

Attachments

Ordinary Council Meeting

Camden Council

Administration Centre

70 Central Avenue

Oran Park

20 June 2023



camden
council

ATTACHMENTS

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2023/24 OPERATIONAL PLAN & BUDGET PUBLIC EXHIBITION REPORT

SUBMISSION SUMMARY

- No mention of landfill diversion as a measurable and no mention of FOGO.
 - Council should use its rates collection and revenue policy in a smarter way. Rates are capped, therefore income is capped. Giving it away via the voluntary pensioner rebate is non-sensical. Instead, give the same \$50 discount as a "waste rebate", permitted under s582 LGAct. This could be justified as most pensioners would generate less waste than larger households. But importantly it would not cost Council a cent, as waste is charged on a cost recovery basis and this "expense" would then be factored into the overall waste charge, thus being cost neutral and preserving Council's limited and restricted rate income for other services.
 - Plans (or preferably, actions) to transition its fleet to battery electric.
 - Installation of destination chargers in council carparks and its parking facilities. All council buildings should be covered in solar panels, and these can also be used to provide shading for carparks. Instead of using shade cloth like Spring Farm Woolworths has, be a leader and install solar panels as shade providers in all your outdoor carparks. This would also provide some power for the chargers, and they in turn could be a revenue generator for Council in the future.
 - Is Council using 100% accredited greenpower for all its electricity, including street lighting? If not, why not?

COUNCIL'S RESPONSE

Council is currently preparing a Waste Strategy to provide the framework for how Council and the community will work together to manage waste in an efficient and sustainable manner. This Strategy complements and supports the actions and targets outlined in the [NSW Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy](#). Also, Council is collaborating with neighbouring councils to introduce Food Organics and Garden Organics (FOGO) waste collection and processing.

Council uses the provisions under s582 of the Local Government Act 1993 to provide additional (voluntary) rebates to those property owners eligible for the mandatory pensioner rebate of \$50 per annum. This rebate was introduced as a part of the 2022/23 Operational Budget.

This additional (voluntary) rebate could be applied against the domestic waste charge however Council's domestic waste budget has similar constraints in terms of maintaining affordability as Council's general operations does (funded through ordinary rate income).

Applying the additional (voluntary) rebate against the domestic waste charge would still result in the cost of the rebate being funded by the broader community.

Council is currently preparing a Towards Net Zero Plan which is the next step in Council's Sustainability Journey. Electrification of vehicles is an important element of a range of solutions that are being implemented to reduce carbon emissions associated with transport. Council has installed three public electric vehicle charging stations at Oxley Street Car Park, Oran Park Library Car Park and Narellan Library Car Park. In addition, in 2022, Council was one of the first local governments in Greater Sydney to introduce an electric commercial lawn mower in its fleet.

Council actively manages energy consumption at its buildings and facilities and has installed solar photovoltaic systems on Oran Park Administration Centre, Mount Annan Leisure Centre, Narellan and Camden Libraries, Works Depot, Narellan Child, Family and Community Centre, and the Harrington Park, Catherine Park, Gregory Hills and Julia Reserve Community Centres. A solar photovoltaic system is also planned for the Oran Park Leisure Centre which is currently being constructed.

Late last year, Council took another large step in cutting emissions and supporting renewable energy after signing a Power Purchasing Agreement which will see renewable energy being used in a staged approach. Initially, this includes energy for all of the street lighting as well as a number of Council's buildings and facilities. This means that since 1 January 2023, approximately 90% of Council's electricity usage is 100% renewable.

PAGE 1

SUBMISSION SUMMARY

- 2 Applauds Council for the detailed draft Delivery Program and Operational Plan 2023-24 that clearly links to the community's aspirations and with Council's vision and long-term strategy. The plan continues to build organisational and resource capability to meet community need and the actions embedded in the Operational Plan have an emphasis on increasing resilience and sustainability outcomes.

Proposes the following additional items for Council to consider and address in the Operational Plan 2023-24:

- the application of a health lens to activities in the Operational Plan 2023-24,
- measurement tools in the operational plan for social health and wellbeing,
- Inclusion of a focus on Active Transport opportunities for walkability, cycling and connectedness, and
- piloting actions from the Western Sydney Health Alliance Climate, Health and Wellbeing Guideline developed through the Increasing Resilience to Climate Change grant.

COUNCIL'S RESPONSE

Council appreciates the acknowledgment noted within the submission on Council's commitment to health and wellbeing initiatives demonstrated in the 2023/24 Operational Plan.

Council is committed to attaining better community health and wellbeing outcomes through coordinated planning approaches across all divisions within Council and working with relevant external stakeholders. Council is a signatory of the Western Sydney City Deal and a participant of the Western Sydney Health Alliance and Resilience Sydney Data Platform.

Council's adopted Places and Spaces Strategy, Sportsground Strategy, Sustainability Strategy, Active Ageing Strategy, Disability Inclusion Action Plan, and Pedestrian Access and Mobility Plan, provide a framework for delivering a range of initiatives, programs, and projects that support community wellbeing and a healthy lifestyle.

The Operational Plan 2023-24 has several actions across the five key directions. These actions ensure the activities foster community wellbeing and stimulate healthy living opportunities.

Council has committed funding to ensure the achievement of community health and wellbeing outcomes.

The Community Strategic Plan and Delivery Program has indicators to assist Council in measuring its performance on community wellbeing and in delivering the annual Operational Plans for the Council term. Council reports back to the community through the six-monthly Delivery Program Performance Reports and Annual Reports.

Council welcomes the opportunity to continue working with external stakeholders, including the Western Sydney Health Alliance. The Narellan Sports Hub (Stage 2) is one of the good examples of Council proactively working to improve community health impacts.

Community Grants Program 2023 Summary of Recommendations

Total Funds Requested	\$258,381
Funds Recommended	\$150,757

Community Small Grants Program

Applications recommended for funding

Applicant	Project	Total Requested	Recommended
The Shepherd Centre	Acoustic Skills: A life-changing music therapy program for children with hearing loss and their families in Camden	\$2,500	\$2,500
Autism Spectrum Australia (Aspect)	Motor skill support for students on the autism spectrum at Aspect Macarthur School	\$2,500	\$2,500
Turning Point Camden Incorporated	Women's Support Network	\$2,500	\$2,500
Camden Wombats Landcare	Caring for Camden's Wombats and Community	\$2,500	\$2,500
Catholic Parish of St Mary of the Cross MacKillop, Oran Park	Mary Mackillop Community Shared Garden	\$2,500	\$2,500
Big Yellow Umbrella	Youth Programs Support Camden	\$2,500	\$2,500
Cancer Patients Foundation	Look Good Feel Better	\$2,500	\$2,500
Anglican Parish of Cobbitty	Upgrade and refresh of soft fall material at Children's playground at Cobbitty Church Hall	\$2,157	\$2,157
The Rotary Club of Camden	Provision of Shelter Bags for homeless people in the LGA	\$1,600	\$1,600
Macarthur Art Group Inc.	MAG Members Winter Show & Open Workshops	\$2,500	\$2,500
Camden & District Netball Association	Wellness and Mindset Sessions	\$2,500	\$2,500
Local Community Ventures Ltd	LCV Food and Toy Hampers	\$2,500	\$2,500
BCD Community Care	Men's Social Circle - Shed Group	\$2,500	\$2,500

ORD02

Attachment 1

Applicant	Project	Total Requested	Recommended
Camden Men's Bowling Club	Temporary Veranda Shades	\$2,500	\$2,500
Big Fat Smile Manooka Valley Community Preschool	Connect with the Seniors through excursions	\$2,500	\$2,500
St Pauls Catholic Primary School Parents and Friends Association	Caring for others	\$2,500	\$2,500
Camden Men's Shed Incorporated	CMS Toolbox Expansion	\$2,005	\$2,005
BaptistCare NSW & ACT	Breakfast Information Sessions	\$2,000	\$1,000
Australian Native Orchid Society Macarthur Inc	Macarthur ANOS Technology Upgrade	\$2,500	\$647
Multilingual Community and Culture	Unite! Stronger Together!	\$2,500	\$1,000
Australian Indian Christian Fellowship	Equipment Upgrade	\$2,500	\$500
Camden Digital Arts and Culture Centre	Maker Markets	\$2,500	\$1,760
Camden Sports Club/Meals on Wheels	Seniors Luncheon and Entertainment	\$2,500	\$1,250
TOTAL		\$55,262	\$46,919

Applications not recommended for funding

Applicant	Project	Total Requested	Recommended
Opportunities Australia	Job Ready Program	\$2,500	\$0
Local Community Ventures Ltd	Elevate Study Hall	\$2,500	\$0
Multilingual Community and Culture	Celebration of Womanhood	\$2,500	\$0
Local Community Ventures Ltd	Elevate Creative Youth Space	\$2,500	\$0
Corporate Clash Inc.	Corporate Clash	\$2,500	\$0
Camden Digital Arts and Culture Centre	CDACC Farm Sustainability Workshop	\$2,500	\$0
Shining Stars Foundation	Shining Stars Foundation	\$2,500	\$0
The Shepherd Centre	Talk Together: A life-changing program of support for parents of children with hearing loss in Camden	\$2,500	\$0
The Greater Narellan Business Chamber	Community Engagement Social Strategy	\$2,500	\$0
Foundations For Freedom	Community-Connection-Well-being Program	\$2,500	\$0
Horizon Youth St Andrews	Horizon Festival	\$2,500	\$0
BaptistCare NSW & ACT	WITHDRAWN		
	TOTAL	\$27,500	Nil
	COMMUNITY SMALL GRANTS TOTALS	\$82,762	\$46,919

ORD02

Attachment 1

ORD02

Attachment 1

Community Small Grants - Sport and Recreation

Applications recommended for funding

Applicant	Project	Total Requested	Recommended
Camden Cats Junior AFC	Inclusion	\$2,500	\$2,500
Leppington Lions Soccer Club	New and Upgraded Equipment	\$2,500	\$2,500
South West Rugby League Football Club	South West RLFC Public Address system and Line Marking Equipment	\$2,500	\$2,500
Camden & District Netball Association	Traffic Management for Junior State Netball Titles three-day event	\$2,500	\$2,500
Catherine Park Physie and Dance Inc	Physical Culture and Dance Club Outfitting	\$2,500	\$2,500
	TOTAL SPORT AND RECREATION	\$12,500	\$12,500

Applications not recommended for funding

Applicant	Project	Total Requested	Recommended
Atlantis Swim Club	National Swim Team Support	\$2,500	0
Burrumurra PS P&C Association	Burrumurra P&C Sports Program	\$2,500	0
	TOTAL	\$5,000	Nil
	SPORT AND RECREATION TOTAL	\$17,500	\$12,500

Community Sponsorship Program

Applications recommended for funding

Applicant	Event	Total Requested	Recommended
Camden/Wollondilly Domestic Violence Committee	Reclaim the Night 2023	\$8,000 <i>cash</i> \$2,000 <i>in-kind</i>	\$6,000 <i>cash</i>
Camden Country Quilters Guild Inc	Camden Country Quilters Guild 31st Exhibition	\$6,731 <i>cash</i>	\$6,000 <i>in-kind</i>
Camden Anglican Parish Council - St John's Church Camden	Community Carols in the Park	\$3,000 <i>cash</i> \$1,200 <i>in-kind</i>	\$1,000 <i>cash</i> \$500 <i>in-kind</i>
Macarthur Art Group Inc.	"My Camden" Art Week 2023	\$4,050 <i>cash</i>	\$2000 <i>in-kind</i>
Grace Anglican Churches, Camden Valley	Harrington Park Community Carols and Fireworks	\$1,500 <i>cash</i>	\$1,000 <i>cash</i> \$500 <i>in-kind</i>
Camden Equitation Incorporated	Welcome Back to Camden Bicentennial Park	\$2,500 <i>cash</i> \$1,190 <i>in-kind</i>	\$1,000 <i>cash</i> \$1,000 <i>in-kind</i>
Camden Tigers Football Club	International Festival of Indigenous Football	\$20,000 <i>in-kind</i>	\$10,000 <i>cash</i> \$2,500 <i>in-kind</i>
Camden Markets 2570	Camden Christmas Markets	\$493 <i>cash</i> \$9,775.50 <i>in-kind</i>	\$3,500 <i>in-kind</i>
Camden Wellness Expo	Camden Wellness Expo	\$3,500 <i>in-kind</i>	\$3,500 <i>in-kind</i>
Southwest Telugu Association Incorporated	Ganesh Cultural Event	\$17,000 <i>cash</i> \$4,000 <i>in-kind</i>	\$4,500 <i>cash</i> \$1,500 <i>in-kind</i>
The Disability Trust	International Day for People With Disability Event	\$2,000 <i>cash</i>	\$2,000 <i>cash</i>
Rotary Club of Gregory Hills, Next-Gen	2023 International Day of Friendship Event	\$5,000 <i>cash</i>	\$2,500 <i>cash</i>
Small Ford Car Club of NSW (INC)	Concours & Display Day	\$1,670 <i>cash</i> \$170 <i>in-kind</i>	\$1,000 <i>cash</i> \$500 <i>in-kind</i>
Southwest Nepalese Community Sydney	Nepalese Cultural Program	\$15,000 <i>cash</i>	\$2,500 <i>cash</i> \$500 <i>in-kind</i>
Local Community Ventures Ltd	Elevate Showcase	\$8,050 <i>cash</i>	\$4,000 <i>cash</i>

ORD02

Applicant	Event	Total Requested	Recommended
Doggie Dates NSW	Pet Memorial Walk	\$2,500 <i>cash</i>	\$500 <i>cash</i>
	TOTAL	\$119,329.50	\$58,000

Applications not recommended for funding

Applicant	Project	Total Requested	Recommended
Bumps, Babies & Beyond - Macarthur	Bumps, Babies & Beyond - Macarthur - Mums & Bubs Meet Ups, Play Groups	\$1,000 <i>cash</i> \$1,500 <i>in-kind</i>	0
Macarthur Centre for Sustainable Living Manager	Barista Training for 50+	\$2,500 <i>cash</i>	\$0
	TOTAL	\$5,000	Nil
	COMMUNITY SPONSORSHIP TOTALS	\$124,329.50	\$58,000

Attachment 1

Cultural Activation Seed Grant

Applications recommended for funding

Applicant	Project	Total Requested	Recommended
Angela Konstantinopoulou	Ode to Freedom	\$3,000	\$3,000
Fishers Ghost Youth Orchestra	Woodwind, Brass, and Percussion Mission!	\$3,000	\$3,000
Kim Vidler	Development of 3D resin and mixed media artworks	\$3,000	\$3,000
HandyBelles Care Pty Ltd	HandyBelles Connects Art Exhibition	\$1,500	\$1,500
Mirii Art	Jewellery Making Workshop with Traditional & Natural Resources	\$2,910	\$2,910
Ho Yee Wong	Reconnecting East Asian Arts/Life	\$3,000	\$3,000
Tiana Dovecer	INCLUSION - The Musical	\$3,000	\$3,000
Soraya Nematollahi	Hand building Ceramic Workshops	\$3,000	\$3,000
Elizabeth Ellen	Awakening The Power Within	\$3,000	\$3,000
Ms Verena Heirich	Camden Blankets	\$3,000	\$3,000
Melissa Musgrave	Women of Camden Podcast Series	\$3,000	\$2,548
	TOTAL	\$31,410	\$30,958

Cultural Performance Subsidy

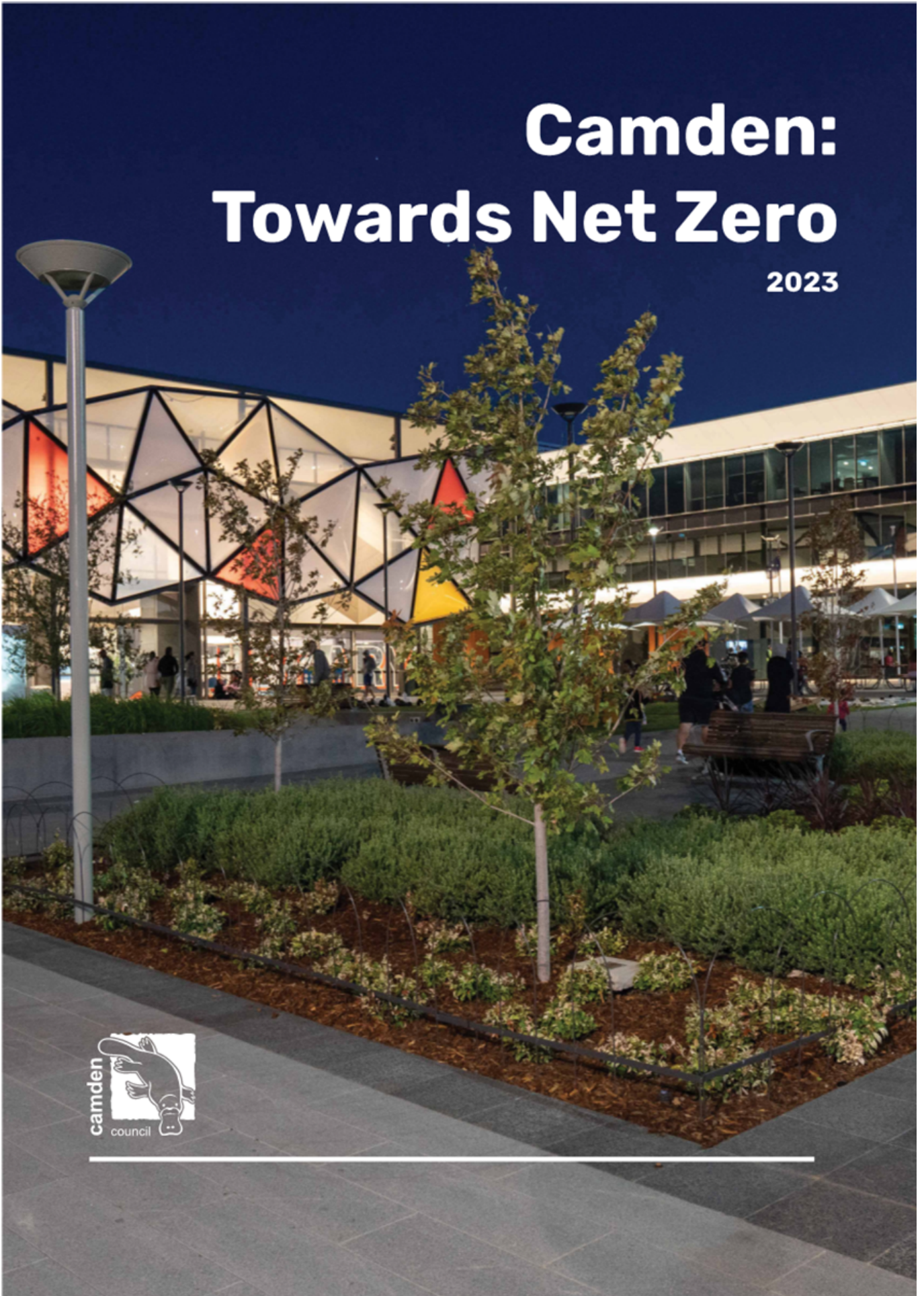
Applications recommended for funding

Applicant	Project	Total Requested	Recommended
Macarthur Art Group Inc	More Artists in more Action!	\$1,180 <i>in-kind</i>	\$1,180 <i>in-kind</i>
Mater Dei	Mater Dei's Performing Arts Night	\$1,200 <i>in-kind</i>	\$1,200 <i>in-kind</i>
	TOTAL	\$2,380	\$2,380

ORD03
Attachment 1

Camden: Towards Net Zero

2023





ORD03

Attachment 1

Artist: Melissa Barton
Bulawiri Nura - Three Country's

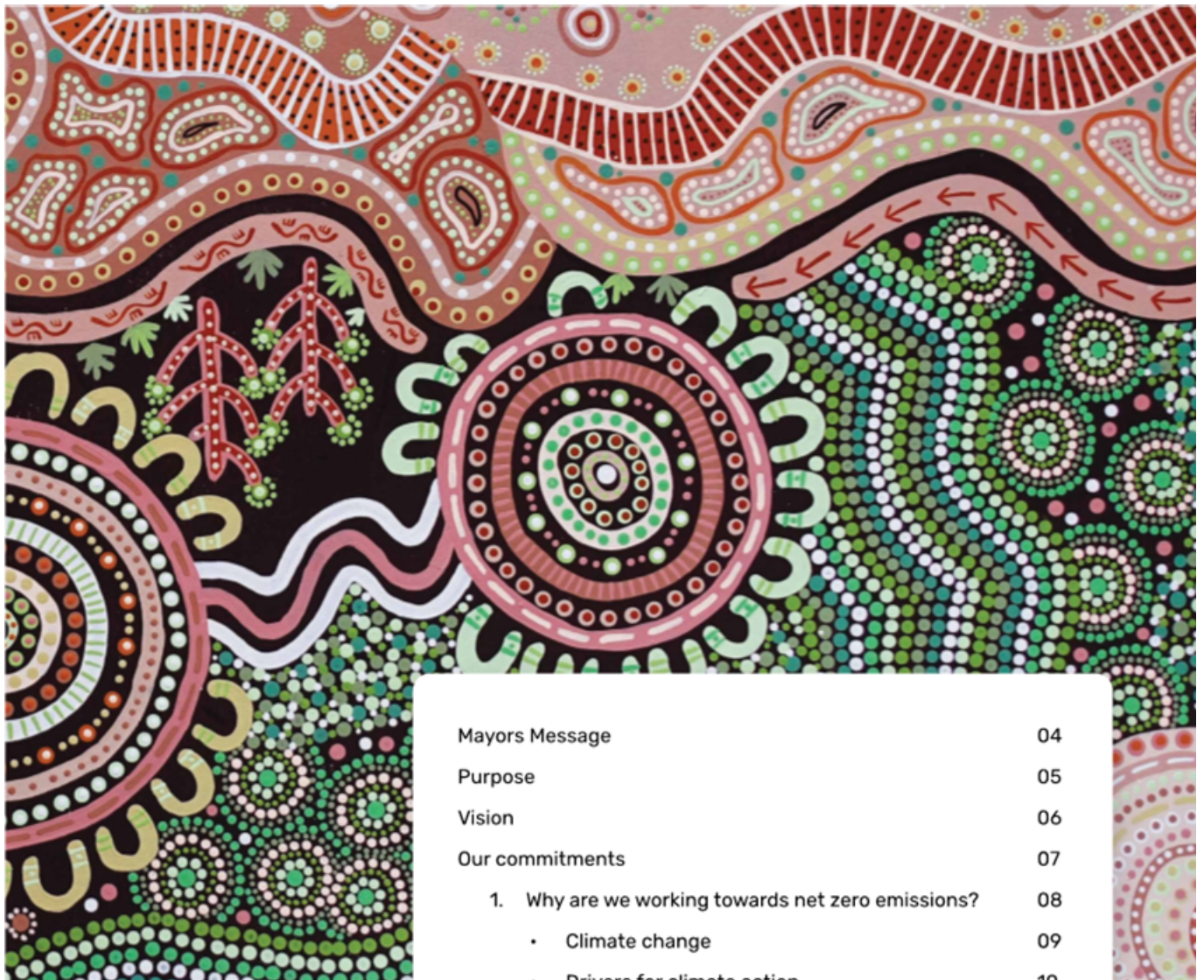
An artwork that depicts and celebrates the strength and unity, community and team work shared between the Dharawal, Dharug and Gundungurra peoples to care for Country in and around Camden. Camden being an area where these three nations met, held ceremony, corroboree, traded and looked after our sacred Mother earth and Father sky. Showing that traditional ways of caring for Country are significant and valuable to our way of living today.

