2025 - 2035

Strategic Asset Management Plan (Asset Management Strategy)

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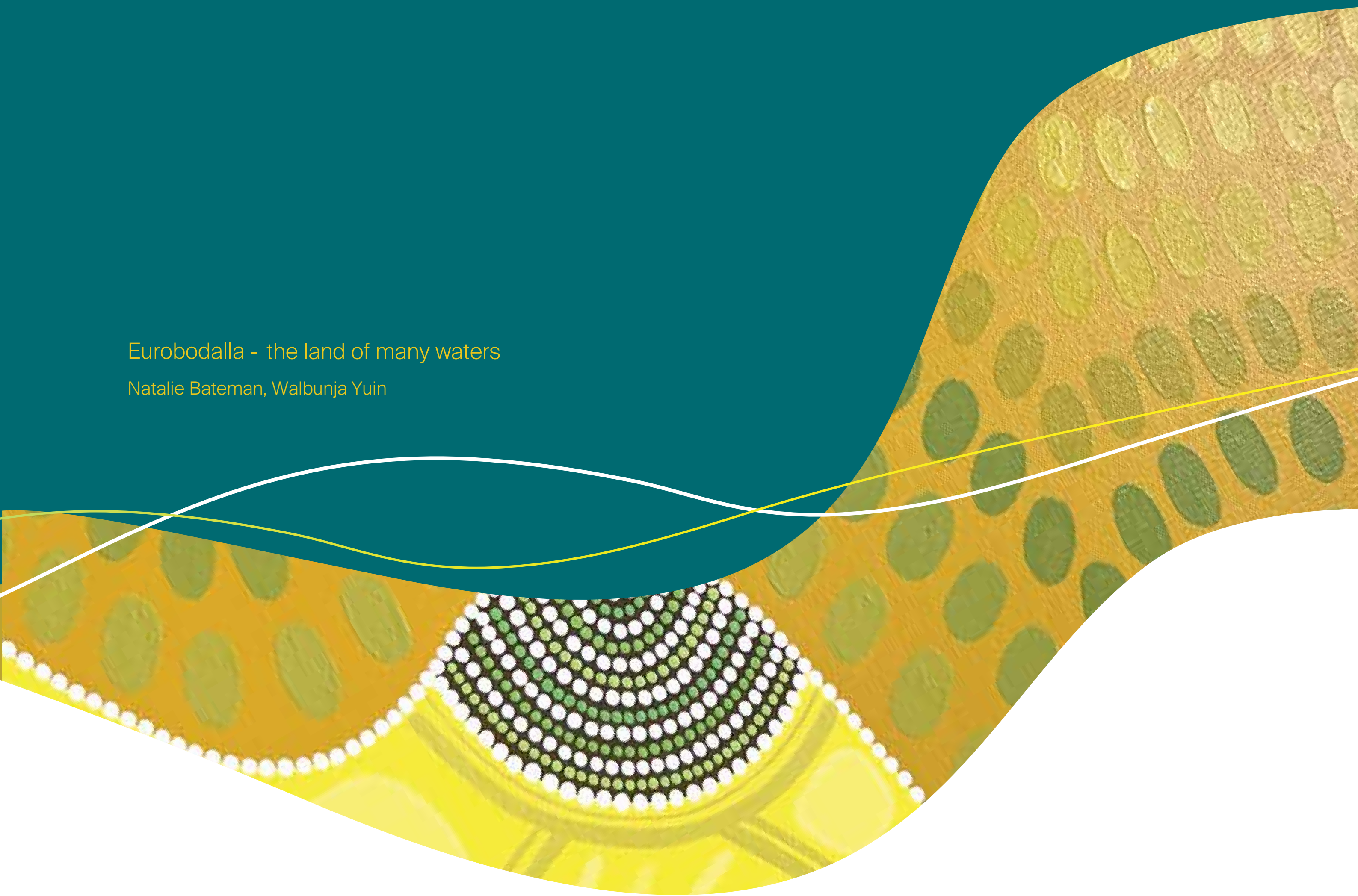
eurobodalla shire council

Acknowledgement of Country

Eurobodalla Shire Council recognises Aboriginal people as the original inhabitants and custodians of all land and water in the Eurobodalla and respects their enduring cultural and spiritual connection to it. Eurobodalla Shire Council acknowledges the Traditional Owners of the land in which we live. Council pays respect to Elders past, present and aspiring. We are on Yuin Country.

Eurobodalla - the land of many waters

Natalie Bateman, Walbunja Yuin



Document control

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Rev No	**Date**	**Revision Details**	**Author**	**Reviewer**	**Approver**
1.0	May 2022	Rework of original strategy into new template.	Rob Burke	Carl Ginger	ELT
2.0	2025	Amended to include ISO55000:2024 updates Renamed to Strategic Asset Management Plan (SAMP) from Asset Management Strategy as per ISO update. Updated information to reflect current data and situation.	Maggie Sale/ Kirsty Cameron	Tom Franzen	ELT

This Strategic Asset Management Plan (SAMP) is one of a suite of plans for Council's infrastructure that help inform the Resourcing Strategy including the Long-Term Financial Plan and Asset Management Plan (AMP).

