



Report 2009

**Queensland Local Government
Grants Commission**



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Foreword

On behalf of my fellow Commissioners I am pleased to present this report of our activities for 2008–09. This is the second year of our three year term and it has been one with many challenges.

The most significant work undertaken this year by the Queensland Local Government Grants Commission (the commission) has been the commencement of the methodology review. The Local Government Reform Commission, in its 2007 report, recommended that the Queensland Local Government Grants Commission review the methodology used for the calculation of the Financial Assistance Grant in light of the reformed local government structure.

The commission is keen to simplify the methodology where possible and ensure a greater understanding of how inputs affect grant outcomes. With the great diversity of economic and social conditions across Queensland, the environments that councils deliver services in are extremely varied. As a result, the commission is finding that to simplify does not always result in equity of outcomes.

The Queensland Treasury Corporation was contracted on behalf of the commission to assist with the review. I would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge the considerable effort they contributed and in particular the extensive knowledge of local government service delivery issues across Queensland.

The commission would like to acknowledge the secretariat support provided by the Department of Infrastructure and Planning.

The commission has released a discussion paper that documents and presents the work undertaken by Queensland Treasury Corporation and the commission in moving towards a new methodology. It is important to note that the commission, in determining grant outcomes, is operating within the amalgamation national principle. This requires that where two or more councils amalgamate into one entity their grant will not decrease from their funding levels prior to amalgamation for a period of four years. The first year of the four year period was 2008–09.

The commission is acutely aware that councils need to know if changes to their grant funding levels are likely in order to assist with forward budget planning. Before making any determinations about changes to the methodology that could effect grant outcomes, the commission has spent this year focused on understanding current inputs and identifying possible alternative inputs. The release of the discussion paper in September 2009 gives all councils and stakeholders an opportunity to provide input into the review at a preliminary stage. The commission welcomes all points of view on the work to date. Responses will be considered in the ongoing review of all revenue and expenditure inputs. The discussion paper provides details of how to send in your submission.

The next stage of the review will be an information paper that will document further developments to potential changes to the methodology. It is anticipated that this will be released in early 2010. After the release of this paper the commission will hold a number of regional information sessions. These will give all councils and stakeholders a chance to present to the commission particular circumstances that impact on service delivery and to hear in greater detail from the commission possible changes in the methodology.

The commission visited 10 councils during 2007–08 and in 2008–09 continued with a further 21 visits as well as a joint meeting with six councils in St George. I would like to extend a sincere thanks to all mayors, councillors, chief executive officers and other staff who met with the commission. It is important to the commission that we speak directly with councils and provide details of how the current methodology calculates the grant as well as hear from councils about their specific issues.

The coming year

There is little doubt that expenditure on road network maintenance in local government is significant. Road data supplied by councils is used in the calculation of the Identified Road Grant and as an asset preservation model calculation as part of the General Purpose Grant. The accuracy of road data supplied to the commission can have a significant impact on grant outcomes.

In the coming year the commission will focus on working with councils to ensure that the data is a true reflection of councils' road networks. The commission has noticed over previous years that for some councils road length and traffic volume data can fluctuate considerably.

The main priority for the commission this year will be furthering work on the review of the methodology as I have highlighted above. The commission is committed to providing many opportunities for all stakeholders to input into the review.

On behalf of the commissioners, once again thank you to all councils who have met with us in 2008–09. I look forward to our on-going work with the Minister for Local Government and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships the Honourable Desley Boyle, councillors and council staff throughout Queensland and the Commonwealth Department of Local Government in our allocation of the Financial Assistance Grant.



Kelvin Spiller
Chairperson

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Executive summary

The major purpose of the commonwealth Financial Assistance Grant is to achieve a degree of horizontal fiscal equalisation among Queensland local governments. The fiscal equalisation concept forms the first national principle for allocating the Financial Assistance Grant. The national principles are set by the Commonwealth minister responsible for local government and are similar to those by which the Commonwealth Government distributes goods and services tax revenue to the states and territories. Essentially, the Financial Assistance Grant is to be allocated in a way to assist local governing bodies, functioning at a reasonable effort, to meet the average level of expenditure on services and facilities of all local governing bodies within the state. Averages for revenue and expenditure functions are determined and applied by the Queensland Local Government Grants Commission (the commission) to each council based on factors including population, traffic volumes and property values. Further information about the Financial Assistance Grant and the commission is contained in chapter 1. Appendix 5.2 contains an overview of the history of the Financial Assistance Grant in Queensland.

Each year the commission makes a recommendation to the Queensland minister responsible for local government about the distribution of the Financial Assistance Grant to local governments in this state. To make the recommendation, the commission uses a methodology that complies with the national principles. This methodology was last reviewed in 2002–03. As a result of the local government reform process and the formation of amalgamated councils, the commission has commenced a review of the methodology as recommended by the Local Government Reform Commission. The full methodology is discussed in chapter 2 and the national principles listed in appendix 5.3.

2009–10 Methodology

The following refinements were introduced for the allocation of the 2009–10 Financial Assistance Grant:

- increases in the base amounts for the administration expenditure category and community amenities, recreation, culture and libraries expenditure category from \$370 742 to \$384 816 and \$24 717 to \$25 655 respectively reflect the increase in Queensland’s funding entitlement
- adjustments were made to Financial Assistance Grant outcomes for amalgamated councils in line with commonwealth legislation and the relevant national principle.

In relation to property evaluations and subsequent rating assessments the following was applied:

- property valuations were not carried out in 2008–09, therefore the averaged valuations that were previously used were included in the 2009–10 methodology
- the five per cent rating assessment increase/decrease cap— previously used to smooth fluctuations in unimproved capital valuations— was not used in 2009–10 due to data limitations associated with unimproved capital values and the subsequent ratings assessments, particularly relating to councils with boundary changes.

These changes are listed in appendix 5.4. Further details on the methodology including the above changes are included in chapter 2.

Variability of Financial Assistance Grant outcomes

As the methodology for making the recommendation is based on state averages, updating data each year causes these averages to change. For example, a sharp increase in total state expenditure on road maintenance will increase overall expenditure need assessments for councils with large road networks and/or high traffic volumes. Likewise, a significant increase in rate revenue as a proportion of total council revenue will increase revenue assessments for councils with high property numbers and/or unimproved capital values. Changes in state averages can result in each council's position, relative to the average, changing. For this reason, Financial Assistance Grant outcomes are not fixed and will vary each year.

The commission acknowledges that changes to the methodology are necessary to better reflect the new local government structure and consequently is undertaking a review. The commission released a discussion paper in September 2009 including an invitation for councils to respond. In early 2010 an information paper will be released and after this the commission will conduct regional forums to provide an opportunity for all councils to fully understand the proposed changes. The commission welcomes feedback at all stages during this process and looks forward to councils' and stakeholders' participation in regional forums.

As there are expected changes to the Financial Assistance Grant outcomes as a result of the review, the commission will continue to refrain from providing forecasts on the movement in Financial Assistance Grant outcomes.

Local government data

The commission utilises updated data, collected annually by the Department of Infrastructure and Planning prior to the commencement of the allocation process. Data sourced directly from councils through the department's annual consolidated data collection form is important for calculations against the revenue and expenditure functions. Updated road and traffic volume data is also of vital importance in both the General Purpose Grant and the Identified Road Grant. The due date for submission of 2007–08 consolidated data collections was 29 November 2008. Councils that submitted their annual data collections by this date are named in appendix 5.1. Appendix 5.5 contains a list of the base data used by the commission from third-party sources and councils. The consolidated data collection form completed by councils also includes data for the Australian Bureau of Statistics and it is vitally important that it is returned accurately completed and on time. Commission staff are available to answer any enquires that councils may have with the completion of the form.

The commission, in the application of the methodology, uses externally-sourced data such as population data from the Australian Bureau of Statistics and other government agencies. Data, where available, is updated annually prior to the calculation of the Financial Assistance Grant.

1 The commission

1.1 Role of the commission

The Queensland Local Government Grants Commission (the commission) is an independent statutory body that:

- makes recommendations for the distribution of Commonwealth financial assistance to local governing bodies
- makes recommendations on other matters relating to the finances of local governing bodies
- holds inquiries and investigates matters relating to council finances and financial assistance.

1.2 The legislation

The commission was established in 1977 following the enactment of the *Local Government Grants Commission Act 1976* in Queensland. In December 1993, the *Local Government Act 1993* replaced the 1976 act. Provisions relating to the establishment and operation of the commission were included in the *Local Government Act 1993*. See appendix 5.2 for a history of the commission and the Financial Assistance Grant in Queensland.

The commission makes recommendations to the Queensland minister responsible for local government on the distribution of the Commonwealth's Financial Assistance Grant to local governments. These recommendations are based on the requirements of the Commonwealth's *Local Government (Financial Assistance) Act 1995* and the national principles prescribed under the Act by the Commonwealth minister.

The commission's statutory powers come under the *Local Government Act 1993*, section 195:

1. The commission must make recommendations to the minister about the allocation of the amount (the 'financial assistance amount') the state is entitled to receive from the Commonwealth under the *Local Government (Financial Assistance) Act 1995* for financial assistance for local government purposes.
2. The commission must also make recommendations to the minister about a matter referred to it by the minister about the finances of one or more local governing bodies.
3. In making recommendations under subsection (1), the commission must comply with the *Local Government (Financial Assistance) Act 1995*.

1.3 Commonwealth Financial Assistance Grant

The Commonwealth Financial Assistance Grant is an untied general purpose grant. That is, the funds may be used by the recipient council for any of the council's functions.

The Financial Assistance Grant has two separately identified components:

- General Purpose Grant
- Identified Road Grant.

The General Purpose Grant is allocated to local governing bodies on the horizontal fiscal equalisation principle; that is, grants should enable local governing bodies to function by reasonable effort to an average standard for the state. Factors affecting councils' expenditure for performance of functions and capacity to raise revenue are taken into account to establish the average level of revenue capacity and expenditure need.

The Identified Road Grant is allocated to local governing bodies to assist with the maintenance of road infrastructure. It is allocated on the basis of road length and population. The allocation of

Commonwealth funds between states and territories is increased annually in line with population and the consumer price index.

1.4 Commission membership and staff

The commission consists of six members — a chairperson, deputy chairperson and four other members. The governor-in-council appoints commissioners for a period of up to three years. The current commission was appointed on 9 November 2007 with their appointment expiring on 31 October 2010.

The *Local Government Act 1993* requires the commission to include:

- four persons with knowledge of local government
- one person with knowledge of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island local government
- an officer of the department as the deputy chairperson.

Current members of the commission are listed below.

Chairperson

Mr Kelvin Spiller

Appointment: 9 November 2007 to 31 October 2010

Mr Spiller is chair of The Executive Connection Brisbane. Previously he was chief executive officer of the Endeavour Foundation for five years and prior to this he had 37 years local government experience including:

- Maroochy Shire Council chief executive officer
- 30 years in Victoria as chief executive officer with Darebin, Preston, Essendon, Newtown, Bannockburn, Corio and South Barwin Councils.



Deputy Chairperson

Ms Gabrielle Sinclair

Appointment: 9 November 2007 to 31 October 2010

Ms Sinclair is Assistant Director-General Local Government Services, Department of Infrastructure and Planning.



Commissioners

Ms Anne Portess

Appointment: 1 November 2005 to 31 October 2007; 9 November 2007 to 31 October 2010

Ms Portess was mayor of Herberton Shire Council from 1994 to 2008.



Mr Warren Collins

Appointment: 1 November 2005 to 31 October 2007; 9 November 2007 to 31 October 2010

Mr Collins is the chief executive officer for Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council; a position he has held since 1984.



He has more than 20 years experience in the Queensland public service including as a liaison officer for the Department of Community Services.

Cr Mark O'Brien

Appointment: 9 November 2007 to 31 October 2010

Cr O'Brien is Mayor of Murweh Shire Council. In 2007, he was re-elected to his second term.



Mr Carl Wulff

Appointment: 9 November 2007 to 31 October 2010

Mr Wulff is Chief Executive Officer of Ipswich City Council.

His previous local government experience includes:



- Chief executive officer of the City of Greater Dandenong, Victoria
- Deputy chief executive officer Wollongong City Council, New South Wales.

1.4.1 Commission staff

The commission has three support staff positions supplied by the Department of Infrastructure and Planning. Commission staff members for 2008–09 were:

Executive Officer

Lynn Sawtell

Senior Project Officer

Peter Fletcher

Assistant Research Officer

Katrina McArthur

The department funds all commission costs, including staff salaries and members' travel and accommodation. No administration costs are taken from grant funds: all money received from the Commonwealth is forwarded to councils.

1.5 Acknowledgements

The commission wishes to acknowledge and express its gratitude for assistance received from:

- Australian Bureau of Statistics
- Commonwealth Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Local Government
- Department of Infrastructure and Planning
- Department of Main Roads
- Department of Natural Resources and Water
- Local Government Association of Queensland
- Office of Economic and Statistical Research (Queensland Treasury)
- Urban Local Government Association of Queensland
- Queensland Treasury Corporation

The commission also expresses its appreciation to the members and staff of all local governing bodies for their assistance and cooperation during the year.

2 Methodology for Financial Assistance Grant allocation

The framework for calculating the Financial Assistance Grant is established by the commonwealth government's national principles, listed below and explained in more detail in appendix 5.3:

1. horizontal fiscal equalisation
2. effort neutrality
3. minimum grant
4. other grant support
5. Aboriginal people and Torres Strait Islanders
6. amalgamation principle
7. identified road component.

