



# **AGENDA**

**Ordinary Meeting of Council**

**27 March 2018**



**ORDINARY MEETING OF COUNCIL  
TO BE HELD IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBERS, MORUYA**

**ON TUESDAY 27 MARCH 2018**

**COMMENCING AT 10.00AM**

**AGENDA**

(Proceedings of this meeting will be recorded as per Eurobodalla Shire Council's Code of Meeting Practice)

- |   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| <b>1. WELCOME, ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY &amp; EVACUATION MESSAGE</b>  |                 |
| <b>2. APOLOGIES</b><br>Nil  |                 |
| <b>3. PUBLIC FORUM (AGENDA ITEMS ONLY)</b>  |                 |
| <b>4. CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING</b><br>4.1 Ordinary Meeting held on 13 March 2018                             |                 |
| <b>5. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST OF MATTERS ON THE AGENDA</b><br>(Declarations also to be made prior to discussions on each item) |                 |
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**DR CATHERINE DALE**  
**GENERAL MANAGER**

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**NOM18/002      CAT CURFEW**

E00.4623

Responsible Officer:    Councillor Anthony Mayne

Attachments:            Nil

Councillor Anthony Mayne has given notice that at the Ordinary Meeting of Council on 27 March 2018, he will move the following motion.

**MOTION**

THAT Council advocate to the NSW Government to introduce a cat curfew and/or stricter requirements for cat containment.

**BACKGROUND**

The impact of cats on native fauna is well documented and on the 13 February a response to a question on notice (QON18/001) articulated the constructive actions Eurobodalla Shire Council is taking to address the impacts of domestic cats on native wildlife. Whilst Council is conducting a wide range and some excellent programs in this space there is a requirement for us to do more. More recently the RSPCA meet with Council and they have indicated support for a cat curfew also.

It is anticipated a cat curfew/containment provides environmental benefits where there is a reduction on native fauna predation by cats. The curtailing of cat movements will also potentially reduce stray and lost cats in the Eurobodalla by further enabling our Rangers to carry out their work.

The strengthening of improved cat management by the NSW Government via legislation or other appropriate mechanisms should be undertaken and this motion requires Council to lobby the NSW Government to introduce a cat curfew across NSW and/or stricter requirements for cats.

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**NOM18/003      ALBERT RYAN PARK**

E00.4635

Responsible Officer:    Councillor Patrick McGinlay

Attachments:            Nil

Councillor Patrick McGinlay has given notice that at the Ordinary Meeting of Council on 27 March 2018, he will move the following motion.

**MOTION**

THAT Council:

1. Consider a state of the art upgrade on the toilets at Albert Ryan Park for people with disabilities.
2. Consider Albert Ryan Park as a location for a dump point facility for the number of caravans and motor homes traveling around Australia.

**BACKGROUND**

By way of background, a resident addressed Council at Public Forum in relation to Council report CAR18/010 Recreation Open Space Strategy 2018 at the Ordinary Council Meeting 27 February 2018.

As a Councillor, I am putting forward this motion on behalf representatives of the community group 'Save Albert Ryan Park'. The spokesperson for the group has offered the following as background to support the motion:

We have all witnessed the wheel chair bound within our community try to access and navigate a narrow area into a public toilet.

The area of land at Albert Ryan Park is flat and I have personally witnessed people who have mobility walkers or using walking sticks using this area due to the flat easy access. Given our aging population we can expect many within the community who are having to wait long period of times to have knee and hip operations and I believe we will see an increase within our community requiring toilets for the disabled. I understand that there could be an opportunity for this Council to obtain a grant to facilitate toilets for the disabled and I ask that this to be explored for toilets at Albert Ryan Park.

DUMP POINT -For some time I have suggested to Council the need of a Dump Point for the various caravans, motor homes, fifth wheelers travelling in our area and I raised this with a suggestion for the Mackay Park area. About six weeks ago late one Friday afternoon I was stopped at the traffic lights heading north near Put-Put Golf in Batemans Bay and I counted 12 vehicles parked in this area of old Bowling Club these vehicles included mobile homes and caravans; some had their awnings out and they appeared to be set up for the night. Due to the fact that I was in the centre lane of traffic I could not see the front area of the old Bowling Club but I know for a fact that many travellers now use this area in front of the old club house to stop overnight as they are quite out of site and away from the highway traffic. I can assure Councillors that the vacant car park area is now widely known by these travellers and as I have stated many times in this chamber this form of tourism needs to be embraced.

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**NOM18/003 ALBERT RYAN PARK**

**E00.4635**

These form of travellers are self-contained and all they would require is the use of a dump point and I have personally witnessed "cylinders" being carried into the men's toilets at Albert Ryan Park with the obvious intentions of using the toilets to dispose of the "cylinder contents", even though this is not desirable Councillors, this is a fact of life. A dump point at Albert Ryan Park is an ideal location and as I have previously stated Albert Ryan Park in the Eurobodalla would be advertised in the various traveller's books throughout Australia."

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**PET18/001 PROPOSED SUBDIVISION AND CONSTRUCTION OF A PUBLIC ROAD BETWEEN  
CLEARWATER TERRACE AND OAKS RANCH**

E91.2613

Responsible Officer: Councillor Anthony Mayne

Attachments: 1. Confidential - Petition

Councillor Anthony Mayne has given notice that at the Ordinary Meeting of Council on 27 March 2018, he will submit a petition provided to him by Alex Christlo on behalf of the Estuary Estate Residents.

**MOTION**

THAT the petition be received and noted.

**BACKGROUND**

Petition specifically states:

*We the following petitioners hereby request that the proposed subdivision and construction of a public road between Clearwater Terrace and Oaks Ranch (Lot 1 DP 1236992) be referred to an Ordinary Meeting of Council for determination rather than having the matter determined by Council staff. This will allow full consideration by Council of the many submissions opposed to the development and will also allow Estuary Estate resident representatives to address Council on significant issues of concern relating to the proposed development.*

*The issues of concern relate to;*

- 1) the lack of community consultation and transparency in the Council processes that have led to the creation of Lot 1 DP1236992 in the Estuary Estate;*
- 2) the very poor notification process relating to the proposed developments;*
- 3) the lack of any meaningful consultation between the developer and affected residents;*
- 4) the lack of information about the traffic impacts within and at the entry and exit points of The Estuary Estate;*
- 5) the lack of any consideration of the severe impact on the residential amenity, scenic quality and lifestyle of The Estuary Estate;*
- 6) the lack of consideration of alternative routes for any planned Oaks Ranch residential and tourist development; and*
- 7) the failure to minimize the potential conflict between land uses within The Estuary Estate Large Lot Residential Zone and the development of residential in Oaks Ranch.*

**GENERAL MANAGER'S RESPONSE**

Council has received development application for the creation of two lots and a public road. The purpose of the application is to provide legal access to an existing development known as Oaks Ranch.

The Oaks Ranch has been used as a golf course, tourist accommodation and function centre and access is gained from a gravel road off the Princes Highway. The application proposes to formalise a paved access to the development off Clearwater Terrace and George Bass Drive.



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**PET18/001    PROPOSED SUBDIVISION AND CONSTRUCTION OF A PUBLIC ROAD    E91.2613**  
**BETWEEN CLEARWATER TERRACE AND OAKS RANCH**

The application was lodged on the 12 January 2018 and notified to adjoining residents from the 15 January to the 2 February 2018. Council has received 38 submissions objecting to the proposal.

The main concerns relate to:

- Insufficient information provided with the notification;
- Increased traffic/decreased safety;
- Previous Oaks Ranch refusal;
- Loss of amenity.

Council's Director Planning and Sustainability Services has the delegation to determine the application and it is proposed that this application be determined in accordance with the statutory requirements of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979. Should Councillors be of the view that the application be reported to a Council meeting, a resolution of Council should be made including reasons for the 'calling up of the application'.

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**PSR18/060 LONG BEACH COASTAL WATTLE MANAGEMENT**

**E09.3157;  
E00.4494**

Responsible Officer: Lindsay Usher - Director, Planning and Sustainability Services

Attachments: 

1. Long Beach Community Association submission of 28 November 2017 (previous Council meeting)
2. Long Beach Community Association submission of 5 March 2018
3. Long Beach Landcare submission of 25 February 2018
4. Under Separate Cover - Confidential - Submission of 16 February 2018
5. Under Separate Cover - Confidential - submission dated 8 March 2018
6. Under Separate Cover - Response to proposals of Long Beach Community Association of 28 November 2017

Focus Area: Sustainable Living

Delivery Program Link: 4.3 Support and encourage sustainable choices and lifestyles

Operational Plan Link: 4.3.1 Partner with schools and community to deliver environmental education programs and projects

### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

This report is in response to the Council Motion 17/374 on 28 November 2017, where the Coastal Wattle Management Report (PSR17/060) was deferred to enable consideration of proposals put forward by the Long Beach Community Association (Association).

The Coastal Wattle Management Report provided information on the completion of the grant funded project from the NSW Environmental Trust's Restoration and Rehabilitation Program titled 'Long Beach Coastal Wattle Management' which commenced in 2013, along with the history of the works to date associated with Coastal Wattle in the Long Beach area. The project was consistent with the Long Beach Coastal Wattle Strategy 2010 (Strategy) (PSM10/05) which sets out the framework for activities.

The project involved protecting and recovering native vegetation and habitats through the strategic removal of Coastal Wattle, revegetation activities and weed management in the Long Beach area.

The project achieved a number of positive outcomes including:

- working relationships between Long Beach Landcare and the Long Beach Community Association
- significant volunteer hours contributed
- usage of mechanical machinery, the tritterer, which was highly effective and cost efficient in pruning the Coastal Wattle with minimal impact on the dunes
- natural regeneration on the site was good with a prominence of grass species

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**PSR18/060 LONG BEACH COASTAL WATTLE MANAGEMENT**

**E09.3157;  
E00.4494**

- weed and rabbit control has been effective.

The aim to improve biodiversity in an environmental sensitive coastal zone where the growth and spread of Coastal Wattle has occurred developing a monoculture, was not fully achieved.

On 28 November 2017, via the Public Forum, the Secretary of the Long Beach Community Association made a submission and sought Council to adopt five Motions, which are addressed in attachment one.

Since this submission, the Association has submitted an alternative position, received in March 2018 (attachment two). The position of the Long Beach Community Association is to endorse the recommendations of the Council report (PS17/060), as presented in November 2017.

The position of Long Beach Landcare (attachment three) also supports the recommendations of the Council report and in addition, seeks funding for trittering of the Coastal Wattle on a regular basis.

Importantly, the positions of both groups have enabled the positive progression for the future management of Coastal Wattle in Long Beach, as both the Association and the Landcare group are primarily aligned and supportive of the recommendations presented. This includes the ongoing containment of Coastal Wattle to the current state, natural regeneration of all plant species, and replanting of only low growing species in front of houses.

**RECOMMENDATION**

THAT Council:

1. Assist Long Beach Landcare and Long Beach Community Association to continue maintenance of the Coastal Wattle by:
  - (a) ongoing Coastal Wattle removal on the northern side of the walking track
  - (b) Coastal Wattle removal two metres either side of the beach access tracks
  - (c) maintaining the current line of containment of the Coastal Wattle
  - (d) removal in the wetland zone.
2. Continue weed and pest animal control throughout the reserve.
3. Support Long Beach Landcare in planting additional native species (including tall growing shrubs and trees) at the western end of the reserve (Trial Area 1) only. No taller species are to be planted in front of houses.
4. Support Long Beach Landcare in revegetating areas where Coastal Wattle has died and replace with lower growing species. All plantings should give consideration to the amenity of those who reside near, and are users of, the reserve.

