



New South Wales Minister for Tourism and Major Events, Adam Marshall awards a grant to Acting Mayor Anthony Michael and General Manager Paul Henry on 3 July, 2018 for renovations of Inverell Town Hall Annex.

Business Paper Ordinary Meeting of Council Wednesday 25 July, 2018

INVERELL SHIRE COUNCIL

NOTICE OF ORDINARY MEETING OF COUNCIL

19 July, 2018

An Ordinary Meeting of Council will be held in the Council Chambers, Administrative Centre, 144 Otho Street, Inverell on Wednesday, 25 July, 2018, commencing at **3pm**.

Your attendance at this Ordinary Meeting of Council would be appreciated.

P J HENRY PSM

GENERAL MANAGER

A G E N D A

SECTION A	APOLOGIES CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES DISCLOSURE OF CONFLICT OF INTERESTS/PECUNIARY AND NON-PECUNIARY INTERESTS PUBLIC FORUM
SECTION B	ADVOCACY REPORTS
SECTION C	COMMITTEE REPORTS
SECTION D	DESTINATION REPORTS
SECTION E	INFORMATION REPORTS
SECTION F	QUESTIONS WITHOUT NOTICE
SECTION H	CONFIDENTIAL MATTERS (COMMITTEE-OF-THE-WHOLE)

2PM

AFTERNOON TEA

Quick Reference Guide

Below is a legend that is common between the:

- Inverell Shire Council Strategic Plan;
- Inverell Shire Council Delivery Plan; and
- Inverell Shire Council Operational Plan.





MEETING CALENDAR

October 2017 – September 2018

Ordinary Meetings:

Time: 3.00 pm

Venue: Council Chambers

OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT
Wed	Wed	Wed	Wed	Wed	Wed	Thurs	Wed	Wed	Wed	Wed	Wed
25	22	20	No Meeting	28	28	26	23	^27	25	22	26

Major Committee Meetings:

Civil and Environmental Services - 9.00 am

Economic and Community Sustainability - 10.30 am

Venue: Committee Room

OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT
Wed	Wed	Wed	Wed	Wed	Wed	Wed	Wed	Wed	Wed	Wed	Wed
11	8	No Meeting	No Meeting	14	14	11	9	13	11	8	12

Members of the public are invited to observe meetings of the Council.

Should you wish to address Council, please contact the Office of the General Manager on 6728 8206.

^ Meeting at which the Management Plan for 2018/2019 is adopted.

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
				Computer Building Workshop for Youth		
			1.	2.	3.	4.
			9am - Civil & Environmental Meeting 10.30am - Economic & Community Sustainability Meeting	Computer Building Workshop for Youth		
5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
				Computer Building Workshop for Youth		
12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
Motor Mania			3pm – Ordinary Meeting of Council	Computer Building Workshop for Youth		Northern Roads Activity Van 40 th Birthday Fete
19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.
26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	

 Council office closed

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MINUTES OF THE ORDINARY MEETING OF INVERELL SHIRE COUNCIL HELD IN
THE COUNCIL CHAMBERS, ADMINISTRATIVE CENTRE, 144 OTHO STREET,
INVERELL ON WEDNESDAY, 27 JUNE, 2018, COMMENCING AT 3 PM.

PRESENT: Cr P J Harmon (Mayor) [Chairperson], Crs D F Baker, A A Michael, C M Dight, P A King, J N McCosker, S J Berryman, J A Watts and M J Peters.

The General Manager (Paul Henry), Director Corporate & Economic Services (Scott Norman) and Director Civil & Environmental Services (Brett McInnes).

SECTION A

APOLOGIES S13.6.9/11

Nil.

CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES S13.5.2/11

***57/18 RESOLVED** (Baker/King) that the Minutes of the Ordinary Meeting of Council held on Wednesday, 23 May, 2018, as circulated to members, be confirmed as a true and correct record of that meeting.*

DISCLOSURE OF CONFLICT OF INTERESTS/PECUNIARY AND NON-PECUNIARY INTERESTS

There were no interests declared.

PUBLIC FORUM S13.5.6/11

At this juncture, the time being 3.03 pm, the Mayor welcomed the members of the public and opened the Public Forum Session by inviting members of the public to speak:

Ms Penny Colley, Principal Inverell High School	<u>Parking Inverell High School</u> Ms Penny Colley addressed Council in regard to the shortage of parking around Inverell High School, in particular about the proposal to remove angle parks in front of the school and replace them with parallel pick up and drop off parking. This would reduce the available parking and force additional overflow parking onto Brae Street. The problem is particularly apparent from Term 3 on, as more senior students get drivers licences and drive themselves to school. She suggested a partial solution would be to re-mark the existing parking to gain additional spaces.
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At this juncture, the time being 3.08 pm, the Public Forum Session closed and Council resumed the balance of the Agenda.

**SECTION B
ADVOCACY REPORTS**

Cr King 70th Eisteddfod

Cr King attended the 70th Eisteddfod at the Town Hall which he considers a wonderful example of the social return on the investment in its redevelopment. Cr King also attended the Careers Expo and

particularly enjoyed the presentation from Steven Bradbury, the guest speaker.

Cr Baker 70th Eisteddfod

Cr Baker attended the 70th Eisteddfod and commented that it was wonderful to see the Town Hall being used.

Cr Baker Careers Expo

Cr Baker attended the Careers Expo on 20 June at Varley Oval and wished to congratulate Council staff who were involved and the exhibitors on a wonderful event.

Cr Baker Equestrian Council

Cr Baker attended the recent meeting of the Equestrian Council.

Cr Dight 70th Eisteddfod

Cr Dight attended the 70th Eisteddfod and wished to congratulate all involved. She described the event as a collaborative event with dance, music, speech and vocal competitors all combining. She particularly wanted to recognise and congratulate all the teachers for the dedication they have given to their students. Specifically:

Mrs Laura King - Dance;
Mrs Jenny Fox - Piano & Speech;
Mrs Barbara Wigg, Mrs Jennifer Hill, Mrs Michelle McLachlan, Ms Helen Robinson – Piano;
Mrs Peta Blyth - Piano & Vocal;
Ms Wendy Champion - Instrumental; and
Mr Bernie Killen – Guitar.

Cr Dight also passed on the Eisteddfod Committee's thanks to Council for their help and assistance during the week.

Cr Michael NBN Briefing

Cr Michael attended the community briefing on the NBN.

Cr Michael Inverell Cultural Group

Cr Michael attended the recent meeting of the Inverell Cultural Group.

Cr Michael Junior Art Competition

Cr Michael attended the judging of the Junior Art competition at the Library.

Cr McCosker Careers Expo

Attended the Careers Expo. He commented that although he enjoyed the guest speaker Steven Bradbury's presentation, he gained the impression from some of the students that it did not resonate with them.

- Cr Harmon Remembrance Day Committee Meeting
- Cr Harmon attended the Remembrance Day Committee meeting on 13 June 2018, the committee is organising an event to recognise the 100th anniversary of the end of World War 1.
- Cr Harmon Careers Expo
- Cr Harmon attended the Careers Expo on 20 June, 2018 at Varley Oval and spoke to every exhibitor, he also wished to compliment and congratulate the staff involved in delivering the event.
- Cr Harmon 70th Eisteddfod
- Cr Harmon attended the Eisteddfod at the Town Hall on 24 June, 2018 and noted the war time themed performances.
- Cr Harmon Ramaḍān.
- Cr Harmon attended a function with Cr Michael at the Royal Hotel to celebrate the end of Ramaḍān. It was a wonderful occasion that reminded him of the richness and diversity within our community.
- Cr Harmon New England Joint Organisation
- Cr Harmon attended the inaugural meeting of the New England Joint Organisation where Uralla Shire Council Mayor, Mick Pearce was elected the inaugural Chairman and Inverell Shire General Manager Paul Henry was appointed the interim Executive Officer.
- Cr Harmon Careflight
- Cr Harmon attended the launch of the fixed wing patient transport service at Armidale Airport on 26 June, 2018.
- Cr Harmon Community Policing Safety Committee
- Cr Harmon attended the Community Policing Safety Committee at Glen Innes on 26 June, 2018.
- Cr Harmon Changeover Dinners
- Cr Harmon has attended multiple other Changeover Dinners for local Service Clubs recently and mentioned the Inverell East Rotary Changeover Dinner and the Inverell Lions Changeover where he was presented with a Certificate of Appreciation recognising Council's assistance to the Club. He commented he is constantly amazed by the facilities, services and events the Service Clubs provide to the Community.

1. DELUNGRA DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL MEETING S3.15.13

58/18 RESOLVED (Baker/Dight) that

- i) the report be received and noted; and
- ii) appropriate action be taken in respect of the items marked for Council Action.

**SECTION C
COMMITTEE REPORTS**

CSOP-A 1. **CIVIL & ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES COMMITTEE MEETING MINUTES –
13 JUNE 2018 S4.11.16/10**

59/18 RESOLVED (Baker/King) that:

- i) *the Minutes of the Civil & Environmental Services Committee Meeting held on Wednesday, 13 June, 2018, be received and noted; and*
- ii) *the following recommendation of the Civil & Environmental Services Committee be adopted by Council:*

1. **CONSIDERATION OF THE LOCAL TRAFFIC COMMITTEE
RECOMMENDATIONS S30.8.1**

That the following Local Traffic Committee recommendations be adopted:

- i) **ADDITIONAL DESIGNATED DISABILITY PARKING SPACE - ROSS
HILL PUBLIC SCHOOL S28.27.2**

That an additional designated disability parking space be provided in Andrew Street adjacent to Ross Hill Public School.

- ii) **NEW DESIGNATED DISABILITY PARKING SPACE - ASHFORD
MEDICAL CENTRE S28.27.2 + S5.9.17**

That the new designated disability parking space be provided in Jubilee Street, at the front of the Ashford Medical Centre as per the design drawings.

- iii) **ADDITIONAL DESIGNATED DISABILITY PARKING SPACE -
INVERELL PUBLIC SCHOOL S28.27.2**

That an additional designated disability parking space be provided in Ross Street adjacent to Inverell Public School.

- iv) **INTERSECTION SAFETY UPGRADES - INVERELL TOWNSHIP**

That the intersection safety upgrade works be implemented in accordance with the plans.

2. **REVIEW OF MANAGEMENT POLICY – ROAD HIERARCHY S16.7.19/05**

That:

- i) *Council maintains its position in respect to the maintenance of Carl Tomes Lane;*
- ii) *The residents of Carl Tomes Lane be advised of the decision and the justification for it, and informed of the process through which they could approach Crown Lands to transfer the road to Council, at which point Council would consider the transfer under its Management Policy: Crown Roads – Transfer to Council; and*

- iii) *Management Policy – Road Hierarchy be endorsed as presented including the updated classification of Loves Lane to Rural Minor for its entire length.*

3. UPDATE ON FIRE SAFETY REPORTS S7.11.2/12

That the information be received and noted and a further report on the matter be provided at the conclusion of the deadline for property owners to formally respond to Council.

4. REQUEST FOR SURPLUS PAVERS– INVERELL LAPIDARY CLUB S26.4.19

That Council make a donation to the Inverell Lapidary Club of sufficient obsolete pavers to pave the breezeway between the two structures on the Clubhouse site and immediate surrounds (an area of approximately 60 square meters).

5. SELF HELP POLICY REVIEW S4.14.3/02

That:

- i) *The existing Management Policy - Contributions, Works Carried Out Ahead of Priority be amended noting risk management issues and matters raised by the committee; and.*
- ii) *The amended policy be returned to a future committee meeting for endorsement.*

6. PETITION - CAMPBELL STREET PEDESTRIAN CROSSING S30.9.4

That the project to construct a pedestrian refuge on Campbell Street be added to Council's design priority list, so that the project can have a comprehensive engineering design completed.

CSOP-A

2. **ECONOMIC & COMMUNITY SUSTAINABILITY COMMITTEE MEETING MINUTES – 13 JUNE 2018 S4.11.17/10**

60/18 RESOLVED (Watts/Dight) *that:*

- i) *the Minutes of the Economic & Community Sustainability Meeting held on Wednesday, 13 June, 2018, be received and noted; and*
- ii) *the following recommendation of the Economic & Community Sustainability Committee be adopted by Council:*

1. REQUEST FOR REDUCTION IN HIRE FEE – INVERELL EAST ROTARY CLUB S5.24.4/12

That Council make a donation to the Inverell East Rotary Club of \$100 towards the Town Hall hire charges for the An Afternoon at the Outback Proms event held 14 April, 2018.

2. DONATION REQUEST – “DON'T BE A STATISTIC” DRIVER SAFETY AWARENESS DAY S12.22.1/11

That a more detailed report be presented to the Council Meeting of 27 June, 2018.

3. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NEW ENGLAND JOINT ORGANISATION (NEJO)

S14.11.2

That Council authorise Mr Paul Henry, to be the interim Executive Officer for the NEJO subject to the following conditions:

- i) The appointment be for a period of six (6) months ending on 31 December, 2018;*
- ii) The Board of NEJO determines the scope of the role of the Executive Officer and the nature of the position by 31/12/2018 e.g. permanent part time etc;*
- iii) That NEJO pays Inverell Shire Council a monthly retainer for the services provided in establishing and administering the NEJO; and*
- iv) Council accepts the \$300K establishment grant from the Office of Local Government and administers this fund on behalf of the NEJO.*

4. GOVERNANCE - MONTHLY INVESTMENT REPORT S12.12.2/11

That:

- i) the report indicating Council's Fund Management position be received and noted; and*
- ii) the Certification of the Responsible Accounting Officer be noted.*

5. QUARTERLY BUDGET AND OPERATIONAL PLAN REVIEW 2017/2018 S12.5.1/11

That the proposed variations to budget votes for the 2017/2018 Financial Year be adopted providing an estimated Cash Surplus at 30 June, 2018 from operations of \$3,267.

6. REQUEST FOR REDUCTION ON WATER ACCOUNT 1 VIVIAN STREET S32.10.1/11

That Council does not accede to the request for assistance.

7. REQUEST FOR REDUCTION ON WATER ACCOUNT 135 BRAE STREET S32.10.1/11

That Council issue amended account of \$68.08 for the last quarter based on the average consumption of accounts prior to the leak and write off \$623.08.

8. REQUEST FOR REDUCTION ON WATER ACCOUNT 91 SHORT STREET S32.10.1/11

That Council issue amended account of \$170.94 for the last quarter based on the average consumption of accounts prior to the leak and write off \$489.47.

9. REQUEST FOR REDUCTION ON WATER ACCOUNT 286 SWANBROOK ROAD S32.10.1/11

That Council that Council issue amended account of \$105.82 for the last quarter based on the average consumption of accounts prior to the leak and write off \$280.43.

10. SAPPHIRE WIND FARM COMMUNITY BENEFIT FUND COMMITTEE

MEMBERS S2.17.11

61/18 RESOLVED (McCosker/Michael) that this item be removed from the Committee Minutes and be considered separately.

11. WRITE OFF SUNDRY DEBTORS S12.8.8

That the following debts be written off as not recoverable:

- i) *Item 1. The debt of \$ 1423.71 be written off;*
- ii) *Item 2. The debt of \$ 803.00 be written off; and*
- iii) *Item 3. The debt of \$ 1048.04 be written off.*

GM-A 12. SAPPHIRE WIND FARM COMMUNITY BENEFIT FUND COMMITTEE MEMBERS S2.17.10

Nominations were received from Cr Berryman and Cr McCosker for the position of Councillor representative on the Sapphire Wind Farm Community Benefit Fund Committee. Cr Dight withdrew her nomination. Cr Berryman won the nomination on a show of hands.

62/18 RESOLVED (Watts/Dight) that Council recommend Ben Swan and Jacko Ross as community members of the Sapphire Wind Farm Community Benefit Fund Committee and Cr Berryman represent Council on the Committee along with the Mayor.

CSOP-A 13. WASTE MANAGEMENT SUNSET COMMITTEE MEETING MINUTES – 27 JUNE 2018 S31.9.3

63/18 RESOLVED (Berryman/Michael) that the supplementary report on this matter be received.

**SUPPLEMENTARY SECTION C
COMMITTEE REPORTS**

AC-A 1. WASTE MANAGEMENT SUNSET COMMITTEE MEETING MINUTES 26 APRIL 2018 S31.9.3

64/18 RESOLVED (Watts/Baker) that:

- i) *the Minutes of the Waste Management Sunset Committee Meeting held on Wednesday, 27 June, 2018 be received and noted; and*
- ii) *the following recommendations of the Waste Management Sunset Committee be adopted by Council.*

1. REQUEST FOR COUNCIL TO UNDERTAKE UPGRADE WORKS TO THE MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITY S31.2.6

- i) *Council investigates, simultaneously, any potential options for the improvement of processing equipment within the Materials Recovery Facility and the internal environment of the Materials Recovery Facility and once this has been completed a further report be present to the Committee for consideration; and*

- ii) *Council write to Northaven Ltd and advise them of Council's decision.*
- 2. **REQUEST FROM NORTHAVEN REGARDING MATERIAL RECOVERY FACILITY OPERATION**
 - i) *Council provides Northaven with 100% of the Container Deposit Scheme revenue until the conclusion of the current Recycling Service Level Agreement Contract being the 30 June, 2020;*
 - ii) *Northaven Ltd be requested to provide Council with copies of the Container Deposit Scheme quarterly returns;*
 - iii) *Council advises NSW EPA that it considers, in the circumstances, it is fair and reasonable that there is no such refund agreement in force;*
 - iv) *Council declines to increase the recycling processing fee at this point in time;*
 - v) *Council undertakes a review of the existing material recovery plant with a view to improve the sorting process with a future report being presented with potential options.*

SECTION D DESTINATION REPORTS

MTM-A

1. MOTACKLE & OUTDOORS COD CASH S8.12.13

65/18 RESOLVED (Michael/Berryman) that:

- i) *The report be received by Council for information; and*
- ii) *Council approves the Tourism and Marketing division of Council to commence planning the Cod Cash Competition for 2019 under the existing terms and conditions.*

RC-N

2. SALE OF LAND FOR UNPAID RATES (LISTING) S12.8.9/04

66/18 RESOLVED (Watts/Dight) that the matter be referred to Closed Council for consideration as:

- i) *the report includes 'the personal hardship of any resident or ratepayer', (Section 10A(2)(b) of the Local Government Act, 1993); and*
- ii) *all reports are correspondence relevant to the subject business be withheld from access to the media and public as requires by section 11(2) of the Local Government Act, 1993.*

MFS-A
MA-N

3. ADOPTION OF 2018/2019 OPERATIONAL PLAN AND BUDGET S12.5.1/11

67/18 RESOLVED (Baker/Dight) that:

1. Voting for Expenditure for 2018/2019

That the respective amounts set out in the 2018/2019 Operational Plan and Budget Resolution Number 31/18 be confirmed and voted for the carrying out of the various works and services of the Council for 2018/2019.

2. Operational Plan

That the 2018/2019 Operational Plan and Budget as exhibited in accordance with Section 405 of the Local Government Act 1993, incorporating the SRV as approved by IPART (General Rate Increase of 7.25%) be adopted. Noting that under this scenario Council will meet the NSW State Government FFF Program requirements and be "Fit For the Future".

3. Fees and Charges for 2018/2019

That the Fees and Charges as adopted on 26 April, 2018, Resolution Number 31/18, be fixed for 2018/2019 including, the Stormwater Management Charge of \$25.00 per residential assessment, \$12.50 per Residential Strata lot and \$25.00 for Business Premises for each 350 square metres or additional part thereof, subject to a maximum on Business Premises of \$200.