The commission's methodology for allocating grants is required to comply with all of these principles.

For 2009–10, Queensland's Financial Assistance Grant entitlement is:

- \$269 187 704 for the General Purpose Grant
- \$111 329 565 for the Identified Road Grant.

This represents a four per cent increase in the General Purpose Grant and a 3.3 per cent increase in the Identified Road Grant from the previous year's entitlements.

Queensland's total Financial Assistance Grant funding entitlement is \$380 517 269. Both components of the Financial Assistance Grant provide untied funding to Queensland local governing bodies.

2.1 Data collection

The commission uses data collected directly from councils as well as third-party sources, such as the Australian Bureau of Statistics and Queensland Government departments. Base data used in the allocation methodology is listed by council in appendix 5.5.

Some specific items of data used in the methodology (for instance, effort positive revenue and expenditure and traffic volumes) are sourced directly from local governments from the consolidated data collection returns. In addition to its use by the commission, the data return collects information for use by the Department of Infrastructure and Planning for the Queensland Local Government Comparative Information publication and the Australian Bureau of Statistics for the national accounts. These uses have been combined into one collection to lessen workload on councils, the commission and departmental staff.

The consolidated data collection feeds into the Department of Infrastructure and Planning's local government information management system, improving the department's collection, storage and usage of local government data.

The commission would like to extend its gratitude to those councils who submitted their 2007–08 consolidated data collections by 29 November 2008, assisting with the timely determination of the 2009–10 Financial Assistance Grant. These councils are listed in appendix 5.1.

2.2 Variability of Financial Assistance Grant outcomes

As discussed in chapter 1, the General Purpose Grant is allocated to local governing bodies to achieve a measure of fiscal equalisation among councils. Factors affecting councils' expenditure for performance of functions and capacity to raise revenue are taken into account to establish the average level of

performance in revenue capacity and expenditure need. It is important to note that the revenue and expenditure averages the commission calculates to allocate the Financial Assistance Grant are numerical averages only. They do not relate in any way to minimum service standards, council priorities or expectations of service quality by councils, the commission, or residents of councils.

Each council's Financial Assistance Grant is a reflection of their assessed relative needs.

As the methodology for making the recommendation is based on averages within defined revenue and expenditure categories, updating data each year causes these averages to change. It can also result in each council's relative position to the average changing. For this reason, Financial Assistance Grant outcomes are not fixed and will vary each year.

The commission in 2008–09 continued to make refinements to its methodology to ensure that it remained current with the issues affecting local government. Each adjustment to the methodology may result in a change to each council's relative position to the average, although the commission is committed to ensuring the methodology is not unduly sensitive to such refinements.

All of these factors combined make it impractical for the commission to reliably predict the trends for councils. It can only provide Financial Assistance Grant outcomes for the year once the recommendation process has been finalised. For this reason the commission will neither publish forecasts nor advise individual councils of Financial Assistance Grant trends.

2.3 Identified Road Grant

In 2009–10, Queensland's share of the Identified Road Grant entitlement is \$111 329 565 or 18.7 per cent of the total funds available. Entitlements for other states and territories are detailed in table 2.1.

The Identified Road Grant component of the Financial Assistance Grant is a relatively simple calculation, intended for the preservation of councils' existing road assets. It is not designed to be a direct capital subsidy for a particular road construction project. Like the General Purpose Grant, the Identified Road Grant is an untied grant and may be used for any council activities. The following formula, which considers council-controlled road lengths and populations, is used:

- 62.85 per cent allocated according to council road length
- 37.15 per cent allocated according to local government area population.

Based on 2007–08 data, there are 153 164 km of council-controlled roads in Queensland. February 2009 estimated residential population data supplied by the Australian Bureau of Statistics was used in the allocation of the 2009–10 Grant. At that date, Queensland's population (excluding Weipa) was 4 178 232. A council with 1000 km of road and 2000 residents would receive an Identified Road Grant entitlement of:

$$\{[0.6285 \times (1000 / 153\,164)] + [0.3715 \times (2000 / 4.2 \text{ million})]\} \times \$111\,329\,565 = \$476\,583.$$

For the 2009–10 Identified Road Grant, the amounts per kilometre of road and per capita were \$456.83 and \$9.90 respectively.

2.3.1 Identified Road Grant and Roads to Recovery

The Identified Road Grant formula is also the basis on which the Commonwealth Government allocates its Roads to Recovery funding to councils. This is included in the methodology as a revenue item (national principle—other grant support) with 50 per cent of a council's Roads to Recovery allocation included.

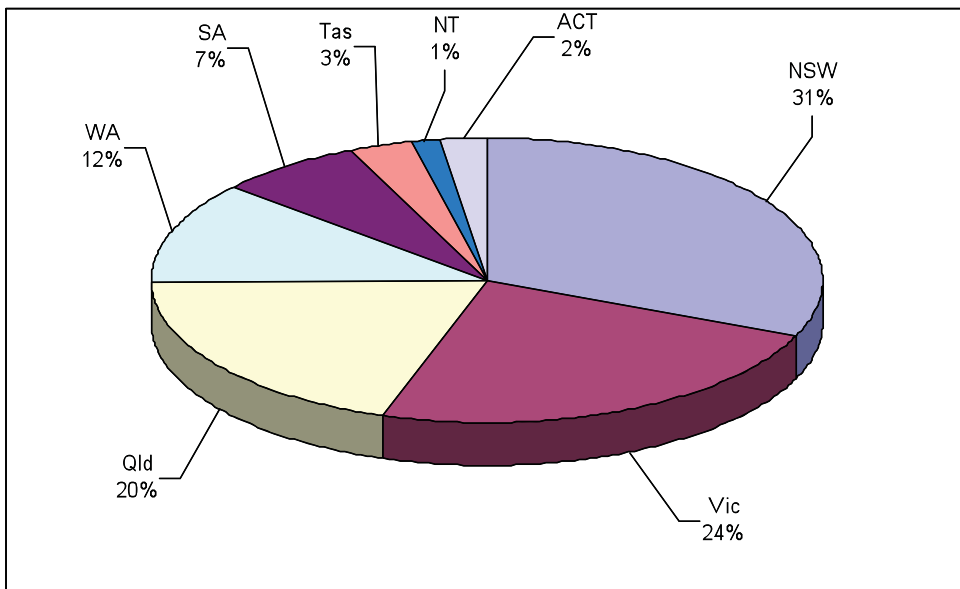
2.4 General Purpose Grant

In 2009–10, Queensland's share of the General Purpose Grant entitlement is \$269 187 704 or 20.1 per cent of the total funds available. Entitlements for other states and territories are listed in table 2.1.

Table 2.1 Interstate distribution of 2009–10 Financial Assistance Grant

	2009–10 Estimated entitlement			
	General Purpose Grant (\$)	Identified Road Grant (\$)	Total (\$)	% of Total
New South Wales	435 669 282	172 393 364	608 062 646	31.5%
Victoria	331 962 617	122 500 627	454 463 244	23.5%
Queensland	269 187 704	111 329 565	380 517 269	19.7%
Western Australia	136 378 866	90 852 628	227 231 494	11.8%
South Australia	99 706 437	32 654 801	132 361 238	6.8%
Tasmania	30 931 500	31 487 907	62 419 407	3.2%
Northern Territory	13 710 387	13 918 812	27 629 199	1.4%
Australian Capital Territory	21 536 553	19 052 981	40 589 534	2.1%
Total	1 339 083 346	594 190 685	1 933 274 031	100%

Diagram 1 States' share of total grant pool (General Purpose Grant and Identified Road Grant)



The first three national principles in particular shape the methodology for calculating the General Purpose Grant. As with the Identified Road Grant, the General Purpose Grant is untied and may be used for any of the council's general activities.

Horizontal fiscal equalisation effectively establishes the purpose of the Financial Assistance Grant. Funds are allocated to ensure that all councils are able, by reasonable effort, provide the average level of council services within the state. To meet this principle, the Financial Assistance Grant methodology accounts for differences in the expenditure councils incur in providing services and their revenue-raising capacity. The commission calculates state averages for revenue and expenditure categories and applies these averages, with cost adjustors (expenditure categories only), to each council.

Effort neutrality is also central to the allocation of the General Purpose Grant. This means as far as practicable, policies of individual local governing bodies in terms of expenditure and revenue effort will not affect the Financial Assistance Grant determination. For instance, whether a council chooses to fund three libraries or none, whether it funds a general practice, veterinary service or provides subsidies to key industry sectors, actual revenues and expenditures are used to calculate state averages only, not individual council Financial Assistance Grants. Infrastructure or service backlog is not considered in determining the Financial Assistance Grant.

The principle of effort neutrality allows the commission to consider factors outside councils' control which may affect their revenue-raising capacity or expenditure need (e.g. geographical location). Importantly, effort neutrality ensures that councils cannot, through their own policy decisions, affect their Financial Assistance Grant outcomes.

The exception to this principle is the effort positive expenditure and revenue category. For environmental protection and other transport (i.e. aerodromes and ferry services), it is difficult to determine averages or standards because the circumstances vary significantly from one council to another. A council's actual expenditure or revenue in these categories is applied in the assessment. These specific expenditures or revenues are termed effort positive. Section 2.4.3 provides more detail.

Each council's allocation begins with a minimum grant determination. This is calculated by taking 30 per cent of the total General Purpose Grant pool divided by the state's population (excluding Weipa), giving a per capita amount. Each council's population is then multiplied by the per capita amount. In 2009–10, this amount is \$19.33.

The concept of relative need is central to Financial Assistance Grant allocation. By determining state revenue and expenditure averages, the commission ranks councils against the state average of all councils. In 2009–10, two councils received the minimum grant only (Gold Coast and Brisbane). The remainder were considered unable to provide the average level of services with their own funds. These councils benefited from fiscal equalisation.

2.4.1 Outline of methodology

There are six stages to the process of allocating the General Purpose Grant:

1. determine statewide revenue-raising and expenditure need averages
2. assess council revenue and expenditure by multiplying state averages by council variables that the commission believes drives revenue/costs in that category (e.g. population, property data and road lengths)
3. apply revenue/cost adjustors to assessed revenue/expenditure needs
4. determine relative council need
5. allocate funds
6. perform an averaging step to moderate extremes in Financial Assistance Grant outcomes for similar councils.

A simple outline of the methodology, using the business and industry development expenditure category as an example, is given below.

1. Determine averages

Aggregate statewide council expenditure on business and industry development, with 2007–08 data, was assessed at \$165 315 094. Queensland's population at the time of allocating 2009–10 grants was 4 178 232. Therefore the per capita council expenditure on business and industry development was \$165M/4.2 million, or \$39.57.

2. Apply averages

The commission assumes population drives the business and industry development costs incurred by councils. A council with a population of 20 000 would therefore have an assessed business and industry development expenditure of \$39.57 x 20 000, totalling \$791 320.

3. Cost adjustors

Cost adjustors for location, scale, growth and non-resident service expenditure are multiplied together and applied to this assessed expenditure. If the council's multiple for these cost adjustors is 3.1, adjusted business and industry development expenditure equates to \$791 320 x 3.1 or \$2.45 million.

4. Relative need

Each council's assessed expenditure and assessed revenue is combined to derive a net result. Councils with a net negative position have a relative need.

5. Allocate funds

The available pool of funds is distributed among councils with a relative need. There is not enough funding in the Financial Assistance Grant pool to meet the sum of all council assessed results; therefore all grants are scaled back to ensure the sum equals the total funding pool. See section 2.6 for more detail.

6. Averaging

Outcomes from the methodology are regressed against population and road length to moderate extreme results caused by the large range of variance in the data used such as unimproved capital values and traffic volumes.

The assessed business and industry development expenditure example demonstrates the application of the horizontal fiscal equalisation principle in the General Purpose Grant. Cost adjustors account for the differences in the expenditure councils are required to incur in providing state average business and industry development services.

2.4.2 Assessing revenue

The commission determined the normal revenue-raising functions of a council in Queensland are:

- rates
- garbage charges
- fees and charges
- other grants.

The following table outlines the revenue categories and units of measure used in assessing revenue.

Table 2.2 Outline of revenue assessment

Revenue category	Revenue driver(s)	Unit of measure (state average)
Rates	Unimproved capital values Rateable property numbers	Estimated average minimum rate: \$400 Average cent in dollar rates: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • residential \$0.01233 • commercial/industrial \$0.09654 • rural \$0.1808
Garbage charges	Occupied urban properties	\$310.52 per occupied residential property
Fees and charges	Population	\$234.58 per capita
Other grants	Actual grants received	Identified Road Grant (100%) Library Grant (100%) Road and Drainage Grant (50%) Roads to Recovery Grant (50%) State Government Financial Aid (20%) Minimum grant component of the General Purpose Grant (100%)

Rates

The commission makes an assessment of rating capacity each year, as follows:

- 30 per cent weighting— a minimum rate (\$400 for 2009–10) applied to all rateable properties in a council area
- 70 per cent weighting— an average cent in the dollar for a council’s unimproved capital values for rateable properties broken across residential, commercial/industrial and rural land use categories.

Property numbers and total property values for each council area are averaged over a six-year period to smooth out the substantial fluctuations in property values. This approach was adopted due to the large fluctuations in property values with some councils experiencing substantial increases and decreases. The commission also averages unimproved capital values and property numbers on the grounds that not every council has a valuation by the Department of Environment and Resource Management each year.

