

ATTACHMENTS



ORDINARY MEETING AGENDA

THURSDAY 25 MAY 2017

~ REFERENCE TO ATTACHMENTS ~

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Local
Government
Remuneration
Tribunal

Annual Report
and
Determination

*Annual report and determination under sections 239
and 241 of the Local Government Act 1993*

12 April
2017

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Executive Summary

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

Categories

Since the making of the 2016 determination a number of councils have been amalgamated resulting in the creation of 20 new councils. The impact of those structural changes is an overall reduction in the number of councils in NSW from 152 to 128. This significant change has prompted a review of the existing categories and the allocation of councils into each of those categories.

In undertaking the review the Tribunal examined the existing categories, a range of statistical and demographic data and considered the views of councils and Local Government NSW. Having regard to that information the Tribunal has determined a categorisation model which differentiates councils primarily on the basis of their geographic location. Other factors which differentiate councils for the purpose of categorisation include population, the sphere of the council's economic influence and the degree of regional servicing.

In accordance with section 239 of the *Local Government Act 1993* (LG Act) the categories of general purpose councils are determined as follows:

Metropolitan

- Principal CBD
- Major CBD
- Metropolitan Large
- Metropolitan Medium
- Metropolitan Small

Non-metropolitan

- Regional City
- Regional Strategic Area
- Regional Rural
- Rural

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The determination provides for the retention of five existing categories (some with new titles) and the creation of two new categories. Each council is allocated into one of the categories based on the criteria outlined on pages 12 to 15 of the report.

Fees

The majority of councils will receive an increase of 2.5 per cent only which is consistent with the government's wages policy. Six existing councils will be eligible for increases of more than 2.5 per cent as those councils have been categorised into a higher or new category on the basis of the revised criteria.

The 20 new councils have been placed in one of the existing or new categories. These 20 councils replaced 44 former councils. The scale of the new councils means that the majority of these new councils will be eligible for fees that are higher than those paid to the former entities. However, the significant reduction in the number of councils from 152 to 128 has resulted in an estimated maximum saving on the overall cost of councillor fees in NSW of approximately \$2.5M.

Section 1 Introduction

1. Section 239 of the LG Act provides for the Tribunal to determine the categories of councils and mayoral offices and to place each council and mayoral office into one of those categories. The categories are to be determined at least once every 3 years.
2. Section 241 of the LG Act provides for the Tribunal to determine, not later than 1 May in each year, for each of the categories determined under section 239, the maximum and minimum amount of fees to be paid to mayors and councillors of councils, as well as chairpersons and members of county councils.
3. In determining the maximum and minimum fees payable in each of the categories, the Tribunal is required, pursuant to section 242A of the LG Act, to give effect to the same policies on increases in remuneration as those of the Industrial Relations Commission. The current policy on wages is that public sector wages cannot increase by more than 2.5 per cent, and this includes the maximum and minimum fees payable to councillors and mayors and chairpersons and members of county councils.
4. The Tribunal's determinations take effect from 1 July in each year. The Tribunal's Report and Determination of 2016, made on 29 March 2016, provided a general increase of 2.5 per cent which was consistent with the Government's policy on wages.
5. Since the making of the 2016 determination there has been a reduction in the number of councils in NSW from 152 to 128. In response to this significant change the Tribunal will review the categories and the allocation of each council and mayoral offices into those categories, pursuant to section 239 of the LG Act.

Section 2 Local Government Reform

Update on council amalgamations

6. The NSW Government has been working with local councils since 2011 to create stronger councils and strengthen local communities.
7. On 12 May 2016 the NSW Government announced the formation of 19 new councils. The proclamation of the new Bayside Council occurred on 9 September 2016 following

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the conclusion of legal action in the Court of Appeal. This took the total number of new councils created in 2016 to 20.

8. The decision to create new councils follows four years of extensive community and industry consultation and independent research and analysis which found a strong case for reform.
9. Detailed information on the reform process and progress to date can be found on the Fit for the Future and Stronger Councils websites.
10. On 14 February 2017, the Government announced that all merged councils in NSW will remain in place and the proposed formation of a further five new councils in Sydney would proceed, subject to the outcome of court proceedings. However, there will be no further regional council mergers.

Amendments to the *Local Government Act 1993*

11. The LG Act was amended in July 2016 to insert sub-clauses (3) and (4) into section 242A to clarify the intent of the impact of the government's wages policy on a determination which may change the category of a council as follows:

242A *Tribunal to give effect to declared government policy on remuneration for public sector staff*

- (1) In making a determination, the Remuneration Tribunal is to give effect to the same policies on increases in remuneration as those that the Industrial Relations Commission is required to give effect to under section 146C of the Industrial Relations Act 1996 when making or varying awards or orders relating to the conditions of employment of public sector employees.*
- (2) The policies referred to in subsection (1) do not include any policy that provides for increases in remuneration based on employee-related savings.*
- (3) This section does not apply to a determination by the Remuneration Tribunal that changes the category of a council or mayoral office (whether or not the effect of the change is to increase the range of amounts payable to the councillors and mayor of a council).*
- (4) To avoid doubt, this section extends to a determination of the minimum and maximum amounts payable for a category in existence when the determination is made.*

12. The impact of these amendments to the LG Act is outlined in section 4 of this report.

Section 3 Review of Categories

Scope of review

13. Section 239 of the LG Act requires the Tribunal to determine the categories of councils and mayoral offices at least once every 3 years. The Tribunal last reviewed the categories during the 2015 annual review.

14. Since the making of the 2016 determination there has been an overall reduction in the number of councils from 152 to 128. This significant change has prompted a review of the existing categories and the allocation of councils into each of those categories.

15. In determining categories the Tribunal is required to have regard to the following matters that are prescribed in section 240 of the LG Act:

“240 (1)

- the size of areas*
- the physical terrain of areas*
- the population of areas and the distribution of the population*
- the nature and volume of business dealt with by each Council*
- the nature and extent of the development of areas*
- the diversity of communities served*
- the regional, national and international significance of the Council*
- such matters as the Remuneration Tribunal considers relevant to the provision of efficient and effective local government*
- such other matters as may be prescribed by the regulations.”*

16. The Tribunal is tasked with determining a categorisation model in which councils with the largest number of features in common can be grouped together for remuneration purposes. This is not straightforward as each council has challenges and issues which are unique.

17. The existing categories group councils primarily on the basis of their geographic location (predominantly metropolitan or rural). Categories are then further differentiated on other factors including population, the sphere of the council’s economic influence and the council’s degree of regional servicing.

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18. The Tribunal reviewed this model having regard to a large amount of statistical material, including population and financial data, demographic indicators and indicators of regional significance. The Tribunal found that while the existing criteria continue to provide an equitable and transparent model by which to differentiate councils for the purposes of determining remuneration, there existed some scope to refine these criteria to address a number of categorisation anomalies and to better reflect the composition of councils post amalgamations.
19. In considering a new model the Tribunal sought to improve consistency and transparency in the determination of categories and the allocation of councils into each of those categories. Having considered the existing and new councils, the Tribunal identified a number of councils that specifically warranted either recategorisation into an existing category or a new category.
20. The current model provides for the councils of Newcastle, Wollongong, Central Coast (former Wyong and Gosford) and Lake Macquarie to be grouped with councils in the Sydney Metropolitan Area. These councils are not located in what is generally defined as the Sydney Metropolitan Area and the categorisation did not adequately reflect their regional status. Having assessed the characteristics of these councils the Tribunal was of the preliminary view that the categories should differentiate metropolitan and non-metropolitan councils. On that basis two new categories were proposed for the regional group to accommodate these councils.
21. In respect of the larger metropolitan councils, amalgamations in the Sydney metropolitan area have resulted in a significant number of councils with populations of greater than 200,000. The 2016 determination provided for the Council of the City of Parramatta to be categorised in the same category (Metropolitan City) as Newcastle and Wollongong City Councils. The proposal to move Newcastle and Wollongong into the non-metropolitan group necessitated a re-think of the categorisation for Parramatta City Council having regard to its status in the metropolitan region. The Tribunal found that Parramatta City Council was significantly differentiated from other large metropolitan councils on the basis of its secondary CBD status as recognised by the State Government. On this basis a new category of Major CBD was proposed for Parramatta City Council.
22. Prior to seeking the views of Local Government NSW (LGNSW) and councils the Tribunal's preliminary view was that most of the existing categories should be retained but there