Strategic Asset Management Plan (SAMP)

Contents

1. Executive summary

1.1. Purpose

The Strategic Asset Management Plan (SAMP), previously known as Asset Management Strategy (prior to 2024), provides a framework and methodology for managing our asset portfolio throughout their lifecycle, including planning, acquisition/construction, renewal, maintenance, and operation of infrastructure. It ensures:

- Integration of asset management practices with the Council's long-term strategic plan, including the Community Strategic Plan, Resourcing Strategy, Finance Strategy 2024-2028, and Grants Strategy 2024-2028.
- Balances community needs and service expectations with Council’s ability to maintain infrastructure for current and future generations in a financially sustainable manner, i.e. best meets community needs without increasing the infrastructure funding shortfall.
- Assists in meeting the requirements of national sustainability frameworks and NSW Integrated Planning and Reporting Guidelines by demonstrating what level of service can be delivered in a financially sustainable manner.

1.2. Asset description and current state

Eurobodalla Shire Council (ESC) owns and manages a large and diverse asset portfolio. This SAMP sets the direction for our Transport & Stormwater, Buildings and Facilities, Recreation and Open Space, Marine Facilities, Moruya Regional Airport, Waste Facilities, and Batemans Bay Holiday Resort. Water and sewer assets are not currently considered in this Strategy as they are managed through the ‘Integrated Water Cycle Management Strategy and Strategic Business Plan’.

As at 30 June 2024:

- Total replacement cost $1,612M
- 77% of asset value in Transport and Stormwater
- 81% of assets in very good/good condition
- 4% of assets in poor condition

1.3. Financial Summary

The anticipated planned budget for assets represented by this SAMP represents only 77% of the asset lifecycle cost.

Over a 10 year planning period:

- Planned budget $420M, average of $42.0M per year
- Forecasted lifecycle costs $542M, average $54.2M per year

- Budget shortfall estimated average $12.2M per year

The planned budget figures are worst case position and assumes no additional grant funding or developer contributions received through the planning period. Council will continue to advocate for grant funding in alignment with Council's Grant Strategy. It is expected that, as evidence from past years, grant funding will be received from State and Federal agencies to augment the Council renewal and maintenance budgets.

2. Introduction

2.1. Legislative requirements

Legislation	Requirement
NSW Local Government Act 1993	This act governs the administration and functions of local councils, ensuring they operate effectively and transparently. It outlines the responsibilities and powers of councils to manage local issues and services.
NSW Civil Liability Act 2002	This act regulates the recovery of damages for personal injury or death caused by negligence, aiming to balance the interests of plaintiffs and defendants. It sets out the principles for determining liability and the extent of compensation.
NSW Local Government Amendment (Governance and Planning) Act 2016	This amendment enhances the governance and planning functions of councils, promoting better decision-making and accountability. It introduces reforms to improve strategic planning and community engagement.
NSW Work Health and Safety Act 2011	This act ensures the health, safety, and welfare of workers at work by setting out duties and responsibilities for employers and employees. It aims to prevent workplace injuries and illnesses through proactive risk management.
NSW Work Health and Safety Regulation 2017	This regulation provides detailed requirements to support the Work Health and Safety Act 2011, specifying the standards for workplace safety. It includes provisions on hazard identification, risk assessment, and control measures.
Disability Discrimination Act 1992	This act prohibits discrimination against people with disabilities in various areas of public life, including employment, education, and access to goods and services. It aims to promote equal opportunities and eliminate barriers for people with disabilities.
NSW Disability Inclusion Act 2014	This act promotes the inclusion and accessibility of people with disabilities in the community, ensuring they have the same rights and opportunities as others. It requires public authorities to develop disability inclusion plans and provide accessible services.
NSW Environmental legislation: • Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 • Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997 • Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995 • Native Vegetation Act 2003 • Noxious Weeds Act 1993	NSW's environmental legislation aims to promote sustainable development, protect biodiversity, and manage natural resources effectively. They includes topics such as land use planning, pollution control, conserving marine and coastal environments, protecting cultural heritage, and managing biosecurity risks. These Acts require the Council to consider various environmental impacts when conducting projects. This involves assessing potential effects such as noise, air pollution, waterway contamination, and harm to threatened species, ecosystems, and heritage sites.