4. Fixing of Rates

a) General Activities

- i) *Whereas the Estimates of Income and Expenditure of the Consolidated Fund for the year 2018/2019 were adopted by Council on 26 April, 2018, AND WHEREAS such estimates were advertised in The Inverell Times Newspaper on 1 May 2018, and in accordance with S.535 of the Local Government Act, 1993, it is hereby recommended that:*

RESIDENTIAL – INVERELL

A Residential – Inverell rate of 1.33970 cents in the dollar on the 2016 land value of all rateable residential land in the town of Inverell;

RESIDENTIAL – GENERAL

A Residential - General rate of 0.94750 cents in the dollar on the 2016 land value of all other rateable residential land including the villages of Bonshaw, Wandera, Bukkulla, Graman, Mount Russell, Oakwood, Elsmore, Gum Flat, Little Plain and Nullamanna;

RESIDENTIAL VILLAGES – ASHFORD

A Residential Villages – Ashford rate of 2.46600 cents in the dollar on the 2016 land value of all rateable residential land in the village of Ashford;

RESIDENTIAL VILLAGES – DELUNGRA

A Residential Villages – Delungra rate of 1.60700 cents in the dollar on the 2016 land value of all rateable residential land in the village of Delungra;

RESIDENTIAL VILLAGES – GILGAI

A Residential Villages – Gilgai rate of 1.20450 cents in the dollar on the 2016 land value of all rateable residential land in the village of Gilgai;

RESIDENTIAL - YETMAN

A Residential Villages – Yetman rate of 2.07300 cents in the dollar on the 2016 land value of all rateable residential land in the village of Yetman;

BUSINESS – INVERELL INDUSTRIAL / COMMERCIAL

A Business Inverell / Commercial rate of 3.62000 cents in the dollar on the 2016 land value of all non-residential lands zoned as Industrial or Business in the Shire;

BUSINESS – OTHER

A Business – Other rate of 2.51850 in the dollar on the 2016 land value of all other business lands in the Shire;

FARMLAND

A Farmland rate of 0.43120 cents in the dollar on the 2016 land value of all rateable land in the Shire being farmland;

RESIDENTIAL RURAL

A Residential Rural rate of 0.64600 cents in the dollar on the 2016 land value of all rateable land that satisfies the description of Rural Residential land as defined by the Local Government Act, 1993;

MINING

A Mining rate of 3.00000 cents in the dollar on the 2016 land value of all rateable land in the Shire being mining land (Coal and Metalliferous Mines);

- i) *Now be made for the year ending 30 June, 2019;*
- ii) *The Base Amount for each rateable assessment be \$212.00 for all categories and sub-categories. The percentage, in conformity with Section 500 is:*

<u>Category/Sub-category</u>	<u>Percentage of levy for Category/Subcategory raised from base amount (must be < 50%)</u>
<i>Residential Inverell</i>	<i>19.82%</i>
<i>Residential General</i>	<i>31.40%</i>
<i>Residential Villages - Ashford</i>	<i>41.41%</i>
<i>Residential Villages - Delungra</i>	<i>39.62%</i>
<i>Residential Villages - Gilgai</i>	<i>35.13%</i>
<i>Residential Villages – Yetman</i>	<i>40.29%</i>
<i>Business - Inverell Industrial / Commercial</i>	<i>3.96%</i>
<i>Business - Other</i>	<i>6.24%</i>
<i>Farmland</i>	<i>7.26%</i>
<i>Residential Rural</i>	<i>21.26%</i>
<i>Mining</i>	<i>0.00%</i>

- b) *Water Supply*
- i) *WHEREAS the estimates of Income and Expenditure for the Consolidated Fund for the year 2018/2019 were adopted by Council on 26 April, 2018, AND WHEREAS such estimates including notice of the proposal to make and levy a charge in connection therewith were advertised in The Inverell Times newspaper on 1 May, 2018, IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED THAT a Water Supply Charge of \$364.00 on all land rateable to the Water Supply charge in pursuance of Section 552*

of the Local Government Act, 1993, be now made for the year ending 30 June, 2019.

- ii) The annual water availability charge for properties with more than one meter be \$364.00 per additional water meter.*
- iii) The charge for water consumed and charged for by meter BE FIXED at \$1.52 per kilolitre for commercial water users.*
- iv) The charge for water consumed be charged for by meter and BE A STEPPED TARIFF at a cost of \$1.52 per kilolitre for water consumption between 0 to 600 kilolitres, and \$1.78 for water consumed over 600 kilolitres for all users excluding raw water users, commercial, Abattoirs, Sporting Associations, and Armidale Regional Council.*
- v) The charge for water consumed and charged for by meter BE FIXED at 80.00 cents per kilolitre for Abattoirs, plus a 20% early settlement discount for 2018/2019.*
- vi) The charge for water consumed by Sporting Associations be charged at \$1.08 per kilolitre.*
- vii) The charge for water consumed by Armidale Regional Council be charged at \$1.52 per kilolitre.*
- viii) The charge for water consumed and charged for by meter BE FIXED at 39.0 cents per kilolitre for raw water users.*
- c) Sewerage Services*
 - i) WHEREAS the Estimates of Income and Expenditure for the Consolidated Fund for the year 2018/2019 were adopted by Council on 26 April, 2018, AND WHEREAS such Estimates including notice of the proposal to make and levy a charge in connection therewith were advertised in The Inverell Times newspaper on 1 May, 2018, IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED THAT a Sewerage Charge Occupied of \$500.00 on all land rateable to the sewerage charge in pursuance of Section 552 of the Local Government Act, 1993, now be made, excepting any assessment in respect of land not built upon and not supplied with sewerage in which case a Sewerage Charge Unoccupied of \$313.00.*

In accordance with Section 501(1) the following charges be made for the year ending 30 June, 2019, for the provision of other sewerage services:

Hotels/Licensed Clubs Charge *\$1,500.00*

(Excludes Motels, Clubs, Hostels, Nursing Home Hostels)

Nursing Homes/Supported Aged Care Sewerage Charge *\$2,342.00*

Charge for Residential Flat or Unit Buildings, Attached and Detached Dual Occupancy developments, Multi Housing developments, Retirement Living Units, and Boarding Houses.

1 Service = 1 Unit/Flat, eg a six (6) Unit/Flat development used for residential purposes on a single General Assessment will pay for six

(6) services, ie \$2065.00 for 2018/2019. One (1) Duplex = two (2) Units.

<i>Number of Services per Assessment</i>	<i>Annual Charge Per Assessment</i>
1	\$ 500.00
2	\$ 813.00
3	\$ 1,126.00
4	\$ 1,439.00
5	\$ 1,752.00
6	\$ 2,065.00
7	\$ 2,378.00
8	\$ 2,691.00
9	\$ 3,004.00
10	\$ 3,317.00
11	\$ 3,630.00
12	\$ 3,943.00
13	\$ 4,256.00
14	\$ 4,569.00
15	\$ 4,882.00
	etc

Non-rateable Properties Charges

<i>Schools - w/c's</i>	<i>\$78.75*</i>
<i>Other - w/c's</i>	<i>\$130.65*</i>
<i>Urinals</i>	<i>\$78.75*</i>

(* these charges are per receptacle).

Motels Charges

<i>Motel Residence</i>	<i>\$500.00</i>
<i>Motel Restaurant</i>	<i>\$500.00</i>
<i>Ensuite/Room per service*</i>	<i>\$156.60</i>

* Eg A six (6) room motel will pay for six (6) services, ie \$939.60

Motel/Hotel Complex Charges

<i>Hotel</i>	<i>\$1,500.00</i>
<i>Motel Residence</i>	<i>\$500.00</i>
<i>Ensuite/Room per service*</i>	<i>\$156.60</i>

* Eg A six (6) room motel will pay for six (6) services, ie \$939.60

Caravan Parks Charges

<i>Caravan Park Residence</i>	<i>\$500.00</i>
<i>Caravan Park Amenities Block</i>	<i>\$1,500.00</i>
<i>Ensuite Cabin per service</i>	<i>\$156.60</i>

5. *Waste Management Charges*

Waste Management Charge

In accordance with Section 501 of the Local Government Act, 1993 a Waste Management Charge of \$80.00 per assessment be made for the year ending 30 June, 2019, on all rateable land.

Domestic Waste Management

In accordance with Section 496 the following charges be made for the year ending 30 June, 2019, for the provision of domestic waste management services:

Domestic Waste Management Charge – Un-Occupied \$50.00

Domestic Waste Management Charge - Occupied

<i>Number of Services Per Assessment</i>	<i>Annual Charge Per Assessment</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>\$ 320.00</i>
<i>2</i>	<i>\$ 640.00</i>
<i>3</i>	<i>\$ 960.00</i>
<i>4</i>	<i>\$ 1,280.00</i>
<i>5</i>	<i>\$ 1,600.00</i>
<i>6</i>	<i>\$ 1,920.00</i>
<i>7</i>	<i>\$ 2,240.00</i>
<i>8</i>	<i>\$ 2,560.00</i>
<i>9</i>	<i>\$ 2,880.00</i>
<i>10</i>	<i>\$ 3,200.00</i>
<i>11</i>	<i>\$ 3,520.00</i>
<i>12</i>	<i>\$ 3,840.00</i>
<i>13</i>	<i>\$ 4,160.00</i>
<i>14</i>	<i>\$ 4,480.00</i>
<i>15</i>	<i>\$ 4,800.00</i>

etc

Other Waste Management Services

In accordance with Section 502 the following charges be made for the year ending 30 June, 2019, for the provision of other waste management services (Collection from Business/Commercial Premises):

Other Waste Management Charge

<i>Number of Services</i>	<i>Yearly Charge Per Service (excl GST)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>\$ 320.00</i>
<i>2</i>	<i>\$ 640.00</i>
<i>3</i>	<i>\$ 960.00</i>
<i>4</i>	<i>\$ 1,280.00</i>
<i>5</i>	<i>\$ 1,600.00</i>
<i>6</i>	<i>\$ 1,920.00</i>

7	\$	2,240.00
8	\$	2,560.00
9	\$	2,880.00
10	\$	3,200.00
11	\$	3,520.00
12	\$	3,840.00
13	\$	4,160.00
14	\$	4,480.00
15	\$	4,800.00
		etc

*Weekly Commercial Recycling Charge \$ 110.00 excl GST
Fortnightly Commercial Recycling Charge \$ 55.00 excl GST*

6. *Interest Charges on Overdue Rates and Charges*

Extra charges on overdue rates and charges will be levied at the rate of seven and half (7.5%) per cent per annum on a daily simple interest basis for the year ending 30 June 2019.

7. *Long Term Financial Plan*

That the 2018-2028 Long Term Financial Plan as exhibited, be adopted in accordance with Council's IPART FFF Roadmap approved scenario.

4. **INTERNAL AUDIT AND RISK (IA & R) COMMITTEE – MEMBERSHIP (LISTING) S4.11.21**

68/18 RESOLVED (Berryman/Watts) *that the matter be referred to Closed Council for consideration as:*

- i) *the report includes 'Personnel matters concerning particular individuals (other than councillors)' (Section 10A(2)(a) of the Local Government Act, 1993); and*
- ii) *On balance the public interest in preserving the confidentiality of this matter outweighs the public interest in openness and transparency in Council decision-making by discussing the matter in open meeting.*

5. **RECOGNITION OF LOCAL CITIZEN (LISTING) S3.15.16**

69/18 RESOLVED (Berryman/Watts):

That the matter be referred to Closed Council for consideration as:

- i) *the report includes information that is considered personnel matters concerning particular individuals (other than councillors), (Section 10A(2)(a) of the Local Government Act, 1993);*
- ii) *on balance the public interest in preserving the confidentiality of the information outweighs the public interest in openness and transparency in Council decision-making by discussing the matter in open meeting; and*

- iii) *all reports and correspondence relevant to the subject business be withheld from access to the media and public as required by section 11(2) of the Local Government Act, 1993.*

CSOP-A 6. **DONATION REQUEST – “DON’T BE A STATISTIC” DRIVER SAFETY AWARENESS DAY S12.22.1/11**

70/18 MOTION (King/Peters) *that Council support the Don’t be a Statistic Driver Safety Awareness Day and donate the cost of the Town Hall hire fees, the use of the Council-controlled parkland and advertising of the road closure.*

AMENDMENT (Michael/Watts) *that Council support the Don’t be a Statistic Driver Safety Awareness Day and donate the cost of the Town Hall hire fees.*

The Amendment on being put to the meeting was LOST. The motion on being put to the meeting was CARRIED.

GM-A 7. **2018/19 STATE GOVERNMENT ALLOCATIONS S14.18.1**

71/18 RESOLVED (Baker/Watts) *that Council note the information contained in the report.*

MCE-A 8. **ROAD MANAGER CONSENT FOR NATIONAL CLASS 2 B-DOUBLE AUTHORISATION NOTICE S28.15.3/08**

72/18 RESOLVED (Baker/Berryman) *that Council provide consent for the National Class 2 B-Double Authorisation Notice 2018 to be applied to the approved B-Double network within Inverell Shire.*

MFS-A 9. **AASB 124 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS S4.14.4/03**

73/18 RESOLVED (Peters/Baker) *that:*

- i) *Council receive and note the report; and*
- ii) *In accordance with AASB 124, Key Management Personnel (KMP) complete section 1 and 2 of Council’s KMP – Related Party Transactions Questionnaire and return completed forms to Council by 11 July, 2018.*

**SECTION E
INFORMATION REPORTS**

- 1. **COMMUNITY NOMINATED PROJECTS - BUDGET ALLOCATIONS S12.5.3 + S12.5.1/11**
- 2. **STRATEGIC TASKS – ‘SIGN OFF’ – JUNE 2018 S4.13.2**
- 3. **QUESTIONS WITHOUT NOTICE – MAY 2018 S13.5.5/11**
- 4. **CONSTRUCTION CERTIFICATES APPROVED FOR MAY 2018 S7.2.4/11**
- 5. **COMPLYING DEVELOPMENT CERTIFICATES APPROVED DURING MAY 2018 S7.2.4/11**
- 6. **SUMMARY OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION FOR MAY 2018 S7.2.4/11**
- 7. **DEVELOPMENT CONSENTS AND REFUSALS DURING MAY 2018 S18.10.2/11**

8. VARIATION TO DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS APPROVED DURING MAY 2018 S18.10.2/11
9. SEPTIC TANK APPROVALS FOR MAY 2018 S29.19.1
10. ORDINANCE ACTIVITIES REPORT FOR MAY 2018 S18.10.1
11. INVERELL TOWN & COUNTRY CLUB S12.22.18/04
12. OFFICE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT (OLG) - ENGAGEMENT OFFICERS S4.2.1
13. SAPPHIRE CITY CONCERT BAND S6.8.9
14. 2018/2019 OPERATIONAL PLAN & BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS S12.5.1/11
15. DONATIONS AND CONTRIBUTIONS S12.22.1/11 + S12.22.1/10

74/18 RESOLVED (Michael/Baker) that the items contained in the Information Reports to the Ordinary Meeting of Council held on Wednesday, 27 June, 2018, be received and noted.

SECTION F QUESTIONS WITHOUT NOTICE

There were no questions without notice.

SECTION G GOVERNANCE REPORTS

Deferred to later in the Agenda.

SECTION H CONFIDENTIAL REPORTS IN CLOSED COUNCIL (SECTION 10A(2) OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1993)

At 4.30pm, the Chairperson offered the opportunity to members of the public to make representations as to whether any part of the Council Meeting should not be considered in Closed Council. There was no response.

CLOSED COUNCIL REPORTS

75/18 RESOLVED (Baker/Dight) that Council proceed into Closed Council to discuss the matters referred to it, for the reasons stated in the motions of referral.

76/18 RESOLVED (Dight/King) that Council proceeds out of Closed Council into Open Council.

Upon resuming Open Council at 4.58pm, the Chair verbally reported that the Council had met in Closed Council, with the Press and Public excluded, and had resolved to recommend to Council the following:

GM-A
RC-N

1. SALE OF LAND FOR UNPAID RATES S12.8.9/04
 - i) That the report be received and noted.
 - ii) The General Manager be authorised the write off any unsatisfied

rates, charges and legal fees, for all properties sold in accordance with Section 719 of the Local Government Act 1993.

GM-A 2. INTERNAL AUDIT AND RISK (IA & R) COMMITTEE – MEMBERSHIP S4.11.21

- i) That Council appoint Annabel Sides and Phil Schwenke as independent members of the Internal Audit and Risk Committee;*
- ii) That Phil Schwenke be offered the Chairperson's role; and*
- iii) The appointments shall be until 31 August, 2020.*

GM-A 3. RECOGNITION OF LOCAL CITIZEN S3.15.16

That Council recognise the significant contribution to the Inverell community of Mr Des and Mrs Christine Clark by awarding them a Certificate of Commendation to be presented at an afternoon tea in their honour.

MWP-N 4. REQUEST FROM NORTHAVEN REGARDING MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITY OPERATION

That:

- i) Council provides Northaven with 100% of the Container Deposit Scheme revenue until the conclusion of the current Recycling Service Level Agreement Contract being the 30 June, 2020;*
- ii) Northaven Ltd be requested to provide Council with copies of the Container Deposit Scheme quarterly returns;*
- iii) Council advises NSW EPA that it considers, in the circumstances, it is fair and reasonable that there is no such refund agreement in force;*
- iv) Council declines to increase the recycling processing fee at this point in time; and*
- v) Council undertakes a review of the existing material recovery plant with a view to improve the sorting process with a future report being presented with potential options.*

ADOPTION OF RECOMMENDATIONS

77/18 RESOLVED (Watts/Baker) *that the recommendations of Closed Council be adopted.*

**SECTION G
GOVERNANCE REPORTS**

DCS-A 1. DISCLOSING INTERESTS OF COUNCILLORS AND DESIGNATED PERSONS S13.6.5/10

78/18 RESOLVED (Michael/Dight) *that Council note the request that Councillors and designated persons submit a Declaration of Pecuniary Interest for the period 1 July, 2017 to 30 June, 2018 prior to 25 July, 2018.*

GM-A 2. PRISONER TRANSPORT SERVICES S3.16.2

79/18 RESOLVED (Watts/Baker) that Council inform the Hon Adam Marshall that it supports the position of the Police Association that the relocation of prisoners should be the responsibility of Corrective Services NSW, not NSW Police.

There being no further business, the meeting closed at 5.05 pm.

CR P J HARMON

CHAIRPERSON

TO ORDINARY MEETING OF COUNCIL 25/07/2018

ITEM NO:	1.	FILE NO: S15.8.12/11
DESTINATION 1:	A recognised leader in a broader context	R
SUBJECT:	STATE GOVERNMENT FUNDING FOR NSW PUBLIC LIBRARIES	
PREPARED BY:	Cr Dianna Baker	

COMMENTARY:

At the 2017 LG NSW Conference, Councils unanimously agreed to a joint advocacy between LG NSW and the NSW Public Libraries Association for increased NSW Government funding to:

1. Enable Public Libraries to meet growing needs of local communities; and
2. Raise public awareness of the multiple roles that Public Libraries play in supporting educational, social, cultural and economic outcomes in NSW communities.

Recently, the NSW Public Libraries Association has requested support from councils in their advocacy to State Government for additional funds for Public Libraries. Both organisations are now calling on Councils to support and campaign for increased Library funding.

Inverell Shire Council has invested significantly in library services over the past decade, spending \$3.44 million in capital expenditure and \$950,000 annually. The Library has over 5000 active members, achieves 78,000 visits and around 142,000 loans annually as well as providing electronic resources and a range of programs.

Whilst Council receives funds from State Government, these have gradually declined. In 2015/16, State funding for Public Libraries covered only 7.5% of the total costs of operating the 368 libraries across NSW. The level of State Government funding for NSW public libraries has reached crisis point. This is an historic issue that has been ignored by successive NSW governments. The key issues are that:

- NSW public libraries receive the lowest per-capita funding from their State Government compared to all other states in Australia
- NSW councils are currently paying 92.5% of the costs to operate public libraries, up from 77% in 1980
- In 2015-16, NSW State Government funding for public libraries was only \$26.5M compared to a contribution of \$341.1M from Local Government. NSW councils are paying 12 times more than the State Government to provide library services to their communities.
- The total funding available through the NSW Public Library Funding Strategy is not indexed to population growth or consumer price index (CPI), thereby contributing to the ongoing attrition of State Government funding.
- The 2018-19 NSW state budget delivered just \$23.528M for public libraries, \$5.275M less than the 2017-18 funding level and a cut of 18 per cent.
- Physical and virtual visitation, library borrowing and participation in library programs continue to increase year on year.
- Libraries play a major part in supporting the achievement of government literacy targets.
- Libraries provide collections, programs and spaces for marginalised groups including older people, refugee and multicultural communities, and people who are digitally disadvantaged.

In 2011, the NSW State Government made a pre-election commitment to comprehensively review the level and allocation of funding for NSW public libraries. The Library Council of NSW worked with

the NSW Public Libraries Association and the State Library of NSW to develop an evidence-based submission.

The resulting submission *Reforming Public Library Funding*, recommending a fairer, simpler and more transparent method for the distribution of funds, was presented to the State Government in October 2012. Despite the undertaking of the State Government to comprehensively review funding for its public libraries, the recommendations of *Reforming Public Library Funding* were ignored and the funding model was neither reviewed nor improved.

In 2016, the then Minister for the Arts, the Hon. Troy Grant, undertook to review the matter of State Government funding for NSW libraries at the conclusion of the Fit For the Future program. It can be reasonably assumed that Fit for the Future has concluded, yet there has been no review of library funding or any mention of libraries in the Government's pre-election undertakings. At the 2016 LGNSW Conference, the Premier Mike Baird committed to reviewing library funding.

As previously noted, this is not a party-political issue as every government since 1980 shares the blame for the current funding situation. Nevertheless, it is worth noting that the NSW Opposition released its Library Funding Policy on 26 March 2018 with an undertaking to increase overall funding to all suburban and regional NSW public libraries by \$50 million in the first term of government. This is a very significant pledge insofar as it is the first policy from any political party in recent history that undertakes to provide a significant and specified increase in state funding for public libraries.

NSW public libraries are governed by the *Library Act 1939*, a legislative instrument that was initially introduced to ensure the provision and ongoing sustainability of libraries through State Government and Local Government collaboration. Providing up to 50% of the funding required to establish and operate libraries. Since then local government has increasingly carried the funding burden with the situation deteriorating significantly since the 1980s. As a result, there are examples of attrition in library staffing, opening hours, collections, services and programs in a number of councils across the state.

Disappointingly, the 2018-19 NSW state budget delivered just \$23.528M for public libraries, \$5.275M less than the 2017-18 funding level. The State Government has completely ignored the recommendation of its own expert panel, the Library Council of NSW which, in consultation with the State Library of NSW and the NSW Public Libraries Consultative Committee, recommended an increase in public library funding to \$30M in 2018-19. The public library grant funding component, which has been a budget inclusion for many years, has been scrapped entirely. This component financed a competitive grant project which has part-funded countless library infrastructure and service projects over many years.

The recently released *Regional Cultural Fund Guidelines Round 2* includes new information about funding specifically for libraries. An excerpt from page 2 says "There will be \$47 million available in Round Two, including \$5 million specifically for regional public library infrastructure projects." This reallocation of grant funding was never discussed with SLNSW, PLCC or Library Council, and excludes metropolitan libraries from access. Further, as this funding is not legislated, it is at risk of removal at any time.

