

Operational Plan 2022/2023



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Financial Summary

The Council has developed a four-year Delivery Program and a ten-year Community Strategic Plan. The Council's Operational Budget is in its first year of these plans. The major focus of the Council in developing the budget is to ensure its long term financial sustainability and to maintain its assets. The setting of the budget has been based on the guiding principles of the Community Strategic Plan.

Integrated Planning and Reporting

Integrated Planning and Reporting is the framework for planning and reporting which was introduced by Local Government across New South Wales. It aims to ensure that councils become better at reflecting community aspirations within their activity base. In order to ensure that this occurs, a new approach has been taken on how councils develop their budgets and programs on an annual basis.

The principal components of integrated planning and reporting are:

- Narromine Shire Council Community Strategic Plan 2032 is the highest level plan Council will prepare. The purpose of this plan is to identify the core strategic objectives of the Narromine Shire community for the future.
- Delivery Program 2022-2023 / 2026-2027 sets out the principal activities to be undertaken by Council over a Council term, to implement the objectives identified in the Community Strategic Plan.
- **Operational Plan 2022-2023** is the annual plan detailing Council's activities and budget for the first year under the Delivery Program.
- **Resourcing Strategy** The Community Strategic Plan expresses long term community aspirations; however these will not be achieved without sufficient resources time, money, assets and people to actually carry them out. The Resourcing Strategy comprises:
 - Long Term Financial Plan
 - Workforce Management Strategy
 - Asset Management Plan









Operational Plan

The Operational Plan 2022-23 incorporates the Operational Budget, Capital Works program and Fees and Charges for 2022-23. It has been prepared as a result of Community consultation and their preferences around the Delivery Program, prioritisation of capital works, agreed levels of service as well income and other external stakeholders.

General Fund

Revenue is sourced mostly from rates and Operational Grants.

Each year the NSW Government determines the maximum amount by which Councils can increase their annual general rates income or alternatively the Council must submit an application to seek a special variation to exceed this amount. From 2011-12 the responsibility for determining the annual rate peg has been delegated to the Independent Pricing and Regulatory Tribunal (IPART). Under this framework a new index was established, the result for 2022-23 is a rate increase of 0.7%.

Total Income (excluding Capital Grants) within the Budget for 2022-23 is:

General Fund	22,340,372
Water Fund	\$2,421,086
Sewer Fund	\$1,937,796
Consolidated Funds	26,699,254

Expenditure has been determined after consulting widely with the community on an ongoing basis, as part of the Integrated Planning and Reporting Framework and within the revenue and other reasonable aspirations and constraints of Council.

Total recurrent expenditure within the Operational Budget is:

General Fund	21,913,012
Water Fund	\$1,980,663
Sewer Fund	\$1,448,662
Consolidated Funds	25,342,337

Overall profit is budgeted at \$1,356,917.



Water Fund

A profit of \$440,423 is budgeted for 2022-23 with sufficient funds in reserve for the Capital Works Program. Major projects for 2022-23 include a new Pressure Booster Pump for Narromine South (\$500,000) and Water Rising Mains upgrade and replacement (\$439,887).

The water access charge for the 2022-23 rating year will be charged in accordance with the Department of Water & Energy Best-Practice Management of Water Supply and Sewerage Guidelines 2007.

Best practice water supply pricing requires that the usage charge recover those costs that vary with demand in the long term.

The residential water consumption charges will increase for 2021-22 as shown below.

DESCRIPTION	2021-22 CHARGE PER KL	2022-23 CHARGE PER KL
Narromine Residential – Consumption	\$1.85	\$2.10
Trangie Residential – Consumption	\$1.85	\$2.10
Tomingley Residential – Consumption	\$1.62	\$1.80



Sewer Fund

A profit of \$489,134 is budgeted for 2022-23 with funds being reserved for the Capital Works Program. Major projects for 2022-23 include Pump Station upgrade in Trangie (\$195,000), Treatment Plant Upgrade in Trangie (\$350,000) and Pump replacements throughout the Shire (\$83,208).

Council adopted best practice sewerage pricing in accordance with the Department of Land and Water Conservation "Water Supply, Sewerage & Trade Waste Pricing Guidelines" in the 2003/04 rating year. The annual sewerage service charge is applied to all single dwellings, strata title units and vacant land where a sewerage service is available.



Borrowings

Council approved the following new borrowings in 2022-23:

• \$1,270,000 Industrial Hub & Freight Exchange Development



The Long Term Financial Plan includes provision for servicing the following loans:

	\$ Balance	\$ Annual
	30/6/2022	Service
Waste Plant Equipment	166,205	30,611
Narromine Aerodrome Re-seal	73,924	16,248
Local Infrastructure Renewal Scheme (LIRS)	872,434	369,541
Narromine Aerodrome Industrial Development	1,132,964	326,177
Narromine Medical Centre Extension	124,574	24,365
Skypark Development	1,308,255	335,184
Wentworth Parklands Development (Dappo Road)	1,100,000	127,115

Councillor & Mayoral Fees

The budget includes a provision for 2% increase in the Councillor's and Mayoral fees. This increase is determined by the Local Government Remuneration Tribunal prior to 30 June with final figures being advised in May each year. The final increase will be endorsed by council each year.



Investments

Council receives a monthly investment report regarding the level and value of its investments. In each monthly report, the latest valuations of the structured investments are published in line with the market value per respective balance dates.

Fees & Charges

The adopted fees and charges form part of the Operational Plan. Increases have been forecast where considered necessary to maintain the fees at a comparable level in real terms to the previous year.

Service Reviews

Service reviews will be identified through the internal audit plan.

Conclusion

The adopted Operational Plan and Budget will provide a strong platform for Council to achieve its Delivery Program and the Community Strategic Plan.



Services Provided

The net cost/(surplus) of providing services to the Community:

Net Cost(Surplus) of Services	2022-23
	\$
Aerodrome Operations	597,601
Animal & Pest Control	100,695
Buildings	388,069
Cemeteries	77,257
Community Services	19,081
Corporate and Financial Services	(4,828,615)
Economic Development	469,912
Elected Members	259,153
Emergency Services	414,593
Engineering Management	1,101,636
Environmental Services	427,974
Executive Services	1,155,654
Children, Youth & Family Services	7,402
Governance	411,003
Health Services	82,995
Human Resources Services	742,110
Hub & Spoke Building	-96,561
Information Technology	534,300
Library	399,009
Mining	(79,519)
Net Gains from Disposal of Assets	(1,275,403)
Noxious Weeds/Biosecurity	139,079
Planning	1,900
Plant Operations	192,466
Private Works	(22,522)
Quarry Operations	(150,000)
Rates	(6,138,990)
Real Estate Development	199,970
Records Management	151,450
Recreation Facilities	1,846,167
Roads	1,988,646
Saleyards	40,275
Sewer	(489,134)
Stores and Works Depot Operations	293,932
Stormwater Drainage	318,036
Street Lighting	121,245
Tourism	161,596
Waste Management	(478,956)
Water	(440,423)
Net cost / (surplus)	(1,356,917)



Capital Works Program

Projects planned for the next financial year are as follows.