Legislation	Requirement
• Fisheries Management Act 1994 • Marine Estate Management Act 2014 • Coastal Management Act 2016 • Heritage Act 1977	
NSW Crown Lands Act 1989	This act manages the administration and use of Crown land, ensuring it is used sustainably and for the benefit of the public. It sets out the processes for leasing, licensing, and managing Crown land.
NSW Roads Act 1993	This act regulates the opening, closing, and management of public roads, ensuring they are safe and accessible for all users. It outlines the responsibilities of road authorities and the procedures for roadworks and maintenance.
NSW Work Health and Safety (Mines and Petroleum Sites) Act 2013 (NSW)	This act ensures health and safety in mines and petroleum sites by setting out specific duties for operators and workers. It aims to prevent accidents and incidents through rigorous safety standards and practices.
NSW Work Health and Safety (Mines and Petroleum Sites) Regulation 2022 (NSW)	This regulation provides specific safety requirements for mines and petroleum sites, supporting the Work Health and Safety (Mines and Petroleum Sites) Act 2013. It includes provisions on emergency management, hazard control, and worker training.
National Construction Code	This code sets the minimum requirements for the design, construction, and performance of buildings, ensuring they are safe, healthy, and sustainable. It covers aspects such as structural integrity, fire safety, and energy efficiency.
NSW Public Health Act 2010	This act regulates public health matters, including the management of swimming pools to prevent health risks. It sets out the responsibilities of pool operators and the standards for water quality and safety.
NSW Public Health Regulation 2022	This regulation provides specific regulations for public health, including detailed requirements for the operation and maintenance of swimming pools. It aims to protect public health by ensuring pools are safe and hygienic.
Civil Aviation Act 1988 (Australia)	This act regulates civil aviation safety and operations, ensuring the safety of aircraft, passengers, and crew. It sets out the responsibilities of aviation authorities and operators to maintain high safety standards.
Aviation Transport Security Act 2004 (Australia)	This act ensures the security of aviation transport by setting out measures to prevent unlawful interference with aircraft and airports. It includes provisions on security screening, access control, and incident response.
Aviation Transport Security Regulations 2005	These regulations provide detailed security requirements for aviation transport, supporting the Aviation Transport Security Act 2004. They specify the standards for security equipment, procedures, and personnel.
Part 139 (Aerodromes) Manual of Standards 2019 (Australian Government)	This manual sets standards for the operation and maintenance of aerodromes, ensuring they are safe and efficient. It covers aspects such as runway design, lighting, and emergency planning.
NSW Residential (Land Lease) Communities Act 2013	This act regulates residential land lease communities, protecting the rights of residents and operators. It sets out the terms for site agreements, rent increases, and dispute resolution.
NSW Holiday Parks (Long-Term Casual Occupation) Act 2002	This act governs the long-term casual occupation of holiday parks, ensuring fair and transparent agreements between park operators and occupants. It includes provisions on site fees, maintenance, and termination of occupancy.

Legislation	Requirement
NSW Local Government (Manufactured Home Estates, Caravan Parks, Camping Grounds and Moveable Dwellings) Regulation 2021	This regulation regulates the management of manufactured home estates, caravan parks, camping grounds, and moveable dwellings. It sets out the standards for site layout, amenities, and safety.
NSW Dam Safety Regulation 2019	This regulation sets out the requirements of a Dam Safety Management System for declared dams in NSW.

2.2. Policy framework

The Integrated Planning and Reporting (IP&R) Guidelines, first issued by the Office of Local Government (OLG) in 2010 and updated in September 2021, to reflect legislative changes from the Local Government Amendment (Governance and Planning) Act 2016, guide the planning and reporting activities of all NSW councils. The main components are summarised Figure 2.1 and Table 2-1**Error! Reference source not found.** below.

Figure 2.1: ESC integrated planning and reporting framework (adapted from IP&R 2021)

