



# **ATTACHMENTS TO MINUTES GENERAL COUNCIL MEETING**

**23 MAY 2018**



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## **Submission – Queensland Anti-Cyberbullying Taskforce**

Council welcomes the opportunity to provide a submission to this Important review. It is recognised that bullying and specifically cyberbullying has a detrimental impact on the mental health of many members of the community. It is important to recognise that whilst bullying has been an issue for a long period of time, technology has made the immediacy and impact of bullying more significant, especially in relation to its reach and the use of fake names and false assertions.

To make an effective submission it is important to ascertain the key characteristics of a bully. In the simplest of terms a bully appears to be a person that takes pleasure in creating an environment which impacts on the mental health of another person or an organisation. A bully celebrates creating misery or conflict in the life of an individual, or in the case of an organisation seeks to highlight the failings of the organisation in all instances, usually focusing on elected officials or senior management.

The majority of people who can be classified as a "bully" usually are involved in the bullying of more than one individual or organisation. The average bully appears to be unhappy with their lot in life and is not prepared to better their situation, rather they seek to ensure that other people or organisations are not permitted to achieve or perform without criticism, derogatory comments or condemnation.

The average bully appears to have plenty of time on their hands, and is usually addicted to social media.

Southern Downs Regional Council has found that many of the individuals that target the Council and its staff are either providing the same level of commentary to other organisations and their staff, or have done so previously in the past. Other target organisations include State and Federal agencies, schools, hospitals and sporting clubs and the like.

The person undertaking the bullying often loses sight of what the original issue was with the organisation or individual, and delivers a broader agenda of criticism and humiliation, and often makes no, or a token, attempt to find out the truth, and in most cases manufactures information.

It is noted that many people involved in bullying seek to be condoned or endorsed by others. It is immaterial how this support is gained, whether it is from false information or other individuals who are only known by an "on line" name. The bully is often just seeking to be popular.

The level of bullying at times needs to be justified by the individual undertaking the bullying, a type of self-validation. As indicated, this is achieved by garnishing the support of others on line, or as is the consistent practice, looking for on line publications that will support the bullying being undertaken. The identification and emphasising of these documents can at times be used to



## **Submission – Queensland Anti-Cyberbullying Taskforce**

develop conspiracy theories that then provide more “evidence” to support the level of bullying and undermining being undertaken by the bully. This can be very time consuming for the bullying and often results in obsessive behaviour.

The physical presence of the bully in the workplace has diminished somewhat, although it is still present and requires organisations to continue to provide education and training to staff, as well as maintaining strict policies and procedures.

At the same time physical bullying has diminished somewhat in the workplace, the level of online or cyberbullying has increased significantly in an environment that is difficult to regulate or prosecute individuals that take joy in humiliating others. It would appear that those involved in cyberbullying have recognised the opportunities to undertake bullying in an environment where there are very few consequences and it is easy to partner up with other individuals or bullies to impact on the mental health of an individual or the culture of an organisation.

It is rare for a cyberbully to interact in a normal public social or work environment, rather the bully will say nothing or make no comment at the time, then detail online observations and criticism of the individual or organisation that is being subjected to bullying. Again in this case the bully will seek validation or “likes” for what is detailed online to build their own popularity and validate the actions they are undertaking.

Those involved in cyberbullying seek to promote their view widely and on a number of different social media platforms in order to humiliate the individual or organisation in a far reaching manner. This will often include Closed Facebook sites or specific websites.

Many cyberbullies have identified local newspapers as an ideal location to humiliate and bully individuals and organisations. Despite policies and procedures that are often in place, local newspapers do not enforce these policies or procedures unless requested. When requested, it often takes a few days for the material to be removed and in some instances local newspaper staff will argue for the merit of what is deemed offensive or bullying despite being proven as untrue, misleading, vexatious and defamatory.

It should be noted that many cyberbullies involve members of their direct family. It is the experience of Southern Downs Regional Council that it is not uncommon for cyberbullies to involve relatives. Disappointingly, this can often be parents setting a poor example for sons and daughters, which often leads to this behaviour being replicated in the school or sporting environments.

