



LAUNCESTON FLOOD AUTHORITY

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 30 JUNE 2022

1. Contents

1. Contents.....	2
2. Introduction	3
3. Launceston Flood Authority Board of Directors.....	3
4. kanamaluka / River Tamar Estuary Governance	3
5. Chairman's Report	3
6. Compliance Matters	5
7. Inspections, Monitoring and Minor Maintenance.....	5
8. Completed Projects.....	6
8.1. Invermay Levee Interface Defect (Lindsay / Goderich St).....	6
8.2. High Volume Pump Pad, Churchill Park	8
8.3. Penstock Renewals (IP1, MP2A & 2B).....	9
8.4. Footpath Surfacing at Invermay Levee.....	10
9. Projects Underway.....	11
9.1. Penstock and Pipeline Renewal Mowbray Levee (MP1)	11
9.2. East Launceston Floodgates (EG2 & EG3).....	11
10. Emergency Preparedness	12
10.1. Incident Management Policy and Framework	12
10.2. Floodgate Closure - Taroona St / Riverbend Park (KG2).....	13
10.3. Launceston Flood Evacuation Plan.....	14
11. Sediment Management.....	14
12. Independent Auditor's Report and Financial Statements as at 31 June 2021.....	15

2. Introduction

The Launceston Flood Authority (LFA) was established by the Launceston City Council as a single Authority pursuant to the provisions of Section 30 of the *Local Government Act 1993*.

The LFA performs independent high level monitoring of the strategies employed to minimise flood impacts in Launceston's Flood Prone Area.

The Launceston Flood Authority has achieved good progress in ensuring that the Launceston Flood Protection System continues to be maintained to a high standard and meets legislative compliance.

3. Launceston Flood Authority Board of Directors



Greg Preece
Chairman



Robin McKendrick



Ed Henty



Michael Stretton

4. kanamaluka / River Tamar Estuary Governance

Since the establishment of the Launceston City Deal in 2017, the governance for the kanamaluka / River Tamar Estuary was altered with the creation of the Tamar Estuary Management Taskforce (TEMT).

In 2020, the Launceston Flood Authority, along with the Launceston Chamber of Commerce, joined the Taskforce.

5. Chairman's Report

It is with pleasure that I present my annual Chairman's Report for the Launceston Flood Authority (Authority).

Regular quarterly meetings have been held throughout the year to conduct the business of the Authority and, from these meetings a quarterly report on the activities of the Authority have been provided to Council.

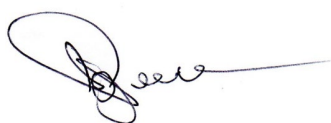
At these meetings the City of Launceston staff provide reports on the inspection and maintenance program of the flood protection infrastructure as well as the progress of the capital works program, to ensure works have been completed as programmed and on budget. Throughout the year the Authority has provided recommendations to Council regarding several planning applications for developments in the flood inundation zone, and on occasions this activity has required out of session meetings and sharing of documents to meet the statutory timeframes for approval of applications by Council.

I have participated and attended all the Tamar Estuary Management Taskforce (TEMT) meetings to ensure the Authority was kept informed of their projects and activities. A major achievement of TEMT was the release of a vision document earlier this year, which has provided guidance for future activities to improve the health of the river.

In 2021 it was reported that an engineering firm WSP was engaged to support the development of an infrastructure risk assessment model. That work is now complete, and this has led to an update of the Asset Management Plan and Long Term Financial Management Plan.

During the year Geoff Brayford's term as a director expired and he sought not to renew his directorship, and this resulted in Ed Henty being appointed as a director for a four year term. Ed is a Launceston born and educated civil engineer who specializes in flood levee systems and brings a wealth of experience to the role. I would like to thank Geoff for his time and expertise he brought to the Authority during his term as a director. Director Robin McKendrick's term as a director was recently renewed for a further four years and my position as the Chair was also renewed for a further two year period.

Finally, I would like to thank my fellow directors Robin, Ed and Michael for their commitment and support throughout the year and give a special thanks to our Council support team of Shane Eberhardt, Paul Gimpl, Kathryn Pugh, Erica Deegan and Debbie Pickett for their assistance. A special thanks also to all Council staff both in the office and the field, for their efforts in ensuring the City has an effective and operational levee system.