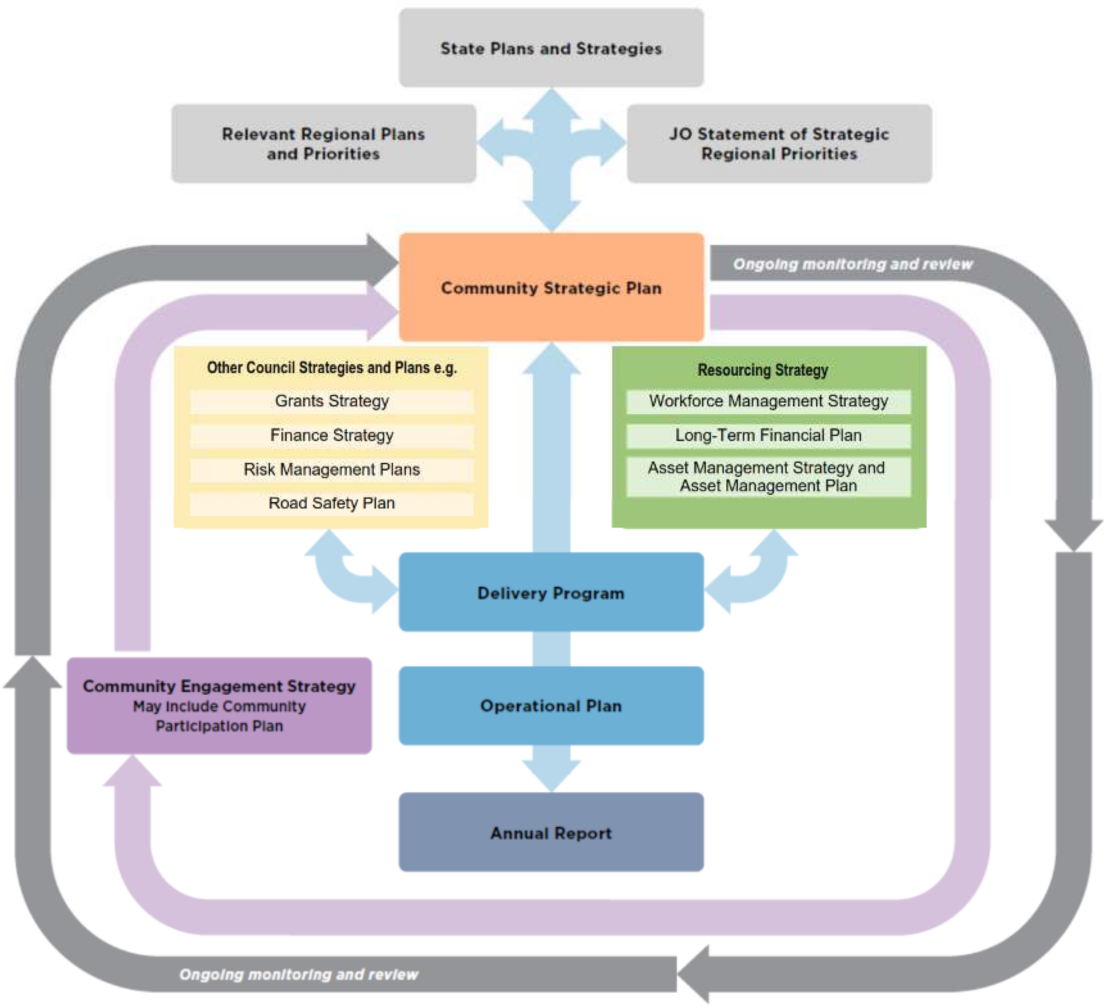


Table 2-1IP&R framework planning and reporting activities

Component	Description
Community Strategic Plan	The highest level of strategic planning undertaken by a council, with a ten-year plus timeframe. All other plans must support achievement of the Community Strategic Plan objectives.
Resourcing Strategy	Shows how council will resource its strategic priorities, identified through IP&R. The Resourcing Strategy includes three inter-related elements: 1. Long-Term Financial Planning 2. Workforce Management Planning 3. Asset Management Planning a) Asset Management Policy b) Strategic Asset Management Plan (SAMP): Aligns policy, objectives, strategies, systems, and plans. c) Asset Management Plan (AMP): The activities, resources, costs, timeframes, and risks of the services and service levels provided.
Delivery Program	The council's commitment to the community about what it will deliver during its term in office to achieve the Community Strategic Plan objectives.
Operational Plan	Shows the individual projects and activities a council will undertake in a specific year. It includes the Council's annual budget and Statement of Revenue Policy.
Annual Report	Reports back to the community on the work undertaken by a council each year to deliver on the commitments of the Delivery Program via that year's Operational Plan. Councils also report on their financial and asset performance against the annual budget and longer-term plans.

2.3. What is asset management?

Asset management includes coordinating activities to maximise asset value through balancing costs, risks, needs, opportunities, and performance throughout the asset's life cycle. This includes daily operations, monitoring, and maintenance, as well as long-term planning, creation, renewal, and disposal tasks. ESC utilises three main categories:

- **Maintenance**: Activities to keep an asset in serviceable condition throughout its planned lifespan. This includes tasks like road patching, unsealed road grading, building repairs, and operational tasks such as cleaning, mowing, and inspections.
- **Renewal**: Activities designed to restore an asset's original service capability. Examples include road resurfacing and pavement reconstruction, pipeline replacement, and building component replacement.
- **Capital Upgrade/ Acquisitions**: Activities to enhance service levels. This includes widening roads, sealing unsealed roads, replacing pipelines with larger ones, or constructing new facilities that did not previously exist, such as a new library.

The asset management planning process involves capturing asset data, maintaining information systems, and creating policies and plans that align with strategic and financial goals, legal requirements, and stakeholder expectations. This comprehensive process ensures assets are managed to provide affordable and optimal services.

3. What assets do we have?

Council uses infrastructure assets to provide services to the community. The range of general fund infrastructure assets and services provides from assets is shown in Table 3-1**Error! Reference source not found.** below.

Table 3-1 Assets used to provide services

Asset Category	Description of Infrastructure	Services Provided
Transport and Stormwater	Sealed and unsealed urban and rural roads, bridges, causeways, culverts, pathways, footpaths, car parks, bus shelters, and traffic management facilities (signs, roundabouts, traffic lights). Pits, pipes, culverts, tide flaps sediment ponds, and detention basins.	Facilitate safe and efficient movement of people and goods into and throughout Eurobodalla, accommodating all transport modes including pedestrians, wheelchairs, bicycles, cars, buses, and transport operators. Collect, control, and manage stormwater to address safety, risk, and amenity issues and protect property and maintain waterway quality through effective discharge management.
Recreation and Open Space	Sports grounds, parks and reserves, aquatic centres, playgrounds, tennis, netball, skate parks, cemeteries, park furniture, and viewing platforms.	Provide safe, accessible, and appropriate recreation and open space facilities to support the community's lifestyle, health, and wellbeing, enabling residents and visitors to enjoy Eurobodalla's natural areas and outdoor activities through facilities for group sports, events, markets, play, and exercise.
Buildings and Facilities	Community, operational, commercial, public toilets, and emergency services buildings.	Provide safe, accessible, and affordable buildings and facilities that support community activities and events.
Marine Facilities	Boat ramps, wharves, jetties, fish cleaning tables, pontoons, rock walls, and shark net.	Provide safe, accessible, and appropriate marine facilities that support the community's lifestyle, health, wellbeing, and economic growth, offering access to waterways for recreation, tourism, and commercial users while considering sensitive environmental factors.
Moruya Regional Airport	Runways, taxiways, aprons, lighting and navigation systems, buildings, fences, and windsocks.	Enhance Eurobodalla's connectivity with improved transport links, including air facilities to support passenger, freight, aeromedical, and general aviation services.
Waste Facilities	Two waste management facilities and one waste transfer station.	Enable efficient and sustainable waste management by providing waste handling services, including rubbish collection and recycling, with a focus on reducing waste, resource recovery, and maintaining a clean, healthy environment, and legislative and environmental compliance.
Batemans Bay Holiday Resort	Buildings, roads, paths, pool, tennis court, mini golf, jumping pillow, picnic sets, BBQs, shelters, amphitheatre, and site services.	Provide an accommodation resort with various lodging options, including deluxe spa beachfront cabins, large two-story cabins, group lodgings, ensuite sites, an easy access cabin, and beachfront powered and camping sites, while maintaining financial sustainability and returning benefits to the community.