The NSW public library network is at serious risk. Neither this Council nor the broader NSW Local Government sector can continue with the high degree of uncertainty about the level of ongoing State Government funding for public libraries.

Accordingly, I urge Council to support the action of LG NSW and the NSW Public Libraries Association to reverse the ongoing deterioration of state funding for public libraries to ensure that local councils will not be forced to continue meeting the funding shortfall.

RECOMMENDATION:

- i) That Council make representation to the local State Member, Adam Marshall, in relation to the need for additional funding from the NSW State Government for the provision of public library services.

-
- ii) *That Council write to the Hon. Don Harwin, Minister for the Arts and the Hon. Walt Secord, Shadow Minister for the Arts, calling for bi-partisan support for the provision of a significant increase in state funding for NSW public libraries, supported by a sustainable future funding model.*
 - iii) *That Council take a leading role in lobbying for increased and sustainable state government funding for libraries.*
 - iv) *That Council endorse the distribution of the NSW Public Libraries Association NSW library funding advocacy information in Council libraries, as well as involvement in any actions proposed by the Association.*

TO ORDINARY MEETING OF COUNCIL 25/07/2018

ITEM NO:	1.	FILE NO: S4.11.16/10
DESTINATION 2 DESTINATION 3 DESTINATION 5:	A Community that is healthy, educated and sustained. An environment that is protected and sustained. The Communities are served by sustainable services and infrastructure.	CES
SUBJECT:	CIVIL & ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES COMMITTEE MEETING MINUTES – 11 JULY 2018	
PREPARED BY:	Kristy Paton, Corporate Support Officer - Publishing	

SUMMARY:

Meeting held on Wednesday, 11 July, 2018.

For the consideration of Council.

COMMENTARY:

**MINUTES OF THE CIVIL & ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES COMMITTEE MEETING
HELD IN THE COMMITTEE ROOM, 144 OTHO STREET, INVERELL ON
WEDNESDAY, 11 JULY, 2018, COMMENCING AT 9.00 AM.**

PRESENT: Crs D F Baker (Chairperson), S J Berryman and A A Michael (Acting Mayor).

Also in attendance: Crs C M Dight and P A King.

Paul Henry (General Manager), Brett McInnes (Director Civil and Environmental Services), Scott Norman (Director Corporate and Economic Services) and Justin Pay (Manager Civil Engineering).

SECTION A**APOLOGIES:**

Apologies were received from Crs P J Harmon, M J Peters and J N McCosker for personal reasons.

RESOLVED (Michael/Berryman) that the apologies from Crs P J Harmon, M J Peters and J N McCosker be noted.

1. **CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES**

RESOLVED (Michael/Berryman) that the Minutes of the Civil and Environmental Services Committee Meeting held on 13 June, 2018, as circulated to members, be confirmed as a true and correct record of that meeting.

2. **DISCLOSURE OF CONFLICT OF INTERESTS/PECUNIARY AND NON-PECUNIARY INTERESTS**

The following interests were declared:

Cr King declared a conflict of interest in Section D, Destination Reports, Item 11, "Erosion on Private Property in Inverell Township and Elsmore Common". The nature of the interest relates to Cr King's son having an interest in property at 77 Auburn Vale Road.

3. PUBLIC FORUM S13.5.6/11

Nil

4. BUSINESS ARISING FROM PREVIOUS MINUTES

Nil

SECTION B
ADVOCACY REPORTS

Cr Michael Cr Michael attended the First Aid course offered as part of a free youth initiative hosted by Inverell Shire Council. He reported the course was a success and those who attended gained valuable skills.

Cr Baker Cr Baker attended the Masonic Debutante Ball on behalf of the Mayor.

SECTION D
DESTINATION REPORTS

1. ROAD CLOSURE - EAT DRINK NEW ENGLAND S28.23.1/11

RESOLVED (Berryman/Michael) that the Committee recommends to Council that Council approve Eat Drink New England's request for closure of Evans Street between Otho and Campbell Streets between the hours of 12 Noon on Friday, 9 November 2018 and 5pm Saturday, 10 November 2018.

2. SPECIAL PROJECTS ROADS INFRASTRUCTURE FUNDING ALLOCATION S28.16.7

RESOLVED (Michael/Berryman) that the Committee recommends to Council that the Special Projects Roads Infrastructure funding of \$611,460 be allocated to Gravel Resheeting and drainage maintenance on Kings Plains Road.

3. ROAD TRAIN ACCESS REQUEST – BINGARA ROAD S28.15.3/08

RESOLVED (Michael/Berryman) that the Committee recommends to Council that the current RAV application for a permit for a Modern A – Double Road Train <36.5m on Bingara Road be declined.

The Committee noted the applicant made approaches to adjoining Councils which have been refused.

4. B – DOUBLE ACCESS REQUEST – STANNIFER AND OLD MILL ROADS S28.15.3/08

RESOLVED (Berryman/Michael) that the Committee recommends to Council that Council decline the current RAV application for a permit for B-double access on Stannifer and Old Mill Roads.

5. ROAD TRAIN ACCESS REQUEST – RING STREET AND BYRON STREET
S28.15.3/08

RESOLVED (Michael/Berryman) that the Committee recommend to Council that:

- i) The applicant be refused at this time, pending the outcome of a trial;*
- ii) That a one day permit be approved for a trial of the route to be conducted;*
- iii) That all cost associated with the trial be borne by the applicant; and*
- iv) A report on the outcome of the trial is reported back to a future committee meeting.*

6. SELF HELP POLICY REVIEW S4.14.1/01 + S4.14.3/02

RESOLVED (Berryman/Michael) that the Committee recommend to Council that the amended Self-Help (Contributions) – Works Carried Out Ahead of Priority Policy be adopted as presented.

7. DA-64/2018 – SINGLE DWELLING USE – 700 OLD BUNDARRA ROAD,
INVERELL – VARIATION TO MINIMUM LOT SIZE DEVELOPMENT
STANDARD DA-64/2018

RESOLVED (Berryman/Michael) that the Committee recommend to Council, subject to concurrence being received from the NSW Department of Planning and Environment, DA-64/2018 be approved subject to the following conditions:

- i) Inverell Shire Council issues its consent, subject to conditions stated hereunder, in accordance with Section 80A of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979.*

Consent is granted for a single dwelling use only on Lot 186 DP 753638.

- ii) The following matters are not conditions of consent, but will require consideration in the design of any proposed dwelling:*
 - A separate application is to be approved for the actual construction of a dwelling.*
 - Any new dwelling is to comply with the provisions of Planning for Bush Fire Protection 2006.*
 - Approval is required under Sec. 68 of the Local Government Act 1993 for the installation and operation of an onsite sewage management system.*
 - No native vegetation should be removed as a result of the construction of a dwelling without the approval of Council.*
 - The external colours of the dwelling should be sympathetic with the surrounding rural landscape.*

S375A Record of Voting	Councillors For:	Councillors Against:
Cr S J Berryman	✓	
Cr A A Michael	✓	
Cr D F Baker	✓	

8. INVERELL HIGH SCHOOL TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT S30.11.3

RESOLVED (Berryman/Michael) that the Committee recommend to Council that Council implement the following short term measures:

- i) The No Stopping signs adjacent to each intersection around the school be erected at a distance of no less than 15m from the intersection kerb line at intersections about the school perimeter;*
- ii) Some of the long term angle parking in Brae Street in front of the school be converted to short term parallel parking for student drop-off and pick-up. This should at least be implemented in the section of Brae Street across the school frontage to the north-east of the pedestrian crossing; and*
- iii) That the remaining long term angle parking in Brae Street in front of the school be remarked to achieve the maximum number of parking spaces.*

9. MODERN ROAD TRAIN ACCESS – BRUXNER WAY S28.15.3/08

RESOLVED (Michael/Berryman) that the Committee recommend to Council that:

- i) Council fund the installation of risk mitigation signage at two locations on Bruxner Way; and*
- ii) Once the above risk mitigation measures are completed the entire length of the Bruxner Way in Inverell Shire be approved for Modern Road Train Access.*

10. EROSION ON PRIVATE PROPERTY IN INVERELL TOWNSHIP AND ELSMORE COMMON S6.8.5/11 + S28.16.3

RESOLVED (Berryman/Michael) that the Committee recommend to Council that:

- i) Council apply for any available grant funding opportunities for works to mitigate each erosion issue;*
- ii) If grant funding is not forthcoming during 2018/2019, Council commit to funding the stabilisation and rehabilitation of erosion at the 76 Froude Street and 77 Auburn Vale Road sites, at a cost of \$102,000;*
- iii) The works be completed over a 2 year program;*
- iv) The funding sources be the Urban Drainage Rehabilitation and Rural Drainage votes respectively, and;*

The order for completion of works be as follows:

- 1. Site 1 at 76 Froude St*
- 2. Site 2 at 77 Auburn Vale Rd*

- v) Prior to undertaking any works on site 1 or 2, Council obtain a formal release from the property owners, absolving them from any further maintenance responsibilities; and*
- vi) Council not fund works at 95 Elsmore Common Road, but continues to apply for grant funding for remediation works at the site on behalf of the owner.*

SECTION E
INFORMATION REPORTS1. WATER NSW 20 YEAR INFRASTRUCTURE OPTIONS STUDY S32.8.2

2. 2016-2017 & 2017-2018 GRAVEL RESHEETING PROGRAMS S28.21.1/11

3. WORKS UPDATE S28.21.1/11

RESOLVED (Berryman/Michael) that the items contained in the Information Reports to the Civil & Environmental Services Committee Meeting held on Wednesday, 11 July, 2018, be received and noted.

4. WATER NSW 20 YEAR INFRASTRUCTURE OPTIONS STUDY S32.8.2

That the Committee recommend to Council that Council promote the raising of Pindari Dam full supply level by 5m to increase the storage capacity from 312 GL to 450 GL as identified in the Water NSW 20 Year Infrastructure Options Study for Rural Valleys in NSW and that support for the option be sought from the Border Regional Organisation of Councils.

**SECTION G
GOVERNANCE REPORTS**

1. GOVERNANCE - PERFORMANCE REPORTING ON ROAD MAINTENANCE
COUNCIL CONTRACTS S1.2.3/12

RESOLVED (Michael/Berryman) that the information be received and noted.

**SECTION F
GENERAL BUSINESS**

Cr Dight The North Star Road is in urgent need of maintenance.

Mr Justin Pay (Manager Civil Engineering) informed the meeting the road was inspected Tuesday, 10 July and is in urgent need of attention and that maintenance has been scheduled in the very near future.

There being no further business, the meeting closed at 9.55 am.

RECOMMENDATION:

That:

i) *the Minutes of the Civil & Environmental Services Committee Meeting held on Wednesday, 11 July, 2018, be received and noted; and*

ii) *the following recommendations of the Civil & Environmental Services Committee be considered by Council:*

1. ROAD CLOSURE - EAT DRINK NEW ENGLAND S28.23.1/11

That Council approve Eat Drink New England's request for closure of Evans Street between Otho and Campbell Streets between the hours of 12 Noon on Friday, 9 November 2018 and 5pm Saturday, 10 November 2018.

2. SPECIAL PROJECTS ROADS INFRASTRUCTURE FUNDING ALLOCATION
S28.16.7

That the Special Projects Roads Infrastructure funding of \$611,460 be allocated to Gravel Resheeting and drainage maintenance on Kings Plains Road.

3. ROAD TRAIN ACCESS REQUEST – BINGARA ROAD S28.15.3/08

That the current RAV application for a permit for a Modern A – Double Road Train <36.5m on Bingara Road be declined.

The Committee noted the applicant made approaches to adjoining Councils which have been refused.

4. B – DOUBLE ACCESS REQUEST – STANNIFER AND OLD MILL ROADS S28.15.3/08

That Council decline the current RAV application for a permit for B-double access on Stannifer and Old Mill Roads.

5. ROAD TRAIN ACCESS REQUEST – RING STREET AND BYRON STREET S28.15.3/08

That:

- i) *The applicant be refused at this time, pending the outcome of a trial;*
- ii) *That a one day permit be approved for a trial of the route to be conducted;*
- iii) *That all cost associated with the trial be borne by the applicant; and*
- iv) *A report on the outcome of the trial is reported back to a future committee meeting.*

6. SELF HELP POLICY REVIEW S4.14.1/01 + S4.14.3/02

That the amended Self-Help (Contributions) – Works Carried Out Ahead of Priority Policy be adopted as presented.

7. DA-64/2018 – SINGLE DWELLING USE – 700 OLD BUNDARRA ROAD, INVERELL – VARIATION TO MINIMUM LOT SIZE DEVELOPMENT STANDARD DA-64/2018

That subject to concurrence being received from the NSW Department of Planning and Environment, DA-64/2018 be approved subject to the following conditions:

- i) *Inverell Shire Council issues its consent, subject to conditions stated hereunder, in accordance with Section 80A of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979.*
- ii) *Consent is granted for a single dwelling use only on Lot 186 DP 753638.*
- iii) *The following matters are not conditions of consent, but will require consideration in the design of any proposed dwelling:*
 - *A separate application is to be approved for the actual construction of a dwelling.*
 - *Any new dwelling is to comply with the provisions of Planning for Bush Fire Protection 2006.*
 - *Approval is required under Sec. 68 of the Local Government Act 1993 for the installation and operation of an onsite sewage management system.*
 - *No native vegetation should be removed as a result of the construction of a*

- dwelling without the approval of Council.
The external colours of the dwelling should be sympathetic with the surrounding rural landscape.

8. INVERELL HIGH SCHOOL TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT S30.11.3

That Council implement the following short term measures:

- i) *The No Stopping signs adjacent to each intersection around the school be erected at a distance of no less than 15m from the intersection kerb line at intersections about the school perimeter;*
- ii) *Some of the long term angle parking in Brae Street in front of the school be converted to short term parallel parking for student drop-off and pick-up. This should at least be implemented in the section of Brae Street across the school frontage to the north-east of the pedestrian crossing; and*
- iv) *That the remaining long term angle parking in Brae Street in front of the school be remarked to achieve the maximum number of parking spaces.*

9. MODERN ROAD TRAIN ACCESS – BRUXNER WAY S28.15.3/08

That:

- i) *Council fund the installation of risk mitigation signage at two locations on Bruxner Way; and*
- ii) *Once the above risk mitigation measures are completed the entire length of the Bruxner Way in Inverell Shire be approved for Modern Road Train Access.*

10. EROSION ON PRIVATE PROPERTY IN INVERELL TOWNSHIP AND ELSMORE COMMON S6.8.5/11 + S28.16.3

That:

- i) *Council apply for any available grant funding opportunities for works to mitigate each erosion issue;*
- ii) *If grant funding is not forthcoming during 2018/2019, Council commit to funding the stabilisation and rehabilitation of erosion at the 76 Froude Street and 77 Auburn Vale Road sites, at a cost of \$102,000;*
- iii) *The works be completed over a 2 year program;*
- iv) *The funding sources be the Urban Drainage Rehabilitation and Rural Drainage votes respectively, and;*

The order for completion of works be as follows:

- 1. *Site 1 at 76 Froude St*
- 2. *Site 2 at 77 Auburn Vale Rd*
- v) *Prior to undertaking any works on site 1 or 2, Council obtain a formal release from the property owners, absolving them from any further maintenance responsibilities; and*
- vi) *Council not fund works at 95 Elsmore Common Road, but continues to apply for grant funding for remediation works at the site on behalf of the owner.*

11. WATER NSW 20 YEAR INFRASTRUCTURE OPTIONS STUDY S32.8.2

That the Committee recommend to Council that Council promote the raising of Pindari Dam full supply level by 5m to increase the storage capacity from 312 GL to 450 GL as identified in the Water NSW 20 Year Infrastructure Options Study for Rural Valleys in NSW and that support for the option be sought from the Border Regional Organisation of Councils.

ITEM NO:	2.	FILE NO: S4.11.17/10
DESTINATION 1 DESTINATION 4:	A recognised leader in a broader context. A strong economy.	RB
SUBJECT:	ECONOMIC & COMMUNITY SUSTAINABILITY COMMITTEE MEETING MINUTES – 11 JULY 2018	
PREPARED BY:	Kristy Paton, Corporate Support Officer - Publishing	

SUMMARY:

Meeting held on Wednesday, 11 July, 2018.

For the consideration of Council.

COMMENTARY:

**MINUTES OF THE ECONOMIC & COMMUNITY SUSTAINABILITY COMMITTEE
MEETING HELD IN THE COMMITTEE ROOM, INVERELL SHIRE COUNCIL, 144
OTHO STREET, INVERELL ON WEDNESDAY, 11 JULY, 2018, COMMENCING AT
10.30AM.**

PRESENT: Crs A A Michael (Chairperson), P A King and C M Dight.

Also in attendance: Crs D F Baker and S J Berryman.

Paul Henry (General Manager), Scott Norman (Director Corporate and Economic Services) and Brett McInnes (Director Civil and Environmental Services).

SECTION A

APOLOGIES:

Apologies were received from Crs P J Harmon and J A Watts for personal reasons.

RESOLVED (Dight/King) that the apologies from Crs P J Harmon AND J A Watts be noted.

1. CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

RESOLVED (Dight/King) that the Minutes of the Economic and Community Sustainability Committee Meeting held on 13 June, 2018 as circulated to members, be confirmed as a true and correct record of that meeting.

2. DISCLOSURE OF CONFLICT OF INTERESTS/PECUNIARY AND NON-PECUNIARY INTERESTS

Nil

3. BUSINESS ARISING FROM PREVIOUS MINUTES

Nil

**SECTION B
ADVOCACY REPORTS**

Cr Michael Cr Michael attended the Junior Art Competition at the Library and the Danthonia Graduation Ceremony.

Cr King Cr King attended the Tingha NAIDOC celebrations. Nathan Hindmarsh a former NRL player was guest of honour and ran a Rugby League clinic with the local children.

Cr Dight Cr Dight wished to commend all the local Schools for the NAIDOC activities they ran to celebrate NAIDOC week.

Cr Dight attended a meeting between the Cultural Group and Arts North West and informed the Committee that Arts North West will be giving a presentation to the wider community on 20 August, 2018 at which they wish to promote what their organisation can offer and engage with other local cultural organisations.

**SECTION D
DESTINATION REPORTS**

1. EXPIRING LICENCE AGREEMENT – THARAWONGA MOBILE RESOURCE UNIT S5.10.132

RESOLVED (Dight/King) that the Committee recommends to Council that:

- i) Council renew the agreement with Tharawonga Mobile Resource Unit for Yetman Recreation Hall;*
- ii) The licence agreement be for a three (3) year period with a three (3) year option;*
- iii) The Licence fee be \$240.40 per annum (GST Inclusive) with a 3% increase per annum; and*
- iv) The Licence Agreement be subject to any other terms and conditions as negotiated by Council's General Manager.*

2. TENDER – PROVISION OF CLEANING SERVICES (LISTING) S5.8.2/04

RESOLVED (Dight/King) that the matter be referred to Closed Committee for consideration as:

- i) the report includes 'commercial information of a confidential nature that would, if disclosed prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied it' (Section 10A(2)(d)(i) of the Local Government Act, 1993); and*
- ii) on balance the public interest in preserving the confidentiality of this matter outweighs the public interest in openness and transparency in Council decision-making by discussing the matter in open meeting.*

3. MOBILE PHONE COVERAGE S10.12.2/11

RESOLVED (Dight/King) that the Committee recommends to Council that:

- i) *Council adopt as a focus for the 2019 Federal and State elections, the issue of quality of telecommunications in the Shire;*
- ii) *Council adopt the lobbying position that seeks funding for:*
 - a) *the construction towers in nominated areas to “fill black spots”;*
 - b) *the co-location of infrastructure for various service providers on existing towers; and*
 - c) *to upgrade existing towers to cater for the latest telecommunication technology.*
- iii) *A priority list of telecommunications projects be:*
 - 1. *New tower on Fig Tree Hill Site;*
 - 2. *Co-location of infrastructure on White Rock Mountain Tower;*
 - 3. *Co-location of infrastructure on Gilgai Tower;*
 - 4. *New Tower on Gragin Mountain Site;*
 - 5. *New Tower at Graman;*
 - 6. *New Tower at Bukkulla;*
 - 7. *New Tower at Bonshaw (Hetherington’s Site); and*
 - 8. *New Tower at the “Pines Site”*
- iv) *Mr David Jones be thanked for his ongoing interest in this issue and his willingness to provide information to assist Council.*

**SECTION E
INFORMATION REPORTS**

- 1. TOWN HALL FEES AND COSTS S5.24.6
- 2. INVERELL DISTRICT FAMILY HISTORY GROUP PROGRESS REPORT S3.6.1/12
- 3. THE INVERELL SINGERS S6.8.9

RESOLVED (King/Dight) that the items contained in the Information Reports to the Economic & Community Sustainability Committee Meeting held on Wednesday, 11 July, 2018, be received and noted.

**SECTION F
QUESTIONS WITHOUT NOTICE**

- | | |
|----------|--|
| Cr Dight | <p>Cr Dight asked if water from the public stand pipes could be made free of charge whilst the dry period persisted.</p> <p>Mr Brett McInnes (Director Civil and Environmental Services) replied that prepaid metering system could be bypassed but it would be very difficult to police people taking unreasonable advantage of the situation. As an alternative it was suggested that a refund system could be established to help alleviate hardship.</p> |
| Cr Baker | <p>Cr Baker asked about future renewal works and augmentation to the Delungra reticulated water supply, in particular in relation to frequent pipe breakages and low water pressure.</p> |

Mr Brett McInnes (Director Civil and Environmental Services) replied there was an adopted program of future works as well numerous reports and studies relating to the supply. Mr McInnes undertook to supply this information to Cr Baker.