Council acknowledge that the Camden LGA is situated on the sacred Traditional Lands and Waterways of the Dharawal peoples. We also recognise surrounding Dharug and Gundungurra people that may have connections to these lands. We pay our respects to Elders from the past, present, and emerging, and to all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples on these lands.

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ORD03

Attachment 1



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Mayors Message

The impacts of climate change are already being felt around the world. Here in Camden of late, we've unfortunately experienced the increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather events including storms, droughts, bushfires and flooding. These events have led to costly disruptions and recovery, reduced liveability for our local communities, and impacts on natural systems including flora and fauna. But as we look to the future, we have hope for change.

We know that in order to combat the effects of climate change, immediate and urgent action is required. Camden: Towards Net Zero 2023 outlines our pathway to achieve net zero emissions from Council operations by 2050, with an interim target to reduce emissions by 50 per cent by 2030, based on 2018-19 levels.

The Plan is based on a comprehensive review of our operations, which identifies the key sources of emissions, as well as areas of opportunity to drive them down. The actions in the Plan allow Camden Council to lead by example, demonstrating our commitment to delivering the vision and actions set out in the Community Strategic Plan 2022-

36 and Sustainability Strategy 2020-24.

Throughout Camden: Towards Net Zero 2023, you'll see planned targeted and coordinated action across six key focus areas to reduce emissions from Council operations, including energy, waste, goods and services, the built environment, transport and plant, and emissions management.

In 2021 Council was recognised as a Silver Partner of Sustainability Advantage, a program of the NSW Department of Planning and Environment (DPE), and is committed to further strengthening our environmental performance. Camden: Towards Net Zero 2023 is one of the steps we are taking to become a Gold partner. I'm proud that Camden Council is an organisation which strives to operate sustainably.

**Mayor of Camden
Ashleigh Cagney**





This plan has been developed to provide a pathway for Council operations to achieve net zero emissions by 2050.

Extensive research, data collection and analysis, and consultations with stakeholders have assisted with development of an integrated and organisational wide approach to develop carbon abatement strategies to help us work towards becoming net zero.

The objectives of this plan are to:



Improve organisational knowledge, capacity and understanding of emissions



Contribute to sustainable and resilient communities



Demonstrate leadership and commitment towards combatting climate change



Provide an appropriate and achievable framework to achieve 50% emissions reduction by 2030* and net zero emissions by 2050

Purpose

*compared with 2018-19

Vision

Camden Council has a vital role to play in reducing emissions from its own operations and essential services to help mitigate the long-term impacts of climate change and increase resilience for our communities.

Council uses natural resources and creates waste as part of providing essential services to the community. Energy is used for a range of activities, including to power vehicles and equipment, for heating and cooling community buildings, powering facilities and lighting sports fields.

This plan is the next step in Camden Council's sustainability journey and reflects its dedication to community leadership on climate change action, and achieving net zero emissions by 2050. This Plan is consistent with overarching goals and actions within Council's strategic documents including Connecting Camden - Community Strategic Plan (CSP) 2022-2036 and Sustainability Strategy 2020-24.

Relevant themes include:

Connecting Camden - Community Strategic Plan 2022-36



Balanced

Our community is resourced, efficient and able to meet our vision and objectives.

B4.1 - Develop a pathway to net zero carbon.

Sustainability Strategy 2020-24



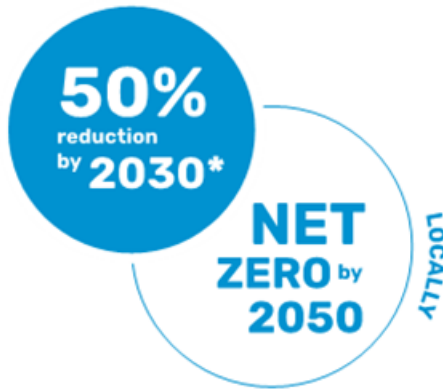
Improving Resilience to Climate Change

We will strive to understand climate risks for the Camden LGA; minimise the impacts of urban heat; deliver climate mitigation and adaption initiatives; and build resilience to climate and natural disasters.



Leading by Example

We aim to reduce energy, water, waste and emissions from Council operations; increase use of renewable energy and alternate water supplies; support sustainable procurement; improve the sustainability of Council events; and apply best practice sustainability standards for Council projects.



We realise we have an opportunity to support the vision of the community for sustainable, resilient and healthy communities.

A fundamental shift is required in the way we operate to reach our goal of net zero emissions. This Net Zero plan provides a pathway towards net zero emissions by 2050 and demonstrates Council's commitment to our growing community to help slow the long-term effects of climate change.

Council has identified six focus areas to assist with planning and help achieve the biggest carbon emission reductions. Carbon offsets have not been included as a focus area as these will only be considered as a last resort to meet targets when all other opportunities have been exhausted.

Our commitments

Energy

Built Environment

Waste

Transport & Plant

Goods & Services

Emissions Management

*compared to 2018-19 levels



Why are we working towards net zero emissions?

one



Climate change is a crisis that is threatening nature and people across the globe through long-term alterations to climate patterns. Climate change impacts are increasing in scale and severity, causing risk to human and natural systems.

Climate change is caused by an increase in greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. We know that carbon dioxide concentrations are higher now than at any other time in the last two million years, and this recent increase is driven primarily by human activity.

Everyday actions that rely on the use of fossil fuels, such as turning on the lights or driving the car release carbon dioxide into the earth's atmosphere. While around half of the carbon dioxide released will be absorbed by trees and the ocean the other half remains in the atmosphere. These increased emissions act to create a greenhouse effect where light can pass through, but heat cannot escape causing temperatures to rise.

Average global temperatures have already increased by around 1° Celsius from pre-industrial levels and in Australia it is higher at 1.4° Celsius.

Climate Change

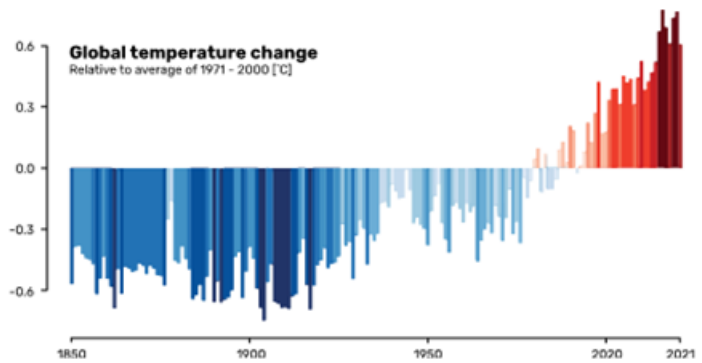


Figure 1: Global temperature change from 1850 to 2021, University of Reading

Camden impacts

In Camden we are already seeing the impacts of climate change through increased frequency and intensity of storms, floods, droughts, heat waves and other extreme weather events. Unfortunately, these impacts are becoming more frequent and intense resulting in costly disruptions and recovery, reduced liveability for our local communities, and the natural systems that support us are threatened.

Drivers for climate action

Globally

Action on climate change and achieving net zero emissions are being addressed on a global scale. Significant global drivers for action on climate change include:

- 1. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**
In 2015, UN member countries adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals. The SDGs came into force on 1 January 2016 and call on action from all countries to end poverty and promote prosperity while protecting the planet.
- 2. Paris Agreement**
To address climate change, 196 countries including Australia have signed the Paris Agreement which was developed at the COP21 in Paris on 12 December 2015. In the agreement,

signatory countries agreed to work to limit global temperature rise to well below 2° Celsius, and given the grave risks, to strive for 1.5° Celsius.

- 3. Special IPCC report on 1.5°C warming (SR15)**
In October 2018 in Korea, governments approved the wording of a special report on limiting global warming to 1.5° Celsius. The report indicates that achieving this would require rapid, far-reaching, and unprecedented changes in all aspects of society.

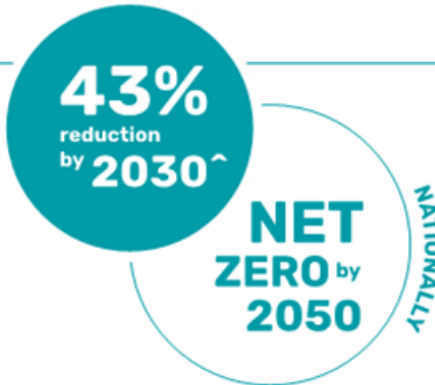
- 4. IPCC Sixth Assessment Reporting cycle (AR6)**
The AR6 cycle builds on prior scientific evidence and provides the international community with further data with which to build consensus to act to reduce emissions. The Working Group I, II and III reports referred to above form part of the IPCC's sixth assessment report cycle (AR6), and their synthesis report was released in March 2023, bringing together the latest science, evidence, and projections for global warming. Key findings from this report show that global warming will continue to rise in the near term (2021-2040) with temperatures likely to reach 1.5°C. With every increment of global warming the risk of adverse impacts, losses and damages will be intensified for both people and nature. Significant and accelerated action is required as the window of opportunity for a viable and healthy future for people and the planet is rapidly narrowing.

PROJECTED CHANGES

SYDNEY



Figure 2: Projected changes for Sydney, Adapt NSW



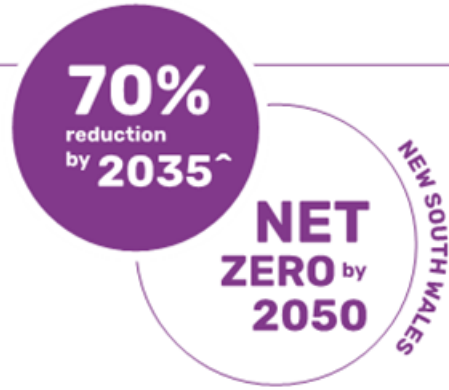
Nationally

Australia committed to reducing the threat of climate change by supporting the Paris Agreement at COP21 in Paris on 12 December 2015. This agreement is binding and brings nations from all around the world together to address climate change and adaption.

Since signing this agreement, the Australian Government continues to set new targets to reduce the nations emissions.

In 2021, the Australian Government set a target of net zero emissions by 2050 and has since added to this commitment with an interim emissions target of 43 per cent reduction by 2030 (compared to 2005 levels).

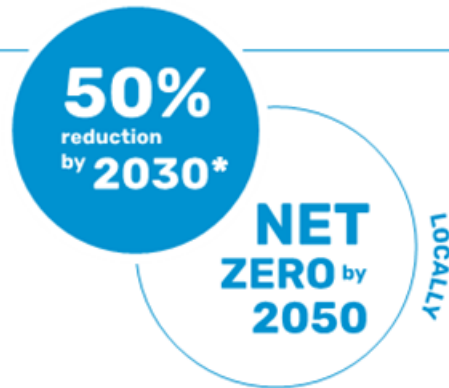
[^]compared to 2005 levels ^{*}compared to 2018-19



New South Wales

The NSW Government has committed to net zero emissions by 2050 and has recently set an updated interim target of 70% reduction by 2035 (compared to 2005 levels).

To reach these objectives, a *Net Zero Plan Stage 1: 2020-2030* has been released, the first of three plans to guide the NSW Government's framework to achieve the targets.



Locally

Many local governments across Australia are already taking significant steps to reduce their carbon emissions by either meeting or exceeding the state and national targets.

We acknowledge that we have a duty to respond to the needs of our community by accelerating carbon abatement and removal. We are responding by aligning with the Australian and NSW state targets of achieving net zero by 2050.



ORD03
Attachment 1

Camden Council's emissions profile

two

Understanding our emissions profile is important so that we can make informed decisions and prioritise actions to help us reach net zero by 2050. This profile helps us do our part to limit temperature rises to 1.5 degrees Celsius or below.

How our emissions are measured

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG) sets a standardised global framework to measure and manage greenhouse gas emissions. These emissions are differentiated into:

- **Direct emissions** - a result of emissions from sources owned or controlled by the reporting entity; and
- **Indirect emissions** - a result of emissions from the reporting entity but occur at sources controlled by another entity.

The GHG Protocol further differentiates direct and indirect emission sources into three broad scopes:

- **Scope 1 emissions** are emissions directly generated at Council facilities, or due to the direct provision of services and equipment. This could include the use of onsite natural gas or LPG, driving company cars, or emissions associated with refrigerant gases in air conditioning equipment.
- **Scope 2 emissions** are caused indirectly by consuming electricity. These emissions are generated outside the organisation by the power generator but are a direct result of the activities of the organisation.
- **Scope 3 emissions** are also indirect emissions and are a result of activities that are outside of the ownership of the organisation. Typical examples are emissions from waste management, work related air travel, the consumption of goods and services, contractor emissions, or leased assets.

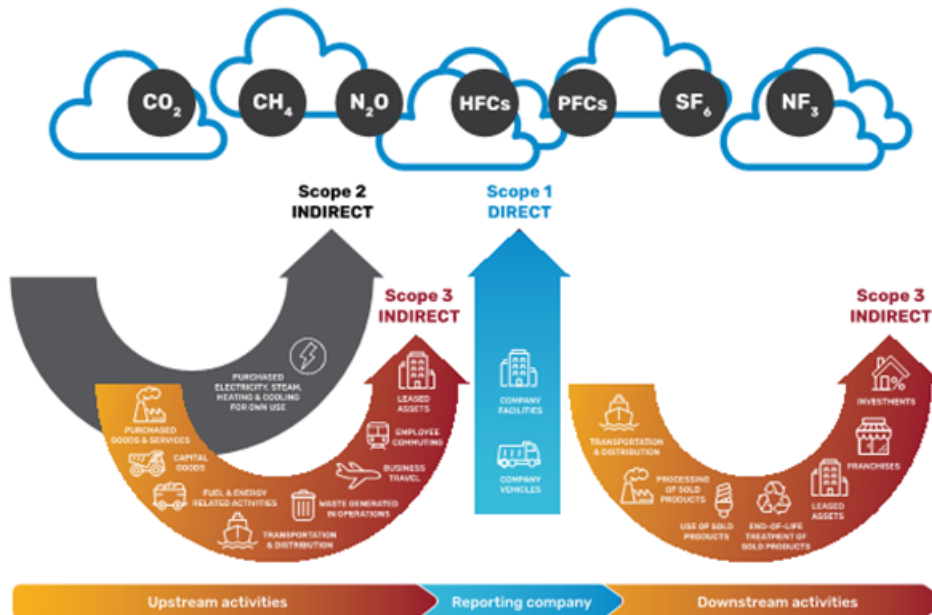


Figure 3: Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions, GHG Protocol



Growth in the Camden LGA

Camden Council is currently one of the fastest-growing local government areas (LGA's) in Australia. The population is expected to increase from 126,017 in 2023 to more than 240,000 by 2041, an increase of 93%.

This sustained growth will inevitably bring about increases in the number and type of services and facilities Council provides, and without careful management this has the potential to lead to associated increases in our greenhouse gas emissions.



**POPULATION FORECAST
Camden Council**

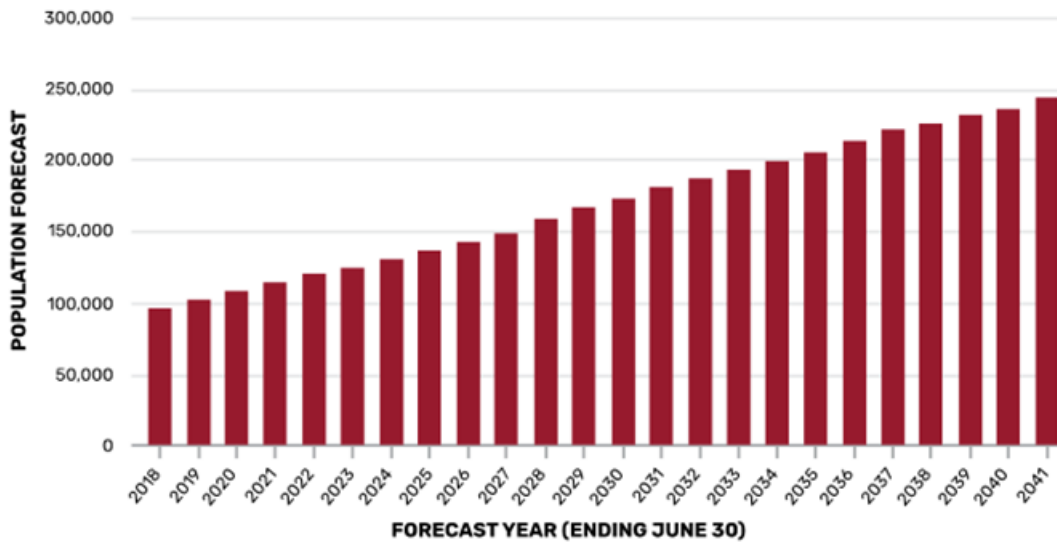


Figure 4: Camden LGA population forecast, 2018-2041, Forecast.id

Camden’s emissions footprint

Due to the impacts of Covid-19 on the delivery of services and operation of facilities, the 2018-19 financial year has been identified as the most representative financial year for Council operations and has been used as the baseline year for this net zero plan.

In 2018-19 our emissions footprint was 20,745 tonnes (t) of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂-e) and included all GHG Protocol scope 1 and 2 emissions as well as limited scope 3 emissions.

The majority of emissions (41%) came from electricity use at Council facilities (21%) and street lighting (20%). Purchased goods and services are the second largest emissions source, accounting for 32%. Other contributors to Council’s corporate carbon emissions include fuel (diesel, petrol and ethanol), natural gas and emissions related to employee travel to and from work.

The following figure provides further insight into our emissions profile for 2018-19.

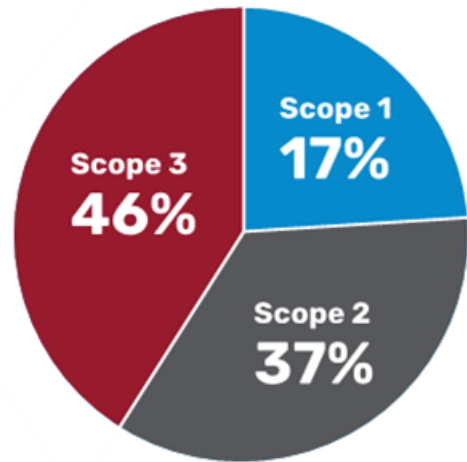


Figure 5: 2018-19 Emissions footprint by scope

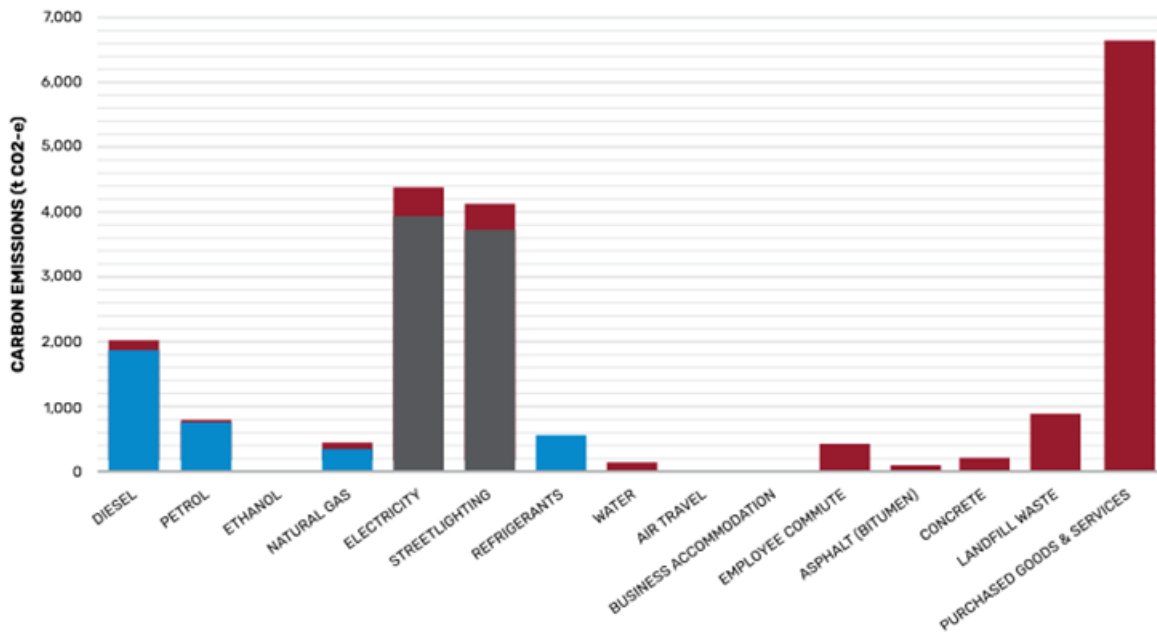
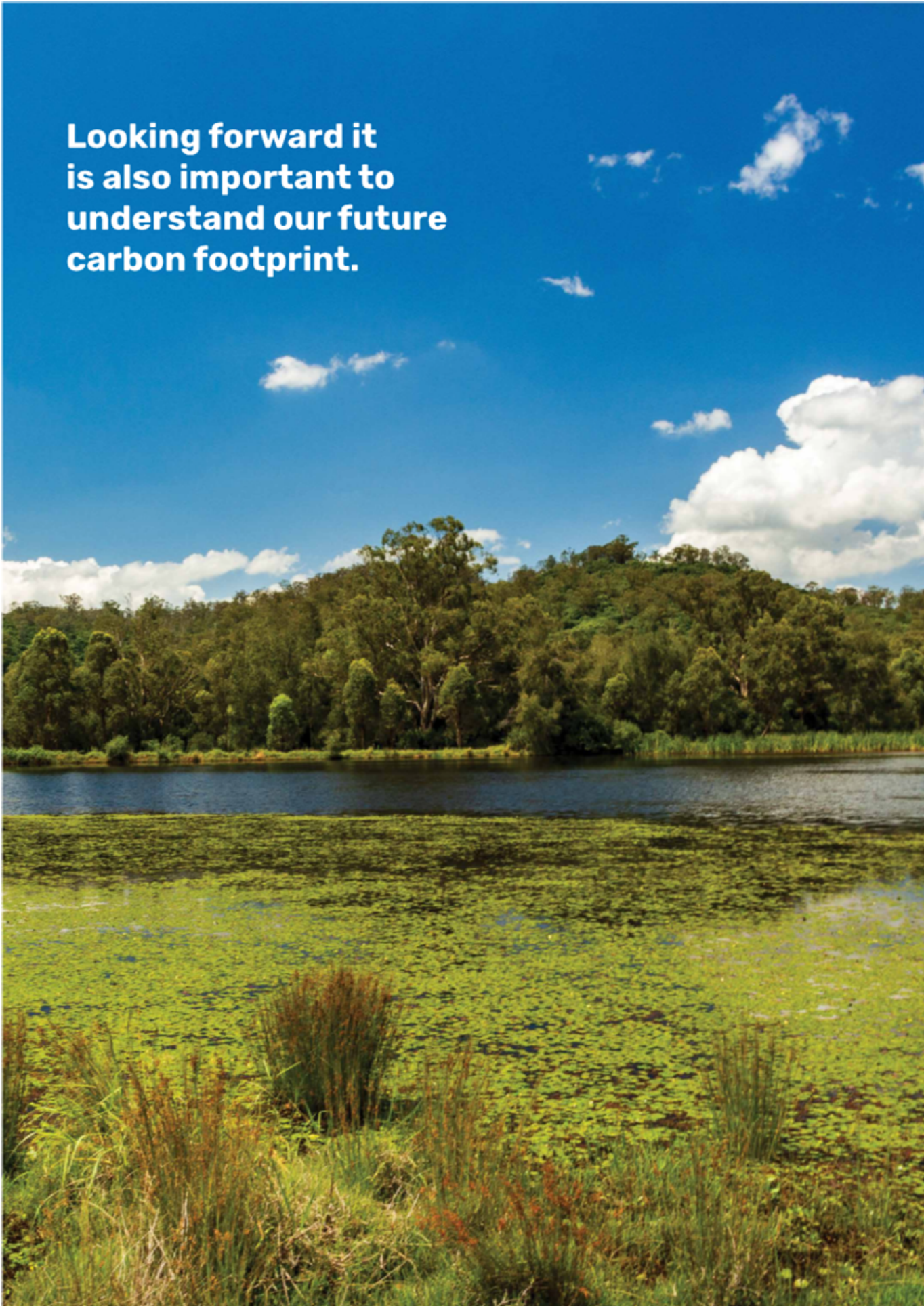


Figure 6: Camden’s emissions from sources and scopes (2018-19)

**Looking forward it
is also important to
understand our future
carbon footprint.**



ORD03

Attachment 1

Future emission trends

Looking forward it is also important to understand our future carbon footprint. Long-term emission projections have been prepared up until 2050. These are based on the current emissions profile as well as consideration of the following impacts:

- Energy efficiency and emission reduction projects that are already planned or underway;
- New facilities planned or expected to be built;
- Facilities expected to be closed or divested;
- Emissions reduction that is likely to occur because of external factors, such as grid decarbonisation; and
- Population growth and the resultant increase in demand for Council services.