4. Our assets and their management

4.1. State of the assets

This section shows the state of Council's assets as of 30 June 2024.

4.1.1. Financial status

The financial status of the organisation's assets is shown in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1: Financial status of general fund assets

Asset Class	Replacement Cost ($000)	Depreciable Amount * ($000)	Depreciated Replacement Cost ** ($000)	Annual Depreciation Amount ($000)
Transport and Stormwater	1,261,641	414,685	846,956	17,405
Recreation and Open Space	133,757	43,855	89,902	1,655
Marine Facilities	142,274	43,036	99,238	4,524
Marine Facilities	26,704	17,890	8,814	843
Moruya Regional Airport	11,384	3,659	7,725	197
Waste Facilities	20,321	8,628	11,692	1,026
Batemans Bay Holiday Resort	15,564	4,523	11,041	385
Total	**1,611,645**	**536,277**	**1,075,368**	**26,035**

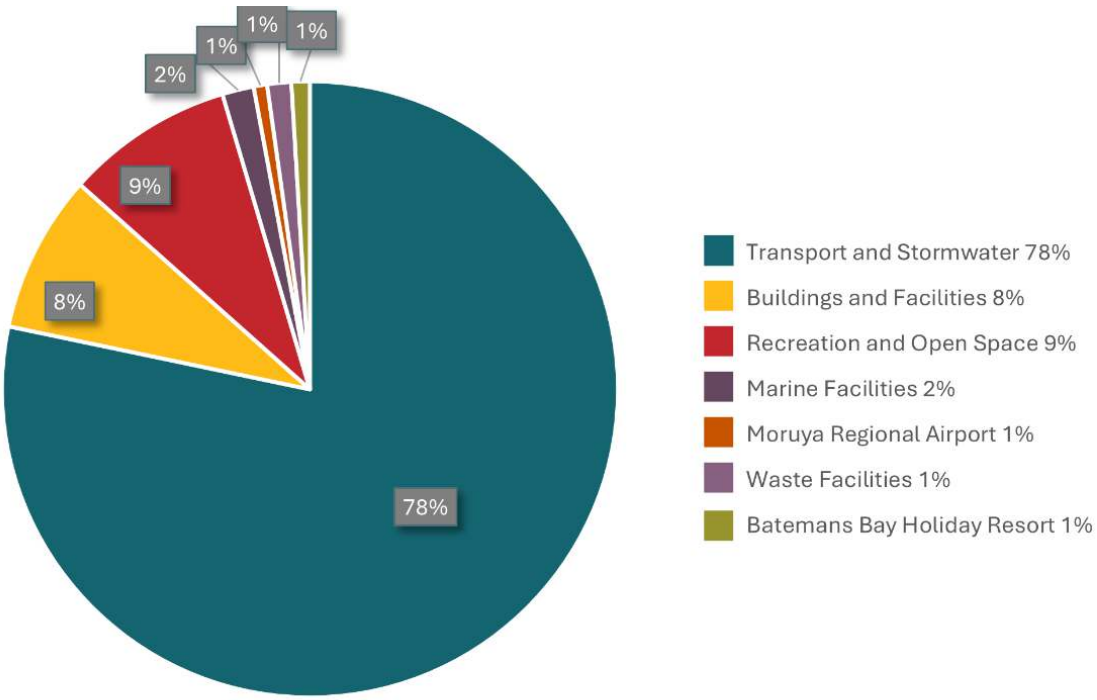
* Depreciable Amount excludes items that are not depreciable such as earthworks, sediment basins and retention ponds.

** Depreciated Replacement Cost is also known as the written down value of asset or net book value of the asset.

4.1.2. Asset distribution

The following figure demonstrates the distribution of asset classes by replacement cost.