Greg Preece
Chairman, Launceston Flood Authority

6. Compliance Matters

The *Water Management Act 1999* requires dam owners to conduct mandatory comprehensive surveillance inspections every five years for 'significant and higher' consequence category dams, accompanied by a report submitted for review by the local dam regulating authority, Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania (NRE Tas).

The Launceston Flood Protection System (the flood levees) requires mandatory surveillance and reporting due to its High A Consequence category dam category status. As a dam owner, we are also required to submit Work-As-Executed Reports for all completed dam works under our responsibility.

No compliance reports were submitted for the July 2021 - June 2022 reporting period.

7. Inspections, Monitoring and Minor Maintenance

Quarterly and annual visual inspections, as well as testing of existing backflow prevention structures i.e. floodgates, penstocks and tide flaps, were completed in a timely manner in accordance with our maintenance schedules. Following the inspections and testing, internal reporting and defect rectification were completed.

These rectifications included;

- Top soiling and application of grass seed at on the Paterson and City Levees,
- Sealing of joints within the Paterson and Training Levees, and
- Replacement of masonry blocks at the rear of the Training Levee.

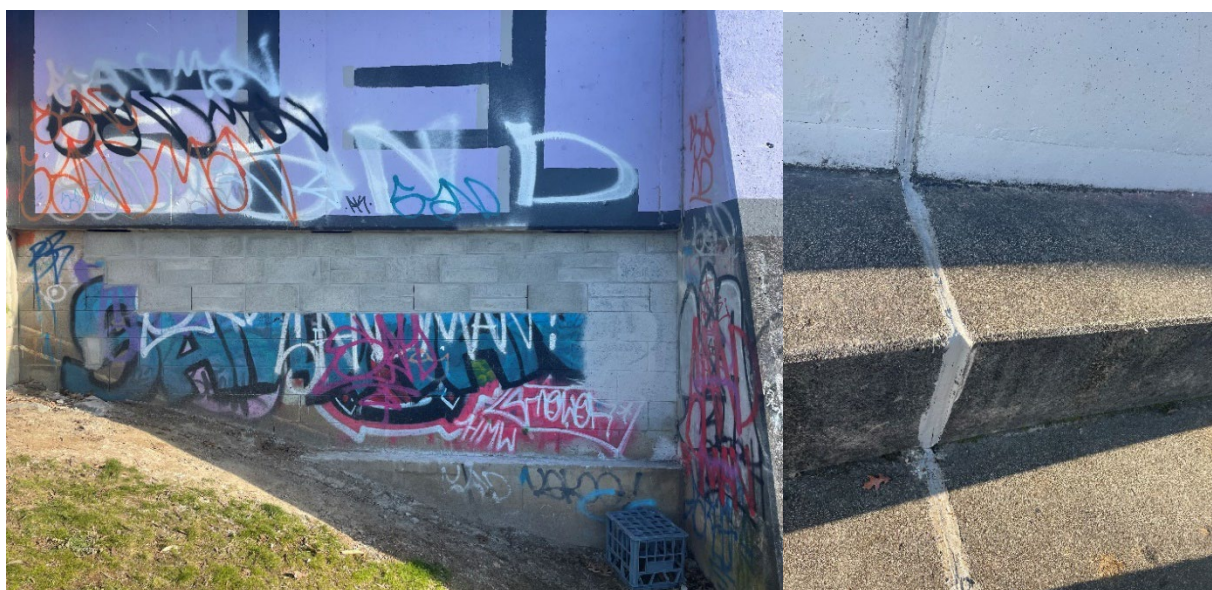


Figure 1 - Training Levee Repair Works, Replaced Masonry Blocks (L) and Sealed Joints (R) - June 2022



Figure 2 - Paterson Levee Top Soil and Reseeding - April 2022

8. Completed Projects

8.1. Invermay Levee Interface Defect (Lindsay / Goderich St)

In March 2021 we identified a transverse crack and voids at the earth/concrete transition zone on Lindsay Street upstream of the Charles Street Bridge. The crack travelled from the river side to the protected side along the boundary of the earth levee and the piled concrete levee wall adjoining the north eastern bridge abutment.