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should also be some new categories to reflect the evolving shape of local government in NSW. The proposed model was as follows:

Metropolitan

- Principal CBD
- Major CBD
- Metropolitan Major
- Metropolitan Centre
- Metropolitan

Regional

- Regional City
- Regional Strategic Centre
- Regional Rural
- Rural

23. To test this model the Tribunal wrote to all mayors in November 2016 advising of the commencement of the 2017 Annual Review. In doing so the Tribunal advised councils of its intention to revise the existing categorisation model following examination of the list of existing and new councils. To assist councils in making their submissions the Tribunal outlined its preliminary thinking on a proposed model for metropolitan and non-metropolitan councils as follows:

“Metropolitan

Five metropolitan categories are proposed. The existing Principal City category is proposed to be retained for Sydney City Council and renamed Principal CBD. Major City is proposed to be abolished and a new category created for Parramatta City Council. The Tribunal’s preliminary thinking is that this category will be titled Major CBD. The existing Metropolitan Major, Metropolitan Centre and Metropolitan categories will be retained for the new and remaining existing councils.....

Non-metropolitan

Four non-metropolitan categories are proposed. A new Regional City category will be created for Newcastle and Wollongong City Councils. A new Regional Strategic Centre category will be created for Central Coast and Lake

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Macquarie Councils. The existing Regional Rural and Rural categories will be retained for other new and remaining councils.....

County Councils

The Tribunal does not intend to make any change to the categorisation of county councils and will retain the existing categories of Water and Other.”

24. The Tribunal also outlined its approach to the criteria for categorising councils into the proposed metropolitan and non-metropolitan categories as follows:

“The Tribunal’s 2009 annual determination outlines the characteristics for the existing categories. At this stage the Tribunal intends to adopt a similar approach and will determine descriptors for the proposed categories for the purposes of classifying councils into the categories. Population is likely to remain a determining factor for differentiating categories of councils. The Tribunal will also have regard to the matters prescribed in section 240 of the LG Act.”

25. The Tribunal invited submissions on the proposed categorisation model, criteria for the allocation of councils into the categories, fees for the proposed categories and any other matters.
26. The Tribunal also wrote to the President of LGNSW in similar terms, and subsequently met with the President and Chief Executive of LGNSW. The Tribunal wishes to place on record its appreciation to the President and Chief Executive for meeting with the Tribunal.

Submissions received - categorisation

27. In response to this review the Tribunal received 28 submissions from individual councils and a submission from LGNSW. A summary of the key points is below.

Categorisation

28. Approximately half of the submissions (46 per cent) supported the proposed categories with no variation or supported the proposed categories with variations to titles or the number of categories. The balance of the submissions (54 per cent) did not express a view in respect to the proposed categorisation model.

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29. In respect to variations put forward in submissions, the LGNSW requested that the proposed “Major CBD” and “Metropolitan Major” be merged and called “Metropolitan Major” and an additional category be created called “Special/Interim”. The “Metropolitan Major” category would include councils with a population of at least 250,000 and/or that met other specified indicators that set them apart from other metropolitan councils. The “Special/Interim” category would apply on an interim basis to councils that demonstrate special attributes/circumstances that are out of the ordinary, for example high population growth.
30. Council submissions requested additional categories such as a “Metropolitan Growth Centre” or “Metropolitan Major – Growth Centre” for councils dealing with high growth; “Metropolitan Gateway” for councils that connect the regions to metropolitan areas; and “Peri-Urban” for councils that interface between urban and rural areas.

Criteria

31. A number of submissions referred to the criteria provided in section 240 of the LG Act, either noting or stating the criteria remain relevant (18 per cent) or suggesting that additional criteria to those provided in section 240 is required (50 per cent). Other submissions explained how their individual council performed against the section 240 criteria (29 per cent). The balance of the submissions did not express a view in respect to the criteria for categorisation (18 per cent).
32. The LGNSW suggested that the criteria need to be expanded to include a wider range of factors such as the level of disadvantage an area suffers, annual growth rate of an area (relative to population) and expenditure of an area.
33. Council submissions suggested additional criteria such as status as a NSW Evocity; the nature of a council’s business, for example some do not provide water and sewerage services; level of economic activity in a local government area; specific population thresholds; resident/councillor ratio and planning significance in terms of Government targets.
34. Councils were also asked to provide submissions on the matter of fees. Comments relating to fees are outlined in section 4.

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Findings - categorisation

35. The Tribunal is appreciative of the number of submissions received and the effort made in those submissions to comment on the proposed categorisation model and to provide further suggestions for consideration. Given the broad support the Tribunal will determine the categories as proposed with a number of minor variations which in part reflect the feedback received.
36. Since seeking the views of councils the Tribunal has reconsidered the titles of the former metropolitan categories being Metropolitan Major, Metropolitan Centre and Metropolitan. The Tribunal found that these titles did not adequately describe the characteristics of the councils in those groups or articulate the difference between them. The Tribunal has determined that the three categories will be retained but that they will be re-titled Metropolitan Large, Metropolitan Medium and Metropolitan Small. The primary determinant for categorisation into these groups will be population.
37. The Tribunal also considers that the title of Regional Strategic Centre is more appropriately titled Regional Strategic Area. The two councils to be categorised into this group are local government areas which represent a large number of townships and communities of varying scale.
38. The revised model which will form the basis of this determination is as follows:

Metropolitan

- Principal CBD
- Major CBD
- Metropolitan Large
- Metropolitan Medium
- Metropolitan Small

Non-metropolitan

- Regional City
- Regional Strategic Area
- Regional Rural
- Rural

39. The criteria for each of the categories are outlined below. As with the previous categories the predominant factor to guide categorisation is population. Other common features of councils within those categories are also broadly described. These criteria

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have relevance when population alone does adequately reflect the status of one council compared to others with similar characteristics. In some instances the additional criteria will be significant enough to warrant the categorisation of a council into a group with a higher population threshold.

40. There is no significant change to the categorisation of county councils. A proclamation was published in the NSW Government Gazette No 52 of 22 June 2016 dissolving the Richmond River County Council and Far North Coast and the transferring their functions and operations to Rous County Council with effect 1 July 2016. County councils continue to be categorised on the basis of whether they undertake water and/or sewerage functions or administer, control and eradicate declared noxious weeds as a specified Local Control Authority under the *Noxious Weeds Act 1993*.

Criteria for categories

The following criteria will apply to each of the categories:

Principal CBD

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

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

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

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Major CBD

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

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

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

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

Metropolitan Large

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

Other features may include:

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

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

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Metropolitan Medium

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

Other features may include:

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

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

Metropolitan Small

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

Other features which distinguish them from other metropolitan councils include:

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

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

Regional City

Councils categorised as Regional City will typically have a population above 150,000. These councils are metropolitan in nature with major residential, commercial and industrial areas. These Councils typically host government departments, major tertiary education and health facilities and incorporate high density commercial and residential development.

