilities, including, for example:



- (i) community halls or centres
- (ii) public recreation centres, or
- (iii) public libraries.

Dry land marina means a marina created by the excavation of land above high water mark.

Existing urban area includes areas currently developed for urban purposes, areas with current approvals to be developed for urban purposes and areas identified to be developed for urban purposes in currently approved planning instruments, for example local government planning schemes.

Highest Astronomical Tide (HAT) means the highest level that can be predicted to occur under average meteorological conditions and any combination of astronomical conditions. This level will not be reached every year, and is less than the extreme levels that can be caused by storm tides.

Low impact tidal water intake or discharge infrastructure means an area for aquaculture development on land, pipes and drains constructed for the purpose of accessing, distributing or releasing seawater or waste water from or to tidal waters. It includes associated structures that are integral to the stability or structural integrity of the infrastructure.

Maritime development area means a maritime development area shown on a map prepared for the purposes of the SPRP.

Minor public marine development means maritime facilities, such as boat ramps, pontoons, slipways, wharves and jetties that serve a public purpose. To remove any doubt, a new navigation channel is not minor public marine development.

No net loss of public access means the provision of alternative or mitigatory measures to ensure access to the foreshore or the public useability of coastal waters is maintained over time.

Net benefit for the region means there is a net benefit (taking into account all financial, social and environmental impacts) to the regional community, which is for the benefit of the whole community, as distinct from sectoral, commercial or private gain, and the proposal delivers the greatest net benefit of all viable alternatives.

Net benefit for the state means there is a net benefit (taking into account all financial, social and environmental impacts) to the state as a whole, as distinct from sectoral, commercial, private or regional gain, and the proposal delivers the greatest net benefit of all viable alternatives.

State land on the coast means state land located on the coast excluding freehold and leasehold land.



Storm tide means the effect on coastal water of a storm surge combined with the normally occurring astronomical tide.

Tourism purposes means short-term accommodation; tourist facilities, including buildings for entertainment, recreation, information and cultural activities; and other ancillary services, including food and beverage, retail, commercial and other integrated services that serve tourism and residents alike.

Urban area means an area in the urban footprint identified in a regional plan, or identified on a map in a planning scheme or development scheme as an area for urban purposes, including residential, industrial, commercial, rural residential, major tourist developments, ports and future urban purposes.

Urban development means development for urban or rural residential purposes. It does not include rural land uses such as agriculture and horticulture.

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11-01-01 MP:JM

29 October 2012

Mr Tony Vaccaro
Manager
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BURDEKIN SHIRE COUNCIL
Folder No.1/10/17.....
31 OCT 2012
Document No.

Dear Tony

On behalf of the Burdekin Shire River Improvement Trust I would like to thank the Burdekin Shire Council for providing financial sponsorship towards the hosting of the Meet and Greet on Thursday evening and also allowing the availability of the Council Chambers lunch room.

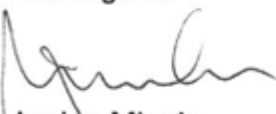
The in-kind support provided by your staff member Eliza was invaluable. Without Eliza's support I would have been struggling. She was a pleasure to work with and only an email away. Thank you again Eliza.

The promotional bags were greatly received and have given other Councils an idea on promoting their shires.

I am attaching a copy of the cover of the Meeting and Official Dinner programmes which advertises the logo and contribution given by the Council.

Comments were very positive so I can only conclude that the Conference was a success.

Kind regards


Janice Micola
SECRETARY

4 program ✓

VIEW	DEV.	AGENDA	42
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SCRT
State Council of River Trusts
QUEENSLAND

STATE COUNCIL OF RIVER TRUST QUEENSLAND AGM 2012

**Hosted by
Burdekin Shire Rivers
Improvement Trust**



Burdekin Shire Council



**Queensland
COUNTRY
CREDIT UNION**

29th October, 2012

The Mayor
Cr Bill Lewis
Burdekin Shire Council
PO Box 974
AYR QLD 4807

BURDEKIN SHIRE COUNCIL	
Folder No.	1/10/12
31 OCT 2012	
Document No.	