Some recommendations from Southern Downs Regional Council are as follows:

- Introduction of an Amendment Bill to review of the Criminal Code Act 1995 (Commonwealth) to introduce Cyberbullying as a criminal offence



### **Submission – Queensland Anti-Cyberbullying Taskforce**

- Local government authorities need to acknowledge the need to meet directly with the community rather than react to bullying on social media
- Local government authorities need to be an exemplar in relation to using social media in a positive manner
- Parents should regularly check in with their children to understand the impact of cyberbullying
- Cyberbullies should be called out and identified, just as someone writing a letter to the editor would have been in the past
- Local newspapers should enforce their policies and procedures relating to Facebook and comments on websites - if they are unable to undertake this level of enforcement or monitoring then the sites should be closed.
- Persons operating websites or Facebook sites should be held legally responsible and liable for all content posted, after all this material remains on line in perpetuity, this would apply similar laws of defamation, libel and slander
- Education programs, including a values based education, needs to be introduced into school curriculums as well as regular education programs with the broader community, especially young people
- School based education programs, reinforced with appropriate legislation and guidelines that require appropriate standards of ethical behaviour in the online environment are critical to successfully reducing the growing prevalence and community damage that is occurring as a result of bullying





## Attachment 1: How to make a submission—Submission form

### Border Rivers and Moonie

We appreciate your interest in the planning process and value your input. This form will help you to identify concerns you would like addressed. We ask that you identify yourself so that we may respond to your submission and contact you for further consultation, if required.

Properly made submissions must be made to the Chief Executive and received on or before 5pm Friday, 1 June 2018.

Email and internet submissions will also be accepted.

Title (Mr/Mrs/Ms/Dr/Other)

Surname\* Keenan

First Name\* David

Address\* PO Box 26, WARWICK QLD

Postcode\* 4370

Organisation (if applicable) Southern Downs Regional Council

Position Chief Executive Officer

Phone No. 1300 697 372

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Signature 1\* \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature 2\*\* \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ if necessary, e.g. for an organisation

*\* These fields are mandatory to be considered a properly made submission.*

Which interest group (if any) do you primarily represent? (You may tick more than one box)

- ☐ Aboriginal community
- ☐ Grazier
- ☐ Irrigator
- ☐ Environmental interests
- ☐ Dryland farmer
- ☐ Tourism
- ☐ Small business
- ☒ Local government
- ☐ Mining/petroleum industry
- ☐ NRM Board/Catchment
- ☐ Industry group (please specify) .....
- ☐ Community group (please specify) .....
- ☐ Other (please specify) .....

In which Local Government Area is your property/ business/ interest located?  
Southern Downs Regional Council.

## Part A—General

**What aspects of current or proposed Border Rivers and Moonie water management do you support?**

Southern Downs Regional Council (SDRC) supports the conversion of water licences to a volumetric basis and the incorporation of latest data/information and best available science in the management of the water resources across the catchment. This would further support updating the modelling platforms (and their calibration) to assist decision making.

SDRC supports the creation of tradable groundwater allocations between states. This is consistent with other initiatives, such as Boonoo Boonoo and Bookacarrara that SDRC has supported. This is also consistent with the proposal by Toowoomba City Council to bring water from New South Wales into Queensland.

**Do you have any other suggestions about how surface water could be better managed in the Border Rivers and Moonie water plan area?**

SDRC recommends:

- The release of surface water reserves with the purpose classification of 'any' as soon as possible to assist drive economic activity and align with Government's *Bulk water opportunity statement*
- Monitor the latest climate change modelling outputs on implications for the catchment for consideration in subsequent reviews

**Do you have any other suggestions about how groundwater could be better managed in the Border Rivers and Moonie water plan area?**

SDRC supports the intent of managing near surface groundwater with surface water to ensure the sustainability of the resource and not erode existing investments and entitlements. SDRC recommends the release of groundwater reserves with the purpose classification of 'any' as soon as possible to assist drive economic activity and align with Government's *Bulk water opportunity statement*.

**Do you have any comments about how the proposals could be implemented?**

The proposals could be implemented and rolled out as part of the adoption of the revised Water Plan through close engagement and participation of industry sectors.