These councils provide a full range of higher order services and activities along with arts, culture, recreation and entertainment facilities to service the wider community and broader region. These councils typically also contain ventures which have a broader State and national focus which impact upon the operations of the council.

Newcastle City Council and Wollongong City Councils are categorised as Regional City.

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Regional Strategic Area

Councils categorised as Regional Strategic Area are differentiated from councils in the Regional Rural category on the basis of their significant population. Councils categorised as Regional Strategic Area will typically have a population above 200,000. These councils contain a mix of urban and rural settlements. They provide a range of services and activities including business, office and retail uses, along with arts, culture, recreation and entertainment facilities to service the wider community. These councils host tertiary education campuses and health facilities.

While councils categorised as Regional Strategic Area may have populations which exceed those of Regional City, they would not typically provide the same range of regional services or have an equivalent sphere of economic influence.

Central Coast Council and Lake Macquarie Council are categorised as Regional Strategic Area.

Regional Rural

Councils categorised as Regional Rural will typically have a minimum population of 20,000.

Other features which distinguish them from other non-metropolitan councils include:

- a major town or towns with the largest commercial component of any location in the surrounding area
- a significant urban population existing alongside a traditional farming sector, and are surrounded by smaller towns and villages or may be located on or close to the coast with high levels of population and tourist facilities
- provide a full range of higher-order services including business, office and retail uses with arts, culture, recreation and entertainment centres
- regional services to the wider community through principal referral hospitals, tertiary education services and major regional airports
- these councils may also attract large visitor numbers to established tourism ventures.

Rural

Councils categorised as Rural will typically have a population below 20,000.

Other features which distinguish them from other non-metropolitan councils include:

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

County Councils - Water

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

County Councils - Other

County councils that administer, control and eradicate declared noxious weeds as a specified Local Control Authority under the *Noxious Weeds Act 1993*.

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41. These criteria will be included in future determinations as an appendix to ensure they are readily accessible.

Allocation of council into categories

42. In accordance with section 239 of the LG Act the Tribunal is required to allocate each of the councils into one of the categories. The allocation of councils is outlined in the determination under section 6.
43. In determining the allocation of councils into these categories the Tribunal found that that there were certain councils that could warrant categorisation into another category based on additional criteria. The Tribunal notes that a number of metropolitan and non-metropolitan councils have or are expected to experience significant development and population growth in the future. A number of these local government areas have been identified in the State Government's key planning strategies and include Camden and The Hills councils. The Tribunal acknowledges the additional responsibilities these and other councils may face now and in the future, however for the initial categorisation these councils have been categorised primarily on the basis of their population. The Tribunal will continue to monitor these and other councils to determine the appropriateness of the allocation of councils and the categorisation model for future determinations.

Section 4 Fees

Scope of review

44. In determining the maximum and minimum fees payable in each of the categories, the Tribunal is required, pursuant to section 242A of the LG Act, to give effect to the same policies on increases in remuneration as those that the Industrial Relations Commission is required to give effect to under section 146C of the Industrial Relations Act 1996 (IR Act), when making or varying awards or orders relating to the conditions of employment of public sector employees.
45. The current policy on wages pursuant to section 146C(1)(a) of the IR Act is articulated in the Industrial Relations (Public Sector Conditions of Employment) Regulation 2014 (the Regulation). The effect of the Regulation is that public sector wages cannot increase by

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more than 2.5 per cent, and this includes the maximum and minimum fees payable to councillors and mayors and chairpersons and members of county councils.

46. The LG Act was amended in July 2016 to insert sub-clauses (3) and (4) into section 242A to clarify the intent of the impact of the government's wages policy on a determination which may change the category of a council as follows:

242A Tribunal to give effect to declared government policy on remuneration for public sector staff

(1) In making a determination, the Remuneration Tribunal is to give effect to the some policies on increases in remuneration as those that the Industrial Relations Commission is required to give effect to under section 146C of the Industrial Relations Act 1996 when making or varying awards or orders relating to the conditions of employment of public sector employees.

(2) The policies referred to in subsection (1) do not include any policy that provides for increases in remuneration based on employee-related savings.

(3) This section does not apply to a determination by the Remuneration Tribunal that changes the category of a council or mayoral office (whether or not the effect of the change is to increase the range of amounts payable to the councillors and mayor of a council).

(4) To avoid doubt, this section extends to a determination of the minimum and maximum amounts payable for a category in existence when the determination is made.

47. Those amendments make clear that the minimum and maximum fees applicable to the existing categories cannot be increased by more than 2.5 per cent. The Tribunal is however able to determine that a council can be placed in another existing or a new category with a higher range of fees without breaching the government's wage policy. These changes provided the Tribunal with greater flexibility in reviewing fees for existing and new councils.

Submissions received - Fees

48. A number of submissions supported an increase in fees either by no less than 2.5 per cent or by an unspecified amount (25 per cent of responses). Several submissions suggested an alternative fee model (11 per cent) or made other general comments (29 per cent). The balance of submissions did not express a view in respect to fees (36 per cent).

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49. The LGNSW submitted that the Tribunal must increase fees by no less than 2.5 per cent being of the view that fees have already fallen behind comparable roles. Also, that the fee structure fails to recognise the work of councillors and is often inadequate to attract and retain people with the necessary skills and expertise. The LGNSW also made reference to the changes to the LG Act that have expanded the role of the governing body (section 223) and mayors and councillors (sections 226 and 232). These points were also put forward in several council submissions along with requests that fees account for additional duties performed as members of a joint organisation.
50. In respect to alternative fee models several councils requested the Tribunal to consider a fee model similar to those applying to local governments in Victoria or Queensland; that fees are calculated as a percentage of the salary payable to members of the NSW Parliament; or that fees be benchmarked against the remuneration for the Principal CBD category.

Findings - Fees

51. The Tribunal is required to have regard to the Government's wages policy when determining the increase to apply to the maximum and minimum fees that apply to councillors and mayors. The public sector wages policy currently provides for a cap on increases of 2.5 per cent.
52. The Tribunal has reviewed the key economic indicators, including the Consumer Price Index and Wage Price Index, and had regard to budgetary limitations imposed by the Government's policy of rate pegging, and finds that the full increase of 2.5 per cent is warranted. The 2.5 per cent increase will apply to the minimum and the maximum of the ranges for all existing categories.
53. The new categories have their remuneration ranges determined for the first time in this determination. As an initial determination the ranges for the new categories are not subject to the wages policy, however any future increase will be impacted in accordance with section 242A(4) of the LG Act.
54. The minimum and maximum fees for the new categories have been determined having regard to the relativities that exist between the existing groups.
55. For the category of Major CBD the maximum councillor fee is set at approximately 85 per cent of maximum councillor fee for Principal CBD. The maximum mayoral fee is set at

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approximately 50 per cent of the maximum mayoral fee for Principal CBD. The minimum fees for both councillors and mayors are set at the same as that determined for the Metropolitan Large.

56. For the category of Regional City the maximum councillor fee is set at approximately 80 per cent of maximum councillor fee for Principal CBD. The maximum mayoral fee is set at approximately 45 per cent of the maximum mayoral fee for Principal CBD. The minimum fees for both councillors and mayors are set at the same as that determined for the Regional Strategic Area.
57. The minimum and maximum fees payable to the category of Regional Strategic Area will be the same as those payable to Metropolitan Large.

Impact of fee increase and new categories

58. The majority of councils will receive an increase of 2.5 per cent only.
59. Six councils will be eligible for increases of more than 2.5 per cent as those councils have been categorised into a higher or new category on the basis of the revised criteria.
60. The twenty new councils have been placed in one of the existing or new categories. These twenty councils replaced forty-four former councils. The scale of the new councils means that the majority of these new councils will be eligible for fees that are higher than those paid to the former entities. However, the significant reduction in the number of councils from 152 to 128 has resulted in an estimated maximum saving on the overall cost of councillor fees in NSW of approximately \$2.5M.