Dear Bill,

As a proud sponsor of the Keep Australia Beautiful Queensland Tidy Towns program we would like to congratulate your Council and Ayr for winning the Outstanding Achievement Award for 2012!

This is a wonderful recognition for Council and its community groups who have obviously rallied together and worked very hard to attain this achievement. This Award will serve to provide Council with a 'feather in its cap' to further promote the Burdekin region.

Paradise Outdoor Advertising and Bishopp Outdoor Advertising are two privately owned Qld companies and we have joined forces to provide sponsorship of the Keep Australia Beautiful Qld Tidy Towns Awards program and of course our category involves sponsorship of the Heritage Award.


Our major sponsorship involves the production and display of billboard space for both the Queensland's Tidiest Town winner and Queensland's Friendliest Town winner. Over the next 12 months billboards will be rotated on a regular basis throughout regional Qld to gain maximum coverage and exposure.

It is a sponsorship valued at \$90,000 and will provide important media exposure for the 2012 State's Tidiest Town and Friendliest Town winners Longreach and Bowen.

I'm sure that the Burdekin Shire Council will be re-nominating for the Tidy Towns Awards next year and, who knows, maybe we will be unveiling a billboard at the State Awards in 2013.

Once again though, congratulations to your Council on your success this year.

Yours sincerely,


Rod Heffernan
Director

** CD kept on file*

VIEW		AGENDA	CI 2
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We proudly support





10 October 2012

BURDEKIN SHIRE COUNCIL	
Folder No.	318128
31 OCT 2012	
Document No.	

Dear Ken,

Please find enclosed the Annual Report, 2012 RACQ Insurance North Queensland Games Report, and the Board Meeting booklet from the Annual General Meeting and Board Meeting held on 28 September 2012.

Kindest regards,

Jaime Collas

North Queensland Sports Foundation

VIEW		AGENDA	CI 2
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attach - Exec library ✓



Mackay Games Office P.O. Box 5689, Mackay Mail Centre, Qld. 4741.
P 1300 798 200 E admin@nqsports.com.au W www.nqsports.com.au

BURDEKIN NEIGHBOURHOOD CENTRE ASSOC INC

President: K. Duggan
Secretary: B. Garioch
Co-ordinator: N. Saroglia

29 October, 2012

The Chief Executive Officer,
Mr Ken Holt
Burdekin Shire Council,
P.O. Box 974,
AYR Q 4807

BURDEKIN SHIRE COUNCIL
Folder No.1/10/17
- 1 NOV 2012
Document No.

Dear Ken,

Re: 2012-2013 Donation of half sewerage charge

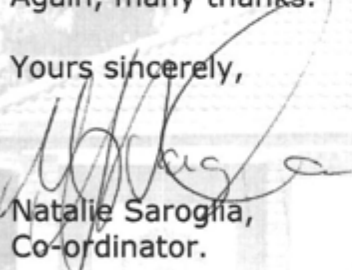
I would appreciate if you could convey, on behalf of all the team and members of the Burdekin Neighbourhood Centre, our gratitude to the Burdekin Shire Council for their generous donation of \$921.60 for half our sewerage charge for 2012/2013 financial year.

As you would be aware, all contributions are greatly valued - they enable us to continue our services and support to the Burdekin Community. Our Centre could not function at our current capability without the Council's support - so this donation is greatly welcomed and appreciated.

If, at anytime, the Burdekin Neighbourhood Centre can be of assistance to the Council, please do not hesitate to contact us. Please find enclosed a receipt for the donation.

Again, many thanks.

Yours sincerely,


Natalie Saroglia,
Co-ordinator.

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"Working with our Burdekin Community"

40 Chippendale Street, AYR P.O. Box 1342, AYR Q 4807
P: 07 47 83 4243 F: 07 47 83 5338 E: bncai@bigpond.net.au
ABN: 62 769 398 508

CASH RECEIPT

IL 1290173



DATE 06/10/12

RECEIVED FROM Burdick Shaw Council

THE SUM OF nine hundred twenty-one dollars 60¢

BEING FOR 2012/13 Donation of half sewerage charges

\$ 921.60 SIGN mduffy

BURDEKIN NEIGHBOURHOOD CENTRE ASSOC INC

President: K. Duggan
Secretary: B. Garioch
Co-ordinator: N. Saroglia

29 October, 2012

The CEO, Ken Holt
Burdekin Shire Council
PO Box 974
Ayr Q.4807

BURDEKIN SHIRE COUNCIL	
Folder No.	3/8/45
- 1 NOV 2012	
Document No.	