The commission recognises that a council’s revenue-raising capacity is impacted by socio-economic effects within its community. To capture this, the rates assessment is adjusted by the Index of Economic Resources. This is one of the four Socio-Economic Index for Areas, produced by the Australian Bureau of Statistics and based on the 2006 *Census of Population and Housing*.

The commission, in previous years, has applied a cap on the annual increase or decrease in each council’s assessed rating capacity. This was intended to reflect the standard practice of many Queensland councils that use caps (or adjustments to cent-in-the-dollar rates) to improve the potential impact on residents of increasing rates solely on the grounds of sharply increasing unimproved capital values. In 2009–10, this was not applied due to data limitations associated with unimproved capital values and the subsequent ratings assessments, particularly relating to boundary change councils.

Garbage charges

While waste expenditure is considered by the commission to be driven by population, waste revenue is assigned to councils per occupied urban property. Some councils have stated to the commission that they provide garbage services to rural properties. They have argued, on this basis, for rural properties to be included in assessing garbage revenue and expenditure. This is one area that has been considered as part of the review of the methodology.

Fees and charges

In 2007–08, the Queensland average for council fees and charges per capita was \$234.58. For the purpose of assessing council revenues for fees and charges, a per capita amount is applied. For example, a council with a population of 15 000 would have an assessed fees and charges amount of 15 000 x \$240 or \$3.5 million.

Other grant support

In accordance with the other grant support national principle, grants relevant to the expenditure categories considered by the commission are included as revenue according to the actual amounts received by councils rather than a state average. There are six other grants in the revenue assessment, with 20, 50 or 100 per cent of the grant amounts included (see table 2.1).

2.4.3 Assessing expenditure

Services (non-roads)

In assessing council expenditure, the commission includes eight (non-roads) service categories:

1. administration
2. public order and safety
3. education, health, welfare and housing
4. garbage (waste) and recycling
5. street lighting
6. community amenities, recreation, culture and libraries
7. building control and town planning
8. business and industry development.

Cost adjustors

To establish relative expenditure needs for each council in the expenditure categories, the commission applies cost adjustors. Cost adjustors are indices applied to expenditure categories to account for factors outside a council's control that impact on its ability to provide services. Table 2.3 shows that at least three cost adjustors are applied to each expenditure category. Each council's relevant cost adjustors are multiplied together to derive the final cost adjustor that is applied to each council's service expenditure need. The table also shows the average per unit of measure applied in each service category for 2009–10.

Cost adjustors (by definition and service category) used to allocate the 2009–10 General Purpose Grant are at appendixes 5.6 and 5.7. Councils are encouraged to review their cost adjustors and those of comparable or nearby councils.

Table 2.3 Outline of expenditure assessment

Service expenditure category	2009–10 unit of measure	Services cost adjustors								
		Location	Demography—Indigenous	Demography—age	Dispersion	Scale	Urban density	Growth	Tourism	Non-resident service expenditure
Administration	\$ 384 815.658 base amount + \$303.06 per property + \$309.74 per capita	✓			✓	✓		✓		✓
Public order and safety	\$27.12 per capita	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Education, health, welfare and housing	\$28.23 per capita	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
Garbage and recycling	\$86.22 per urban capita	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓
Street lighting	\$6.89 per urban capita	✓				✓	✓			✓
Community amenities, recreation, culture and libraries	\$25 655 base amount + \$136.05 per capita	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Building control and town planning	\$122.31 per residential property	✓				✓		✓		✓
Business and industry development	\$39.57 per capita	✓				✓		✓		✓

The following cost adjustors are applied to the expenditure categories, as outlined in the table above

Demography— represents the additional use of facilities due to the composition of the population according to age or Indigenous descent.

Older than 65 years	50 per cent extra per person in category
Younger than 19 years	50 per cent extra per person in category
Indigenous	50 per cent extra per person in category

Dispersion— represents the additional costs on councils that have a number of population centres in a sparse area to service, rather than one main centre. It reflects the impact of the number of townships in a council and its population density.

Population density	logarithm with low density having a higher weighting
Multiple towns	0.5 per cent increase in expenditure for each additional town

Growth— an adjustment is made for councils experiencing above average population growth or negative growth, to recognise additional expenses the councils may face.

Higher than average growth	expenditure increased by amount in excess of average growth
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Negative growth expenditure increased by positive amount of negative growth

Urban density— represents the additional costs borne by high-density residential areas to obtain the average level of amenity and higher maintenance expenditure on infrastructure due to higher levels of use.

Amount of urban population density in excess of 90 per cent
Increase to expenditure of three times difference to a maximum of 30 per cent

Location— represents the additional costs in the provision of services wholly related to where the council is located within the state and is based on an average of the Construction Cost Index and the Accessibility/Remoteness Index for Areas)

Depreciation	75 per cent of construction cost index applied to expenditure
Recurrent expenditure	50 per cent of construction cost index applied to expenditure
Accessibility/ Remoteness Index For Areas	indexed from Australian Bureau of Statistics and weighted up to a maximum of 50 per cent

Non-resident service expenditure— reflects the increase in costs faced by councils in providing services and facilities regularly used by non-residents. This is determined by comparing the number of people working in a council area with the number of employed people living in a council area.

Non-resident service expenditure per cent above state average employed persons: employed residents ratio capped at 1.50

Scale— recognises economies of scale. It is generally accepted that smaller councils incur additional costs per unit of service and larger ones incur lower costs. It composes a fixed cost for all councils, an amount for area and a sliding scale dependent on the population size of the council.

Sliding scale communities Up to 50 per cent increase in expenditure for smallest

Tourism— recognises the additional costs caused by overnight visitors and day-trippers on a council's facilities and services.

Tourism	per cent above state average employment in retail, accommodation, cafes and restaurants, and cultural and recreational services industries
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Environmental protection and other transport

The commission does not believe there are relevant cost drivers from which a state average can be determined for council expenditure in environmental protection and other transport. Additionally, expenditure in these categories varies considerably across councils. As a result, the commission considers each council's actual net expenditure in these categories. These categories are termed effort positive as they are not treated as effort neutral under the national principles.

The commission sources effort positive revenue and expenditure from each council's consolidated data collection. Five local government purpose classification categories are used to collect this data:

1. other transport services
2. emissions, air pollution abatement and management
3. protection of biodiversity and habitat
4. soil, groundwater and surface water remediation/protection
5. environmental protection not elsewhere classified.

Effort positive expenditure is important to each council's Financial Assistance Grant outcome. For example, consider two councils, A and B, each with \$1 million in assessed revenue and \$1.5 million in assessed expenditure, excluding net expenditure on environmental protection and other transport. If councils A and B have net expenditure of \$100 000 and \$0 in their respective effort positive categories, A's relative need will be \$100 000 greater than B's and A will receive a higher General Purpose Grant. It is important to note that A will not receive \$100 000 more than B due to the scaling process.

Roads

The roads assessment model within the General Purpose Grant is based on an asset preservation assessment of the cost to maintain a council's road network, including bridges and hydraulics, in average condition.

Tables 2.4 and 2.5 provide the standards used in the roads assessment model and the cost adjusters applied. For example, to comply with the effort neutrality principle, a rural road carrying a volume of 150–250 vehicles per day is assumed to be a sealed 4/8 road regardless of what is actually on the ground. Allowances are given for heavy vehicles and for the provision and barging of plant and material to islands as these factors affect council road expenditure and are outside council control.

Table 2.4 Rural roads

Standard	Traffic volume range (adjusted vehicles per day)	Base cost \$/km	Climate		Soil sub-grade MR reactive	Locality on-cost		Terrain		
			Favourable (TI -50)	Adverse (TI +100)		≤1.0p /km ²	≤0.1p /km ²	Undulating	Hilly	Mountainous
Unformed		\$250	0%	25%	0%	5%	10%	2%	5%	0%
Formed	≤40	\$500	0%	20%	0%	5%	10%	2%	5%	0%
Paved	40–150	\$2 300	0%	20%	10%	5%	10%	2%	5%	0%
Sealed 4/8	150–250	\$4 650	-10%	15%	10%	2.5%	5%	2%	5%	10%
6/8	250–1000	\$6 600	-7.5%	10%	10%	2.5%	2.5%	2%	5%	10%
7/10	1000–3000	\$8 100	-7.5%	10%	10%	2.5%	2.5%	2%	5%	10%
8/12	≥3000	\$11 000	-7.5%	10%	10%	2.5%	2.5%	2%	5%	10%

Table 2.5 Urban roads

Traffic volume range (adjusted vehicles per day)	Base cost \$/km	Climate		Soil sub-grade	Locality on-cost		Terrain		
		Favourable (TI -50)	Adverse (TI +100)	MR reactive	≤1.0 p /km ²	≤0.1 p /km ²	Undulating	Hilly	Mountainous
500	\$8 500	-7.5%	10%	5%	2.5%	2.5%	0%	2%	5%
500-1000	\$15 500	-7.5%	10%	5%	2.5%	2.5%	0%	2%	5%
1000-5000	\$25 400	-7.5%	10%	10%	2.5%	2.5%	0%	2%	5%
5000-10000	\$41 800	-7.5%	10%	10%	2.5%	2.5%	0%	2%	5%
>10 000	\$66 700	-7.5%	10%	10%	2.5%	2.5%	0%	2%	5%

Light to medium trucks, two axles = 1 vehicle
 Heavy rigid and/or twin steer tandem = 2 vehicles
 Semi-trailers = 3 vehicles
 B-doubles = 4 vehicles
 Road trains = 5 vehicles

On average, the on-cost factors increased road expenditure assessments by 5.06 per cent for 2009–10 General Purpose Grants.

2.4.4 Cost adjustors used in the road assessment

Cost adjustors are also applied to the roads assessment calculations. Tables 2.4 and 2.5 outline the cost adjustors used in the roads assessment. Detailed below are the cost adjustors used in the roads assessment.

Climate— represents the impact on maintenance for roads due to rainfall and other climate factors. It is based on the Thornthwaite index and applied on a sliding scale.

Adverse effect maximum of 25 per cent
 Favourable effect maximum of -10 per cent

Locality— captures the additional costs for maintenance activity that occurs in remote and less populated areas.

Population density lower density increases costs up to maximum of 10 per cent

Terrain— represents the additional costs to road maintenance due to the terrain of the area.

Undulating terrain increase in expenditure up to a maximum of two per cent
 Hilly terrain increase in expenditure up to a maximum of five per cent
 Mountainous terrain increase in expenditure up to a maximum of 10 per cent

Soil subgrade— represents the additional costs due to reactive soils for roads expenditure.

Reactive or poor soils increase in expenditure up to maximum of 10 per cent
 Good soil decrease in expenditure up to maximum of -5 per cent

2.5 Scaling

For 2009–10 Financial Assistance Grant calculation, the overall assessed expenditure figure used was \$4.63 billion— the equivalent assessed revenue amount was \$3.54 billion. After each council is

allocated the minimum grant, about \$188.4 million remained of the General Purpose Grant funding pool to meet approximately \$1.09 billion deficit. This requires a standard budget result to be included in each council's revenue assessment, ensuring total revenue, including the General Purpose Grant, matches total expenditure. The standard budget result is distributed according to each council's share of Queensland's population, so that relativities established through the revenue and expenditure assessments are not altered.

Given that the General Purpose Grant pool is less than the assessed needs of all councils combined, the commission must decide how to apportion, or scale back, the available funds to councils. There are two main options: the equalisation method and the proportional method.

While the proportional method is used by local government grants commissions in other jurisdictions, Queensland's commission regards the equalisation method as more conceptually in-line with the national principle of horizontal fiscal equalisation and continues to use this as the dominant scaling method in Queensland. Generally speaking, the equalisation method provides more General Purpose Grant funds to small, remote and rural councils than the proportional method. However, the argument is not universal and many larger, urban councils benefit more from the equalisation method than the proportional method.

A combination of the two methods was considered for 2009–10, as in previous years, with a 25 per cent weighting given to the proportional method. The remaining 75 per cent relates to the equalisation method. These averaging steps will be considered as part of the current review of the methodology.

As an example:

Council A has assessed revenue of \$500 000 and assessed expenditure (including effort positive categories) of \$2 million and therefore an assessed General Purpose Grant need of \$1.5 million.

Council B has assessed revenue of \$1.5 million and assessed expenditure (including effort positive categories) of \$3 million and therefore also has an assessed General Purpose Grant need of \$1.5 million.

Council C has assessed revenue of \$4 million and assessed expenditure (including effort positive categories) of \$5 million and therefore an assessed General Purpose Grant need of \$1 million.

Assuming there is exactly half the General Purpose Grant funds (net of the Minimum Grant) available to meet assessed deficits for all councils, A and B would each receive \$750 000 General Purpose Grant allocations under the proportional method (50 per cent x \$1.5 million). Council C would receive a \$500 000 General Purpose Grant (50 per cent x \$1 million).

However, councils A, B and C would be able to meet different percentages of their assessed expenditure need with their General Purpose Grants under the proportional method, as follows:

- A: \$500 000 (assessed revenue) + \$750 000 (General Purpose Grant) = \$1.25 million or 63 per cent of \$2 million (assessed expenditure)
- B: \$1.5 million (assessed revenue) + \$750 000 (General Purpose Grant) = \$2.25 million or 75 per cent of \$3 million (assessed expenditure)
- C: \$4 million (assessed revenue) + \$500 000 (General Purpose Grant) = \$4.5 million or 90 per cent of \$5 million (assessed expenditure)

Under the equalisation method, the commission determines that it has sufficient General Purpose Grant funds to ensure every council can meet the same percentage of its assessed expenditure.