Project	Item	2022-23
Buildings		
Recreation and Community	Upgrades and Replacements	582,073
Corporate Administration	Upgrades and Replacements	100,484
Stores and Works Depot	Upgrades and Replacements	56,200
Public Amenities	Upgrades and Replacements	10,300
Animal Control – Animal Shelter	Construction	103,000
Community Services		
Cemeteries	Upgrades and Replacements	13,282
IT Services and Other Equipment		
IT Services and Equipment	Upgrades and Replacements	347,500
Medical Centre Equipment	Upgrades and Replacements	9,270
Corporate Office and Other Equipment	Upgrades and Replacements	210,300
Recreation and Community Facilities		
Equipment	Upgrades and Replacements	44,853
Playground, Surface and Irrigation Systems	Upgrades and Replacements	81,628
General Infrastructure	Upgrades and Replacements	277,509
Swimming Pool	Upgrades and Replacements	100,000
Roads		· ·
Rural Roads	Reseals	615,484
	Renewals, Resheeting and Culvert	
Rural Roads	Replacements	3,473,402
Rural Roads	New Footpath Construction	289,425
	Fixing Local Roads - Upgrades and	
Rural Roads	Renewals	670,000
Rural Roads	Rural Roads Repairs and Upgrades	909,690
Regional Roads	Urban Regional Road Reseals	440,000
Regional Roads	Regional Road Repairs	800,000
Urban Streets	Reseals	146,544
	Footpaths, Cycleways and Pedestrian	
Urban Streets	Crossing Upgrades	346,543
Carparks and Truck Stops	Upgrades and Reseals	410,000
Truck Wash Facilities	Upgrades and Renewals	649,843
Stormwater Drainage		·
Drainage Construction	Upgrades and Replacements	123,236
Urban Stormwater	Strategy and Safety and Control Program	231,750
Wetlands Extension	Construction	1,334,728
Kerb and Gutter	Upgrades and Replacements	175,000



Capital Works Program (Cont'd)

Projects planned for the next financial year are as follows.

Project	Item	2022-23
Sewer Services		
Treatment Plant	Upgrades and Renewals	745,000
Pumps and Equipment	Upgrades and Replacements	93,208
Telemetry Upgrades	Upgrades and Replacements	120,000
Other Capital Works	Upgrades and Replacements	23,774
Waste Management Services		
Waste Depots and Truck Wash Roads	Upgrades and Renewals	98,756
Transfer Station	Upgrades and Renewals	55,600
Other Capital Works and Equipment	Upgrades and Renewals	39,604
Water Supply Services		
Network/Rising Mains	Upgrades and Renewals	505,887
Pressure Booster Pump	Construction	500,000
Pumps, Bores and Equipment	Upgrades and Replacements	78,764
Other Capital Works	Upgrades and Replacements	40,128
Plant and Equipment		
Plant and Equipment Replacements	Upgrades and Replacements	994,900
Real Estate Development		
Industrial Estate Land Development	Land Development	3,021,132
		18,868,797



Financial Statements

Narromine Shire Council				
Budget 2022-23				
INCOME STATEMENT				
	General	Water	Sewer	Consolidated
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Income from Continuing Operations				
Revenue:				
Rates & Annual Charges	7,855,787	2,276,938	1,625,286	11,758,011
User Charges & Fees	1,499,118	8,410	-	1,507,528
Interest & Investment Revenue	1,359,039	90,830	310,510	1,760,379
Other Revenues	2,353,251	44,908	2,000	2,400,159
Grants & Contributions provided for Operating Purposes	7,997,774	-	-	7,997,774
Grants & Contributions provided for Capital Purposes	10,251,093	400,000	-	10,651,093
Other Income:				
Net gains from the disposal of assets	1,275,403	-	-	1,275,403
Total Income from Continuing Operations	32,591,465	2,821,086	1,937,796	37,350,347
Expenses from Continuing Operations				
Employee Benefits & On-Costs	8,335,764	408,221	217,662	8,961,647
Borrowing Costs	174,621	-	-	174,621
Materials & Contracts	8,363,809	981,628	756,673	10,102,110
Depreciation & Amortisation	5,022,579	569,114	474,327	6,066,020
Other Expenses	16,239	21,700	-	37,939
Total Expenses from Continuing Operations	21,913,012	1,980,663	1,448,662	25,342,337
Operating Result from Continuing Operations	10,678,453	840,423	489,134	12,008,010
Net Operating Result for the Year	10,678,453	840,423	489,134	12,008,010
Net Operating Result before Grants and Contribution	s provided for			
Capital Purposes	427,360	440,423	489,134	1,356,917



Financial Statements (Cont'd)

Narromine Shire Council				
Budget 2022-23				
BALANCE SHEET				
	General	Water	Sewer	Consolidated
	\$	\$	\$	\$
ASSETS				
Current Assets				
Cash & Cash Equivalents	1,576,106	-	-	1,576,106
Investments	11,498,352	2,130,124	7,560,524	21,189,000
Receivables	2,558,998	99,792	77,616	2,736,406
Inventories	6,930,315	-	-	6,930,315
Other	92,610	-	-	92,610
Total Current Assets	22,656,381	2,229,916	7,638,140	32,524,437
Non-Current Assets				
Infrastructure, Property, Plant & Equipment	297,346,843	23,045,100	20,949,883	341,341,826
Total Non-Current Assets	297,346,843	23,045,100	20,949,883	341,341,826
TOTAL ASSETS	320,003,224	25,275,016	28,588,023	373,866,263
LIABILITIES				
Current Liabilities				
Payables	1,130,569	136,213	95,349	1,362,131
Borrowings	1,345,355	-	-	1,345,355
Provisions	1,607,232	86,410	34,564	1,728,206
Total Current Liabilities	4,083,156	222,623	129,913	4,435,692
Non-Current Liabilities				
Borrowings	5,047,436	-	_	5,047,436
Employee benefit provisions	50,319	2,705	1,082	54,106
Provisions	1,543,557			1,543,557
Total Non-Current Liabilities	6,641,312	2,705	1,082	6,645,099
TOTAL LIABILITIES	10,724,468	225,328	130,995	11,080,791
Net Assets	309,278,756	25,049,688	28,457,028	362,785,472
EQUITY		44.000.000	40.040.005	470.050.455
Accumulated Surplus	147,017,756	14,622,688	12,216,028	173,856,472
Revaluation Reserves	162,261,000	10,427,000	16,241,000	188,929,000
Council Equity Interest	309,278,756	25,049,688	28,457,028	362,785,472
Total Equity	309,278,756	25,049,688	28,457,028	362,785,472



Financial Statements (Cont'd)