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**PSR18/060 LONG BEACH COASTAL WATTLE MANAGEMENT**

**E09.3157;  
E00.4494**

**BACKGROUND**

Council has received reports, briefings and correspondence on Coastal Wattle since 2008. The focus of the report PSR17/060 was on the completion of the Environment Trust grant funded project and provides information on the background and works to date.

The project was implemented in a staged and considered approach with a view to determining the success, or otherwise, of the Coastal Wattle removal and the impact on the dune system. The NSW Office of Environment and Heritage independent evaluation of the project indicates that whilst the project has led to positive environmental and social outcomes, limited improvements to the overall biodiversity of the area has not been achieved.

The project objective of limiting the expansion and landward migration of Coastal Wattle has been addressed over the project period with the removal of approximately 0.54ha of Coastal Wattle. However, limiting the continued landward migration of Coastal Wattle without the need for ongoing control in the longer term has not been achieved due to the inability to establish tertiary (taller) vegetation to restrict the natural expansion. Tertiary vegetation is deemed critical to naturally limit landward encroachment of Coastal Wattle. This occurs by shadowing the Coastal Wattle and enabling a diverse mix of plant species endemic to the area.

**CONSIDERATIONS**

Council has worked actively with representatives from both the Long Beach Landcare and Long Beach Community Association, who formed a working group to assist implementation of the project.

The project involved protecting and recovering native vegetation and habitats through the strategic removal of Coastal Wattle, and revegetation activities and weed management in the Long Beach area.

The project activities were consistent with the Long Beach Coastal Wattle Strategy (Strategy), which was completed with grant funding in May 2010 and reported to Council in June 2010 (PS10/03). The Strategy presented options for management of the Coastal Wattle. Prior to the commencement of the project, an Implementation Plan and a Property Vegetation Plan were required to enable the works to be undertaken that: were consistent with the Strategy; relevant legislative requirements at the time; and to achieve sound environmental outcomes.

The project has been independently assessed by the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, and their primary findings include:

- Stopping the Coastal Wattle moving landward is possible through more extensive revegetation along the back of the foredune using tertiary dune species, which would restrict the Coastal Wattle.
- Increasing species diversity into the dune through revegetation in areas where Coastal Wattle has naturally died off, and/or other disturbed areas, should be a high priority for improving dune resilience and biodiversity.

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**PSR18/060 LONG BEACH COASTAL WATTLE MANAGEMENT**

**E09.3157;  
E00.4494**

- The weed control and rabbit control was successful and achieved improvements to biodiversity.
- Council's commitment to facilitating sustainable environmental and social outcomes through community consultation is a very positive outcome from the project. It also highlights the passion in the community about this matter.

An assessment of the proposal put forward by the Long Beach Community Association on 28 November 2017 is provided in attachment six.

**Legal**

Council undertook project activities in accordance with legislative requirements.

**Environmental**

The Coastal Wattle project and management has been independently assessed by the Office of Environment and Heritage, and their recommendations for future management are included in summary in the report PSR17/060.

The future works proposed include the removal of Coastal Wattle in the wetland zone two metres either side of beach access tracks, and on the northern side of the walking track. The ongoing maintenance of the current line of containment of the Coastal Wattle is supported by Long Beach Community Association and Long Beach Landcare.

Where Coastal Wattle naturally dies back, natural regeneration of native species may occur. There is also the opportunity to replant in these areas with suitable species dependant on the location and consideration of the amenity of residents, further reducing the monoculture created by Coastal Wattle and enhancing biodiversity of the areas.

**Financial**

There is no budget allocation for any further works associated with Coastal Wattle management at Long Beach.

**Community and Stakeholder Engagement**

Council notified the Long Beach Community Association and Landcare of the deferred report, and both groups sought to provide submissions (attached) in response to the Long Beach Community Association proposals of November 2017. Submissions have been received from Long Beach Community Association and Long Beach Landcare, which are supportive of the position recommended to Council.

Council will continue to consult with the community, and in particular Long Beach Landcare and the Long Beach Community Association, on Coastal Wattle management matters.

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**PSR18/060 LONG BEACH COASTAL WATTLE MANAGEMENT**

**E09.3157;  
E00.4494**

**CONCLUSION**

Council has invested significant resources into the management of Coastal Wattle in the Long Beach area with the assistance of Long Beach Landcare and the Long Beach Community Association. This has included eradication in the wetland zone and restricted landward movement of the species. It has been identified that the movement of Coastal Wattle is relatively stable, and there is the ability to physically constrain the spread of the wattle landward. Ideally, the planting of taller species would naturally suppress the spread of Coastal Wattle and these plantings, in the main, have been unsuccessful due to vandalism, natural attrition and damage by animals.

Whilst the overall aim of improved biodiversity has not been met, there have been significant positive outcomes, including the working relationship between Long Beach Community Association, Landcare and Council on this project. Long Beach Landcare and the Long Beach Community Association have worked respectfully and cohesively, delivering significant volunteer hours, weed control and on-ground efforts in regard to the Coastal Wattle project and works in the Long Beach area. Both groups are fundamentally aligned in their recommendations for the future management of Coastal Wattle at Long Beach.



## Long Beach Community Association Inc.

PO Box 1446, Batemans Bay, 2536.

President: Colleen Krestensen  
Vice President: Annette McKeown  
Secretary: Rodger Middlebrook

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### Submission to PSR17/060 E.S. Council ordinary meeting of 28<sup>th</sup> November 2017

**Dear Madam Mayor, Dr Dale, Councillors and Council Staff:**

The use of Coast Wattle by Councils in NSW as a means of stabilising dune systems, has been discontinued, Beach Care Illawarra and Beach Care Kiama have challenged retaining coast wattle and the science behind it, they have through various arguments been allowed to clear some dunes and beaches of the coast wattle infestation.

The Victorian Government in its current advisory list of environmental weeds of coastal plains and heathy forest bioregions, ranks Acacia Longifolia Sophorae at #2 in its list of VERY HIGH-RISK WEEDS

The Western end of Long Beach, has since Colonial times been a Coastal Heathland and was grazed in the first two thirds of last century. It was developed for housing during the 1990's and one condition of the development approval was that the dunes be stabilised. The cheapest option and the one employed by the developer and Council, was to scatter 12 kilos of coast wattle seed, and 10 tons of fertilizer, along our dunes and fence them off to impede public access

Twenty years later we are still arguing about how to cope with this environmental calamity, not only in Long Beach but throughout coastal NSW. This final report on the Trial to contain the infestation and break the monoculture of coast wattle, proposes a solution which flies in the face of LBCA's long term argument that Long Beach was and should remain an open heathland.

LBCA would remind Council that the developer donated over 20Ha of the Western End of Sandy Place to Council in exchange for approval of Sandy Place. This land was zoned "Recreation and Open Spaces" which implies room for a child to run or fly a kite.

In 2012 ESC re-zoned the Sandy Place reserve to E2 Environmental Conservation which cloaked the area under a PVP and imposed the mantle of the Office of Environment and Heritage. \$52,000 State dollars later, we are in much the same place as we were in 2013 when I began dealing with Council and Land Care on coast wattle eradication, we have an inaccessible dune and the prospect of losing more reserve area for residents and visitors seeking open spaces.

We can continue playing the "blame game" with neither argument gaining any traction with the other side. My suggestion today is that Councillors guided by the steady hand of a strong Mayor, take a leadership position instead of allowing bland and easy decisions to be made for them.

LBCA urges E.S. Council to undertake a joint community project, to restore this area of Long Beach to an open heathland, free of Coast Wattle and other invasive species, so that the original features that made Long Beach attractive can be restored and the people of Long Beach and Batemans Bay regain an open heathland reserve, not an impenetrable scrubland infested with ticks, rabbits and snakes that are deterrents to its more widespread use.

LBCA urges E.S. Council to adopt the following motions:

1<sup>st</sup>: LBCA proposes that council reject part 3 of the Recommendation (THAT Council) "Support Long Beach Land Care in planting additional".... of the report PSR17/060 and instead

2<sup>nd</sup>: LBCA proposes that Eurobodalla Shire Council reverse the zoning of the Sandy Place Reserve from E2 Environmental Conservation currently to RE1 Public Recreation.

3<sup>rd</sup>: LBCA proposes that ESC engage with the Long Beach Community, LBCA and Land Care Long Beach in a project to dramatically reduce the Coast Wattle in a new trial area in the Long Beach Sandy Place Reserve Dune System.

4<sup>th</sup>: That coast wattle be replaced with the grasses and coastal heath vegetation predominant before the 1990's Council's ill conceived "Restoration" NOT with canopy species as per the 017/060 proposal

5<sup>th</sup>: That this trial area be assessed for its ability to retain the dunes and mitigate the effects of the winter storms and southerly blows and that no further planting take place until a significant trial area has been cleared and an assessment has been completed.

LBCA urges this council to undertake a policy that your voters want and not one that is easiest to wrangle through a tight budget.

Thank you.





Long Beach Today, Covered in Wattle, narrowed beaches



Scarping and die-back which happens when the sea meets Coast Wattle



**LONG BEACH COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION**

Dr Catherine Dale  
General Manager  
Eurobodalla Shire Council  
Moruya NSW 2537

5 March 2018

Dear Dr Dale,

**Coastal Wattle Management Strategy Sandy Place Reserve Long Beach**

Following the election of a new committee at the AGM of the Long Beach Community Association and discussion of the coastal wattle matter, both at the AGM and at the first Committee meeting held on the 9<sup>th</sup> February, a letter was sent by email on 22 February to all members of the LBCA by the President, Annette McKeown. The letter identified the new committee and the following is an extract relating to the management of coastal wattle.

*One issue that the committee has discussed as needing a broader approach and a refresh is the Coastal Wattle Management Strategy. The position of the dunes being an 'open heathland,' is not the original coastal ecology and environment. This landscape occurred following clearing for grazing. The planting of Coastal Wattle by the Developer of the Estate and the council for Dune Management has been controversial.*

*After a 4 year study and many meetings with Council officers, LBCA representatives and Land Care and over 1000 hours of work by locals, council, and others mostly Long Beach Land Care, the removal of over 1600 square metres of wattle, (being 15%+), pruning, trittering, weed and rabbit control, revegetation and maintenance, a study was undertaken by the Office of Environment and Heritage to assess the project.*

***There are two perspectives***

- *Management of the wattle to contain it to its current state and prevent any spread through cutting back, planting new vegetation, including grasses, low shrubs and some trees where no views will be affected and cut back around paths. This is council's position.*
- *Total eradication of the wattle from the dunes and only grasses planted. This was the previous position of the LBCA representative on the Strategy Group.*

***The new Committee's suggested position is to endorse the recommendations of the Council as presented to the November 2017 ESC meeting, with one additional point, #4. i.e.***

*THAT Council*

1. *Assist Long Beach Landcare and Long Beach Community Association to continue containment and management of the coastal wattle by*
  - (a) Ongoing coastal wattle removal on the northern side of the walking track*
  - (b) Coastal wattle removal 2 metres either side of the beach access tracks*
  - (c) Maintain the current line of containment of the coastal wattle*
2. *Continue weed and pest animal control throughout the reserve*
3. *Support Long Beach Landcare in planting additional native species (including tall growing shrubs and trees) at the western end of the reserve (Trial Area 1). No taller species are to be planted in front of houses.*
4. *Give consideration to the amenity of those who reside and enjoy the foreshore when planning and implementing these recommendations.*

*If you have any comments on this they will be considered by the Committee.*

The only two LBCA members responded in a joint email to the President's letter. The response was critical of the new position. Due consideration has been given to their concerns and a response communicated to them.