For example, assuming the General Purpose Grant pool (net of the minimum grant) is sufficient to bring each council up to 80 per cent of its assessed expenditure, General Purpose Grant allocations for councils A, B and C, would be as follows:

- A: \$500 000 (assessed revenue) + \$1.1 million (General Purpose Grant) = \$1.6 million or 80 per cent of \$2 million (assessed expenditure)
- B: \$1.5 million (assessed revenue) + \$900 000 (General Purpose Grant) = \$2.4 million or 80 per cent of \$3 million (assessed expenditure)
- C: \$4 million (assessed revenue) + \$0 (General Purpose Grant) = \$4 million, or 80 per cent of \$5 million (assessed expenditure)

Council C can finance more than 80 per cent of its assessed expenditure with its own-sourced funds according to the methodology and so does not receive more than the minimum General Purpose Grant under the equalisation method.

2.6 Averaging

The commission uses an averaging step— regression— to increase confidence in the results obtained from the methodology due to concerns about data limitations. Regression is a statistical tool for developing averages based on more than one variable. The commission decided several years ago to average the outcomes of the methodology against population and road length.

The result of the regression analysis is averaged with the outcomes from the methodology. This reduces the impact of very wide variations occurring between councils in Queensland and introduces some comparability between councils based on population and road length. Without this modification, the wide range in data, especially unimproved capital values and traffic volumes, may result in extreme Financial Assistance Grant outcomes for similar/proximate councils.

2.7 Commission judgements

A decision was made by the commission to hold the 2009–10 General Purpose Grants at the 2008–09 levels for Cairns Regional Council, Ipswich City Council, Logan City Council, Moreton Bay Regional Council, Sunshine Coast Regional Council, Townsville City Council and Redland City Council. These councils within the methodology are able to meet a substantial amount of their assessed expenditure by the calculations of assessed revenue. The treatment of these councils will be considered in future years through the methodology review and as part of the annual determinations for grant determinations and recommendations.

2.7.1 Minimum grant

The commission has determined that two Queensland councils will receive a minimum grant only. These are Brisbane City Council and Gold Coast City Council. These councils account for 36 per cent of the state's population and receive 11 per cent of the total General Purpose Grant pool. By comparison, 25 per cent and 27 per cent of the populations in New South Wales and Victorian councils respectively resided in minimum grant councils in 2009–10. South Australia had a higher proportion (54 per cent) of population in minimum grant councils.

2.7.2 Indigenous councils

In an attempt to bring Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander councils to a similar funding level as other councils, an adjustment was made to the State Government Financial Aid component of the revenue assessment in the methodology for these councils. The change in weighting from 50 per cent to 20 per cent resulted in an increase in grant outcomes for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander councils.

2.8 Cash adjustment

Each year in determining the growth in the funding pool for the coming year, the Commonwealth Government in April estimate the consumer price index for the coming year and the anticipated population growth. The overall growth in the funding pool is determined by these two factors.

When final, full year consumer price index and population figures are available, the Commonwealth makes a cash adjustment to each state's funding pool from the previous year. Queensland, with its high population growth, usually benefits from this adjustment. However, a lower consumer price index figure than what was factored into the previous years calculations required that the Commonwealth make a negative cash adjustment to each state's funding pool for both the General Purpose Grant and the Identified Road Grant components. In July 2008, the Commonwealth Government approved \$366.6 million as the estimated 2008–09 Financial Assistance Grant entitlement for Queensland. This was based on an estimated consumer price index for the quarter ended 30 June 2008 and Queensland's share of the national population.

Table 2.5 shows each council's 2009–10 entitlement and the amount of the negative cash adjustment.

In July 2010, the Commonwealth Government will provide an adjustment in the Financial Assistance Grant, based on the final consumer price index for the quarter ended June 2009. This will be allocated to local governments based on the 2009–10 Financial Assistance Grant entitlement allocation and included as part of the 2010–11 grant quarterly payments. It is not possible to predict if this will be a negative or positive amount.

Table 2.6 2009–10 Grant outcomes

Local governing body	General Purpose Grant			Identified Road Grant			Total cash grant	2009/10 early cash payment (paid June 2009)
	2009–10 Entitlement	2008–09 Adjustment	Total	2009–10 Entitlement	2008–09 Adjustment	Total	2009/10	
Aurukun Shire Council	1 153 574	-7 362	1 146 212	95 042	-524	94 518	1 240 730	317 510
Balonne Shire Council	2 998 191	-17 107	2 981 085	1 108 112	-6 113	1 101 999	4 083 083	961 840
Banana Shire Council	4 765 466	-28 927	4 736 539	2 181 898	-12 050	2 169 848	6 906 387	1 701 289
Barcaldine Regional Council	5 176 312	-33 622	5 142 690	1 410 113	-8 157	1 401 956	6 544 646	1 707 201
Barcoo Shire Council	2 126 392	-12 132	2 114 259	760 768	-3 858	756 910	2 871 169	663 094
Blackall-Tambo Regional Council	2 764 557	-17 957	2 746 600	879 940	-5 430	874 510	3 621 110	957 547
Boulia Shire Council	2 044 729	-12 013	2 032 716	608 999	-3 357	605 642	2 638 359	632 600
Brisbane City Council	19 462 698	-160 529	19 302 169	12 503 546	-69 607	12 433 939	31 736 106	8 009 538
Bulloo Shire Council	2 666 862	-15 820	2 651 043	1 145 900	-6 806	1 139 094	3 790 137	937 088
Bundaberg Regional Council	5 098 687	-33 119	5 065 568	2 239 023	-12 285	2 226 739	7 292 307	1 877 156
Burdekin Shire Council	1 572 221	-9 648	1 562 572	711 107	-3 925	707 182	2 269 754	563 085
Burke Shire Council	1 892 439	-11 210	1 881 228	424 927	-2 341	422 586	2 303 815	554 421
Cairns Regional Council	3 429 259	-21 800	3 407 459	2 273 397	-12 105	2 261 292	5 668 751	1 420 963
Carpentaria Shire Council	2 884 011	-16 455	2 867 556	1 111 505	-4 773	1 106 731	3 974 287	885 334
Cassowary Coast Regional Council	1 955 653	-11 186	1 944 466	848 997	-4 664	844 333	2 788 800	659 200
Central Highlands Regional Council	6 793 858	-38 861	6 754 997	2 414 225	-14 192	2 400 034	9 155 030	2 192 045
Charters Towers Regional Council	4 548 169	-29 543	4 518 626	2 140 202	-11 794	2 128 408	6 647 034	1 711 956
Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council	265 040	-1 556	263 484	43 724	-246	43 478	306 962	73 359

Local governing body	General Purpose Grant			Identified Road Grant			Total cash grant	2009/10 early cash payment (paid June 2009)
	2009-10 Entitlement	2008-09 Adjustment	Total	2009-10 Entitlement	2008-09 Adjustment	Total	2009/10	
Cloncurry Shire Council	2 621 180	-14 955	2 606 225	872 204	-4 497	867 706	3 473 931	804 932
Cook Shire Council	4 647 119	-26 514	4 620 605	1 197 851	-6 599	1 191 253	5 811 858	1 360 760
Croydon Shire Council	1 559 843	-9 329	1 550 515	396 135	-2 127	394 007	1 944 522	469 762
Diamantina Shire Council	3 728 251	-22 338	3 705 912	532 290	-2 932	529 358	4 235 270	1 026 045
Doomadgee Aboriginal Shire Council	631 788	-3 664	628 124	70 249	-385	69 864	697 988	164 134
Etheridge Shire Council	2 034 493	-13 511	2 020 982	687 492	-3 786	683 705	2 704 687	709 855
Flinders Shire Council	2 658 581	-16 462	2 642 119	1 057 411	-5 829	1 051 582	3 693 702	921 300
Fraser Coast Regional Council	4 624 357	-30 037	4 594 320	1 738 801	-10 490	1 728 311	6 322 631	1 665 828
Gladstone Regional Council	4 207 253	-27 328	4 179 925	1 738 540	-9 253	1 729 287	5 909 212	1 511 095
Gold Coast City Council	9 334 548	-75 845	9 258 703	6 119 386	-32 320	6 087 067	15 345 769	3 761 223
Goondiwindi Regional Council	4 893 633	-31 786	4 861 847	1 234 333	-7 155	1 227 178	6 089 025	1 588 878
Gympie Regional Council	3 662 453	-23 790	3 638 663	1 740 234	-8 142	1 732 092	5 370 755	1 328 143
Hinchinbrook Shire Council	975 741	-5 986	969 754	442 421	-2 497	439 924	1 409 679	351 737
Hope Vale Aboriginal Shire Council	607 442	-3 519	603 923	92 769	-514	92 255	696 178	164 114
Ipswich City Council	3 481 572	-22 753	3 458 819	2 177 803	-11 093	2 166 710	5 625 529	1 416 055
Isaac Regional Council	4 694 065	-30 490	4 663 575	1 738 560	-9 580	1 728 980	6 392 555	1 649 571
Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council	792 087	-4 583	787 504	106 192	-585	105 607	893 111	209 973
Lockhart River Aboriginal Shire Council	738 332	-4 267	734 065	153 555	-680	152 875	886 940	202 891
Lockyer Valley Regional Council	1 898 635	-11 364	1 887 271	1 020 053	-5 527	1 014 527	2 901 798	705 211
Logan City Council	5 708 225	-37 290	5 670 936	3 516 415	-19 643	3 496 772	9 167 708	2 373 736
Longreach Regional Council	5 024 620	-32 637	4 991 983	1 501 368	-7 596	1 493 773	6 485 756	1 650 519

Local governing body	General Purpose Grant			Identified Road Grant			Total cash grant	2009/10 early cash payment (paid June 2009)
	2009–10 Entitlement	2008–09 Adjustment	Total	2009–10 Entitlement	2008–09 Adjustment	Total	2009/10	
Mackay Regional Council	4 203 364	-26 790	4 176 574	2 363 165	-12 200	2 350 965	6 527 539	1 627 315
Mapoon Aboriginal Shire Council	597 766	-3 702	594 064	18 560	-103	18 457	612 521	152 531
Maranoa Regional Council	9 018 041	-58 576	8 959 465	3 118 215	-18 493	3 099 722	12 059 187	3 163 213
McKinlay Shire Council	2 461 643	-16 084	2 445 559	913 464	-4 777	908 687	3 354 246	859 439
Moreton Bay Regional Council	7 380 787	-46 920	7 333 866	4 738 852	-26 269	4 712 583	12 046 449	3 060 040
Mornington Shire Council	1 302 212	-8 310	1 293 902	267 098	-1 472	265 626	1 559 527	398 267
Mount Isa City Council	2 313 970	-13 203	2 300 767	1 166 979	-6 411	1 160 569	3 461 336	819 100
Murweh Shire Council	3 718 979	-21 219	3 697 760	1 284 496	-6 983	1 277 512	4 975 272	1 166 719
Napranum Aboriginal Shire Council	505 183	-2 932	502 251	18 169	-102	18 067	520 318	121 990
North Burnett Regional Council	7 405 069	-48 099	7 356 970	2 567 998	-11 881	2 556 117	9 913 087	2 473 109
Northern Peninsula Area Regional Council	2 059 512	-13 027	2 046 485	187 615	-1 033	186 583	2 233 068	566 770
Palm Island Aboriginal Shire Council	565 647	-3 298	562 349	39 030	-218	38 812	601 160	141 872
Paroo Shire Council	2 943 407	-16 794	2 926 613	997 074	-5 715	991 359	3 917 972	929 669
Pormpuraaw Aboriginal Shire Council	637 308	-3 685	633 623	267 095	-1 471	265 624	899 247	214 104
Quilpie Shire Council	2 757 004	-17 752	2 739 252	943 040	-6 659	936 381	3 675 634	998 485
Redland City Council	2 847 020	-19 340	2 827 680	1 787 741	-9 771	1 777 971	4 605 651	1 212 969
Richmond Shire Council	1 962 894	-11 745	1 951 149	642 283	-3 059	639 225	2 590 373	611 753
Rockhampton Regional Council	6 331 328	-38 272	6 293 056	2 646 756	-14 065	2 632 690	8 925 747	2 170 396
Scenic Rim Regional Council	2 015 684	-11 593	2 004 091	1 234 911	-6 783	1 228 128	3 232 219	771 337
Somerset Regional Council	2 042 411	-11 683	2 030 728	997 506	-5 624	991 882	3 022 610	721 469
South Burnett Regional Council	5 960 815	-38 718	5 922 097	1 777 136	-10 128	1 767 008	7 689 105	2 000 018

Local governing body	General Purpose Grant			Identified Road Grant			Total cash grant	2009/10 early cash payment (paid June 2009)
	2009-10 Entitlement	2008-09 Adjustment	Total	2009-10 Entitlement	2008-09 Adjustment	Total	2009/10	
Southern Downs Regional Council	5 272 634	-30 159	5 242 474	1 729 238	-9 785	1 719 452	6 961 927	1 648 898
Sunshine Coast Regional Council	6 488 203	-41 246	6 446 957	4 725 770	-25 042	4 700 727	11 147 684	2 786 744
Tablelands Regional Council	6 904 423	-39 493	6 864 930	2 213 818	-11 972	2 201 845	9 066 775	2 125 364
Toowoomba Regional Council	9 542 166	-61 982	9 480 184	4 773 714	-25 414	4 748 300	14 228 484	3 628 722
Torres Shire Council	2 005 146	-12 209	1 992 938	59 423	-326	59 097	2 052 035	502 756
Torres Strait Island Regional Council	5 861 304	-37 073	5 824 231	144 518	-797	143 721	5 967 952	1 516 065
Townsville City Council	4 511 023	-28 677	4 482 346	2 398 444	-12 807	2 385 637	6 867 983	1 727 109
Western Downs Regional Council	11 724 604	-76 156	11 648 447	3 836 248	-23 768	3 812 480	15 460 928	4 093 143
Whitsunday Regional Council	2 610 641	-14 933	2 595 708	1 144 632	-6 343	1 138 288	3 733 996	884 893
Winton Shire Council	4 238 986	-24 186	4 214 801	1 184 225	-6 525	1 177 700	5 392 500	1 264 129
Woorabinda Aboriginal Shire Council	240 462	-1 413	239 049	45 862	-253	45 609	284 658	67 967
Wujal Wujal Aboriginal Shire Council	220 416	-1 292	219 124	12 536	-71	12 466	231 589	54 898
Yarrabah Aboriginal Shire Council	415 315	-2 656	412 659	48 470	-271	48 200	460 859	118 211
State total	269 187 704	-1 730 513	267 457 191	111 329 565	-610 044	110 719 521	378 176 711	94 460 452

3 The year in review

3.1 Methodology refinements for 2009–10 Financial Assistance Grant allocation

There were two methodology refinements for 2009–10 allocation:

- weighting changed from 50 per cent to 20 per cent of the State Government Financial Aid considered as revenue for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander councils
- unimproved capital values were averaged over six years in an attempt to smooth out fluctuations.