Narromine Shire Council				
Budget 2022-23				
CASH FLOW STATEMENT				
	General	Water	Sewer	Consolidated
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			-	
Receipts:				
Rates & Annual Charges	7,462,997	2,163,091	1,544,022	11,170,110
User Charges & Fees	1,424,162	7,990	-	1,432,152
Interest & Investment Revenue Received	1,359,039	90,830	310,510	1,760,379
Grants & Contributions	18,248,867	400,000	-	18,648,867
Other	2,235,588	42,663	1,900	2,280,151
Payments:				
Employee Benefits & On-Costs	(8,169,048)	(400,057)	(213,309)	(8,782,414
Materials & Contracts	(8,196,533)	(961,995)	(741,540)	(9,900,068
Borrowing Costs	(174,621)	-	-	(174,621
Other	(15,914)	(21,266)	-	(37,180
Net Cash provided (or used in) Operating Activities	14,174,537	1,321,256	901,583	16,397,376
Cash Flows from Investing Activities				
Receipts:				
Sale of Real Estate Assets	2,704,545	-	-	2,704,545
Sale of Infrastructure, Property, Plant & Equipment Payments:	367,100	-	-	367,100
Purchase of Infrastructure, Property, Plant & Equipment	(14,740,904)	(1,124,779)	(981,982)	(16,847,665
Purchase of Real Estate Assets	(2,021,132)	-	-	(2,021,132
Net Cash provided (or used in) Investing Activities	(13,690,391)	(1,124,779)	(981,982)	(15,797,152
Cash Flows from Financing Activities				
Receipts:				
Proceeds from Borrowings & Advances Payments:	1,269,682	-	-	1,269,682
Repayment of Borrowings & Advances	(1,345,355)	-	-	(1,345,355
Net Cash Flow provided (used in) Financing Activities	(75,673)	-	-	(75,673
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalents	408,473	196,477	(80,399)	524,551
plus: Cash, Cash Equivalents & Investments - beginning of year	12,665,985	1,933,647	7,640,923	22,240,555
	10.074.450			
Cash & Cash Equivalents - end of the year	13,074,458	2,130,124	7,560,524	22,765,106
Cash & Cash Equivalents - end of the year	1,576,106			1,576,106
Investments - end of the year	11,498,352	- 2,130,124	- 7,560,524	21,189,000
Cash, Cash Equivalents & Investments - end of the year	13,074,458	2,130,124 2,130,124	7,560,524 7,560,524	21,189,000 22,765,106
Representing:				
- External Restrictions	4,331,000	2,130,124	7,560,524	14,021,648
- Internal Restrictions	5,792,626	2,100,124		5,792,626
- Unrestricted	2,950,832			2,950,832
OHIOSHIOIGU	13,074,458	2,130,124	7,560,524	2,950,852



Financial Statements (Cont'd)

Budget 2022-23				
EQUITY STATEMENT				
	General	Water	Sewer	Consolidated
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Opening Balance	298,600,303	24,209,265	27,967,894	350,777,462
a. Current Year Income & Expenses Recognised direct to Equity				
- Transfers to/(from) Asset Revaluation Reserve	-	-	-	-
- Transfers to/(from) Other Reserves	-	-	-	-
- Other Income/Expenses recognised	-	-	-	-
- Other Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Net Income Recognised Directly in Equity	-	-	-	-
b. Net Operating Result for the Year	10,678,453	840,423	489,134	12,008,010
Total Recognised Income & Expenses (c&d)	10,678,453	840,423	489,134	12,008,010
c. Distributions to/(Contributions from) Minority Interests	-	-	-	-
d. Transfers between Equity		-	-	-
Equity - Balance at end of the reporting period	309,278,756	25,049,688	28,457,028	362,785,472



Statement of Revenue Policy

Introduction

Section 405 of the Local Government Act (1993) requires a Council to include a Statement of Revenue Policy in its Operational Plan. In compiling this statement, a number of significant factors have been considered in conjunction with the projected Operational Budget. In the current economic climate, Council is continuing to face increasing cost pressures while being relatively constrained with a static revenue base. The 2022/2023 Operational Budget has been formulated within these income and cost constraints.

The major factors to be considered in this Statement of Revenue Policy include:

Rate Peg

The rate peg is the maximum percentage amount by which a council may increase its general income for the year. The rate peg does not apply to stormwater, waste collection, water and sewerage charges. The rate peg applies to general income in total, and not to individual ratepayers' rates.

For the first time, the rate peg for 2022/2023 will include a population factor that varies for each council in NSW depending on how fast its population is growing.

IPART has set the 2022/2023 rate peg for Narromine Shire Council at 0.7%. The rate peg is based on the change in the Local Government Cost Index (LGCI) and an adjustment to remove the costs of the 2021 local government elections that were included in the 2021/2022 rate peg, and a population factor. Council's population factor was calculated at 0%.

The following formula was used to calculate the 2022/2023 rate peg:

Component	Percentage change
Local Government Cost Index	0.9
LESS Productivity factor	0.0
LGCI Less Productivity Factor	0.9
LESS Election Costs Adjustment	(0.2)
ADD Population factor for Narromine Shire Council	0.0
TOTAL	0.7
2022/2023 RATE PEG	0.7

Table 1: The 2022/2023 rate peg and its components

2022/2023 Catch-up/excess (catch-up)

Council has an excess in the 2022/2023 rating year \$209.00.



New Subdivisions

In an endeavour to support development growth in the Shire, Council will offer land developers a dispensation in rates for the year the residential or commercial subdivision occurs. Council <u>may</u>, under sections 531B and 548A of the *Local Government Act* 1993, aggregate land values of certain parcels of land subject to rates containing minimum rates and charges. This will only be available to land developers whose subdivision contains four or more individual lots. Other fees and charges applicable during the subdivision process will still apply.

Rating Method Options

The Local Government Act 1993 provides Council with the following three alternative methods of levying rates:

- 1. Solely ad valorem rating ie cents in the \$ on land value.
- 2. Minimum rate plus ad valorem rate.
- 3. A base amount of up to 50% of the total yield required to be raised from a category or sub-category of a rate and applied to all rateable parcels within that category or sub-category plus an ad valorem rate to raise the additional required.

Council presently uses the minimum rate plus ad valorem rate, a method that has been in operation for many years and has proved satisfactory.

Rates Statement

Rates are levied on the land value of the property (as determined by the Valuer General) and in accordance with the Local Government Act, 1993.

Categorisation of Land for Purposes of Ordinary Rates

Council in accordance with Section 514 Local Government Act 1993 must declare each parcel of rateable land in its area to be within one of the following categories:

- 1. Farmland
- 2. Residential
- 3. Mining
- 4. Business



Categorisation as farmland

(Sec 515 Local Government Act 1993)

- (1) Land is to be categorised as *farmland* if it is a parcel of rateable land valued as one assessment and its dominant use is for farming (that is, the business or industry of grazing, animal feedlots, dairying, pig-farming, poultry farming, viticulture, orcharding, beekeeping, horticulture, vegetable growing, the growing of crops of any kind, forestry or aquaculture within the meaning of the *Fisheries Management Act* 1994, or any combination of those businesses or industries) which:
 - (a) has a significant and substantial commercial purpose or character, and
 - (b) is engaged in for the purpose of profit on a continuous or repetitive basis (whether or not a profit is actually made).
- (2) Land is not to be categorised as farmland if it is rural residential land.
- (3) The regulations may prescribe circumstances in which land is or is not to be categorised as farmland.

Categorisation as residential

(Sec 516 Local Government Act 1993)

- (1) Land is to be categorised as **residential** if it is a parcel of rateable land valued as one assessment and:
 - (a) its dominant use is for residential accommodation (otherwise than as a hotel, motel, guesthouse, backpacker hostel or nursing home or any other form of residential accommodation (not being a boarding house or a lodging house) prescribed by the regulations), or
 - (b) in the case of vacant land, it is zoned or otherwise designated for use under an environmental planning instrument (with or without development consent) for residential purposes, or
 - (c) it is rural residential land.
- 1(A) For the purposes of this section, a **boarding house** or a **lodging house** means a building wholly or partly let as lodging in which each letting provides the tariff-paying occupant with a principal place of residence and in which:
 - (a) each tariff charged does not exceed the maximum tariff for boarding houses or lodging houses for the time being determined by the Minister by order published in the Gazette for the purposes of this subsection, and
 - (b) there are at least 3 tariff-paying occupants who have resided there for the last 3 consecutive months, or any period totalling 3 months during the last year,

and includes a vacant building that was so let immediately before becoming vacant, but does not include a residential flat building, licensed premises, a private hotel, a building containing serviced apartments or a backpacker hostel or other tourist establishment.