As eleven days have elapsed since the President's letter was despatched, and no other responses have been forthcoming, the above position is communicated to the ESC as the agreed view of the Association, and we would hope that the recommendations outlined above meet the agreement of Council.

Yours sincerely,



**Annette McKeown, President**

**and**

**Neil Gow Committee member and coordinator of Wattle project for the LBCA**

**Long Beach Landcare Response to Eurobodalla Council**  
**Re: Coastal Wattle Project**  
27 March 2018

**1. Long Beach Landcare (Landcare)**

Landcarers have been active in the local area since the mid-1990's, originally under the name of *Coastcare*, as part of the then *Long Beach Improvement Group*. In 2007, a stand-alone group separated from what is now known as *Long Beach Community Association* and formed *Long Beach Landcare*. We currently have 18 members, and in 2017 we undertook more than 900 voluntary hours of Landcare work. We work in association with the *Eurobodalla Landcare Network* under the guidance of Deb Lenson, Heidi Thompson and Emma Patyus. The areas we cover include the coastal sand dunes, the Reed Swamp Lagoon wetland, Cullendulla Creek, the walking tracks of Square Head and various reserves internal to the estate. Our latest project (only partially accomplished) has been to tackle weed infestation along the headland and foreshore between Long Beach and Maloney's Beach.

**2. Relationship with Long Beach Community Association (LBCA)**

In the past this relationship has been strained, despite many Landcare members also being members of the LBCA, largely because the LBCA executive insisted Landcare was working against residents' interests in desiring to support environmental objectives. Given the wide level of appreciation Landcare volunteers generally receive when working, it appears the strident views historically expressed by LBCA in its written communications were the view of some members of the executive and not tested by the general membership which has always included Landcare members. A major change has now occurred in that three members of LBCA's executive are now also members of Landcare, including the president and secretary. We are hopeful that the difficulties encountered in the past will not persist.

**3. Landcare rationale**

Members of Landcare accept that public funds are not enough for the implementation of extensive local environment and ecological objectives. Therefore the local community needs to assist the appropriate authority in carrying out this work. Our overriding concern is to assist in the task of maintaining bio-diversity and a sustainable ecology. We recognise that human intervention in the local environment has an inevitable downside unless mitigated. In the Long Beach area, obvious downsides are seen in plant escapes from garden plots, erosion and removal of trees from public land.

**4. Authority for Landcare projects**

We work under the guidance and authority of the *Eurobodalla Landcare Network*. For example, several of our members have appropriate certification to use sprayers for weed control. More importantly, we accept and are guided by the best science available. This has been our benchmark in the hours we have given to the wattle project.

**5. The Wattle Project**

- a. **Local history.** Much has been made of what the area "used to look like" and therefore should be returned to. Before the arrival of Europeans, the area would of course have been heavily treed. When the Blair family farmed the area now covered by the Estate it would have been

cleared for grazing. Sticking a pin in the moment of history which particularly suits an ideological argument is not helpful.

- b. **Wattle origins.** Coastal Wattle (subsp. *Acacia sophorae*) is endemic to this part of the east coast of Australia and is well recognised as a pioneer species for colonising and stabilising sand dunes. Its preferred habitats are coastal sand dunes, headlands, and adjacent alluvial flats. It is therefore not a "weed" (meaning a plant in the wrong environment). As a means of stabilizing the dunes, it was seeded in Long Beach by the developer as a condition of the development. As will be observed in many other areas along the coast, it is restricted from being a monoculture by the restraining capacity of other species.
- c. **Project beginnings.** From the outset the project was implemented jointly in co-operation with both Landcare and LBCA. It is entirely wrong for any impression to be given that it was a project of LBCA alone. Landcare fully agreed that the northerly encroachment of the wattle was out of control; indeed too many landcare voluntary hours were being spent in stopping the wattle from reaching beyond the fore dunes and continuing north of the path running parallel to the beach on the back dunes. It was also Landcare that spent many back-breaking hours removing the extensive infestation of Coastal Wattle on the north side of Sandy Place Road adjacent to the wetlands. We note Coastal Wattle has taken hold on the south side of some private properties facing the sand dunes, which we consider to be sad and the cause of further uncontrolled weed infestation. Landcare is not opposed to keeping the species within boundaries; quite the contrary.
- d. **The implementation of the project.** Unquestionably one of the great successes of the project has been the trittering. This has quickly and with minimal environmental impact restricted the northern expansion of the wattle and kept it where it was intended to be, on the fore dunes. It is desirable that funds be made available for a few hours trittering every year or second year to maintain the gains made. What has been an abysmal failure has been the replanting program which lay at the core of the project. Apart from grasses and succulents, no other plants have survived. Even though no planting was done between houses and the foreshore (and therefore no plants could have affected residential views), all other plants were removed. No doubt some died, and some may have been affected by wild life, but vandalism is the reason for the pathetic result. A very considerable amount of money and effort has been expended for very little gain.

## 6. The way forward

It is essential that basic objectives and principles are understood, and adhered to.

- a. The sand dunes should be maintained in a stable state.
- b. Long term affects of climate change on the coastal strip should be constantly monitored.
- c. Any practical work should be based on the best available science.
- d. Expected outcomes should always include increased bio-diversity and ecological sustainability.

## 7. Recommendations

That:

- a. the recommendations of the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) *Environmental Assessment of the Long Beach Coastal Wattle Management Program* be implemented;
- b. plantings of secondary and tertiary canopy species take place in sand dune areas not adjacent to residential housing;
- c. trittering continue on a regular basis to prevent spreading into the back dunes;
- d. rabbit control be scheduled on a regular basis;

- e. fences be properly maintained;
- f. requests for wholesale clearing of any section of the sand dunes be strongly resisted by council;
- g. budgeting be made available for walkways, paths and access point to enable greater enjoyment of the area, including the wetland;
- h. appropriate signs with follow-up action make it clear no vandalism will be tolerated.

**8. Landcare commitments**

To:

- a. continue to keep access paths to the beach free of encroaching wattle;
- b. regularly mow the pathways through the dunes;
- c. monitor and remove invasive species;
- d. assist in the revegetation program, guided by the appropriate authority.

**9. Attachments**

- a. Letter from Resident David Grice to Council, January 2018.
- b. Coastal Wattle Management Long Beach

GEORGE BROWNING, *on behalf of*  
**LONG BEACH LANDCARE**

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**IR18/018 HISTORY AND RESULTS OF THE GROUNDWATER EXPLORATION  
PROGRAM IN THE TUROSS VALLEY**

**E05.9343**

Responsible Officer: Warren Sharpe OAM - Director Infrastructure Services

Attachments: Nil

Focus Area: Sustainable Living

Delivery Program Link: 4.1 Maximise the efficient use and reuse of our water resources

Operational Plan Link: 4.1.1 Provide a safe, reliable and sustainable town water supply and sewerage services

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Council commenced investigations into the potential for a viable deep groundwater source at Tyrone Farm in the Tuross River Valley in 2005 following three years of drought conditions that led to an eleven year period of drought, or near drought, conditions on the NSW south coast of NSW.

The investigation was based on a number of fact finding test bores placed into the depths of the terrain, with geologists studying the resulting material. The final exploration was concluded in November 2016. This report outlines the area targeted, the works carried out and the results of this investigation.

The exploration revealed that good quality deep groundwater exists.

The quantity of ground water, however, is not sufficient to warrant development of a bore field at the site on Tyrone Farm as an alternate town water source. It is recommended that Council discontinue further investigations into the establishment of a deep water bore field at Tyrone Farm, and make the necessary adjustments to the water license and physical arrangements on the farm to allow the property owner to return to activities.

Council has adopted the Integrated Water Cycle Management Strategy 2016 (IWCMS) which includes the design and construction of the Southern Water Storage. A separate report will be provided to Council on the progress of the design of the Southern Water Storage.

Extensive investigations and modelling of the current and future water supply requirements for Eurobodalla has determined that the Southern Water Storage provides the best option for this purpose. Council adopted the Integrated Water Cycle Management Strategy 2016 and has since allocated funding for the investigation and design of the new water storage and this is proceeding.

The southern water storage involves the design and construction of a 3,000 megalitre water storage, 25 megalitre per day river intake and pumping station, a 25 megalitre per day transfer pumping station, a 25 megalitre per day water treatment plant, a 5 megalitre storage reservoir and approximately 7 kilometres of 500 and 700mm diameter transfer pipelines.

Council is actively pursuing grants from the NSW and Australian Governments for this project to proceed.

This project will be reported to Council separately.

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**IR18/018 HISTORY AND RESULTS OF THE GROUNDWATER EXPLORATION  
PROGRAM IN THE TUROSS VALLEY**

**E05.9343**

**RECOMMENDATION**

THAT:

1. The report on the Groundwater Exploration Program be received and noted.
2. Investigation work into the establishment of a deep water bore field at Tyrone Farm as an emergency or alternative water source to supplement the Eurobodalla water supply be discontinued.
3. The owners of Tyrone Farm be provided with a copy of this report and thanked for their cooperation in allowing access to his property for the investigation into the potential deep water bore field as an emergency or alternate water supply.
4. Reasonable measures be undertaken to make safe the existing bore heads on Tyrone Farm created for the investigation of an emergency or alternate water supply.
5. The Department of Primary Industries Water be notified in writing and requested to modify licence 10CA121702, issued to landowner of Tyrone Farm, to delete the clause "Council may need to access the bore during drought conditions for emergency town water supply".

**BACKGROUND**

In 2005, following three years of drought or near drought conditions, Council commenced Groundwater Explorations in the Tuross River Valley. Investigations concluded in November 2016.

Geological advice targeted the Budawang Synclorium at Nerrigundah – Eurobodalla as containing groundwater suitable for use in domestic consumption. The area is located approximately ten kilometres due west of Bodalla and the sub-strata contains a thrust zone on its east and west sides. The average width of the Synclorium is eight kilometres and extends for approximately eighty kilometres in length. A sketch plan is attached to this report (see Figure 1).

This location was further identified as having potential access to viable groundwater recharge, associated with the topography of a considerable local catchment area that provides runoff into creeks and streams feeding the Tuross River.

The headwater of the Tuross River upstream from the project area is fed by a further large catchment.

**July 2005**

The first report on the proposed Groundwater Exploration Program was submitted to the Works and Facilities Committee Meeting on 12 July 2005 (Minute WM05/77) identifying the need for additional investigations into the viability of using deep groundwater as an additional source of water supply for the Shire.