Figure 4.1: General fund asset replacement values distribution



4.1.3. Condition profile

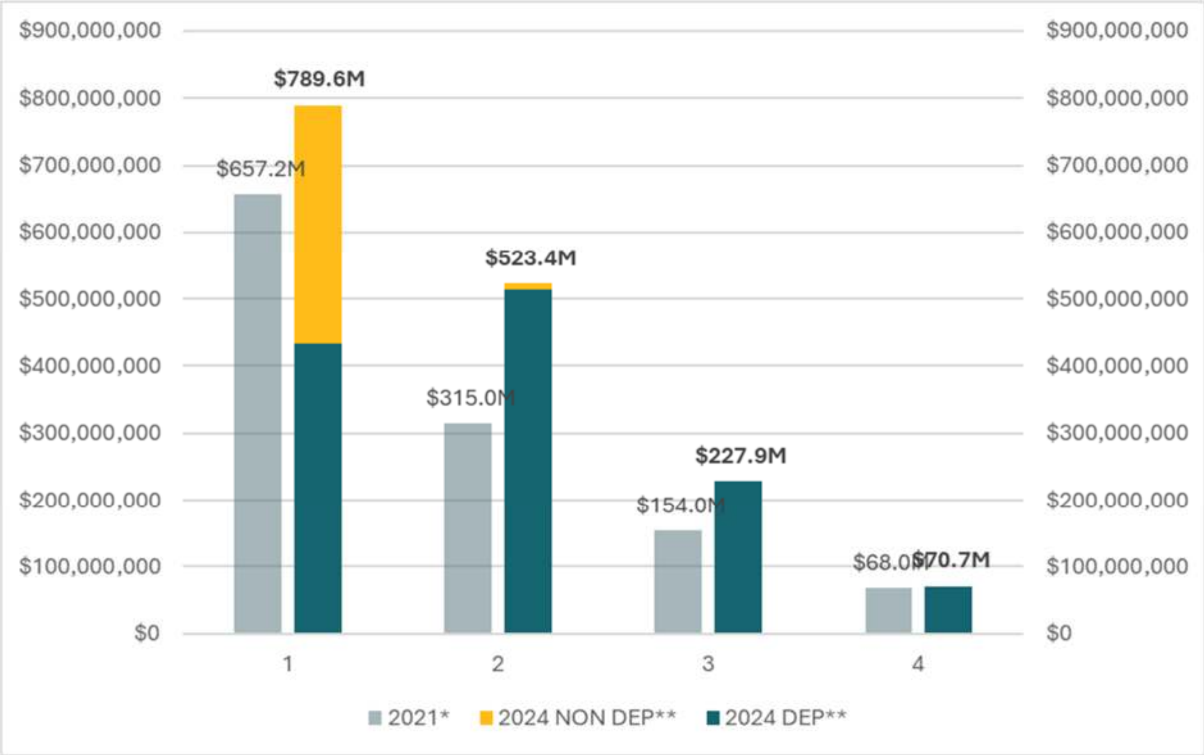
Assets are given a condition rating using a one (1) to four (4) grading system. The table below details the split.

Table 4-2: Condition rating grading system

Condition Grading	Condition Category	Condition Description
1	Very Good	Free of defect, only planned and/or routine maintenance required.
2	Good	Minor defects, increasing maintenance required plus planned maintenance.
3	Fair	Defects requiring regular and/or significant maintenance to reinstate service.
4	Poor	Significant defects, higher order cost intervention likely.

The condition of the general fund infrastructure assets shown below demonstrates that Council has a high proportion of its assets in in very good or good condition, however, there is still a large value of assets in condition 4 totalling $70.7M. The percentage of assets in condition 4 has decreased from 6% to 4% since 2022.

Figure 4.2: General fund infrastructure asset condition profile



Depreciable assets and non-depreciable assets are distinguished by different colours in the figure above. Depreciable assets include those that wear out over time and need replacement. Non-depreciable assets, such as earthworks, sediment basins, and retention ponds, are not depreciable because they are not replaced. For example, once the base earthworks for a new road are completed, they do not need to be redone, only the road itself requires maintenance and replacement.

4.2. Lifecycle costs

Lifecycle costs, or whole of life costs, represent the average annual expenses needed to sustain service levels over the longest asset life. This strategic plan includes forecasted lifecycle costs for maintaining and renewing existing assets, as well as capital upgrades for new or expanded assets.

All projected costs are provided in future year dollars, assuming a CPI of 2.5% each year.