Monitoring shows that our emissions are continuing to increase with 21,538 t CO2-e in the 2019-20 financial year and 24,390 t CO2-e in the 2020-21 financial year, an increase of 17.5% compared to the baseline year.

It is projected that Council's emissions will be **25,618 t CO2-e by 2049-50** if no carbon abatement actions are taken by Council. Figure 7 details Camden's emissions if we continue without any carbon abatement actions beyond 2020-21.

It should also be noted that while all scope 1 and 2 emissions were included in the inventory, only select scope 3 emission sources were included due to the availability of data. If a full scope 3 emissions inventory was conducted as part of future reviews, then the emissions would be expected to be even higher.

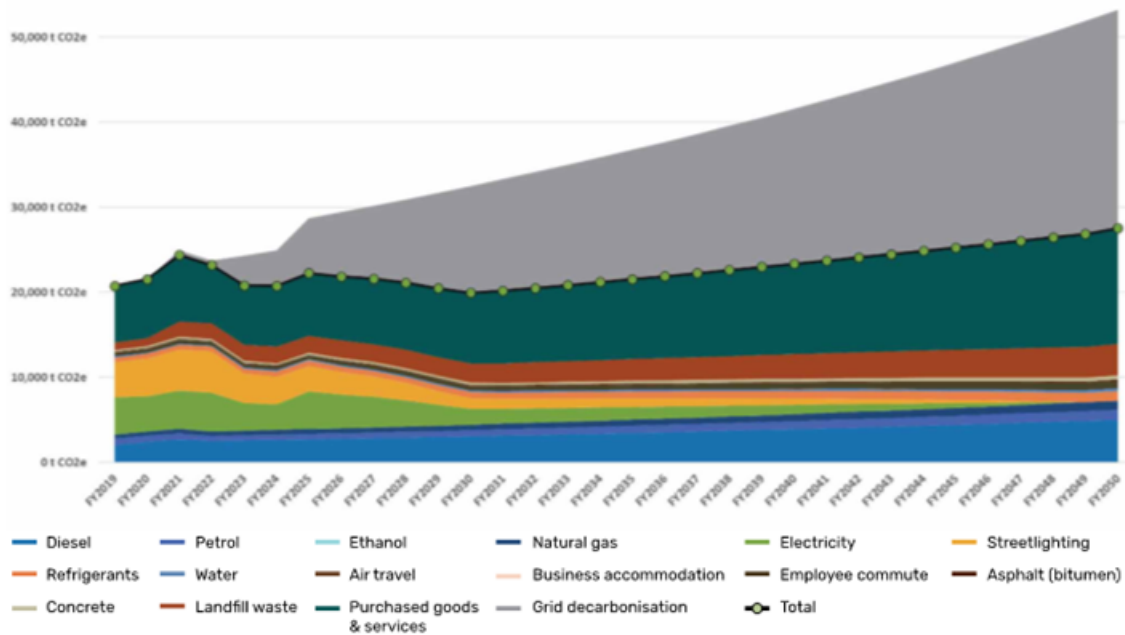


Figure 7: Predicted future emissions for Camden Council

What we have already achieved

This plan builds on many great initiatives implemented over the years. Without these initiatives, our emissions would be much higher. The timeline below provides a snapshot for some of the significant work already undertaken by Council staff.

three

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Attachment 1

Installed 36 kW of solar photovoltaic systems across four community centres

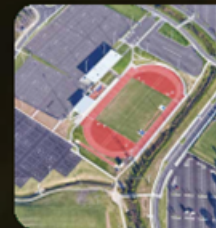
LED sports field lighting upgrade commences

2021

Construction of the Oran Park Administration Building including 99 kW solar photovoltaic system and a range of other energy efficiency design features

LED lighting upgrade for Council buildings commences

2016



2013

212 kW of solar photovoltaic systems installed at Camden Library, Narellan Library, Mount Annan Leisure Centre



2020

Street sweeping waste collected and sorted, diverting 90% waste from landfill

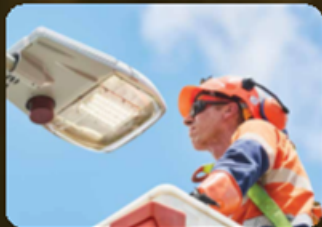


2022

Upgraded more than 7,100 non-LED streetlights with LED lights reducing Council's emissions by 2,100 t CO2-e annually

One of the first Council's in NSW to purchase an electric mower

Installed 99 kW solar photovoltaic system at the Millwood Avenue Depot



Installation of two 22 kW DC electric vehicle charging stations for staff fleet vehicles

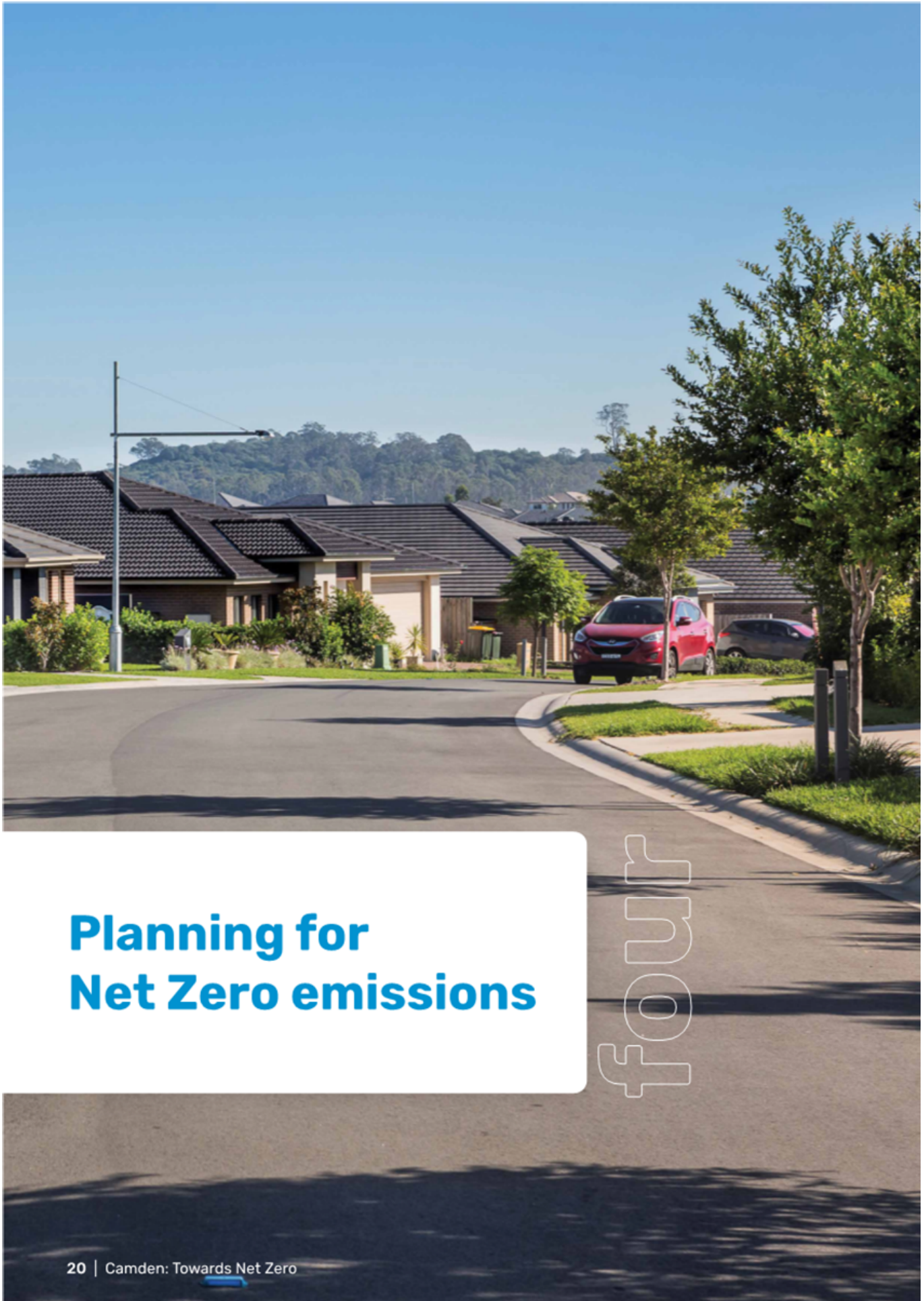
Transitioned to 100% cloud-based storage systems to reduce the annual electricity usage for all server storage and computer resources



2023

Power Purchase Agreement securing 100% renewable energy for street lighting, and 46 sites from 1 January 2023





Planning for Net Zero emissions

four

We are faced with many challenges here at Camden and to assist us on our journey towards net zero emissions we will follow a series of key steps to help reach our goals. To help with all decisions, the framework outlined in Figure 8 will be used.



Figure 8: Hierarchy for emissions reduction at Camden Council

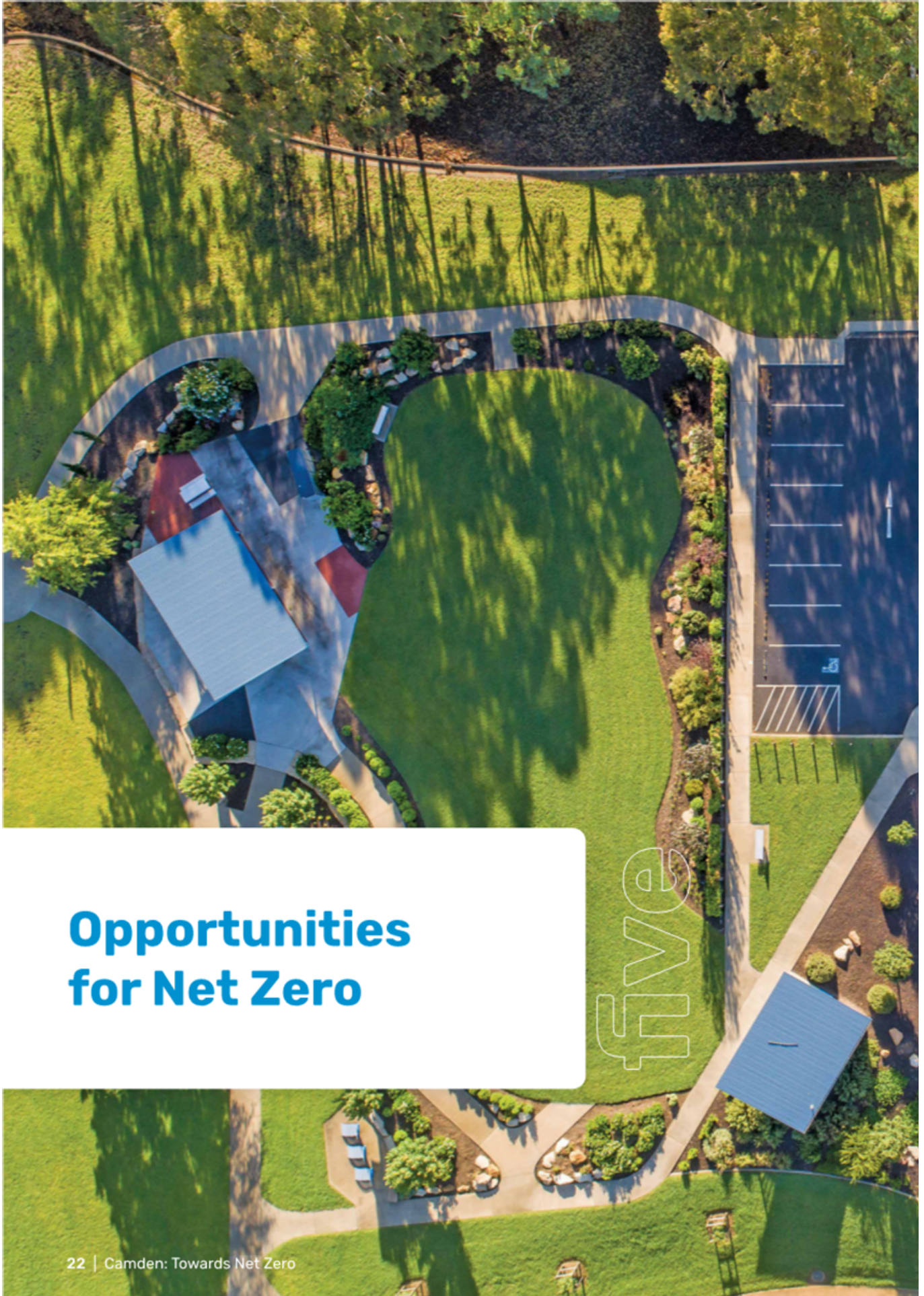
Unfortunately, sometimes carbon emissions cannot be eliminated and are left after abatement measures have been implemented. To reach our net zero emissions reduction target, we may need to purchase carbon offsets to balance our residual operational emissions. These carbon offsets come from projects that reduce, remove or sequester emissions from the atmosphere.

Carbon offsets will be used as a strategy of last resort with a focus on local emission abatement as the preferred approach.



- Avoid the generation of emissions by better designed and operated buildings and facilities, and by sourcing renewable energy for all Council facilities
- Reduce the amount of energy used by implementing energy efficient measures and materials
- Reduce the generation of waste and improve waste diversion from landfill; and improve circularity opportunities
- Invest in clean energy solutions such as solar photovoltaics on buildings and faculties or through large scale renewable energy solutions
- Purchase products and services with reduced or zero emissions
- Consider the entire life cycle of a product
- Influence emissions in the supply chain through stakeholder engagement

- Nature based solutions such as revegetation or planting trees to remove carbon
- Investing in alternative solutions that avoid or reduce emissions



Opportunities for Net Zero

five

22 | Camden: Towards Net Zero

Attachment 1
ORD03

Modelling has shown that, without intervention our emissions are projected to steadily increase in line with the delivery of new services and assets required to meet the needs of our growing population.

To meet our goal of emitting no more than 10,373 t CO₂-e by 2029-30, accelerated and early action is required across the six key carbon abatement areas. Carbon offsets have also been identified as a final action to meet our targets as part of this strategy.



Figure 9 shows the modelled emissions reduction pathway with abatement measures implemented, including the purchase of carbon offsets in 2049-50. Even if we can implement all our identified actions, it will still be a challenge to eliminate all of our corporate greenhouse gas emissions by 2050.

Depending on which abatement measures are pursued and the success of those measures, the gap to net zero emissions could be as much as 9,086 t CO₂-e in 2050.

This gap can potentially be bridged by embracing and implementing new innovations and technologies as they are developed, or through carbon offset purchases as a last resort.

Given the long timeframes involved with our net zero targets, it is not possible to define all the actions and activities that will be undertaken to meet these targets. Priorities for actions in each of the six focus areas over the next twenty plus years are outlined in the following section. Actions have been identified for delivery as either short, medium or long term actions.

Short term actions are those that we will aim to complete by 2028. These actions include more detail due to the shorter timeframes involved.

Medium term actions are those that we will aim to complete by 2030, while long term actions are those that will be completed beyond 2030.

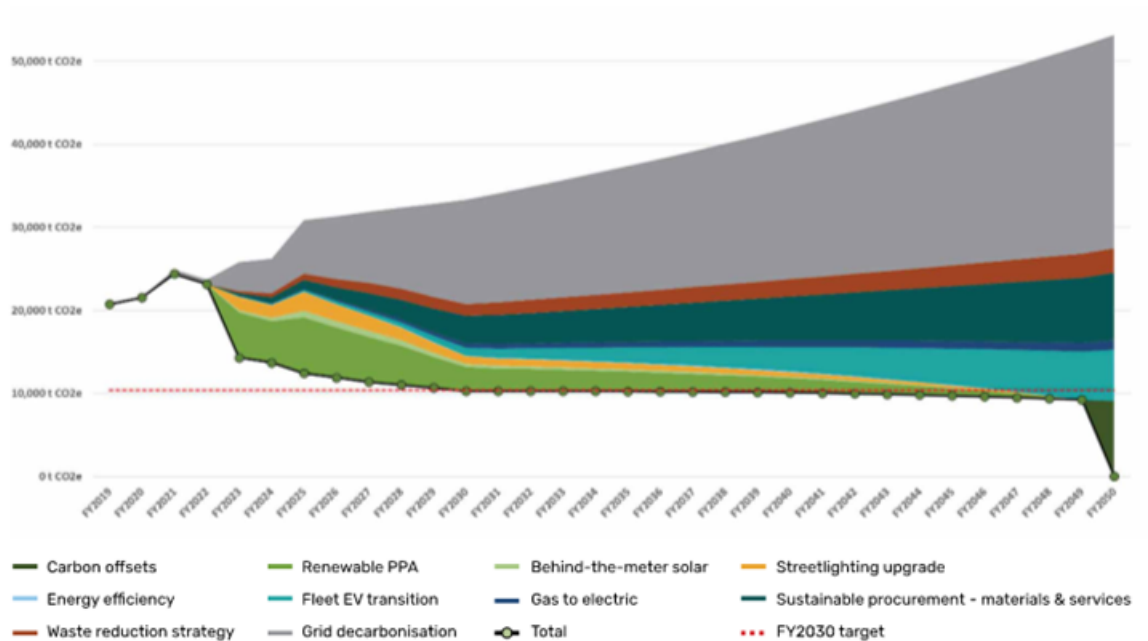


Figure 9: Indicative emissions reduction pathway for Camden Council with carbon offsets

Energy



Our buildings, facilities and assets are energy efficient and powered by renewable energy

Our buildings and facilities are powered by a range of sources and include electricity sourced from the grid, renewable energy and natural gas with grid electricity and gas contributing to the majority of all our emissions. Moving away from fossil fuels like coal and gas is an important step in reducing our carbon emissions.

Electricity consumption represents a large portion of our carbon footprint with an upward trend of 9% over the last three years. Our aquatic centres and major facilities such as the Oran Park Administration Building and Oran Park Library are some of our highest contributors. Gas is used across a total of ten sites and accounts for approximately 2% of our total emissions and like electricity, the Mount Annan Leisure Centre and Oran Park Administration Building and Oran Park library are our highest gas consumers.

There are many opportunities to drive down emissions and broadly we will seek to increase energy sourced from renewable energy, implement energy efficient technologies in our buildings and facilities and incorporate best practice management across all sites.

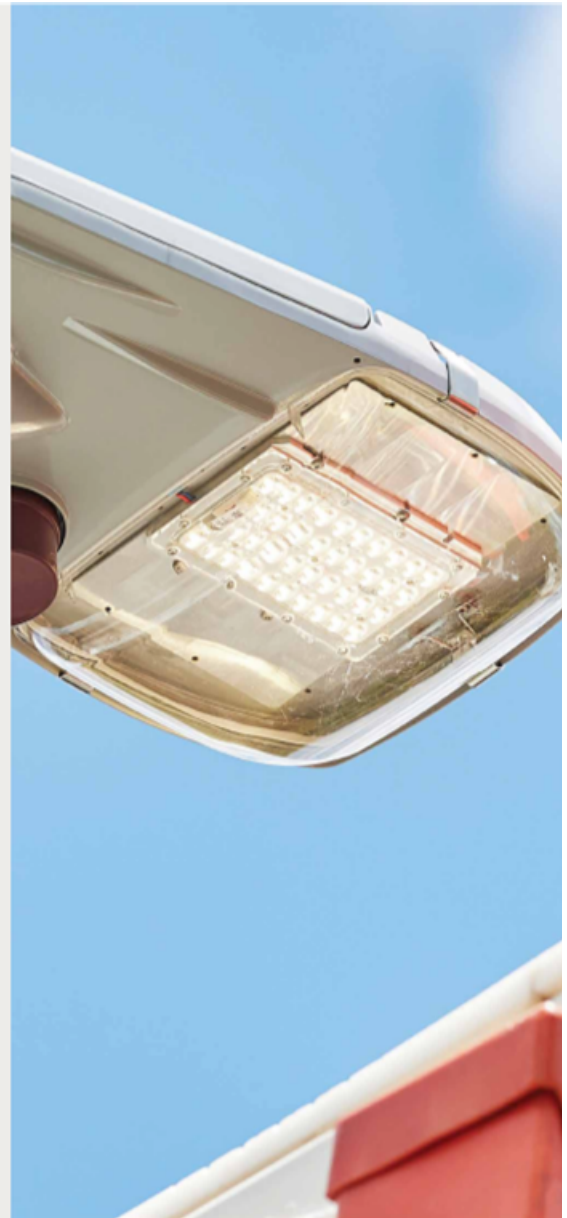
How will we measure our success?