Dear Ken

Re: Burdekin Neighbourhood Centre Association Inc.

Please find enclosed: - President, Treasurer and Co-ordinator annual reports 2011-2012
- Audited Financial Statements for year 2011-2012

On behalf of our President Kay Duggan and the Management Committee, I would like to express our thanks and appreciation to Council for your on-going support of our Centre. The assistance the Council provides to our Centre by the way of annual donation and rates refund is of great benefit to our Centre and helps us continue to provide our services to our Burdekin Community.

We would like to welcome our new elected Councillor Lyndy McCathie. We look forward to working with her as our representative.

Yours sincerely



Natalie Saroglia
Co-ordinator

enc.

* Annual Reports kept on file

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"Working with our Burdekin Community"

40 Chippendale Street, AYR P.O. Box 1342, AYR Q 4807
P: 07 47 83 4243 F: 07 47 83 5338 E: bncai@bigpond.net.au
ABN: 62 769 398 508



Regional
Development
Australia

TOWNSVILLE
AND NORTH WEST
QUEENSLAND INC

BURDEKIN SHIRE COUNCIL
Folder No. 12/11/24
- 5 NOV 2012
Document No.

ABN 44 798 638 628

P: 07 4760 1612

F: 07 4778 2952

E: info@rdanwq.org.au

PO Box 1669

Townsville QLD 4810

www.rdanwq.org.au

31st October 2012

Mr Ken Holt
Chief Executive Officer
Burdekin Shire Council
PO Box 974
AYR QLD 4807

Dear Mr Holt,

Re: Clean Energy Future

The Australian Government has announced a range of initiatives regarding the Clean Energy Future.
(See <http://www.cleanenergyfuture.gov.au/>)

On behalf of the Australian Government Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency, we enclose the following information sheets:

- "How does carbon pricing work?"
- "What will a price on carbon mean for cost of living?"

This information is important for your local Councillors, senior Council staff and your local community and we hope that you will be able to distribute these information sheets accordingly.

Yours faithfully

Glenys Schuntner
Chief Executive Officer



An Australian Government Initiative



1
**Queensland
Government**

BROCHURES → CUSTOMER SERVICE ✓

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How will a carbon price reduce pollution, create jobs and help the environment ?

How will these changes reduce carbon pollution?

Putting a price on carbon pollution creates an incentive across the economy to reduce pollution and invest in clean energy.

Paying for pollution means production costs increase for big polluters. It works as a financial incentive for them to become more efficient and invest in clean technologies. This way they can reduce their pollution, pay less and keep their costs down.

How will the carbon price create new jobs?

Increasing investment will make clean technologies more affordable, creating opportunities for new industries to be developed and new jobs to be created. This will help us move to a clean energy future.

Who pays a carbon price?

A carbon price is paid directly by around 500 of our biggest polluters. It is not paid directly by individuals or small businesses. It means carbon pollution will no longer be free, and big polluters will need to find cleaner ways of operating, or pay the extra cost. It means big polluters will no longer be able to pollute for free, they will need to find cleaner ways of operating or pay the extra cost.