**Are you submitting on the draft water plan, the draft water management protocol and/or the draft water entitlement notice? (You may tick more than one box)**

- ☒ Draft water plan (refer to Part B)
- ☒ Draft water management protocol (refer to Part C)
- ☒ Draft water entitlement notice (refer to Part D)

## Part B—Draft water plan

**What features of the draft water plan do you agree with?**

SDRC supports the broad intent of the revised Draft Water Plan, particularly features providing; greater access to trading and capacity for market mechanisms to allow water to move to the best/highest value use, simplifying processes and increasing flexibility. SDRC fully supports the separation of the 'Town water supply' reserve from that of the 'Strategic water infrastructure' reserve, as appears to be the case as identified in Table 1, Attachment 8 of the Draft Water Management Protocol. It would be useful to have this clearly articulated throughout all documents (including Technical Assessments etc) to increase clarity / avoid confusion e.g. as per the covering letter associated with the most recent survey by the Stanthorpe and Granite Belt Chamber of Commerce for potential water supply from Emu Swamp Dam.

**How do you think the draft water plan could be improved?**

The Statement of Intent and Supporting Technical Assessments (e.g. Border Rivers Socio-economic report and reference to the Darling Downs Regional Plan) do not consistently reference the latest available data e.g. with regard to population growth and industrial water demand in the Stanthorpe Water Management Area. (Refer to Attachment A, Forecast urban water demand and industrial water demand). SDRC believes the slow rate of increasing urban and industrial water demand presents opportunities to support further economic growth in the agricultural sector through the release of Water

**Infrastructure Reserve allocation.** This would also facilitate the lifting of the moratorium on overland flow. (Refer to Attachment A, Town water supply reserve opportunities, Water infrastructure reserve opportunities).

Southern Downs Regional Council is disappointed that a number of studies and reports are neither referenced nor referred to in the draft Water Plan. For example there is no reference to the Stanthorpe Regional Water Supply Security Assessment undertaken by the Department in conjunction with Council. This report revised the consumption levels for Stanthorpe, based on reduced population growth and the absence of any major industrial users.

Additionally, it is noted that there is no reference in the draft water plan to the GHD Report on Emu Swamp Dam that was adopted by Southern Downs Regional Council and endorsed by the Queensland State Government and the Australian Federal Government.

Council would be keen to understand if the Department has dismissed this important study or demoted the status of this work. It is noted that the Department appears to be waiting for the feasibility study to be completed by the Stanthorpe Chamber of Commerce, which will not be completed within the timeframes of this review.

## **Part C—Draft water management protocol**

**What features of the draft water management protocol do you agree with?**

SDRC fully supports the separation of the 'Town water supply' reserve (1,500 ML) from that of 'Strategic water infrastructure' reserve (1,740 ML), as appears to be the case as identified in Table 1, Attachment 8 of the Draft Water Management Protocol.

**How do you think the draft water management protocol could be improved?**

SDRC believes the slow rate of increasing urban and industrial water demand presents opportunities to support further economic growth in the agricultural sector through the release of Water Infrastructure Reserve allocation. This would also facilitate the lifting of the moratorium on overland flow. (Refer to Attachment A, Town water supply reserve opportunities, Water infrastructure reserve opportunities).

We do not believe a case exists to retain a Water infrastructure reserve – refer to Attachment A, No Case for a water infrastructure reserve.

SDRC recommends that the 1,740 ML of Strategic water infrastructure reserve allocation be reassigned to the purpose of 'Any' in Table 1, Attachment 8 of the Draft Water Management Protocol.

SDRC also recommends that surface and groundwater reserve with the classification 'Any' purpose be released as soon as possible through appropriate market mechanisms to assist drive economic activity – consistent with Government's *Bulk water opportunity statement*.

## **Part D—Draft water entitlement notice**

**What is your authorisation number?**

Please identify any details associated with your water entitlement that you believe are incorrect.

**Please attach any additional supporting information, if required.**

NOTE: All submissions will be treated as confidential wherever possible. However, submissions may be viewed by other parties under the provisions of the *Right to Information Act 2009*.