20% increase in renewable energy generated by 2028

20% reduction in Council energy use per capita by 2028

All Council assets are powered by 100% renewable electricity by 2028

All Council assets are 100% electric by 2030



Case study

LED street light upgrade

In 2022 Council partnered with Endeavour Energy to install energy efficient lighting throughout the Camden area as part of a LED Streetlight Replacement Program. Inefficient streetlights were replaced with LED lights resulting in financial savings of over \$8 million over 20 years as well as saving approximately 2,100 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent each year.

Energy Actions



Energy

Ref	Action	Timeframe
E1	Purchase 100% accredited renewable energy for all Council sites	Short Term
E2	Upgrade building and facility lighting to energy efficient LED and install motion sensors at relevant sites including Narellan Library, Mount Annan Leisure Centre, Camden War Memorial Pool, Camden Library, Camden Civic Centre and Oxley Street Car Park	Short Term
E3	Replace gas fired equipment including boilers, heaters, and hot water systems with energy efficient heat pumps at buildings including Oran Park Administration Centre, Narellan Library, Mount Annan Leisure Centre and community centres	Short Term
E4	Upgrade Heating Ventilation Air Conditioning (HVAC) systems and heat pumps with units using natural refrigerants and high energy efficiency at buildings including Camden Civic Centre, Narellan Library and Mount Annan Leisure Centre	Short Term
E5	Install variable speed drives on circulation pumps at Mount Annan Leisure Centre and pumps at waterbodies throughout the LGA	Short Term
E6	Increase existing solar photovoltaic system size where possible and enhance with monitoring and batteries where suitable at Council sites including Mount Annan Leisure Centre, Oran Park Library and Administration Building, Narellan Library, Narellan Child, Family and Community Centre, Camden War Memorial Pool, Camden Civic Centre, community centres and sportsgrounds	Short Term
E7	Investigate a sustainable funding source for energy efficiency projects	Short Term
E8	Ensure the renewal of assets includes consideration of energy efficiency and emissions as a primary selection criteria	Short Term
E9	Develop a list of standard energy efficient appliances, fixtures and fittings to ensure urgent replacements incorporate emissions reduction considerations	Short Term
E10	Actively pursue opportunities to implement additional energy efficiency opportunities and seek partnership opportunities	Medium Term
E11	Investigate the implementation of smart controls for street lighting	Medium Term
E12	Replace gas fired kitchen appliances with high efficiency electric appliances at Council buildings including Mount Annan Leisure Centre, Oran Park Administration Centre and Camden Civic Centre	Medium Term
E13	Monitor and replace existing solar systems as required to ensure optimal production	Medium Term
E14	Complete electrification by phasing out all gas fired equipment at all Council facilities and replacing with efficient electric equipment	Medium Term
E15	Investigate opportunities for large scale batteries and solar systems to generate supply for Council facilities	Long Term



Waste

Our waste diversion rates will be increased through continual improvement

Our waste contributed to 4.2% of our total emissions and was a combination of landfill waste (construction and industrial waste) and emissions associated with recycling (construction and demolition).

Waste reduction is key to reducing carbon emissions however the construction of new facilities and assets to accommodate the needs of a growing population has resulted in a steady increase in waste emissions since our baseline year of 2018-19, rising to 7.4% of our emissions in 2020-21.

Lowering emissions from waste can be achieved by increasing waste recovered from waste streams and through awareness campaigns to promote the value of 'waste' as a resource and influence behaviour.

How will we measure our success?

Council's waste is measured and reported annually

60% waste recovery from Council's waste streams by 2028

80% waste recovery from Council's waste streams by 2050



Case study

Street sweeping contract

Street sweeping and drain cleaning is regularly undertaken to keep our streets healthy and clean. In 2020 a new contract was sought with increased environmental and financial benefits. As a result, at least 90% of the waste is now diverted from landfill with plastics sent to a plastic recycler and organic waste reused in the landscape industry reducing our emissions and saving approximately \$56,300 each year.

Waste Actions



Waste

Ref	Action	Timeframe
W1	Work with internal stakeholders to establish and implement a waste monitoring framework to accurately capture and report on Council's waste generation	Short Term
W2	Develop staff engagement programs and materials to improve waste diversion and recycling across Council facilities	Short Term
W3	Investigate waste reduction and diversion technologies to drive reductions in waste generation and resource recovery	Short Term
W4	Waste management to be included in all construction and demolition project contracts to include reporting on waste separation, recycling and waste to landfill	Short Term
W5	Implement waste diversion measures to achieve 60% recovery from Council's waste stream	Medium Term
W6	Explore innovative approaches to increase resource recovery and reduce waste generation, including opportunities to support the circular economy	Medium Term





Goods and Services

Commitment to progressively lower emissions through our purchased products and services

Purchased goods and services are our second largest contributor to greenhouse gas emissions accounting for 32% of our total carbon emissions.

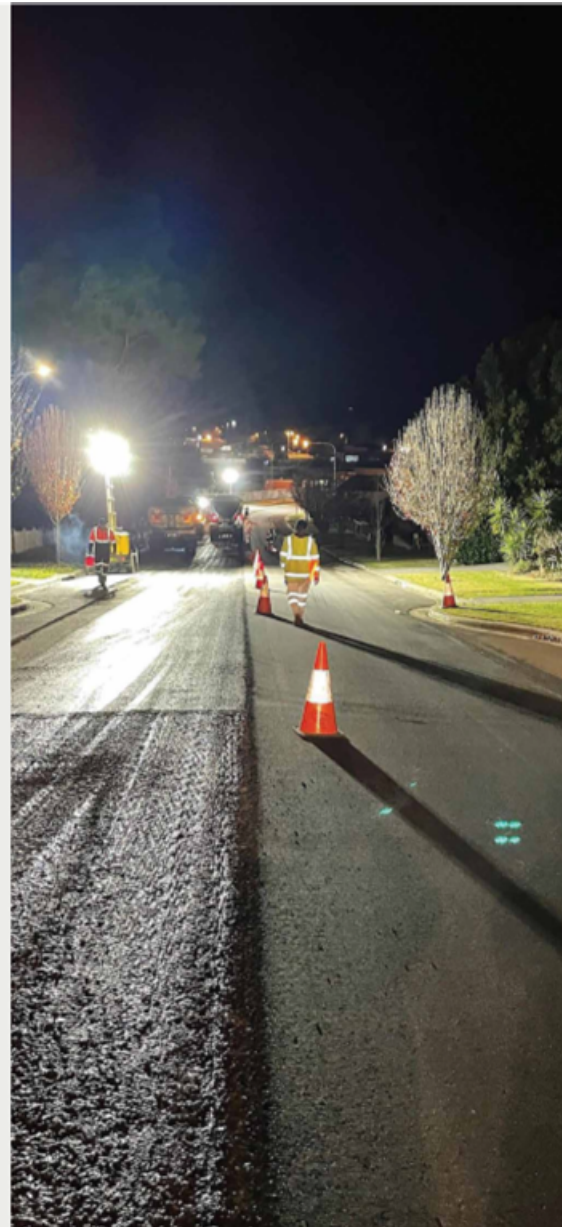
As the population continues to grow in the Camden area, so does the number of facilities, assets and maintenance requirements. Construction projects have been identified as an area with the highest spend and related emissions, for example asphalt and concrete, providing the greatest opportunity to reduce emissions.

How will we measure our success?

Net zero and energy efficiency criteria included in tenders

20% decrease in emissions associated with the supply of goods and services by 2027

20% increase in purchase of goods with recycled content by 2027



Case study

Recycled roads

Revised tendering criteria allowed for an increase in the amount of recycled material incorporated into a road renewal project. This project successfully incorporated 15% recycled asphalt and 5% recycled glass in the wearing course of the road, achieving a reduction in virgin materials and significantly lower emissions. Due to the success of the recycled content it has now been applied to other suitable road projects.



Goods and Services Actions



Ref	Action	Timeframe
G1	Develop and provide procurement training to all staff that incorporates consideration of net zero emissions and energy efficiency	Short Term
G2	Work with staff undertaking tenders to develop and incorporate net zero and energy efficiency requirements including standard tender criteria where relevant	Short Term
G3	Implement and review the Quadruple Bottom Line assessment tool for all Council projects through a staged approach, starting with high value capital projects as a priority	Short Term
G4	Review Council's Engineering Specifications to include consideration of emissions reduction opportunities and allow for innovation	Short Term
G5	Identify and develop initiatives to implement circular economy and low emissions opportunities focussing on areas with the greatest spend	Medium Term
G6	Partner with other organisations to trial new and emerging technologies and achieve economies of scale on the purchase of low emission goods and services	Medium Term

Goods and Services



Built Environment

Our buildings and facilities will have low or zero emissions

Our buildings and facilities provide the basic needs for our growing community and include parks, recreational facilities, community buildings and Council buildings. Through our planning mechanisms and sustainable design, there are many emission reduction opportunities to be gained in the way our buildings and facilities are built, leading to increased resilience to the impacts and shocks of climate change.

How will we measure our success?

At least 5 Council buildings have National Australian Built Environment Rating System (NABERS) ratings

At least 3 Council buildings have NABERS rating of 5 stars or more

Sustainability standards included in the Camden Public Building Design Manual and Camden Open Space Design Manual



Case study

Oran Park Leisure Centre

Council's new Oran Park Leisure Centre has been designed as a sustainable facility, with initiatives to reduce emissions over its life. Key emissions saving features include a 335kW rooftop solar system, no connection to natural gas, the purchase of 100% renewable energy and thermal separation of the structure and façade. The facility also has increased insulation, natural ventilation and lighting, insulated pool shells and an energy recovery and heat reclamation system to reduce energy use.



Built Environment Actions



Built Environment

Ref	Action	Timeframe
B1	Implement best practice asset design and building for new facilities and upgrades incorporating energy efficiency, electric vehicle charging infrastructure, renewable energy, natural refrigerants and low carbon materials	Short Term
B2	Develop minimum standards in the Camden Public Building Design Manual and Camden Open Space Design Manual for new Council buildings and the upgrade of existing facilities to maximise zero carbon and energy efficiency outcomes including minimum 5 star NABERS ratings for new facilities	Short Term
B3	Ensure new and existing facilities include provision for electric charging infrastructure	Short Term
B4	Investigate and improve Council processes to maximise energy efficiency outcomes in Voluntary Planning Approvals and Works In-Kind Agreements	Short Term
B5	Undertake NABERS assessment for Council's most energy intensive facilities and identify actions to achieve a minimum standard of 5 stars	Medium Term
B6	Investigate the use of smart technology solutions for improved management of buildings and resource efficiency	Medium Term
B7	Ensure all HVAC system replacements or upgrades use refrigerants that have low or zero ozone depleting potential (ODP)	Medium Term



Transport & Plant

Our staff fleet vehicles, operational vehicles and plant fleet will include low greenhouse emission options

Our plant and fleet includes our trucks, plant equipment, operational and staff fleet. Transport emissions are primarily from diesel used in truck and plant fleet and to a lesser extent our passenger and utility vehicle fleet. Transport emissions account for 13% of our operational emissions (scope 1 & 3) however given truck and plant items account for most of the emissions, opportunities to transition truck and plant should be a priority.

The lack of public transport within the Camden area provides limited opportunities for staff to travel to work via non-car based transport with employee commute accounting for approximately 2% of the total emissions.

Despite this, operational and staff fleet provides the easiest opportunity to reduce emissions by transitioning to electric vehicles within the next ten years.

How will we measure our success?

30% of Council's passenger fleet are electric vehicles by 2030

20% reduction in fleet emissions by 2030



ORD03
Attachment 1

Case study

Electric lawnmower

In 2022 Council became one of the first local governments in Greater Sydney to purchase a fully electric ride-on mower. This lawn mower is quieter to run, requires less maintenance and produces no emissions, providing a better alternative to traditional fossil fuelled versions.



Transport & Plant Actions



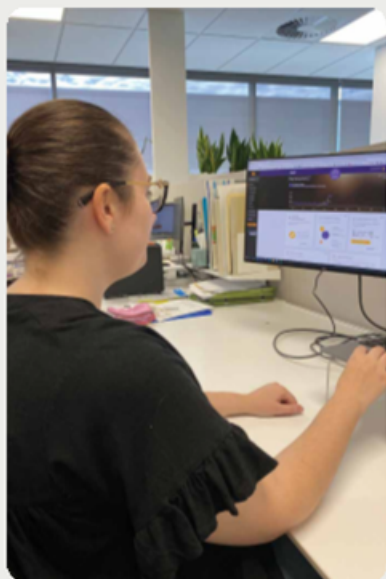
Ref	Action	Timeframe
T1	Develop a fleet action plan to identify and prioritise actions to reduce emissions from passenger and commercial vehicles including provision of charging infrastructure	Short Term
T2	Ensure all new facilities incorporate appropriate end of trip facilities to encourage active transport	Short Term
T3	Advocate for alternative transport options for the Camden local government area	Short Term
T4	Investigate opportunities to reduce work related travel in private vehicles	Medium Term
T5	Investigate opportunities to offset travel related emissions where other options are not available	Long Term

Transport & Plant



ORD03

Attachment 1



We have the skills, knowledge and systems to allow us to understand and track our emissions

Emissions management is a new area for Council and will involve delivery of a range of engagement and training opportunities to ensure that our staff can make the most of opportunities and new technologies as they arise. It will also be important to share our progress towards net zero with staff and the community. A number of actions have also been identified that will assist Council in streamlining the monitoring and reporting required under this plan, as well as improving accuracy and confidence in our emissions profile.



Emissions Management

Emissions Management Actions

Ref	Action	Timeframe
M1	Establish processes and pathways to capture accurate data for future emissions profiles and to ensure consistent information is collected	Short Term
M2	Implement best practice data management systems to assist with preparing emissions profiles	Short Term
M3	Share Council's progress towards net zero with staff and the community including key learnings and outcomes	Short Term
M4	Increase knowledge of staff on emissions management and energy efficiency through training	Short Term
M5	Develop a reporting dashboard to capture and share emissions data to staff and the community	Short Term
M6	Investigate options to certify Council's emission reporting through programs like Climate Active	Medium Term
M7	Investigate and identify suitable carbon offset opportunities and develop guidelines for their use	Long Term



Resourcing

Significant resourcing will be needed to achieve these commitments and demonstrate Council's commitment to achieving net zero emissions. Cost efficiencies can be made by programming for the replacement of some assets and appliances at the end of their useful life with more efficient and less emissions intensive equipment. Some actions will

require significant up-front investment to ensure Council is able to achieve the goals it has set for itself.

Where possible Council will also seek funding support through partnerships, grants and other incentives to support and enhance our actions.



Monitoring and Review

Council will report annually on the key achievements, highlights and challenges associated with implementing this plan and our progress against the success measures. This will also include reporting on our corporate water and energy use, and scope 1 and 2 emissions annually, with more comprehensive reporting across emissions from all scopes (1,2 and 3) calculated and reported every four years.

This strategy and action plan will be reviewed in 2027 to ensure we are on track with our net zero ambitions and to make changes as needed to include relevant policy and legislation changes, new technologies and innovations, update trends and ensure that all opportunities to reduce our emissions are considered and included.



Attachment 1
ORD03



P 02 4654 7777
PO Box 183, Camden 2570
camden.nsw.gov.au

MENANGLE ROAD TO NEPEAN RIVER FOOTPATH-SHARED PATH CONCEPT DESIGN

(APPROX. 346m x 1.5m= 519m² FOOTPATH, 131m x 3m=393m² VEHICULAR ACCESSIBLE SHARED PATH)



KEY PLAN



V1





V2



V3



V4

	PROJECT NAME: FOOTPATH / SHARED PATH CONCEPT DESIGN	BRANCH/TEAM: MAJOR PROJECTS	DATE: 21/12/2022	
	PROJECT ADDRESS: MENANGLE ROAD TO NEPEAN RIVER	ISSUE: DRAFT FOR DISCUSSION	SCALE: 1:2000	

COGHILL STREET TO QUEEN STREET AND ELYARD STREET 1.5m WIDE FOOTPATH CONNECTION & FOOT BRIDGE - CONCEPT DESIGN

(APPROX. 155m L x 1.5m W = 233m² FOOTPATH (PHASE 1, ALREADY FUNDED) + 125m L x 1.5m W = 188m² FOOTPATH + 9m FOOT BRIDGE (PHASE 2))



KEY PLAN



V1



V2





V3



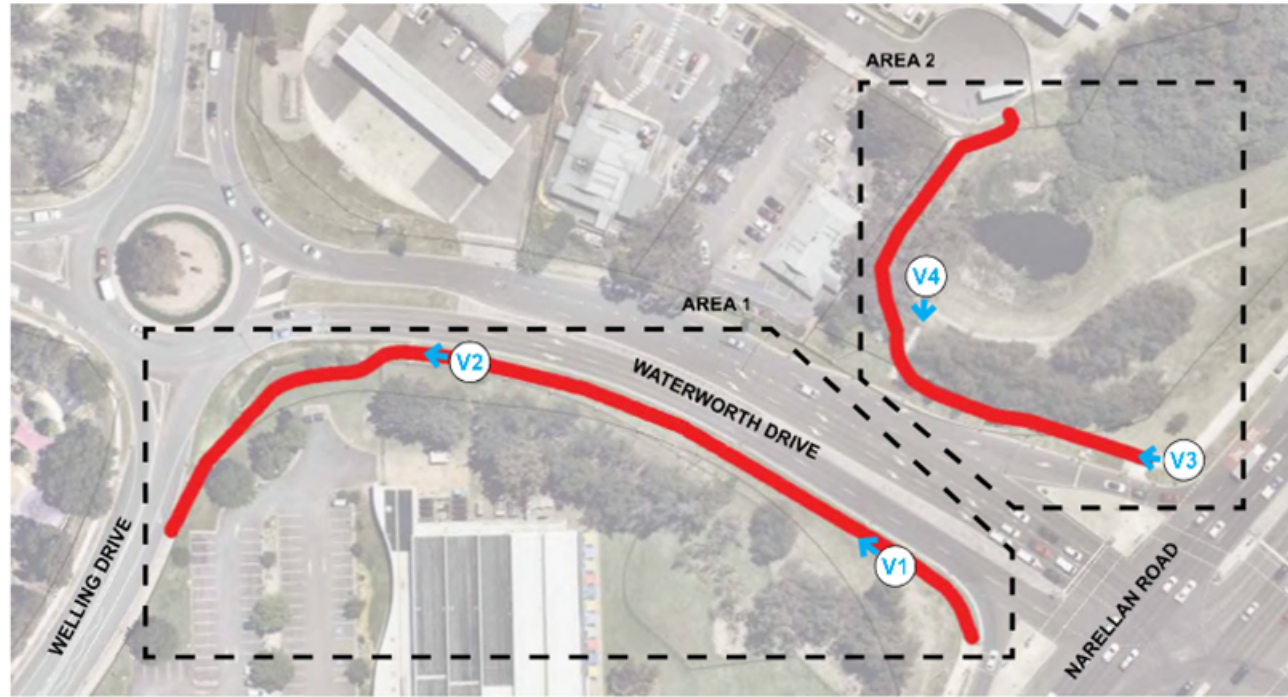
V4



V5

	PROJECT NAME: 1.5m WIDE FOOTPATH CONNECTION CONCEPT DESIGN	BRANCH/TEAM: MAJOR PROJECTS	DATE: 06/01/2023	
	PROJECT ADDRESS: NARELLAN - COGHILL STREET TO QUEEN STREET & ELYARD STREET	ISSUE: DRAFT FOR DISCUSSION	SCALE: 1:1000 @ A1	

WATERWORTH DRIVE 3m WIDE SHARED PATH CONNECTION CONCEPT DESIGN (APPROX. 212m TO EAST & 138m TO WEST, IN TOTAL 350m x 3m= 1050m² SHARED PATH)



KEY PLAN



V1





V2



V3



V4

	PROJECT NAME: SHARED PATH CONNECTION CONCEPT DESIGN	BRANCH/TEAM: MAJOR PROJECTS	DATE: 21/12/2022	
	PROJECT ADDRESS: MOUNT ANNAN, WATERWORTH DRIVE	ISSUE: DRAFT FOR DISCUSSION	SCALE: 1:1000	



**Investment Summary Report
April 2023**

Camden Council
Executive Summary - April 2023



Investment Holdings **Sources of Funds**

	Amount (\$)	Current Yield (%)
Cash	6,150,000	3.70
Term Deposit	258,700,000	3.96
Total	264,850,000	

	Amount (\$)
Section 7.11 Developer Contributions	168,094,482
Restricted Grant Income	47,475,916
Externally Restricted Reserves	12,525,315
Internally Restricted Reserves	27,200,772
General Fund	9,553,515
Total Funds Invested	264,850,000

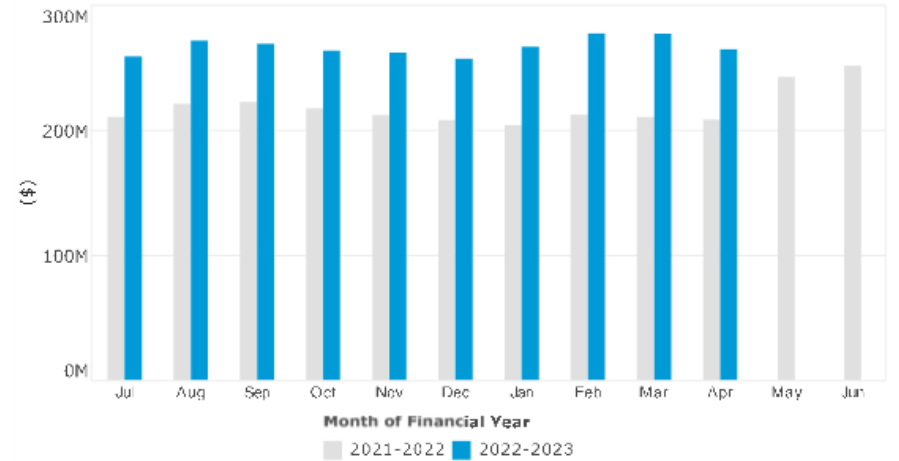
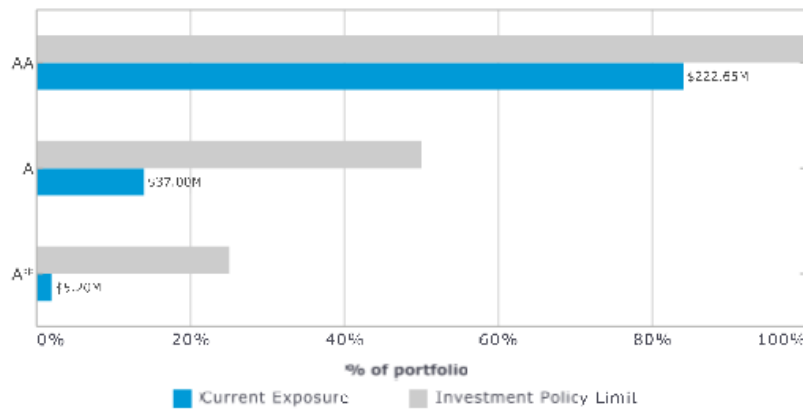
Term to Maturity

	Amount (\$)		Policy Max
Between 0 and 1 years	264,350,000	100%	100% ✓
Between 1 and 3 years	500,000	0%	60% ✓
Total	264,850,000		

Council's investment portfolio has decreased by \$12.45m since the March reporting period. The decrease primarily relates to capital and operational expenditure during the month of April.