**SECTION G
GOVERNANCE REPORTS**

1. GOVERNANCE - MONTHLY INVESTMENT REPORT S12.12.2/09

RESOLVED (Dight/King) that:

- i) the report indicating Council's Fund Management position be received and noted; and*
- ii) the Certification of the Responsible Accounting Officer be noted.*

**SECTION H
CONFIDENTIAL REPORTS IN CLOSED COMMITTEE
(SECTION 10A(2) OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1993)**

At 11.03am, the Chairperson offered the opportunity to members of the public to make representations as to whether any part of the Committee Meeting should not be considered in Closed Committee. There was no response from the public.

CLOSED COMMITTEE REPORTS

RESOLVED (Dight/King) that the Committee proceed into Closed Committee to discuss the matters referred to it, for the reasons stated in the motions of referral.

RESOLVED (King/Dight) that the Committee proceed out of Closed Committee into Open Committee.

Upon resuming Open Committee at 11.14 am, the Chair verbally reported that the Committee, with the Press and Public excluded, having considered the matters referred to it, recommends as follows:

1. TENDER – PROVISION OF CLEANING SERVICES S5.8.2/04

That the Committee recommends to Council that:

- i) Council accept the tender from Onescope for Cleaning Contracts 1A, 1B and 1C for a period of two (2) years, with an option of a further two (2) year period for the tender price of \$180,475.30 (excluding GST) per annum; and*
- ii) The General Manager and Mayor be authorised to execute the contracts under Council seal.*

ADOPTION OF RECOMMENDATIONS

RESOLVED (King/Dight) that the recommendations of Closed Committee be adopted.

There being no further business, the meeting closed at 11.15am.

RECOMMENDATION:

That:

i) *the Minutes of the Economic & Community Sustainability Committee Meeting held on Wednesday, 11 July, 2018, be received and noted; and*

ii) *the following recommendations of the Economic & Community Sustainability Committee be considered by Council:*

1. EXPIRING LICENCE AGREEMENT – THARAWONGA MOBILE RESOURCE UNIT S5.10.132

That:

i) *Council renew the agreement with Tharawonga Mobile Resource Unit for Yetman Recreation Hall;*

ii) *The licence agreement be for a three (3) year period with a three (3) year option;*

iii) *The Licence fee be \$240.40 per annum (GST Inclusive) with a 3% increase per annum; and*

iv) *The Licence Agreement be subject to any other terms and conditions as negotiated by Council's General Manager.*

2. MOBILE PHONE COVERAGE S10.12.2/11

That:

i) *Council adopt as a focus for the 2019 Federal and State elections, the issue of quality of telecommunications in the Shire;*

ii) *Council adopt the lobbying position that seeks funding for:*

a) *the construction towers in nominated areas to "fill black spots";*

b) *the co-location of infrastructure for various service providers on existing towers; and*

c) *to upgrade existing towers to cater for the latest telecommunication technology.*

iii) *A priority list of telecommunications projects be:*

1. *New tower on Fig Tree Hill Site;*
2. *Co-location of infrastructure on White Rock Mountain Tower;*
3. *Co-location of infrastructure on Gilgai Tower;*
4. *New Tower on Gragin Mountain Site;*
5. *New Tower at Graman;*
6. *New Tower at Bukkulla;*
7. *New Tower at Bonshaw (Hetherington's Site); and*
8. *New Tower at the "Pines Site"*

Mr David Jones be thanked for his ongoing interest in this issue and his willingness to provide information to assist Council.

3. TENDER – PROVISION OF CLEANING SERVICES S5.8.2/04

That:

i) *Council accept the tender from Onescope for Cleaning Contracts 1A, 1B and 1C for a period of two (2) years, with an option of a further two (2) year period for the tender price of \$180,475.30 (excluding GST) per annum; and*

The General Manager and Mayor be authorised to execute the contracts under Council seal.



ITEM NO:	3.	FILE NO: S31.9.3	
DESTINATION 5:	The communities are served by sustainable services and infrastructure		S
SUBJECT:	WASTE MANAGEMENT SUNSET COMMITTEE MEETING MINUTES – 25 JULY 2018 – (LISTING)		
PREPARED BY:	Nicole Riley, Administration Coordinator		

A Waste Management Sunset Committee Meeting is to be held 12.00pm, Wednesday, 25 July, 2018. It is intended that the minutes from this meeting be tabled at the Council meeting.

COMMENTARY:

This report is intended to request Council to accept the tabling of the Waste Management Sunset Committee meeting minutes, which is to be held at 12.00pm on Wednesday, 25 July, 2018.

It is intended that a supplementary report will be presented at the Council meeting.

RELATIONSHIP TO STRATEGIC PLAN, DELIVERY PLAN AND OPERATIONAL PLAN:

Strategy: S.15 Promote the effective integration of waste management and recycling services.

Term Achievement: S.15.01 Council has an integrated waste management plan that not only meets statutory recycling levels but also meets environmental and community demands.

Operational Objective: S.15.01.01 To establish and maintain effective partnerships that deliver an innovative approach that takes advantage of the most practical and sustainable waste management solutions available.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS:

Nil

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICERS COMMENT:

Nil

LEGAL IMPLICATIONS:

Nil

RECOMMENDATION:

That a supplementary report on this matter be received.

TO ORDINARY MEETING OF COUNCIL 25/07/2018

ITEM NO:	1.	FILE NO: S4.11.21
DESTINATION 1:	A recognised leader in a broader context	R
SUBJECT:	INTERNAL AUDIT AND RISK (IA & R) COMMITTEE – MEMBERSHIP (LISTING)	
PREPARED BY:	Paul Henry, General Manager	

SUMMARY:

A report on the status of appointments to the Internal Audit and Risk Committee following the extended advertising period has been prepared. Council is being asked to consider the report in Closed Committee.

COMMENTARY:

The *Local Government Act 1993* (the Act), and the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005 makes provision for the closure of meetings to the public and media in specified circumstances. In particular s.10A of the Act provides that Council may close to the public and media so much of a meeting as relates to the discussion and consideration of information identified in s.10A(2). The matters which may be closed to the public and media, as stated in the Act, must involve:

- (a) *Personnel matters concerning particular individuals (other than councillors.)*
- (b) *The personal hardship of any resident or ratepayer.*
- (c) *Information that would, if disclosed, confer a commercial advantage on a person with whom the council is conducting (or proposes to conduct) business.*
- (d) *Commercial information of a confidential nature that would, if disclosed:*
 - (i) *prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied it, or*
 - (ii) *confer a commercial advantage on a competitor of the council, or*
 - (iii) *reveal a trade secret.*
- (e) *Information that would, if disclosed, prejudice the maintenance of law.*
- (f) *Matters affecting the security of the council, councillors, council staff or council property.*
- (g) *Advice concerning litigation, or advice that would otherwise be privileged from production in legal proceedings on the grounds of legal professional privilege.*
- (h) *Information concerning the nature and location of a place or an item of Aboriginal significance on community land.*

In considering whether to close a part of a meeting to the public and media, Councillors are also reminded of further provisions of s.10D of the Act which states:

Grounds for closing part of meeting to be specified

- (1) *The grounds on which part of a meeting is closed must be stated in the decision to close that part of the meeting and must be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.*
- (2) *The grounds must specify the following:*
 - (a) *the relevant provision of section 10A (2),*
 - (b) *the matter that is to be discussed during the closed part of the meeting,*
 - (c) *the reasons why the part of the meeting is being closed, including (if the matter concerned is a matter other than a personnel matter concerning particular individuals, the personal hardship of a resident or ratepayer or a trade secret) an explanation of the*

way in which discussion of the matter in an open meeting would be, on balance, contrary to the public interest.

Having regard for the requirements stated in s.10D of the Act, Councillors should note that the matter listed for discussion in Closed Council contains personal information regarding the applicants.

The recommendation that this item of business be considered in closed Council specifically relies upon section 10A(2)(a):

- a) Personnel matters concerning particular individuals (other than councillors.); and
- b) on balance, the public interest in preserving the confidentiality of this matter outweighs the public interest in openness and transparency in Council decision-making by discussing the matter in open meeting.

RELATIONSHIP TO STRATEGIC PLAN, DELIVERY PLAN AND OPERATIONAL PLAN:

Strategy: R.07 Council is recognised for and distinguished by its management, innovation and customer service.

Term Achievement: R.07.01 Council's operating culture is flexible, efficient, integrated and aligned to Council's strategic objectives and program delivery.

Operational Objective: R.07.01.01 Implement a structured program of continuous improvement, based on identifying and adopting leading practice, across the organisation.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS:

Nil.

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICERS COMMENT:

Nil.

LEGAL IMPLICATIONS:

Nil.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the matter be referred to Closed Council for consideration as:

- i) the report includes 'Personnel matters concerning particular individuals (other than councillors)' (Section 10A(2)(a) of the Local Government Act, 1993); and*
- ii) on balance the public interest in preserving the confidentiality of this matter outweighs the public interest in openness and transparency in Council decision-making by discussing the matter in open meeting.*

ITEM NO:	2.	FILE NO: S31.3.8
DESTINATION 3:	An environment that is protected and sustained	E
SUBJECT:	WASTE TO ENERGY	
PREPARED BY:	Paul Henry, General Manager	

SUMMARY:

Tenterfield Shire Council is seeking support for a 'Waste to Energy' research project. Council is requested to determine if it is prepared to support this project and if so in what manner.

COMMENTARY:

Tenterfield Shire Council (TSC) has written to all Councils in the New England/North West area to advise that a new solution to the 'waste management challenge' needs to be found. That council's solution to the challenge is the development of a small scale plant that converts waste to energy.

This plant would ideally use an existing technology and be supplemented by photovoltaic cells (to improve the economic cost/benefit ratio of the conversion). However, this hypothesis needs to be proven that it can work.

Hence, the approach to Council to seek support for the funding of a staged research project that would:

Stage 1: Proof the Concept

This stage would determine the smallest scale plant that could be constructed to produce affordable energy. It would require the engagement of a research facility to conduct the necessary technical work.

Stage 2: Determine a Regulatory Pathway for the Concept

Consideration needs to be given to the creation of a pathway for a proponent of a small scale 'waste to energy' plant to gain approval/licencing for their area.

Stage 3: Concept to Working Model

After it has been proven at 'desktop level' that the available technology can be applied at a 'small scale' and that a regulatory pathway exists, then a pilot plant can be constructed.

A. The Case for the TSC Proposal

The approach from Tenterfield contains a document entitled 'The Case for Change' that seeks to prosecute the case for the abovementioned research project.

A copy of the document is attached (refer to Appendix 1, D6 – D22).

B. What is being requested from Inverell Shire Council

The request from TSC is twofold:

1. Provide a letter of support for the research project to the Federal and State Governments and the Australian Renewable Energy Agency (ARENA). This letter would also request that ARENA provide a grant of \$270K to enable the research project to be commenced.
2. Council to provide \$15K to assist in matching the \$270K requested from ARENA.

In respect of the requested financial contribution, it could be expected that this should be regarded as an initial contribution. Tenterfield states that the preparation of a definitive 'full budget' is difficult to determine, however the indications given to Tenterfield Council by a NSW based University that \$540K would complete Stage 1 and 2 of the project.

C. The 'Climate' for the Proposal

Given that TSC is seeking a \$270K grant from ARENA it is worthwhile to consider the actions of the Federal Government that may give an indication of the outcome of this grant application.

Currently, the Federal Government is considering a report from the Senate Standing Committee on Environment and Communications, into the Waste and Recycling industry in Australia. The relevant recommendation in relation to this subject is:

'The committee recommends that the Australian Government prioritise waste reduction and recycling above waste to energy, and seek a commitment through the Meeting of Environment Ministers at all levels of government to the waste hierarchy'.

A copy of the relevant sections of the report is attached for Council's information (refer to Appendix 2, D23 – D36).

The State Government is focusing on the recycling component of the waste stream. The implications for the community of China's import policy (National Sword Initiative) and the introduction of the Container Deposit Scheme has resulted in the State Government giving preference to recycling initiatives. This is evident by the available grant funding opportunities being for reuse of material or the recycling of organic waste.

Summary

The proposal for TSC would appear to request a change in attitude towards dealing with the waste stream. The key themes in waste management are Reuse and Recycle, therefore the acceptance of an approach of 'burning' waste to create energy may be difficult to gain acceptance. Therefore, the need for a cash contribution to a research project may not be needed (as ARENA may not provide the 50% contribution).

Council may wish to consider:

- a) Advising TSC that Inverell Shire Council will support a call for the Federal and State Government to consider all solutions to dealing with the waste produced by the Australian community, and
- b) The issue of a \$15K contribution from Inverell Shire Council be considered by Council, if ARENA provide the requested grant to commence research into small scale 'Waste to Energy' plants.

RELATIONSHIP TO STRATEGIC PLAN, DELIVERY PLAN AND OPERATIONAL PLAN:

Strategy: E.07 Inverell Shire conducts itself as a responsible Environmental practitioner through prudent consumption of resources and recycling initiatives.

Term Achievement: E.07.01 Council leads the Shire by advocacy, example and partnerships for sustainable waste management initiatives.

Operational Objective: E.07.01.01 Develop and enhance collaborative partnerships for sustainability with the Shire's communities, organisations and business groups.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS:

Nil.

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICERS COMMENT:

Council's waste operations are conducted on a cost recovery basis. There is no funding available in the current budget. There are significant funds reserved for landfill rehabilitation, landfill regeneration and funding future operational requirements. Redirecting funds from these foreseeable needs that have been outlined in the waste strategy to a specific research project is difficult to recommend, particularly if the proposals do not sit comfortably within current government policy.

The potential financial impacts of immediate decisions relating to waste are already significant. The fleet and bins are at the end of their life cycle; council's local recycling contractor is under financial pressure and there is the ongoing possibility of the imposition of a waste levy which has the potential to invalidate the financial assumption behind the current long term plans.

It is suggested that there are many prudent options to be considered and a down payment on an unknowable investment in an unproven technology, that is out of favour is not one of them.

LEGAL IMPLICATIONS:

Nil.

RECOMMENDATION:

A matter for Council.

APPENDIX 1

**Waste to Energy, Tenterfield Shire Council
Mr. Terry Dodds, Chief Executive****Waste to Energy: Discussion Paper****The Case for Change****1. Background / Description*****Traditional Electricity Generation and Distribution***

Australian domestic electricity consumers principally rely on receiving energy via a complicated distribution and retail network (grid) that by design harbours much inefficiency. As so much of our power generation is supplied by burning fossil fuels these inefficiencies are both detrimental to the environment, as an artificially higher rate of extraction and production is required to overcome energy losses, as well as costly to the consumer who pays for the losses. New technology may improve this somewhat, but wherever energy (or anything) is transferred from one location to another there will always be losses.

Base Load Power - The Future

Australia is not seeing the amount of new investment in traditional base-load energy generation that is required to replace the 8,000 MW of coal fired generation capacity expected to be retired over the next 20 years.

Municipal Waste

In 2014-15 Australia produced 64 million tonnes of waste, which is equivalent to 2.7 tonnes of waste per capita. Almost 60% of this was recycled. Transporting waste materials away from households such as food scraps, green-waste, paper and non-recyclable plastics, just like electricity transmission losses, consumes considerable energy. Perhaps not as much as transporting to China or from one State to another. There are many other costs associated with the process; some obvious, most far less so.

Sewerage Treatment

Almost every town in regional Australia has at least one sewerage treatment works. All of them consume energy in the form of electricity. How many owners of these plants have looked at using wastewater sludge management to create biogas recovery to produce electricity thus adding value?

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Tenterfield Shire Council



**Waste to Energy, Tenterfield Shire Council
Mr. Terry Dodds, Chief Executive**

A few observations:

- As waste management legislation has evolved the over-simplistic solutions have mostly been forced to disappear. Councils face substantial and ever increasing expense regarding waste management. Burying waste creates multiple risks and by its nature is unsustainable; no matter how big the hole, it will eventually fill.
- Australia faces a difficult period transitioning from the current reliance on electricity produced by burning coal to that of dependable, on demand and reliable alternative and sustainable forms of energy. Not only is it proving difficult, it is also a race against the clock as investment in traditional generation falters.
- Wind or solar energy generation relies on weather conditions or the ability to store energy in (mostly) batteries. There are many types and methods used to store energy, from compressing air through to hydro. Mostly though, energy is stored in batteries. That in turn currently relies on a resource (lithium) which itself is available in limited quantities and likely to be affected by the supply and demand equation.
- Energy recovery from waste, as of 2016, has increased by 4.4% per capita over the previous 10 years, but due to the low base, the total quantum is still only 6%. Methane production has been the main technology used, but in itself is problematic. Some installations have reverted to flaring the methane as the BCRs don't stack up.

The Elephant in the Room

As a country we have many challenges, but there are two making the news almost daily; what to do with our waste and how we develop alternative energy solutions that don't rely on the vagaries of the weather or battery storage.

- Can waste be used, just like hydro power generation, to supply power on demand – meaning there is no need for energy storage (batteries)?
- What technologies to convert WtE have been used in other countries?
- Who can we seek advice from such that we don't start from ground zero?
- What is the public's appetite for change now, given the often newsworthy topics of rising energy prices and the crisis in waste management?
- How is local government going to gain assistance and overcome the initial risk?
- Should we review all energy paradigms, Waste to Energy, Waste Water Sludge to Biogas to Energy, and Photovoltaic Arrays in parallel and homogenise?

Keeping up with the Joneses

There are solutions that have been used in many other parts of the world. Some waste to energy (WtE) technologies are listed below:

- A. Thermal Technologies
- B. Direct Combustion (Mass Burn and RDF)
- C. Pyrolysis

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**Waste to Energy, Tenterfield Shire Council
Mr. Terry Dodds, Chief Executive**

- D. Conventional Gasification
- E. Plasma Arc Gasification
- F. Biogas

Waste to Energy (WtE) Plants, sludge to biogas conversion systems, and photovoltaic arrays, can be small and bespoke, modular and operate in synergy feeding into Microgrid transmission stations. Thus enabling the need to transmit electricity over vast distances to be overcome.

If the triple bottom line stacks up, synchronising three local generation methods will improve reliability of the overall Microgrid system, add to sustainability, improve environmental outcomes, grow local economies, and assist educate the public by using positive reinforcement (versus a levy or tax).

The economic benefit will be given a positive start, as the same feed stock all ratepayers now pay to dispose of anyway, through waste water treatment plants and central municipal waste facilities, will be used to reduce the net outright cost of the WtE technology.

Even if the power tariffs were exactly the same, and the waste disposal costs exactly the same too, not having to dispose of the municipal waste using the current landfill methods would still make the project very worthwhile.

Economy of Scale Dilemma

In the past there has been one fundamental flaw related to any governmental review and subsequent distribution of seed and or grant funding. It is with almost an absolute certainty that the economy of scale argument is used to centralise or regionalise any project, program or solution; often represented through a Benefit Cost Ratio (BCR) that doesn't address the triple bottom line. Or worse, not addressing the total spectrum of macroeconomics across all potential inputs and outputs.

In the case of electricity generation and distribution, wanting to grow economies of scale is what causes the transmission losses in the first instance. The further a generator, in this instance a waste to energy plant, is away from the electricity consumers, the greater the wastage (friction losses).

Australia has embarked on concentrating through amalgamating, or centralising government owned utilities, since the 1950's. However, with massive plants requires massive investment, only the equivalent scale can deliver an economic return. That was mostly true for decades, but perhaps not in this instance in this point of history, now that small scale is far cheaper?

The take-away is that the smaller-the-scale the greater-the-reduction in generation and distribution costs; providing the net financial offsets in the other two fields of science are higher.

- Are smaller scale WtE plants available that perhaps can augment photovoltaic arrays, WtE and biogas generated by sewerage treatment plants, to create a neutral or an improved Net Rate of Return and a better environmental outcome?



**Waste to Energy, Tenterfield Shire Council
Mr. Terry Dodds, Chief Executive**

2. Description of Suggested Project Sub Components

There are multiple components to a WtE Project, all of which will contribute to a complex decision support matrix and eventually each project 'gateway';

- A. Environmental Regulations, Compliance and Audit
- B. Methods to convert waste to energy(WtE)
- C. Legal and Commercial Contracts
- D. Operations and Logistics
- E. Governance and Control
- F. Finance
- G. Conclusion and Request for Support

A. Environmental Regulations /Compliance and Audit Regulations

In accordance with the NSW Environmental Planning & Assessment Act (1979) the Local Council is the consent authority. The NSW EPA provides technical review and input to the Local Government development consent process to ensure matters specific to the protection of the environment are reflected in consent approvals.

However, depending on the different triggers other and varying consent pathways may require to be undertaken, for example the Joint Regional Planning Panel.

The NSW EPA regulates the processing and storage of energy feedstock and emissions (into the air, water and soil).