Office Use Only

Submission No:

Date Received:

Issue Categories:

## Attachment A

### Forecast urban water demand

SDRC fully supports the forecasts as determined by the Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy (DNRME/DEWS) as articulated in the *Stanthorpe regional water supply security assessment* (2016) and independently reviewed by GHD in undertaking feasibility studies to support Stage 1 of the Business Case for Emu Swamp Dam<sup>1</sup>. Overall water demand for Stanthorpe has been far less than predicted in previous studies i.e. 1,246 ML/a predicted for 2015 versus 590 ML/a actual).

These recent reports identified that assumptions made in earlier reports are not valid and flag:

- Consumption has dropped from 500 L/c/d to 324 L/c/d
- Actual population growth for Stanthorpe is significantly less than forecast (e.g. projected population in 2015 32% higher than actual, forecast growth 1.5%, actual 0.4%).

This latest more detailed analysis indicates that urban demand will outstrip supply from Storm King Dam by 2036 with a 250 ML shortfall by 2050. Based on this latest data SDRC supports the position articulated by DEWS and referenced in the Border Rivers Socio-economic Report which, *found that once water demand reaches the level projected in 2036 (740 ML/year), and with water restrictions in place, Stanthorpe will experience water supply shortfalls about once every 350 years (Department of Energy and Water Supply 2016)*<sup>2</sup>.

Note that SDRC has requested that the Darling Downs Regional Plan be rewritten as soon as possible to reflect the above.

### Urban water supply options

SDRC endorsed the findings of the GHD studies as mentioned above which identified a range of augmentation options including Integrated Water Supply Management (IWSM) opportunities to defer the requirement for capital expenditure to meet urban demand.

SDRC does not want any perceived link with Emu Swamp Dam as a potential/perceived source of town water supply.

### Town water supply reserve opportunities

Given the forecast timeframe to draw on additional town water supply reserves, SDRC supports the concept of Government leasing out up to 90% of the reserve town water supply reserve allocation for the near to medium term (i.e. 10 years plus) through market mechanisms such that it assists drive economic development in the agriculture sector.

Earlier studies supported by Council and specific representations have clearly demonstrated an interest in securing additional irrigation water supplies.

### Industrial water demand

Previous industrial water demand assessments have reached significantly different conclusions to those of more recent and rigorous studies regarding the future industrial water demand in the Stanthorpe region. Estimates developed for the EIS for Emu Swamp Dam forecast that industrial demand would outstrip residential demand by 2020. However more the recent assessment by DEWS<sup>3</sup> assumed that industrial water demand would grow in proportion to population growth.

It is however noted that some parties are promoting Emu Swamp Dam as its number one priority for promoting industrial development in Stanthorpe and consider:

- Access to high reliability water a significant constraint on industrial output

<sup>1</sup> *Southern Downs Regional Council, Emu Swamp Dam Business Case Stage 1, Final Report*, GHD, June 2017.

<sup>2</sup> *Socio-economic report: profile of socio-economic change and evaluation of water plan outcomes*, DNRME, March 2018, P16

<sup>3</sup> *Stanthorpe regional water supply security assessment*, DEWS, 2016

- Agrifood processing operations as the primary source of growth.

However the more recent studies undertaken as part of the development of the Emu Swamp Dam Business Case Stage 1 found that:

- Few producers consulted with for irrigation demand assessment raised any interest in shifting into agrifood processing. Their focus was on maximising returns from fresh produce
- Producers currently have the option of transporting produce to Warwick for processing prior to supplying to market noting that Warwick has better access to labour and infrastructure and no water constraint. This further supports a position of little water demand for industrial use.

There is insufficient evidence to support a forecast that would have industrial demand outstripping residential demand in the foreseeable future or exhibiting a 'step change' in economic development if a new bulk water supply was developed. As a consequence, SDRC support the DEWS position and encourage this to be reflected consistently through documentation associated with the revised Water Plan.