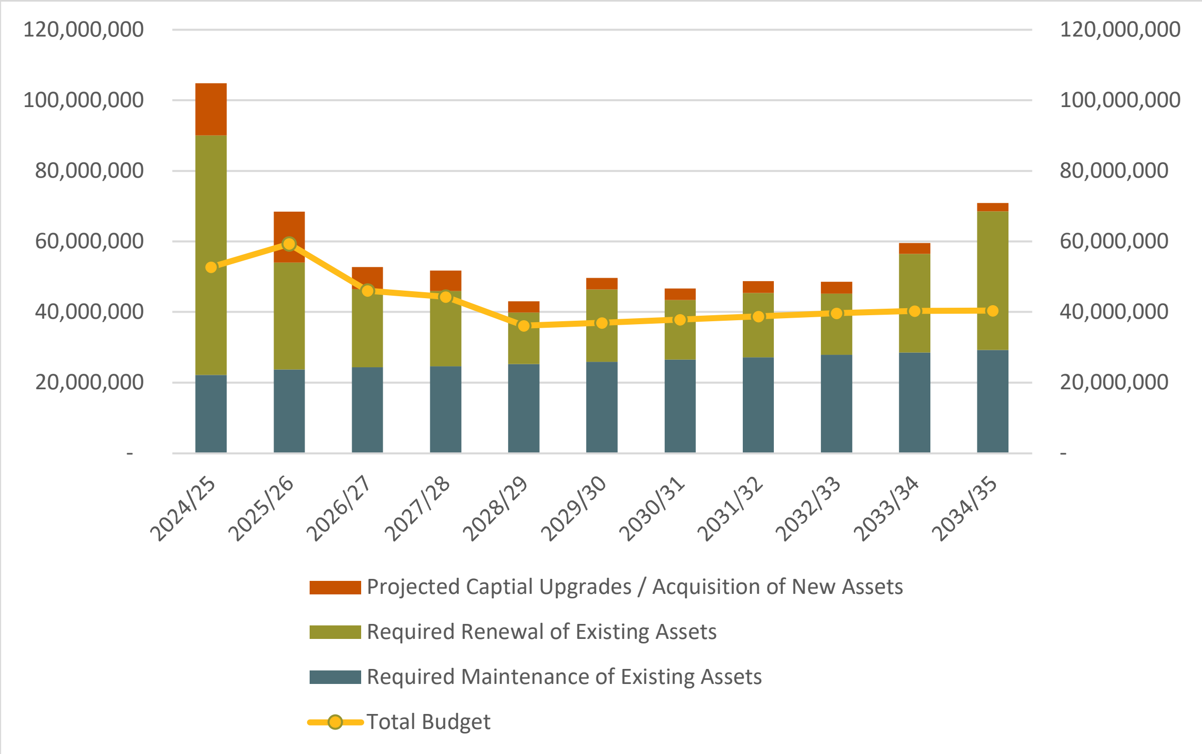
The lifecycle costs of the general fund infrastructure assets are shown in Figure 4.3 below.

In summary, forecasted lifecycle costs over the 10-year planning period for the general fund infrastructure assets amount to $542.1M, averaging $54.2M per year. Estimated available funding for this period is $419.7M, averaging $42.0M per year, according to the Long-Term Financial Plan. Therefore, the current known projected expenditure represents 77% of the cost required to sustain the current level of service at the lowest lifecycle cost. The following assumptions for the available funding are considered:

- Current funding levels from Council's own sources are maintained and increased in line with growth.

- Grants are not included in the projected budget unless they have already been approved and awarded to Council.
- Developer contributions are not included in finance provided budget.
- Consistent with the Long-Term Financial Plan, a 2.5% annual increase in construction costs has been assumed.

Figure 4.3: Forecast lifecycle cost and planned budgets



The forecast budget figures are worst case position and assumes no additional grant funding received through the planning period. It is expected that, as evidence from past years, grant funding will be received from State and Federal agencies to augment the Council renewal and maintenance funds.

4.3. Asset management structure

Council's infrastructure asset information and management team sits within Technical Services, a division of the Infrastructure Services directorate. The table below provides a summary of the roles and responsibilities of this team.

Table 4-3: Infrastructure assets team roles and responsibilities

Role	Responsibility
Asset Manager	Overall responsibility for coordinating Council's infrastructure asset management functions.
Asset Information Support Officers	Responsible for infrastructure asset data collection and management.
Asset Information Support Officers (Systems)	Responsible for entering, amending, and maintaining infrastructure asset management systems.

The Assets team collaborates closely with the Finance team, especially the Assistant Accountant (Assets), and the relevant asset owners within Council.

4.4. Financial and asset management maturity

The National Framework on Asset Planning and Management and Financial Planning and Reporting define 10 elements. 11 practice areas have been developed from these elements to assess maturity under the National Framework. The core competencies are: *Asset Planning and Management*

- Asset Management Policy
- Strategic Asset Management Plan
- Asset Management Plan
- Governance and Management
- Levels of Service
- Data and Systems
- Skills and Processes
- Evaluation

Financial Planning and Reporting

- Strategic Longer-Term Plan
- Annual Budget
- Annual Report

Council has previously undertaken maturity assessments. A key task of the reformed Asset Matrix Group will be to complete a new assessment and develop an asset maturity improvement plan.

4.5. Strategy outlook

1. The organisation is not able to fund current infrastructure life cycle cost at current levels of service and available funds without additional external funding

2. Council will advocate for available external funds in line with our Grant Strategy 2024-28.

3. The organisation's is working towards continually improving the current asset management maturity level and will undertake a maturity assessment and develop an improvement plan.

5. Where do we want to be?

5.1. Council's vision, mission, goals, and strategies

Council has adopted a vision for the future in the Eurobodalla Community Strategic Plan.

> *From our beaches to our bushlands, rivers and mountains… Our Eurobodalla is a place of inclusive communities embracing sustainable lifestyles. Our future balances our natural assets and thriving economy. Our community is resilient and collaborative, and this underpins all that we do.*

The Community Strategic Plan outlines themes and strategic objectives to be achieved in the planning period. The goals show what our vision will look like, and the strategies are the steps needed to get there. Table 5-1 demonstrates these below.