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**IR18/018 HISTORY AND RESULTS OF THE GROUNDWATER EXPLORATION  
PROGRAM IN THE TUROSS VALLEY**

**E05.9343**

A more thorough understanding of the capacity of this aquifer was needed before a project could be recommended. Further investigations were to determine if a satisfactory volume and quality of deep groundwater existed within economic reach of the existing water supply infrastructure.

**September 2005**

A report to the Works and Facilities Committee Meeting on 13 September 2005 (Minute WM05/18) on the Groundwater Exploration Program advised that a desktop and field survey analysis indicated that there was a likelihood of finding viable groundwater reserves in the Tuross Valley, upstream of Council's River Pump Station, as an additional source of drinkable water for the Shire.

This desktop study and survey included gathering existing geological information, existing bore data of the surrounding area, a geophysical survey using resistivity and electro-magnetic techniques, and preliminary geological fieldwork carried out by geological, hydraulic and geophysical consultants.

The September 2005 report conclusion stated that:

If successful, this groundwater investigation could provide an alternative source of water not previously identified in the Integrated Water Cycle Management Study (IWCMS). 'If test results confirm that a large sustainable quantity of water is available then some key directions from the IWCMS concerning the proposed off stream storage dam may have to be reconsidered. This alternative outcome may be a much cheaper option than currently pursued'.

The report recommended to proceed with outlined stages of the program, with progression subject to the previous stage's success, and that funding be made available for this program from the contingency allocation set aside for the proposed storage dam.

**October 2005 to March 2006**

Six potential areas were identified along the east (4) and west (2) thrust zones of the Budawang Synclinorium at Nerrigundah-Eurobodalla as shown on the plan. Areas 1 to 5 were explored by drilling numerous test holes, with Areas 3 and 5 showing the best potential. Area 6 was the furthest from existing water infrastructure and was not proceeded with.

Area 5 showed a production pumping potential of 8 litres/second constant rate. Due to the combination of the relatively low flow rate and the comparatively remote location from the existing infrastructure, no further development was carried out at that time.

In Area 3 (Tyrone Farm), a total of 6 holes were drilled, with the best hole at a depth of 106 metres yielding 10-12 litres/second, during the drilling operation.

The other bores on the Farm were then considered as 'observation bores'. Observation bores are used to monitor water table depth and establish the drawdown of the water table in the aquifer, during long term test pumping from the main bore. These observation bores also assisted in establishing if there was any connectivity or possible reduction of natural feed into the Tuross River system. It was confirmed that no connectivity existed, which allowed valuable information to be made available to the Office of Water to support Council's position in

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**IR18/018 HISTORY AND RESULTS OF THE GROUNDWATER EXPLORATION  
PROGRAM IN THE TUROSS VALLEY**

**E05.9343**

drawing water from the bore, during future drought periods. It confirmed that the deep aquifer is not supplied from the river flows but originates from a separate source.

**May 2006**

A report to the Works and Facilities Committee on 9 May 2007 provided Council with an update on the current water supply status. It provided a review of the investigations into the deep bore groundwater source and the implications for long term planning for water supply for the Shire.

It was recommended that the Groundwater Exploration Program be continued and that Council continue with the preliminary design work on the southern storage and review the construction timetable upon completion of these activities. Councillors were further informed at a following Water and Sewer workshop.

**June 2007**

A further report to the Works and Facilities Committee on 12th June 2007 informed Council that the existence of such groundwater had been confirmed. Council resolved (Minute WM07/60) THAT:

1. The offer by the landowner of the land covering the investigated area, to create access rights to and around the existing bore sites, be accepted and legalised as soon as practical.
2. The deep groundwater bores (Area 3) be earmarked as an emergency drought supply alternative to supplement the southern part of the Shire.
3. The Department of Water and Energy be provided with current data and reports and arrange application for a production bore licence in Area 3.

**Survey and bore license**

A survey was carried out to establish the appropriate operational area required to access and manoeuvre heavy tankers and operational movement around the existing bore site. Eventually an easement would have been created, however this has not occurred.

A production bore license was applied for and received in the name of the owner of Tyrone Farm, with the condition that Council may need to access the bore during drought conditions for emergency town water supply and that a replacement bore license application may be lodged to include the purpose of town water supply. Bore license No 10BL605514 has now been converted to 10CA121702 under the new Water Management Act 2016.

**Use of bore water on Tyrone Farm**

The production bore has been utilised to supply Tyrone Farm since around 2007, which has reduced the quantity of water being pumped by the farm from the Tuross River.

**February 2009**

A report to the 24 February 2009 Ordinary Meeting of Council advised on the results of a 'long term 46 day constant rate flow test'. It was apparent that the bore at Tyrone farm would likely sustain continuous pumping at approximately 14 litres/second for long term durations. The

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**IR18/018 HISTORY AND RESULTS OF THE GROUNDWATER EXPLORATION  
PROGRAM IN THE TUROSS VALLEY**

**E05.9343**

water quality results during this pump test identified and confirmed the ongoing high standard, suitable for human consumption.

Council considered the report and Minute 09/74 records THAT:

1. Council continues with the completion of negotiations to secure legal access to bore site and necessary observation bores.
2. That this important water resource exploration program be continued with funding which has been identified in the 2009/10 Budget Submission.

**2010**

GHD (the main consultant during the exploration program), was engaged to provide a comprehensive review of the reports from varying authors, received since 2005.

The main recommendation was to provide 3 more test bores along the same fault line on Tyrone farm to complement the existing test bore and up to 5 observation bores. It was considered that a total of 4 bores could provide a sustainable quantity of water providing a much cheaper option than the proposed off stream storage dam.

**2010 to 2016**

Due to improved weather conditions, no further exploration was conducted until 2016 with an updated drilling program and reconsideration of the project costing obtained from GHD. Actual drilling commencing in October 2016 and was completed during November 2016.

Various bores were drilled as deep as 120 metres on Tyrone Farm, along the same fault line as the existing production bore. Unfortunately results were disappointing with yields of only 2 to 4 litres/second.

It was considered that the total volume of water being produced did not warrant further long term test pumping to establish the drawdown limits and the connectivity to the Tuross River surface flows.

The most recent exploration confirms that there is insufficient groundwater volume available to warrant significant expenditure in establishing a bore field to supplement the existing town water supply.

To provide a minimum supply level at 330 litres per connection per day (peak demand 1500 litres per connection per day) bores would need to yield a minimum of 75 litres per second, where only about 20 litres per second of sustainable yield was found.

**CONSIDERATIONS**

Extensive investigations and modelling of the current and future water supply requirements for Eurobodalla has determined that the Southern Water Storage provides the best option for this purpose. Council adopted the Integrated Water Cycle Management Strategy 2016 and has since allocated funding for the investigation and design of the new water storage and this is proceeding.

The southern water storage involves the design and construction of a 3,000 megalitre water storage, 25 megalitre per day river intake and pumping station, a 25 megalitre per day transfer

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**IR18/018 HISTORY AND RESULTS OF THE GROUNDWATER EXPLORATION  
PROGRAM IN THE TUROSS VALLEY**

**E05.9343**

pumping station, a 25 megalitre per day water treatment plant, a 5 megalitre storage reservoir and approximately 7 kilometres of 500 and 700mm diameter transfer pipelines.

Council is actively pursuing grants from the NSW and Australian Governments for this project to proceed.

This project will be reported to Council separately.

**Legal**

It is recommended that Council not proceed with establishing a bore field at Tyrone Farm (off Nerrigundah Mountain Road).

If Council supports the recommendations in this report, the resolutions made at this Council meeting will supersede and over-ride previous Council resolutions to investigate the deep groundwater bore option on Tyrone Farm.

**CONCLUSION**

Extensive investigations , survey and fieldwork has been carried out from 2005 to 2016 to determine whether an alternative source of water, not previously identified in the Integrated Water Cycle Management Study (IWCMS), could be identified to supplement the southern part of the Shire.

Unfortunately the total volume of water found during the Groundwater Exploration Program does not warrant establishing a bore field to supplement the town water supply.

IR18/018 HISTORY AND RESULTS OF THE GROUNDWATER EXPLORATION  
PROGRAM IN THE TUROSS VALLEY

E05.9343

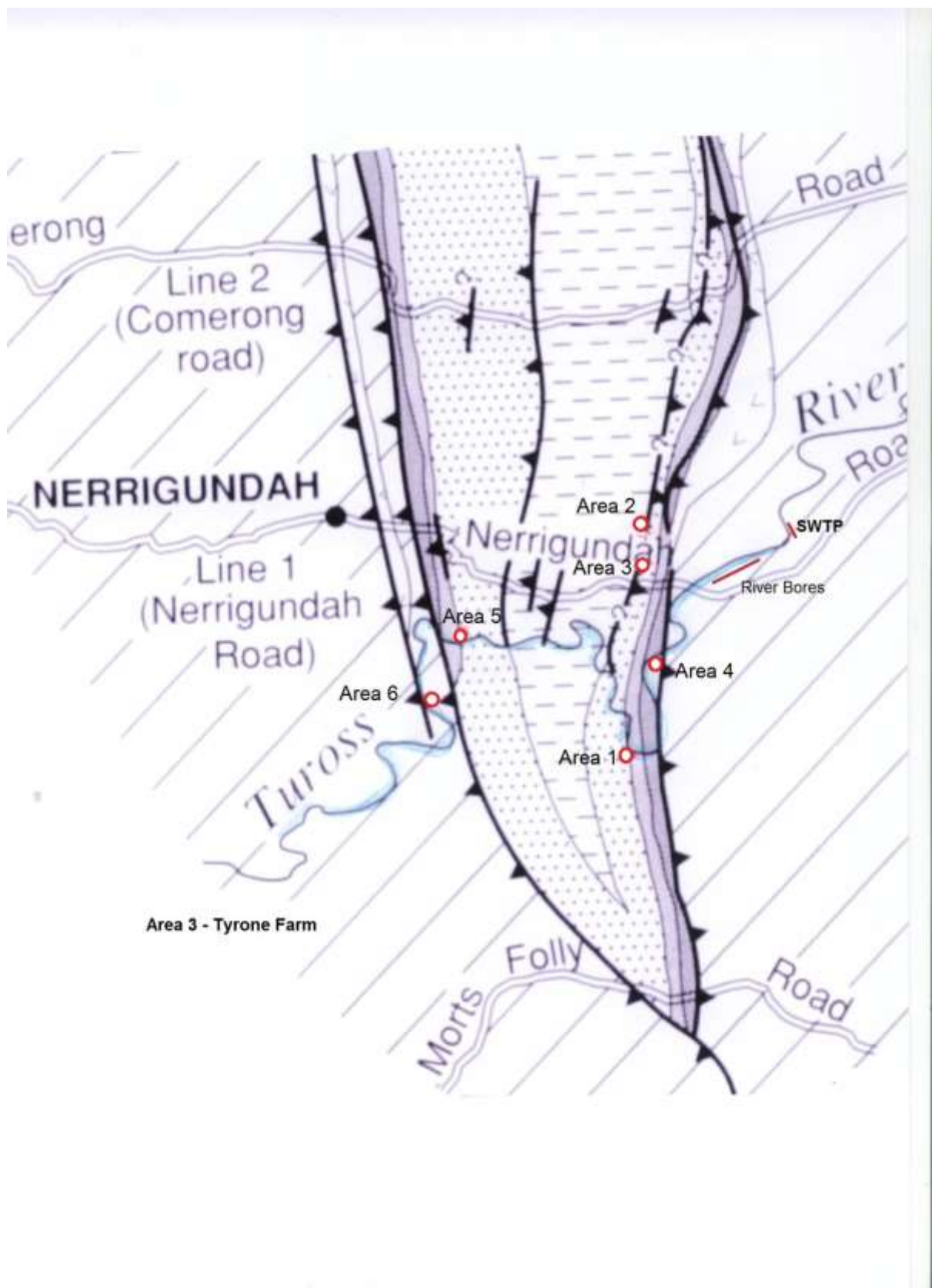


Figure1 – Area of groundwater exploration in the Nerrigundah – Eurobodalla Synclinorium

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**IR18/019 EUROBODALLA SOUTHERN STORAGE FACILITY**

**E03.7761**

Responsible Officer: Warren Sharpe OAM - Director Infrastructure Services

Attachments: 1. Under Separate Cover - Confidential - Concept Design Report Vol 1  
2. Under Separate Cover - Confidential - Concept Design Report Vol 2

Outcome: Sustainable Living

Focus Area: 4.1 Maximise the efficient use and reuse of our water resources

Delivery Program Link: 4.1.3 Advance planning for and development of the Southern Water Supply Storage

Operational Plan Link: 4.1.3.1 Undertake phase 2 pre-construction activity for the proposed Southern Water Supply Storage

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

This report provides an overview of the progress on the proposed Southern Water Storage Facility.