Following intrusive investigations and a workshop with the designers, it was decided to remedy this by strengthening the interface with steel sheet piling parallel to the existing 6m length of vinyl piles over an embedment length of 10m. A slip joint was designed to cater for differential settlement between concrete and earth levee sections.

Contractor VEC vertically drove a series of 6m long steel sheet piles, from the concrete wall into the earth levee. This was followed by backfilling of the void which tunnelled along the concrete wall, taking approximately 5,500 litres of bentonite slurry. This intervention mitigates the risk of underflow seepage, erosion and potentially a levee breach during flooding. Cut-off walls are an integral part of the design of flood levee structures.



Figure 3 - Sheet Piling Installation (August 2021)

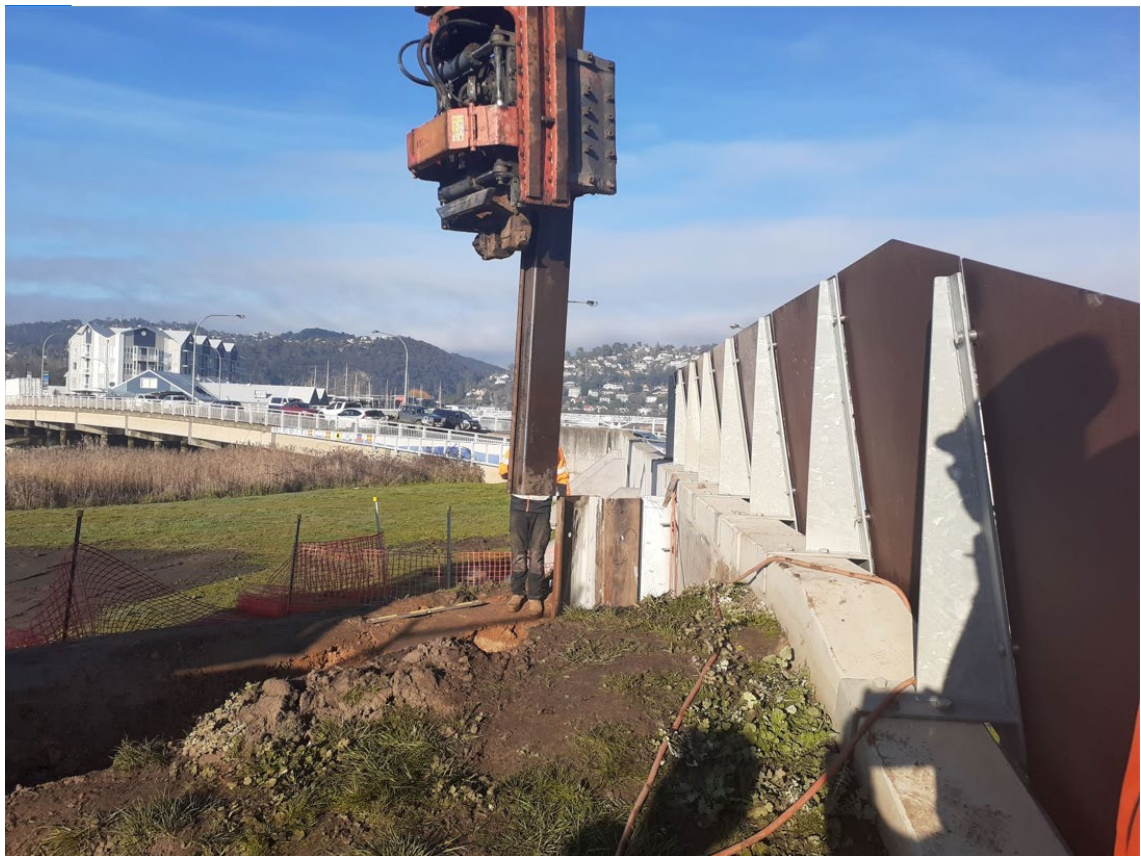


Figure 4 - Sheet Piling Installation (August 2021)



Figure 5 - Installation of the Concreting Capping Beam Over the Steel Sheet Piling - November 2021

8.2. High Volume Pump Pad, Churchill Park

The landside area at Churchill Park suffers from internal flooding when tide flaps and penstocks are closed in a flood emergency. We have constructed an elevated, sealed working platform for placing one of the high volume pumps to alleviate the stormwater flooding.