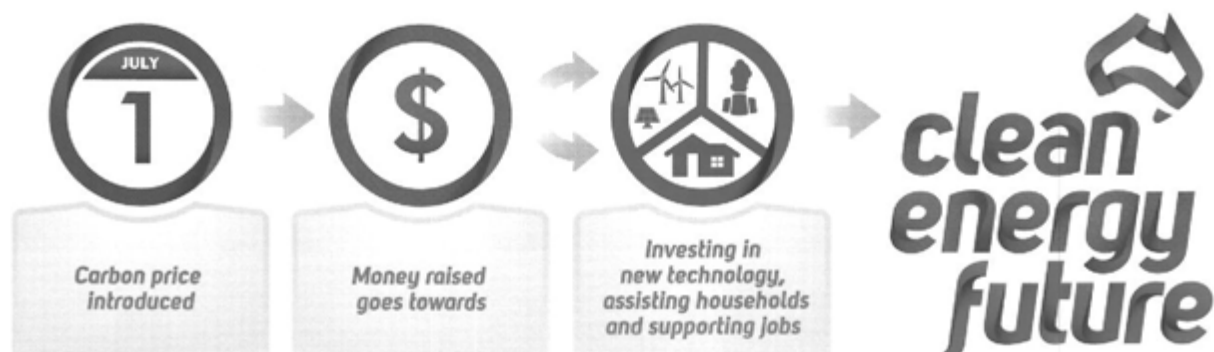
How will prices of goods and services be affected?

Some costs will be passed on from businesses. However overall price increases to consumers will be small – on average around \$9.90 per week for a household.

Is assistance available to households?

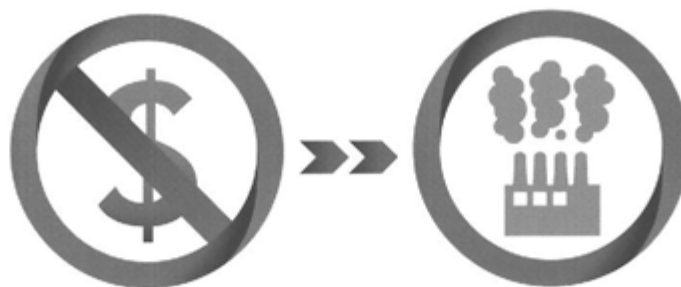
To help manage extra costs, the Australian Government is providing \$10.10 on average per week in assistance to households that need it most. This assistance is in the form of tax cuts and increases to family payments, pensions and benefits, for those who already receive assistance from the Government – and the assistance will be permanent.

More than half the money raised by the carbon price will be used to provide this assistance to households. The rest will support jobs and competitiveness in affected industries and regions, and the development of renewable energy technologies.



How does carbon pricing work?

Generating pollution currently has no cost



A carbon price changes this. Around 500 of our biggest polluters must pay a price for every tonne of carbon pollution they create

Industry must factor in the cost of carbon pollution in their business



Businesses need to find new ways to reduce their pollution and find cheaper ways of operating



Some goods and services produced with lots of energy will be more expensive



Costs will rise for some goods and services but the overall impact on prices will be small



Nine in ten households will receive tax cuts or increased payments to help with cost of living impacts



For more information on how Australia is moving towards a clean energy future go to the website

www.cleanenergyfuture.gov.au



Australian Government

working together for a
cleanenergyfuture



What will a price on carbon mean for cost of living?

Individuals do not directly pay the carbon price. It is a charge on our biggest polluting businesses.

However, if those businesses pass on some or all of their costs, it will mean a small increase to the cost of some goods and services.

It is expected that in 2012-13, the carbon price will increase the cost of living by 0.7 per cent, which is about 70 cents in every \$100 spent.

This will mean on average, household costs will rise by \$9.90 per week. This includes an average

increase of \$1.50 per week for gas and \$3.30 per week for electricity. There is no increase to household fuel costs.

The Government will make additional assistance payments to help manage these extra weekly costs.

The assistance is permanent, and after taking it into account, many households, particularly low and middle income households, will be better off.



How will everyday living prices change?

Average grocery prices will rise slightly after the carbon price.*



Milk and bread will cost less than **10 cents** extra per week.



Fruit and vegetables will cost around **10 cents** more per week.



Meat and fish will cost around **10 cents** more per week.



It could cost about **20 cents** more per week for take-away and restaurant meals.



Other items, like newspapers and magazines, clothing, footwear and accessories will each cost less than **10 cents** more per week.



The carbon price will not affect household fuel costs.

*Source: The impact of a carbon price on household expenditure as modelled by Treasury for the Clean Energy Future Package announced on 10 July 2011 by the Government. Treasury Figures are estimated average price impacts across all households following introduction of a \$23 carbon price in 2012-2013 by CPI subgroup.