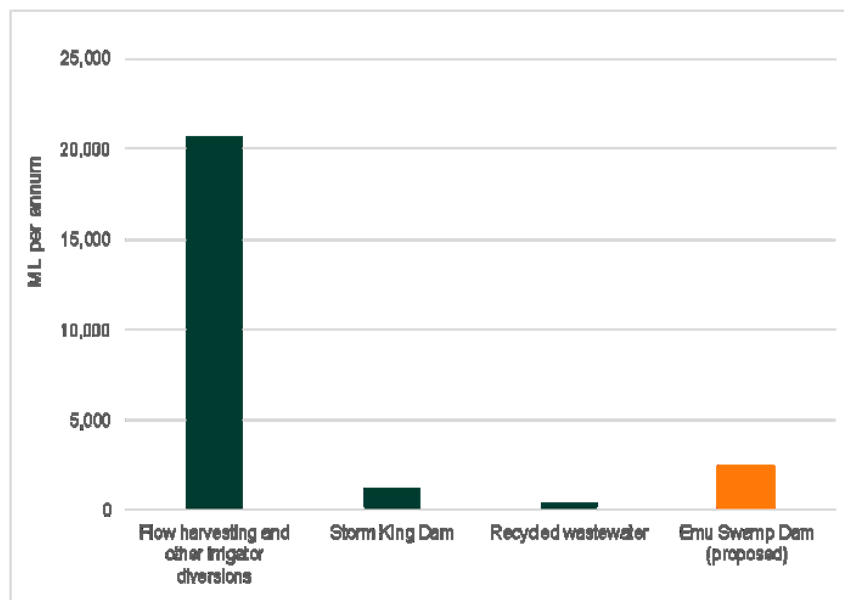
### **No Case for a water infrastructure reserve**

Feasibility studies undertaken by GHD in preparing the Emu Swamp Dam Business Case Stage 1 report have been the most comprehensive undertaken to date and demonstrated that:

- Producers are reliant upon on-farm storages and harvesting of overland flows and near-surface groundwater
- Water availability is a significant constraint on the expansion of crop production, particularly for tomatoes, strawberries and strawberry runners
- Market factors are the other key constraint, particularly for apples, other tree fruits, wine grapes and a range of vegetable crops
- Consistent with the results of the 2013 Agricultural Land Audit, producers have access to additional land for the expansion of crop production
- Additional irrigation water would be used to supplement existing irrigation water supply sources (i.e. on-farm storages) rather than to underpin greenfield developments. Noting the additional water that may potentially be made available from Emu Swamp Dam is less than 15% of that currently used
- Strong demand for additional irrigation water for a wide range of crops (apples, tomatoes, strawberries, wine grapes, strawberry runners, green vegetables and specialty crops)
- Water shortages resulting in reduced application of irrigation water negatively impacts on crop yields, particularly for apples and wine grapes
- Significant variability in irrigation application rates across crops produced in the region (3 to 12 ML per hectare)
- Emu Swamp Dam would result in relatively marginal increase (estimated at <10%) in total irrigation water use (See Figure A1 below)
- Volume of water from the proposed Emu Swamp Dam are relatively small and unlikely to underpin an increase in crop production sufficient to drive a local food processing hub. As such, there is insufficient evidence to support a forecast that would have industrial demand outstripping residential demand in the foreseeable future or exhibiting a 'step change' in economic development if a new bulk water supply was developed.

GHD also found that it was apparent that many of the earlier regional water augmentation reports were developed with an emphasis on one potential solution, Emu Swamp Dam. Only this option has been analysed in detail, including with respect to design concepts. All other options were considered at a superficial level. There are also significant inconsistencies between the different reports in terms of assessment criteria, such as potential yield from different options, making it difficult to compare options directly to draw definitive conclusions as to a preferred option.

In particular, GHD finds that the yield analysis and assessment has generally not been in keeping with contemporary good practice. Equally, GHD considers that the basis and techniques used for development of cost estimates in many of the reports has not adhered to good practice.



**Figure A1 – Emu Swamp Dam comparator to existing sources of water supply**

GHD also undertook sensitivity analysis on the financial and economic implications of key parameter changes on the viability of Emu Swamp Dam. These included, the discount rate, crop prices and the incidence of dry years. Key findings from this analysis included:

- Changes to all three parameters results in significant changes to average return per ML of applied irrigation water
- Impact of a reduction in crop prices is significant e.g. a 10% reduction in prices results in a reduction to average return per ML of over 40%
- Demonstrates the impact of crop price fluctuations on both profitability and the return to irrigation water use
- Multiple parameters can vary under the same scenario
- Significant government funding (up to \$120 million) required for Emu Swamp Dam to be economically viable.