Section 5 Other matters

Fees for Deputy Mayors

61. Several council submissions requested that the Tribunal review the remuneration payable to Deputy Mayors (14 per cent). It was suggested that the remuneration be increased to reflect the additional duties undertaken or that elected deputy mayors receive an allowance based on a percentage of the councillor fee.
62. Councils have raised the matter of separate fees for Deputy Mayors on previous occasions and the Tribunal notes that it has previously determined that there is no provision in the

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LG Act to empower the Tribunal to determine a separate fee or fee increase for Deputy Mayors. The method for determining separate fees, if any, for a Deputy Mayor are provided in section 249 of the LG Act as follows:

249 Fixing and payment of annual fees for the mayor

- (1) *A council must pay the mayor an annual fee.*
- (2) *The annual fee must be paid in addition to the fee paid to the mayor as a councillor.*
- (3) *A council may fix the annual fee and, if it does so, it must fix the annual fee in accordance with the appropriate determination of the Remuneration Tribunal.*
- (4) *A council that does not fix the annual fee must pay the appropriate minimum fee determined by the Remuneration Tribunal.*
- (5) *A council may pay the deputy mayor (if there is one) a fee determined by the council for such time as the deputy mayor acts in the office of the mayor. The amount of the fee so paid must be deducted from the mayor's annual fee."*

Conclusion

63. The Tribunal's determinations have been made with the assistance of the two Assessors - Mr Ian Reynolds and Mr Tim Hurst. The allocation of councils into each of the categories, pursuant to section 239 of the LG Act, is outlined in Determination No. 1. The maximum and minimum fees paid to councillors and mayors and members and chairpersons of county councils, pursuant to section 241 of the LG Act, is outlined in Determination No. 2.

64. On 14 February 2017, the Government announced that the proposed formation of a further five new councils in Sydney would proceed, subject to the outcome of court proceedings.

65. The Tribunal may need to consider the categorisation of further new councils following the conclusion of legal action. Should this occur prior to the making of the 2018 determination the Minister may direct the Tribunal to make a special determination(s) in accordance with section 242 of the LG Act.

The Local Government Remuneration Tribunal

Signed

Dr Robert Lang

Dated: 12 April 2017

Section 6 Determinations

Determination No. 1- Determination Pursuant to Section 239 of Categories of Councils and County Councils Effective From 1 July 2017

Table 1: General Purpose Councils - Metropolitan

Principal CBD (1)	Major CBD (1)
Sydney	Parramatta
Metropolitan Large (8)	Metropolitan Medium (9)
Blacktown	Bayside
Canterbury-Bankstown	Campbelltown
Cumberland	Georges River
Fairfield	Hornsby
Liverpool	Ku-ring-gai
Northern Beaches	Inner West
Penrith	Randwick
Sutherland	Ryde
	The Hills
Metropolitan Small (11)	
Burwood	
Camden	
Canada Bay	
Hunters Hill	
Lane Cove	
Mosman	
North Sydney	
Strathfield	
Waverley	
Willoughby	
Woollahra	

Local Government Remuneration Tribunal

Table 2: General Purpose Councils – Non-Metropolitan

Regional City (2)		Regional Strategic Area (2)	
Newcastle		Central Coast	
Wollongong		Lake Macquarie	

Regional Rural (37)		Rural (57)	
Albury		Balranald	Kyogle
Armidale		Bellingen	Lachlan
Ballina		Berrigan	Leeton
Bathurst		Bland	Liverpool Plains
Bega		Blayney	Lockhart
Blue Mountains		Bogan	Moree Plains
Broken Hill		Bourke	Murray River
Byron		Brewarrina	Murrumbidgee
Cessnock		Cabonne	Muswellbrook
Clarence Valley		Carrathool	Nambucca
Coffs Harbour		Central Darling	Narrabri
Dubbo		Cobar	Narrandera
Eurobodalla		Coolamon	Narromine
Goulburn Mulwaree		Coonamble	Oberon
Griffith		Cootamundra-Gundagai	Parkes
Hawkesbury		Cowra	Snowy Valleys
Kempsey		Dungog	Temora
Kiama		Edward River	Tenterfield
Lismore		Federation	Upper Hunter
Lithgow		Forbes	Upper Lachlan
Maitland		Gilgandra	Uralla
Mid-Coast		Glen Innes Severn	Walcha
Mid-Western		Greater Hume	Walgett
Orange		Gunnedah	Warren
Port Macquarie-Hastings		Gwydir	Warrumbungle
Port Stephens		Hay	Weddin
Queanbeyan-Palerang		Hilltops	Wentworth
Richmond Valley		Inverell	Yass
Shellharbour		June	
Shoalhaven			
Singleton			
Snowy Monaro			
Tamworth			
Tweed			
Wagga Wagga			
Wingecarribee			
Wollondilly			

Local Government Remuneration Tribunal

Table 3: County Councils

Water (5)
Central Tablelands
Goldenfields Water
Mid-Coast
Riverina Water
Rous

Other (7)
Castlereagh-Macquarie
Central Murray
Hawkesbury River
New England Tablelands
Southern Slopes
Upper Hunter
Upper Macquarie

Local Government Remuneration Tribunal

Determination No. 2- Determination Pursuant to Section 241 of Fees for Councillors and Mayors

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	26,310	38,580	160,960	211,790
	Major CBD	17,540	32,500	37,270	105,000
	Metropolitan Large	17,540	28,950	37,270	84,330
	Metropolitan Medium	13,150	24,550	27,940	65,230
	Metropolitan Small	8,750	19,310	18,630	42,120
General Purpose Councils – Non-metropolitan	Regional City	17,540	30,500	37,270	95,000
	Regional Strategic Area	17,540	28,950	37,270	84,330
	Regional Rural	8,750	19,310	18,630	42,120
	Rural	8,750	11,570	9,310	25,250
County Councils	Water	1,740	9,650	3,730	15,850
	Other	1,740	5,770	3,730	10,530

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

The Local Government Remuneration Tribunal

Signed

Dr Robert Lang

Dated: 12 April 2017

Home

Jun:
28Jun:
29

Good Governance Forum

Date: 28 June - 29 June 2017

Location: Amora Jamison, 11 Jamison Street, Sydney
NSW 2000

This is LGNSW's second good governance forum, building on last year's highly successful inaugural event. LGNSW has since adopted a governance action plan with new initiatives to support the development of governance capability for NSW councils. This year's forum focuses on the 'Who, What and How' of putting fresh thinking into practice to strengthen good governance skills and practices across the board - meeting the standards expected by our communities and strengthening the sector's reputation.

Local government in NSW is subject to ever increasing levels of scrutiny. The package of changes to the *Local Government Act 1993* adopted last year again focused to a large extent on improving performance and enhancing accountability – in other words, raising the quality of governance.

The amendments included, for example, new guiding principles for local government (including continuous improvement and fair and ethical behaviour); re-defining the roles of mayors and councillors; requiring the governing body to ensure the council acts 'honestly, efficiently and appropriately'; better community engagement; oversight of external audit by the Auditor General; expanded internal audit; a new code of meeting practice; and changes to the Code of Conduct.

Valuable lessons can be learned by looking inter-state and overseas. We also need to consider the major changes occurring in local government's operating environment, notably the implications of the digital revolution. This year's program will highlight the practical steps involved in achieving better results.

Sessions

Sessions will cover:

- Critical issues and lessons to be drawn from inter-state and overseas experience
- Case studies of successful efforts to improve the quality of governance
- The implications of the digital revolution and how technologies can advance good governance
- Implementation of last year's amendments to the *Local Government Act 1993*
- Specific areas of change and improvement, including roles, responsibilities and ethics; financial management; audit; and community engagement
- Action planning for councils and Local Government NSW.