Ensuring a secure and safe water supply is an essential service to support our existing community as well as economic growth and development of the Eurobodalla region. It is critical that Council can demonstrate sound long term planning and provision of infrastructure to potential investors to provide confidence in a secure and safe water supply.

Council adopted the Integrated Water Cycle Management Strategy (IWCMS) in late 2016. This plan sets out the short and long term plans to deliver a safe and secure water supply over the next 30 year period. The IWCMS will be updated in 2021-22 to allow a review of progress against the changing circumstance including population growth.

The IWCMS included provision for the construction of a new Southern Water Storage Facility. On 26 July 2016 Council resolved to engage SMEC Australia Pty Ltd for the environmental assessment and detailed design of the Eurobodalla Southern Storage project, which consists of a 3000 megalitre off-river water storage and ancillary infrastructure.

SMEC has completed a concept design, geotechnical investigations, and has prepared a draft Environmental Impact Statement which will be placed on public exhibition following detailed review.

**RECOMMENDATION**

THAT:

1. Council endorses the Concept Design Volume 1: Ancillary Works and Concept Design Volume 2: Storage reports for the Eurobodalla Southern Storage Facility project (attached).
2. Council publicly exhibits the concept designs for the Eurobodalla Southern Storage Facility project for a period of 42 days.
3. Council publicly exhibits the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Eurobodalla

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**IR18/019 EUROBODALLA SOUTHERN STORAGE FACILITY**

**E03.7761**

Southern Storage Facility project in accordance with Part 6, Division 6 - Public Consultation (State Significant Development) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000, when it becomes available.

**BACKGROUND**

The need for additional water storage to accommodate growth in the Eurobodalla was identified in the 2003 Integrated Water Cycle Management Strategy (IWCMS) and later reconfirmed in the 2016 IWCMS.

The proposed water storage will be an off-river storage sourcing water from the Tuross River. This option spreads drought security over two storages, resulting in a reduced risk from water quality and/or structural problems. This opportunity also improves operational flexibility of the scheme whereby water could be selectively pumped from three river sources and moved across the Shire to meet demand. This approach reduces the risk of impact that a major trunk main break would have on the supply across the Shire.

This approach also helps to distribute water extraction across our three water sources, minimising stress on the Moruya River and Buckenboursa River, by sharing extraction with the Tuross River. The proposal also allows us to better meet peak day demand in both Southern and Central areas of Eurobodalla with limited major distribution pipeline upgrades.

Preliminary investigations were carried out and a concept design prepared during 2004-06. In 2007, when demand management measures were starting to provide dividends, Council resolved to complete the Environmental Impact Assessment documentation, but to not proceed to detailed design until proposed Water Sharing Plans were finalised. Documentation was completed to a final draft concept design stage, and negotiations with land owners were put on hold.

In 2012 the NSW Department of Primary Industries commenced discussions with water users which led to the development of Water Sharing Plans for the Clyde, Deua and Tuross Rivers. These plans commenced operation in July 2016.

**CONSIDERATIONS**

Ensuring a secure and safe water supply is an essential service to support our existing community as well as economic growth and development of the Eurobodalla region. It is critical that Council can demonstrate sound long term planning and provision of infrastructure to potential investors to provide confidence in a safe and secure water supply.

Current modelling has determined that since the commencement of new Water Sharing Plans, the Eurobodalla Water Supply scheme will no longer meet the NSW Government's definition of a secure water supply without a new water storage.

Growth in demand at projected rates will increase the frequency and severity of water restrictions with time, reducing the level of service to customers to unacceptable levels. Beyond about 2033, the system is predicted to fail if there were to be a repeat of an event similar to the 2008-2010 drought.

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**IR18/019 EUROBODALLA SOUTHERN STORAGE FACILITY**

**E03.7761**

Council needs to proceed with the Southern Water Storage now to address these matters appropriately.

In July 2016 Council resolved to proceed with the environmental assessment and detailed design and to seek funding to enable the project to proceed.

SMEC has completed a concept design, geotechnical investigations, and has prepared a draft Environmental Impact Statement which is under internal review. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement must be placed on public exhibition in accordance with the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act and Regulation.

SMEC presented the concept design to Councillors at the briefing session prior to the Council meeting.

The concept design has been approved by the NSW Dams Safety Committee. The final design will also be submitted to the Dams Safety Committee for approval.

**Environmental**

A draft Environmental Impact Statement has been prepared and is under internal review. Environmental Assessment has not identified any issues that would preclude the project from proceeding, subject to recommended mitigation measure being carried out. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement will be placed on public exhibition when the final draft becomes available.

The EIS will be submitted to the NSW Department of Planning and Environment for approval.

**Financial**

The Eurobodalla Southern Storage Project is estimated at \$100 million, including the construction of a 3,000 megalitre water storage, 25 megalitre per day river pumping station, access roads, pipelines, land purchases and environmental offsets.

Council should be eligible for up to \$25 million under the current NSW Government's Safe and Secure funding program announced in mid-2017. Preliminary financial modelling has determined that the project is affordable within the current rating structure if Council receives a minimum of \$50 million in financial assistance.

Council is awaiting further advice from the NSW Government on the impact on this funding program as a result of the funds paid by the Australian Government for the Snowy Hydro Scheme.

The Australian Government has recently released the Regional Growth Fund. Amongst other infrastructure, this program supports grant funding for '*dams, water reservoirs, pipelines*'. An application will be made to the Australian Government for the Southern Water Storage (Dam) under this funding program.

**CONCLUSION**

Following public exhibition of the Eurobodalla Southern Storage concept designs and Environmental Impact Statement, work will commence on detailed design and project approvals.



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**IR18/019 EUROBODALLA SOUTHERN STORAGE FACILITY**

**E03.7761**

Council will need to continue to advocate to the NSW and Australian governments for financial assistance.

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**CCS18/011 INVESTMENTS MADE AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2018**

**E99.3517**

Responsible Officer: Jeff Phillips - Acting Director Corporate and Commercial Services

Attachments: Nil

Outcome: Innovative and Proactive Leadership

Focus Area: 9.2 Ensure financial sustainability and support the organisation in achieving efficient ongoing operations

Delivery Program Link: 9.2.4 Responsibly manage Council's finances and maintain Fit for the Future status

Operational Plan Link: 9.2.4.3 Provide financial management and reporting

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is to:

- certify that Council's investments in financial instruments have been made in accordance with legal and policy requirements
- provide information and details of investments
- raise other matters relevant to investing.

### RECOMMENDATION

THAT the certification that the investments as at 28 February 2018, made in accordance with the *Local Government Act 1993*, Council's Investment Policy and the provision of Clause 1 (Reg. 212) of the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2005*, be received.

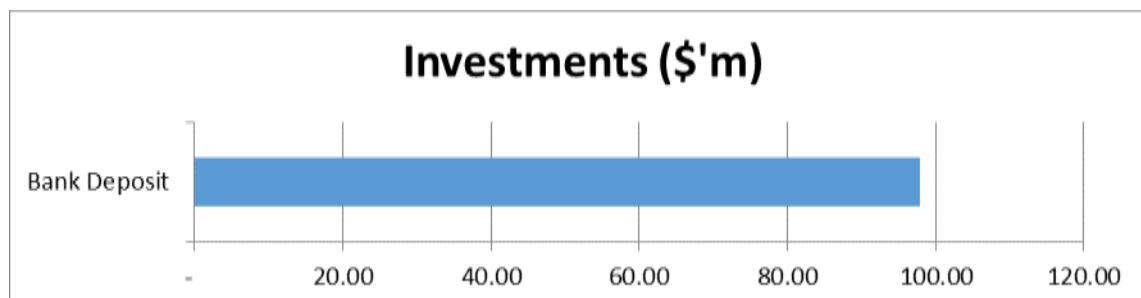
### CONSIDERATIONS

#### Policy

The portfolio is compliant with Council's Investment Policy, with the exception of the 'some limited risk' category, which is 2.20% above policy recommendations, and will be rebalanced at the earliest opportunity.

#### Financial

##### Council investing overall



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**CCS18/011 INVESTMENTS MADE AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2018**

**E99.3517**

Council has 100% (\$97.96m) invested in Bank Deposits. The Bank Deposits are held in banks rated A or greater, or covered by the AAA rated Government Guarantee, except for \$21.75m invested in banks rated below A, and in the 'some limited risk' category of the policy.

The 'some limited risk' category is currently 22.20% of the portfolio, which is above the policy limit (20%) and will be rebalanced at the earliest opportunity. Investment in Government Guaranteed Deposits is \$2.25m and represents 2.30% of the portfolio.

There was an increase in the amount under investment (from \$93.95m to \$97.96m) during February 2018. The increase was mainly due to the rate installment falling due in February.

Currently, there are \$38.5m (39.30%) of funds invested in claimed fossil fuel free institutions. Last month this represented \$34.5m (36.72%) of the portfolio.

The weighted average return for all investments for the month is 2.51%, which is above the Council policy benchmark of Bank Bill Swap rate (BBSW) + 0.25% (2.02%).

Collateralised Debt Obligation (CDO)

Funded legal action against one agency is in the early stages and is likely to continue for some time, although any return is not expected to be material.

Summary investment information

The following table summarises investment categories and balances at month end.

CATEGORY	(\$)
At Call Deposit Government Guaranteed	250,000
At Call Deposit	2,713,563
Term Deposits	93,000,000
Term Deposits Government Guaranteed	2,000,000
	<b>97,963,563</b>
<i>Weighted average interest %:</i>	2.51%
<i>Average 90 day BBSW + 25%</i>	2.02%

Policy and liquidity risk

The Investment Policy is divided into two risk categories of credit risk (risk of ultimately not being able to redeem funds) and liquidity risk (risk of loss due to the need to redeem funds earlier than the investment term). Our investments comply with the risk policy as shown in the following table.