SDRC does not support Emu Swamp Dam as the only preferred viable option to meet future regional water needs. In addition, Emu Swamp Dam would not meet any of the principles for State Government investment in proposed bulk water supply infrastructure as shown in the *Queensland bulk water opportunity statement*.<sup>4</sup> As such we recommend that the Strategic water infrastructure reserve's purpose be reclassified as 'Any' purpose.

As a minimum SDRC would support the insertion of a 'sunset clause' into the final Border Rivers Water Management Protocol that stipulates if Emu Swamp Dam is not approved by Government as a viable project by October 2018 (on the expiration of the Coordinator General's approval) that the 1,740 ML of Strategic Water Infrastructure Reserve is reallocated as the purpose of 'Any' in Table 1, Attachment 8 of the Draft Water Management Protocol and released as discussed below.

<sup>4</sup> *Queensland bulk water opportunity statement*, DEWS/Queensland Government, July 2017, P6.

## Water infrastructure reserve opportunities

The ongoing promotion of Emu Swamp Dam as a serious water augmentation option and its link to the Strategic Water Infrastructure Reserve has created a high level of uncertainty which is unhelpful for attracting private sector investment and is placing a brake on the local economy. It is also fragmenting the community and diverting the effective and efficient use of resources.

SDRC supports the release of the Strategic Water Infrastructure Reserve via market mechanisms. The supply of this additional water for irrigation supply coupled with on-farm storage offers the lowest cost option to meet identified irrigation water demand (to supplement the existing 20,700 ML of surface water harvesting). However we do note that this may not fully meet the requirement for high reliability water during times of drought. This would also facilitate the lifting of the moratorium placed on overland flow until the resource was fully allocated.

Studies undertaken by GHD found significant support for the above position from existing irrigators, many of whom were 'fed up' with the ongoing promotion of an unviable water augmentation option (Emu Swamp Dam). Council has also received representations to this effect.

The above position also aligns with the State Government's policy position as articulated in the *Queensland bulk water opportunity statement* which amongst other things flags the following objectives:

- *Use existing water resources more efficiently—Significant volumes of uncommitted and under-utilised water are currently available in Queensland that could be used for economic development without the need to construct new bulk water supply infrastructure. Governments at every level are experiencing fiscal constraints, and a prudent response is to fully and better use the substantial water resources and bulk water supply infrastructure already available before investing in new infrastructure.*
- *Consider projects that will provide regional economic benefits—These projects would be identified on a case-by-case basis through a standardised best practice assessment process.*

The Statement goes on to note that, *the hierarchy of the objectives are driven by safety and efficiency first, followed by the need for further investment.*<sup>6</sup> SDRC acknowledge that the market mechanisms adopted by Government should as a minimum cover the administrative costs of the release of this water i.e. net zero cost to Government as compared to the need for a direct Government grant of up to \$120 M and the potential need for an ongoing subsidy to cover operating costs of an Emu Swamp Dam development option.

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<sup>6</sup> *Queensland bulk water opportunity statement*, DEWS/Queensland Government, July 2017, P2





## Attachment 1: How to make a submission—Submission form Condamine and Balonne

We appreciate your interest in the planning process and value your input. This form will help you to identify concerns you would like addressed. We ask that you identify yourself so that we may respond to your submission and contact you for further consultation, if required.

Property made submissions must be made to the Chief Executive and received on or before 5pm Friday, 1 June 2018.

Email and internet submissions will also be accepted.

Title (Mr/Ms/Mr/Other)

Surname\* Keenan

First Name\* David

Address\* PO Box 26, WARWICK QLD

Postcode\* 4370

Organisation (if applicable) Southern Downs Regional Council

Position Chief Executive Officer

Phone No. 1300 697 372

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Signature 1\* \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature 2\*\* \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ if necessary, e.g. for an organisation

*\* These fields are mandatory to be considered a properly made submission.*

Which interest group (if any) do you primarily represent? (You may tick more than one box)

- ☐ Aboriginal community
- ☐ Grazier
- ☐ Irrigator
- ☐ Environmental interests
- ☐ Dryland farmer
- ☐ Tourism
- ☐ Small business
- ☒ Local government
- ☐ Mining/petroleum industry
- ☐ NRM Board/Catchment
- ☐ Industry group (please specify) .....
- ☐ Community group (please specify) .....
- ☐ Other (please specify) .....