Speakers include

- John McMillan AO, NSW Ombudsman
- Dominic Campbell, FutureGov
- Margaret Crawford, Auditor-General, Audit Office of NSW
- Iain Walker, newDemocracy Foundation
- Canterbury-Bankstown, Penrith City and Weddin Shire Council representatives

Who should attend

This event is a must for councillors, mayors, senior managers and key stakeholders concerned to promote the highest standards of governance across NSW local government.

Program

Read the [Good Governance Forum Program \(PDF, 1MB\)](#) for more information.

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Price: \$990 inclusive of
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Related Links

[Good Governance Forum
Program \(PDF, 1MB\)](#)

Contact

LGNSW Learning Solutions
Ph: 02 9242 4081
learning@lgnsw.org.au

FORUM

GOOD GOVERNANCE IN ACTION

Who, What and How?

28 - 29 June 2017

Amora Hotel Jamison Sydney
11 Jamison Street, Sydney

OVERVIEW

Local government in NSW is subject to ever increasing levels of scrutiny. The LGNSW good governance forum, now in its second year, will focus on how NSW councils can go about ensuring their governance practices are of the highest possible standard, especially in light of recent changes to the *Local Government Act 1993*. It will consider the respective roles and responsibilities of both managers and elected members; key aspects of governance that may need to be reviewed; and how to achieve the best result.



SESSION CONTENT

- Critical issues and lessons to be drawn from inter-state and overseas experience
 - Case studies of successful efforts to improve the quality of governance
 - The implications of the digital revolution and how technologies can advance good governance
 - Implementation of last year's amendments to the *Local Government Act 1993*
 - Specific areas of change and improvement, including roles, responsibilities and ethics; financial management; audit; and community engagement
 - Action planning for councils and Local Government NSW.
-

WHO SHOULD ATTEND?

This event is a must for councillors, mayors, senior managers and key stakeholders concerned with promoting the highest standards of governance across NSW local government.

TRADE EXHIBITOR

AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE
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PROGRAM

WEDNESDAY 28 JUNE

2.00pm	Welcome and introductions Update on LGNSW Governance Action Plan	Donna Rygate Chief Executive, LGNSW	Sarah Artist Senior Manager, Innovation & Capacity, LGNSW
2.40pm	The imperative of good governance: What do our communities deserve and expect?	John McMillan AO NSW Ombudsman	
3.20pm	Afternoon Tea		
3.40pm	Good governance in the digital era	Dominic Campbell Founder and Managing Director, FutureGov	
4.20pm	Governance on the front line: Making Geelong work better	Iain Walker Executive Director, newDemocracy Foundation	
5.00pm	Policy frameworks for better governance	Graham Sansom Adjunct Professor, UTS	
5.40pm	Day one wrap	TBA	
5.45pm	Break		
7.00pm - 9.30pm	Dinner and speaker: A journalist's perspective	Kate McClymont, Senior Reporter (invited) Sydney Morning Herald	

THURSDAY 29 JUNE

9.00am	Critical dimensions of sound practice	Sarah Artist Senior Manager, Innovation & Capacity, LGNSW	
9.15am	Good governance in practice I: Implementing changing roles and responsibilities	The Hon. Gabrielle Upton (invited) Minister for Local Government	
10.30am	Morning tea		
11.00am	Good governance in practice II: The new world of audit and financial governance	Margaret Crawford Auditor-General, Audit Office of NSW	Michael Quirk Internal Auditor, Willoughby City Council
12.30pm	Lunch		
1.15pm	Good governance in practice III: Pursuing excellence	Case Studies: Canterbury-Bankstown Council Penrith City Council Weddin Shire Council	
2.45pm	Afternoon tea		
3.00pm	What next? Priorities for councils and LGNSW	Donna Rygate Chief Executive, LGNSW	
4.00pm	Close		

This program is correct at the time of printing. Speakers and program details may change due to unforeseen circumstances.



CONFIRMATION AND INVOICING

LGNSW will confirm attendance and venue details two weeks prior to the forum. Once the event has been confirmed a tax invoice will be sent via email.

CANCELLATION POLICY

Notification of cancellation must be received in writing. Cancellations before Thursday 8 June 2017 will receive a full refund (less \$100 administration fee). No refund will be given after that date. However, registrations can be transferred to another person.

If LGNSW cancels the event, written advice will be sent to the contact person prior to the forum date and a full refund will be provided. If the event is cancelled for a reason over which LGNSW has no control, liability is limited to the program fee only.

PRIVACY NOTICE

LGNSW may make available relevant delegate details (name, position and organisation only) to parties directly related to the seminar, including presenters and sponsors. Should you wish your details not be passed to organisations outside of LGNSW, please contact LGNSW Learning Solutions.

COST

LGNSW members - \$990 incl. GST

Non-members - \$1,980 incl. GST

Price includes dinner on Wednesday 28 June 2017

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**MINUTES OF THE COBAR YOUTH COUNCIL COMMITTEE
MEETING HELD IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBERS ON
FRIDAY 28 APRIL 2017 COMMENCING AT 4:35PM**

PRESENT: Narelle Kriz, Owen Potter, Angela Shepherd, Julie Hill, Charlee Davis, Hannah Kriz, Andrew Rorke, Rebecca Wyllie and Cllr Julie Payne.

APOLOGIES: Alice Potter and Jacob Manns.

MINUTES FROM THE PREVIOUS MEETING – FRIDAY 31 MARCH 2017

MOTION: That the minutes of the previous meeting held on Friday 31 March 2017 be accepted as true and correct record of that meeting.

Owen Potter/ Julie Hill

CARRIED

BUSINESS ARISING FROM MINUTES

Nil.

GENERAL BUSINESS

YOUTH WEEK POINTS

- Totem BMX and Scooter day at the Cobar Youth Centre was successful with approximately 200 people attending;
- The family fun night at the Cobar Tennis Club went well and approximately 30 people attending.

COBAR CARING CAMPERS

MOTION: That the profits made from the Cobar Caring Campers will be donated to the Cobar Mayoral Chest.

Owen Potter/ Charlee Davis

CARRIED

- Cobar Youth Council will work with the Cobar Markets in organising the Cobar Caring Campers event;
- The venue is to be the Cobar Rugby Union Club;
- Narelle Kriz is writing a letter to be sent to the Cobar Rugby Union Club asking to use the venue and also specify food and other criteria about the day;
- Julie Hill is going to enquire with entertainment and music for the night once the venue has been confirmed;
- Rebecca Wyllie spoke to Ellie Russell of Darling Design Co who is happy to do the advertising once details have been confirmed;
- The Cobar Caring Campers will start around 3:00pm;
- The event will be opened by someone who has been effected by cancer;
- Ideas for the name of the event – ‘Walk for Cure’, ‘Walk for Hope’, ‘Cobar Cancer Sleep-out’ or ‘Cobar Cancer Walkout’;
- Walks to start the event will include survivor walks, cancer walk and honour walk;
- Having event packs that people receive upon donating/ signing up.

SNAPCHAT

- Discussion to be held with the new tourism officer about Council implementing a new Snapchat geo-filter.

YOUTH COUNCIL LOGO

MOTION: Charlee Davis is to speak to Miss Rook who is the Art Teacher at Cobar High School, to ask her class to develop proposed logos.

Owen Potter/Andrew Rorke

CARRIED

NEXT WEEK

- Cobar Caring Campers.
-

CORRESPONDENCES

Nil.

NEXT MEETING

The next subcommittee meeting for the Cobar Caring Campers will be held on Friday 12 May 2017 at 4:30pm in the Council Chambers.