Percentages in this report may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Total Credit Exposure **Investment Portfolio Balance**



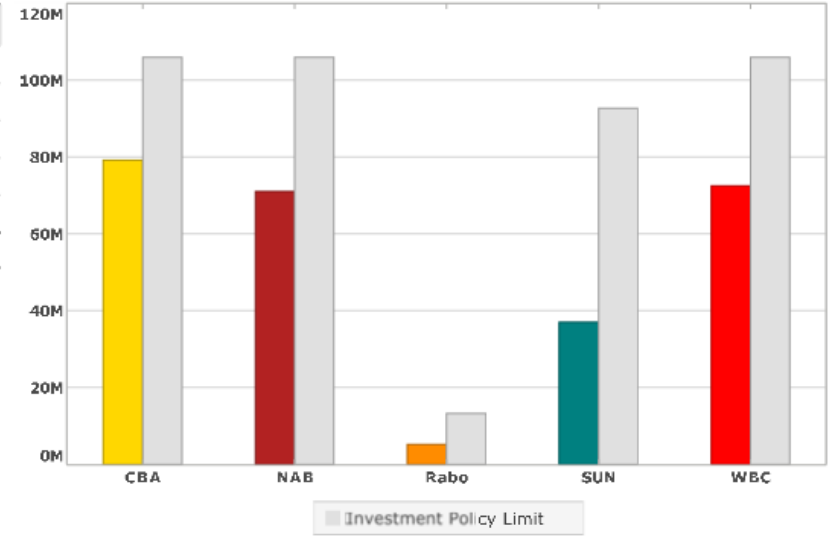
*Council's investment policy limits investments in foreign subsidiary banks which are monitored by APRA to a maximum 25% of the total portfolio

Camden Council
Individual Institutional Exposures Report - April 2023



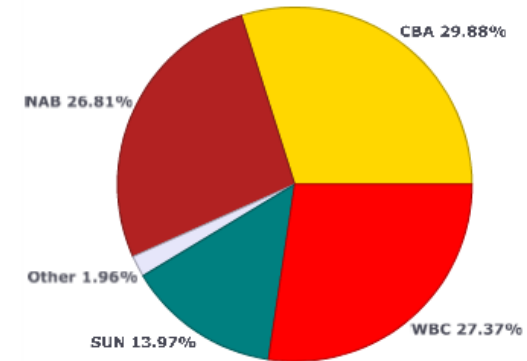
Individual Institutional Exposures **Individual Institutional Exposure Charts**

	Current Exposures		Policy Limit		Capacity
Commonwealth Bank of Australia (AA-)	79.15M	29.88%	105.94M	40.00%	26.79M
National Australia Bank (AA-)	71.00M	26.81%	105.94M	40.00%	34.94M
Rabobank Aus [Foreign Sub] (A+*)	5.20M	1.96%	13.24M	5.00%	8.04M
Suncorp Bank (A)	37.00M	13.97%	92.70M	35.00%	55.70M
Westpac Group (AA-)	72.50M	27.37%	105.94M	40.00%	33.44M
	264.85M				



*Council's investment policy limits investments in foreign subsidiary banks which are monitored by APRA to a maximum 5% of the total portfolio in any single entity

- Council's portfolio is within its individual institutional investment policy limits.
- Council's portfolio is within its term to maturity investment policy limits.
- Council's portfolio complies with the NSW Ministerial Investment Order.

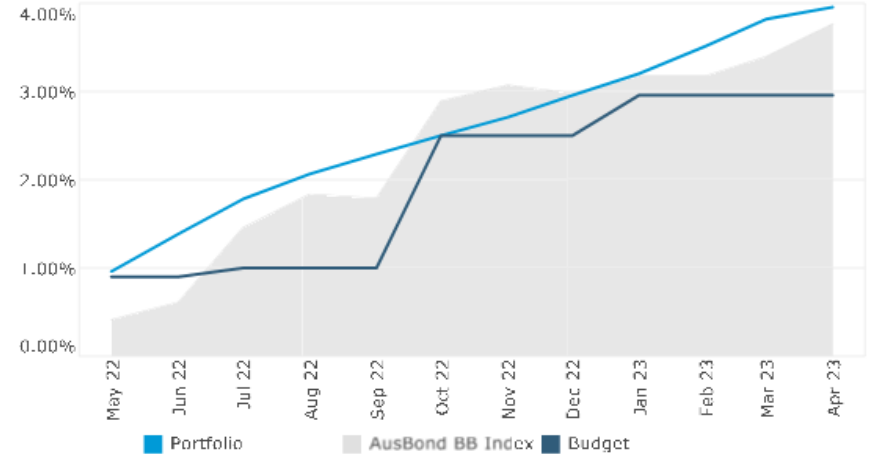


Camden Council
Performance Summary - April 2023



Interest Summary **Investment Performance**

Interest Summary as of April 2023	
Number of Investments	63
Average Days to Maturity	159
Weighted Portfolio Yield	3.96%
CBA Call Account	3.70%
Highest Rate	5.02%
Lowest Rate	0.60%
Budget Rate	2.96%
Average BBSW (30 Day)	3.60%
Average BBSW (90 Day)	3.67%
Average BBSW (180 Day)	3.79%
Official Cash Rate	3.60%
AusBond Bank Bill Index	3.77%



Interest Received During the 2022/2023 Financial Year				
	April	Cumulative	Original Budget	Revised Budget
General Fund	\$245,194	\$2,125,246	\$650,000	\$1,980,000
Restricted	\$627,479	\$4,295,984	\$1,650,000	\$4,310,000
Total	\$872,673	\$6,421,230	\$2,300,000	\$6,290,000

Historical Performance Summary (%pa)			
	Portfolio	AusBond BB Index	Outperformance
Apr 2023	3.96%	3.77%	0.19%
Last 3 months	3.77%	3.45%	0.32%
Last 6 months	3.36%	3.26%	0.10%
Financial Year to Date	2.87%	2.75%	0.12%
Last 12 months	2.59%	2.37%	0.22%

Investment Performance

Council's portfolio returned 3.96%pa on a weighted average yield basis during April. This compares favourably with the Ausbond Bank Bill Index's return of 3.77%pa for the month.

Camden Council Investment Holdings Report - April 2023



Cash Accounts						
Amount (\$)	Current Yield (%)	Institution	Credit Rating	Current Value (\$)	Deal No.	Reference
6,150,000.00	3.70%	Commonwealth Bank of Australia	AA-	6,150,000.00	535548	
6,150,000.00				6,150,000.00		

Term Deposits										
Maturity Date	Amount (\$)	Rate	Institution	Credit Rating	Purchase Date	Amount plus Accrued Int (\$)	Deal No.	Accrued Interest (\$)	Coupon Frequency	Reference
3-May-23	1,500,000.00	0.62%	National Australia Bank	AA-	5-May-21	1,518,498.08	541306	18,498.08	At Maturity	3513
8-May-23	1,500,000.00	0.60%	National Australia Bank	AA-	10-May-21	1,508,778.08	541311	8,778.08	Annually	3515
10-May-23	1,000,000.00	0.60%	National Australia Bank	AA-	13-May-21	1,005,802.74	541330	5,802.74	Annually	3518
17-May-23	4,000,000.00	3.12%	Commonwealth Bank of Australia	AA-	18-May-22	4,118,987.40	542788	118,987.40	At Maturity	3627
24-May-23	5,000,000.00	2.79%	Westpac Group	AA-	20-May-22	5,132,238.36	542797	132,238.36	At Maturity	3628
29-May-23	1,000,000.00	0.60%	National Australia Bank	AA-	28-May-21	1,005,523.29	541423	5,523.29	Annually	3529
1-Jun-23	4,000,000.00	2.83%	Westpac Group	AA-	23-May-22	4,020,779.18	543877	20,779.18	Quarterly	3629
5-Jun-23	4,000,000.00	2.93%	Suncorp Bank	A+	25-May-22	4,109,493.70	542804	109,493.70	Annually	3630
8-Jun-23	4,000,000.00	3.68%	Commonwealth Bank of Australia	AA-	8-Jun-22	4,131,875.07	542850	131,875.07	At Maturity	3637
8-Jun-23	5,000,000.00	3.13%	Commonwealth Bank of Australia	AA-	1-Jun-22	5,051,243.17	542823	51,243.17	SemiAnnually	3636
15-Jun-23	5,000,000.00	2.93%	Suncorp Bank	A+	26-May-22	5,136,465.75	542809	136,465.75	At Maturity	3631
19-Jun-23	5,000,000.00	2.95%	Commonwealth Bank of Australia	AA-	26-May-22	5,048,256.01	542813	48,256.01	SemiAnnually	3634
22-Jun-23	4,000,000.00	4.16%	Commonwealth Bank of Australia	AA-	15-Jun-22	4,054,427.95	542866	54,427.95	SemiAnnually	3638
27-Jun-23	5,000,000.00	3.03%	Commonwealth Bank of Australia	AA-	27-May-22	5,049,537.83	542817	49,537.83	SemiAnnually	3635
28-Jun-23	5,000,000.00	3.95%	Suncorp Bank	A+	28-Jun-22	5,166,116.44	542900	166,116.44	At Maturity	3640
5-Jul-23	5,000,000.00	3.95%	Suncorp Bank	A+	24-Jun-22	5,168,280.82	542896	168,280.82	At Maturity	3639
7-Jul-23	5,000,000.00	3.95%	Suncorp Bank	A+	28-Jun-22	5,166,116.44	542901	166,116.44	At Maturity	3641
10-Jul-23	500,000.00	0.65%	National Australia Bank	AA-	8-Jul-21	502,644.52	541635	2,644.52	Annually	3562
10-Jul-23	3,000,000.00	3.90%	Suncorp Bank	A+	1-Jul-22	3,097,446.58	542921	97,446.58	At Maturity	3643
11-Jul-23	5,000,000.00	3.95%	Suncorp Bank	A+	30-Jun-22	5,165,034.25	542916	165,034.25	At Maturity	3642
12-Jul-23	1,500,000.00	0.65%	National Australia Bank	AA-	12-Jul-21	1,507,826.71	541645	7,826.71	Annually	3563
17-Jul-23	5,000,000.00	3.90%	Suncorp Bank	A+	1-Jul-22	5,162,410.96	542922	162,410.96	At Maturity	3644
24-Jul-23	5,000,000.00	4.17%	Commonwealth Bank of Australia	AA-	22-Jul-22	5,067,405.48	543128	67,405.48	SemiAnnually	3645



Camden Council
Investment Holdings Report - April 2023



Maturity Date	Amount (\$)	Rate	Institution	Credit Rating	Purchase Date	Amount plus Accrued Int (\$)	Deal No.	Accrued Interest (\$)	Coupon Frequency	Reference
26-Jul-23	5,000,000.00	4.05%	National Australia Bank	AA-	27-Jul-22	5,154,232.88	543133	154,232.88	At Maturity	3646
2-Aug-23	1,500,000.00	0.65%	National Australia Bank	AA-	3-Aug-21	1,507,239.04	541698	7,239.04	Annually	3573
8-Aug-23	5,000,000.00	3.80%	Westpac Group	AA-	28-Jul-22	5,001,561.64	543135	1,561.64	Quarterly	3647
14-Aug-23	5,000,000.00	3.79%	Westpac Group	AA-	3-Aug-22	5,045,168.49	543143	45,168.49	Quarterly	3648
21-Aug-23	5,000,000.00	4.00%	Westpac Group	AA-	19-Aug-22	5,038,356.16	543200	38,356.16	Quarterly	3650
23-Aug-23	5,000,000.00	4.00%	National Australia Bank	AA-	10-Aug-22	5,144,657.53	543164	144,657.53	Annually	3649
29-Aug-23	5,000,000.00	4.14%	Commonwealth Bank of Australia	AA-	25-Aug-22	5,066,920.55	543234	66,920.55	SemiAnnually	3651
4-Sep-23	5,000,000.00	4.22%	Commonwealth Bank of Australia	AA-	2-Sep-22	5,139,317.81	543275	139,317.81	At Maturity	3652
11-Sep-23	5,000,000.00	4.00%	Commonwealth Bank of Australia	AA-	12-Sep-22	5,126,575.34	543303	126,575.34	At Maturity	3653
18-Sep-23	5,000,000.00	4.04%	Westpac Group	AA-	12-Sep-22	5,027,117.81	543304	27,117.81	Quarterly	3654
25-Sep-23	5,000,000.00	4.36%	Westpac Group	AA-	23-Nov-22	5,094,964.38	543581	94,964.38	At Maturity	3659
4-Oct-23	5,000,000.00	4.68%	Westpac Group	AA-	4-Oct-22	5,133,989.04	543458	133,989.04	At Maturity	3655
9-Oct-23	5,000,000.00	4.47%	Westpac Group	AA-	28-Nov-22	5,094,298.63	543591	94,298.63	At Maturity	3660
16-Oct-23	4,000,000.00	4.48%	Westpac Group	AA-	13-Oct-22	4,098,191.78	543470	98,191.78	At Maturity	3656
24-Oct-23	5,000,000.00	4.27%	Westpac Group	AA-	5-Dec-22	5,085,984.93	543615	85,984.93	At Maturity	3661
30-Oct-23	5,000,000.00	4.72%	Westpac Group	AA-	27-Oct-22	5,120,263.01	543498	120,263.01	At Maturity	3657
7-Nov-23	5,000,000.00	4.59%	Commonwealth Bank of Australia	AA-	16-Jan-23	5,066,020.55	543700	66,020.55	At Maturity	3665
15-Nov-23	4,000,000.00	4.54%	Westpac Group	AA-	14-Nov-22	4,083,585.75	543546	83,585.75	At Maturity	3658
22-Nov-23	5,000,000.00	4.50%	National Australia Bank	AA-	31-Jan-23	5,055,479.45	543731	55,479.45	At Maturity	3666
27-Nov-23	5,000,000.00	4.50%	National Australia Bank	AA-	31-Jan-23	5,055,479.45	543732	55,479.45	At Maturity	3667
6-Dec-23	5,000,000.00	4.55%	Commonwealth Bank of Australia	AA-	12-Dec-22	5,087,260.27	543647	87,260.27	At Maturity	3662
11-Dec-23	2,000,000.00	3.15%	National Australia Bank	AA-	19-Dec-18	2,022,956.16	537431	22,956.16	Annually	3070
18-Dec-23	4,500,000.00	3.15%	National Australia Bank	AA-	19-Dec-18	4,551,651.37	537132	51,651.37	Annually	3071
18-Dec-23	5,000,000.00	4.54%	National Australia Bank	AA-	31-Jan-23	5,055,972.60	543733	55,972.60	At Maturity	3668
3-Jan-24	2,000,000.00	3.40%	Rabobank Australia	A+	4-Jan-19	2,021,797.26	537443	21,797.26	Annually	3173
8-Jan-24	5,000,000.00	4.82%	Commonwealth Bank of Australia	AA-	4-Jan-23	5,076,393.70	543680	76,393.70	SemiAnnually	3663
15-Jan-24	5,000,000.00	4.80%	Commonwealth Bank of Australia	AA-	10-Jan-23	5,072,147.38	543692	72,147.38	SemiAnnually	3664
24-Jan-24	5,000,000.00	1.98%	National Australia Bank	AA-	21-Feb-23	5,047,071.23	543848	17,071.23	At Maturity	3670
31-Jan-24	5,000,000.00	5.00%	National Australia Bank	AA-	21-Feb-23	5,047,260.27	543849	47,260.27	At Maturity	3671

Camden Council

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Maturity Date	Amount (\$)	Rate	Institution	Credit Rating	Purchase Date	Amount plus Accrued Int (\$)	Deal No.	Accrued Interest (\$)	Coupon Frequency	Reference
7-Feb-24	6,000,000.00	4.83%	Commonwealth Bank of Australia	AA-	8-Feb-23	6,065,105.75	543800	65,105.75	At Maturity	3669
14-Feb-24	5,000,000.00	5.02%	National Australia Bank	AA-	21-Feb-23	5,047,449.32	543850	47,449.32	At Maturity	3672
21-Feb-24	5,000,000.00	5.00%	National Australia Bank	AA-	28-Feb-23	5,042,465.75	543871	42,465.75	At Maturity	3673
28-Feb-24	1,000,000.00	3.20%	Rabobank Australia	A+*	28-Feb-19	1,005,435.62	537586	5,435.62	Annually	3189
28-Feb-24	6,000,000.00	5.00%	National Australia Bank	AA-	2-Mar-23	6,049,315.07	543885	49,315.07	At Maturity	3674
4-Mar-24	1,200,000.00	3.20%	Rabobank Australia	A+*	4-Mar-19	1,205,891.51	537601	5,891.51	Annually	3192
11-Mar-24	5,000,000.00	4.91%	Westpac Group	AA-	8-Mar-23	5,036,320.55	543914	36,320.55	At Maturity	3675
18-Mar-24	5,000,000.00	4.52%	National Australia Bank	AA-	17-Apr-23	5,008,668.49	544023	8,668.49	At Maturity	3677
27-Mar-24	1,000,000.00	3.00%	Rabobank Australia	A+*	29-Mar-19	1,002,712.33	537765	2,712.33	Annually	3200
3-Apr-24	5,000,000.00	4.60%	Westpac Group	AA-	31-Mar-23	5,019,534.25	543975	19,534.25	At Maturity	3676
24-Feb-25	500,000.00	0.80%	Westpac Group	AA-	24-Feb-21	500,723.29	540967	723.29	Quarterly	3481
	258,700,000.00					263,000,725.20		4,300,725.20		

ORD08

Attachment 1



BONDS PERTAINING
~~TO DAMAGE TO~~
COUNCIL COMMUNITY
& SPORTS FACILITIES
POLICY
P4.0098.32

BONDS PERTAINING TO COUNCIL COMMUNITY & SPORTS FACILITIES

DIVISION: Sport, Community and Activation

BRANCH: Sport and Recreation

CATEGORY: 2

PART 1 – INTRODUCTION

1. BACKGROUND

1.1 Council manages a wide range of community and sports facilities to a variety of users on a casual and regular seasonal and annual basis. In order to ensure that hirers meet all conditions of hire, a bond is paid and refunded if the facilities are left in a suitable condition as defined in this Policy. an appropriate condition.

1.2 Council's key management system provide keys, swipe cards and/or fobs to allow facility access to hirers of community and sports facilities. In order to ensure that hirers return their allocated keys, swipe cards and/or fobs, a bond is paid and refunded if the facilities are left in a suitable condition.

1.3 This Policy aligns with Council's Fees and Charges, Terms and Conditions of Hire – Community Facilities and Terms and Conditions of Hire – Sports facilities

2. OBJECTIVE

2.1 The objectives of this ~~policy~~ Policy are:

2-1

- To provide ~~c~~Casual hirers of Council community facilities with clarity of responsibility and actions in circumstances where bonds will be retained. This is achieved in conjunction with the Terms and Conditions provided on the Casual Hire booking form, in accordance with the terms and conditions under the hire agreement.
- To provide regular hirers of Council community facilities with clarity of responsibility and actions ~~relating to key retention for calendar year hire period, in circumstances where key bonds will be retained in accordance with the terms and conditions under the hire agreement.~~
- To provide ~~seasonal and casual hirers~~ casual, seasonal and annual hirers of Council sports ~~grounds~~facilities with clarity of responsibility and actions ~~relating to key and light controller bond retention for seasonal or casual hire period in circumstances where key bonds will be retained in accordance with the terms and conditions under the hire agreement.~~

**Bonds Pertaining to ~~Damage~~ to
Council ~~Community & Sports~~
Facilities**
Adopted by Council:
27/01/2009dd/mm/yyyy
Approved by ELG:
11/07/2019dd/mm/yyyy

Next Review Date:
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- To provide school hirers of Council sports facilities with clarity of responsibility and actions in circumstances where key bonds will be retained in accordance with the terms and conditions under the hire agreement.

3. SCOPE

- 3.1 This policy supersedes the previous adopted policy which states 'any damage caused to a Council facility as a result of a function over and above the bond amount, to be reported to Council, with an estimate of the repair costs'. This policy applies to casual, regular, seasonal and annual hirers of community and sport facilities located within the Camden Local Government Area (LGA).
- 3.2 Key bonds do not apply to school hirers who fall within the geographical boundaries of the Camden Local Government Area LGA.
- 3.3 Key bonds are applicable to schools ~~who~~ which fall outside of the geographical boundaries of the Camden Local Government Area LGA.
- 3.4 Key bonds are applicable to all school sports programs such as Primary School Sports Association (PSSA) and Macarthur Independent Schools Association (MISA).