(2) The regulations may prescribe circumstances in which land is or is not to be categorised as residential.



Categorisation as mining

(Sec 517 Local Government Act 1993)

- (1) Land is to be categorised as *mining* if it is a parcel of rateable land valued as one assessment and its dominant use is for a coal mine or metalliferous mine.
- (2) The regulations may prescribe circumstances in which land is or is not to be categorised as mining.

Categorisation as business

(Sec 518 Local Government Act 1993)

Land is to be categorised as **business** if it cannot be categorised as farmland, residential or mining.

Strata lots and company titles taken to be separate parcels of land for categorisation (Sec 518A Local Government Act 1993)

For the purposes of this Part:

- (a) each lot in a strata plan that is registered under the Strata Schemes Freehold Development Act 2015, and
- (b) each dwelling or portion of the kind referred to in section 547 (1),

is taken to be a separate parcel for the purposes of categorisation.

Mixed development land

(Sec 518B Local Government Act 1993)

- (1) Definitions In this section, "mixed development land" and "non-residential land" have the same meanings as in section 14BB of the <u>Valuation of Land Act</u> <u>1916</u>.
- (2) Categorisation of parts of mixed development land If a valuation is furnished under the <u>Valuation of Land Act 1916</u> for mixed development land:

(a) the part of the land that is non-residential land is taken to have been categorised as business, and

(b) the part of the land that is not non-residential land is taken to have been categorised as residential,

despite sections 515-518.

- (3) **Sub-categories.** The council may determine a sub-category for a part of land to which subsection (2) applies according to the category determined by that subsection for the part.
- (4) **Apportionment of rates and charges.** A rate, the base amount of a rate, or the minimum amount of a rate or of a charge, that is made and levied according to categories or sub-categories of land is to apply to a parcel of mixed development land according to the percentages represented by the apportionment factor for the parcel ascertained under section 14X of the <u>Valuation of Land Act 1916</u>.



How is vacant land to be categorised?

(Sec 519 Local Government Act 1993)

If vacant land is unable to be categorised under section 515, 516 or 517, the land is to be categorised:

- (a) if the land is zoned or otherwise designated for use under an environmental planning instrument—according to any purpose for which the land may be used after taking into account the nature of any improvements on the land and the nature of surrounding development, or
- (b) if the land is not so zoned or designated—according to the predominant categorisation of surrounding land.

Notice of declaration of category

(Sec 520 Local Government Act 1993)

- (1) A council must give notice to each rateable person of the category declared for each parcel of land for which the person is rateable.
- (2) The notice must be in the approved form and must:
 - (a) state that the person has the right to apply to the council for a review of the declaration that the land is within the category stated in the notice, and
 - (b) state that the person has the right to appeal to the Land and Environment Court if dissatisfied with the council's review, and
 - (c) refer to sections 525 and 526.

Council utilises the provisions of Section 528 and 529 of the Local Government Act 1993 in applying differential rating to the categories of ordinary rates.

When does the declaration of a category take effect?

(Sec 521 Local Government Act 1993)

A declaration that a parcel of land is within a particular category takes effect from the date specified for the purpose in the declaration.

When does the declaration of a category cease?

(Sec 522 Local Government Act 1993)

A declaration that a parcel of land is within a particular category ceases when a subsequent declaration concerning the land takes effect.



When are the declarations of categories reviewed?

(Sec 523 Local Government Act 1993)

(1) A council need not annually review a declaration that a parcel of land is within a particular category, but may review a declaration—

(a) as part of a general review of the categorisation of all or a number of parcels of land, or

(b) because it has reason to believe that a parcel of land should be differently categorised.

(2) A council must review a declaration if required to do so in accordance with section 525 by a person who is rateable in respect of a parcel of land to which the declaration applies.

Notice of change of category

(Sec 524 Local Government Act 1993)

A rateable person (or the person's agent) must notify the council within 30 days after the person's rateable land changes from one category to another.

Application for change of category

(Sec 525 Local Government Act 1993)

(1) A rateable person (or the person's agent) may apply to the council at any time—

 (a) for a review of a declaration that the person's rateable land is within a particular category for the purposes of section 514, or

(b) to have the person's rateable land declared to be within a particular category for the purposes of that section.

- (2) An application must be in the approved form, must include a description of the land concerned and must nominate the category the applicant considers the land should be within.
- (3) The council must declare the land to be within the category nominated in the application unless it has reasonable grounds for believing that the land is not within that category.
- (4) If the council has reasonable grounds for believing that the land is not within the nominated category, it may notify the applicant of any further information it requires in order to be satisfied that the land is within that category. After considering any such information, the council must declare the category for the land.
- (5) The council must notify the applicant of its decision. The council must include the reasons for its decision if it declares that the land is not within the category nominated in the application.
- (6) If the council has not notified the applicant of its decision within 40 days after the application is made to it, the council is taken, at the end of the 40-day period, to have declared the land to be within its existing category.



Appeal against declaration of category

(Sec 526 Local Government Act 1993)

- (1) A rateable person who is dissatisfied with-
 - (a) the date on which a declaration is specified, under section 521, to take effect, or
 - (b) a declaration of a council under section 525,
 - may appeal to the Land and Environment Court.
- (2) An appeal must be made within 30 days after the declaration is made.
- (3) The Court, on an appeal, may declare the date on which a declaration is to take effect or the category for the land, or both, as the case requires.

Adjustment of rates following change in category

(Sec 527 Local Government Act 1993)

A council must make an appropriate adjustment of rates paid or payable by a rateable person following a change in category of land.

Rate may be the same or different for different categories

(Sec 528 Local Government Act 1993)

- (1) The ad valorem amount (the amount in the dollar) of the ordinary rate may be the same for all categories of land or it may be different for different categories.
- (2) The regulations may provide that the ad valorem amount of the ordinary rate for land categorised as mining is to be not more or less than a specified percentage of the ad valorem amount of the ordinary rate for land categorised as business. The regulations may apply to all councils or one or more councils specified in the regulations.

Rate may be the same or different within a category

(Sec 529 Local Government Act 1993)

The criteria in determining the categorisation of land is as follows:

- (1) Before making an ordinary rate, a council may determine a sub-category or subcategories for one or more categories of rateable land in its area.
- (2) A sub-category may be determined:
 - (a) for the category "farmland"—according to
 - (i) the location of the land, or
 - (ii) the intensity of land use, or
 - (iii) the irrigability of the land, or
 - (iv) economic factors affecting the land,
 - (b) for the category "residential"—according to
 - (i) whether the land is rural residential land, or
 - (ii) whether the land is in a centre of population, or
 - (iii) whether the land is in a residential area or in part of a residential area,
 - (c) for the category "mining"—according to the kind of mining involved,
 - (d) for the category "business"—according to a centre of activity.