3.1.1 Early payments of the Financial Assistance Grant

In 2008–09 the fourth quarterly payment of the Financial Assistance Grant, which was due to be made in mid-May 2009, was paid to Queensland and Victoria in February. This payment was made in advance to provide immediate support to councils in flood affected areas of Queensland and bushfire affected areas of Victoria.

In June 2009 an early payment of the 2009–10 Financial Assistance Grant was paid to all councils to provide support for infrastructure projects. The remainder of each council's 2009–10 allocation is divided between four payments which will be made in the usual sequencing— August 2009, November 2009 and February 2010, May 2010. The sum of the early payment and the four subsequent payments is equal to each council's 2009–10 grant.

3.2 Engaging with local government

The commission has a rotational visit program, visiting each council on a three-yearly basis, where possible. These visits include meetings with council which are open to the public, in accordance with the Commonwealth *Local Government (Financial Assistance) Act 1995*.

Council visits provide the commission with ideal opportunities to gain an appreciation of council activities, issues and emerging pressures being managed. It is well known that the principles, by which the Financial Assistance Grant is allocated, in particular horizontal fiscal equalisation and effort neutrality, are difficult concepts to understand. The visits therefore add to councils' understanding of the commission's role and the Financial Assistance Grant methodology. The commission wishes to thank the mayors, councillors, chief executive officers and council staff from the following councils for hosting commission visits in 2008–09.

3.2.1 Councils visited in 2008–09

November 2008	Cairns City Council Hinchinbrook Shire Council Palm Island Aboriginal Shire Council Townsville City Council
February 2009	Barcaldine Regional Council Central Highlands Regional Council Isaac Regional Council Longreach Regional Council
March 2009	Goondiwindi Regional Council Lockyer Valley Regional Council Scenic Rim Regional Council Southern Downs Regional Council Toowoomba Regional Council
May 2009	Fraser Coast Regional Council Gympie Regional Council Moreton Bay Regional Council Regional visit in St George with the following councils: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Balonne Shire Council ▪ Bulloo Shire Council ▪ Murweh Shire Council ▪ Paroo Shire Council ▪ Quilpie Shire Council ▪ Roma Regional Council
June 2009	Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council Somerset Regional Council Northern Peninsular Area Regional Council Torres Strait Island Regional Council
July 2009	Aurukun Shire Council Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council Mapoon Aboriginal Shire Council Napranum Aboriginal Shire Council Pormpuraaw Aboriginal Shire Council

3.3 Annual conference 2008

The commission hosted the 2008 Annual Conference of Local Government Grants Commissions. The commission made the decision for the conference to be held in Charleville to support a regional centre. Fifteen attendees represented grants commissions from other states and the Northern Territory with representation from the Commonwealth Grants Commission and the Australian Local Government Association and the Commonwealth Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Local Government.

The conference theme for the grants commissions to address was “Mythology or Methodology?”. This proved to be a valuable information sharing exercise as to the different approaches used by other

commissions and the methods used to inform and work with local government in understanding the methodology.

The keynote speaker for the conference was Mr Michael McAllum from Global Foresight Pty Ltd. Michael's address titled *Future Challenges Future Responses* highlighted to the audience that we live in a time of rapid change with profound shifts and uncertainties. He challenged the audience to become increasingly aware of the need to balance environmental considerations with economic imperatives. These issues will undoubtedly become of greater importance to councils over the coming years with a potential for grants commissions to consider these impacts within their respective methodologies.

4 The year ahead

4.1 Methodology review

In July 2008, the commission commenced a review of the methodology used for calculating the Financial Assistance Grant. This was in accordance with a recommendation from the Local Government Reform Commission in its 2007 report with the aim to ensure that the Commonwealth funded Financial Assistance Grant was distributed equitably. The Department of Infrastructure and Planning, on behalf of the commission, engaged Queensland Treasury Corporation to assist with this review.

The commission engaged Queensland Treasury Corporation to assist and examine all aspects of the current methodology and assumptions that underpin the calculations. It is acknowledged that the Financial Assistance Grant must be distributed based on the national principle of fiscal equalisation. Given that the structure of local government has changed significantly, it is of utmost importance that the commission consider the financial environment of the reformed local government sector.

The commission acknowledges that an essential part of the review process is to seek input and feedback from councils and other stakeholders. An information paper followed by regional information sessions conducted throughout the state, will facilitate this.

4.2 National review of local government finance data

The Australian Bureau of Statistics, in partnership with the states' grants commissions and the Commonwealth Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Local Government, is seeking ways to enhance the consistency of local government finance data across Australia. To this end, the Australian Bureau of Statistics is working on a draft model for data collection and reporting that could provide a more consistent national data set. Feedback and input will be sought from local governments when the draft is completed.

5 Appendices

5.1 2007–08 Consolidated data return

The commission commends the following 15 councils on submitting their data return on or before 30 November 2008:

Quilpie Shire Council	Etheridge Shire Council	Cook Shire Council
Boulia Shire Council	Murweh Shire Council	Gold Coast City Council
Southern Downs Regional Council	Burdekin Shire Council	Redland City Council
Brisbane City Council	Ipswich City Council	Whitsunday Regional Council
Balonne Shire Council	Cairns Regional Council	Blackall-Tambo Regional Council

The following 22 councils submitted their data return after 30 November but before 31 December 2008:

Croydon Shire Council	Tablelands Regional Council	Toowoomba Regional Council
Winton Shire Council	Bundaberg Regional Council	Charters Towers Regional Council
McKinlay Shire Council	Fraser Coast Regional Council	Cassowary Coast Regional Council
Barcoo Shire Council	Cloncurry Shire Council	Central Highlands Regional Council
Burke Shire Council	Somerset Regional Council	Mackay Regional Council
Logan City Council	Aurukun Shire Council	Moreton Bay Regional Council
Goondiwindi Regional Council	Carpentaria Shire Council	Sunshine Coast Regional Council
Longreach Regional Council		

The following 14 councils submitted their data return after 31 December and prior to 28 February 2009.

Western Downs Regional Council	Richmond Shire Council	Paroo Shire Council
Townsville City Council	Bulloo Shire Council	Hinchinbrook Shire Council
Gympie Regional Council	Scenic Rim Regional Council	Gladstone Regional Council
Banana Shire Council	Barcaldine Regional Council	Rockhampton Regional Council
Lockyer Valley Regional Council	Flinders Shire Council	

The following four councils submitted their data after 28 February 2009 and unfortunately too late to be included in the calculations for the 2009–10 Financial Assistance Grant.

Mount Isa City Council	Torres Shire Council	Maranoa Regional Council
North Burnett Regional Council		

The following four councils did not submit a data return at all.

Diamantina Shire Council	Isaac Regional Council	Mornington Shire Council
South Burnett Regional Council		

The commission acknowledges that the consolidated data collection process for 2007–08 was more complex than in other years, for councils that underwent amalgamation or boundary changes. The commission wishes to express its sincere thanks to councils for their cooperation in this regard.

In total, the commission received 55 data returns. Indigenous councils were not required to submit a collection for 2007–08.

The *Local Government Act 2009* when enacted requires that all councils submit data returns by the due date in November. The Act states within Part 3 Division 1 228 (4)

If—

(a) the grants commission requires a local governing body to provide information to help the grants commission make a decision about funding under the Local Government (Financial Assistance) Act; and

(b) the local governing body does not make a submission by the date reasonably specified by the grants commission;
the grants commission can recommend that no funding be allocated to the local governing body.

This means that in future years the late submission or the failure to return a data form from a council may result in that council being recommended for no funding.

5.2 The commission and the Financial Assistant Grant in Queensland

The commission was established in 1977 following the enactment of the *Local Government Grants Commission Act 1976*. Its duties are to make recommendations concerning the distribution of certain financial assistance to local governing bodies and with respect to other matters relating to the finances of local governing bodies, to hold inquiries and make investigations in connection therewith, and for related purposes. Until 1986–87, the commission made recommendations on the distribution of the General Assistance Grant to local government provided in accordance with the Commonwealth *Local Government (Personal Income Tax Sharing) Act 1976*.

The Commonwealth *Local Government (Financial Assistance) Act 1986* came into force on 1 July 1986. It replaced the Commonwealth *Local Government (Personal Income Tax Sharing) Act 1976*. The 1986 Act required that states develop principles on which the distribution methodology would be based, in line with the requirements of that Act, and submit those principles to the Commonwealth minister for approval.

The Commonwealth *Local Government (Financial Assistance) Act 1995* came into force on 1 July 1995. National principles were adopted in lieu of separate principles for each state. These continued the main thrust of the 1986 Act by:

- maintaining the principle of full horizontal fiscal equalisation
- continuing the statutory minimum grant which is equal to what a local governing body would receive if 30 per cent of the state entitlement was distributed on a per capita basis.

The commission's primary role since 1987–88 has been to make recommendations on the distribution of Financial Assistance Grants provided by the Commonwealth under the legislation. These are untied general purpose grants.

Since 1991–92, there have been two separately identified components to the Financial Assistance Grant:

- General Purpose Grant
- Identified Road Grant.

The *Local Government Grants Commission Act 1976* originally established the Queensland Local Government Grants Commission. In December 1993, the *Local Government Act 1993* was enacted and the *Local Government Grants Commission Act 1976* repealed. Provisions relating to the establishment and operation of the Local Government Grants Commission were included in the *Local Government Act 1993*. The present commission was appointed from 9 November 2007.

5.3 National principles

A) The national principles relating to the allocation of General Purpose Grants payable under Section 9 of the *Local Government (Financial Assistance) Act 1995* (the Act) among local governing bodies are:

1. Horizontal equalisation

General Purpose Grants will be allocated to local governing bodies, as far as practicable, on a full horizontal equalisation basis as defined by the Act. This is a basis that ensures that each local governing body in the state/territory is able to function, by reasonable effort, at a standard not lower than the average standard of other local governing bodies in the state. It takes account of differences in the expenditure required by those local governing bodies in the performance of their functions and in the capacity of those local governing bodies to raise revenue.

2. Effort neutrality

An effort or policy neutral approach will be used in assessing expenditure requirements and revenue-raising capacity of each local governing body. This means as far as practicable, policies of individual local governing bodies in terms of expenditure and revenue effort will not affect the Financial Assistance Grant determination.

3. Minimum grant

The minimum General Purpose Grant allocation for a local governing body in a year will not be less than the amount to which the local governing body would be entitled if 30 per cent of the total amount of General Purpose Grants to which the state/territory is entitled under Section 9 of the Act in respect of the year were allocated among local governing bodies in the state/territory on a per capita basis.

4. Other grant support

Other relevant grant support provided to local governing bodies to meet any of the expenditure needs assessed should be taken into account using an inclusion approach.

5. Aboriginal people and Torres Strait Islanders

Financial assistance shall be allocated to councils in a way that recognises the needs of Aboriginal people and Torres Strait Islanders within their boundaries.

6. Council amalgamation

On 7 February 2006, the federal minister for local government, territories and roads proclaimed a variation under subsection 6(4) of the *Local Government (Financial Assistance) Act 1995* including a new national principle. This relates to council amalgamations and is to be used for the allocation of General Purpose Grants payable under the Act in the year beginning 1 July 2006 and thereafter.

The principle is as follows:

Where two or more local governing bodies are amalgamated into a single body, the general purpose grant provided to the new body for each of the four years following amalgamation should be the total of the amounts that would have been provided to the former bodies in each of those years if they had remained separate entities.

B) The national principle relating to the allocation of the amounts payable under Section 12 of the Act (the identified road component of the Financial Assistance Grant) among local governing bodies is as follows:

1. Identified Road Component

This grant's component should be allocated to local governing bodies as far as practicable on the basis of the relative needs of each local governing body for roads expenditure and to preserve its road assets. In assessing roads' needs, relevant considerations include length, type and usage of roads in each local governing area.

