

4. FACILITY MANAGEMENT

4.1 Power to Manage a Facility

The main guiding principle in managing your facility is that it is a public facility for the use and enjoyment of all. This must be balanced with the need to protect and maintain the facility, its natural features, and its assets, which may require some regulation or control on use and access.

Management tools include management plans, business plans, financial plans, work plans, etc. The Committee must manage the facility and its assets; and may also develop and enhance them.

4.1.1 Tools to Manage a Facility

If all or part of the facility requires protection, a Committee may control its use by limiting numbers and types of users, physical access, or the times and conditions of use and access.

For example, a reserve for conservation purposes may need to limit public access to areas of the reserve undergoing revegetation. Rules (regulations) and pricing (fees and charges) are two effective mechanisms to allocate and regulate use.

4.1.2 Delegation

A Committee cannot delegate its powers to any other body, but it can establish sub-Committees to consider certain matters.

These sub-Committees may be either standing Committees with on-going functions (e.g. finance sub-Committee) or working groups for a particular task (e.g. spring planting sub-Committee). Sub-Committees have no power in their own right. Their recommendations must be brought back to the full Committee to be considered, approved, amended or rejected.



Bannockburn Recreation Stadium, Bannockburn