Acts, Regulations and Policies:

- *NSW Environmental Planning & Assessment Act (1979)*
- *Contaminated Land Management Act 1997*
- *Dangerous Goods (Road and Rail Transport) Act 2008*
- *Environmentally Hazardous Chemicals Act 1985*
- *Forestry Act 2012*
- *National Environment Protection Council (New South Wales) Act 1995*
- *Ozone Protection Act 1989*
- *Pesticides Act 1999*
- *Protection of the Environment Administration Act 1991*
- *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*
- *Radiation Control Act 1990*
- *Recreation Vehicles Act 1983*
- *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2001*
- *EPBAC Act*

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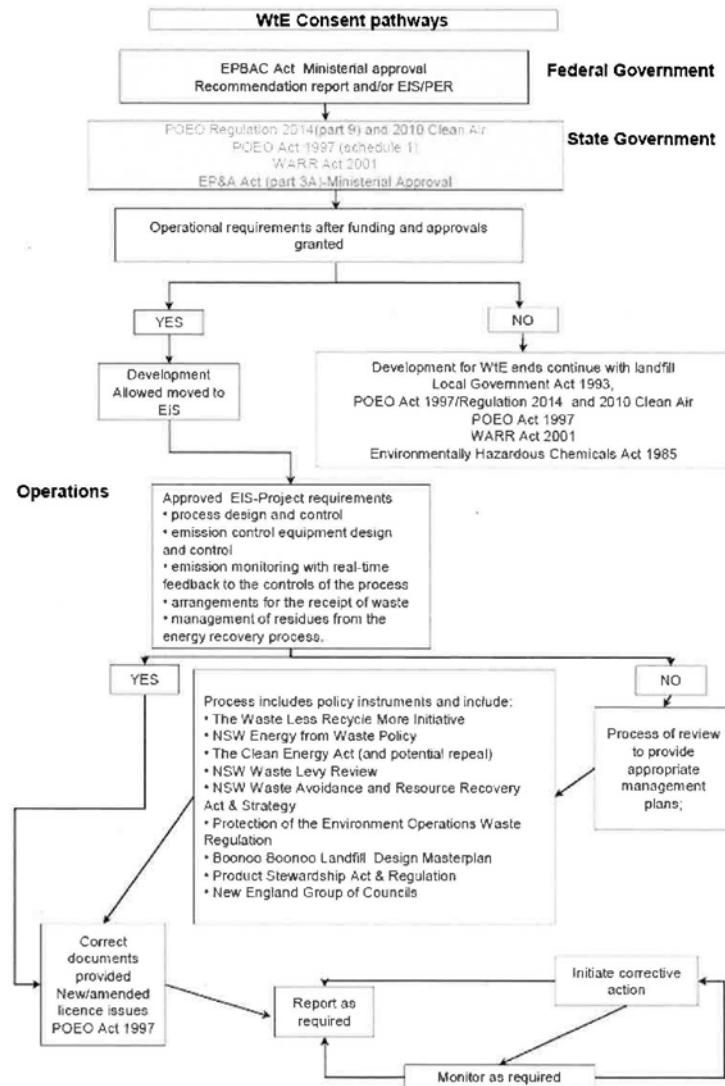
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- *POEO Regulation 2014 (part 9) and 2010 Clean Air*
- *POEO Act 1997 (schedule 1)*
- *WARR Act 2001*
- *EP&A Act (part 3A) – Ministerial Approval*
- *Local Government Act 1993*
- *The Waste Less Recycle More Initiative*
- *The Clean Energy Act (and potential repeal)*
- *NSW Waste Levy Review*
- *NSW Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act Strategy*
- *Protection of the Environment Operations Waste Regulation*
- *Boonoo Boonoo Landfill Design Masterplan*
- *Product Stewardship Act & Regulation*
- *NEGOC (seeking advocacy)*
- *LEP*
- *SEPPs (various)*



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Environment Protection Licence



A WtE activity will require a licence. Licences are issued in respect of scheduled development work (i.e. development of a site that would require a licence), premises based activities and non-premises based activities.

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The EPA will issue all licences and are usually subject to conditions. Licences can control the air, noise, water and waste impacts of an activity. Licences are ongoing but subject to review at least once every five years and can be varied, suspended or revoked.

Technical Stewardship

It is not anticipated that the pathway through approval process will be easy. To assist from environmental standpoint consultation with a Professor of Chemical Engineering backed by a Faculty of Engineering from a top tier university will be sought. Additionally, from an electrical engineering perspective, the same would apply to seeking input from a Professor of Electrical Engineering.

Cross-border shipment of waste

In addition to development of a decision support matrix for operating in NSW, consideration needs to be applied to other State jurisdictions, both from an environmental and electricity sale and distribution viewpoint.

- *The project will require mapping (decision support matrix) of the consent pathways, including from an operational basis regards how the requirements of each of the above Acts (in NSW) and those in interstate jurisdictions will direct the physical operations – and hence cost (see approval process flowchart).*

Categorisation of waste

The first phase of waste management is the collection of waste, i.e. the gathering of waste, including the preliminary sorting and preliminary storage of waste for the purposes of transport to a waste treatment facility, whereby a collector is a legal person or a sole proprietor whose activity is the collection of waste; be they a council, or other entity that provides feedstock.

Collectors, and how they're perceived to operate, will have much influence over the WtE operations and maintaining good stead with the community, regulators and clients.

- *Chain of custody control essential*

Following collection, waste is transported to waste treatment facilities. In determining the operation of the WtE plant accurate information will be required as to what the waste consists of (especially moisture content and hazardous substances), and what ratios of mixes is required to deliver efficient energy production; dependent on the technical requirements of the solution chosen.

- *Waste composition, volumes and feed management control mechanisms*

Prior to or within collection, transport, treatment, disposal or the conversion to energy process, waste may be required to be stored. Storage of waste must be carried out without endangering human health or the environment and applying measures to prevent or reduce adverse environmental impacts, and separating waste categories based on the characteristics of waste.

- *Storage requirements*

Some waste will require different treatment or disposal methods depending on the composition or economic value. Waste recovery methods to enable recycling, and alternate disposal methods for unsuitable (for WtE) or hazardous materials, needs to be addressed.

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- *Recyclable, unsuitable or hazardous materials management*

Waste streams in waste to energy operations

There have been examples and different interpretations of the definition of what is deemed as 'waste', and therefore what State Government applied costs (taxes) occur. The legislation surrounding various Acts, including the WARR Act, is written to justifiably encourage much needed societal change. Existing legislation may need amending as to not impede councils from applying in principle the imprimatur of the legislation.

- *Critically some waste may be required by legislation to no longer be regarded as waste before or after it has been processed into another product, material or energy, such that the State doesn't tax those trying to achieve altruistic outcomes.*

Waste streams – Economic and Environmental Cost

The recovery of mixed municipal waste collected from households must comply with the principle of self-sufficiency and proximity.

Carting waste 100's if not 1000's of kilometres (across an ocean), when measured from the total cost to the environment as well as (overly simplistic) economics, provides much different results.

- *The higher you are when looking down, the wider the view you see.*

In the past there has been one fundamental challenge (and flaw) related to many pre-feasibility investigations. It is with almost an absolute certainty that the economy of scale argument is used to centralise or regionalise any project, program or solution. In the case of electricity generation and distribution this is what causes the transmission losses in the first instance.

The take-away is that the smaller the scale the greater the potential reduction in generation cost; particularly with regards to photovoltaic generation.

Australia has embarked on concentrating, or centralising government owned utilities since the 1950's. We all understand that the bigger the scale, the smaller the unit rate. Mostly, that's true. But maybe not in this instance at this point in time? Technology has a way of improving faster than our capacity to keep up.

- *Small scale electricity generation that removes the macro level environmental costs shouldn't be discounted due to micro economics*

Waste eligible for energy production

Different characteristics apply to different waste streams, depending on materials or products comprising waste. Depending on the WtE technology adopted, the percentage of each waste stream inputted can be critical.

The bulk of this waste stream is from households, although waste from similar sources such as commerce, offices, events, public institutions and selected municipal services is also included. Examples include, but is not necessarily limited to, the following types of materials:

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paper, paperboard and paper products, plastics, glass, metals, food, garden waste, and textiles.

With regard to municipal waste management, disposal still prevails. Landfilling is performed within municipal services largely provided by local councils, or consortiums of councils, and licensed at non-hazardous waste landfills.

Over the last decade and longer, the percentage of recycling has dramatically increased, now to approximately 60%. How the recent negative publicity regards China not accepting recyclables will affect the will to separate waste for recycling is subjective, but not likely to be positive.

With changes in legislation, political mechanisms and the establishment of modern waste management centres and transfer stations, improved separation collection, mechanical separation, and treatment of mixed municipal waste before disposal, the percentage of recycled waste may still increase.

Eventually the continual evolution of the concentration of scale requires the 'downstream' technology to recycle to become more and more specialised and sophisticated. When this occurs the opportunity to convert to a pure form of energy upstream is more likely. It may have already actually passed the tipping point if the cost to the environment as well as the economy were considered.

Conventional grate fired mass burn systems for Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) have tended to be built as large as possible in order to benefit from the inherent economies of scale.

In urban locations which is where most of the waste is this has been seen as an appropriate strategy for conversion of MSW. In rural or semi-rural locations generally lower waste tonnage combined with high transportation costs have ruled out the deployment of large-scale systems. In these cases the interest has been in the application of small-scale (typically less than 50,000 tonnes per year throughput) systems capable of competing with low-cost landfill disposal. The challenge for these small-scale systems has been to compete with the economics of large-scale MSW incineration plants while meeting, indeed exceeding, appropriate emission regulations. Except of course, their respective Benefit Cost Ratios would have almost inevitably not considered the macro-level net off-sets able to be gained (both economic and environmental).

- *Is the cost of recycling down-stream less than the cost of converting the materials to energy upstream? (Triple bottom line versus just economic.)*

In the past we've relied on either States with less stringent environmental legislation, or countries with both low labour costs and lower environmental controls or massive levels of scale and limited natural resources, to fix (hide) our problem. In effect, we've taken the view that if we can't see it, there isn't a problem.

Punishing consumers by increasing levies leaves a poor sentiment in the public's mind. As does calling something a levy when it's a hidden tax, then only returning some of the tax collected back to assist the purpose in which it was 'sold' doesn't leave a good feeling either. (The levies raised through the WARR Act is one example.)

The third option is to do nothing and continue to ensure the waste is placed somewhere it can't be easily seen, which is obviously flawed, as those who can see it are having second thoughts or running out of places to hide it themselves.

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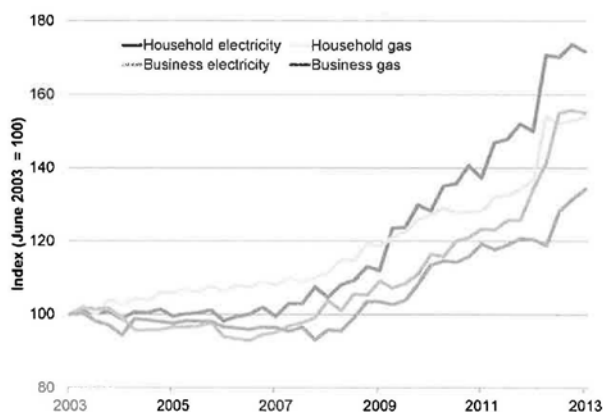
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The last option is to reward the public by selling a reduction in electricity prices based on the level and quality of the feed stock received, or failing the ability to lower tariffs, sell the environmental benefits. Tenterfield Shire Council feels that unless the general public receive a real dividend in either form, councils will continue to rely on education to coerce people to do the right thing.

- *Rewarding the public for better managing waste through lowering of electricity tariffs and improving environmental outcomes is ideal; versus taxing them via levies for failure to meet targets.*



B. Methods to convert waste to energy

Incineration and advanced thermal treatment

Comparatively, incineration is the most common waste to energy technology. In recent years, however, new and more efficient technologies have been implemented. Modern technologies, commonly referred to as the advanced thermal treatment, include pyrolysis and gasification.

Incineration and co-incineration

Plant design and configuration of the individual incinerators differ considerably between different technology providers. However, all incineration plants are based on the same principle. The heat from the combustion process is used to generate superheated steam in boilers. The superheated steam is in turn used to drive turbogenerators to produce electricity. This process is generally conducted through five distinct phases including: (1) waste reception and handling, (2) combustion, (3) energy recovery, (4) emissions clean-up, and (5) bottom ash handling.

Following the reception of waste, it is discharged into large refuse bunkers for mixing. The mixing is required to ensure that the blended waste is stable and the calorific value of the waste feed is as consistent as possible. The process from the waste delivery through combustion is nowadays fully automated. Combustion takes place at temperatures from 850 to



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1100° C, which are required to ensure the complete burning of waste and to prevent the formation of dioxins and carbon monoxide.

The standard technique for the recovery of energy from waste incineration is to utilise the combustion heat through a boiler to generate steam. At present, the waste energy to steam efficiency ratio amounts to 80%. Steam can be used for the generation of power by the use of steam turbine and for heating. An energy recovery plant producing both heat and power is commonly referred to as a combined heat and power plant and presents the most efficient option for utilising recovered energy from waste through a steam boiler. The main residual material is the so-called bottom ash. Bottom ash may be recycled and used as a secondary aggregate in a variety of construction applications if it complies with statutory requirements, as well as a valuable fertilizer, especially in forestry.

In order to comply with air emission requirements, the combustion process must be correctly controlled and flue gases must be cleaned prior to their final release. This is performed through a combination of various pollution control systems. After electrostatic precipitators initially remove approximately 99% of dust and ash particles, acid gas scrubbing is performed. This includes the injection of ammonia, application of lime and sodium bicarbonate mixtures in order to neutralize and control NO_x, SO₂ and HCl emissions, and activation of carbon to capture heavy metals. Finally, a filter system ensures the removal of fly ash and other solids. Fly ash generally amounts to approximately 1-3% of the overall input waste and is considered to be hazardous. As such, it must be disposed of in a specially designed facility or used to produce other goods.

A co-incineration plant constitutes a particular form of incineration plant. Apart from dedicated waste incinerators, where exclusively waste is burnt, a co-incineration plant uses waste as a supplementary or additional fuel. Correspondingly, the main purpose of co-incineration plant is not the processing of waste but production of energy.

Pyrolysis

Pyrolysis has recently become an advanced alternative to incineration. In contrast to combustion, pyrolysis is a thermal degradation in the absence of oxygen. This process requires an external heat source to maintain the necessary temperature, although temperatures applied (from 300 to 850° C) are lower than in incineration. Pyrolysis has been promoted for biomass applications and in the treatment of scrap tyres. Carbon-based waste such as paper, petroleum-based wastes like plastics and organic materials such as food scraps are also suitable.

However, raw municipal waste is usually not appropriate and normally requires prior mechanical preparation. In particular, separation of glass, metals and inerts must be performed prior to the processing of the remaining waste.

Three products are usually produced in the pyrolysis process: synthetic gas, pyrolysis oil and char. Once cooled down, pyrolysis oil can be transported, stored and used as a dense fuel source for applications such as heating and steam production. Its caloric value is close to diesel fuel and, therefore, presents a substitute for conventional fossil fuels.

Pyrolysis oil is defined as an energy product and alternative fuel. The long term goal of the pyrolysis industry is to focus on the bio-refinery concept, under which pyrolysis oil can be used as one of the raw materials for automotive fuels.

Bio charcoal is the output produced from biogenic input materials as biomass, whilst black coal produced from fossil based fuels, such as tyres and plastics is used for industrial purposes.

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Bio charcoal from pyrolysis can be used in the farming industry, as a fertilizer and soil amender. Charcoal is highly absorbent and therefore increases the soil's ability to retain water, nutrients and agricultural chemicals. In addition, charcoal prevents water contamination and soil erosion.

Gas produced during the pyrolysis is generally referred to as the syngas. Syngas generally consists of CO₂, CO, H₂ and other light hydrocarbons. Syngas can be converted to biofuels such as methanol, ethanol and hydrogen using either a metal or a microbial catalyst. In addition, syngas can be directly combusted in a secondary chamber to generate electricity.

Gasification

Gasification, as a form of advanced thermal treatment, combines elements of both incineration and pyrolysis. Oxygen is added during the gasification, but the amounts are not sufficient to allow the output gas to be entirely burnt. Subsequently, full combustion does not occur. This allows the output gas to be additionally processed at a later stage. The temperatures applied are typically above 650° C. The process is largely exothermic but some heat may be required to initialise and sustain the gasification process.

Coal and petroleum coke are used as input materials for many large gasification plants worldwide. Additionally, a variety of biomass and waste-derived materials can be gasified, including wood pellets and chips, waste wood, plastics and aluminium, municipal solid waste, agricultural and industrial wastes.

Similarly as with pyrolysis, syngas is the main gasification product and may be made into methanol and ethanol. Nonetheless, most modern gasification undertakings use a secondary combustion chamber to burn the syngas and recover energy via a steam circuit.

Biogas plants

Biogas plants are becoming an increasingly popular form of energy production. They are especially appropriate for countries and regions with strong agricultural presence, where they can be integrated into existing agricultural undertakings to complement the primary farming activity or as self-standing industrial plants.

Biomethane used to be the main product of the biogas technology; however, conversion to electricity has become the standard technology in all modern plants.

Organic input materials such as food waste, manure, sewage or sludge are used as the primary substrate for biogas production. Moreover, renewable resources such as corn, beets and agricultural by-products are also being used. All of these materials are placed inside a special container, the fermenter, which decomposes the substrate of bacteria and other microorganisms in the absence of oxygen and light. The temperatures applied are usually between 38 and 42°C. Decomposition provides three distinct products: biogas, heat, and digestate.

Depending on the technology provider and plant design, the produced biogas can be collected by using the gas-tight cover directly above the substrate or in an external gas storage tank. Most often, biogas is transported to an integrated heat and power station, where it is burnt in a combustion engine to generate electricity and heat. Generated electric power is fed directly into the power grid connected to the electrical transmission system. On the other hand, generated heat can be used for the heating of on-site objects or even for industrial heating.



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Alternatively, biogas can be dried and purified in a gas treatment unit. Such treatment raises the methane content of the biogas transforming it into Biomethane. Subsequently, Biomethane can be sold directly via the gas transmission network.

Finally, the digestate residues can be used as a high-quality fertilizer. Following the substrate's fermentation, the residues are separated, dried and collected. Due to its low viscosity, digestate can enter the farming grounds faster. Moreover, the digestate often has a higher fertilizer value and is less intense to the olfactory senses.

The number of biogas plants has risen significantly in the recent years. Small farmers, as well as industry leaders are creating new biogas plants. Generally those plants integrated into existing farms have proved to be a success. Such biogas plants have sufficient and continuous amount of substrate resources. However biogas plants depending on external substrate providers have struggled to become economically viable.

Plasma Arc Gasification (PAG)

PAG is the process that utilises a plasma torch or plasma arc using carbon electrodes, copper, tungsten, hafnium, or zirconium to initiate the temperature resulting in the gasification reaction. Plasma temperature temperatures range from 2,200 °C – 11,000 °C, creating not only a high value syn-gas but also high value sensible heat. The technology has been used for decades to destroy wastes that may be hazardous. The resulting ash is similar to glass that encapsulates the hazardous compounds.

The first Plasma Arc unit began operation in 1985 at Anniston, Alabama, USA. The unit used a catalytic converter system to improve gas quality and the gasifier was designed to destroy munitions.

The second system began operation in 1995 in Japan followed by the third system in Bordeaux, France. There are other operating systems in Sweden, Norway, the UK, Canada, Taiwan and the U.S., Japan has added nine more since 1995. All of these are small in size but have the ability to scale up, using multiple units.

The advantage of the PAG is the high temperature that minimizes air pollutants well below those of traditional WtE facilities. At the elevated temperatures, there is no odour, and the cooled off gas has lower NO_x, SO₂ and CO₂ emissions. The solid residue resembles glass beads.

Some Technical Questions to Evaluate

- *Is it proven? (Meaning: technically sound) – Not serial No. 1*
- *What is the capital and long term O&M costs? (Long Term Lease?)*
- *Is it guaranteed and what is behind the guarantee?*
- *Land and Water requirements?*
- *Is it scalable? (Modular)*
- *Environmental?*
- *Can it use all the municipal solid waste, with little or no waste streams?*
- *What is the schedule for delivery and commercial operation?*
- *Is the technology/company committed to resolve all issues with waste?*

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Note: If it doesn't work technically then it doesn't work, and if it doesn't work economically, then it doesn't work, and if it creates environmental issues, it doesn't work. All are needed to be viable.

Evaluation Conclusions

The CSIRO Energy Technology Division, various European and Asian governments, the US Navy, and many waste management associations have all written at some time or another about the benefits and challenges of WtE.

Most of the intellectual property contained in this paper has been wilfully gleaned from sources readily found using the Google (search engine). Here lies the problem. Every paper published is somewhat biased towards the conclusions either obtained at the time, or paid for by those with vested interests. The few I found that didn't fall into that category were out of date. Nevertheless, the freely available information represents a great starting point.

- *Coercing those with the financial capacity to assist Tenterfield Shire Council and our New England Group of Councils to make a start is the aim of this paper.*

All of the technologies presented provide the end user with different results. Although mass burn and RDF (Refuse derived fuel) have the most units installed around the world, the lesser used technologies (Pyrolysis, Gasification and Plasma Arc) all have the capability of changing the landscape of the WtE arena.

All three of these technologies provide systems with lower emissions than the mass burn and RDF system simply due to their process characteristics. The Plasma Arc has proven that it has the lowest emissions of all the technologies presented, but does not have a track record of multiple units around the world.

That said, it is gaining in acceptance and increasing the number of installations due to its complete elimination of the waste stream. Although there are few Pyrolysis systems installed around the world it appears as though this technology will not be used to produce electrical energy rather it will be used to produce bio-fuels for the transportation industry.