5.4 Summary of changes for 2009–10 Financial Assistance Grant recommendations

Identified Road Grant	
	No change — calculated as per the previous method
General Purpose Grant	
Base amounts	Increase in the base amounts for the administration and community amenities, recreation, culture and libraries expenditure categories from \$370 742 to \$384 816 and \$24 717 to \$25 655 respectively to reflect the increase in Queensland's Financial Assistance Grant pool entitlement.
Revenue adjustments	A change in weighting from 50 per cent to 20 per cent of the State Government Financial Aid considered as revenue for Indigenous councils.
Rating adjustments	Unimproved capital values were again averaged over six years to smooth out fluctuations (refer to section 2.4.2).
Commission judgements	<p>The General Purpose Grant was held at the 2008–09 levels for the following councils:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cairns Regional Council ▪ Ipswich City Council ▪ Logan City Council ▪ Moreton Bay Regional Council ▪ Sunshine Coast Regional Council ▪ Townsville City Council ▪ Redland City Council. <p>Within the methodology these councils were able to meet a substantial amount of their assessed expenditure by the calculations of assessed revenue.</p>
Minimum grant councils	Brisbane City Council and Gold Coast City Council will receive only the minimum grant in 2009–10.

5.5 Data used in grant calculation (refer section 2.1)

Council	Property number and valuations						Population		Road lengths			Area
	Residential (number)	Residential (total value)	Commercial / industrial (number)	Commercial / industrial (total value)	Rural (number)	Rural (total value)	2008	2007	Urban	Rural	Total	
Aurukun Shire Council	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 152	1 138	19	165	184	7 383
Balonne Shire Council	1 400	\$28 513 843	215	\$7 568 557	494	\$149 952 365	4 873	4 936	45	2 274	2 319	31 144
Banana Shire Council	3 817	\$57 398 337	472	\$13 432 513	1 817	\$464 539 584	15 420	15 623	127	4 331	4 458	25 917
Barcardine Regional Council	1 144	\$6 339 667	143	\$1 687 195	449	\$169 683 613	3 425	3 470	86	2 925	3 011	53 677
Barcoo Shire Council	106	\$352 755	12	\$48 383	84	\$23 438 037	373	383	17	1 640	1 657	61 974
Blackall-Tambo Regional Council	730	\$3 319 158	114	\$1 128 193	264	\$150 643 637	2 082	2 145	38	1 842	1 880	30 489
Boulia Shire Council	101	\$99 763	15	\$37 778	57	\$23 606 100	438	450	14	1 309	1 323	61 093
Brisbane City Council	289 107	\$56 119 883 258	11 444	\$8 588 363 771	359	\$113 147 667	1 006 976	992 176	5 548	0	5 548	1 327
Bulloo Shire Council	122	\$48 565	19	\$30 897	54	\$16 372 343	376	395	15	2 484	2 499	73 805
Bundaberg Regional Council	32 423	\$1 757 192 963	1 305	\$216 498 113	2 135	\$225 045 532	89 988	87 730	620	2 471	3 091	6 451
Burdekin Shire Council	6 222	\$183 624 307	510	\$32 724 767	1 398	\$392 442 318	18 233	18 044	177	984	1 161	5 053
Burke Shire Council	108	\$400 138	12	\$113 048	32	\$15 274 385	542	535	10	1 181	1 191	41 990
Cairns Regional Council	42 219	\$4 297 155 673	2 374	\$1 005 161 387	936	\$142 143 658	152 137	147 505	1 038	641	1 679	4 306
Carpentaria Shire Council	672	\$9 707 508	75	\$3 640 383	58	\$39 441 133	2 099	2 084	37	1 632	1 669	68 335
Cassowary Coast Regional Council	11 051	\$705 839 033	655	\$89 533 497	1 669	\$237 229 923	29 901	29 601	188	1 022	1 210	4 701
Central Highlands Regional Council	7 485	\$216 322 570	644	\$60 226 745	1 428	\$837 766 738	28 672	28 276	292	4 369	4 661	60 276
Charters Towers Regional Council	4 178	\$83 189 077	288	\$13 739 977	466	\$207 445 667	12 224	12 180	156	4 262	4 418	68 388
Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 185	1 241	16	54	70	31
Cloncurry Shire Council	871	\$16 589 063	132	\$5 680 270	89	\$33 542 300	3 347	3 362	86	1 750	1 836	48 112
Cook Shire Council	1 624	\$101 430 590	98	\$10 398 333	143	\$28 297 233	3 735	3 688	85	2 455	2 540	117 084

Council	Property number and valuations						Population		Road lengths			Area
	Residential (number)	Residential (total value)	Commercial / industrial (number)	Commercial / industrial (total value)	Rural (number)	Rural (total value)	2008	2007	Urban	Rural	Total	
Croydon Shire Council	69	\$203 253	6	\$61 350	49	\$12 644 233	266	271	35	826	861	29 581
Diamantina Shire Council	130	\$1 343 317	19	\$450 083	17	\$13 572 683	307	307	14	1 746	1 760	94 832
Doomadgee Aboriginal Shire Council	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 233	1 181	13	114	127	1 510
Etheridge Shire Council	255	\$775 028	35	\$372 945	127	\$52 825 730	934	898	21	1 463	1 484	39 309
Flinders Shire Council	640	\$893 900	93	\$322 992	262	\$95 414 558	1 875	1 907	31	2 242	2 273	41 538
Fraser Coast Regional Council	35 145	\$2 220 054 684	1 225	\$216 824 692	1 002	\$88 649 241	92 441	89 388	637	1 005	1 642	7 125
Gladstone Regional Council	19 671	\$1 184 204 565	817	\$136 975 137	1 014	\$86 067 673	55 523	53 974	387	2 215	2 602	10 488
Gold Coast City Council	114 837	\$26 371 400 047	3 962	\$3 387 817 905	418	\$87 921 126	482 958	466 844	2 264	683	2 947	1 358
Goondiwindi Regional Council	3 162	\$97 528 968	389	\$24 327 732	1 081	\$159 803 653	10 785	10 738	133	2 334	2 467	19 294
Gympie Regional Council	17 862	\$957 964 685	735	\$78 656 082	1 964	\$191 067 978	44 932	43 988	323	2 894	3 217	6 913
Hinchinbrook Shire Council	4 589	\$132 415 483	340	\$24 403 625	1 328	\$243 402 967	12 189	12 244	95	609	704	2 811
Hope Vale Aboriginal Shire Council	-	-	-	-	-	-	830	856	0	185	185	1 100
Ipswich City Council	45 640	\$3 221 160 902	1 279	\$377 560 400	577	\$125 162 203	147 447	142 356	916	620	1 536	1 089
Isaac Regional Council	6 145	\$98 707 557	380	\$16 614 152	859	\$602 376 867	21 468	21 178	162	3 177	3 339	58 862
Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 126	1 112	8	200	208	2 520
Lockhart River Aboriginal Shire Council	-	-	-	-	-	-	602	605	65	258	323	3 597
Lockyer Valley Regional Council	11 409	\$451 207 380	416	\$36 715 647	1 239	\$165 989 273	32 759	31 949	58	1 046	1 104	2 280
Logan City Council	74 253	\$8 230 776 284	2 277	\$1 018 500 472	754	\$186 563 680	263 871	259 401	1 352	737	2 089	913
Longreach Regional Council	1 378	\$32 567 093	149	\$9 869 657	288	\$120 790 765	4 274	4 324	135	3 058	3 193	40 638
Mackay Regional Council	32 468	\$2 665 281 438	1 638	\$352 852 951	2 196	\$390 807 468	109 575	107 372	851	1 946	2 798	7 621
Mapoon Aboriginal Shire Council	-	-	-	-	-	-	259	262	15	20	35	1 840
Maranoa Regional	3 746	\$74 214 253	492	\$21 274 482	1 861	\$414 350 677	13 074	13 099	299	6 240	6 539	58 829

Council	Property number and valuations						Population		Road lengths			Area
	Residential (number)	Residential (total value)	Commercial / industrial (number)	Commercial / industrial (total value)	Rural (number)	Rural (total value)	2008	2007	Urban	Rural	Total	
Council												
McKinlay Shire Council	240	\$324 870	63	\$307 338	182	\$80 544 658	958	968	28	1 950	1 978	40 885
Moreton Bay Regional Council	105 413	\$11 639 678 293	2 274	\$881 374 678	879	\$191 898 650	343 684	332 737	1 553	1 372	2 925	2 013
Mornington Shire Council	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 127	1 124	67	378	445	1 231
Mount Isa City Council	5 786	\$200 327 903	517	\$42 167 095	40	\$15 352 300	21 209	21 082	159	1 935	2 094	43 343
Murweh Shire Council	1 620	\$11 195 655	181	\$3 010 978	320	\$66 862 487	4 779	4 870	40	2 667	2 707	40 740
Napranum Aboriginal Shire Council	-	-	-	-	-	-	912	921	15	5	20	6
North Burnett Regional Council	3 335	\$44 206 132	367	\$8 330 700	2 007	\$214 613 705	10 647	10 776	111	5 278	5 389	19 708
Northern Peninsula Area Regional Council	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 214	2 164	31	332	363	1 011
Palm Island Aboriginal Shire Council	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 156	2 165	21	18	39	71
Paroo Shire Council	766	\$1 627 112	103	\$531 418	266	\$39 914 403	2 009	2 055	39	2 099	2 138	47 727
Pormpuraaw Aboriginal Shire Council	-	-	-	-	-	-	665	653	20	550	570	4 360
Quilpie Shire Council	316	\$2 067 968	66	\$787 480	192	\$18 491 597	1 008	1 053	40	2 001	2 041	67 613
Redland City Council	51 528	\$6 561 455 670	642	\$320 185 933	177	\$57 080 250	133 602	131 332	721	297	1 018	537
Richmond Shire Council	259	\$616 272	44	\$258 267	144	\$60 876 853	946	962	13	1 372	1 385	26 602
Rockhampton Regional Council	36 992	\$1 834 373 460	1 799	\$236 710 148	1 534	\$223 781 722	109 735	107 630	798	2 617	3 415	18 361
Scenic Rim Regional Council	11 505	\$962 985 305	326	\$41 205 102	1 607	\$337 946 725	35 568	34 701	176	1 605	1 781	4 526
Somerset Regional Council	7 318	\$330 323 063	311	\$17 675 093	1 401	\$280 314 810	20 015	19 676	146	1 603	1 749	5 379
South Burnett Regional Council	12 143	\$280 328 548	631	\$26 949 888	2 397	\$166 419 367	31 177	30 809	215	2 991	3 206	8 429
Southern Downs Regional Council	11 942	\$372 549 332	797	\$58 435 125	2 688	\$147 074 580	34 004	33 573	254	2 793	3 047	7 120
Sunshine Coast Regional Council	94 326	\$15 686 518 545	2 729	\$1 087 065 700	1 796	\$217 559 163	303 016	295 125	1 700	2 078	3 778	3 126
Tablelands Regional Council	14 794	\$702 560 413	927	\$88 123 917	2 186	\$281 882 278	44 228	43 627	447	3 439	3 886	64 999

Council	Property number and valuations						Population		Road lengths			Area
	Residential (number)	Residential (total value)	Commercial / industrial (number)	Commercial / industrial (total value)	Rural (number)	Rural (total value)	2008	2007	Urban	Rural	Total	
Toowoomba Regional Council	47 986	\$2 825 496 118	2 745	\$433 988 105	4 792	\$809 705 198	152 936	151 276	1 121	6 220	7 341	12 966
Torres Shire Council	573	\$39 567 250	92	\$13 878 600	5	\$375 833	3 556	3 516	15	38	53	1 857
Torres Strait Island Regional Council	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 779	4 783	37	176	213	396
Townsville City Council	49 651	\$3 412 540 150	2 362	\$584 404 400	238	\$42 725 067	169 816	164 955	978	570	1 548	3 736
Western Downs Regional Council	10 483	\$191 593 383	1 018	\$45 520 085	4 001	\$736 724 706	30 230	30 088	362	7 361	7 723	38 039
Whitsunday Regional Council	9 996	\$798 397 508	693	\$180 707 017	893	\$211 672 225	32 017	31 319	223	1 588	1 811	23 856
Winton Shire Council	447	\$2 549 999	79	\$850 725	219	\$76 638 318	1 458	1 466	12	2 503	2 515	53 935
Woorabinda Aboriginal Shire Council	-	-	-	-	-	-	944	928	11	69	80	388
Wujal Wujal Aboriginal Shire Council	-	-	-	-	-	-	343	361	5	15	20	11
Yarrabah Aboriginal Shire Council	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 588	2 599	13	37	50	156