Figure 6 - High Volume Pump Pad - Churchill Park

8.3. Penstock Renewals (IP1, MP2A & 2B)

Penstock renewals on the Invermay Levee at Victoria Bridge (IP1) and Mowbray Levee at Hope St (MP2A&2B) were completed during Winter 2021. Operational improvements to the Invermay Levee penstock were undertaken. Previously it was operated while standing at the top of the concrete riser. The penstock is now operated from footpath level. This safety in design approach eliminated the risk of falling from height for our operatives.

Operational improvements are planned for MP2A & 2B, with terra firma lids purchased to replace the heavy duty concrete lids currently installed. This will improve operational response.



*Figure 7 - Invermay Levee - Access Shaft to Renewed Penstock (IP1)
- Key (Handle) for Penstock Closure Visible on Side of Shaft*

8.4. Footpath Surfacing at Invermay Levee

A 600 m section of previously gravelled earth levee at Invermay Levee was resurfaced. The area suffered from rutting as it is well utilised for amenity walking including Park Runs from York Park towards Heritage Forest. The sealed levee crest joined well with the high volume pump ramp (see Figure 6).



Figure 8 - Newly Sealed Footpath, Invermay Levee (November 2021)

9. Projects Underway

9.1. Penstock and Pipeline Renewal Mowbray Levee (MP1)

The scheduled renewal of MP1 has not been completed this financial year due to the identification of the damaged stormwater main immediately upstream of MP1. The penstock remains functional. The works to complete the penstock renewal and the renewal of the stormwater main are scheduled for Summer FY22/23.



Figure 9 - Collapsed Pipeline at MP1 Chamber, Internal CCTV Footage showing pipeline (black) and levee clay from inside access shaft.

9.2. East Launceston Floodgates (EG2 & EG3)

Discussions are continuing with TasRail to replace the removable rail track sections between the floodgates on East Launceston Levee (EG2 & EG3). TasRail have agreed to proceed with the preliminary plans and the detailed design for the replacement precast concrete 'track slab' has been finalised. Construction is currently earmarked for early 2023.

10. Emergency Preparedness

10.1. Incident Management Policy and Framework

City of Launceston's Executive Leadership Team have adopted the newly developed Emergency Management Policy and Emergency Response Framework. The Emergency Management Policy and the Emergency Response Framework provides a well-defined outline around how the City of Launceston will respond during an emergency event. The documentation takes an all hazard approach and can be applied in variable ways to meet the operational needs of the incident or emergency. The objectives of the Emergency Management Policy is to:

- Make certain that the City of Launceston are operating within a defined methodology - Australasian Inter-Service Incident Management System (AIIMS)
- Ensure that the organisation is best placed to effectively and efficiently manage and coordinate an incident response, either independently or as part of a broader multi-agency team
- Ensure that all levels of Council understand their roles and responsibilities when an emergency occurs
- Outlines high-level communication protocols
- Establish delegation and structure
- Provide a safe working environment for all employee's deployed under the emergency management structure

The Emergency Response Framework considers in more detail how the CoL should operate and respond in an emergency, it also spans across response and recovery. The document specifies how a response structure will be applied within a Council context - it does not outline Recovery arrangements (as these are already in place), but rather how recovery fits within the Incident Management Team (IMT).

The framework considers different levels of emergency response; both large scale events or smaller incidents and provides suggestions on what level IMT may be required. The framework also provides a foundation for building capability and capacity within the organisation by clearly defining what resources will be required. Internal training has commenced with a group of pre-identified employees who are undertaking and 'Introduction to Emergency Management and AIIMS Training', This group are also completing mock exercises to enhance learnings and capability of IMT personnel by providing an environment for learning within a safe space outside of a live event. This further prepares the City of Launceston for an emergency event.