In which Local Government Area is your property/ business/ interest located?

Southern Downs Regional Council

## **Part A—General**

**What aspects of current or proposed Condamine and Balonne water management do you support?**

Southern Downs Regional Council (SDRC) supports the conversion of water licences to a volumetric basis and the creation of tradable groundwater allocations between states. This is consistent with other initiatives, such as Boonoo Boonoo and Bookacarrara that SDRC has supported. This is also consistent with the proposal by Toowoomba City Council to bring water from New South Wales into Queensland.

**Do you have any other suggestions about how surface water could be better managed in the Condamine and Balonne water plan area?**

As a drought declared region, SDRC believes that the Council's 15,000ML high priority water allocation at Leslie Dam needs to be increased to sustain the towns of Warwick, Allora and Yangan into the future during successive dry periods.

**Do you have any other suggestions about how groundwater could be better managed in the Condamine and Balonne water plan area?**

That DNRME maintain a register of water allocation owners willing to seasonally allocate or sell their allocation to make it easier for customers looking an allocation.

**Do you have any comments about how the proposals could be implemented?**

The proposals could be implemented and rolled out as part of the adoption of the revised Water Plan through close engagement and participation of industry sectors.

**Are you submitting on the draft water plan, the draft water management protocol and/or the draft water entitlement notices? (You may tick more than one box)**

- ☒ Draft water plan (refer to Part B)
- ☐ Draft water management protocol (refer to Part C)
- ☒ Draft water entitlement notice (refer to Part D)

## **Part B—Draft water plan**

**What features of the draft water plan do you agree with?**

SDRC supports the broad intent of the revised Draft Water Plan, particularly features providing: greater access to trading and capacity for market mechanisms to allow water to move to the best/highest value use, simplifying processes and increasing flexibility.

**How do you think the draft water plan could be improved?**

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### **Part C—Draft water management protocol**

**What features of the draft water management protocol do you agree with?**

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**How do you think the draft water management protocol could be improved?**

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### **Part D—Draft water entitlement notice**

**What is your authorisation number? 1142AP7585 AND 5001AP7585 (Existing authorisation reference) – Leslie Dam**

**Please identify if any details associated with your water entitlement that you believe are incorrect.**

As a drought declared region, SDRC believes that the Council's 15,000ML high priority water allocation at Leslie Dam needs to be increased to sustain the towns of Warwick, Allora and Yangan into the future during successive dry periods.

**Please attach any additional supporting information, if required.**

NOTE: All submissions will be treated as confidential wherever possible. However, submissions may be viewed by other parties under the provisions of the *Right to Information Act 2009*.

**Office Use Only**

**Submission No:**

**Date Received:**

**Issue Category/ies:**



**Recommended RADF Applicants for Round Two 2017/2018**

<b>RADF-17/18-R2-003</b>	<b>Warwick Art Gallery</b>	<b>Jumperhead Art Exhibition</b>	<b>\$5,240</b>
RADF-17/18-R2-009	Glengallan Homestead Trust Ltd	Glengallan Orchard and Vineyard Re-Creation	\$5,000
<b>RADF-17/18-R2-005</b>	<b>Stanthorpe Pottery Club Inc</b>	<b>Surface Decoration - A Textural Approach</b>	<b>\$1,274</b>
RADF-17/18-R2-006	Leah Kelly (Auspiced by Allora RSL Sub Branch Inc)	Hidden Visions	\$2,770
<b>RADF-17/18-R2-007</b>	<b>Stanthorpe Agricultural Society Fine Arts Sub Committee (Auspiced by Stanthorpe Agricultural Society)</b>	<b>Digital Art Workshops 2018</b>	<b>\$600</b>
RADF-17/18-R2-008	Topology Incorporated	Queensland at Home	\$5,550
<b>RADF-17/18-R2-004</b>	<b>Maryvale Progress Association Inc</b>	<b>Bringing Live Music and Entertainment to our Small Community</b>	<b>\$3,000</b>
RADF-17/18-R2-010	Michelle de Rooy	Romance Writers of Australia Annual Conference	\$2,178
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>\$25,612</b>