4. DEFINITIONS

- 4.1 **Community facility** means community halls, club rooms and community centres managed by Council.
- 4.2 **Sports Facilities ground** ~~means Council-managed sports grounds that are hired on a seasonal and casual basis.~~ means sports facilities and all associated amenities including but not limited to amenity buildings, changerooms, lighting resources, canteens and bin compounds managed by Council.
- 4.3 **Hire Bond** means the fee paid by hirers and held by Council to be used to cover costs ~~of to repair for any damage or and cleaning required as a result of hire of facility and any loss of keys and light controllers.~~ because of hire of the community facility.
- 4.4 **Hirer** means casual, regular, seasonal, annual and school users of community and sport facilities managed by Council.
- 4.5 **Key Bond** means the fee paid by hirers and held by Council to be used to cover costs of any loss of keys, swipe cards or fobs.
- 4.6 **Keys** means keys, swipe cards and/or fobs.
- 4.7 **LGA** means Local Government Area.

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4.8 **Post Hire Checklist** means a checklist that identifies and confirms the community facility is returned in a clean and tidy condition, and without damage after use.

4.9 **Retaining Bonds** means Council wholly, or partially withholding the bond amount.

4.10 **Suitable** means that the community facility or sports facility is returned clean, tidy and without damage after use in accordance with the terms and conditions of the hire agreement.

4.11 **Terms and Condition of Hire** means the terms and conditions associated with the hire agreement

PART 2 – POLICY STATEMENT

5. COMMUNITY FACILITY HIRE BONDS

5.1 The full venue hire bond payment is required upon collection of facility keys for casual hirers of community facilities. To ensure that hirers meet all conditions of their hire agreement, a hire bond is applied.

5.2 The full bond payment for keys and light controllers is required upon collection for regular hirers of community facilities and seasonal / casual hirers of sports grounds. The value of the hire bond applied is determined by the risk and/or category of hire and the fees applicable are determined as defined under Council's Fees and Charges the adopted fees and charges.

5.3 The community facility hire bond payment is required prior to, or upon collection of, facility keys for casual hirers of community facilities as identified under Council's Fees and Charges the adopted fees and charges.

6. KEY BONDS

6.1 The full key bond payment is required upon collection of keys for regular hirers of community facilities managed by Council.

6.2 The full key bond payment is required upon collection of keys for casual, seasonal and annual hirers of sports facilities managed by Council.

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6.3 The full key bond payment is required upon collection of keys for School-school hirers (who fall outside of the Camden LGA) of sports facilities managed by Council.

6.4 The full key bond payment is required upon collection of keys for School-school sport program hirers (such as PSSA and MISA) of sports facilities managed by Council.

7. REFUND OF BONDS

7.1 Community Facility-facility casual hire bonds are returned following the completion of section-the steps outlined in the below subclauses 7.1.1 or and/or 7.1.2 (as applicable) to identify and confirm that the facility is returned in a clean and tidy condition, and without damage after use.

7.1.1 Internal weekly facility inspections by Council staff.

7.1.2 Completed post hire checklists by the hirer.

7.2 Bond refunds are processed within 10 working days following the hire and return of keys, swipe cards or fobs.

7.3 Key bonds refunds are processed upon return of the key, swipe card or fob at the end of the use or hire agreement.

7.4 Refunds are returned to the credit card used for payment in Council's booking system or to the hirer's nominated bank account.

8. RETAINING OF BONDS

8.1 Hire Bonds can be wholly, or partially retained if the community facility is returned in a state that does not meet the terms and conditions or, if the hirer does not adhere to the terms and conditions of the hire agreement.

8.2 Key Bonds-bonds will be retained if the key, swipe card or fob is lost or damaged throughout the period held by the hirer.

8.3 Should it be necessary to retain a portion of or the bond or the entire bond to take relevant action as outlined in clause 8.1 and 8.2:

8.3.1 A minimum fee will be applied for the cost of repair or cleaning, which is outlined in the fees and charges Council's Fees and Charges. The minimum fee will not be in addition to quotes-receivedany quotation for

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the repair or cleaning that is obtained and accepted by Council, however will be the minimum amount charged to the hirer.

8.3.2 The bond amount withheld is outlined in the fees and charges Council's Fees and Charges. Alternatively, quotes/quotations for the repair or cleaning will be obtained by Council and the costs charged to the hirer if required.

8.4 In circumstances where the cost of repair or cleaning is greater than the bond paid, additional costs will be charged to the hirer based off quotations obtained and accepted by Council.

9. GOODS AND SERVICES TAX (GST)

9.1 Bonds are not subject to GST.

9.2 GST is applicable to any amount of the bond retained by Council.

6.10. IMPLEMENTATION

6.10.1 Bond fees are included in Council's Fees and Charges Council's fees and charges.

6.1 Bond fees to be determined as part of the annual review of fees and charges in Council Management Plan.

6.2 Bond payments are to be made prior to use of facility and / or on collection of keys and light controllers.

6.3 Bond refunds are processed after the hire date by means of refund to nominated bank account or by cheque within 10 working days of return of keys and / or light controller.

6.4 In circumstances where the cost of repair or cleaning is greater than the bond paid, additional costs will be charged to the hirer.

6.5 Should it be necessary to retain a portion of the bond to take relevant action, a minimum fee is to be applied in circumstances of minor rectifications and is outlined in the fees and charges

**Bonds Pertaining to Damage to
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* * *

RELEVANT LEGISLATIVE INSTRUMENTS: N/A**RELATED POLICIES, PLANS AND PROCEDURES:**Council Fees and Charges
Conditions of Hire – Community
Facilities
Terms and Conditions of Hire –
Sports grounds facilities**RESPONSIBLE DIRECTOR:**

Director Sport, Community & Activation

APPROVAL:

Council

Version	Approved by	Changes made	Date	EDMS Number
1	Approved by Council ORD19/09	New	27/01/2009	15/216756
2	ELG	Branch and Division title updates only	11/07/2019	15/216756
3		More detail around the how and why of a bond being retained Information around Key Bonds Title of Policy	<u>TBC15/11/2022</u>	

Bonds Pertaining to Damage to Council Community & Sports Facilities
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camden
council

ORD09

Camden – Alcohol Free Zones

- John Street, Camden
- Mitchell Street, Camden
- Elizabeth Street, Camden
- View Street, Camden
- Hill Street, Camden
- Oxley Street, Camden
- Argyle Street, Camden
- Murray Street, Camden
- Broughton Street, Camden
- Menangle Road, Camden
- Station Street, Camden
- Larkin Place, Camden
- Old Hume Highway, Camden
- Council car park between Murray Street and John Street, Camden

Attachment 1



70 Central Ave.
Oran Park NSW 2570



PO Box 183, Camden 2570



4654 7777



ABN: 31 117 341 764



mail@camden.nsw.gov.au



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ORD09





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Currans Hill – Alcohol Free Zones

- Currans Hill Drive, Currans Hill – Between Hartley Road and William Mannix Avenue
- McGrath Place, Currans Hill
- Thow Place, Currans Hill
- Nash Way, Currans Hill
- Kitching Way, Currans Hill
- Munday Place, Currans Hill
- Tramway Drive, Currans Hill – Between Currans Hill Drive and Moore Place
- Iando Way, Currans Hill

Attachment 2



70 Central Ave,
Oran Park NSW 2570



PO Box 183, Camden 2570



4654 7777



ABN: 31 117 341 764



mail@camden.nsw.gov.au



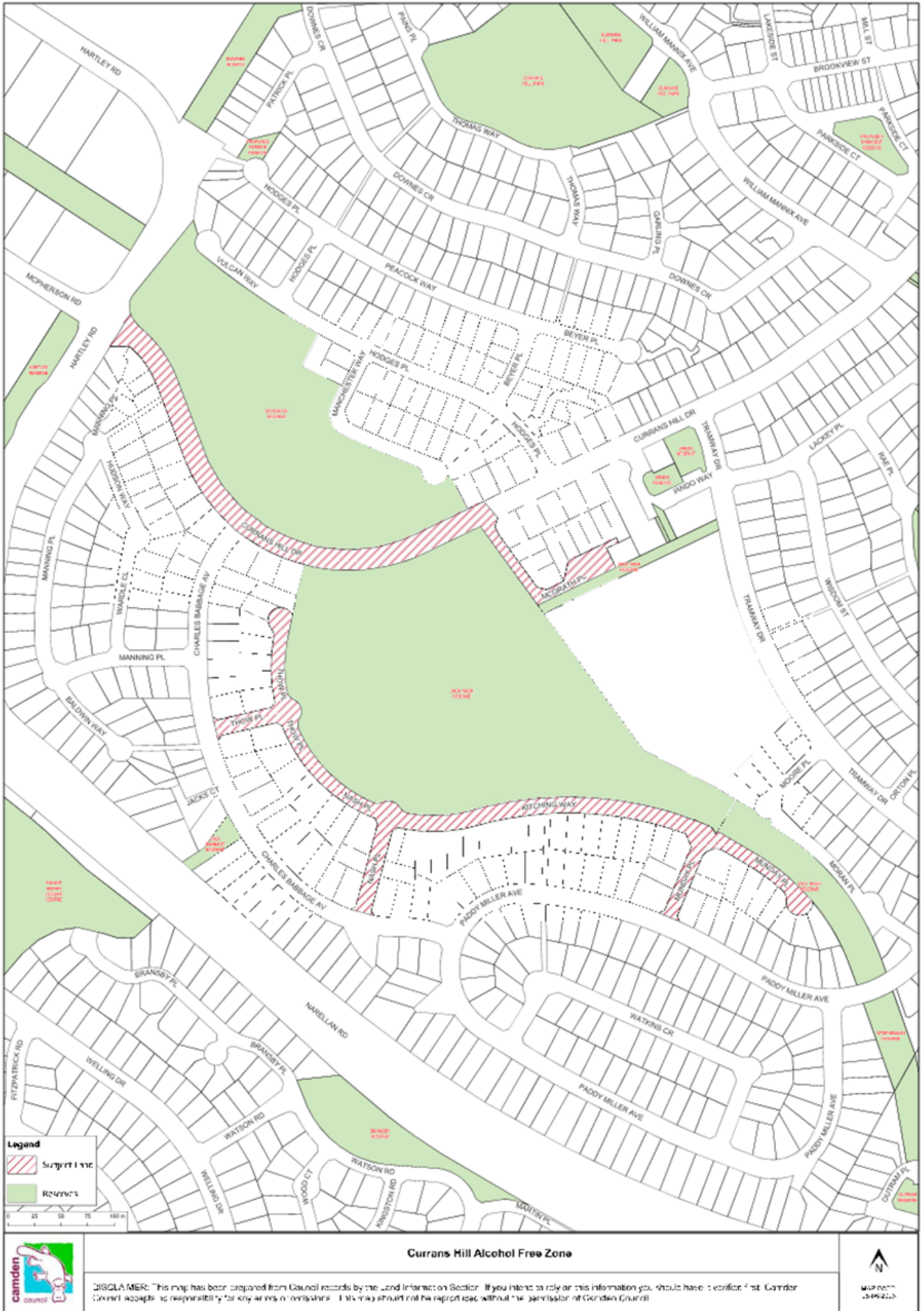
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Attachment 2
ORD09





camden
council

ORD09

Harrington Park – Alcohol Free Zones

- Lakeview Court, Harrington Park
- Fairwater Drive, Harrington Park – Between Lakeview Court and Harrington Parkway

Attachment 3



70 Central Ave,
Oran Park NSW 2570



PO Box 183, Camden 2570



4654 7777



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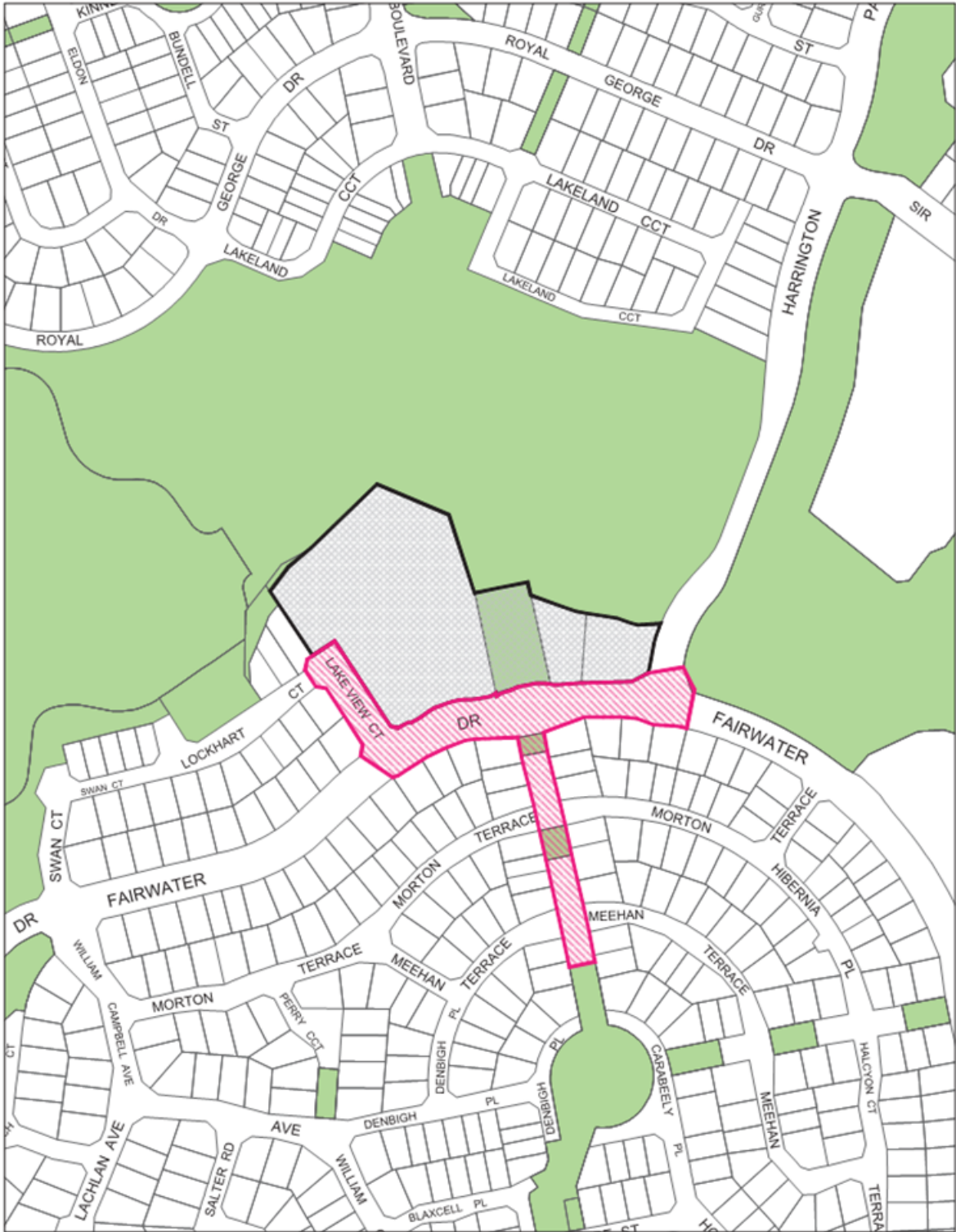


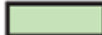


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3


ORD09

Attachment 3



- Key**
-  Reserves
 -  Walkways
 -  Subject Area

Harrington Park Alcohol Free Zone

Scale 1 : 5000 

M:\Planning\Projects\Alcohol Free Zones\Harrington Park AFZ - Permanent Zone



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council

ORD09

Mount Annan – Alcohol Free Zones

- Main Street, Mount Annan
- Waterworth Drive, Mount Annan – Between Narellan Road and Ibis Way
- Ibis Way, Mount Annan
- Welling Drive, Mount Annan – Between Waterworth Drive and Birriwa Circuit
- Birriwa Circuit, Mount Annan
- Lochview Crescent, Mount Annan
- The Cascades, Mount Annan
- Fitzpatrick Road, Mount Annan

Attachment 4



70 Central Ave,
Oran Park NSW 2570



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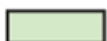


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Attachment 4
ORD09



Key

-  Reserves
-  Mount Annan Leisure Centre
-  Subject Area

Mount Annan Alcohol Free Zone

Scale 1 : 5000 

M:\Planning\Projects\Alcohol Free Zones\Mount Annan AFZ - res.14062011



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ORD09

Narellan Town Centre – Alcohol Free Zones

- Camden Valley Way, Narellan – As denoted on map
- Wilson Crescent, Narellan
- Richardson Road, Narellan
- Grahams Hill Road, Narellan
- Millwood Avenue, Narellan
- Kibble Place, Narellan
- Bellingham Street, Narellan
- Fox Street, Narellan
- Kirkham Street, Narellan
- The Northern Road, Narellan – As denoted on map
- Campbell Street, Narellan – Between Kirkham Street and Camden Valley Way
- Queen Street, Narellan – Between Camden Valley Way and Leicester Street
- Coghill Street, Narellan
- Elyard Street, Narellan
- Somerset Avenue, Narellan

Attachment 5



70 Central Ave,
Oran Park NSW 2570



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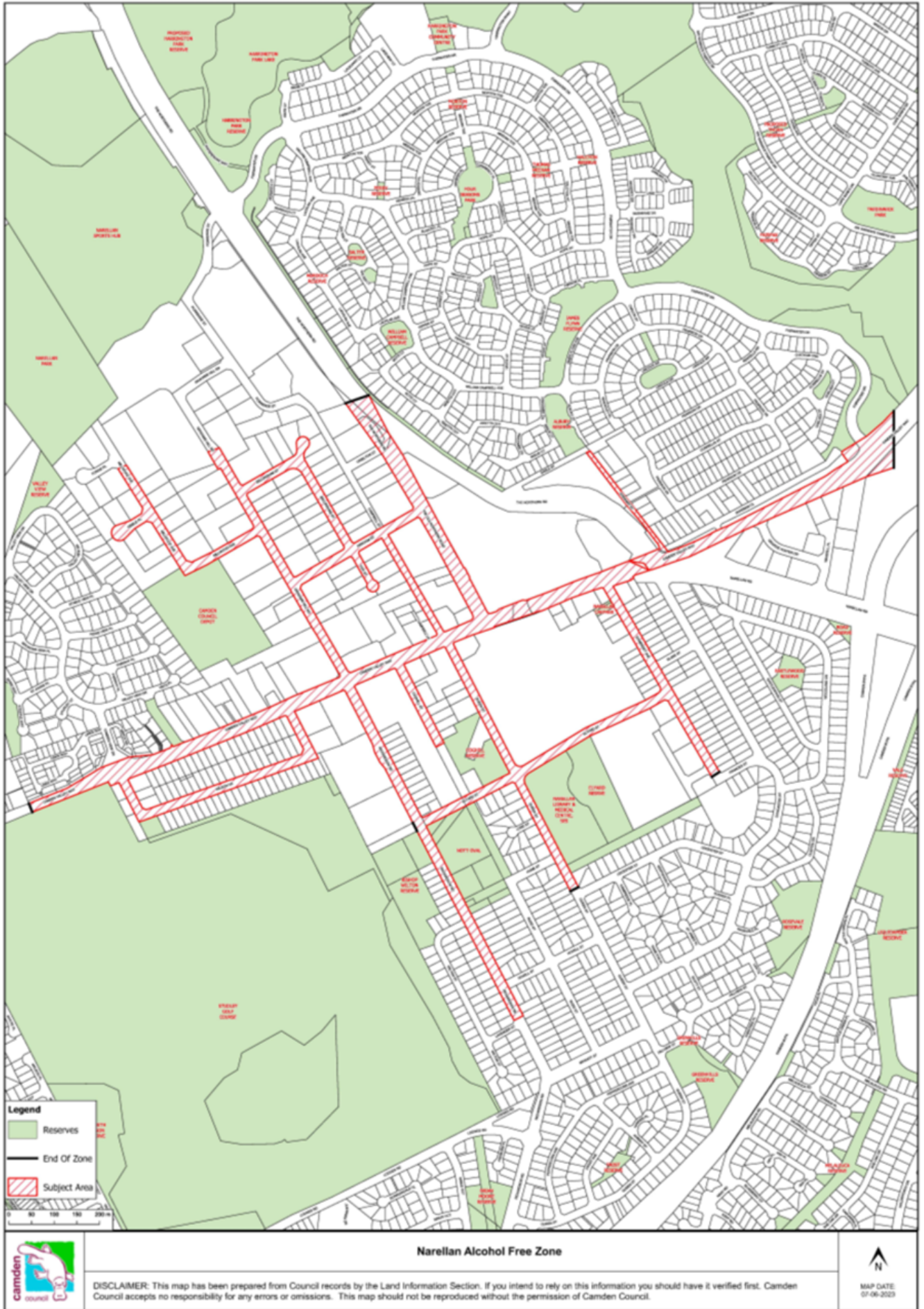
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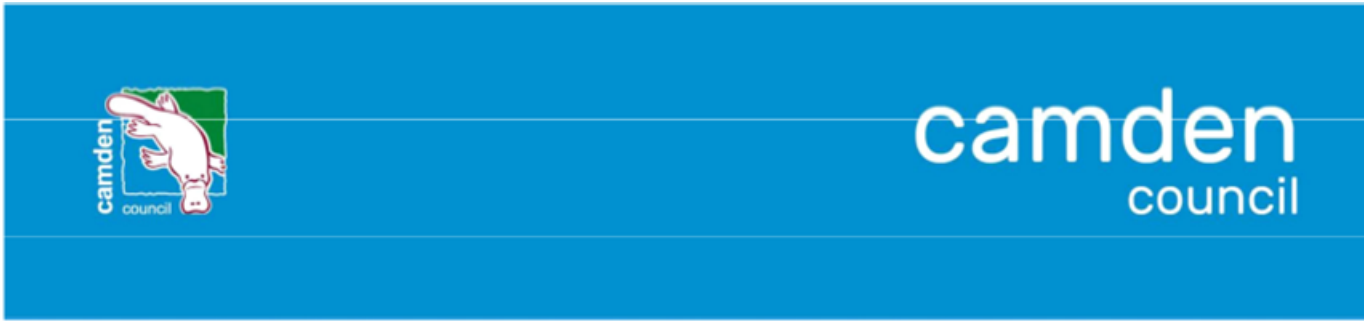


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5

Attachment 5
ORD09





ORD09

Gregory Hills – Alcohol Free Zone

- Gregory Hills Drive, between Camden Valley Way and Donovan Boulevard
- Lasso Road, between Steer Road and Rodeo Road