Table 5-1: ESC Themes and strategic Objectives

CSP Theme and Strategic Objective	CSP Strategy
Theme 1 - Our community Eurobodalla welcomes, celebrates and supports everyone.	1.1 Acknowledge our beginnings, embrace our culture and diversity.
	1.1 Acknowledge our beginnings, embrace our culture and diversity.
	1.2 Celebrate and support people of all ages
	1.3 Foster a safe community
	1.4 Promote access to quality health and community services
Theme 2 - Our economy We have a strong economy with learning, employment and business opportunities.	2.1 Support diversified industry and thriving business.
	2.2 Promote vibrant events and tourism to become a top destination.
	2.3 Support rich learning opportunities and experiences.
Theme 3 - Our environment We sustain our shire by balancing growth and protecting our natural environment.	3.1 Value, protect and enhance our natural environment.
	3.2 Respond to our changing climate and natural hazards.
	3.3 Balanced development between the needs of people, place and productivity.
Theme 4 - Our infrastructure Our community has reliable and	4.1 Provide integrated active transport networks to enable a connected and accessible Eurobodalla.

safe infrastructure networks and community facilities.	4.2 Strengthen linkages through utilities, digital communications, and transport options.
	4.3 Service community with resilient water, waste, sewage, and stormwater infrastructure.
	4.4 Ensure community facilities and public spaces are clean, safe and have great amenity
Theme 5 - Our civic leadership We are an engaged community progressive leadership.	5.1 Our community is informed and participates in decision making
	5.2 Proactive, responsive and strategic leadership
	5.3. Well managed and governed resources systems and processes

5.2. Asset management policy

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

The Strategic Asset Management Plan supports the Asset Management Policy by:

- Showing how its asset portfolio will meet the affordable service delivery needs of the community into the future,
- Enabling Councils' asset management policies to be achieved, and
- Ensuring the integration of Councils' asset management practices with its long-term strategic plan.

A copy of the Asset Management Policy can be found on Council's website through the following link. Asset Management Policy.

5.3. Asset management vision

To ensure the long-term financial sustainability of Council, it is essential to balance the community's expectations for services with the ability to pay for the general fund infrastructure assets used to provide the services. Maintenance of service levels for infrastructure services requires appropriate investment over the whole of the asset lifecycle.

To assist in achieving this balance, Council aims to develop and maintain asset management governance, skills, process, systems, and data to provide the level of service the community need at present and in the future, in the most cost-effective and fit for purpose manner.

In line with this vision, the objectives of the Strategic Asset Management Plan are to:

- Ensure Councils' infrastructure assets are provided in an economically optimal way, with the appropriate level of service to residents, visitors and the environment determined by reference to Council's financial sustainability.
- Safeguard Council's assets including physical assets by implementing appropriate asset management strategies and appropriate financial resources for those assets.
- Meet legislative requirements for all Council's operations.

- Ensure resources and operational capabilities are identified and responsibility for asset management is allocated.
- Provide high level oversight of financial and asset management responsibilities through reporting to Council on development and implementation of the Strategic Asset Management Plan, Asset Management Plan, and Long-Term Financial Plan.

6. How will we get there?

The Strategic Asset Management Plan presents the following strategies to enable the objectives of the Asset Management Vision, Asset Management Policy, Asset Management Plan, and Asset Management Improvement Plan to be achieved.

Table 6-1: Asset management strategies

No.	Strategy	Desired Outcome
1	Establish an Asset Matrix Group.	Develop a whole of organisation approach to asset management.
2	Implement an Improvement Plan to realise 'core' maturity for the financial and asset management competencies within 2 years.	Improved financial and asset management capacity within the organisation.
3	Review and update asset management plans and long-term financial plans annually after adoption of annual budgets.	Identification of services needed by the community and required funding to optimise 'whole of life' costs.
4	Adopt a Long-Term Financial Plan covering 10 years incorporating asset management plan expenditure projections with a sustainable funding position outcome.	Sustainable funding model to provide Council services.
5	Incorporate Year 1 of Long-Term Financial Plan revenue and expenditure projections into annual budgets.	Long term financial planning drives budget deliberations.
6	Develop and implement strategies to minimise risks and improve funding levels. Engage the community regarding any consequences of funding decisions on service levels and risks.	Council and the community are aware of changes to service levels and costs arising from budget decisions. Risks are minimised and increased funding is achieved to improve levels of service.
7	Report Council's financial position at Fair Value in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, financial sustainability, and performance against strategic objectives in Annual Reports.	Financial sustainability information is available for Council and the community.
8	Ensure Council's decisions are made from accurate and current information in asset registers, on service level performance and costs and 'whole of life' costs.	Improved decision making and greater value for money.
9	Report on Council's resources and operational capability to deliver the services needed by the community in the Annual Report.	Services delivery is matched to available resources and operational capabilities.
10	Report six monthly to executive by Audit Committee/CEO on development and implementation of Asset Management Strategy, AM Plans and Long-Term Financial Plans.	Oversight of resource allocation and performance.

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