- (2A) A sub-category may be determined for subsection (2) (b) (iii) only if the council is satisfied on reasonable grounds that it is necessary to identify residential areas because of significant differences between the areas in relation to access to or demand for, or the cost of providing, services or infrastructure.
- (2B) A sub-category must be identified by reference to geographical names or another way prescribed by the regulations for the sub-category if
 - (a) the sub-category is identified by reference to the location of the land, or
 - (b) the sub-category is identified by reference to the factor mentioned in subsection (2)(b)(iii).

Note: In relation to the category "business", a centre of activity might comprise a business centre, an industrial estate or some other concentration of like activities.

- (3) The ad valorem amount (the amount in the dollar) of the ordinary rate may be the same for all land within a category or it may be different for different sub-categories.
- (4) Land may be taken to be irrigable for the purposes of subsection (2) (a) if, and only if, it is the subject of a water right within the meaning of the <u>Valuation of Land Act 1916</u>.
- (5) The regulations may make provision for or with respect to the following—
 (a) the factors that may or may not be taken into account in determining a subcategory for a category of land for which a sub-category may be determined,
- (b) public consultation requirements to be followed by councils in determining a subcategory, including by applying, with or without modification, provisions of the Act, the regulations or guidelines concerning the preparation, exhibition and publication of strategic council planning documents.
- (6) In this section—

geographical name has the same meaning as in the Geographical Names Act 1966. **regulatory restrictions** mean restrictions imposed by an Act, environmental planning instrument, conservation agreement, or in some other way, specified by the regulations. **strategic council planning document** means a community strategic plan, resourcing strategy, delivery program or operational plan mentioned in Chapter 13, Part 2.

Special provisions for residential sub-categories

(Sec 530 Local Government Act 1993)

- (1) This section applies in relation to determining a sub-category (a **residential sub-category**) under section 529 for the category "residential" for rateable land in a council's area.
- (2) The Minister may, from time to time, issue guidelines for the determination of ordinary rates for rateable land in contiguous urban areas.
- (3) Without limiting subsection (2), the guidelines may provide for when an area is, or is not, a contiguous urban area for this section.
- (4) The highest ordinary rate for rateable land in a contiguous urban area must not exceed the average ordinary rate payable for other rateable land in the area by the factor, if any, prescribed by the regulations.



(5) Despite subsection (4), the Minister may, by written instrument given to a council on its application—

(a) determine a factor for the council that is greater than the factor mentioned in subsection (4), and

- (b) impose conditions in relation to the use of the determined factor.
- (6) The Minister may, by a further written instrument given to a council, vary or revoke a determination, or a condition of a determination, made or imposed for the council under subsection (5).
- (7) If a council decides to make different ordinary rates for residential sub-categories, the council must—

(a) publish the reasons for doing so on its website as soon as practicable after making the rates, and

(b) set out the reasons in the council's statement of revenue policy in its operational plan for the year concerned.

- (8) The Minister may, from time to time, issue written directions to councils concerning—

 (a) the factors or circumstances that may, or may not, be used by councils in determining a residential sub-category or the ordinary rate for a residential sub-category, and
 (b) matters to be included in reasons published for subsection (7)(a).
- (9) A council must comply with the guidelines and directions given by the Minister under this section.

What provisions of this Part apply to the determination of sub-categories?

(Sec 531 Local Government Act 1993)

- (1) Sections 519–527 apply to the determination of sub-categories for a category of rateable land in the same way as those sections apply to the declaration of a category.
- (2) Notice of determination of a sub-category may be given in the same notice as the notice of declaration of a category.

Conservation Agreements

(Sec 555 (1) (b1) and 3 Local Government Act 1993)

Section 555 (1) (b1) and (3) provides provision for council rate exemption for land which is subject to a conservation agreement. Rate exemption provides positive recognition for dedicated landholders undertaking voluntary action to legally protect and actively manage their land for conservation. Through their legacy an invaluable gift is passed on to future generations, ensuring significant natural and cultural heritage is protected.

Council's preferred rating option

Council, in levying their 2022/2023 rates should take necessary steps to avoid exceeding their allowable notional yield. All figures are based on valuations on hand as at 10 April 2022 and there are properties awaiting amended valuations due to objections, splits and amalgamations.



Rate structure for 2022/2023

Table 2 shows the rates for 2022/2023 using the minimum with ad valorem calculation.

Impact - Overall increase of 0.7% in the general rate.

Table 2:

Category	No of Assmts	Rateable Land Value	Minimum	Ad Valorem	Estimated Income
Farmland	824	1,127,271,790	316.79	0.309753	3,497,618.47
Residential	371	58,370,410	316.79	0.459882	273,457.13
Residential - Narromine	1437	81,487,333	499.29	1.342252	1,110,639.89
Residential – Trangie	376	6,533,470	406.95	3.60027	242,604.75
Residential - Tomingley	25	791,700	247.19	1.26968	10,225.69
Residential - Skypark	61	6,776,900	499.29	2.19618	148,832.98
Business – Narromine	134	8,180,607	1,131.21	3.67239	334,008.06
Business – Trangie	50	793,100	1,050.75	10.70859	95,774.32
Business	80	9,019,650	553.60	1.48581	148,487.45
Business – Industrial Estate	38	3,754,900	1,089.69	1.24805	52,243.44
Business – Aerodrome					
Business Park	22	704,960	569.04	1.24722	12,635.81
Mining	3	9,892,700	426.77	3.11044	307,706.50
TOTAL	3,421	1,313,577,520			6,234,234.49

How General Rates are calculated

The calculation used to ascertain the general rates for an individual property are:

Land Value x Ad Valorem 100

General Rate

Note: If the result of the calculation is under the amount shown in the Minimum column of the above table for the category or sub-category required, then the Minimum rate is payable.



Average rates payable. (General Rates only)

Table 3 shows the <u>average</u> general rates per rating category and sub-category. However, it should be noted that this may not be a true reflection of the average rates due to variations in land values.

Table 3:

Category/Sub-Category	No of Assmts	Average Rates 2021/2022	Average Rates 2022/2023
Farmland	824	4,181.89	4,244.68
Residential	371	735.95	737.08
Residential - Narromine	1437	777.60	773.07
Residential – Trangie	376	640.76	645.23
Residential - Tomingley	25	406.20	409.03
Residential - Skypark	61	1,782.51	2,439.88
Business – Narromine	134	2,469.27	2,486.47
Business – Trangie	50	1,902.24	1,915.49
Business	80	1,891.73	1,856.09
Business – Industrial Estate	38	1,365.32	1,374.83
Business – Aerodrome Business Park	22	0.00	574.37
Mining	3	147,321.41	102,568.83

Rate mix history and forecast

Table 4 outlines the rating mix history from the 2017/2018 rating year to the current rating year.

Table 4:

	Percentage of Rates Yield					
Category/ Sub-Categories	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Proposed 2022/23
Farmland	57.06	56.90	56.88	56.86	56.56	56.10
Residential	4.36	4.39	4.40	4.41	4.42	4.39
Residential - Narromine	18.28	18.19	18.20	18.22	18.20	17.82
Residential – Trangie	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.89
Residential - Tomingley	0.19	0.19	.18	.18	.17	.17
Residential - Skypark	1.34	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.77	2.39
Business – Narromine	5.24	5.41	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40
Business – Trangie	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.54
Business	2.41	2.39	2.39	2.37	2.37	2.38
Business – Industrial Estate	0.84	0.83	.83	.85	.84	.84
Business – Aerodrome Business Park	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	.20
Mining	4.81	4.79	4.79	4.80	4.80	4.94
TOTAL %	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%



Interest rate

In accordance with Section 566(3) of the Local Government Act, 1993 it has been determined that the maximum interest rate payable on overdue rates and charges for 2022/2023 will be 6.0% per annum.