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**CCS18/011 INVESTMENTS MADE AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2018**

**E99.3517**

<b>Policy risk</b>	<b>Low liquidity risk %</b>	<b>Total % of investments</b>	<b>Policy risk % (max holdings)</b>
<b>Remote risk</b>	2.30	2.30	100.00
<b>Near risk free</b>	75.50	75.50	100.00
<b>Some limited risk</b>	22.20	22.50	20.00
<b>At risk</b>	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

The unrestricted current ratio is the amount of unrestricted current assets compared to each dollar of current liability. The Office of Local Government suggests a minimum 1.5:1, and the audited unrestricted current ratio as at 30 June 2017 is 2.38:1. Council therefore has approximately \$2.38 of current assets for each \$1 of current liabilities.

**CONCLUSION**

Pursuant to provision of Clause 1 (Reg. 212) of the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2005*, I hereby certify that these investments have been made in accordance with *the Local Government Act 1993* and related Regulations.

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**CCS18/012 INVESTMENT POLICY AMENDMENT**

**E00.4623**

Responsible Officer: Jeff Phillips - Acting Director Corporate and Commercial Services

Attachments: 1. Under Separate Cover - Amended Investment Policy  
2. Under Separate Cover - Confidential - Submission - Investment Policy Amendment  
3. Under Separate Cover - Confidential - Submission - Investment Policy Amendment

Outcome: Innovative and Proactive Leadership

Focus Area: 9.2 Ensure financial sustainability and support the organisation in achieving efficient ongoing operations

Delivery Program Link: 9.2.4 Responsibly manage Council's finances and maintain Fit for the Future status

Operational Plan Link: 9.2.4.2 Monitor and report on key financial results

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

At the Council meeting of 12 December 2017, Council resolved to amend its Investment Policy.

The resolution included an amendment to the Investment Policy to allow for an increase in investments in BBB+ rated institutions to a maximum 60% of Council's investment portfolio and a maximum of 20% within any one BBB+ rated institution.

The amended Investment Policy was placed on public exhibition for 28 days from 7 February to 7 March 2018.

**RECOMMENDATION**

THAT Council adopt the amended Investment Policy attached to this report.

**BACKGROUND**

At the Council meeting of 12 December 2017, Council resolved to amend its Investment Policy.

The resolution included an amendment to the Investment Policy to allow for an increase in investments in BBB+ rated institutions to a maximum 60% of Council's investment portfolio and a maximum of 20% within any one BBB+ rated institution.

An initial Motion resolved by its Ordinary Meeting of 14 February 2017 gave staff guidance to preference investments in institutions that were free from fossil fuel investments, where the rate of interest is similar to other investments on offer.

On 22 May 2017 Standard and Poors (S&P) downgraded the credit ratings of 23 financial institutions from category A to lower ratings. The impacts of this downgrade resulted in Council not being compliant with its Investment Policy and a rebalance of the portfolio was required. This directly impacted on the percentage of its portfolio that Council could place with institutions that were free from fossil fuel investments.

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**CCS18/012 INVESTMENT POLICY AMENDMENT**

**E00.4623**

Investigations into options that allow it to meet the intention of the Motion of 14 February 2017 were carried out. The findings showed that the recommended target of 66% of Council's investments being placed in institutions that have a stated intent and/or track record of non-investment in the fossil fuel industry, could be achieved by:

- increasing the maximum allowable holdings of investment in BBB+ rated institutions (S&P long-term ratings) and increasing the '*some limited risk*' category from 20% to 60% of Council's investment portfolio
- increase the permitted investment percentage per BBB+ rates institutions from 15% to 20%.

The Audit, Risk and Improvement Committee (ARIC) considered the findings and agreed that Council could include BBB as part of its acceptable risk profile, should it believe it to be corporately responsible.

The minor policy adjustments and the ARIC considerations would provide sufficient options within BBB+ rated institutions for the finance team to achieve the desired target.

**Community and Stakeholder Engagement**

The amended Investment Policy was placed on public exhibition for 28 days from 7 February 2018 to 7 March 2018.

The amended policy was available on Council's website and at the Batemans Bay, Moruya and Narooma Libraries, and Moruya customer service centre.

Two submissions in support of the proposed amendment were received and are confidential attachments to this report.

**CONCLUSION**

The amended Investment Policy was placed on public exhibition for 28 days, with two submissions in support of the amended policy received.

Given Council's resolution of 12 December 2017, it is considered appropriate that Council adopt the amended Investment Policy.

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**CCS18/013 MORUYA RACECOURSE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE - NEW TERMS OF REFERENCE E80.0801**

Responsible Officer: Jeff Phillips - Acting Director Corporate and Commercial Services

Attachments: 1. Management Committee - Terms of Reference

Outcome: Collaborative and Engaged Community

Focus Area: 8.2 Provide opportunities for broad and meaningful engagement to occur

Delivery Program Link: 8.2.2 Work in partnership with the community on key projects

Operational Plan Link: 8.2.2.1 Promote opportunities to join existing or new Council committees

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

On 12 December 2017, Council approved a lease to the Moruya Jockey Club (MJC) over the Moruya Racecourse (the Racecourse).

To assist in the management of the facility, new Terms of Reference for the Moruya Racecourse Management Committee have been prepared.

It is considered appropriate that Council adopts the Terms of Reference.

**RECOMMENDATION**

THAT Council adopt the Moruya Racecourse Management Terms of Reference.

**BACKGROUND**

On 12 December 2017, Council approved a lease to the Moruya Jockey Club over the Moruya Racecourse. Council also resolved that rent from the lease should go back to the Moruya Racecourse Management Committee (Management Committee) for reinvestment in the Racecourse.

To assist in the management of the facility, new Terms of Reference for the Management Committee have subsequently been prepared and are attached to this report.

Councillor Jack Tait and Councillor Rob Pollock are Council's representatives on the Management Committee.

**CONSIDERATIONS**

**Legal**

The care, control and management of the facility is vested by Council in the Moruya Racecourse Management Committee, a committee of management appointed under Section 355 of the *Local Government Act 1993*.

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**CCS18/013 MORUYA RACECOURSE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE - NEW TERMS OF REFERENCE E80.0801**

**Asset**

It is considered appropriate that Council be informed about the MJC's plans to invest in capital works at the Racecourse. The MJC has developed a master plan in order to provide guidance to the Management Committee on how rent funds could be used, and to support it in future MJC grant applications.

The Management Committee will assist in deciding where funds raised from the rent are invested.

**Economic Development Employment Potential**

The thoroughbred racing industry in Eurobodalla Shire is important for providing employment and value to the local economy.

**Financial**

Rental income will continue to be passed to the Management Committee for reinvestment in the Racecourse.

**Community and Stakeholder Engagement**

The Terms of Reference were written in conjunction with, and have been approved by, the MJC.

**CONCLUSION**

It is considered appropriate that Council adopt the attached Terms of Reference for the Moruya Racecourse Management Committee.



## Draft Terms of Reference

### Eurobodalla Shire Council Committees

<b>Name of committee</b>	Moruya Racecourse Management Committee	
<b>File Number</b>	E84.0987	
<b>Hierarchical standing of committee</b>	s355 Facility Management Committee	
<b>Membership</b>	2 councillors  2 Moruya Jockey Club (MJC) members, Chair and Manager unless otherwise advised  1 Council staff member (non-voting)	
<b>Chair</b>	Councillor	<b>How:</b> MJC Chair
<b>Quorum</b>	Three voting members	
<b>Frequency of meetings</b>	Six monthly (May and Nov) to consider MJC Annual Report and Lease and as required	
<b>Committee administration officer</b>	MJC Manager or as determined by the committee	
<b>Duration of membership</b>	4 year term	
<b>Date of Council resolution adopting these terms of reference and constituting committee</b>	27 March 2018	

#### ***Objectives (in accordance with the Management Plan)***

Support the Moruya Jockey Club, including the implementation of the Moruya Racecourse Lease and the Racecourse Master Plan.

#### ***Terms of reference***

The Committee is appointed to:

- Review the Committee's income and expenditure accounts
- Provide oversight of, and report issues to Council, in relation to the Racecourse Lease
- Review the reportable components of the Racecourse Lease and the MJC Annual Report
- Advise on the capital works program at the racecourse by reviewing and advising on the MJC's master plan
- Authorise expenditure of available Racecourse Management Funds for approved projects.

ATTACHMENT 1 MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE - TERMS OF REFERENCE

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***Delegations of committee***

The committee is appointed for the care, control and management of Moruya Racecourse. The committee has authority to authorise expenditure up to a maximum of \$2000 in relation to day-to-day operations of the facility. Larger amounts can be authorised with the agreement of Council. Expenditure is limited to the funds available. The committee must observe Council's Procurement Policy and Procurement Code of Practice in relation to the procurement of goods and services and Council's Procedure Manual for Community Facility Management Committees, V1 23 September 2014.

***Facility Bookings***

All bookings will be managed by the Moruya Jockey Club.

***Reporting hierarchy***

Report minutes to the Public Officer.

***Meeting rules/practices***

Meeting procedures of the Committee are governed by Council's Code of Meeting Practice and the Model Code of Conduct for Local Government.

- Meetings will be held as required at a place, time and date determined by the committee but must meet at least twice per annum.
- Meetings will be chaired by the nominated Councillor. In his or her absence the other Councillor will chair the meeting. In the absence of all Councillor members, the members present will elect a temporary Chair for that meeting.
- Members may refer items for agendas through the Chair at least seven days before a scheduled meeting.
- Meetings of sub-committees, where required, may be held at times convenient to sub-committee members. Any Sub-committees will report on its meetings to the next scheduled meeting of the Committee.
- Meetings will be open to the public unless closed in accordance with the relevant requirements of the *Local Government Act 1993* and Council's Code of Meeting Practice.

***Rules for filling casual vacancies***

Replacement individual nominated by Council/MJC as appropriate.

***Representatives' obligations to report***

Report minutes of meetings to Council's Public Officer.

***Members will:***

- attend and positively participate in the committee's meetings and activities
- champion the committee's endeavours within the community and Council
- keep relevant community members and Council personnel informed of the group's activities.

***Council will:***

- provide the committee with complete, accurate and meaningful information in a timely manner particularly in relation to income and expenditure
- allow reasonable time for adequate consultation when key decision are required
- engage with the community in open, honest and objective discussions
- provide regular feedback on the perceived performance of the committee.

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**CCS18/014 RATES SUBSIDY GRANT - MORUYA BATEMANS BAY PISTOL CLUB E15.9155**

Responsible Officer: Jeff Phillips - Acting Director Corporate and Commercial Services

Attachments: 1. Confidential - Rates Subsidy Grant

Outcome: Innovative and Proactive Leadership

Focus Area: 9.1 Provide strong leadership and work in partnership to strategically plan for the future and progress towards the community vision

Delivery Program Link: 9.1.2 Implement effective governance

Operational Plan Link: 9.1.2.2 Facilitate community grants and donations

### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Council adopted the new Community Grants Policy at the Council Meeting on 13 June 2017. One of the grants that falls under this policy is the Rates Subsidy Grant that offers a partial subsidy of Council rates to registered charities, not-for-profit sporting and social and cultural organisations providing services or benefits to the community.