Although the capital costs are conservative and high compared to other energy technologies, we need to look at all the possible revenue streams, including off-set costs.

Although some are more valuable than others, WtE technologies have more ways to generate revenue than any other power generation technology due to by-products. The exception is Plasma Arc as it doesn't have any by-products to on sell due to its complete consumption of waste.

Installation and operation of energy plants

The installation and the operation of energy plants are complex and multistage processes where different approvals need to be obtained. WtE sits within a regulatory environment with policy settings struggling to keep up.

- *WtE also appears to reside in a little understood arena with no 'boxes to tick' to gain seed funding via Government grants or collaboration. This is ironic, as the waste problem confronts us all head-on.*

Moreover, the industry is far bigger than the government. (For example Australia has a gas shortage, yet we export gas.) Some policy derived outcomes will therefore be controlled by the world supply and demand paradigm.

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It is also ironic that as a Nation we appear to have gone a complete circle. Energy generation and distribution was originally under control of small County Councils. Until the National Electricity Grid was built the generation and distribution was mostly locally contained and managed.

Now that technology has evolved and gone the full circle, the NSW Government sees opportunities to reduce transmission losses, reduce our dependency on coal fired power generation, and place downward pressure on energy tariffs by encouraging the introduction of Microgrids.

- *Tenterfield Shire Council sees the installation of a Community-level Microgrid, with power generated from WtE and Photovoltaic panels, providing power for the whole town as our aim.*
- *Even more ideal, will be to produce enough power that the installation is deemed a 'commercial generator' versus something owned by a bunch of over enthusiastic, altruistic but well-meaning futurists.*

C. Legal and Commercial Contracts

Access to the grid, negotiation and payment of feed in tariffs, maintenance of electrical distribution networks, feed stock supplier contracts, sale of by-products, framework to sell power downstream to customers, and maintenance contracts need to be understood and agreed to prior to being able to finalise the business case.

- *The flowchart related to the process of development of a Town based Microgrid is still vague.*
- *The negotiated payment for the generation and methodology for supply and demand controls (feed in times) needs to be fairly derived not dictated by monopolistic enterprises. Making the most of energy payments through being given the instrument to feed at peak load times would supply the best outcome.*
- *Although there are now companies pre-approved through both the OEH and LGP, it is questioned as to how much profit is likely to be whittled away that may or may not prove to influence the no/go decision Business Case. Added to the profit that those supplying access through Community Agreements would be required to make it is anticipated that the efficiency gains made on one hand would be quickly diluted on the other.*
- *The concept of Microgrids is both refreshing and well timed, but why so many (perceived) constraints?*



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D. Operations and Logistics

The end-to-end processing requirements will largely determine the overall cost per unit rate. As with any production line, any change that adds to input reduces output. The plant and its operations need to be designed with not only the obvious in mind, such as logistics, volumes, outputs etc., but ensuring the legal, commercial, environmental and compliance requirements are 'hard-wired' into the design from the onset.

- *Understanding Lean Six Sigma principles is required (efficient production techniques)*

E. Governance and Control

A WtE plant will have multiple stakeholders, other government entities, private industry, suppliers, and those residing within the locality.

- *A robust governance framework, including ownership and control, needs to be established.*

F. Finance

The benefit cost ratio and other financial metrics need to take a broader more holistic approach to ensure that the reduction or elimination of the cost to dispose waste, the benefit able to be derived from by-products, and the assistance to other industries (forest residue), grants and other incentives, is fully captured.

- *Triple bottom line mathematics required, including artificial off-sets*
- *No Council is going to embark on something as risk laden as this. But someone has to. The State and Federal Government needs to choose a Council or Joint Organisation (preferable Tenterfield Shire Council driving the outcome through New England Group of Councils) and provide support.*

Further Challenges Faced: Even the Experts Don't Agree

The Decision Support Matrix required to make the choice as to whether to install a WtE plant is somewhat daunting. This alone may result in a lengthy process for the realisation of such investment, which may take years and a number of hurdles to overcome.

- *Unfortunately, we haven't got the luxury of years, as the waste problem is already here.*

There is much debate worldwide on how to define and distinguish renewable energy from non-renewable. I like the following definition:

- *'Renewable energy sources (RES) are renewable non-fossil energy sources, namely wind, solar, aerothermal, hydrothermal and geothermal energy, ocean energy, hydropower, biomass, landfill gas, sewage treatment plant gas and biogases.'*

In the traditional sense, RES are those that nature can regrow, such as wood, crops, or other plants (biomass) available through the Earth's unique physical set-up, such as wind, water, and solar radiation. However, the term biomass often includes one manmade good that is the by-product of industrialisation - waste. In this sense, energy from waste is only partially

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renewable due to the presence of fossil-based carbon in the waste and only the energy contribution from the biogenic portion is counted towards renewable energy targets. If the waste is pre-treated to separate out the biogenic fraction then this can be considered entirely renewable.

Considering the aforementioned definition it is undisputable that biomass and biogas waste is considered RES. Biomass is the biodegradable fraction of products, waste and residues of biological origin from the agriculture (including vegetable and animal substances), forestry and related industries including fisheries and aquaculture, as well as the biodegradable fraction of industrial and municipal waste.

For the use and processing of biomass into fuel, four processes apply:

- Burning (the combustible material in the biomass oxidizes in CO₂ and water vaporizes, thereby emitting heat),
- Biological conversion (anaerobic digestion, fermentation, etc.),
- Thermo-chemical conversion (pyrolysis) and
- Liquefaction and gasification (biodiesel, biogas etc.).

Sustainably sourced biomass has a low emissions footprint. On the downside, the process of burning biomass does release carbon into the atmosphere, meaning that the emissions resulting from biomass must be weighed against the emissions that would result from any power source biomass was looking to replace. Biogas is energy gas produced from biomass or from biodegradable waste, or wood gas that can be refined to a degree of quality, which is interchangeable with natural gas.

Other types of waste (not falling under the scope of biomass, e.g. end-of-life tyres and cars, batteries and accumulators, hazardous waste) could be used as energy sources, as described above, however, they are not considered renewable. Even globally, no common and unanimous accord on which waste type could be perceived as a renewable source of energy exists. Some have taken the position that, e.g. hazardous medical waste accounts as a renewable energy source, since it can be refined through the gasification process into ethanol, synthetic diesel and used to generate electricity.

G. CONCLUSION

- *What is known is that there is plentiful science available to help make a robust decision in a timely manner.*
- *The problem doesn't appear to be the science, the problem is consensus.*
- *Unless a government pushes past the bias, professional boundaries, subjectivity, pecuniary interests, and hype, we could be putting waste in even bigger holes for another 150 years.*
- ***I put it to higher levels of Government to get behind Tenterfield Shire Council, and the New England Group of Councils, supply us some champions from the various government entities, and fund the solution.***
- *The time for talking about the problem is past.*

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APPENDIX 2

Chapter 8 – Parliament of Australia

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Home Parliamentary Business Committees Senate Committees Senate Standing
Committees on Environment and Communications Waste and recycling industry in
Australia Report Chapter 8

Chapter 8

Committee view and recommendations

8.1 Australians love their recycling. Through their use of kerbside collection services, transfer stations, and product stewardships schemes, households and businesses have diverted significant quantities of waste from landfill.

8.2 As a result of this support, the waste management and resource recovery industry is no longer just an essential service; it is now a significant contributor to Australia's economy, with an annual turnover of \$15 billion, and 50,000 full time equivalent employees across the country.

8.3 But the recycling industry is in crisis. This crisis has been bought on by recent decisions of the Chinese Government to restrict the import of waste materials. But it follows years of failure across all levels of government to make the policy decisions required to put the industry on a solid footing. As a result, the future of the industry in Australia is in grave danger.

8.4 Australia's recycling industry has become reliant on the export of large quantities of low quality recycled material to overseas destinations such as China. From collection through to sorting, there has been a focus on quantity rather than quality. The increase in recycling rates, as measured by weight, have masked the underlying problems associated with this approach and the increase in waste generation.

8.5 While the increasing rates of recycling reflect the community's commitment to 'do the right thing', this willingness to participate has not been matched by the implementation of comprehensive waste management policies, a sustainable domestic recycling industry, or a reduction in the generation of waste and consumption of raw materials.

An industry in crisis

8.6 The Council of Australian Governments (COAG) Standing Committee on Environment and Water developed a comprehensive National Waste Policy in 2009. The failure to fully pursue the aims of this policy has left Australia's recycling industry vulnerable to volatility in global markets, and without a diversified and sustainable recycling sector to meet current and future demands for services.

8.7 The underlying problems in the recycling sector can no longer be ignored. With the 2017 announcements by China that the imports of 24 types of waste will be banned, and the introduction of stringent contamination controls on imports, the Australian recycling industry has been thrown into crisis. Enormous quantities of recycled material, particularly materials collected through kerbside recycling, are now being stockpiled at great risk to the health and safety of local communities. Moreover, quantities of otherwise recyclable material are being sent to landfill.

8.8 This crisis has arisen because Australia has grown complacent. In the early years of kerbside recycling, the need for high quality material, and low levels of contamination, was critical to ensuring that the nascent industry became established. Local government, who bore a lot of the risk for the sale of kerbside material, dedicated significant energy to educating households on how to recycle properly.

8.9 But increases in commodity prices during the 2000s, combined with weight-based diversion targets, landfill levies and reporting at a state level, shifted the focus from quality to quantity, and shifted the risk from local government to contractors whose business plans were predicated on this approach.

8.10 There has also been a failure to adequately invest in recycling infrastructure and technology, develop robust and sustainable domestic markets for recyclates or provide appropriate regulatory frameworks to ensure the future of recycling. It is clear that even without the catalyst of changes in the international market, Australia's recycling industry has been facing difficulties for a number of years.

8.11 Australia is lagging far behind other jurisdictions which have developed policies and made investments in infrastructure and technology to establish circular economies which ensure that materials are used, collected, recovered, and re-used within a country. Circular economies achieve much better social, environmental and economic outcomes than linear economies and it is clear that Australia's failure to invest in the development of such an economic model is a significant policy error.

National Waste Policy and the circular economy

8.12 The committee is of the view that the Australian Government must act urgently to transition away from a linear economy to a circular economy which prioritises the collection, recovery and re-use of products, including within Australia. This transition must include a suite of regulatory and policy changes aimed at influencing behaviour, as well as investments in infrastructure and technology.

8.13 The committee accepts the evidence that there is a need for the Australian Government to demonstrate leadership through the implementation of a National Waste Policy, which includes strategies for the establishment of a circular economy. The committee notes the commitment made by the Meeting of Environment Ministers on 27 April 2018 to update the National Waste Policy to include circular economy principles.

8.14 However, the committee notes that the 2009 *National Waste Policy: Less Waste, More Resources* (National Waste Policy) is a comprehensive document that established 16 key strategies, agreed to by all state and territory governments. Despite this, there has been little action by the Australian Government to implement these strategies.

8.15 The committee is of the view that the failure to progress the implementation of the National Waste Policy has exacerbated the effects of changes in the global market for recycled material. It provides benchmarks for the states and territories and provides an overarching policy framework. The committee accepts the evidence that if strategies established under the National Waste Policy had been implemented then the Australian recycling industry would not be in the depth of crisis that it currently is in as it would not be as reliant on global trading markets, and would have an established an approach that more closely resembles a circular economy.

8.16 The committee is also concerned that, instead of seeking to address policy failures in relation to recycling, state and federal governments are now signalling their support for waste-to-energy as a primary solution to the current crisis. Energy from waste is an ambiguous term that refers to a number of quite different processes, some of which are inherently more environmentally beneficial than others (for example, methane capture from organic waste). Nonetheless, energy-from-waste is next to last on the weight hierarchy. And the particular form of energy-from-waste which is being touted as a solution—incineration—is particularly problematic.

8.17 Burning recyclable material is not a solution; it is surrender. Incinerators only make use of materials for their calorific value. They are not compatible with the objectives of a circular economy. Further, as an energy source, burning waste is not renewable and it is carbon intensive. Having spent decades rolling out infrastructure

and educating communities about recycling, and having earned the public's support for recycling, government needs to ensure that recycling is maintained as a policy priority.

Recommendation 1

8.18 The committee recommends that the Australian Government prioritise the establishment of a circular economy in which materials are used, collected, recovered, and re-used, including within Australia.

Recommendation 2

8.19 The committee recommends that the Australian Government show leadership through the urgent implementation of the 16 strategies established under the National Waste Policy.

Recommendation 3

8.20 The committee recommends that the Australian Government prioritise waste reduction and recycling above waste-to-energy, and seek a commitment through the Meeting of Environment Ministers of all levels of government to the waste hierarchy.

Waste reduction

8.21 As noted above, waste reduction is the most preferable tier of the waste hierarchy and is inherent to a circular economy. It is also the most difficult component of the waste hierarchy in that it directly confronts the use of materials and its role in our economy. The committee did not consider the possibilities regarding waste reduction in detail. However, a consistent theme amongst submitters and witnesses was that the development of a truly circular economy necessitates a reduction in the generation of waste. By extension, this is about reducing the consumption of materials.

8.22 The Senate Environment and Communications References Committee's recent inquiry into the threat of marine plastic pollution highlighted the particular problems associated with the proliferation of plastic and the impact that this is having on the marine environment. This inquiry also heard evidence of the difficulties that persist with plastic in the waste stream, particularly in relation to the absence of uniform labelling and the physical difficulties with collecting and sorting thin film plastics.

8.23 The enormity of problems created by plastics requires a holistic approach, one that a commitment to a circular economy would help bring about. However, the committee is of the view that more direct measures are needed to help tackle this problem more immediately, and to respond to community concern about plastic in our environment.

Recommendation 4

8.24 The committee recommends that the Australian and state and territory governments agree to a phase out of petroleum-based single-use plastics by 2023. The scope of this commitment would require careful consideration and should be developed through the Meeting of Environment Ministers.

Recommendation 5

8.25 The committee recommends that the Australian Government establish a Plastics Co-Operative Research Centre (CRC) to lead Australia's research efforts into reducing plastic waste, cleaning up our oceans and finding end-markets for recovered plastic.

Recommendation 6

8.26 The committee recommends that the Australian Government commit to implementing the recommendations of the Senate Environment and Communications References Committee inquiry into the threat of marine plastic pollution in Australia, particularly in light of the need to improve plastic resource recovery.

Investment by the Australian Government

8.27 The recycling industry directly employs over 20,000 people and indirectly employs almost 35,000 people. There are significant economic and employment opportunities to be realised in expanding the industry. For every 10,000 tonnes of waste recycled, 9.2 jobs are created.

8.28 Recycling infrastructure and programs have traditionally been managed and financed by industry, and state and local governments, however it is clear that there is also a role for the Australian Government. The recycling industry is too important to fail and as such, investment in innovative technology and improved infrastructure is critical to improving environmental and economic outcomes for Australia's recycling industry.

8.29 The committee was interested to note the work being undertaken by the University of New South Wales in developing microfactories capable of creating 'reforming' waste into new products. The committee is of the view that such innovative technological solutions will be crucial to the future of waste management and recycling in Australia.

8.30 The committee also considers that recycling could provide significant economic opportunities for regional Australia. Not only would this lead to employment benefits, it would allow regional communities to access recycling facilities and thus address environmental problems such as excessive landfill and illegal dumping.

Recommendation 7

8.31 The committee recommends that the Australian Government work with state and territory and local governments to assist recyclers to increase the diversion of material from landfill; improve the quality of materials recovered through collection programs; improve the sorting of materials at recycling facilities; and assist manufacturers to increase the amount of recycled material used in production.

Procurement policies

8.32 Saving the recycling industry from its current state of crisis requires increasing the demand for recycled products. It is not enough to simply improve the quality of material being collected and sorted so that it can be exported; domestic markets for recycled material must also be developed.

8.33 Increased Australian demand for recycled content in new products would reduce the reliance of the industry on export markets. The development of domestic markets will result in better environmental and social outcomes (local jobs, and reduced transport impacts), as well as reducing the risk associated with exposure to international commodity markets. The increased local manufacture of products with significant recycled content is an important goal for Australia.

8.34 Governments at every level must lead by example through a commitment to sustainable procurement processes and policies. The Australian Government's role as the largest office employer in the country, and its funding of large-scale infrastructure projects, provides it with considerable influence in relation to the procurement of recycled content materials. This includes government procurement of paper and other office equipment, hospitality and cleaning contracts, and civil engineering.

8.35 The committee also notes that state and territory, and local governments are able to provide a significant domestic market for recycled material. The committee notes and commends state and territory, and local governments which have demonstrated a commitment to sustainable procurement practices and encourages the expansion of such programs.

Recommendation 8

8.36 The committee recommends the Australian Government set mandatory targets for all government departments in relation to the recycled content of materials bought directly or provided by private contractors.

8.37 The committee recommends that state and territory and local governments also pursue sustainable procurement policies to ensure strong domestic markets for recycled material.

Data collection

8.38 One of the strategies of the 2009 National Waste Policy was to publish a three yearly waste and resource recovery report (the National Waste Report), underpinned by a system that provides access to integrated national core data on waste and resource recovery. In implementing this strategy, the states and territories are responsible for collecting data on the generation of solid waste and the rate of diversion for recycling within their jurisdiction.

8.39 Accurate data on waste and recycling in Australia is crucial in establishing appropriate policy and regulatory settings, and to allow industry to make well-informed investment and business decisions.

8.40 The committee notes the concerns of submitters that the data around waste generation and diversion remains notoriously poor. It particularly notes that there is a lack of standardisation in data collection, a lack of uniformity in definitions of waste, and *ad hoc* data collection practices.

8.41 Further, the lack of granularity around data collected exacerbates the tendency to measure the success of the recycling industry on the basis of weight collected. A tonne of aluminium that is recovered for reprocessing into new materials is usually measured equal to a tonne of concrete that is crushed up for use in as aggregate in civil construction. Yet the benefits from a material recovery perspective are considerably different, with the reprocessing of a tonne of aluminium almost fully offsetting the greenhouse emissions associated with the processing of a tonne of virgin aluminium.

8.42 The problems with waste data have been acknowledged and the committee notes that work is continuing to improve the collection, standardisation and comprehensiveness of waste data. The committee welcomes this development but agrees with submitters that data must be published in a more timely way; businesses cannot be expected to make investment decisions worth many millions of dollars on data that is five years old.

8.43 The committee has also given consideration to suggestions that oversight of data collection should be moved to an independent agency—the Australian Bureau of Statistics—as the sector not only covers matters within the oversight of the Department of the Environment and Energy but also the Department of Industry, Innovation and Science. While there is merit in this suggestion, the committee considers that it is appropriate that the National Waste Report be produced under the auspices of the Department of the Environment and Energy.

Recommendation 9

8.44 The committee recommends that the Australian Government implement the 65 agreed improvements to the National Waste Report, and the data collection and analysis practices, as established by Blue Environment's *Improving national waste data and reporting* report.

8.45 Further, the committee recommends that the National Waste Report be published at least biennially.

Collection methods

8.46 The collection method utilised is a major determinant of the quality of recycled material and in ensuring viable markets for this material. In particular, the quality and quantity of material collected and diverted to recycling is affected by differing collection methodologies utilised in recycling programs, both within and between states, and policy settings.

Kerbside collection and education

8.47 The provision of multiple kerbside bins by local government to provide for basic source separation of waste, organics and comingled recycling at the household level has been at the heart of the increase in recycling rates in Australia. Householders have enthusiastically embraced kerbside recycling programs as the large quantities of recyclable material collected demonstrate.

8.48 However, the exact nature of kerbside collection varies between municipalities, reflecting the preferences of the local community, and the operation of materials recovery facilities and organic recyclers. As kerbside programs have developed and evolved, confusion has remained as to what materials can be recycled.

8.49 As a result, the contamination of recycled material collected through kerbside has become a serious problem. This problem has been brought into stark relief as a result of China's decision to dramatically tighten restrictions on contamination rates.

8.50 The shift towards a volume-based business model has been a significant market force behind the creation of this problem. This has lessened the need for operators of sorting facilities to ensure low levels of contamination through kerbside collection, including the sorting of materials by households and the rate of compaction in waste trucks.

8.51 While many jurisdictions provide extensive education programs to inform the community on at-home recyclable segregation, the committee heard evidence that there has been a reduction in education to householders of how to use kerbside collection programs

8.52 Critical to the ongoing viability of Australia's recycling industry is that householders understand the impact that contamination can have on recycling schemes. The committee notes the importance of education programs and encourages state and territory, and local governments continuing to implement such schemes.

Recommendation 10

8.53 The committee recommends that the Australian Government support state and territory, and local governments in ensuring effective education programs are available to assist the public in understanding how best to undertake recycling.

National container deposit scheme

8.54 Throughout the inquiry, the committee received evidence that glass poses a particular challenge to the current recycling industry. Kerbside collections systems result in a significant level of small glass fragments and contaminants that cannot be used in recycled glass manufacturing. Co-mingled recycling collection combined with high compaction rates breaks glass into small fragments that cannot be extracted, and contaminates other recyclable materials.

8.55 A range of solutions were offered including the introduction of kerbside glass-only collection bins, and the introduction of container deposit schemes (CDS). CDS is now in place, or coming into place, in all states except for Victoria and Tasmania.

8.56 The benefits of CDS have been further highlighted in the wake of the crisis the recycling industry is currently facing. The committee heard that CDS inherently improves the quality of the material collected with glass collected in South Australia, where CDS has been in place for decades, fetching three times more than glass collected elsewhere through kerbside collection schemes. The committee also heard that the diversion of a large amount of glass out of kerbside reduces the contamination of remaining materials, which also improves the quality of other types of recycling.