10.2. Floodgate Closure - Tarooma St / Riverbend Park (KG2)

The 7.2 m wide sliding floodgate at the entrance to Riverbend Park was replaced with 13.5 m of stop-log Bauer floodgate. The entrance works included the installation of planters to provide pedestrian protection and delineation, but are fully removal in the event of a flood. A floodgate closure exercise was completed during June 2022 for testing and training purposes.



Figure 10 - Riverbend Park Gateway - March 2022



Figure 11 - Floodgate Closure Exercise - June 2022

10.3. Launceston Flood Evacuation Plan

A working group consisting of SES, Tasmania Police and CoL personnel is currently reviewing the Launceston Flood Evacuation Plan. The purpose of this plan is to document response arrangements, including:

- Flood level triggers;
- Roles and responsibilities;
- Coordination of the evacuation of at risk elements of the Launceston community due to flooding; and
- A communications plans for evacuation.

The objectives of this evacuation plan are to enable a planned and co-ordinated approach to the evacuation of persons from the Launceston (in particular Invermay/Inveresk) area to minimise the negative consequences of an evacuation on the community; and to complement existing emergency management arrangement. The plan will enable all organisations involved in a flood response within Launceston to work collaboratively to ensure the safety of the community during flooding events.

11. Sediment Management

The Launceston Flood Authority continue to work with the Tamar Estuary Management Taskforce to consider long term planning for the estuary. The TEMT finalised the vision for the estuary in December 2021 following a period of community consultation. The vision is designed to reframe Launceston's relationship to the estuary, recognising and embracing its transformation from an industrial landscape to a focal point for community events and recreation. It sets the direction for the long-term recreational, community and cultural use of the upper kanamaluka/Tamar Estuary, with scalable options that can be implemented over time.

The LFA continues to undertake regular bathymetry surveys of the upper estuary at six monthly intervals (autumn and spring) to monitor sediment volume and distribution.

12. Independent Auditor's Report and Financial Statements as at 31 June 2021

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Directors of the Launceston Flood Authority

Report on the Audit of the Statement of Revenues and Expenses

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statement of the Launceston Flood Authority (the Authority), which comprises a statement of revenues and expenses (the Statement) for the year ended year ended 30 June 2022, other explanatory notes and the statement of certification by the Chairman.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial statement presents fairly, in all material respects, the revenues and expenses for the year ended 30 June 2022, in accordance with the financial reporting requirements of Section 36A of the *Local Government Act 1993* and the Authority's Rules.

Basis for Opinion

I conducted the audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statement* section of my report. I am independent of the Authority in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to my audit of the financial statement in Australia. I have also fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Emphasis of Matter - Basis of Accounting

I draw attention to Note 1 to the financial statement, which describes the basis of accounting. The financial statement has been prepared to assist the Authority to meet the financial reporting requirements of Section 36A of the *Local Government Act 1993* and the Authority's Rules. As a result, the financial statement may not be suitable for another purpose. My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Responsibilities of Directors for the Financial Statement

The Directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statement in accordance with the basis of accounting described in Note 1. This includes determining that the basis of accounting is an acceptable basis for preparation of the financial

statement in the circumstances, and for such internal control as the directors determine necessary to enable the preparation of a financial statement that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statement, the directors are responsible for assessing the Authority's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Authority or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statement

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial statement.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statement, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Authority's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statement or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusion is based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Authority to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statement, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statement represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

I communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.



Stephen Morrison
Assistant Auditor-General
Delegate of the Auditor-General
Tasmanian Audit Office

26 September 2022
Hobart

**STATEMENT ON BEHALF OF THE
LAUNCESTON FLOOD AUTHORITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

In the opinion of the Launceston Flood Authority (the Authority) members:

- (a) the attached special purpose financial report is drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the result from the activities of the Authority for the year ended 30 June 2022.
- (b) the special purpose financial report has been prepared in order to satisfy the financial reporting requirements of the Authority under section 36A of the Local Government Act 1993, section 17 of the Audit Act 2008, and the Authority rules.
- (c) there are, when this statement is made out, reasonable grounds to believe that the Authority will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

Signed at Launceston this 12th day of August 2022.