The next Cobar Youth Council Meeting is scheduled to be held on Friday 26 May 2017 4:30pm in the Council Chambers.

THERE BEING NO FURTHER BUSINESS THE MEETING CLOSED AT 5:25PM

**MINUTES OF THE RURAL ROADS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
MEETING HELD AT BERANGABAH STATION ON
3 MAY 2017 COMMENCING AT 11:14AM**

PRESENT

Deputy Mayor Peter Abbott (Cobar Shire Council), Councillor Janine Lea-Barrett (Cobar Shire Council), Councillor Chris Lehmann (Cobar Shire Council), Peter Vlatko (Cobar Shire Council), Stephen Taylor (Cobar Shire Council), Maurice Bell (Cobar Shire Council), Adrienne Pierini (Cobar Shire Council), John and Sandra Gally (Mulya Station), George Millear (Tiltagoona), Bob Sinclair (Cobar Shire Council), Andrew Farnsworth (Innesowen), Robert and Anne Vagg (Wing Ding), Paul Whytcross (Kia Ora), Kevin Murphy (Neckarbo) and Anne Marie Murphy (Neckarbo), Leonie Sinclair (Berangabah), Jessica Sinclair (Berangabah), Dave Sinclair (Berangabah), Lindsay Markey (Berangabah), Diane Noble (Karwarn), Stephen Roberts (Ashleigh Downs), Bronwyn McIver (Ashleigh Downs), Ian Maidens (Bonnie Doon), Andrew Paul (Red Tank), Caleb Deadman and Joanna Deadman (Kaleno) and Robyn Goonrey (Cobar Shire Council).

RECOMMENDATION: That the apologies received from Mayor Lilliane Brady OAM (Cobar Shire Council), Justin and Julie McClure (Kallara), Pauline, Barry and Paul Oliver (Kaleno), Julie Payne (Cobar Shire Council).

Janine Lea-Barrett/Bob Sinclair

CARRIED

ITEM 1 - CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

FILE: R5-36

Author: *Director of Engineering Services, Stephen Taylor*

RECOMMENDATION: That the Committee adopt the Minutes of the Rural Roads Advisory Committee Meeting held on Tuesday 14 February 2017 as a true and accurate reflection of the proceedings of that Meeting.

Janine Lea-Barrett/Bob Sinclair

CARRIED

MATTERS ARISING FROM THE MINUTES

- Any matters will address in General Business.

ITEM 2 – RURAL ROADS ADVISORY COMMITTEE – STATUS REPORT

FILE: R5-36

AUTHOR: *Director of Engineering Services, Stephen Taylor*

- **Item 36** – Update on location of all existing grids – Council has appointed a designated Asset Inspector – remove from Status Report;
- **Item 51** – Seal on RR7518 – Resealing will commence in the next couple of weeks;
- **Item 56** – Council to discuss funding for emergency air strip on highway – No further progress – remove from Status Report;

- **Item 73** – Re investigate the approach on bridges and additional danger areas on MR68 and SR3 – Work will commence on MR68 in the next couple of weeks and then move on to SR3 to tidy and make safe – on-going;
- **Item 75** – Tilpa Weir Campground Upgrade – On-going;
- **Item 78** – Upgrade and / or removal of grids – Committee discussion on removal and / or upgrade of single grid to double grid. Clearer guidelines required on responsibility for maintenance of grids sought by the Committee; The grid on SR12 at Sandy Creek is a single grid and in the wrong location. The grid at Bindi is a single grid and is considered to be dangerous; it needs to be replaced with a double grid. It is estimated that to change a grid from a single grid to a double grid would cost between \$45K-75K. Fencing would be a cheaper alternative however this would not be practical; Closer consultation between landholders and Council on maintenance/management of grids requested by the Committee;
- It is understood that Carrathool Shire employ a contractor to maintain grids within their Shire, the Committee would like Council to investigate this avenue further.

MOTION: The Rural Roads Advisory Committee requested that Cobar Shire Council contact Carrathool Shire Council to find out how they fund their grid maintenance program.

Janine Lea-Barrett/Chris Lehman

CARRIED

- **Item 79** – That a Rural Roads Maintenance Program be created – The Committee were advised that Cobar Shire Council does have a Maintenance Program, a copy is available on Council's website. The Committee would like a copy of the program included in future meeting agenda papers – remove from the Status Report;
- **Item 80** – Council approach RMS to install a channelized right-hand turn at the Meadow Glen Rest Area – this area is a high value conservation area for Aboriginal artefacts. This issue has been addressed at LEMC and Cobar Shire Council meetings. Maurice Bell will table it at the next Traffic Committee Meeting - on-going;
- **Item 81** - Council form a road works crew – There are currently no funds available for a designated road works crew.

RECOMMENDATION: That the Committee receive and note the information contained in the Status Report.

Janine Lea-Barrett/Chris Lehman

CARRIED

ITEM 3 - EXPENDITURE REPORT

FILE: R5-36

Author: Director of Engineering Services, Stephen Taylor

- **Acres Billabong:**
 - Clarification sought on when work will commence – waiting on Aboriginal Assessment.
- **Industrial Area Improvement:**
 - This will be carried over to 2017/18 financial year.
- **Tilpa Weir Sign:**

-
- The Tilpa Weir sign has been stolen / removed. Andrew Farnsworth requested a replacement sign be erected as soon as possible.

RECOMMENDATION: That the information contained in the Capital Works Expenditure Report be received and noted.

CARRIED

GENERAL BUSINESS

1. Andrew Paul:

- SR31 last graded in September 2013 – it needs to be done again – lack of water is an issue however it is on the works program.

2. Andrew Farnsworth:

- RR7518 – north of Cobar – work will be done as soon as possible;
- SR10 – Work will commence when suitable crushed gravel has been sourced;
- Andrew is currently carting water for domestic purposes and for safety reason would like a ‘truck entering’ sign erected – Maurice Bell will organise the sign;
- SR9 – Work will not commence until 2017/2018 Financial Year.

3. George Millear – Windara Bore:

- Clarification sought on the status of the bore on Windara Station – Council utilise this bore when practical.

4. Fifty Two Mile Road:

- A recent accident on this road has highlighted the need to address the sand drifts.
- Maurice Bell spoke at length in relation to the costs and process for ‘mixing’ for road works.
- The Committee suggested that Council consider the option of engaging contractors for specific road work ie grid maintenance. The Committee would also like Council to consider altering their work practices to take advantage of weather (rain) events – Stephen Taylor explained that Council must work within the State Award.

5. Diane Noble:

- Questioned Road Closures – Maurice Bell explained that the decision to close roads in wet conditions was for the safety of all road users;
- Would it be possible for landholders to erect ‘road closure’ signs at applicable locations when conditions warrant it ie following a rain event;
- If possible could the reversing barricades in Marshall Street, Cobar be painted for clearer visibility for pedestrians.
-

6. Wilga Road:

- The funding for this road was all external funding – from the State Government and Fixing Country Roads Program.

7. Rural Roads Addressing:

- Peter Vlatko to follow-up on the status of Rural Roads Addressing.

8. Kevin Murphy:

- Kevin suggested that a cost sharing ratio be considered between landholders and Council to address the maintenance issue in relation to grids and to consider engaging a contractor to undertake the work. Peter Vlatko to follow-up.

9. Council Meeting with Minister:

- Representatives from Cobar Shire Council, Central Darling Shire and Balranald Shire met recently with the Minister to discuss road funding. A consultant has been engaged to prepare a brief for the Minister for Fixing Country Roads Funding.

10. Yathong Gravel Pit (SR12):

- Council cannot access this gravel pit as it is owned by National Parks.