Instalment dates

Section 562 (3)(b) Local Government Act 1993 states "If payment is made by quarterly instalments, the instalments are payable by 31 August, 30 November, 28 February and 31 May", except as provided in Subsection 4". It has been Council's practice to extend the payment date to the first working day after the due date if the instalment falls due on a weekend or public holiday.

Methods of payment

Currently payments for rates and charges can be made by one of the following options:

- In person at Council's Customer Service & Payments Centre between the hours of 8.45am and 4.30pm Monday to Friday.
- At any Australia Post Branch or Agency Australia wide.
- Cheques and money orders may be posted to Council's office.
- EFTPOS (No cash given out) at Council's Customer Service & Payments Centre.
- BPay using telephone or internet banking.
- Council website <u>www.narromine.nsw.gov.au</u> and select the "Pay my Rates" option.
- Bankcard, Mastercard and Visa payments are accepted over the telephone.
- A Direct Debit from a nominated bank account can be arranged by contacting Council's Customer Service & Payment's Centre.
- In person at the Trangie Post Office Agency located at the Trangie Newsagency during normal operating hours.
- Directly into Council's bank account (prior arrangements must be made).
- Centrepay deductions for eligible pensioners.
- BPay view By signing up for <u>eNotices</u> and selecting the option to "pay my notice".



Other services

Under Section 501 (1) of the Local Government Act 1993, a Council may make an annual charge for any of the following services provided, or proposed to be provided, on an annual basis by the Council:

- Water supply services
- Sewerage services
- Drainage services
- Waste management services (other than domestic waste management services)
- Any services prescribed by the regulations

Best-practice pricing – water supply, sewerage and trade waste

The introduction of best-practice pricing is essential for the effective and sustainable management of Council's water supply and sewerage businesses and minimisation of customer bills.

The purpose of best-practice management is:

- to encourage the effective and efficient delivery of water supply and sewerage services; and
- to promote sustainable water conservation practices and water demand management throughout NSW.

With increasing demands on the limited water resources of NSW, it is vital that these resources are managed in an efficient and sustainable manner.

Best-practice management is essential for efficient and sustainable management of water resources and the environment. It enables Council to achieve sustainable water supply and sewerage businesses and comply with the Australian Government's National Competition Policy (NCP) and National Water Initiative (NWI).

Best-practice water supply pricing requires that the usage charge recover those costs that vary with demand in the long-term (ie. long-run marginal cost), through a usage charge.

Section 552 (1)(b) of the Local Government Act 1993 prescribes that Council may levy a special rate or charge on land that is situated within 225 metres of a water pipe of the council whether the land has a frontage or not to the public road (if any) in which the water pipe is laid, and although the land is not actually supplied with water from any water pipe of the council.

Section 552 (3)(a) of the Local Government Act 1993 prescribes that Council may levy a special rate or charge relating to the sewerage on all land except land which is more than 75 metres from a sewer of the council and is not connected to the sewer.



Residential water access charge – Narromine, Trangie, Rural and Tomingley (Sec 501 Local Government Act 1993)

The access charge is an annual charge to customers and is independent of the level of consumption. The water access charge for the 2022/2023 rating year will be charged in accordance with the Department of Water & Energy Best-Practice Management of Water Supply and Sewerage Guidelines 2007.

The residential water access charges for 2022/2023, based on connection size with an average 12% increase for Narromine, Trangie, Rural and Tomingley. The charges are shown below:

DESCRIPTION	No of Services	2021/2022 ACCESS CHARGE	2022/2023 ACCESS CHARGE
Narromine Water Access Charge 20mm	1370	255.00	285.00
Narromine Water Access Charge 25mm	130	395.00	442.00
Narromine Water Access Charge 32mm	49	645.00	722.40
Narromine Water Access Charge 40mm	12	1,005.00	1,125.60
Narromine Water Access Charge 50mm	1	1,555.00	1,741.60
Narromine Water Access Charge 100mm	0	6,245.00	6,995.00
Trangie Water Access Charge 20mm	396	255.00	285.00
Trangie Water Access Charge 25mm	16	395.00	442.00
Trangie Water Access Charge 32mm	10	645.00	722.40
Trangie Water Access Charge 40mm	5	1,005.00	1,125.60
Trangie Water Access Charge 50mm	0	1,555.00	1,741.60
Trangie Water Access Charge 100mm	0	6,245.00	6,994.40
Rural Water Access Charge 20mm	396	255.00	285.00
Rural Water Access Charge 25mm	16	395.00	442.00
Rural Water Access Charge 32mm	10	645.00	722.40
Rural Water Access Charge 40mm	5	1,005.00	1,125.60
Rural Water Access Charge 50mm	0	1,555.00	1,741.60
Rural Water Access Charge 100mm	0	6,245.00	6,994.40
Tomingley Water Access Charge 20mm	26	250.00	280.00
Tomingley Water Access Charge 25mm	3	386.00	432.32
Tomingley Water Access Charge 32mm	0	630.00	705.00
Tomingley Water Access Charge 40mm	0	980.00	1,097.40
Tomingley Water Access Charge 50mm	0	1,520.00	1,702.40
Tomingley Water Access Charge 100mm	0	6,095.00	6,826.40

The estimated yield from Residential Water Access Charges is \$641,557.



Residential water user charges – Narromine, Trangie, Rural and Tomingley (Sec 502 Local Government Act 1993)

Best practice water supply pricing requires that the usage charge recover those costs that vary with demand in the long term. Rural properties are charged at the same rate as the nearest town water supply location.

The residential water consumption charges for 2022/2023 based on a flat kilolitre charge are shown below:

DESCRIPTION	2021/2022 CHARGE PER KL	2022/2023 CHARGE PER KL	
Narromine Residential - Consumption			
Charge	\$1.85	\$2.10	
Trangie Residential - Consumption Charge	\$1.85	\$2.10	
Tomingley Residential – Consumption	\$1.62	\$1.80	



Non-residential water access charge – Narromine, Trangie, Rural and Tomingley (Sec 501 Local Government Act 1993)

The access charge is an annual charge to customers and is independent of the level of consumption. The water access charge for the 2022/2023 rating year will be charged in accordance with the Department of Water & Energy Best-Practice Management of Water Supply and Sewerage Guidelines 2007.