This grant was released to the public on 3 August 2017 and closed on 6 September 2017, with 12 applications being received and approved.

A request has been received from the Moruya Batemans Bay Pistol Club (the Club) for consideration of a 50% Rates Subsidy Grant to be applied to the rates on the property it owns on Windus Road, Moruya.

The Community Grants Policy, under the Rates Subsidy Grant, allows for additional applications to be received throughout the year, and if approved by Council, the subsidy will apply from the date of the application for the remainder of the four-year funding period on a pro rata basis.

### **RECOMMENDATION**

THAT Council approve the allocation of funds to a Rates Subsidy Grant to the Moruya Batemans Bay Pistol Club, as noted in the confidential attachment to this report.

### **BACKGROUND**

Council adopted the new Community Grants Policy at the Council Meeting on 13 June 2017. One of the grants that falls under this policy is the Rates Subsidy Grant that offers a partial subsidy of Council rates to registered charities, not-for-profit sporting and social and cultural organisations providing services or benefits to the community. This grant was released to the public on 3 August 2017 and closed on 6 September 2017, with 12 applications being received and approved.

A request has been received from the Moruya Batemans Bay Pistol Club (the Club) for consideration of a 50% Rates Subsidy Grant to be applied to the rates on the property it owns on Windus Road, Moruya.

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**CCS18/014 RATES SUBSIDY GRANT - MORUYA BATEMANS BAY PISTOL CLUB E15.9155**

The Community Grants Policy, under the Rates Subsidy Grant, allows for additional applications to be received throughout the year, and if approved by Council, the subsidy will apply from the date of the application for the remainder of the four-year funding period on a pro rata basis.

The policy allows for additional requests for assistance to be considered throughout the year. Since the closing date of the Rates Subsidy Grant, two requests for consideration of eligibility for the rates subsidy have been received - one from the Narooma Mens Shed, which Council approved in November 2017, and this most recent one from the Club.

The Club has been the recipient of a 50% rates subsidy for a number of years under previous Operational Plans.

**CONSIDERATIONS**

**Legal**

Section 356 of the *Local Government Act 1993* allows Council to grant financial assistance for the purpose of exercising its functions.

**Policy**

The Community Grants Policy, adopted in June 2017, provides for Rates Subsidy Grant applications, based on merit, to be considered after the Operational Plan commences.

The applicant has completed an application form and complies with the criteria for the grant.

The Rates Subsidy Grant is a four-yearly grant and recipients will need to reapply at the conclusion of the four-year funding period.

**Social Impact**

Assisting local sporting groups is a positive role that councils play.

**Financial**

The current budget for the Rates Subsidy Grant will have adequate funds if the application from the Club is successful.

The amount of assistance requested is provided in the confidential attachment to this briefing. If approved, the subsidy will apply up until July 2021.

**Community and Stakeholder Engagement**

The Rates Subsidy Grant was released to the public via the Smarty Grants Program on 3 August 2017 and closed on 6 September 2017. The available grants were advertised in a media release issued by Council and on Council's website.

If the Club is successful in its application, the public will be advised via this report and on Council's website.

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<b>CCS18/014</b>	<b>RATES SUBSIDY GRANT - MORUYA BATEMANS BAY PISTOL CLUB</b>	<b>E15.9155</b>
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**CONCLUSION**

Council has previously assisted the Moruya Batemans Bay Pistol Club in the provision of a 50% rates subsidy on the property it owns on Windus Road, Moruya.

It is reasonable for Council to give consideration to this most recent request for assistance.

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**CAR18/013 THE DISSOLUTION OF THE MALUA BAY TENNIS MANAGEMENT  
COMMITTEE**

**E89.3298**

Responsible Officer: Kathy Arthur - Director Community, Arts and Recreation Services  
Attachments: Nil  
Outcome: Collaborative and Engaged Community  
Focus Area: 8.2 Provide opportunities for broad and meaningful engagement to occur  
Delivery Program Link: 8.2.1 Provide and promote opportunities for the community to be engaged on decisions, policies and plans through the use of the community engagement framework  
Operational Plan Link: 8.2.1.2 Develop effective engagement plans to support key projects

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The Malua Bay Tennis Management Committee (the Committee) has operated in some capacity since 1990. In that time community members have played an important role in the ongoing maintenance, management and operation of both the community centre and the tennis courts.

The Committee's ongoing commitment to the management of the facility is evidenced by the current quality of both the community centre and the courts. The committee Secretary and Booking Officer of 15 years, Phil Marley, and other committee members, must be acknowledged and congratulated for their ongoing service to the local community.

In June 2017, the Secretary, Booking Officer and Treasurer of the Committee resigned, effective as of 30 June 2017. The remaining committee members indicated that they would no longer be available. As a result, Council staff attempted to source individuals to fill these roles with the aim of retaining the management committee. This included advertising in local media and on Council's website. Outgoing committee members also assisted, seeking alternate members from within the local area, as well as community and sporting groups. However these efforts have been unsuccessful.

During discussions, the outgoing committee were made aware that should no replacements be found a recommendation would be made to Council for the management committee to be dissolved. In the interim Council has taken over management and maintenance of the facility.

This report recommends the formal dissolution of the management committee and provides a recommendation on the use of existing funds.

**RECOMMENDATION**

THAT:

1. Council dissolve the Malua Bay Tennis Management Committee, effective immediately.
2. Existing funds of \$18,210 (as at 30 June 2017) held under the management committee

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**CAR18/013 THE DISSOLUTION OF THE MALUA BAY TENNIS MANAGEMENT  
COMMITTEE**

**E89.3298**

be retained by Council and used for the maintenance and renewal of the Malua Bay Community Centre and tennis courts.

3. Council thank the outgoing management committee for their contribution to the management and operation of the facilities.

**BACKGROUND**

In 2014, Council adopted the revised 355 Management Committee Guidelines, including the Manual and Quick Reference Guide. At the time all management committees were given the opportunity to review the new guidelines and decide whether they wished to continue to operate as a 355 Management Committee.

Malua Bay Tennis Management Committee chose to continue to operate under those guidelines.

As per the 355 Management Committee Guidelines, a public meeting was held, post the 2016 Local Government election, to appoint a new Committee for a 4 year period. Only existing committee members indicated their availability to again serve on the committee, representing the following regular user groups: U3A, Malua Bay Tennis Club, Anglican Parish of Batemans Bay, Batemans Bay Bushwalkers and Night Owl Quilters.

No additional nominations were received from members of the general public.

**CONSIDERATIONS**

In June 2017 the Secretary, Booking Officer and Treasurer all resigned, after serving for a considerable number of years in executive roles. The remaining committee members were offered the opportunity to nominate for the vacant roles. No nominations were forthcoming.

Council staff have continued to attempt to source individuals to fill these positions, however these efforts have not been successful. In the interim Council has assumed responsibility for the management and maintenance of the facilities. All bookings are made through Council's Booking office, ensuring ongoing service and availability of this valuable community asset.

**Asset**

The Committee have managed the Malua Bay community centre and tennis courts effectively, evidenced by the quality of the facilities.

Since July 2017 Council has assumed responsibility for the ongoing maintenance of the facility. The cleaners have been engaged by Council and the facility now forms part of Council's regular cleaning schedule.



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**CAR18/013 THE DISSOLUTION OF THE MALUA BAY TENNIS MANAGEMENT  
COMMITTEE**

**E89.3298**

The Booking Office has assumed responsibility for all hall bookings and the collection of tennis court hire fees from the Malua Bay IGA.

**Social Impact**

The Malua Bay Community Centre and tennis courts has regular use from groups such as the U3A, Malua Bay Tennis Club, Anglican Parish of Batemans Bay, Batemans Bay Bushwalkers and Night Owl Quilters. The facilities will continue to be used and maintained effectively, providing a valuable social asset for Malua Bay and surrounding communities.

**Financial**

The existing funds of \$18,210 (as at 30 June 2017) held for the facility be retained by Council and used for appropriate maintenance and renewal needs for the Malua Bay Community Centre and tennis courts. This amount may change slightly as a result of overheads and minor interest earned on the balance of funds.

**Community and Stakeholder Engagement**

Council actively promoted the opportunity for community members to nominate for the required positions needed to ensure ongoing operation as a management committee, including via local media, Council's Noticeboard page and Council's website. Outgoing committee members assisted, promoting the opportunity amongst local groups.

Council advised outgoing committee members that if no nominations were forthcoming, a report would be prepared to Council recommending the dissolution of the committee as a 355 management committee.

**CONCLUSION**

The Malua Bay Tennis Management Committee (the Committee) has operated in some capacity since 1990. In that time community members have played an important role in the ongoing maintenance, management and operation of both the community centre and the tennis courts.

The Committee have managed the community centre and tennis courts effectively, evidenced by the quality of the facilities. The committee Secretary and Booking Officer of 15 years, Phil Marley, and other committee members, must be acknowledged and congratulated for their ongoing service to the local community.

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## **17. DEALING WITH MATTERS IN CLOSED SESSION**

In accordance with Section 10A(2) of the Local Government Act 1993, Council can exclude members of the public from the meeting and go into Closed Session to consider confidential matters, if those matters involve:

- (a) personnel matters concerning particular individuals; or
- (b) the personal hardship of any resident or ratepayer; or
- (c) information that would, if disclosed, confer a commercial advantage on a person with whom the council is conducting (or proposes to conduct) business; or
- (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; or
- (f) matters affecting the security of the council, councillors, council staff or council property; or
- (g) advice concerning litigation, or advice that would otherwise be privileged from production in legal proceedings on the ground of legal professional privilege or information concerning the nature and location of a place; or
- (h) an item of Aboriginal significance on community land.

and Council considers that discussion of the material in open session would be contrary to the public interest.

In accordance with Section 10A(4) of the Local Government Act 1993 the Chairperson will invite members of the public to make verbal representations to the Council on whether the meeting should be closed to consider confidential matters.

Nil

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## EUROBODALLA SHIRE COUNCIL

### ETHICAL DECISION MAKING AND CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

#### A GUIDING CHECKLIST FOR COUNCILLORS, OFFICERS AND COMMUNITY COMMITTEES

#### ETHICAL DECISION MAKING

- Is the decision or conduct legal?
- Is it consistent with Government policy, Council's objectives and Code of Conduct?
- What will the outcome be for you, your colleagues, the Council, anyone else?
- Does it raise a conflict of interest?
- Do you stand to gain personally at public expense?
- Can the decision be justified in terms of public interest?
- Would it withstand public scrutiny?

#### CONFLICT OF INTEREST

A conflict of interest is a clash between private interest and public duty. There are two types of conflict: Pecuniary – regulated by the *Local Government Act* and Department of Local Government; and Non-Pecuniary – regulated by Codes of Conduct and policy, ICAC, Ombudsman, Department of Local Government (advice only).

#### THE TEST FOR CONFLICT OF INTEREST

- Is it likely I could be influenced by personal interest in carrying out my public duty?
- Would a fair and reasonable person believe I could be so influenced?
- Conflict of interest is closely tied to the layperson's definition of "corruption" – using public office for private gain.
- Important to consider public perceptions of whether you have a conflict of interest.

#### IDENTIFYING PROBLEMS

- 1st** Do I have private interests affected by a matter I am officially involved in?
- 2nd** Is my official role one of influence or perceived influence over the matter?
- 3rd** Do my private interests conflict with my official role?