8.57 The committee heard a range of views on the introduction of CDS, including concerns that current recycling infrastructure and investment has been based on the presence of glass in kerbside collection schemes and that the removal of glass would have a financial impact on operators and local councils. The committee also heard that the South Australian CDS cannot simply be replicated by states seeking to introduce new schemes and that there are differing views on the most appropriate model for implementation.

8.58 The committee notes that COAG has conducted a regulatory impact assessment of a national container deposit scheme and that the states could not reach agreement on such a scheme. The committee is of the view that a national container deposit scheme would ensure a uniform approach to glass recycling, with a reduction in contaminated kerbside recycling, and certainty to industry and the community.

Recommendation 11

8.59 The committee recommends that the Australian Government implement a national container deposit scheme.

Mandatory product stewardship

8.60 Product stewardship is an important policy tool used to improve waste and recycling outcomes. Australia's *Product Stewardship Act 2011* was developed as a result of the National Waste Policy, and is largely focused on the end-of-life solution of products. Commonwealth product stewardship schemes set material recovery levels for those areas it directly regulates.

8.61 Product stewardship acknowledges that those involved in producing, selling, using and disposing of products have a shared responsibility to ensuring that throughout the lifecycle of a product, environmental, human health and safety risks are mitigated.

8.62 A common component of successful product stewardship schemes is the inclusion of some of the cost of the disposal of a product into the purchase price of a product, including refundable deposits that are redeemed upon disposal for recycling. The most widely used and understood form of product stewardship in Australia is CDS. The effect of these economic incentives is usually a high level of source separation of the products or materials covered by the product stewardship scheme.

8.63 The committee is of the view that mandatory product stewardship schemes should be established to cover a range of items which pose challenges to the appropriate management of end-of-life products, including mattresses, tyres and the entire range of e-waste including batteries.

8.64 The committee notes that schemes established under the *Product Stewardship Act 2011* have largely been voluntary. The committee accepts the evidence that voluntary schemes are not as effective as compulsory schemes, and is of the view that product stewardship schemes developed under the *Product Stewardship Act 2011* should be mandatory.

8.65 Though product stewardship in Australia has largely focused on end-of-life processes, the committee is of the view that a more holistic approach is required. The committee notes the evidence that up-stream material recovery and efficiency, and improved product design result in better environmental outcomes. Assigning responsibility for the disposal and treatment of post-consumer products to producers has been recognised as incentivising the prevention of waste at the source. As such, the Australian Government should ensure that extended producer responsibility is implemented for a range of products.

Recommendation 12

8.66 The committee recommends that product stewardship schemes established under the *Product Stewardship Act 2011* be mandatory schemes.

Recommendation 13

8.67 The committee recommends that mandatory product stewardship schemes be established for tyres, mattresses, e-waste, and photovoltaic panels.

Recommendation 14

8.68 The committee recommends that the Australian Government extend producer responsibility under product stewardship schemes to ensure better environmental and social outcomes through improved design.

Recommendation 15

8.69 The committee recommends that the Product Stewardship Advisory Committee be re-established and that they be tasked with recommending products for listing under the Product Stewardship Act.

Landfill levies

8.70 Waste levies are a financial contribution required to be paid by licensed waste facilities for each tonne of waste received at the facility. Waste levies are intended to encourage the diversion of waste from landfill to recycling. Most states and territories have implemented waste levies, with the exception of Tasmania, Queensland and the Northern Territory. The levy amounts vary between states and within jurisdictions according to the type of material being sent to landfill.

8.71 The committee heard that landfill levies have been successful in achieving significant diversion rates, and provide important revenue which can be used to fund sustainable waste management practices. The committee also heard however that there is a point of diminishing returns with landfill levies, and that they can lead to perverse outcomes such as the inter-jurisdictional transport of waste to avoid levies, illegal landfilling and dumping, and the placing of financial pressure on recyclers.

8.72 Of particular note was the movement of waste from New South Wales to Queensland to avoid the New South Wales landfill levy. The committee accepts that the lack of a landfill levy in Queensland, and the relatively high landfill levy applied to Sydney Metropolitan Area waste has been responsible for this significant movement of waste. The committee notes that the Queensland Government has recently announced that it will be introducing a landfill levy, and it is hoped that such an introduction will reduce the incentive to move waste between the states.

8.73 The committee is of the view that state and territory governments are best placed to manage the implementation of landfill levies, however it notes that co-operation between jurisdictions is important to manage any negative consequences which may arise.

8.74 The committee is also of the view that state and territory governments should fully hypothecate landfill levies towards measures that are designed to reduce the amount of material going to landfill. The use landfill levies by state and territory governments to increase general revenue creates a perverse incentive for state and territory governments to maintain landfilling at current levels.

Recommendation 16

8.75 The committee recommends that the Australian Government assist state and territory governments to ensure that landfill levies in proximate jurisdictions are such that there is a no incentive to transport waste for levy avoidance purposes.

Recommendation 17

8.76 The committee recommends that the Australian Government support state and territory governments fully hypothecating landfill levies towards measures that reduce the creation of consumption and waste, and that increase the recycling of waste materials.

Landfill standards

8.77 Environment agencies and Environment Protection Agencies (EPAs) in state and territory jurisdictions have established policies and regulatory requirements for the sustainable management of waste and on landfill performance.

8.78 Landfill poses a range of environmental and social risks and it is essential that it is appropriately managed. The committee particularly notes with concern the evidence that landfills which are not adequately provisioned to be managed beyond closure pose significant economic, environmental and social risks in the future. Landfill standards must require operators to identify and appropriately manage all risks, both short-term and long-term.

8.79 The committee notes that there are significant differences between jurisdictions in the way that waste is classified and the classes of landfill that are permitted. The committee accepts the evidence that landfill standards should be best-practice, risk-based and nationally harmonised to ensure that all environmental risks are appropriately mitigated.

8.80 The committee also notes the risks to sustainable landfill management posed by a lack of infrastructure planning and encroachment by urban development. The committee is of the view that state and territory governments are best placed to provide waste management infrastructure with certainty and protection through appropriate planning controls.

Recommendation 18

8.81 The committee recommends that the Australian Government work with state and territory governments to ensure the implementation of harmonised, best-practice landfill standards.

An opportunity too important to be missed

8.82 Waste is a fact of life; the evidence indicates that the quantity is only going to increase; yet there cannot continue to be an expectation that 'just putting it in the bin' will work as an adequate waste management system.

8.83 While China's decision to restrict the import of certain categories of waste has triggered the current crisis in the Australian waste management sector, in fact, there have been underlying problems in the sector for some time.

8.84 Stakeholders—governments, the industry and the community—are now focused on recycling. The committee welcomes the commitment to addressing the current problems. However, the committee considers that solutions must look to the long-term and must incorporate moves to a circular economy.

8.85 There are great benefits for Australia in adopting a circular economy. As well as reducing our ecological footprint, reducing the generation of waste and developing a viable recycling sector would improve material productivity, increase employment opportunities in both recycling and manufacturing, stimulate innovation in the use of materials, and meet community expectation about how our waste is dealt with. The committee considers that this is an opportunity too important to be missed.

Senator Peter Whish-Wilson
Chair

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ITEM NO:	3.	FILE NO: S13.6.4
DESTINATION 1:	A recognised leader in a broader context	R
SUBJECT:	LOCAL GOVERNMENT REMUNERATION TRIBUNAL DETERMINATION	
PREPARED BY:	Scott Norman, Director Corporate and Economic Services	

SUMMARY:

The Local Government Remuneration Tribunal (the Tribunal) has determined an increase of 2.5% to mayoral and councillor fees for the 2018/19 financial year, with effect from 1 July 2018. It is recommended that the increase in fees for Mayors and Councillors be applied for the 2018/2019 financial year.

COMMENTARY:

Sections 248 and 249 of the Local Government Act 1993 require councils to fix and pay an annual fee based on the Tribunal's determination. Council cannot fix a fee higher than the maximum amount determined by the Tribunal, if a council does not fix a fee, the council must pay the minimum fee determined by the Tribunal.

The Tribunal's report and determination the NSW Remuneration Tribunal's website www.remtribunals.nsw.gov.au.

Inverell is categorised as a Rural Council, which entitles Councillors under the maximum increase of 2.5% permissible to a maximum annual fee of \$11,860, with the Mayor provided an additional \$25,880. This calculation would entitle each of the Councillors of Inverell Shire Council an annual fee of \$11,860, with the Mayor receiving a total combined Councillor Fee and Mayoral Fee of \$37,740.

It should also be noted that Inverell Shire Council's category rating is the lowest rating, with a further six (6) categories being entitled to more significant increases than awarded to Inverell Shire Councillors, notably ranging from Councillors' Fees at a maximum of \$39,540 as Category 'Principal CBD' through to Category 'Regional Rural' only marginally above Inverell's rating at \$19,790 and Mayoral entitlements ranging from a maximum of \$217,080 (in addition to the Councillor Fee) to Category 'Regional Rural' payments of \$43,170 (in addition to the Councillor Fee).

Pursuant to s.241 of the *Local Government Act 1993*, 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, 2017 are determined as follows:

Table 4: Fees for General Purpose and County Councils

Category		Councillor/Member Annual Fee		Mayor/Chairperson Additional Fee*	
		Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
General Purpose Councils – Metropolitan	Principal CBD	26,970	39,540	164,980	217,080
	Major CBD	17,980	33,310	38,200	107,620
	Metropolitan Large	17,980	29,670	38,200	86,440
	Metropolitan Medium	13,480	25,160	28,640	66,860
	Metropolitan Small	8,970	19,790	19,100	43,150
General Purpose Councils – Non-metropolitan	Regional City	17,980	31,260	38,200	97,370
	Regional Strategic Area	17,980	29,670	38,200	86,440
	Regional Rural	8,970	19,790	19,100	43,170
	Rural	8,970	11,860	9,540	25,880
County Councils	Water	1,780	9,890	3,820	16,250
	Other	1,780	5,910	3,820	10,790

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

RELATIONSHIP TO STRATEGIC PLAN, DELIVERY PLAN AND OPERATIONAL PLAN:

Strategy: R.07 Council is recognised for and distinguished by its management, innovation and customer service.

Term Achievement: R.07.01 Council's operating culture is flexible, efficient, integrated and aligned to Council's strategic objectives and program delivery.

Operational Objective: R.07.01.01 Implement a structured program of continuous improvement, based on identifying and adopting leading practice, across the organisation.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS:

2018/2019 Schedule of Allowances & Expenses Policy to reflect resolved position of Council.

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICERS COMMENT:

Provision made in 2018/2019 Operational Plan.

LEGAL IMPLICATIONS:

Nil.

RECOMMENDATION:

That an increase of 2.5% in fees for Mayors and Councillors be applied for the 2018/2019 financial year as recommended by the Local Government Remuneration Tribunal.

TO ORDINARY MEETING OF COUNCIL 25/07/2018

ITEM NO:	1.	FILE NO: S13.6.11
DESTINATION 1:	A recognised leader in a broader context	R
SUBJECT:	COUNCILLOR PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT	
PREPARED BY:	Scott Norman, Director Corporate and Economic Services	

SUMMARY:

This report is provided for information.

Council has requested a report detailing Councillor professional development costs over the past 5 years. The report also takes the opportunity to highlight imminent changes in requirements for compulsory training for Councillors. Council is asked to note the information.

COMMENTARY:

At the 23 May, 2018 Council Meeting a report was requested identifying all expenditure on Councillor professional development including training and conferences for the period 1 July, 2013 to date.

The information is provided below:

Councillor Professional Development and Training Costs

<u>2012/13</u>	\$
Conferences	
NSW Local Government Conference (Harmon/Baker/Watts/Girle/Johnston)	1,992
Australia Local Government Women's Association Conference (Baker/Watts)	3,833
LGSA Tourism Conference (Harmon)	1,171
Country & Regional Living Expo (Peters) August 2012	1,481
Training	
CBD & Town Centre Design and Development (Michael)	1,296
Alcohol Action in Rural Communities (Watts)	846
	10,619
<u>2013/14</u>	\$
Conferences	
NSW Local Government Conference (Harmon/Baker/Watts/Girle/Johnston)	6,306
Public Library Conference (Baker)	1,723
Australia Local Government Women's Association Conference (Watts)	1,406
National General Assembly of Local Government (Harmon)	3,309
Inland Railway-Melbourne to Brisbane Symposium (Harmon/Jones)	355
Training	
IPWEA Asset Management Conference (Johnston)	700
	13,799

<u>2014/15</u>	\$
Conferences	
NSW Local Government Conference (Harmon/Watts)	2,838
Public Library Conference (Baker)	929
Australia Local Government Women's Association Conference (Baker/Watts)	4,611
Training	
Mayoral Weekend Seminar (Harmon)	1,670
	10,048
 <u>2015/16</u>	 \$
Conferences	
NSW Local Government Conference	4,485
Public Library Conference (Baker)	1,697
Australia Local Government Women's Association Conference (Baker)	1,202
Training	
Nil	
	7,384
 <u>2016/17</u>	 \$
Conferences	
NSW Local Government Conference	3,659
Public Library Conference (Baker)	682
Australia Local Government Women's Association Conference (Baker/Dight/Watts)	4,273
Training	
Local Government Financial Seminar (Dight/Watts)	871
Financial Issues in Local Government (Dight/Watts)	2,102
Finance for Non Finance Managers (Dight)	790
	12,377
 <u>2017/18</u>	 \$
Conferences	
NSW Local Government Conference (Harmon/Michael/Dight)	9,430
Public Library Conference (Baker)	1,322
Australia Local Government Women's Association Conference (Baker)	1,960
Training	
Nil	
	12,712

This report also provides a timely opportunity to update Councillors on imminent changes to ongoing professional development requirements for elected members.

The Office of Local Government (OLG) has consulted with councils and other stakeholders on the proposed Councillor Induction and Professional Development Guidelines (Guidelines).

The draft guidelines used in the consultation process can be found at [Draft Councillor Professional Development Guidelines](#)

The Local Government Act 1993 (the Act) has been amended to include in the prescribed role of councillors under S232 a responsibility "to make all reasonable efforts to acquire and maintain the skills necessary to perform the role of a councillor".

To support this, guidelines will be issued under S23A of the Act (Departmental Chief Executive's guidelines). Under the Guidelines, Councils' induction and professional development programs are to consist of three elements:

- Pre-election candidate sessions – these are to ensure prospective candidates are aware of what will be expected of them if elected (these are not mandatory but are encouraged).

- Induction program – this aims to equip Mayors and Councillors with the information they need to perform their role effectively over the first few months and has a particular focus on building positive, collaborative relationships between Councillors and with staff.
- Professional development program – this is to be developed in consultation with all Councillors and delivered over the term of the council to build the skills, knowledge and personal attributes necessary to be an effective mayor or councillor.

Council will be required to report on the induction and ongoing professional development. Information on what has been offered and which Councillors attended will have to be made publicly available.

RELATIONSHIP TO STRATEGIC PLAN, DELIVERY PLAN AND OPERATIONAL PLAN:

Strategy: R.07 Council is recognised for and distinguished by its management, innovation and customer service.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS:

Nil

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICERS COMMENT:

In 2018/19 an extra \$10,000 has been allocated to cover additional training. This may not be sufficient and future costs will be directly related to the application of the new guidelines. Additional budget may be required in the first year of a term of Council to cover inductions.

LEGAL IMPLICATIONS:

OLG has prepared Draft Guidelines to assist councils to develop and deliver induction and on-going professional development activities for their Mayor and Councillors in compliance with the proposed regulations. These will be issued under section 23A of the Act. A link to the Draft Guidelines has been provided in the body of the report.

DESTINATION 5:	The communities are served by sustainable services and infrastructure		S
ITEM NO:	2.	FILE NO: S22.25.1	
SUBJECT:	STAFF MOVEMENTS: - 01 APRIL 2018 TO 30 JUNE 2018		
PREPARED BY:	Melissa Daskey, Human Resources Officer		

SUMMARY:

For the information of the Council.

To inform Council of all terminations, appointments and internal transfers for the above three (3) month period.

COMMENTARY:

TERMINATIONS

<u>Date:</u>	<u>Name:</u>	<u>Position:</u>	<u>Reason:</u>
25 April 2018	Carol FROST	Weighbridge Operator	Resigned
04 May 2018	Nathan HUGHES	Corporate and Business Development Officer	Resigned
11 May 2018	Kevin HILTON	Water Tanker Operator	Retired

APPOINTMENTS

<u>Date:</u>	<u>Name:</u>	<u>Position:</u>	<u>Reason:</u>
16 April 2018	Matthew MEPHAM	Civil Designer	Resignation of Mark Bryant
16 April 2018	Scott NORMAN	Director Corporate and Economic Services	Contract concluded of former employee
14 May 2018	Beau COLES	Plant Repairer	Resignation of Darryn Bartlett

INTERNAL TRANSFERS

<u>Date:</u>	<u>Name:</u>	<u>Position:</u>	<u>Reason:</u>
21 May 2018	Laurence BURDEKIN	Water Tanker Operator	Transfer of Michael Reed
21 May 2018	Micheal HALLORAN	Construction Team Leader - North	Transfer of Kenneth J Baker
21 May 2018	John MORLEY	Water Tanker Operator	Retirement of Kevin Hilton

ITEM NO:	3.	FILE NO: S15.8.77
DESTINATION 2 :	A community that is healthy, educated and sustainable	
SUBJECT:	PROJECT UPDATE - YOUTH OPPORTUNITIES PROGRAM	
PREPARED BY:	Christy Galbraith – Corporate Support Officer (General Duties)	

SUMMARY:

This report is intended to keep Council updated on the progress of Council's year-long Youth Program funded by NSW Government's Youth Opportunities Program which funds activities to improve young people's involvement in community initiatives and opportunities to equip youth to be volunteer and job ready.

COMMENTARY:

As a recipient of a \$50,000 Youth Opportunities grant, Council launched a 12-month calendar of events in January, 2018. The project will engage youth across Inverell LGA in an array of free educational and inclusive programs, including:

1. 3D Animation Workshop

Fifty students from local high schools were treated to a 3D Animation workshop with Brisbane based game designers, Humble Sage Games on Thursday, 21 June, 2018. The 1.5 hour workshop, hosted by Inverell High School and Holy Trinity School, provided students with an insight to 3D art and animation, programming and narratives in games. Students explored gaming through the use of virtual reality and gained skills in the use of animation software and basics of 3D modelling.

Total participants: 50

2. First Aid Workshop

The second of three First Aid workshops was hosted 9 and 10 July, 2018 with accredited trainer RESUS Plus at the Sports Complex Clubhouse. The eight hour course was split over two (2) days to optimise learning. The workshop provided 12 youth, aged 14-20 years, with an opportunity to receive a Statement of Attainment following the successful completion of the First Aid Course.

Total participants: 12

3. Art Classes

Local artist, Carolyn McCosker is providing a Pop Art Workshop at the Inverell Art Gallery on Tuesday, 17 July - Wednesday, 18 July for youth aged from 12 – 20 years. The workshop will provide youth an opportunity to learn the use of colours, repetition and artistic expression.

Total expected participants: 12

4. Skateboarding Workshop & Youth BBQ

Back by popular demand, OwnLife will be conducting two (2) skateboarding workshops on 12 - 13 July at Inverell Skate Park. The workshops will promote safe skateboarding techniques for youth aged from 3 – 20 years. Participants will gain an understanding of skateboarding techniques, skate park etiquette and include safety and skateboard safety checks.

Total expected participants: 80

5. Computer Building Workshop

The first of two (2) computer building workshops will commence Tuesday, 17 July, 2018 at The Dust Jacket, Inverell. The four day workshop, hosted by Ridge Wilkins and Josh McPhee, will provide an opportunity for 12 youth aged from 11 – 20 years to build a new, complete and functioning computer. The workshop aims to increase skills in problem solving and teamwork. At the completion of the workshop, students will have an understanding of how to build a new, complete and functioning computer from used parts.

Total expected participants: 12

To date, activities have attracted widespread positive feedback from parents, teachers, students, youth, service providers and project partners. Events have also received significant exposure from local media outlets.

ITEM NO:	4.	FILE NO: S15.8.77
DESTINATION 2:	A community that is healthy, educated and sustainable	C
SUBJECT:	CAREERS EXPO 2018	
PREPARED BY:	Christy Galbraith – Corporate Support Officer (General Duties)	

SUMMARY:

The biennial Careers & Life Choices Expo was conducted at Varley Oval, Inverell on Wednesday, 20 June, 2018. The detail is for Council's information.

COMMENTARY:

The 10th Careers & Life Choices Expo was hosted by Inverell Shire Council as part of the "It Starts with You!" project, with funding from NSW Youth Opportunities Program.

The aim of the Careers Expo is to provide students in the Inverell Shire and surrounding areas an opportunity to talk face to face with recruiting, academic and specialist staff, gather information and assist them in making decisions about their future careers. Students are able to gain a better understanding of employment options available to them that align with their skills and interests, improve job seeking skills and gain a better understanding of further training options available.

For the first time, the event was held outdoors at Varley Oval. The venue allowed businesses and organisations a greater opportunity to showcase their industry, provide demonstrations, and display promotional materials and pop-up presentations.