The commercial water access charges for 2022/2023, based on connection size with an average 12% increase for Narromine, Trangie, Rural and Tomingley. The charges are shown below:

DESCRIPTION	No of Services	2021/2022 ACCESS CHARGE	2022/2023 ACCESS CHARGE
Narromine Com Water Access Chge 20mm	128	255.00	285.00
Narromine Com Water Access Chge 25mm	18	395.00	442.00
Narromine Com Water Access Chge 32mm	20	645.00	722.40
Narromine Com Water Access Chge 40mm	16	1,005.00	1,125.60
Narromine Com Water Access Chge 50mm	5	1,555.00	1,741.60
Narromine Com Water Access Chge 100mm	6	6,245.00	6,994.00
Trangie Com Water Access Chge 20mm	53	255.00	285.00
Trangie Com Water Access Chge 25mm	5	395.00	442.00
Trangie Com Water Access Chge 32mm	4	645.00	722.40
Trangie Com Water Access Chge 40mm	2	1,005.00	1,125.60
Trangie Com Water Access Chge 50mm	2	1,555.00	1,741.60
Trangie Com Water Access Chge 100mm	0	6,245.00	6,994.40
Rural Com Water Access Chge 20mm	37	255.00	285.00
Rural Com Water Access Chge 25mm	6	395.00	442.00
Rural Com Water Access Chge 32mm	2	645.00	722.40
Rural Com Water Access Chge 40mm	4	1,005.00	1,125.60
Rural Com Water Access Chge 50mm	2	1,555.00	1,741.60
Rural Com Water Access Chge 100mm	0	6,245.00	6,994.40
Tomingley Com Water Access Chge 20mm	6	250.00	280.00
Tomingley Com Water Access Chge 25mm	0	386.00	432.32
Tomingley Com Water Access Chge 32mm	1	630.00	705.00
Tomingley Com Water Access Chge 40mm	1	980.00	1,097.40
Tomingley Com Water Access Chge 50mm	0	1,520.00	1,702.40
Tomingley Com Water Access Chge 100mm	0	6,095.00	6,826.40

Council will consider, on a case by case basis, applications from non-profit community groups for a 50% reduction in Water Access Charges.

The estimated yield from Non-Residential Water Charges is \$180,095.



Non-residential water user charges – Narromine, Trangie, Rural and Tomingley (Sec 502 Local Government Act 1993)

Best practice water supply pricing requires that the usage charge recover those costs that vary with demand in the long term. To improve the effectiveness of pricing signals Council issues quarterly accounts.

The non-residential water consumption charges for 2022/2023 are shown below:

DESCRIPTION	2021/2022 CHARGE PER KL	2022/2023 CHARGE PER KL
Narromine Non-Residential Consumption	\$1.91	\$2.20
Trangie Non-Residential Consumption	\$1.91	\$2.20
Rural Non-Residential Consumption	\$1.91	\$2.20
Tomingley Non-Residential Consumption	\$1.62	\$1.80

Residential sewer access charges – Narromine and Trangie

(Sec 501 Local Government Act 1993)

Best practice sewerage pricing involves a uniform annual sewerage bill for residential customers. Council moved to sewer access charges in accordance with the Department of Land and Water Conservation "Water Supply, Sewerage & Trade Waste Pricing Guidelines" in the 2003/04 rating year.

The annual sewerage service charge will be applied to all single dwellings, strata title units and vacant land where a sewerage service is available. The residential sewer access charges based on a 2.5% increase for 2022/2023 are shown below:

DESCRIPTION	No of Services	2021/2022 ACCESS CHARGE	2022/2023 ACCESS CHARGE
Narromine Residential Sewer Access	1,466	664.00	681.00
Trangie Residential Sewer Access	363	664.00	681.00

The estimated yield from Residential Sewer Access Charges is \$1,245,549.



Non-residential sewer access charge – Narromine and Trangie (Sec 501 Local Government Act 1993)

Best practice guidelines for non-residential customers involve an appropriate sewer usage charge which is required for the estimated volume discharged to the sewerage system, together with an access charge based on the capacity requirements that their loads place on the system relative to residential customers. The sewer access charge for the 2022/2023 rating year will be charged in accordance with the Department of Water & Energy Best-Practice Management of Water Supply and Sewerage Guidelines 2007.

The non-residential sewer access charges for 2022/2023, based on connection size and a 2.5% increase, are shown below:

DESCRIPTION	No of Services	2021/2022 ACCESS CHARGE	2022/2023 ACCESS CHARGE
Narromine, Trangie & Rural Non-Residential Sewer Access Charge – 20mm	226	236.26	242.17
Narromine, Trangie & Rural Non-Residential Sewer Access Charge – 25mm	44	369.16	378.39
Narromine, Trangie & Rural Non-Residential Sewer Access Charge – 32mm	42	604.83	619.95
Narromine, Trangie & Rural Non-Residential Sewer Access Charge – 40mm	26	945.05	968.67
Narromine, Trangie & Rural Non-Residential Sewer Access Charge – 50mm	12	1,476.64	1,513.54
Narromine, Trangie & Rural Non-Residential Sewer Access Charge – 100mm	6	5,906.56	6,054.16

In accordance with the guideline a minimum charge of \$681.00 (Total of Annual Charge and Usage will apply). To facilitate the charging of this minimum the annual charge for non-residential properties will be removed from the rates instalment notice and will appear as a quarterly charge on the Water/Sewer Usage Account.

The estimated yield from Non-Residential Sewer Access Charges is \$186,791.



Non-residential sewer usage charges – Narromine, Trangie and Rural (Sec 501 Local Government Act 1993)

Best practice guidelines for non-residential customers involves an appropriate sewer usage charge which is required for the estimated volume discharged to the sewerage system based on the capacity requirements that their loads place on the system relative to residential customers.

Council moved to sewer usage charges in accordance with the Department of Land and Water Conservation "Water Supply, Sewerage & Trade Waste Pricing Guidelines" in the 2003/04 rating year. The usage charges for 2022/2023 will be calculated as follows:

- Sewer Discharge Factor (SDF) x (Access Charge + (Consumption x Usage Charge))
- The usage charge for 2022/2023 is \$2.60 per kl.
- Minimum Charge per annum \$681.00

Non-residential sewer access charges – non rateable properties

(Schools and Churches etc) (Sec 501 Local Government Act 1993)

Council can provide Community Service Obligations (CSOs) to non-rateable properties and Council has such a scheme in place. These non-rateable properties are not subject to the access charge but are responsible for water and sewer usage charges.

The charges for 2022/2023 will be calculated as follows:

- Sewer Discharge Factor (SDF) x (Access Charge + (Consumption x Usage Charge))
- The usage charge for 2022/2023 is \$2.60 per kl.

Non-residential sewer access charges – multiple use properties

(Flats, Motels, Hotels, Caravan Parks etc) (Sec 501 Local Government Act 1993)

Best practice sewerage pricing involves a uniform annual sewerage bill for multiple use properties (flats, motels, hotels, caravan parks, etc). Council moved to sewer access charges in accordance with the Department of Land and Water Conservation "water supply, sewerage & trade waste pricing guidelines" in the 2003/04 rating year.

The charges for 2022/2023 will be calculated as follows:

- Sewer Discharge Factor (SDF) x (Access Charge + (Consumption x Usage Charge))
- The usage charge for 2022/2023 is \$2.60 per kl.
- Minimum Charge per annum \$681.00



Trade waste charges – non-residential (Narromine and Trangie)

(Sec 501 Local Government Act 1993)

In accordance with the NSW Framework for Regulation of Sewerage and Trade Waste, Council is required to have a Liquid Trade Waste Policy in place. The policy sets out how Council will regulate sewerage and trade waste discharges to its sewerage system and is concerned with the approval, monitoring and enforcement process for liquid trade wastes discharged to Council's sewerage system and the levying of commercial sewerage and liquid trade waste fees and charges. Council is required to put in place a Policy that has been developed to ensure the proper control of liquid trade waste and subsequently the protection of public health, worker safety, the environment, and Council's sewerage system. In addition to this, the Policy also aims to promote waste minimisation, water conservation, water recycling and bio solids reuse.