11. Future Meeting:

- Consider holding a meeting at Mulya Station.

FUTURE MEETING

The next Rural Roads Advisory Committee Meeting will be held on Wednesday 2nd August 2017, commencing at 11.00am at Tilpa Town Hall.

THERE BEING NO FURTHER BUSINESS THE MEETING CLOSED AT 1.19

ITEM 2 – RURAL ROADS ADVISORY COMMITTEE – STATUS REPORT

FILE: R5-36

AUTHOR: Director of Engineering Services, Stephen Taylor

COMMITTEE RESOLUTIONS 7 MAY 2014			
ITEM	ACTION REQUIRED	ACTION BY	COMMENTS
51	Seal on RR7518 (5km out of Tilpa) is lifting.	RWM	DES advised \$200k allocated in 2016/2017 budget for this work and that work will be a 5 km reseal. Work to be done May 2017 Ongoing.
COMMITTEE RESOLUTIONS 5 AUGUST 2015			
73	Re investigate the approach on bridges and additional danger areas on MR68 and SR3, and complete repairs.	DES/RDM	SR3 Bridge: Stephen advised repairs not completed yet due to wet weather. No date for completion can be given at present due to ongoing wet weather conditions but will be confirmed as soon as known. MR68 Bridges: will be programmed for 16/17. No funding allocated for these at this stage but advice will be given when available. Ongoing

COMMITTEE RESOLUTIONS 5 AUGUST 2015 CONTINUED		
75	Julie McClure has requested that Council investigate any funding opportunities for the upgrade of the Tilpa Weir campgrounds.	GM/SPO Julie McClure to draw up plan outlining community ideas for upgrade and send to GM. GM to liaise with SPO and then come back to community with action plan. SPO to help community as necessary. Ongoing
COMMITTEE RESOLUTIONS 26 NOVEMBER 2015		
78	Councillor Bob Sinclair has requested that Council approach the State Government to obtain funding for the upgrade or removal of grids due to dangerous conditions that they cause road users.	GM/DES GM to discuss with landowners and Engineering Department the Cobar Shire Council Grid Policy and problems with issues of responsibility and maintenance. Landowners to provide a priority list of grids to be cleared. Ongoing
COMMITTEE RESOLUTIONS 24 NOVEMBER 2016		
80	Council approach RMS to install a channelised right-hand turn at the Meadow Glen Rest Area.	RDM/DES Council contact RMS to request a channelised right- hand turn to the Meadow Glen Rest Area.
81	Council to form a road works crew.	DES Council establish a road works crew to commence repairs on those sections of road identified as being in urgent need of immediate repair. No funding available. On-going

COMMITTEE RESOLUTIONS 14 FEBRUARY 2017			
82	Council seek support of the Western Division of Councils for alternate funding of grids/public gates on rural roads.	GM	Motion to be submitted to Western Division of Council's AGM
COMMITTEE RESOLUTIONS 3 MAY 2017			
83	Council contact Carrathool Shire Council to find out how they fund their grid maintenance program.	DES	To be actioned.

* *GM = General Manager*

* *DES = Director of Engineering Services*

* *RDM = Roads Development Manager*

* *RWM = Roads Works Manager*

* *RMS = Roads and Maritime Service*

* *DC&ED = Director Corporate & Economic Development*

Cost Code	CAPITAL WORKS All Projects	Works Undertaken	Actual 2015/2016	Allocation 2016/2017	Actual 2016/2017	April Expenditure	Comittments 2016/2017
55106	MR7518 - Barnato - Tilpa Road Acres Billabong Stage 1 (\$100,000 Regional Roads, \$319,900 Fixing Country Roads)		52,101	367,261	162,558	-	
55161	MR228 - Whitbarrow Way - Construction/Reconstruction Kangaroo Springs Curve/Causeway (\$700,000 Fixing Country Roads, \$63,700 Hera Mine VPA, \$36,300 Regional Roads)	Complete	754,629	45,371	50,130	-	
55510	MR407 - Mulya Road						
	Resealing	Reseal completed	-	40,000	12,039	1,039	
55520	MR416 - The Wool Track						
	Resealing	Resealing commenced	-	280,000	169,404	169,404	
55530	MR423 - Lachlan Valley Way						
	Resealing	Reseal undertaken in May	-	120,000	-	-	105,455
55535	MR461 - Priory Tank Road						
	Resealing	Reseal undertaken in May	-	200,000	-	-	315,000
55545	MR7518 - Fifty Two Mile Road						
	Resealing	Reseal undertaken in May	-	200,000	1,898	-	220,000
55550	MR7521 - Kaicatoo Road						
	Resealing	Reseal undertaken in May	-	120,000	-	-	135,000
55600	SR1A - Buckanbe Road SRV						
	Stabilise creek crossing, repair headwalls and subsidence.		43,022	31,978	-	-	
55605	SR1B - Budda Road - Joes Crossing						
	Replace armco pipe, stabilise and seal crossing.		84,111	65,890	-	-	-

55616	SR3 - Nelyambo Bridge Road								
	Bridge approach sealing		41,029	58,971	-	-	-	-	
55620	SR4 - Gidgee Road								
	Stabilise Sandy Creek Crossing and rip, rap and seal 200m.	Complete	25,369	56,328	56,328	-	-	-	
55650	SR10 - Belarabon Road								
	Gravel Resheeting		-	150,000	14,820	-	-	-	
55655	SR11 - Bloomfield Road								
	Stabilise and seal creek crossing		-	75,000	-	-	-	-	
55660	SR12 - Yathong Road								
	Gravel Resheeting	Complete	26,197	131,019	106,884	-	-	-	
55665	SR13A - Lerida Road Resealing/Shoulder Works								
	Resealing and shoulder works.	Resealing commenced	192,304	153,000	103,147	103,147			
55695	SR18 - Bruce Cullenward Road								
	Resealing	Reseal undertaken in May	-	40,000	-	-	-	-	40,636
55706	SR20 - Grain Road								
	Widening and Resealing		-	50,000	-	-	-	-	24,545
55730	SR25 - Wilgaroon Road - Yanda Creek								
	Stabilise crossing and seal 200m.		-	125,000	-	-	-	-	
55735	SR26 - Wilga Downs Road								
	Gravel and seal approximately 2 kilometres of Rural Road.	Complete	161,384	251,166	251,166	-	-	-	
55736	SR26 - Wila Downs Road								
	Seal extension 4 km	4 km sealed	-	1,000,000	550,291	455,755			
55760	SR31 - Moolah Road								

Cost Code	Shire Local Roads Maintenance	Length (km)	Description of Works	Expenditure			
				2015/2016	2016/2017	April	Commitments
66001	Asset Inspections				1,585	-	
66010.11	SR1A - Buckanbe Road/Budda Road	24.70		28,697	23,849	-	
66020/21	SR2 - Seventy Eight Mile Road	58.00		272,947	15,236	-	
66031	SR3 - Nelyambo Bridge Road	59.20		147,618	70,519	-	
66041	SR4 - Gidgee Road	29.00		48,121	3,834	-	
66061	SR6 - Pulpulla Road	38.00		5,285	4,007	-	
66070.71	SR7 - Mount Gap Road	47.00		177,726	50,508	29,594	
66081	SR8 - Coomeratta Road	28.00	Maintenance grading				
66091	SR9 - Neckarbo Road	66.30		18,037	6,857	-	