Attachment 6

70 Central Ave,
Oran Park NSW 2570

PO Box 183, Camden 2570

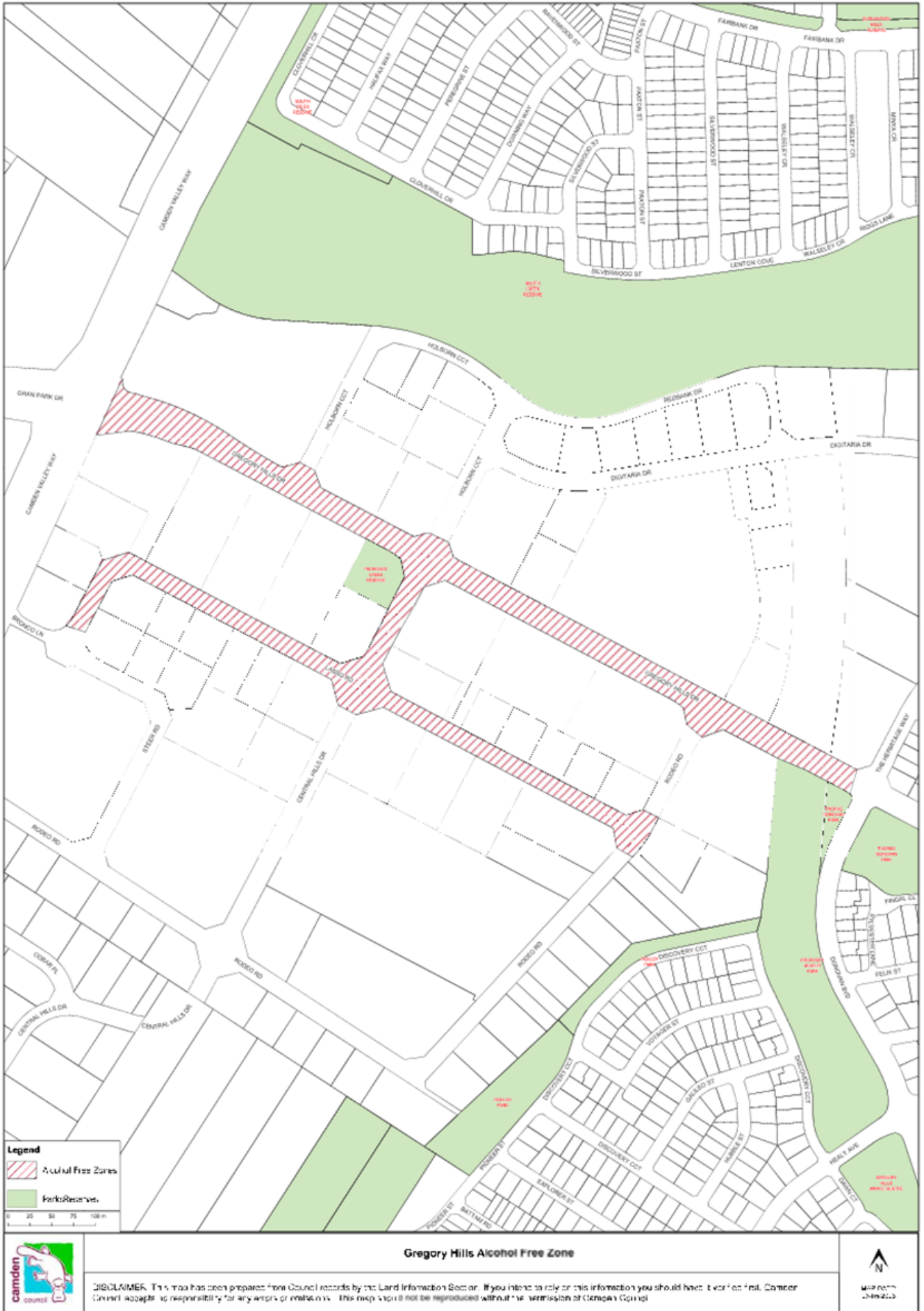
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ORD09
Attachment 6












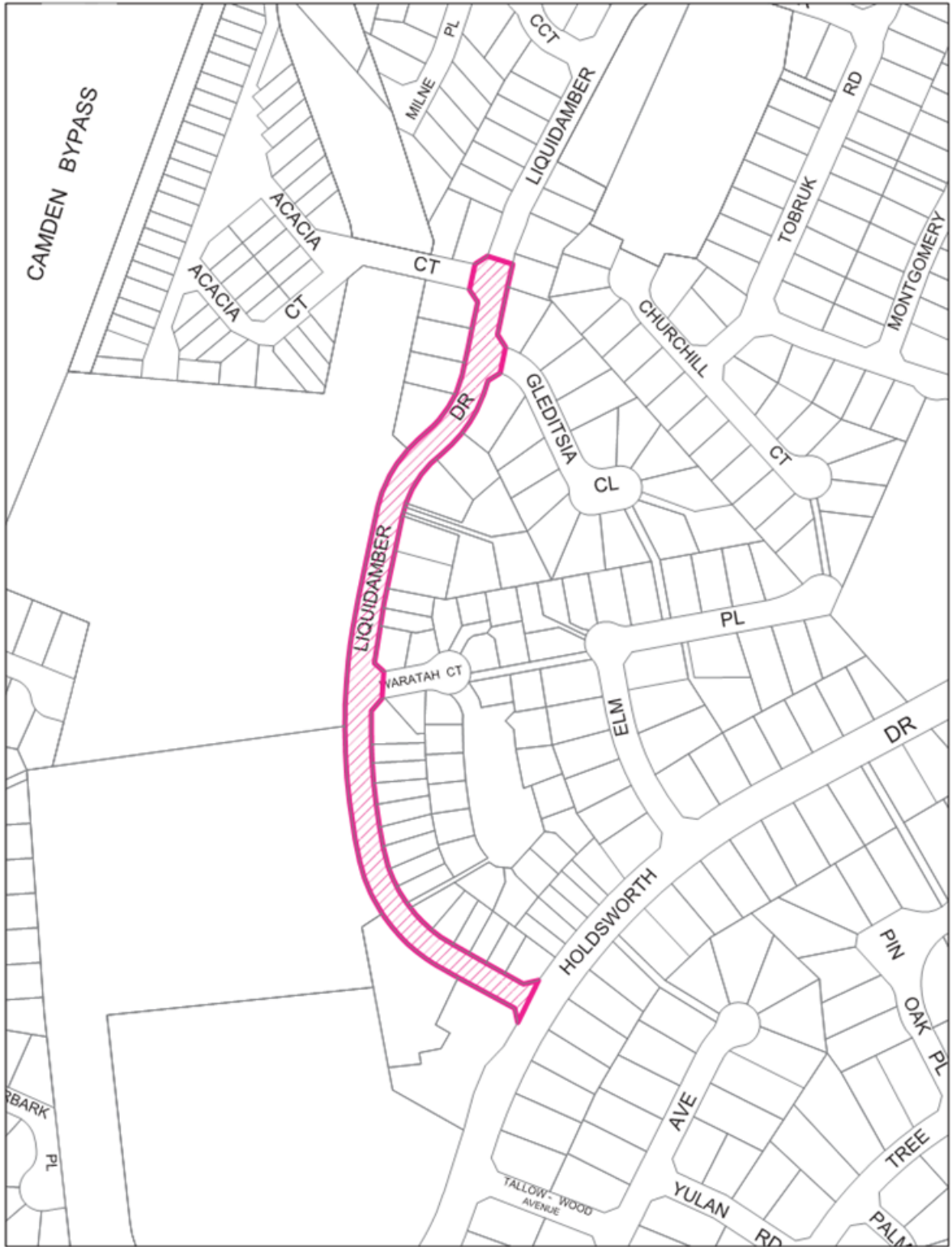
ORD09

Narellan Vale – Alcohol Free Zone

- Liquidamber Drive, Narellan Vale – Between Holdsworth Drive and Acacia Court

Attachment 7

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Key
 Alcohol Free Zone

**Narellan Vale
Alcohol Free Zone**

“ Effective from February 2013 to January 2017 ”

Scale 1 : 3000

**Local Government
Remuneration Tribunal**

Annual Determination

Report and determination under sections
239 and 241 of the Local Government Act
1993

27 April 2023



ORD10

Attachment 1

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Executive Summary

ORD10

The *Local Government Act 1993* (the LG Act) requires the Local Government Remuneration Tribunal (the Tribunal) to report to the Minister for Local Government by 1 May each year on its determination of categories of councils and the maximum and minimum amounts of fees to be paid to mayors, councillors, and chairpersons and members of county councils.

Categories

Section 239 of the LG Act requires the Tribunal to determine the categories of councils and mayoral offices at least once every 3 years.

In accordance with the LG Act the Tribunal undertook a review of the categories and allocation of councils into each category as part of this review.

Accordingly, the revised categories of general purposes councils are determined as follows:

Metropolitan	Non-Metropolitan
Principal CBD	Major Regional City
Major CBD	Major Strategic Area
Metropolitan Major	Regional Strategic Area
Metropolitan Large	Regional Centre
Metropolitan Medium	Regional Rural
Metropolitan Small	Rural Large
	Rural

Attachment 1



Fees

The Tribunal determined a 3 per cent per annum increase in the minimum and maximum fees applicable to each category.

For the new categories, the Tribunal has determined fees having regard to the relevant factors and relativities of remuneration ranges for existing categories.

Twenty six (26) councils are recategorised into a higher existing category or placed in a new category.

Section 1 – Introduction

ORD10

1. Section 239 of the LG Act requires the Tribunal to determine the categories of councils and mayoral offices at least once every 3 years. The Tribunal last undertook a significant review of the categories and the allocation of councils into each of those categories in 2020.
2. Section 241 of the LG Act provides that the Tribunal determine the maximum and minimum amount of fees to be paid to mayors and councillors of councils, as well as chairpersons and members of county councils for each of the categories determined under section 239.
3. Section 242A(1) of the LG Act requires the Tribunal to give effect to the same policies on increases in remuneration as those of the Industrial Relations Commission.
4. The Tribunal can also determine that a council can be placed in another existing or new category with a higher range of fees without breaching the Government's Wages Policy as per section 242A (3) of the LG Act.
5. Natural disasters have a significant impact on the way mayors in particular work. There is an increase on time demands from the community, and media during these events as well as an increase in workloads. Whilst it is worth noting these issues, it is not within the Tribunal's authority to determine additional remuneration in recognition of the increasing demands on a mayor's time for these events.
6. The Tribunal's determination takes effect from 1 July each year.

Attachment 1

Section 2 – 2022 Determination

7. In 2022, the Tribunal received eight (8) submissions, which included five (5) requests for recategorisation. Three of these requests sought the creation of new categories.
8. The Tribunal found that the current categories and allocation of councils to these categories remained appropriate but noted that some councils may have a case for recategorisation at the next major review of categories in 2023.
9. The Tribunal determined that fees would increase 2 per cent in the minimum and maximum fees applicable to each category from 1 July 2022.

Section 3 – 2023 Review

ORD10

2023 Process

10. The Tribunal's annual review commenced in October when it wrote to all councils inviting submissions regarding fees, categorisation and any other general matters. The invitation noted that it is expected that submissions are endorsed by the respective council.
11. The Tribunal also wrote to the President of Local Government NSW (LGNSW) inviting a submission.
12. The Tribunal received 18 written submissions, of which 15 were from individual councils, 1 submission from LGNSW, 1 from Australian National University academic, Associate Professor Tanya Jakimow, and 1 from the United Services Union (USU).
13. The Tribunal notes that 12 of the 15 council submissions were endorsed by the representative councils.
14. The Tribunal acknowledges and thanks all parties for their submissions.
15. Noting its comments in its reports of 2021 and 2022, the Tribunal met Central NSW Joint Organisation member representatives in Orange, and Far South West Joint Organisation member representatives in Broken Hill. The Tribunal also gave an overview of its work to a meeting of the Country Mayors' Association in Newcastle. While in Broken Hill the Tribunal met with LGNSW representatives.
16. The Tribunal and Assessors met as required to discuss submissions, review category criteria and allocation of councils

Attachment 1

Categories

17. Section 239 of the LG Act requires the Tribunal to determine the categories of councils and mayoral offices at least once every three years. The Tribunal last reviewed the categories in 2020.
18. In determining categories, the Tribunal is required to have regard to the following matters that are prescribed in Section 240 of the LG Act:
- *the size of areas;*
 - *the physical terrain of areas;*
 - *the population of areas and the distribution of the population;*
 - *the nature and volume of business dealt with by each council;*
 - *the nature and extent of the development of areas;*
 - *the diversity of communities served;*
 - *the regional, national and international significance of the council;*
 - *such matters as the Remuneration Tribunal considers relevant to the provision of efficient and effective local government; and*
 - *such other matters as may be prescribed by the regulations.*
19. The 2020 Determination established the following categories:

Metropolitan	Non-Metropolitan
Principal CBD	Major Regional City
Major CBD	Major Strategic Area
Metropolitan Large	Regional Strategic Area
Metropolitan Medium	Regional Centre

Metropolitan Small Regional Rural

Rural

20. For its 2023 review, the Tribunal undertook an extensive examination of the categories, criteria and allocation of councils into each of the categories.
21. The Tribunal examined statistical and demographical data, with population data sourced from Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2021 Census (the latest available data).
22. Having regard to section 239 of the LG Act, information examined and provided through submissions, the Tribunal has determined the categories of general purpose councils as follows:

Metropolitan	Non-Metropolitan
Principal CBD	Major Regional City
Major CBD	Major Strategic Area
Metropolitan Major	Regional Strategic Area
Metropolitan Large	Regional Centre
Metropolitan Medium	Regional Rural
Metropolitan Small	Rural Large
	Rural

23. In reviewing the current model, the Tribunal sought to improve consistency of criteria.
24. In examining the criteria for each of the categories, the Tribunal is of the view that non-resident population criteria should also be included for consistency in the following categories:

- Major Strategic Area
- Regional Strategic Area
- Regional Centre
- Regional Rural

25. Three (3) councils will be reclassified as a result of meeting criteria thresholds into an existing category.
26. The Tribunal has determined the creation of two (2) new categories, being Metropolitan Major and Rural Large.
27. In determining the 2 new categories the Tribunal gave significant consideration to section 239 of the LG Act, statistical data, the existing categories and relativities between each category.
28. It was determined that the existing Rural category did not differentiate between large and small rural councils, in population, size, and terrain. Evidence demonstrated that a number of Rural councils are large in geographic area, requiring great distances to be covered. The Tribunal also examined a range of data that it believes goes to the delivery of efficient and effective local government.
29. Hence a new category Rural Large is created. The determination is amended to reflect the new category and criteria that includes a population greater than ten thousand, and a councillor to resident ratio of 1 to 1200. The Tribunal notes there are a number of Rural councils on the cusp of this new category.
30. The revised category also shows more clearly the differences for large rural and remote councils. It is becoming apparent these councils require

different considerations regarding the role Mayors and Councillors in servicing the community across such large distances.

31. Evidence reviewed established the need to differentiate between some Large Metropolitan councils. Comparison data reviewed included population, operating revenue, and submission evidence relevant to section 239 of the LG Act. This examination further exposed the gap between Metropolitan Large and Major CBD categories, thus resulting in the Tribunal establishing a new category to bridge the gap.
32. The determination is amended to reflect a new category, Metropolitan Major, with a population criteria threshold of 400,000 (including non-resident).
33. Accordingly, the Tribunal has identified a number of councils that will be reclassified into these new categories.
34. Given the relativities in population threshold criteria, the Tribunal is of the view that the population criteria for Regional Strategic Area be adjusted from 200,00 down to 100,000.
35. As a result, three (3) councils will be reclassified as Regional Strategic.
36. Whilst the Tribunal did explore additional criteria points that may go to efficient and effective local government, within the bounds of statutory provisions no further changes to the criteria could be determined in this review.
37. The category County Councils remain unchanged, retaining the categories of Water and Other.

38. **Appendix 1 Criteria that apply to categories** has been amended to reflect changes outlined above.

Submissions Received – Categorisation

39. Nine (9) submissions received from councils requested recategorisation and five (5) of these requested the creation of new categories.
40. A summary of matters raised in submissions and the Tribunal's consideration of those matters is outlined below

Request for New Categories

41. Requests were received for the creation of new categories namely, Metropolitan Large Growth Area, Metropolitan Major, Metropolitan Medium Growth and Regional Growth.
42. Blacktown City Council again requested the creation of a new category, Metropolitan Large - Growth Area. Council stated its current categorisation in Metropolitan Large "*does not reflect the complexities of servicing their rapid rate of growth and economic influence*".
43. Blacktown City Council contends that a new category would allow a criteria to be set that reflects:
- Size
 - Rate of growth
 - Economic influence
 - Operational budget

- Complexities of remaining financially sustainable whilst maintaining services and providing new infrastructure
44. Penrith Council reiterated previous submissions, again requesting the creation of a new category, Metropolitan Large Growth Centre. Council argues they are unique compared to other similar sized councils, providing significant regional services to Greater Western Sydney.
45. Penrith Council contends its claim for creation and inclusion in a new category is enhanced through their leading role in the region demonstrating the exponential growth that will occur in the Penrith Local Government area. Council submits they are playing a leading role in several significant city-shaping projects and initiatives such as:
- Western Sydney Airport
 - Western Sydney Priority Growth Area
 - Penrith Health and Education Precinct
 - The Greater Sydney Commission District planning process
 - National Growth Areas Alliance
 - Sydney Science Park
 - Defence Industries Precinct and
 - South Creek Corridor
46. While the Tribunal understands that areas of Western Sydney are developing rapidly, not least with the new airport and associated infrastructure it is not persuaded to create a new category, Metropolitan Large - Growth Area/Centre. These councils are experiencing growth and will in the future have populations of residents and non-residents that meet the thresholds for recategorisation. It is not within the Tribunal's legislative

remit to anticipate growth. However as dealt with earlier in this determination, the Tribunal acknowledges the need for a new Metropolitan category to reflect increasing population and bridge gap between current categories, Metropolitan Large and Major CBD.

47. Canterbury Bankstown Council proposed the creation of a new category, Metropolitan Major, that would sit in between current category of Metropolitan Large and Major CBD.
48. Council based its argument for a new category on the following grounds:
 - Categories need to have consistent criteria
 - A new category of Metropolitan Major would capture increased population and workloads post amalgamation process
 - New criteria should be based on population size and councillor to resident ratio
 - Councils size, with a current population of 372,322 across five wards
 - Population and distribution of population
 - Councils' area and physical terrain
 - Diversity of communities served
 - Nature and volume of business dealt with by Council
49. Council proposed a new criteria could include population threshold and councillor to resident ratio, with thresholds being 350,000 and 1 to 24,000.
50. The Tribunal considered the suggested criteria of a councillor to resident ratio for all categories. Whilst the Tribunal has included this criteria for

Rural Large category, it has not included it for all categories. It may warrant further consideration for other categories in future reviews.

51. The Tribunal is persuaded to include a new category, Metropolitan Major, with a population criteria threshold of 400,000 in the determination.
52. Camden Council's submission requests the creation of a growth category for Metropolitan Medium councils. They argue the proposed new category would allow criteria to be established to better reflect their growth rate, economic influence and complexities involved in servicing growth.
53. Council proposes the new category be called Metropolitan Medium – Growth Area. Council submits that its inclusion into this new category is based on the following:
 - Population growth
 - Development corridors
 - Growing assets and major infrastructure
 - Major services and institutions
54. The Tribunal has already determined a new metropolitan category, taking into account population and relatives in population between existing categories. It is not persuaded to include another new metropolitan category.
55. Maitland City Council requested the creation of a new category, Regional Growth Area to bridge the gap between Regional Centre and Regional Strategic.
56. Council based its argument for a new category on the following grounds:

- Maitland is the fastest growing regional city in NSW
- significant role in accommodation growth
- Council being an emerging health centre, with the \$470 million investment in the new Maitland Hospital
- Significant role in delivery of state goals, including Greater Newcastle Metropolitan Plan 2036 and a state partner in infrastructure delivery including roads and facilities

57. Council also contends the current categorisation model for non-metropolitan is inadequate. It argues that the application of the population criteria is flawed as increments initially rise by 20,000 before leaping up by 160,000.
58. The current population criteria thresholds for non-metropolitan councils are outlined in the table below:

Category	Population Criteria
Rural	<20,000
Regional Rural	>20,000
Regional Centre	>40,000
Regional Strategic Area	>200,000
Major Strategic Area	>300,000

59. The Tribunal has considered the issues raised in Council's submission but is not persuaded for reasons noted earlier for anticipation of growth versus actual population, to create a new category, Regional Growth Area.

60. The Tribunal acknowledges the point made in Council's submission regarding incremental increases for non-metropolitan categories population criteria.
61. As outlined earlier the Tribunal has determined to change the population criteria for Regional Strategic from 200,000 to 100,000. This will result in Maitland Council being reclassified.

Requests for Recategorisation

62. The Tribunal received four (4) requests for recategorisation. Liverpool, Byron, Tweed and Burwood Councils put forward individual cases for recategorisation for the Tribunal's consideration.
63. A summary of council's requests and the Tribunal's findings are outlined in the paragraphs below.
64. Liverpool Council requested to be reclassified from their current classification of Metro Large to Major CBD category. Liverpool Council's case to be included in Major CBD category is based on the following grounds:
 - Population forecast to grow by 59.23% in the next 20 years from 242,817 to 386,646
 - A GDP estimated at \$13.03 billion, with 91,000 jobs in the LGA
 - Significant development in the LGA that includes new council offices and chambers, new city library, childcare facility, and the \$106 million Liverpool Quarter development consisting of retail, commercial, food and beverage spaces

- Liverpool being an integral part of Western Sydney Deal to deliver transformative change
- Liverpool being home to several significant infrastructure projects, including Western Sydney Airport, Western Sydney Infrastructure plan, Holsworthy Barracks and Liverpool Hospital upgrades
- Diversity of population

65. The Tribunal notes that the current criteria for Major CBD remains unchanged. It includes being a major provider of business and government services, and secondary CBD to metropolitan Sydney.
66. Having regard to section 239 of the LG Act, the criteria, the submission put forward, and for reasons outlined earlier in regard to anticipated growth versus actual growth, the Tribunal is not persuaded to include Liverpool Council in Major CBD category.
67. Byron Shire Council requested to be reclassified from their current category of Regional Rural into Regional Centre.
68. Council noted, based on ABS 2021 census data, with a population of 36,077, it is on the cusp of reaching the population threshold of 40,000 residents.
69. Council believes they meet several other additional criteria that supports their case for reclassification. Council's request is based on the following grounds:
 - Non-resident population of 4,817 travel from surrounding locations to work in the LGA

- A population growth increase of 7.2% over the last 5 years, which is above the state increase of 5.3%
 - Proximity to Gold Coast and Ballina/Byron airports
 - Byron being home to internationally renowned Hinterland region
 - Byron being home to a large number of festivals and events
70. As outlined earlier in this determination, the criteria for Regional Centre has been amended to include non-resident population as a criteria point.
71. This result is Byron Shire Council will be reclassified to Regional Centre.
72. Tweed Shire Council once again requested reclassification from Regional Centre to Regional Strategic Area on the following grounds:
- Proximity to Sydney via Gold Coast airport
 - Proximity to Brisbane and Gold Coast
 - Tweed being a major city centre and population centre for Northern Rivers Joint Organisation
 - Tweed being the largest employer and strongest growth area in the Northern Rivers
 - The construction of new state of the art Tweed Valley Hospital due to open in late 2023
73. Tweed Shire Council will be reclassified as a result of changes to Regional Strategic Area criteria outlined earlier in this determination.
74. Burwood Council requested to be reclassified from their current classification of Metropolitan Small to Metropolitan Medium. Council acknowledged that they do not currently meet the population criteria to be

placed into the requested category. The criteria as outlined in the 2022 Determination, Appendix 1 of the criteria that apply to categories states

“Councils categorised as Metropolitan Medium will typically have a minimum residential population of 100,000.”