For more information on how Australia is moving towards a clean energy future go to the website

www.cleanenergyfuture.gov.au

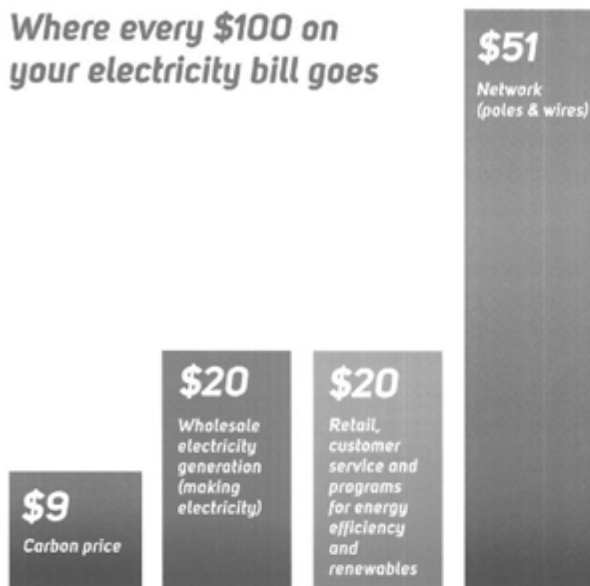


Australian Government

working together for a
cleanenergyfuture

What will happen to electricity prices?

**Where every \$100 on
your electricity bill goes**



Electricity prices are going up, mainly because of the significant investment needed to upgrade and replace ageing poles and wires (built 40 to 50 years ago) and to build new capacity to meet growing peak demand, to make sure power gets to your home reliably.

A lot of pollution comes from producing electricity. The carbon price will mean that electricity providers will need to change the way they operate or pay more for the pollution they create.

Some electricity providers may pass on their costs under the carbon price.

The carbon price will mean that the average Australian household will pay about \$3.30 a week more for electricity.

How will the Government help?

From May 2012, the Australian Government will provide assistance to those who need it the most, through its Household Assistance Package.

The Assistance will start with an initial payment in May–June 2012, paid automatically to more than 6 million Australians—including families and parents, seniors and individuals who already receive assistance from the Government.

This will be followed by new tax cuts from July 2012 which will increase the tax free threshold from

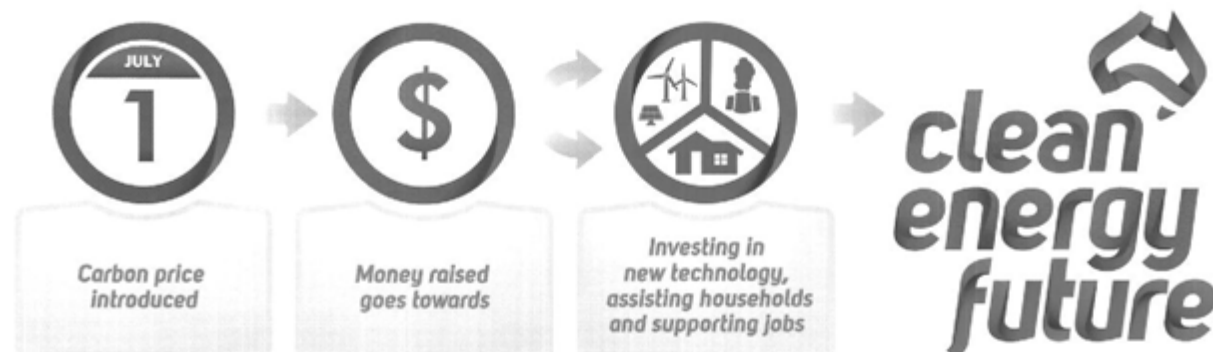
\$6,000 to \$18,200, benefiting millions of regular wage earners.

Millions of Australians with taxable incomes up to \$80,000 will receive tax-cuts of \$300, giving them more money in their pay packets.

Increases in regular payments will be ongoing from March 2013, benefiting more than 6 million Australians.