.....
Greg Preece
Chairman, Launceston Flood Authority



.....
Paul Gimpl
Chief Financial Officer, City of Launceston

**STATEMENT OF REVENUES AND EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

	Notes	2022 \$	2021 \$
REVENUES			
State Government - Flood Mitigation		358,796	338,831
State Government - Operational Funding		207,986	200,694
Launceston City Council - Operational Funding		181,805	181,805
Interest Received		1,308	2,912
Other Income			-
TOTAL REVENUES		749,895	724,242
EXPENSES			
River Works & Sediment Management		41,160	117,800
Levee Maintenance & Management		416,793	191,122
Depreciation		544,362	513,701
Provision for Doubtful Debts		0	-
Gross Employee Costs		10,077	11,000
Labour Charged Recovery		-10,077	(11,000)
Land Tax		-	-
Committee Representative Costs	3	10,077	11,000
Other Overheads	4	33,842	28,745
Loss on Disposal	6	850,010	-
TOTAL EXPENSES		1,896,244	862,368
NET OPERATIONS SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)		(1,146,349)	(138,126)

The accompanying notes form part of the special purpose financial report.

LAUNCESTON FLOOD AUTHORITY

Special Purpose Financial Report

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES AND EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Financial Reporting Framework

The members have determined that the Launceston Flood Authority (the Authority) is not a reporting entity as there are no users who are dependant on its general purpose financial reports. The financial report is therefore a special purpose financial report which has been prepared to satisfy the financial reporting requirements of the Authority under section 36A of the Local Government Act 1993, Section 17 of the Audit Act 2008 and the Authority rules. The financial report has been prepared on an accrual basis and in accordance with the mandatory professional reporting requirements in Australia, but not all the disclosure requirements specified by Australian Accounting Standards.

Statements of Financial Position, Changes in Equity and Cash Flows required by AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements* have not been prepared as the Authority has no assets or liabilities in its own right. The Authority manages assets for the City of Launceston (Council) and the capital expenditure incurred is done so on behalf of Council. Although the Authority has no assets, depreciation and any gain or loss on asset disposal has been allocated to reflect the availability of Council's assets for use by the Authority.

Significant Accounting Policies

Accounting policies are selected and applied in a manner which ensures that the resultant financial information satisfies the concepts of relevance and reliability, thereby ensuring the substance of the underlying transactions and other events reported. The following significant accounting policies have been adopted in the preparation and presentation of the financial report:

(a) Employee Costs

i) Gross salary and associated direct labour on-costs of employees working for the Authority are reported. Salary or honorarium costs of Authority representatives reported outside the labour overhead accounts are included in Gross Employee Costs and credited back as Labour Charged Recovery in the expenses section of the financial report.

ii) Provision is made by Council for benefits accruing to employees in respect of annual leave and long service leave at 30 June when it is probable that settlement will be required and they are capable of being measured reliably. The remuneration rate expected to apply at the time of settlement has been used in the calculation of the entitlements with on-costs included and charged to the Authority.

(b) Depreciation

The Authority has no assets in its own right but a depreciation charge has been determined by Council and allocated to the Authority to reflect the availability of Council's assets for use by the Authority.

(c) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues and expenses are recognised net of the amount of GST where applicable, except when the GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office and the expense is reported inclusive of GST.

LAUNCESTON FLOOD AUTHORITY

Special Purpose Financial Report

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES AND EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(d) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised in the period to which it relates.

2 ACTIVITIES OF THE AUTHORITY

The Launceston Flood Authority was established on 10th September 2008 as a single authority of Council under section 30 of the Local Government Act 1993 to take over the flood protection responsibilities and obligations of the Upper Tamar River Improvement Authority (UTRIA).

The Authority is responsible for the governance and maintenance of the Launceston Flood Protection Scheme and to undertake activities to decrease the riverine flood risk for Launceston.