75. If Burwood Council's non-resident working population was included, the total population would be 53,435 well short of exceeding the population threshold for Metropolitan Medium.
76. Further examination demonstrates that Burwood council does not meet the broader criteria for Metropolitan Medium. Accordingly, Burwood Council will remain in current classification of Metropolitan Small.
77. The matters raised generally in submissions of Berrigan, Cowra, Inner West, Kur-ring-gai, Singleton and Temora Councils are outside of the scope of the Tribunal statutory functions, but in the view of the Tribunal are worthy of further consideration. These matters relate to the current remuneration principles and structures that apply to mayors and councillors in NSW and the potential impacts of these constraints. These are discussed further below.

Section 4 – 2023 Fees

ORD10

Attachment 1

78. In determining the maximum and minimum fees payable in each of the categories, the Tribunal is required by section 242A of the LG Act, to give effect to the same policies on increases in remuneration as those that the Industrial Relations Commission is required to give effect to under section 146C of the *Industrial Relations Act 1996* (IR Act), when making or varying awards or orders relating to the conditions of employment of public sector employees.
79. Pursuant to section 146C (1) (a) of the IR Act, the current government policy on wages is expressed in the Industrial Relations (Public Sector Conditions of Employment) Regulation 2014 (IR Regulation). The IR Regulation provides that public sector wages cannot increase by more than 3 per cent per annum and the tribunal therefore has the discretion to determine an increase of up to 3 per cent per annum.
80. Four (4) submissions received addressed the issue of the fees quantum increase. These submissions sought an increase of 2.5% or greater.
81. The LGNSW submission requested that the Tribunal increase fees by the maximum 3 per cent, but further argued that the maximum increase is *“inadequate and does not address the historic undervaluation of work performed by elected representatives and the substantial responsibility associated with local government.”*
82. LGNSW used economic and wage data to support their argument, that included:
- Consumer Price Index (CPI)
 - National and State Wage cases
 - Market comparability

83. LGNSW in their meeting with The Tribunal and Assessors, further emphasised that remuneration for Councillors and Mayors has been reduced in real terms due to impacts of inflation and capping of remuneration increases.
84. The Tribunal received a late submission from the USU, advocating for the maximum increase to be applied. The USU argued that all work carried out in local government needed to be fairly remunerated and reflect the rise in cost of living.
85. Whilst only five of the eighteen submissions received addressed the issue of quantum increase of fees, more than half of the submissions provided commentary on a range of remuneration issues.
86. Submissions suggested that the current remuneration structure is inadequate and requires further review. It has been suggested that the current remuneration structure does not adequately reflect:
- Role, responsibilities, and commitment required to perform functions successfully
 - Workloads
 - Complexity of role
 - Commitment and skills required
 - Fairness
87. Furthermore, it has been suggested that the low level of remuneration is a barrier to encouraging participation and diversity of candidates that reflects communities.

88. Associate Professor Jakimow of the Australian National University provided a detailed submission outlining the negative impacts of inadequate remuneration. The substance of the submission is that current remuneration levels do not adequately reflect the hours and complexity of work. Furthermore, low remuneration is a barrier to participation and diversity.
89. Associate Professor Jakimow argues that:
- “inadequate pay has significant negative consequences: low quality local democracy, an unacceptable burden on councillors and their families, and poor councillor diversity.”*
90. A number of submissions provided comparison data to demonstrate that the current remuneration principles and structure are not reflective of time, skills and competencies required to effectively perform the roles of councillor and mayor.
91. Comparisons were made to State and Federal parliamentary members, councillors and mayors in the Queensland and Victorian local government jurisdictions, average remuneration of a chairperson of a board, not for profit organisations and national minimum wage. The basis of the argument is that NSW mayor and councillors are paid below these organisations.
92. One submission noted that legislative change would be required to change remuneration model.
93. The Tribunal acknowledges issues raised in submissions regarding remuneration principles, structure and potential impacts. Many of these issues are worth serious consideration, they are however not currently

within the Tribunal's remit. The Tribunal concludes these matters should be given further investigation and consideration.

94. The Tribunal has considered key economic indicators, including the Consumer Price Index and Wage Price Index, and has determined that the full 3 per cent increase will apply to the minimum and maximum fees applicable to existing categories.
95. As an initial determination, the ranges for new categories are not subject to the wages policy. Future increases in those categories, as is the case for existing categories, will be subject to wages policy in accordance with section 242A(4) of the LG Act.
96. The minimum and maximum fees for the new categories have been determined having regard to the relativities of existing categories

Time for Fresh Thinking

97. Submissions made to the 2023 review and the Tribunal's own conclusions from evidence it has examined, suggest that there are significant issues underlying the concerns raised about mayor and councillor remuneration. It is apparent to the Tribunal that those issues which include a lack of diversity in representation, changing nature of work required to be undertaken and changed community expectations cannot be easily resolved under the existing framework. In the Tribunal's view, there would be merit in a comprehensive review of the framework for mayor and councillor remuneration.
98. The criteria under which the Tribunal makes these determinations has

been in existence since 1994 and at that time NSW had 177 Councils. Much has changed over the past 30 years, but the criteria has not.

99. As noted earlier in this determination the Tribunal and Assessors met with two Joint Organisation member representatives. While much of what was discussed has been dealt with in this determination it is worthy for the record to restate the view of LGNSW of the “*need for major reform*”.
100. Key themes and issues raised during discussions by mayors, councillors and general managers with the Tribunal and Assessors include:
- Changes to ways of working including expectations of increased use of social media and online platforms (“always on” expectations from constituents)
 - Impacts of future development
 - Impact of changes to legislation and regulation on workload
 - Serving constituents in regional centres, country areas regional areas, rural and remote areas
 - Remuneration principles
 - Natural Disasters including floods, fires, mice, locusts and tragedies generally
 - Confusion in roles and responsibilities – need for compulsory and consistent training of candidates prior to election and induction of those elected

- Popularly elected mayors and two-year mayoral terms and the role of the Deputy Mayor when a mayor is absent, as distinct from temporarily unavailable
- Questioning whether the guidelines by the Office of Local Government for the payment of expenses and the provision of facilities for mayors and councillors that were issued in 2009 are still fit for purpose. There appears to be significant variation in the interpretation of the guidelines and subsequent council policies
- The optional payment of superannuation being used for political purposes
- Paid parental leave for councillors
- Is remuneration holding back quality candidates or are behavioural issues – both in and out of meeting environment
- Parity in the payment differential in existing categories between councillors and mayors
- A possible alignment in categories of councillor to resident and ratepayer ratios and rateable property ratios
- Clarity in the payment of fees for chairpersons and voting members of Joint Organisations for additional workloads

101. Diversity was a strong theme heard by the Tribunal, both diversity of communities served and diversity of representation. We heard that

younger people, women, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and members of culturally and linguistically diverse communities among others, are underrepresented in many councils.

102. The Tribunal acknowledges that it is not within its authority to address many of the issues that were raised in submissions.

103. The Tribunal is not suggesting a fundamental review of the role of councillors and notes that people enter local government representation from a sense of civic service rather than for remuneration.

Conclusion

104. The Tribunal is of the view that a broader consideration is required of the matters raised in this determination. If the Minister decided to refer these matters under section 238 (2) of the LG Act the Tribunal would be willing to assist noting that it would require considerable consultation with the sector and access to suitable resources from Government.


105. The Tribunal's determinations have been made with the assistance of the Assessors Ms Kylie Yates, Gail Connolly PSM (in her role as Acting Deputy Secretary) and Mr Brett Whitworth.

106. It is the requirement of the Tribunal that in the future all submissions have council endorsement.

107. Determination 1 outlines the allocation of councils into each of the categories as per section 239 of the LG Act.


108. Determination 2 outlines the maximum and minimum fees paid to

ORD10



councillors and mayors and members and chairpersons of county councils
as per section 241 of the LG Act.

109. The Tribunal acknowledges and thanks the secretariat for their excellent
research and support in completing the 2023 determination.



Viv May PSM

Local Government Remuneration Tribunal

Dated 27 April 2023

Attachment 1

Section 5 – Determinations

ORD10

Determination No. 1 – Allocation of councils into each of the categories as per section 239 of the LG Act effective 1 July 2023

General Purpose Councils – Metropolitan

Principal CBD (1)

- Sydney

Major CBD (1)

- Parramatta

Metropolitan Major (2)

- Blacktown
- Canterbury-Bankstown

Metropolitan Large (10)

- Bayside
- Cumberland
- Fairfield
- Inner West
- Liverpool
- Northern Beaches
- Penrith
- Ryde
- Sutherland
- The Hills

Metropolitan Medium (8)

- Campbelltown
- Camden
- Georges River
- Hornsby
- Ku-ring-gai
- North Sydney
- Randwick
- Willoughby

Metropolitan Small (8)

- Burwood
- Canada Bay
- Hunters Hill
- Lane Cove
- Mosman
- Strathfield
- Waverley
- Woollahra

Attachment 1

General Purpose Councils - Non-Metropolitan

Major Regional City (2)

- Newcastle
- Wollongong

Major Strategic Area (1)

- Central Coast

Regional Centre (23)

- Albury
- Armidale
- Ballina
- Bathurst
- Blue Mountains
- Byron
- Cessnock
- Clarence Valley
- Coffs Harbour
- Dubbo
- Eurobodella
- Hawkesbury

Regional Strategic Area(4)

- Lake Macquarie
- Maitland
- Shoalhaven
- Tweed

- Lismore
- Mid-Coast
- Orange
- Port Macquarie-Hastings
- Port Stephens
- Queanbeyan-Palerang
- Shellharbour
- Tamworth
- Wagga Wagga
- Wingecarribee
- Wollondilly

Regional Rural (12)

- Bega
- Broken Hill
- Goulburn Mulwaree
- Griffith
- Kempsey
- Kiama
- Lithgow
- Mid-Western
- Nambucca
- Richmond Valleys
- Singleton
- Snowy Monaro

Rural Large (18)

- Bellingen
- Cabonne
- Cootamundra-Gundagai
- Cowra
- Federation
- Greater Hume
- Gunnedah
- Hilltops
- Inverell
- Leeton
- Moree Plains
- Murray River
- Muswellbrook
- Narrabri
- Parkes
- Snowy Valleys
- Upper Hunter
- Yass

Rural (38)

- Balranald
- Berrigan
- Bland
- Blayney
- Bogan
- Bourke
- Brewarrina
- Carrathool
- Central Darling
- Cobar
- Coolamon
- Coonamble
- Dungog
- Edward River
- Forbes
- Gilgandra

- Glen Innes Severn
- Gwydir
- Hay
- Junee
- Kyogle
- Lachlan
- Liverpool Plains
- Lockhart
- Murrumbidgee
- Narrandera
- Narromine
- Oberon
- Temora
- Tenterfield
- Upper Lachlan
- Uralla
- Walcha
- Walgett
- Warren
- Warrumbungle
- Weddin
- Wentworth

County Councils

Water (4)

- Central Tablelands
- Goldenfields Water
- Riverina Water
- Rous

Other (6)

- Castlereagh-Macquarie
- Central Murray
- Hawkesbury River
- New England Tablelands
- Upper Hunter
- Upper Macquarie

Determination No. 2 - Fees for Councillors and Mayors as per section 241 of the LG Act effective from 1 July 2023

The annual fees to be paid in each of the categories to Councillors, Mayors, Members and Chairpersons of County Councils effective on and from 1 July 2023 as per section 241 of the *Local Government Act 1993* are determined as follows:

Table 4: Fees for General Purpose and County Councils

General Purpose Councils – Metropolitan

Councillor/Member Annual Fee (\$) effective 1 July 2023

Category	Minimum	Maximum
Principal CBD	29,610	43,440
Major CBD	19,760	36,590
Metropolitan Major	19,760	34,590
Metropolitan Large	19,760	32,590
Metropolitan Medium	14,810	27,650
Metropolitan Small	9,850	21,730

Mayor/Chairperson Additional Fee* (\$) effective 1 July 2023

Category	Minimum	Maximum
Principal CBD	181,210	238,450
Major CBD	41,960	118,210
Metropolitan Major	41,960	106,960
Metropolitan Large	41,960	94,950
Metropolitan Medium	31,470	73,440
Metropolitan Small	20,980	47,390

General Purpose Councils - Non-Metropolitan

Councillor/Member Annual Fee (\$) effective 1 July 2023

Category	Minimum	Maximum
Major Regional City	19,760	34,330
Major Strategic Area	19,760	34,330
Regional Strategic Area	19,760	32,590
Regional Centre	14,810	26,070
Regional Rural	9,850	21,730
Rural Large	9,850	17,680
Rural	9,850	13,030

Mayor/Chairperson Additional Fee* (\$) effective 1 July 2023

Category	Minimum	Maximum
Major Regional City	41,960	106,960
Major Strategic Area	41,960	106,960
Regional Strategic Area	41,960	94,950
Regional Centre	30,820	64,390
Regional Rural	20,980	47,420
Rural Large	15,735	37,925
Rural	10,490	28,430

County Councils

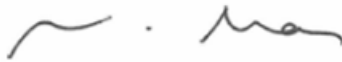
Councillor/Member Annual Fee (\$) effective 1 July 2023

Category	Minimum	Maximum
Water	1,960	10,870
Other	1,960	6,490

Mayor/Chairperson Additional Fee* (\$) effective 1 July 2023

Category	Minimum	Maximum
Water	4,200	17,850
Other	4,200	11,860

*This fee must be paid in addition to the fee paid to the Mayor/Chairperson as a Councillor/Member (s.249(2))



Viv May PSM

Local Government Remuneration Tribunal

Dated 27 April 2023

Appendices

Appendix 1 Criteria that apply to categories

Principal CBD

The Council of the City of Sydney (the City of Sydney) is the principal central business district (CBD) in the Sydney Metropolitan area. The City of Sydney is home to Sydney's primary commercial office district with the largest concentration of businesses and retailers in Sydney. The City of Sydney's sphere of economic influence is the greatest of any local government area in Australia.

The CBD is also host to some of the city's most significant transport infrastructure including Central Station, Circular Quay and International Overseas Passenger Terminal. Sydney is recognised globally with its iconic harbour setting and the City of Sydney is host to the city's historical, cultural and ceremonial precincts. The City of Sydney attracts significant visitor numbers and is home to 60 per cent of metropolitan Sydney's hotels.

The role of Lord Mayor of the City of Sydney has significant prominence reflecting the CBD's importance as home to the country's major business centres and public facilities of state and national importance. The Lord Mayor's responsibilities in developing and maintaining relationships with stakeholders, including other councils, state and federal governments, community and business groups, and the media are considered greater than other mayoral roles in NSW.

Major CBD

The Council of the City of Parramatta (City of Parramatta) is the economic capital of Greater Western Sydney and the geographic and demographic centre of Greater Sydney. Parramatta is the second largest economy in NSW (after Sydney CBD) and the sixth largest in Australia.

As a secondary CBD to metropolitan Sydney the Parramatta local government area is a major provider of business and government services with a significant number of organisations relocating their head offices to Parramatta. Public administration and safety have been a growth sector for Parramatta as the State Government has promoted a policy of moving government agencies westward to support economic development beyond the Sydney CBD.

The City of Parramatta provides a broad range of regional services across the Sydney Metropolitan area with a significant transport hub and hospital and educational facilities. The City of Parramatta is home to the Westmead Health and Medical Research precinct which represents the largest concentration of hospital and health services in Australia, servicing Western Sydney and providing other specialised services for the rest of NSW.

The City of Parramatta is also home to a significant number of cultural and sporting facilities (including Sydney Olympic Park) which draw significant domestic and international visitors to the region.

Metropolitan Major

Councils categorised Metropolitan Major will typically have a minimum residential population of 400,000.

Councils may also be categorised Metropolitan Major if their residential population combined with their non-resident working population exceeds 400,000. To satisfy this criteria the non-resident working population must exceed 50,000.

Other features may include:

- total operating revenue exceeding \$300M per annum
- the provision of significant regional services to greater Sydney including, but not limited to, major education, health, retail, sports, other recreation and cultural facilities
- significant industrial, commercial and residential centres and development corridors
- high population growth.

Councils categorised as Metropolitan Major will have a sphere of economic influence and provide regional services considered to be greater than those of other metropolitan councils.

Metropolitan Large

Councils categorised as Metropolitan Large will typically have a minimum residential population of 200,000.

Councils may also be categorised as Metropolitan Large if their residential population combined with their non-resident working population exceeds 200,000. To satisfy this criteria the non-resident working population must exceed 50,000.

Other features may include:

- total operating revenue exceeding \$200M per annum
- the provision of significant regional services to greater Sydney including, but not limited to, major education, health, retail, sports, other recreation and cultural facilities
- significant industrial, commercial and residential centres and development corridors
- high population growth.

Councils categorised as Metropolitan Large will have a sphere of economic influence and provide regional services considered to be greater than those of other metropolitan councils.

Metropolitan Medium

Councils categorised as Metropolitan Medium will typically have a minimum residential population of 100,000.

Councils may also be categorised as Metropolitan Medium if their residential population combined with their non-resident working population exceeds 100,000. To satisfy this criteria the non-resident working population must exceed 50,000.

Other features may include:

- total operating revenue exceeding \$100M per annum
- services to greater Sydney including, but not limited to, major education, health, retail, sports, other recreation and cultural facilities
- industrial, commercial and residential centres and development corridors
- high population growth.

The sphere of economic influence, the scale of council operations and the extent of regional servicing would be below that of Metropolitan Large councils.

Metropolitan Small

Councils categorised as Metropolitan Small will typically have a residential population less than 100,000.

Other features which distinguish them from other metropolitan councils include:

- total operating revenue less than \$150M per annum.

While these councils may include some of the facilities and characteristics of both Metropolitan Large and Metropolitan Medium councils the overall sphere of economic influence, the scale of council operations and the extent of regional servicing would be below that of Metropolitan Medium councils.

Major Regional City

Newcastle City Council and Wollongong City Councils are categorised as Major Regional City. These councils:

- are metropolitan in nature with major residential, commercial and industrial areas
- typically host government departments, major tertiary education and health facilities and incorporate high density commercial and residential development

- provide a full range of higher order services and activities along with arts, culture, recreation, sporting and entertainment facilities to service the wider community and broader region
- have significant transport and freight infrastructure servicing international markets, the capital city and regional areas
- have significant natural and man-made assets to support diverse economic activity, trade and future investment
- typically contain ventures which have a broader State and national focus which impact upon the operations of the council.

Major Strategic Area

Councils categorised as Major Strategic Area will have a minimum population of 300,000. To satisfy this criteria the non-resident working population can be included.

Other features may include:

- health services, tertiary education services and major regional airports which service the surrounding and wider regional community
- a full range of high-order services including business, office and retail uses with arts, culture, recreation and entertainment centres
- total operating revenue exceeding \$250M per annum

- significant visitor numbers to established tourism ventures and major events that attract state and national attention
- a proximity to Sydney which generates economic opportunities.

Currently, only Central Coast Council meets the criteria to be categorised as a Major Strategic Area. Its population, predicted population growth, and scale of the Council's operations warrant that it be differentiated from other non-metropolitan councils. Central Coast Council is also a significant contributor to the regional economy associated with proximity to and connections with Sydney and the Hunter Region.

Regional Strategic Area

Councils categorised as Regional Strategic Area are differentiated from councils in the Regional Centre category on the basis of their significant population and will typically have a residential population above 100,000. To satisfy this criteria the non-resident working population can be included.

Other features may include:

- health services, tertiary education services and major regional airports which service the surrounding and wider regional community
- a full range of high-order services including business, office and retail uses with arts, culture, recreation and entertainment centres
- total operating revenue exceeding \$250M per annum

- significant visitor numbers to established tourism ventures and major events that attract state and national attention
- a proximity to Sydney which generates economic opportunities.

Currently, only Lake Macquarie Council meets the criteria to be categorised as a Regional Strategic Area. Its population and overall scale of council operations will be greater than Regional Centre councils.

Regional Centre

Councils categorised as Regional Centre will typically have a minimum residential population of 40,000. To satisfy this criteria the non-resident working population can be included.

Other features may include:

- a large city or town providing a significant proportion of the region's housing and employment
- health services, tertiary education services and major regional airports which service the surrounding and wider regional community
- a full range of high-order services including business, office and retail uses with arts, culture, recreation and entertainment centres
- total operating revenue exceeding \$100M per annum
- the highest rates of population growth in regional NSW

- significant visitor numbers to established tourism ventures and major events that attract state and national attention
- a proximity to Sydney which generates economic opportunities.


Councils in the category of Regional Centre are often considered the geographic centre of the region providing services to their immediate and wider catchment communities.

Regional Rural

Councils categorised as Regional Rural will typically have a minimum residential population of 20,000. To satisfy this criteria the non-resident working population can be included.

Other features may include:

- a large urban population existing alongside a traditional farming sector, and are surrounded by smaller towns and villages
- health services, tertiary education services and regional airports which service a regional community
- a broad range of industries including agricultural, educational, health, professional, government and retail services
- large visitor numbers to established tourism ventures and events.



Councils in the category of Regional Rural provide a degree of regional servicing below that of a Regional Centre.

Rural Large

Councils categorised as Rural Large will have a residential population greater than 10,000, and a councillor to resident ratio of at least 1 to 1200.

Other features may include:

- one or two significant townships combined with a considerable dispersed population spread over a large area and a long distance from a major regional centre
- a limited range of services, facilities and employment opportunities compared to Regional Rural councils
- local economies based on agricultural/resource industries.

Rural

Councils categorised as Rural will typically have a residential population less than 10,000.

County Councils - Water

County councils that provide water and/or sewerage functions with a joint approach in planning and installing large water reticulation and sewerage systems.

County Councils - Other

County councils that administer, control and eradicate declared noxious weeds as a specified Local Control Authority under the Biosecurity Act 2015.

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