**Being energy efficient can put your household
even further ahead. Find out about the many
small changes you can make in the home at:**

LivingGreener
.GOV.AU





Queensland
Government

For reply please quote: PQ/JM – TF/12/27359 – DOC/12/194733

Department of the
Premier and Cabinet

1 November 2012

Councillor Bill Lewis
Mayor
Burdekin Shire Council
PO Box 974
AYR QLD 4807

BURDEKIN SHIRE COUNCIL	
Folder No.	118/13
- 5 NOV 2012	
Document No.	

Dear Councillor Lewis

I write to invite nominations for the award of the Public Service Medal in the Australian Honours System.

The Public Service Medal (PSM) acknowledges sustained, extraordinary service by employees of the Australian, state, territory and local governments. The PSM is a high level honour and in the Order of Precedence is placed above the Medal of the Order of Australia (OAM) but below the Member of the Order of Australia (AM).

Outstanding service can be shown through:

- service excellence to the public, or to external or internal clients
- innovation in program, project or policy development
- leadership, including as a member of a team
- the achievement of more efficient processes, improved productivity or better service delivery.

Nominations for the Queen's Birthday 2013 Honours List are due by 1 February 2013.

The selection process is competitive with nominations first examined by a committee, which I chair. The committee then submits its recommendations to the Premier who forwards them to the Governor-General.

All nominations need to be approved by you or the delegate of your organisation and should be sufficiently detailed to enable a comparative assessment to occur. This information should include how the nominee's achievements are 'over and above' someone in a similar position, as well as sufficient independent referee support.

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Executive Building
100 George Street Brisbane
PO Box 15185 City East
Queensland 4002 Australia
Telephone +61 7 3224 2111
Facsimile +61 7 3229 2990
Website www.premiers.qld.gov.au
ABN 65 959 415 158

I also encourage you to promote other Honours in the Order of Australia to ensure that Queenslanders worthy of an award are appropriately nominated. Previous recipients of awards may be considered for higher awards.

The nomination forms and completion details are attached and can be also obtained from the Australian Honours and Awards website at www.itsanhonour.gov.au. Should you have any enquiries on this matter, please contact Mr Ross Sue See MVO, Director, Protocol Queensland, by email at ross.suesee@premiers.qld.gov.au or on telephone (07) 3239 3731.

I look forward to receiving your nominations.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Jon Grayson', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Jon Grayson
Director-General

*Encl

The Public Service Medal

Formal recognition of outstanding service

The Public Service Medal, established in 1989, is awarded twice a year by the Governor-General.

It recognises those people who have consistently performed demanding jobs to the highest standards and have made a major contribution to the Australian community. The Public Service Medal is part of the official Australian system of honours and awards, and was established to recognise employees of the Australian Government and state, territory and local governments who have given outstanding service.

Outstanding service could be shown through:

- service excellence to the public, or to external or internal clients;
- innovation in program, project or policy development;
- leadership, including as a member of a team; or
- the achievement of more efficient processes, improved productivity or better service delivery.

The guidelines overleaf provide details on how to nominate someone for the Medal.

Your Guide to Preparing Nominations for the Public Service Medal

The award

Only 100 awards of the Public Service Medal (PSM) can be made in any calendar year. Of these, up to 30 can be awarded to employees of Australian Government agencies and the remainder are awarded by the states and territories as follows: NSW (22); VIC (17); QLD (11); WA (6); SA (6); TAS (3); ACT (3); and NT (2).

Recipients of the PSM are entitled to use the letters 'PSM' after their names to show that their outstanding service has been formally recognised.

What is the medal awarded for?

The sole criterion for the award of the PSM is outstanding public service. "Outstanding service" includes service above and beyond the normal requirements of the position, a special achievement or success in the performance of duty in difficult or unusual circumstances, or sustained high level performance by an individual with a focus on outcomes and recognisable benefits to clients and the workplace. Long service should not be used as a basis for making nominations.

Who is eligible?

All employees of the Australian Government and state, territory and local governments are eligible for the medal, except for members of the Defence Force and other uniformed services (police, fire services, ambulance services and emergency services) who are eligible for comparable awards*. The PSM is not reserved for senior officers – it is open to all levels of the public service. Past awards have been made across a broad range of government services and locations.