Whilst seeking advice is generally useful, the ultimate decision rests with the person concerned.

## AGENCY ADVICE

Officers of the following agencies are available during office hours to discuss the obligations placed on Councillors, Officers and Community Committee members by various pieces of legislation, regulation and Codes.

CONTACT	PHONE	EMAIL	WEBSITE
Eurobodalla Shire Council Public Officer	4474-1000	council@eurocoast.nsw.gov.au	www.esc.nsw.gov.au
ICAC	8281 5999	icac@icac.nsw.gov.au	www.icac.nsw.gov.au
Local Government Department	4428 4100	dlg@dlg.nsw.gov.au	www.dlg.nsw.gov.au
NSW Ombudsman	8286 1000 Toll Free 1800 451 524	nswombo@ombo.nsw.gov.au	www.ombo.nsw.gov.au

Reports to Committee are presented generally by 'exception' - that is, only those items that do not comply with legislation or policy, or are the subject of objection, are discussed in a report.

Reports address areas of business risk to assist decision making. Those areas include legal, policy, environment, asset, economic, strategic and financial.

### Reports may also include key planning or assessment phrases such as:

*Setback* Council's planning controls establish preferred standards of setback (eg 7.5m front; 1m side and rear);

*Envelope* taking into account the slope of a lot, defines the width and height of a building with preferred standard of 8.5m high;

*Footprint* the percentage of a lot taken up by a building on a site plan.

Acronym	Meaning	Description
ACR	Australian Capital Region	The political and strategic grouping of the ACT government and 17 adjacent councils.
AEP	Annual Exceedance Probability	For floods expressed as a % eg 1% = 1:100 year event. The NSW Flood Guidelines nominate types of development and controls.
AHD	Australian Height Datum	Floor levels for buildings set to remain at or above flood level (expressed as 'freeboard').
APZ	Asset Protection Zone	Area to be cleared and maintained around habitable buildings in bushfire prone areas.
AS	Australian Standard	Standards set by national body as minimum construction, service, system, planning or design requirements.

Acronym	Meaning	Description
BCA	Building Code of Australia	Prescribes minimum standards or performance base for building construction.
CAMP	Companion Animal Management Plan	Required by state law, plan nominating management of dogs and cats and areas for access for the exercise of dogs (eg beaches and reserves).
CC	Construction Certificate	Floor plans approved by council or private certifier in compliance with development conditions and BCA.
COPW	Condition of Public Works Report	Required by state law to define the condition of infrastructure assets, the cost to upgrade to defined standards, the current costs of maintenance and desired levels of maintenance.
CP	Cultural Plan	A cultural plan enables identification of cultural assets, identity and needs as well as providing a framework to develop cultural initiatives to increase opportunities for residents.
CSR	Complaint and Service Request	Requests received from public by phone, letter, email or Councillor to attend to certain works (eg pothole) or complain of certain service or offence (eg dogs barking).
DA	Development Application	Required by state law to assess suitability and impacts of a proposed development.
DAP	Disability Action Plan	Council plan outlining proposed works and services to upgrade facilities to progressively meet Disability Discrimination Act.
DCP	Development Control Plan	Local planning policy defining the characteristics sought in residential, commercial land.
DECCW	Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (formerly EPA, NPWS, DEC)	State agencies (former Environment Protection and National Parks), DNR managing state lands and natural resources and regulating council activity or advising on development applications.
DWE	Department of Water and Energy	State agency managing funding and approvals for town and country water and sewer services and State energy requirements.
DoP	Department of Planning	State agency managing state lands and regulating council activity or advising on development applications or strategic planning.
DLG	Department of Local Government	State agency responsible for regulating local government.
DoL	Department of Lands	State agency managing state lands and advising on development applications or crown land management.
DoC	Department of Commerce	State agency (formerly Public Works) managing state public water, sewer and buildings infrastructure and advising/supervising on council infrastructure construction.

Acronym	Meaning	Description
DoH	Department of Health	State agency responsible for oversight of health care (community and hospital) programs. Also responsible for public warning of reportable health risks.
DOTAR	Department of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Development and Local Government	Federal agency incorporating infrastructure, transport system, and assisting regions and local government.
EBP	Eurobodalla Bike Plan	Strategic Plan identifying priorities and localities for cycleways in the Shire.
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement	Required for designated and state developments researching and recommending solutions to social, economic and environmental impacts.
EMP	Estuary Management Plan	Community based plan, following scientific research of hydrology and hydraulics, recommending actions to preserve or enhance social, economic and environmental attributes of estuary
EMS	Environmental Management System	Plans prepared by council (such as waste management and strategic planning) around AS14000.
EOI	Expressions of Interest	Often called in advance of selecting tenders to ascertain capacity and cost of private sector performing tasks or projects on behalf of council.
EP&A	Environment Planning & Assessment Act	State law defining types of development on private and public lands, the assessment criteria and consent authorities.
ESC	Eurobodalla Shire Council	
ESD	Ecologically Sustainable Development	Global initiative recommending balance of social, economic and environmental values in accord with 7 ESD principles.
ESS	Eurobodalla Settlement Strategy	Council strategy prepared with assistance of government to identify best uses and re-uses of urban lands, the appropriate siting of private and public investment (eg institutions, employment areas or high density residential) based on current and planned infrastructure and land capacity.
ET	Equivalent Tenement	Basis of calculation of demand or impact of a single dwelling on water and sewer system.
FAG	Financial Assistance Grant	Federal general purpose grant direct to local government based on population and other 'disability' factors.

Acronym	Meaning	Description
FSR	Floor Space Ratio	A measure of bulk and scale, it is a calculation of the extent a building floor area takes up of an allotment.
GIS	Geographic Information System	Computer generated spatial mapping of land and attributes such as infrastructure, slope, zoning.
IPART	Independent Pricing & Regulatory Tribunal	State body that reviews statutory or government business regulatory frameworks and pricing levels.
IPWEA	Institute Public Works Engineers Australia	Professional association.
IWCMS	Integrated Water Cycle Management Strategy (or Plan)	Council plan identifying risk and social, economic and environmental benefit of proposed augmentation to water, sewer and stormwater systems.
IWMS	Integrated Waste Management (Minimisation) Strategy	Council plan identifying risk and social, economic and environmental benefit of proposed augmentation of waste (solids, effluent, contaminated, liquid trade waste).
LEP	Local Environment Plan	The statutory planning instrument defining the zones and objectives of urban and rural areas.
LGAct	Local Government Act	State law defining the role of Mayor, Councillors, staff, financing, approvals etc.
LGMA	Local Government Managers Australia	Professional association.
LGNSW	Local Government NSW	Representative advisory and advocacy group for councils in NSW.
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding	Agreement in principle between parties (eg council and agency) to achieve defined outcomes.
NPWS	National Parks & Wildlife Service	Now merged into DECCW.
NRM	Natural Resource Management	
NVC	Native Vegetation Act 2003	State law defining means of protection of threatened legislation and approval processes to clear land.
OC	Occupation Certificate	Issued by council or private certifier that building is safe to occupy and in compliance with development conditions and BCA.
OSMS	On site sewage management system	Includes septic tanks, aerated systems, biocycles etc.
PCA	Principal Certifying Authority	The person or organisation appointed by applicant to inspect and certify structures.

Acronym	Meaning	Description
PIA	Planning Institute of Australia	Professional association.
POEO	Protection of the Environment Operations Act	State law outlining standards for emissions and discharges and penalties for pollution.
PoM	Plan of Management (usually for community land)	Council plan nominating type of uses for community land and range of facilities progressively to be provided on land.
PPP	Public Private Partnerships	
PTS	Public Transport Strategy	Council strategy to initiate mechanisms to promote and facilitate public transport (bus, taxi, community transport, cycles) in design of subdivisions, developments and council works.
REF	Review of Environmental Factors	Council examination of risk and social, economic and environmental benefit of proposed works, assessed against state planning, environment and safety laws.
REP	Regional Environment Planning Policy	Outlines compulsory state planning objectives to be observed in development assessment and strategic planning.
RFS	Rural Fire Service	State agency responsible for providing equipment and training for volunteer firefighter brigades, and the assessment and approval of developments in bushfire prone lands.
RLF	Regional Leaders Forum	The group of mayors and general managers representing the councils in the ACR.
RMS	Roads & Maritime Service	State agency responsible for funding, construction and maintenance of state roads, the approval of council works on arterial roads and development applications.
S64	S64 Contributions Plan	Developer contributions plan to enable, with council and state funds, the augmentation of water, sewer and stormwater infrastructure.
S94 S94A	S94 Contributions Plan S94A Contributions Plan Levy Plan	Developer contributions to enable construction of public infrastructure and facilities such as roads, reserves, carparks, amenities etc.
SCG	Southern Councils Group	Political and strategic grouping of councils along the NSW south coast from Wollongong to the border, lobbying government for assistance (eg highways) and resourcing sharing initiatives.
SCRS	South Coast Regional Strategy	Regional Strategy prepared by DoP for ESC, BVSC and part SCC to guide new LEPs.



Acronym	Meaning	Description
SEA	Strategic Environment Assessment	Spatial assessment of environmental constraints of land considered in design and assessment of subdivision and infrastructure.  Scientific research behind assessment of capacity of land and waterways in rural residential and urban expansion lands to sustain human settlement.
SEPP	State Environmental Planning Policy	Outlines compulsory state planning objectives.
SNSWLHD	Southern NSW Local Health Districts	State board commissioned with oversight of health care in Highlands, Monaro and Far South Coast.
SoER	State of the Environment Report	Required by state law, the comprehensive assessment (every four years) of the condition and the pressures on the social, economic and environmental features of the Shire and appropriate responses to address or preserve those issues.
SP	Social Plan	Required by state law, the comprehensive assessment (every four years) of the condition and the pressures on the social framework of the community, their services and facilities and economic interactions.
.....SP	Structure Plan	Plan promoting landuses and siting of infrastructure and facilities in towns (eg, BBSP – Batemans Bay Structure Plan).
SRCMA	Southern Rivers Catchment Management Authority	State agency commissioned with assessment and monitoring of health and qualities of catchments from Wollongong to the border, and determine directions and priorities for public and private investment or assistance with grants.
STP	Sewer Treatment Plant	Primary, secondary and part tertiary treatment of sewage collected from sewers before discharge into EPA approved water ways or irrigation onto land.
TAMS	Total Asset Management System	Computer aided system recording condition and maintenance profiles of infrastructure and building assets.
TBL	Triple Bottom Line	Commercial term coined to encourage business to consider and disclose social and environmental risk, benefit and costs in the conduct of business to guide investors as to the long term sustainability and ethics of a business. Taken up by Council to record the basis of prioritisation, the review of condition, the monitor of progress and the financial disclosure of preventative or maintenance investment in council based social and environmental activities.
ToR	Terms of Reference	
TSC	Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995	State law governing the protection of nominated species and relevant assessment and development controls.

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Acronym	Meaning	Description
WCF	Water Cycle Fund	Combination of water, sewer and stormwater activities and their financing arrangements.
WSUD	Water Sensitive Urban Design	Principle behind the IWCMS and council development codes requiring new developments to reduce demand and waste on water resources through contemporary subdivision and building design.