5.6 Cost adjustors – by definition (refer section 2.4.3)

Council	Location – recurrent	Demography – Indigenous	Demography – age	Dispersion	Scale	Urban density	Growth	Tourism	Non-resident services expenditure
Aurukun Shire Council	1.43	1.47	1.22	1.04	1.47	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.04
Balonne Shire Council	1.18	1.08	1.20	1.06	1.35	1.00	1.01	1.00	1.46
Banana Shire Council	1.13	1.02	1.20	1.07	1.05	1.00	1.01	1.04	1.04
Barcaldine Regional Council	1.27	1.03	1.20	1.06	1.40	1.00	1.01	1.00	1.16
Barcoo Shire Council	1.37	1.04	1.17	1.06	1.49	1.00	1.03	1.00	1.00
Blackall-Tambo Regional Council	1.28	1.02	1.19	1.05	1.44	1.00	1.03	1.00	1.25
Boulia Shire Council	1.38	1.13	1.15	1.05	1.49	1.00	1.03	1.00	1.50
Brisbane City Council	1.02	1.01	1.18	1.00	1.00	1.18	1.00	1.00	1.12
Bulloo Shire Council	1.31	1.06	1.15	1.06	1.49	1.00	1.05	1.00	1.00
Bundaberg Regional Council	1.06	1.02	1.22	1.11	1.05	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.00
Burdekin Shire Council	1.12	1.03	1.22	1.07	1.05	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.07
Burke Shire Council	1.32	1.16	1.13	1.05	1.48	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.34
Cairns Regional Council	1.09	1.04	1.18	1.08	1.04	1.08	1.01	1.00	1.30
Carpentaria Shire Council	1.40	1.22	1.19	1.05	1.44	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Cassowary Coast Regional Council	1.12	1.05	1.21	1.12	1.05	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.32
Central Highlands Regional Council	1.15	1.02	1.18	1.09	1.05	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.50
Charters Towers Regional Council	1.15	1.04	1.23	1.06	1.05	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.06
Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council	1.06	1.48	1.26	1.01	1.46	1.00	1.05	1.00	1.05
Cloncurry Shire Council	1.28	1.12	1.19	1.05	1.40	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.23
Cook Shire Council	1.35	1.09	1.18	1.08	1.39	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Croydon Shire Council	1.38	1.16	1.17	1.05	1.49	1.00	1.02	1.00	1.50
Diamantina Shire Council	1.47	1.14	1.17	1.06	1.49	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.50
Doomadgee Aboriginal Shire Council	1.45	1.47	1.25	1.03	1.46	1.00	1.02	1.00	1.48
Etheridge Shire Council	1.33	1.01	1.19	1.06	1.47	1.00	1.02	1.00	1.07
Flinders Shire Council	1.28	1.04	1.20	1.05	1.44	1.00	1.02	1.00	1.23
Fraser Coast Regional Council	1.06	1.02	1.22	1.10	1.05	1.12	1.01	1.00	1.00
Gladstone Regional Council	1.07	1.02	1.19	1.10	1.05	1.04	1.01	1.03	1.00

Council	Location— recurrent	Demography— Indigenous	Demography— age	Dispersion	Scale	Urban density	Growth	Tourism	Non-resident services expenditure
Gold Coast City Council	1.00	1.01	1.19	1.06	1.03	1.19	1.01	1.07	1.00
Goondiwindi Regional Council	1.07	1.02	1.21	1.06	1.05	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.10
Gympie Regional Council	1.05	1.01	1.22	1.09	1.05	1.00	1.00	1.08	1.00
Hinchinbrook Shire Council	1.11	1.03	1.24	1.06	1.05	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Hope Vale Aboriginal Shire Council	1.25	1.47	1.21	1.03	1.48	1.00	1.03	1.00	1.32
Ipswich City Council	1.01	1.02	1.20	1.06	1.04	1.18	1.01	1.00	1.00
Isaac Regional Council	1.15	1.01	1.17	1.08	1.05	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.05
Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council	1.44	1.47	1.20	1.03	1.47	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.06
Lockhart River Aboriginal Shire Council	1.46	1.44	1.23	1.04	1.48	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Lockyer Valley Regional Council	1.02	1.01	1.21	1.05	1.05	1.00	1.00	1.01	1.16
Logan City Council	1.01	1.01	1.20	1.12	1.04	1.18	1.00	1.00	1.02
Longreach Regional Council	1.30	1.02	1.20	1.05	1.37	1.00	1.01	1.00	1.00
Mackay Regional Council	1.10	1.02	1.20	1.19	1.04	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.10
Mapoon Aboriginal Shire Council	1.42	1.42	1.23	1.04	1.49	1.00	1.01	1.00	1.03
Maranoa Regional Council	1.13	1.04	1.20	1.07	1.05	1.00	1.00	1.01	1.04
McKinlay Shire Council	1.36	1.03	1.16	1.05	1.47	1.00	1.01	1.00	1.00
Moreton Bay Regional Council	1.00	1.01	1.21	1.12	1.03	1.21	1.01	1.00	1.04
Mornington Shire Council	1.51	1.46	1.22	1.03	1.47	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Mount Isa City Council	1.28	1.10	1.19	1.04	1.05	1.04	1.00	1.00	1.00
Murweh Shire Council	1.23	1.06	1.21	1.05	1.36	1.00	1.02	1.04	1.50
Napranum Aboriginal Shire Council	1.41	1.47	1.23	1.01	1.47	1.00	1.01	1.00	1.00
North Burnett Regional Council	1.09	1.03	1.21	1.06	1.05	1.00	1.01	1.00	1.25
Northern Peninsula Area Regional Council	1.45	1.45	1.25	1.05	1.43	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.19
Palm Island Aboriginal Shire Council	1.29	1.48	1.23	1.02	1.44	1.00	1.00	1.01	1.10
Paroo Shire Council	1.25	1.15	1.20	1.05	1.44	1.00	1.02	1.00	1.50
Porpuraaw Aboriginal Shire Council	1.46	1.45	1.19	1.04	1.48	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Quilpie Shire Council	1.33	1.05	1.20	1.05	1.47	1.00	1.04	1.19	1.11
Redland City Council	1.04	1.01	1.21	1.05	1.04	1.25	1.00	1.00	1.00
Richmond Shire Council	1.35	1.04	1.20	1.04	1.47	1.00	1.02	1.00	1.00
Rockhampton Regional Council	1.08	1.03	1.21	1.11	1.04	1.05	1.00	1.00	1.08
Scenic Rim Regional Council	1.02	1.01	1.21	1.15	1.05	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Somerset Regional Council	1.03	1.01	1.21	1.08	1.05	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.50

Council	Location— recurrent	Demography— Indigenous	Demography— age	Dispersion	Scale	Urban density	Growth	Tourism	Non-resident services expenditure
South Burnett Regional Council	1.06	1.02	1.22	1.06	1.05	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Southern Downs Regional Council	1.05	1.01	1.22	1.10	1.05	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.50
Sunshine Coast Regional Council	1.01	1.01	1.21	1.22	1.03	1.16	1.00	1.00	1.00
Tablelands Regional Council	1.13	1.05	1.21	1.17	1.05	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.16
Toowoomba Regional Council	1.03	1.02	1.22	1.19	1.04	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.16
Torres Shire Council	1.42	1.37	1.22	1.03	1.39	1.00	1.00	1.10	1.00
Torres Strait Island Regional Council	1.44	1.44	1.24	1.09	1.36	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.34
Townsville City Council	1.08	1.03	1.19	1.11	1.04	1.15	1.01	1.00	1.50
Western Downs Regional Council	1.08	1.02	1.21	1.10	1.05	1.00	1.00	1.02	1.25
Whitsunday Regional Council	1.14	1.02	1.17	1.09	1.05	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.02
Winton Shire Council	1.32	1.05	1.20	1.05	1.46	1.00	1.01	1.00	1.50
Woorabinda Aboriginal Shire Council	1.14	1.48	1.25	1.03	1.47	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Wujal Wujal Aboriginal Shire Council	1.20	1.45	1.20	1.02	1.49	1.00	1.05	1.06	1.00
Yarrabah Aboriginal Shire Council	1.10	1.49	1.25	1.02	1.42	1.00	1.00	1.04	1.00

5.7 Cost adjustors – by services category (refer section 2.4.3)

	Administration	Public order and safety	Education, health, welfare and housing	Garbage/ recycling	Street lighting	Community amenities, recreation, culture and libraries	Building control and town planning	Business and industry development
Aurukun Shire Council	2.3	4.1	4.1	2.2	2.2	2.8	2.2	2.2
Balonne Shire Council	2.5	3.2	3.2	1.7	2.3	3.0	2.4	2.4
Banana Shire Council	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.2
Barcaldine Regional Council	1.9	2.4	2.4	1.7	1.8	2.3	1.8	1.8
Barcoo Shire Council	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.0	2.5	2.1	2.1
Blackall-Tambo Regional Council	2.5	2.9	2.9	2.0	2.3	2.9	2.4	2.4
Boulia Shire Council	3.3	4.2	4.2	2.2	3.1	3.7	3.2	3.2
Brisbane City Council	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.1	1.1
Bulloo Shire Council	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.2	1.9	2.4	2.0	2.0
Bundaberg Regional Council	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.1	1.1
Burdekin Shire Council	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.3
Burke Shire Council	2.7	3.6	3.6	2.1	2.6	3.1	2.6	2.6
Cairns Regional Council	1.6	2.2	2.0	1.2	1.6	2.1	1.5	1.5
Carpentaria Shire Council	2.1	3.1	3.1	2.1	2.0	2.5	2.0	2.0
Cassowary Coast Regional Council	1.7	2.2	2.2	1.3	1.5	2.1	1.5	1.5
Central Highlands Regional Council	2.0	2.4	2.4	1.3	1.8	2.3	1.8	1.8
Charters Towers Regional Council	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.3	1.3
Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council	1.7	3.1	3.1	1.6	1.6	2.1	1.7	1.7
Cloncurry Shire Council	2.3	3.1	3.1	1.9	2.2	2.8	2.2	2.2
Cook Shire Council	2.0	2.6	2.6	2.0	1.9	2.4	1.9	1.9
Croydon Shire Council	3.3	4.4	4.4	2.2	3.1	3.8	3.1	3.1
Diamantina Shire Council	3.5	4.7	4.7	2.3	3.3	4.1	3.3	3.3
Doomadgee Aboriginal Shire Council	3.3	6.0	6.0	2.2	3.1	4.0	3.2	3.2
Etheridge Shire Council	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.1	2.1	2.6	2.1	2.1
Flinders Shire Council	2.4	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.3	2.9	2.3	2.3

	Administration	Public order and safety	Education, health, welfare and housing	Garbage/ recycling	Street lighting	Community amenities, recreation, culture and libraries	Building control and town planning	Business and industry development
Fraser Coast Regional Council	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.1	1.1
Gladstone Regional Council	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.1	1.1
Gold Coast City Council	1.1	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.0	1.0
Goondiwindi Regional Council	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.2
Gympie Regional Council	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.1	1.1
Hinchinbrook Shire Council	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.2
Hope Vale Aboriginal Shire Council	2.6	4.5	4.5	2.0	2.4	3.0	2.5	2.5
Ipswich City Council	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.1	1.1
Isaac Regional Council	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.3
Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council	2.3	4.1	4.1	2.2	2.2	2.8	2.2	2.2
Lockhart River Aboriginal Shire Council	2.3	4.0	4.0	2.3	2.2	2.8	2.2	2.2
Lockyer Valley Regional Council	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.2
Logan City Council	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.1	1.1
Longreach Regional Council	1.9	2.3	2.3	1.9	1.8	2.3	1.8	1.8
Mackay Regional Council	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.8	1.3	1.3
Mapoon Aboriginal Shire Council	2.3	4.0	4.0	2.2	2.2	2.8	2.2	2.2
Maranoa Regional Council	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.2
McKinlay Shire Council	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.0	2.0
Moreton Bay Regional Council	1.2	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.8	1.1	1.1
Mornington Shire Council	2.3	4.1	4.1	2.3	2.2	2.8	2.2	2.2
Mount Isa City Council	1.4	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.3
Murweh Shire Council	2.7	3.5	3.4	1.8	2.5	3.3	2.5	2.5
Napranum Aboriginal Shire Council	2.1	3.8	3.8	2.1	2.1	2.6	2.1	2.1
North Burnett Regional Council	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.2	1.4	1.8	1.4	1.4
Northern Peninsula Area Regional Council	2.6	4.7	4.7	2.2	2.5	3.3	2.5	2.5
Palm Island Aboriginal Shire Council	2.1	3.8	3.8	1.9	2.0	2.6	2.0	2.0
Paroo Shire Council	2.9	3.9	3.9	1.9	2.7	3.4	2.8	2.8
Porpuraaw Aboriginal Shire Council	2.2	3.9	3.9	2.2	2.2	2.7	2.2	2.2

	Administration	Public order and safety	Education, health, welfare and housing	Garbage/ recycling	Street lighting	Community amenities, recreation, culture and libraries	Building control and town planning	Business and industry development
Quilpie Shire Council	2.4	3.4	2.8	2.5	2.2	3.2	2.3	2.3
Redland City Council	1.1	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.1	1.1
Richmond Shire Council	2.1	2.6	2.6	2.1	2.0	2.5	2.0	2.0
Rockhampton Regional Council	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.2	1.2
Scenic Rim Regional Council	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.1	1.1
Somerset Regional Council	1.8	2.2	2.2	1.2	1.6	2.1	1.6	1.6
South Burnett Regional Council	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.1
Southern Downs Regional Council	1.8	2.3	2.3	1.2	1.7	2.2	1.7	1.7
Sunshine Coast Regional Council	1.3	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.8	1.1	1.1
Tablelands Regional Council	1.6	2.1	2.1	1.4	1.4	2.0	1.4	1.4
Toowoomba Regional Council	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.8	1.2	1.2
Torres Shire Council	2.0	3.8	3.4	2.3	2.0	2.8	2.0	2.0
Torres Strait Island Regional Council	2.9	5.1	5.1	2.1	2.6	3.5	2.6	2.6
Townsville City Council	1.9	2.6	2.3	1.3	1.9	2.6	1.7	1.7
Western Downs Regional Council	1.6	2.0	1.9	1.3	1.4	1.9	1.4	1.4
Whitsunday Regional Council	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.2
Winton Shire Council	3.0	3.8	3.8	2.0	2.9	3.6	2.9	2.9
Woorabinda Aboriginal Shire Council	1.7	3.2	3.2	1.7	1.7	2.2	1.7	1.7
Wujal Wujal Aboriginal Shire Council	1.9	3.4	3.2	2.0	1.8	2.3	1.9	1.9
Yarrabah Aboriginal Shire Council	1.6	3.1	3.0	1.7	1.6	2.1	1.6	1.6

5.8 Final allocations 2008–09

In July 2008, the Commonwealth Government approved \$366.6 million as the estimated Financial Assistance Grant entitlement for Queensland. This was based on the estimated consumer price index for the quarter ended 30 June 2007. Each year, the final adjustment from the previous year is added onto the Financial Assistance Grant totals, as outlined in section 2.8. This is because the final adjustment cannot be calculated by the Commonwealth until the end of the financial year for which the Financial Assistance Grant is intended. The amounts below reflect the actual Financial Assistance Grant entitlements for 2008–09.