The PSM may be awarded only once to each recipient. A person who has received a PSM and gives further distinguished service may be nominated subsequently for an award in the Order of Australia. Similarly, a person who has received an award in the Order of Australia is not excluded from receiving a PSM although at least five years should elapse between the announcement of awards, in accordance with established honours convention.

* With regard to the suite of meritorious awards (Australian Police Medal, Australian Fire Services Medal, Public Service Medal, Emergency Services Medal, Ambulance Service Medal and the Australian Antarctic Medal) those eligible for one type of meritorious award would not be eligible for consideration for other comparable meritorious awards. Advice can be sought from the Australian Government PSM Secretariat (see contact details on next page).

Citizenship

A person does not have to be an Australian citizen to be awarded the PSM. However, if the nominated person is not an Australian citizen, the Australian Government, in accordance with honours convention, must seek the agreement of the government of the country of citizenship before the award can be made. If the nominee is not an Australian citizen, the nomination should clearly indicate this, and if the nomination is recommended to the Governor-General, the Governor-General's office will arrange for the Australian Government to seek the appropriate agreement.

Retired officers

Awards of the PSM may be made to former public servants.

Posthumous awards

The PSM is not awarded posthumously.

How should nominations be prepared?

All nominations should be prepared in word format.

The nomination form - Nominations are limited to 2 pages.

As the PSM is part of the official national honours system, it is important to provide full personal details of the nominee, including the full name and home address. All information provided is treated as confidential, and if the nomination is successful, the nominee will have the opportunity to advise whether they wish their address details to be published.

Full position details are required so that the PSM Committee can assess the nomination relative to the duties that would normally be expected of a person at a particular level. This is very important for the committee when comparing nominations.

The nomination statement must contain comprehensive information on the service or achievement for which the nomination is being made. A list of positions held over a number of years is not sufficient. Because the nomination will be considered alongside other nominations in what is essentially a competitive process, the committee needs to be given a clear idea of what the nominee has done to fulfil the criterion of outstanding service. It should not be assumed that the committee has a detailed knowledge of the area in which the nominee has worked, or a full understanding of the significance of certain achievements. The nominee's service should be put into context in the nomination statement.

Referee support - Referee reports are limited to 2 pages.

To be properly considered by the committee, all nominations must be accompanied by referee statements which comment on the service of the nominee. It is also often appropriate to obtain referee statements from outside the agency, especially if the nominee is being nominated for outstanding service to a particular community or industry. If the nominee's service relates to the work of another agency, a referee statement from that agency may also help the committee in their consideration of the nomination. Three to four referee statements would be sufficient.

Endorsement Nominations should be made through the relevant Departmental Secretary or Chief Executive Officer who should then forward the nomination to the Secretary of the relevant PSM Committee.

How are nominations considered?

The various PSM Committees consider nominations for eligible employees.

Committees meet twice a year to consider nominations for the Australia Day and Queen's Birthday honours lists. Closing dates for nominations should be checked with individual Committee Secretariats but are generally **1 February** and **1 August** each year.

After considering the nominations, the committee recommends a list of proposed recipients to the responsible Minister or Premier, who then makes a recommendation to the Governor-General who has the authority to approve the awards.

Responsibility for contacting the proposed recipients rests with the Honours Secretariat at Government House, which arranges for the announcement of the awards to appear in the *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette*. Proposed recipients may decline an award if they wish. Sometime after gazettal the recipient will be notified by Government House of the arrangements for them to receive their medal at an official investiture.

Your Guide to Preparing Nominations for the Public Service Medal

Public Service Medal Committee

Contacts

Nominations for the Public Service Medal for Australian Government and state, territory and local government employees, or queries concerning the nomination process, should be directed to the Public Service Medal Committee contact.