The Authority is a single authority under the Local Government Act (1993). Assets acquired from capital expenditure are done so on behalf of Council. These assets are accounted for in Council's audited general purpose financial report.

The land acquisition project was finalised in 2019/2020, which completed the expenditure in relation to the Launceston Flood Risk Management Programme.

Details of assets and asset values are as follows:

Flood Infrastructure Asset Values listed by Asset Material as at 30 June 2022

	Cost (\$'000)	Depreciation (\$,000)	Written Down Value (\$,000)
Equipment	288	53	235
Flood Gate - Aluminium	1,577	622	955
Flood Gate - Steel	8,602	2,388	6,214
Levee - Concrete	23,328	5,669	17,659
Levee - Earth	27,327	2,342	24,985
Node - Concrete	3	1	2
Penstock Chamber	319	46	273
Penstock Gate	281	110	171
	61,725	11,231	50,494

LAUNCESTON FLOOD AUTHORITY

Special Purpose Financial Report

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES AND EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

3 COMMITTEE REPRESENTATIVE COSTS

Committee representative costs are made up of an honorarium paid to the independent Chairman and sitting fees for independent board members.

4 OTHER OVERHEADS

Other Overheads represent various costs incurred by Council on behalf of the Authority. These expenses include electricity charges, insurance, expert advice and internal service charges.

5 NET CASH POSITION SINCE INCEPTION (Excludes the Launceston Flood Risk Management Programme)

The finances of the Authority are administered by Council and the Authority is considered to be economically dependent on Council. The transactions of the Authority are reported in Council's audited financial statements. The closing balance shown in the following table is recognised as net funding provided by Council for Launceston Flood Authority purposes since inception.

LAUNCESTON FLOOD AUTHORITY ADJUSTED OPERATIONAL AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURE RESULT

	2022	2021
	\$	\$
Opening Balance Surplus/(Deficit) 01 July	(345,614)	(691,385)
Net Operations Surplus/(Deficit)	(1,146,349)	(138,126)
Operations Result Non-Cash Expense Adjustments		
Depreciation	544,362	513,701
Loss on Disposal	Note 6 850,010	
LFA funded Levee Improvement Capital Projects	Note 7 (527,738)	(29,804)
Closing Balance Surplus/(Deficit) 30 June	(625,329)	(345,614)

This financial report has been prepared on an accrual basis. Non-cash expenses are included in both the current and comparative results on the Statement of Revenues and Expenses. The non-cash depreciation and loss on disposal expenses are added back into the operating result and capital expenditure is deducted, after excluding the jointly funded Launceston Flood Risk Management Programme levee reconstruction projects, to determine whether operational grant funding has been applied for flood mitigation purposes. Grant revenue is shown to be fully expended for the period reported.

6 Loss on Disposal

2022

\$

The following losses were incurred in the financial year:

Stadium IP4 Penstock Gate	7,695
Victoria Bridge IP1 Penstock Gate	4,765
Kings Wharf Levee Flood Gate KG2 & Chainage	831,073
City Flood Levee Path	6,477
	<u>850,010</u>

Kings Wharf Flood Gate Levee KG2 was disposed of as part of widening the entry into Riverbend Park. Costs incurred for widening the Flood Gate are capitalised and total \$367,101.

LAUNCESTON FLOOD AUTHORITY

Special Purpose Financial Report

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES AND EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

7 SPENDING & COMMITMENTS FOR CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

	2022	Prior Years	Committals	Total Expenditure (includes Committals)
	\$	\$	\$	\$
At the reporting date the Authority had entered into contracts for the following Capital expenditures:				
Flood Defence Infrastructure Works	23,060	89,834	10,065	122,959
Flood Intelligence System	17,215	24,204		41,419
Flood Levee Defect Rectification	8,597		12,113	20,710
Invermay Levee Interface Emergency Works	111,765			111,765
Riverbend/Lindsay St Precinct Work - share of costs applicable to Kings Wharf Levee Flood Gate KG2	367,101			367,101
	527,738	114,038	22,178	663,953
These expenditures are due for payment :				
Not later than one year			22,178	