Table 5.8 2008–09 Financial Assistance Grant outcomes

Local governing body	General Purpose Grant			Identified Road Grant			Total grant
	2008–09 Entitlement	2008–09 Adjustment	2008–09 Cash	2008–09 Entitlement	2008–09 Adjustment	2008–09 Cash	2008–09
Aurukun Shire Council	\$1 137 776	-\$7 362	\$1 130 414	\$92 465	-\$524	\$91 941	\$1 222 355
Balonne Shire Council	\$2 653 918	-\$17 107	\$2 636 811	\$1 078 841	-\$6 113	\$1 072 728	\$3 709 539
Banana Shire Council	\$4 478 012	-\$28 927	\$4 449 086	\$2 126 063	-\$12 050	\$2 114 013	\$6 563 099
Barcaldine Regional Council	\$5 193 334	-\$33 622	\$5 159 712	\$1 428 425	-\$8 157	\$1 420 268	\$6 579 980
Barcoo Shire Council	\$1 882 221	-\$12 132	\$1 870 088	\$690 752	-\$3 858	\$686 894	\$2 556 982
Blackall-Tambo Regional Council	\$2 773 669	-\$17 957	\$2 755 712	\$941 437	-\$5 430	\$936 007	\$3 691 719
Boulia Shire Council	\$1 861 836	-\$12 013	\$1 849 823	\$592 313	-\$3 357	\$588 956	\$2 438 779
Brisbane City Council	\$18 842 874	-\$160 529	\$18 682 345	\$12 265 489	-\$69 607	\$12 195 882	\$30 878 227
Bulloo Shire Council	\$2 450 878	-\$15 820	\$2 435 058	\$1 186 835	-\$6 806	\$1 180 029	\$3 615 087
Bundaberg Regional Council	\$5 115 553	-\$33 119	\$5 082 434	\$2 169 889	-\$12 285	\$2 157 604	\$7 240 039
Burdekin Shire Council	\$1 493 081	-\$9 648	\$1 483 433	\$692 626	-\$3 925	\$688 701	\$2 172 134
Burke Shire Council	\$1 736 891	-\$11 210	\$1 725 680	\$413 174	-\$2 341	\$410 833	\$2 136 514
Cairns Regional Council	\$3 369 615	-\$21 800	\$3 347 815	\$2 149 085	-\$12 105	\$2 136 980	\$5 484 794
Carpentaria Shire Council	\$2 552 839	-\$16 455	\$2 536 384	\$882 183	-\$4 773	\$877 410	\$3 413 794
Cassowary Coast Regional Council	\$1 735 308	-\$11 186	\$1 724 122	\$823 580	-\$4 664	\$818 916	\$2 543 038
Central Highlands Regional Council	\$6 028 309	-\$38 861	\$5 989 448	\$2 478 843	-\$14 192	\$2 464 651	\$8 454 100

Local governing body	General Purpose Grant			Identified Road Grant			Total grant
	2008–09 Entitlement	2008–09 Adjustment	2008–09 Cash	2008–09 Entitlement	2008–09 Adjustment	2008–09 Cash	2008–09
Charters Towers Regional Council	\$4 563 278	-\$29 543	\$4 533 735	\$2 081 777	-\$11 794	\$2 069 983	\$6 603 718
Cherbourg Aboriginal Shire Council	\$241 144	-\$1 556	\$239 589	\$43 259	-\$246	\$43 013	\$282 602
Cloncurry Shire Council	\$2 320 183	-\$14 955	\$2 305 228	\$802 891	-\$4 497	\$798 394	\$3 103 621
Cook Shire Council	\$4 113 426	-\$26 514	\$4 086 912	\$1 164 781	-\$6 599	\$1 158 182	\$5 245 094
Croydon Shire Council	\$1 444 837	-\$9 329	\$1 435 508	\$377 119	-\$2 127	\$374 992	\$1 810 500
Diamantina Shire Council	\$3 459 604	-\$22 338	\$3 437 266	\$517 592	-\$2 932	\$514 660	\$3 951 926
Doomadgee Aboriginal Shire Council	\$568 110	-\$3 664	\$564 446	\$68 001	-\$385	\$67 616	\$632 062
Etheridge Shire Council	\$2 085 490	-\$13 511	\$2 071 979	\$668 395	-\$3 786	\$664 609	\$2 736 587
Flinders Shire Council	\$2 546 656	-\$16 462	\$2 530 194	\$1 028 737	-\$5 829	\$1 022 908	\$3 553 103
Fraser Coast Regional Council	\$4 639 645	-\$30 037	\$4 609 607	\$1 824 861	-\$10 490	\$1 814 371	\$6 423 978
Gladstone Regional Council	\$4 221 188	-\$27 328	\$4 193 860	\$1 642 756	-\$9 253	\$1 633 503	\$5 827 364
Gold Coast City Council	\$8 862 385	-\$75 845	\$8 786 540	\$5 745 776	-\$32 320	\$5 713 457	\$14 499 997
Goondiwindi Regional Council	\$4 909 709	-\$31 786	\$4 877 923	\$1 252 531	-\$7 155	\$1 245 376	\$6 123 299
Gympie Regional Council	\$3 674 613	-\$23 790	\$3 650 823	\$1 479 636	-\$8 142	\$1 471 494	\$5 122 317
Hinchinbrook Shire Council	\$926 401	-\$5 986	\$920 414	\$438 968	-\$2 497	\$436 471	\$1 356 886
Hope Vale Aboriginal Shire Council	\$545 611	-\$3 519	\$542 092	\$90 592	-\$514	\$90 078	\$632 170
Ipswich City Council	\$3 513 843	-\$22 753	\$3 491 089	\$1 984 619	-\$11 093	\$1 973 526	\$5 464 615
Isaac Regional Council	\$4 709 580	-\$30 490	\$4 679 089	\$1 690 968	-\$9 580	\$1 681 388	\$6 360 477
Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council	\$710 583	-\$4 583	\$706 001	\$103 302	-\$585	\$102 717	\$808 717
Lockhart River Aboriginal Shire Council	\$661 655	-\$4 267	\$657 389	\$124 970	-\$680	\$124 290	\$781 678
Lockyer Valley Regional Council	\$1 759 977	-\$11 364	\$1 748 613	\$978 243	-\$5 527	\$972 716	\$2 721 330
Logan City Council	\$5 758 810	-\$37 290	\$5 721 520	\$3 459 260	-\$19 643	\$3 439 618	\$9 161 137
Longreach Regional Council	\$5 041 166	-\$32 637	\$5 008 529	\$1 360 584	-\$7 596	\$1 352 988	\$6 361 518
Mackay Regional Council	\$4 140 530	-\$26 790	\$4 113 741	\$2 177 468	-\$12 200	\$2 165 268	\$6 279 009

Local governing body	General Purpose Grant			Identified Road Grant			Total grant
	2008–09 Entitlement	2008–09 Adjustment	2008–09 Cash	2008–09 Entitlement	2008–09 Adjustment	2008–09 Cash	2008–09
Mapoon Aboriginal Shire Council	\$572 687	-\$3 702	\$568 985	\$18 119	-\$103	\$18 016	\$587 001
Maranoa Regional Council	\$9 047 809	-\$58 576	\$8 989 232	\$3 225 742	-\$18 493	\$3 207 249	\$12 196 481
McKinlay Shire Council	\$2 483 830	-\$16 084	\$2 467 746	\$850 679	-\$4 777	\$845 902	\$3 313 648
Moreton Bay Regional Council	\$7 252 414	-\$46 920	\$7 205 494	\$4 632 114	-\$26 269	\$4 605 845	\$11 811 339
Mornington Shire Council	\$1 284 363	-\$8 310	\$1 276 052	\$259 857	-\$1 472	\$258 385	\$1 534 437
Mount Isa City Council	\$2 048 310	-\$13 203	\$2 035 107	\$1 132 090	-\$6 411	\$1 125 679	\$3 160 787
Murweh Shire Council	\$3 291 926	-\$21 219	\$3 270 707	\$1 235 388	-\$6 983	\$1 228 405	\$4 499 112
Napranum Aboriginal Shire Council	\$454 629	-\$2 932	\$451 697	\$17 907	-\$102	\$17 805	\$469 502
North Burnett Regional Council	\$7 429 496	-\$48 099	\$7 381 397	\$2 163 711	-\$11 881	\$2 151 830	\$9 533 227
Northern Peninsula Area Regional Council	\$2 013 862	-\$13 027	\$2 000 835	\$182 300	-\$1 033	\$181 267	\$2 182 102
Palm Island Aboriginal Shire Council	\$511 280	-\$3 298	\$507 982	\$38 399	-\$218	\$38 181	\$546 163
Paroo Shire Council	\$2 605 411	-\$16 794	\$2 588 617	\$1 002 191	-\$5 715	\$996 476	\$3 585 093
Pormpuraaw Aboriginal Shire Council	\$571 362	-\$3 685	\$567 677	\$259 688	-\$1 471	\$258 217	\$825 894
Quilpie Shire Council	\$2 742 709	-\$17 752	\$2 724 957	\$1 132 355	-\$6 659	\$1 125 696	\$3 850 654
Redland City Council	\$2 983 112	-\$19 340	\$2 963 773	\$1 726 977	-\$9 771	\$1 717 206	\$4 680 979
Richmond Shire Council	\$1 819 132	-\$11 745	\$1 807 387	\$554 005	-\$3 059	\$550 946	\$2 358 333
Rockhampton Regional Council	\$5 925 558	-\$38 272	\$5 887 286	\$2 497 899	-\$14 065	\$2 483 834	\$8 371 120
Scenic Rim Regional Council	\$1 798 080	-\$11 593	\$1 786 487	\$1 197 849	-\$6 783	\$1 191 066	\$2 977 553
Somerset Regional Council	\$1 812 308	-\$11 683	\$1 800 625	\$988 950	-\$5 624	\$983 326	\$2 783 951
South Burnett Regional Council	\$5 980 443	-\$38 718	\$5 941 725	\$1 777 851	-\$10 128	\$1 767 723	\$7 709 448
Southern Downs Regional Council	\$4 678 479	-\$30 159	\$4 648 319	\$1 719 676	-\$9 785	\$1 709 891	\$6 358 210
Sunshine Coast Regional Council	\$6 375 355	-\$41 246	\$6 334 109	\$4 449 477	-\$25 042	\$4 424 435	\$10 758 544
Tablelands Regional Council	\$6 126 380	-\$39 493	\$6 086 887	\$2 119 869	-\$11 972	\$2 107 897	\$8 194 783
Toowoomba Regional Council	\$9 573 913	-\$61 982	\$9 511 931	\$4 511 920	-\$25 414	\$4 486 506	\$13 998 437

Local governing body	General Purpose Grant			Identified Road Grant			Total grant
	2008-09 Entitlement	2008-09 Adjustment	2008-09 Cash	2008-09 Entitlement	2008-09 Adjustment	2008-09 Cash	2008-09
Torres Shire Council	\$1 889 754	-\$12 209	\$1 877 545	\$57 585	-\$326	\$57 259	\$1 934 804
Torres Strait Island Regional Council	\$5 731 320	-\$37 073	\$5 694 247	\$140 647	-\$797	\$139 850	\$5 834 097
Townsville City Council	\$4 432 564	-\$28 677	\$4 403 887	\$2 272 599	-\$12 807	\$2 259 792	\$6 663 679
Western Downs Regional Council	\$11 763 268	-\$76 156	\$11 687 112	\$4 118 075	-\$23 768	\$4 094 307	\$15 781 419
Whitsunday Regional Council	\$2 316 500	-\$14 933	\$2 301 567	\$1 118 583	-\$6 343	\$1 112 240	\$3 413 806
Winton Shire Council	\$3 752 179	-\$24 186	\$3 727 993	\$1 151 731	-\$6 525	\$1 145 206	\$4 873 199
Woorabinda Aboriginal Shire Council	\$218 941	-\$1 413	\$217 528	\$44 593	-\$253	\$44 340	\$261 869
Wujal Wujal Aboriginal Shire Council	\$200 259	-\$1 292	\$198 967	\$12 422	-\$71	\$12 351	\$211 318
Yarrabah Aboriginal Shire Council	\$410 456	-\$2 656	\$407 800	\$47 671	-\$271	\$47 400	\$455 200
State total	\$258 822 624	-\$1 730 513	\$257 092 111	\$107 778 005	-\$610 044	\$107 167 961	\$364 260 072



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