Details are set out below:

Australian Government

The Secretary
PSM Committee Secretariat
Honours, Symbols and Territories Branch
Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet
PO Box 6500
CANBERRA ACT 2600
Australia

Telephone: 02 6271 5601
Fax: 02 6271 5662
Email: Monique.Anderson@pmc.gov.au

States and Territories

NEW SOUTH WALES

Ms Elissa Callaghan
A/g Senior Project Officer
Protocol and Special Events
NSW Department of Premier and Cabinet
GPO Box 5341
SYDNEY NSW 2001

Telephone: 02 9228 4513
Email: awards@dpc.nsw.gov.au

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Ms Clare Hennessy
Services Division
Department of the Premier and Cabinet
Level 16, State Administration Centre
200 Victoria Square
ADELAIDE SA 5000

Telephone: (08) 8226 3502
Fax: (08) 8226 4040
Email: hennessy.clare@dpc.sa.gov.au

VICTORIA

Ms Jane Bartram
Protocol Officer
Protocol and Special Events Branch
Department of the Premier and Cabinet
Ground Floor
1 Treasury Place
MELBOURNE VIC 3002

Telephone: 03 9651 5171

TASMANIA

Ms Fiona Birkett
State Protocol Officer
GPO Box 123
HOBART TAS 7001

Telephone: 03 6270 5671
Email: protocol@dpac.tas.gov.au

QUEENSLAND

Director
Protocol Queensland
Department of the Premier and Cabinet
PO Box 15185
CITY EAST QLD 4002

Telephone: 07 3239 3731 or 07 3224 4802
Email: protocol@premiers.qld.gov.au

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Mr Mike O'Callaghan
Senior Policy Officer
Ministry of Premier and Cabinet
18th Floor
197 St Georges Terrace
PERTH WA 6000

Telephone: 08 9489 3118

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

Ms Sara Lynch
Manager
Chief Minister's Support and Protocol
Chief Minister's Department
GPO Box 158
CANBERRA ACT 2601

Telephone: 02 6205 0192
Email: govtsupport@act.gov.au

NORTHERN TERRITORY

Ms Jenny Stephensen
Director
Strategic Workforce Planning and Development
Office of the Commissioner for Public Employment
GPO Box 4371
DARWIN NT 0801

Telephone: 08 8999 4137
Email: swpd.ocpe@nt.gov.au

Please complete the nomination form on next page.

Public Service Medal

Nomination form for employees of the Australian Government and state, territory and local government employees.

The information contained in this document will be held in confidence and is subject to the provisions of the Privacy Act.

Details of person submitting nomination

Full name			
Occupation/APS position			
Business address			
	Postcode		
Telephone (business)			
Signature		Date	e.g. 16/02/67

Details of person being recommended for an award

Please complete the section below, and provide a nomination statement either on the back of this form or separately, taking the Guidelines into account.

Surname		Given Name(s)		Title	
Home address					
					Postcode
Telephone (home)					
Occupation/APS position					
Salary level					
Business address					
					Postcode
Telephone (business)					
Awards and/or degrees					
Date of birth		e.g. 04/07/67	Place of birth		
If born outside Australia					
Naturalisation Certificate details		OR	Country of Citizenship		

Note: Nominees should not be approached direct for naturalisation details.

Referees

Please list the names of persons who have provided referee statements to support the nomination. At least three should be provided, including, if appropriate, referees from outside the public service.- Referee reports are limited to 2 pages.

Name		Name	
Position		Position	
Name		Name	
Position		Position	

Nomination statement- Nominations are limited to 2 pages.

Please provide details of the nominee's service which are considered particularly worthy of recognition. You could use the space below or you may wish to attach a separate statement. You should, however, consider the following questions in developing your nomination:

Service

In what role(s) has the nominee excelled? You should give positive details and describe comprehensively the nature of the occupation(s) (i.e. policy, customer service, administration), and the length of service.

Achievement

How has the nominee demonstrated 'outstanding service'? Has the individual provided service excellence; shown innovation in program, project or policy development; excelled in leadership; or achieved more efficient processes, improved productivity or better service delivery? You should give details of key achievements that have resulted from the nominee's involvement.

Impact

How has the nominee's contribution impacted upon their organisation and its clients? What are the broader outcomes of the nominee's work? This is an opportunity to describe in terms of the 'big picture' the significance of the nominee's efforts.

Other Comments