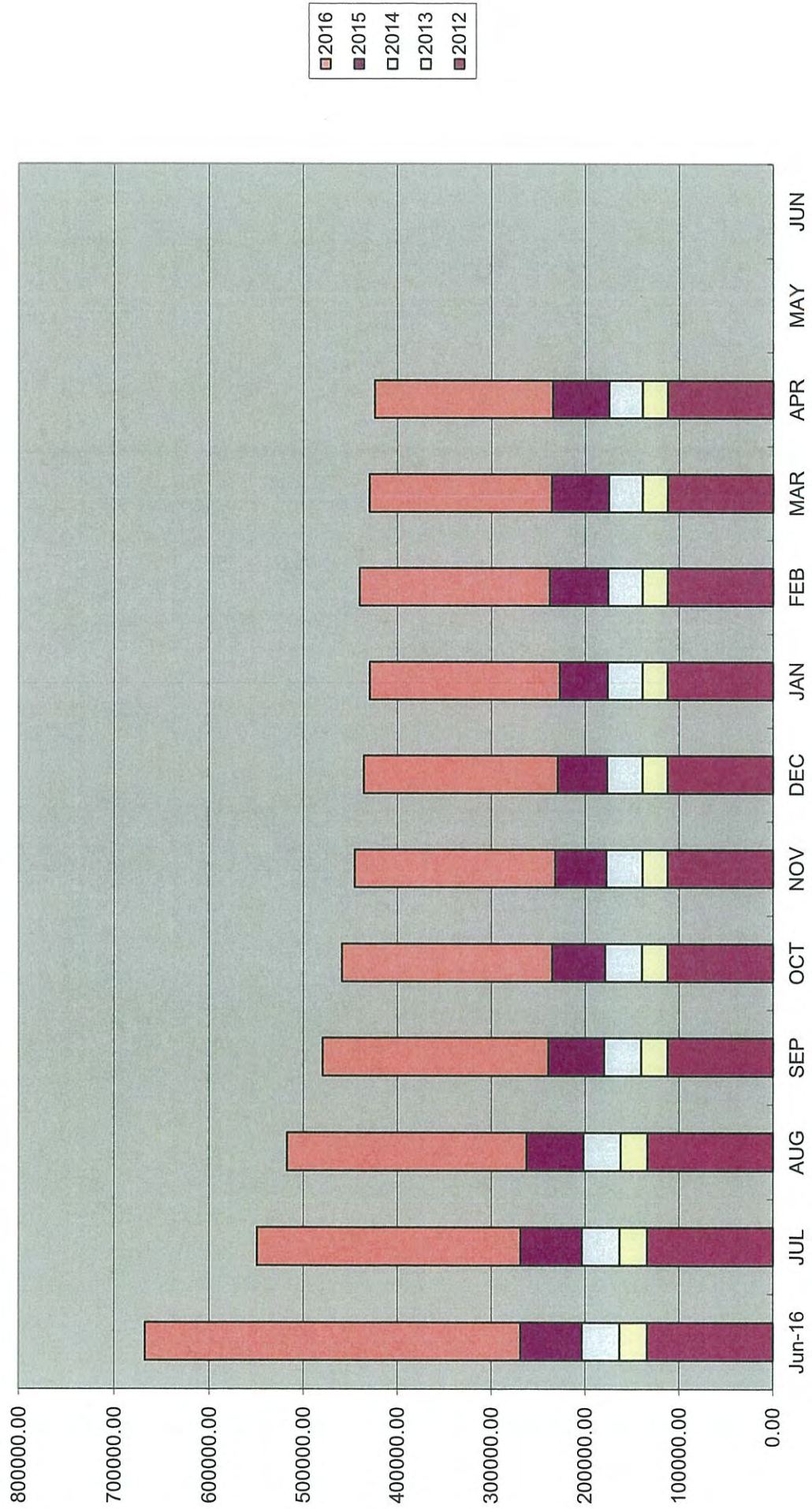
66190-91	SR19 - Burthong Road	52.00							
				62,746	36,020	-			
66201	SR20 - Grain Road	89.20							
			Maintenance grading (contractor)	77,855	108,592	8,072			
66211	SR21 - Tallebung Road	43.00							
				67,209	29,196	-			
66221	SR22 - Round Hill Road	34.80							
				18,975	6,160	-			
66231	SR23 - Booberoi Road	19.10							
			Maintenance grading	3547	20,764	16,320			1,840
66240/241	SR24 - Mount Grace Road	33.10							
			Store issues	169,429	59,260	1,040			
66250/251	SR25 - Wilgaroon Road	43.00							
				2,997	1,016	-			
66261	SR26 - Wilga Downs Road	41.00							
			Pothole patching	9,177	2,983	1,432			
66270-71	SR27 - Cooneybar Road	47.00							
			Maintenance grading	2,554	249,387	27,657			
66281	SR28 - Yimkin Road	17.00							
				354	135	-			
66291	SR29 - Booroomugga Road	40.00							

Cost Code	Regional Roads Maintenance	Length (km)	Description of Works	Expenditure			Commitments
				2015/2016	2016/2017	April	
	MR228 Whitbarrow Way						
72282	Sealed Pavement	11.15		-	3,389	-	
	TOTAL MR228	11.15					
	MR407 Mulya Road						
74070,71,73	Sealed Pavement	57.44	Sign maintenance	14,527	29,333	539	
74072,74	Unsealed Pavement	45.06		271,031	95,076	-	
	TOTAL MR407	102.50					
	MR411 Tipping Way						
74111, 74114	Sealed Pavement	68.88	Pothole patching	34,237	54,581	2,345	
	TOTAL MR411	68.88					
	MR416 The Wool Track						
74160, 61	Sealed Pavement	48.15	Pothole patching	47,216	29,440	4,265	
74162,64	Unsealed Pavement	44.00	Inspection	610,830	142,833	286	18,182
	TOTAL MR416	92.15					
	MR419 Glenwood Road						
74190	Sealed Pavement	0.39		2,116	1,330	-	
74194	Unsealed Pavement	46.59		99,059	141,035	-	

	TOTAL MR419	46.98							
	MR423 Lachlan Valley Way								
74230,31	Sealed Pavement	15.19	Reseal preparation	14,518	14,694	3,026			
	TOTAL MR423	15.19							
	RR7518 Fifty Two Mile Road								
75180,81,85	Sealed Pavement	37.40	Reseal preparation	9,313	30,271	4,276			
75182,84	Unsealed Pavement	58.40	Water cart - late invoice	115,936	191,596	8,349			16
	TOTAL RR7518	95.80							
	RR7521 Kiacatoo Road								
75210,11,12,14	Sealed Pavement	32.83	Reseal preparation	37,340	30,025	15,777			
	TOTAL RR7521	32.83							
	RR7522 The Wool Track								
75220,24	Unsealed Pavement	64.45	Maintenance grading	60,850	108,221	30,872			
	TOTAL RR7522	64.45							
	MR461 Priory Tank/Balowra Road								
74611	Sealed Pavement	31.81	Reseal preparation	3,219	17,653	427			
74614 76,100 101	Unsealed Pavement	27.34		84,686	255,096	-			
	TOTAL MR461	59.15							
	MR68 Curranyalpa Road								
76800	Sealed Pavement	0.42			-	-			
76804	Unsealed Pavement	30.59		98,494	2,592	-			

	TOTAL MR68	31.01							
	MR7524 Frederick Street								
79000	Sealed Pavement	0.49		170	9,092	-			
	TOTAL MR68	0.49							
	TOTAL	620.58		\$ 1,503,542	\$ 1,156,256	\$ 70,162	\$ 18,198		
		Allocation 2016/2017						1,197,880	
		BALANCE TO SPEND (EX GST)						41,624	
		BALANCE TO SPEND (inc Commitments)						23,426	

Rate Arrears 2016-2017 General Rates, Water Access, Sewer, Domestic Waste, Interest & Legal Costs



Total Rates Outstanding
General Rates, Water Access, Water Usage, Sewer Access, Domestic Waste, Legal Costs, Interest