44 businesses and organisations registered as exhibitors at the expo which provided students a vast array of information and opportunities. Exhibitors stretched across industries which included Agricultural, Aged Care & Disability Services, Building Design, Child Care, Community Services, Emergency Services, Education & Training, Finance & Accounting, Game Designers, Government, Healthcare, Energy Resources, Media & Journalism, Retail, Screen Printing and Trades & Services.

Inverell LGAs biggest employers, Bindaree Beef, McLean Care, BEST Employment, McLean Care and Inverell Shire Council were in attendance. Local companies and organisations, our regions two largest wind farms as well as businesses, universities and training organisations from Brisbane, Toowoomba, Coffs Harbour and the New England region attended.

Eight (8) schools registered their students in years 10, 11 and 12 to attend the Expo, which included;

- Inverell High School 250 students
- Macintyre High School 180 students
- Holy Trinity School 31 students
- Ashford Central School 26 students
- Bundarra Central School 18 students
- Emmaville Central School 18 students
- Warialda High School 20 students
- Bingara Central School 20 students

TOTAL 563 students

Prior to visiting exhibits, Steven Bradbury, guest speaker and Winter Olympic gold medalist, provided students with an inspirational presentation highlighting that passion and persistence lead to success. His presentation included music, videos, comedy and entertainment to captivate his audience.

Following the event, we surveyed students from the eight (8) participating schools. Survey results demonstrated that the event was highly successful and delivered on its aims and objectives:

- 92% of students found the Careers Expo helpful in connecting them with employers and study options;
- 88% of students gained a better understanding of employment options available to them;
- 79% of students have a better understanding of university courses available and how to apply;
- 91% of students enjoyed listening to guest speaker Steven Bradbury's presentation;
- Careers Expo provided 69% of students with a clear idea of their future career path; and
- 85% of students found there to be a broad range of exhibitors.

ITEM NO:	5.	FILE NO: S15.8.81
DESTINATION 1 :	A recognised leader in the broader context	R
SUBJECT:	CULTURAL AND ARTS STRATEGIC PLAN	
PREPARED BY:	Fiona Adams, Manager Integrated Planning and Reporting	

SUMMARY:

Council has been awarded funding from the Australian Government's Building Better Regions Fund to develop a Cultural and Arts Strategic Plan. The plan was identified as a priority project in the Council Delivery Plan 2017-2021.

COMMENTARY:

The Australian Government has awarded \$35,600 for Council to engage an independent consultant to develop a 10-year Cultural and Arts Strategic Plan. A consultancy brief is currently being prepared.

The need for a strategic plan for the arts has been widely supported by organisations through the Shire, including Inverell Cultural Group and also Inverell Chamber of Commerce.

Development of the strategic plan will involve a number of opportunities for the community to be involved in the future of the arts and cultural landscape. Inverell LGA has a diverse range of volunteer-led arts organisations representing an array of art forms including visual and performing arts, dance, music, theatre and heritage.

The project will engage these groups and the broader community via stakeholder workshops, surveys, one-on-one conversations, digital media and the My Inverell My Say website. The draft plan will be placed on public exhibition to obtain community feedback and input before being presented to Council for its adoption. A project timeline is provided in Table 1.

Table 1 – Proposed timeline for Cultural and Arts Strategic Plan

MONTH	ACTION
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Late September – October 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contract signed and project ready to commence;
October – November 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expressions of Interest invited for the development of a Cultural and Arts Plan; Selection of consultant to develop plan; Community consultation period
February – March 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalise draft plan; Draft strategic plan placed on public exhibition.
April – May 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan finalised and adopted by Council; Plan available for distribution.
June 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final report / acquittal

For Inverell LGA, the development of a Cultural and Arts Strategic Plan provides the following benefits:

- Providing a clear vision for strengthening the arts and culture in the shire and a written strategy for the community's aspirations;
- Building on the estimated 6,000 visitors a year Inverell LGA attracts through the cultural tourism sector. In 2015, Arts NSW found 'cultural and heritage visitors' are growing at a rate of 15 per cent per year and this market segment stays 37 per cent longer when visiting for cultural / arts purposes;
- Providing community-based evidence to support Council and community groups to secure funding opportunities;
- Engagement of community groups and residents to identify opportunities to collaborate on arts and cultural initiatives; and
- Identify opportunities to enrich community events / festivals and forge stronger links between Inverell's business and arts community.

Project progress will be supported by ongoing promotion and media opportunities.

ITEM NO:	6.	FILE NO: S4.13.2
DESTINATION 1:	A recognised leader in a broader context	R
SUBJECT:	STRATEGIC TASKS – 'SIGN OFF' – JULY 2018	
PREPARED BY:	Paul Henry, General Manager	

SUMMARY:

A part of a successful governance program is a need for administration to indicate to the policy makers that the requirement of the legislation, under which the organisation operates, has been provided. As a result, this information report provides Councillors with a statement of assurance from the General Manager that in accordance with the *Local Government Act, 1993*; the tasks have been complied with.

COMMENTARY:

The July, 2018 tasks required to be undertaken are detailed below. Any of these tasks may be added to as Council becomes familiar with this new initiative.

Date	Compliance Requirement	Achieved/Not	Comments
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		Achieved	
July 1	Financial Statements to be audited within 4 months (s.416(1)).		In progress
July 7	Proposed loan borrowings return to be submitted to TCORP.	Achieved	Sent to TCORP on 4 July
July 31	GST Certificate to be submitted to OLG.	Achieved	Sent on 17 July
July 1	Reminder: Lodgement of pecuniary Interest returns due 30 September for Councillors and designated persons who held office at 30 June(s.449(3)).	Noted	Returns provided to Councillors and Designated Persons.
July 30	Public Interest disclosures report due to the NSW Ombudsman. (s6CA of the Public Interest Act 1994).	Achieved	Online report submitted

I confirm that the performance criteria as set out in the criteria for scheduled tasks have been met for the month of July, 2018. I confirm the accuracy and completeness of the information provided above, in that to the best of my knowledge and understanding, all material information has been herein disclosed.

P J HENRY PSM

GENERAL MANAGER

ITEM NO:	7.	FILE NO: S7.2.4/11
DESTINATION 3:	An environment that is protected and sustained.	E
SUBJECT:	CONSTRUCTION CERTIFICATES APPROVED FOR JUNE 2018	
PREPARED BY:	Elaine Kenny, Administration Officer	

SUMMARY:

The following details the Construction Certificates approved by Council for June 2018.

INFORMATION:

<u>Construction Certificate Number</u>	<u>Applicant</u>	<u>Property</u>	<u>Construction</u>	<u>\$ Amount</u>
CC-41/2018	Mr Mark Stephen Attack	6E Brewery Street, Inverell NSW 2360	Shed	17,700
CC-43/2018	Mr Todd Douglas Johnson	16 Ditzells Drive, Inverell NSW 2360	Alterations & Additions to Dwelling	189,000

CC-47/2018	Mr Craig Christopher Curtin	24 Bonnie View Place, Inverell NSW 2360	New Shed	10,000
CC-48/2018	Smith & Sons Renovations and Extensions	19 Jack Street, Inverell NSW 2360	Enclose Existing Carport and Construct New Carport	44,000
CC-51/2018	Mr Wayne Andrew Edwards & Mrs Leanne Enid Edwards	1789 Copeton Dam Road, Gum Flat NSW 2360	Construct New Dwelling and Shed	195,000
CC-54/2018	Ms Rebecca Kostas	66 Urabatta Street, Inverell NSW 2360	Demolish Existing Dwelling, Construct Duplex – Dual Occupancy (attached)	374,000
CC-57/2018	Mr Studley Arthur Eshman	80 Toms Drive, Inverell NSW 2360	Construct New Shed	22,000
CC-58/2018	Mr Phillip John Girle & Mrs Paula May Girle	151 Fernhill Road, Inverell NSW 2360	Install Swimming Pool	33,000
Monthly estimated value of Approvals: June 2018			8	884,700

SUMMARY:

The following details the Amended Construction Certificates approved by Council for June 2018.

INFORMATION:

Nil

SUMMARY:

The following details the Construction Certificates approved by Private Certifier for June 2018.

INFORMATION:

Nil

AMENDED CONSTRUCTION CERTIFICATES**SUMMARY:**

The following details the Amended Construction Certificates approved by Private Certifier for June 2018.

INFORMATION:

Nil

ITEM NO:	8.	FILE NO: S7.2.4/11
DESTINATION 3:	An environment that is protected and sustained.	E
SUBJECT:	COMPLYING DEVELOPMENT CERTIFICATES APPROVED DURING JUNE 2018	
PREPARED BY:	Elaine Kenny, Administration Officer	

SUMMARY:

The following details the Complying Development Certificates approved by Council during June 2018.

INFORMATION:

<u>Complying Development Number</u>	<u>Applicant</u>	<u>Property</u>	<u>Construction</u>	<u>\$ Amount</u>
CD-15/2018	Mr Tony Warren Hill	4324 Bundarra Road, Inverell NSW 2360	Shed	18,950
Monthly estimated value of Approvals: June 2018			1	18,950

AMENDED COMPLYING DEVELOPMENT CERTIFICATES**SUMMARY:**

The following details the Amended Complying Development Certificates approved by Council for June 2018.

INFORMATION:

Nil

SUMMARY:

The following details the Complying Development Certificates approved by Private Certifier for June 2018.

INFORMATION:

Nil

SUMMARY:

The following details the Amended Complying Development Certificates approved by Private Certifier for June 2018.

INFORMATION:

Nil

ITEM NO:	9.	FILE NO: S7.2.4/11
DESTINATION 3:	An environment that is protected and sustained.	E
SUBJECT:	SUMMARY OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION FOR JUNE 2018	
PREPARED BY:	Elaine Kenny, Administration Officer	

SUMMARY:

The following report summarises the Building Construction for the Inverell Shire in June 2018.

INFORMATION:

Total Building Construction for Inverell Shire for June 2018:

<u>Type of Consent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>\$ Amount</u>
Construction Certificates – Council Approved	8	884,700
Construction Certificates – Private Certifier	0	Nil
Complying Development – Council Approved	1	18,950
Complying Development – Private Certifier	0	Nil
Totals	9	903,650

Estimated Value of Approvals issued in the financial ytd in:	2017/2018	(160)	\$20,604,549
	2016/2017	(206)	\$28,122,277

ITEM NO:	10.	FILE NO: S18.10.2/11
DESTINATION 3:	An environment that is protected and sustained	E
SUBJECT:	DEVELOPMENT CONSENTS AND REFUSALS DURING JUNE 2018	
PREPARED BY:	Elaine Kenny, Administration Officer	

SUMMARY:

The following details the Development Consents and Refusals during June 2018.

INFORMATION:

APPROVALS

<u>Development Application Number</u>	<u>Applicant</u>	<u>Property</u>	<u>Development</u>	<u>\$ Amount</u>
DA-20/2018	Mr Gill Burgess	Lot 31 DP 876448, Vernon Street, Inverell NSW 2360	Residential Subdivision	Nil
DA-29/2018	Taylor Ave Investments	40 Taylor Avenue, Inverell NSW 2360	Addition to Workshop and Bulk LP Gas Storage	120,000
DA-56/2018	Mr Mark Stephen Atack	6E Brewery Street, Inverell NSW 2360	Shed	17,700
DA-58/2018	Mr Todd Douglas Johnson	16 Ditzells Drive, Inverell NSW 2360	Alterations and Additions to Dwelling	189,000
DA-59/2018	Town & County Club	174 Otho Street, Inverell NSW 2360	Alterations and Additions	142,101
DA-63/2018	Mr Craig Christopher Curtin	24 Bonnie View Place, Inverell NSW 2360	New Shed	10,000
DA-65/2018	Smith & Sons Renovations & Extentions	19 Jack Street, Inverell NSW 2360	Enclose Existing Carport and Construct New Carport	44,000
DA-66/2018	Arlington Pty Ltd	67 Oliver Street, Inverell NSW 2360	Extension to Retail Area	60,000
DA-67/2018	Mr Wayne Andrew Edwards & Mrs Leanne Enid Edwards	1789 Copeton Dam Road, Gum Flat NSW 2360	Construct New Dwelling and Shed	195,000
DA-69/2018	McMahon Structural	69 Rifle Range Road, Inverell NSW 2360	New Shed	Nil
DA-70/2018	Boss Engineering	10 Taylor Avenue, Inverell NSW 2360	Storage Shed	260,000
DA-71/2018	Mrs Rolande Hooklyn	86 Glen Innes Road, Inverell NSW 2360	Use of Hall as Dwelling	Nil
DA-72/2018	Armidale New England Building Design	71 Palaroo Lane, Inverell NSW 2360	Detached Dual Occupancy – Construct Farm Shed with Attached Dwelling	218,500
DA-74/2018	Mr Luke Charles Holder	365 Fernhill Road, Inverell NSW 2360	Use of Carport	Nil

DA-75/2018	Mr Studley Arthur Eshman	80 Toms Drive, Inverell NSW 2360	Construct New Shed	22,000
DA-76/2018	Mr Phillip John Girle & Mrs Paula May Girle	151 Fernhill Road, Inverell NSW 2360	Install Swimming Pool	33,000
Monthly estimated value of Approvals: June 2018			16	1,311,301

DEVELOPMENT AMENDMENTS

<u>Development Application Number</u>	<u>Applicant</u>	<u>Property</u>	<u>Development</u>	<u>\$ Amount</u>
DA-171/2010/A	Mr Ian MacDonald Crouch	7847 Gwydir Highway, Rob Roy NSW 2360	Single Dwelling Use	Nil
DA-126/2017/A	Mr Neil Morris Eigeland & Mrs Elizabeth Robyn Eigeland	10 Oakland Lane, Inverell NSW 2360	Shed	Nil
DA-1/2018/A	Doctor Dave Xavier	82 Campbell Street, Inverell NSW 2360	Health Services Facility – Medical	Nil
Monthly estimated value of Approvals: June 2018			3	Nil

REFUSALS

Nil

ITEM NO:	11.	FILE NO: S18.10.2/11
DESTINATION 3:	An environment that is protected and sustained	E
SUBJECT:	VARIATION TO DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS APPROVED DURING JUNE 2018	
PREPARED BY:	Chris Faley, Development Planner	

SUMMARY:

As part of the monitoring and reporting requirements established by the NSW Department of Planning, a report of all variations approved under delegation in accordance with Clause 4.6 of *the Inverell Local Environmental Plan 2012* must be provided to a full council meeting.

The following details the variations to development standards approved during June 2018.

INFORMATION:

Nil

ITEM NO:	12.	FILE NO: S29.19.1
DESTINATION 3:	An environment that is protected and sustained	E
SUBJECT:	SEPTIC TANK APPROVALS FOR JUNE 2018	
PREPARED BY:	Elaine Kenny, Administration Officer	

SUMMARY:

The following details the Septic Tank approvals for June 2018.

INFORMATION:

<u>Septic Application Number</u>	<u>Applicant</u>	<u>Property</u>
S-14/2018	Mr Studley Arthur Eshman	80 Toms Drive, Inverell NSW 2360

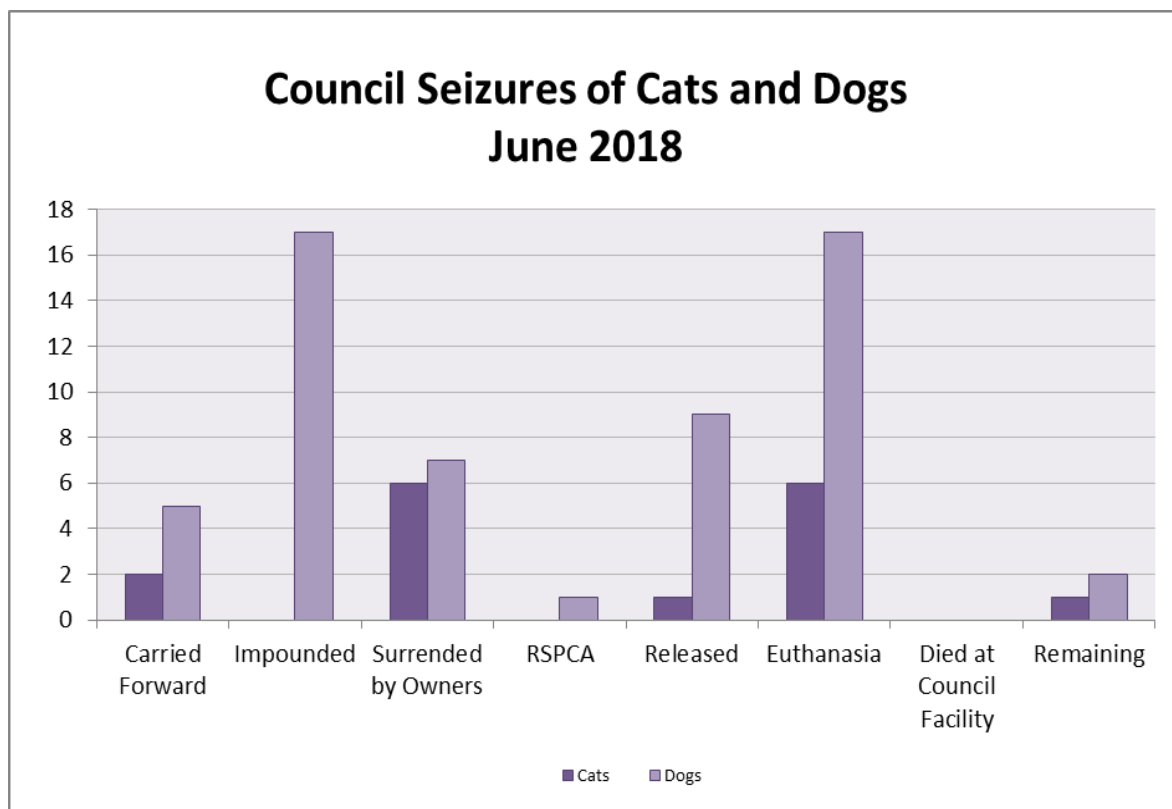
ITEM NO:	13.	FILE NO: S18.10.1
DESTINATION 3:	An environment that is protected and sustained	E
SUBJECT:	ORDINANCE ACTIVITIES REPORT FOR JUNE 2018	
PREPARED BY:	Elaine Kenny, Administration Officer	

SUMMARY:

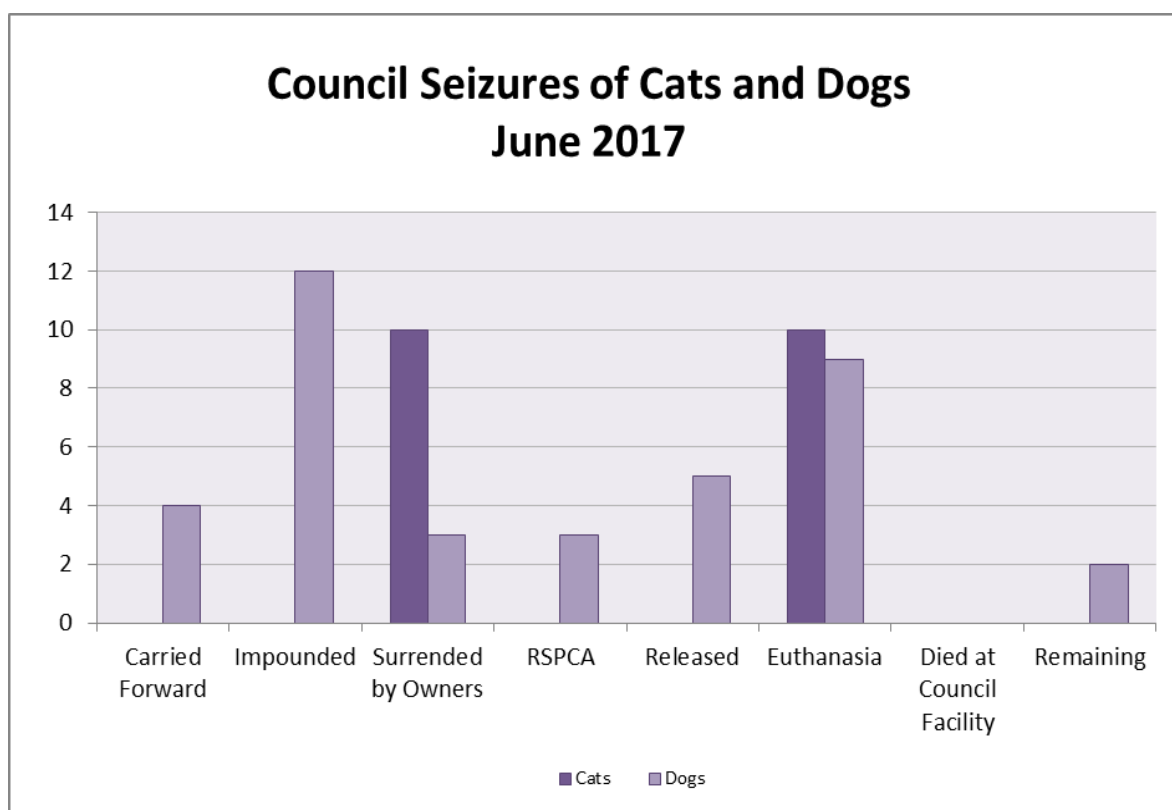
The following details the number of various Ordinance activities carried out during June 2018, in comparison to the same month in 2017.

INFORMATION:**COMPLIANCE**

Inverell Shire Council Pound Monthly Report June 2018



Inverell Shire Council Pound Monthly Report June 2017



RECOMMENDATION:

That the items contained in the Information Report to the Ordinary Meeting of Council held on Wednesday, 25 July, 2018 be received and noted.