The objectives of the policy are:

- to protect public and workers health and safety and the environment
- to protect NSC's assets from damage
- to minimise adverse impacts on the sewage treatment processes
- to assist Council meeting regulatory and licence compliance
- to promote water conservation, waste minimization, cleaner production, effluent recycling and biosolids reuse
- to provide an environmentally responsible liquid trade waste service to the nonresidential sector
- to ensure commercial provision of services and full cost recovery through appropriate sewerage and liquid trade waste fees and charges.

Sewerage systems are generally designed to cater for waste from domestic sources that are essentially of predictable strength and quality. Liquid trade wastes may exert much greater demands on sewerage systems than domestic sewage and, if uncontrolled, can pose serious problems to public health, worker safety, Council's sewerage system and the environment.

Liquid trade waste is defined in the Local Government (General) Regulation 2021 as: "Liquid trade waste means all liquid waste other than sewage of a domestic nature."

Liquid trade waste discharges to the sewerage system include liquid wastes from:

- industrial premises
- business/commercial premises (e.g. beautician, florist, hairdresser, hotel, motel, restaurant, butcher, supermarket, etc.) community/public premises (including clubs, school, college, university, hospital and nursing home)
- any commercial activities carried out at residential premises
- saleyards, racecourses and stables and kennels that are not associated with domestic households
- tankered human waste, ship-to-shore waste from marina pump-out facilities, portable toilet waste and established sites for the discharge of pan contents from mobile homes/caravans
- any other waste tankered to the sewerage facilities, e.g. commercial or industrial waste from un-sewered areas.



Liquid trade waste excludes:

- toilet, hand wash basin (used for personal hygiene only), shower and bath wastes derived from all the premises and activities mentioned above
- wastewater from residential toilets, kitchens, bathrooms or laundries (i.e. domestic sewage)
- wastewater from common laundry facilities in caravan parks (Note that discharges from common kitchen facilities in caravan parks are liquid trade waste)
- residential pool backwash.

Liquid trade waste discharged to the sewerage system from industrial, commercial or other nonresidential customers can impose significant costs on sewage transport and treatment facilities. To recover these costs and to ensure removal of existing significant cross-subsidies from residential customers, appropriate fees and charges are levied for liquid trade waste.

Council's liquid trade waste fees and charges include:

- general fees and charges (application fee, annual liquid trade waste fee, inspection and/or re-inspection fees and renewal fee)
- category specific charges (trade waste usage charges for Charging Category 2 discharges, excess mass charges for Charging Category 3 discharges, charges for Charging Category 2S discharges and non-compliance charges)
- other charges related to the nature of waste (eg. charges for the discharge of stormwater from large areas)

The policy places each premises into one of four discharge classifications being

- Classification A Category 1 (Low Risk) discharges requiring minimal pre-treatment, or prescribed pre-treatment but low impact on the sewerage system. These dischargers will only pay an annual fee. If pre-treatment equipment is not provided or maintained, non-compliance charges will be applied.
- Classification B Category 2 (Medium Risk) discharges with prescribed pre-treatment and other activities listed under this charging category in Appendix D of Council's Liquid Trade Waste Policy These dischargers will pay trade waste usage charge and annual trade waste fee. If pre-treatment equipment is not provided or not maintained, then such dischargers will be required to pay non-compliance usage charge.
- Classification B Category 2S (Medium Risk) transporters who tanker human waste to Council's STWs, owners/operators of ship-to-shore pump out facilities and owners/operators of 'dump points' directly connected to sewer.
- Classification C Category 3 (High Risk) large (>20 kL/d) and industrial discharges (excluding shopping centres and institutions). Such dischargers will pay excess mass charges. If the discharge fails to comply with Council's acceptance limits, dischargers will be required to pay non-compliance excess mass charges and pH charges.

Additional fees and charges may be levied by Council if wastewater is discharged to Council's sewerage system from the following equipment and or processes, with Council's approval.

- Food waste disposal units (ie. garbage grinders/insinkerators)
- Solid food waste processing unit
- Discharge of stormwater to the sewerage system from large open areas or large quantities of groundwater



These fees and charges will be calculated on the basis of each application.

The general discharge fee is calculated using the volume of waste liquid (based on water usage) and the biological and chemical makeup of the trade waste liquid.

The general equation is as follows:-

Trade Waste Usage Charge () = Q x */kL Where: Q = Volume (kL) of liquid trade waste discharged to sewer. * = rate determined by Biological and/or Chemical content of the waste.

Furthermore, complex equations are provided within the Policy where excess mass discharges have occurred or non-compliances have occurred. The Policy is applicable to all commercial and industrial premises with exemption for obtaining approval being provided for certain activities, subject to the activity meeting and maintaining minimum requirements, as detailed in the Policy.

The Policy is quite technical in the requirements, particularly around determining the appropriate categories, the volume of discharge, biological and chemical makeup of the discharge, as well as the calculation of the fee; however, the Policy is based on the model policy produced by the Department of Water and Energy. Council adopted its Liquid Trade Waste Policy in 2022.

Liquid trade waste user charges are charged in addition to the non-residential sewer charges to applicable properties.

The trade waste charges for 2022/2023 based on a 2.5% increase are shown below:

		2021/2022 CHARGE	2022/2023 CHARGE
Category 1 Dischargers	Annual Trade Waste Fee	\$105.00	\$108.00
Classification A	Annual Inspection Fee	\$96.50	\$99.00
(Low Risk)	Re-inspection Fee	\$96.50	\$99.00
Category 1 & 2	Annual Trade Waste Fee	\$105.00	\$108.00
Dischargers	Annual Inspection Fee	\$96.50	\$99.00
Classifications B (Medium Risk)	Re-inspection Fee	\$96.50	\$99.00
Category 2S	Annual Trade Waste Fee	\$105.00	\$157.50
Dischargers Classification B	Annual Inspection Fee	\$96.50	\$99.00
(Medium Risk)	Re-inspection Fee	\$96.50	\$99.00
Category 3 Dischargers			
Classification C	Annual Trade Waste Fee	\$669.00	\$686.00
(High Risk)	Annual Inspection Fee	\$96.50	\$99.00
	Re-inspection Fee	\$96.50	\$99.00

The estimated yield for the annual Trade Waste fee is \$6,996.



In addition, a trade waste usage charge is calculated by applying an additional discharge factor (identified as being the portion of liquid trade waste discharged into the sewer) by a specified fee per kl and apply to dischargers.

The usage charges for Category 1 & 2 dischargers only for 2022/2023 will be calculated as follows:

- Consumption x Trade Waste Discharge Factor (TWDF) x User Charge
- The usage charge for 2022/2023 is \$2.50 per kl.

Domestic waste management charge – Narromine, Trangie and Tomingley (Sec 496 Local Government Act 1993)

A council must make and levy an annual charge for the provision of domestic waste management services for each parcel of rateable land for which the service is available. Council has reviewed the waste management operations in order to determine the appropriate current and future costs to be included as part of the reasonable costs determination. The Local Government Act 1993 requires that the level of charges must be based upon "reasonable costs".

Council implemented a two tiered domestic waste management charge in 1994/1995, designed to reflect the levels of cost that are associated with varying degrees of service delivery. A tiered fee structure is considered to be the most effective method of charging for domestic waste management and is designed to fully recover all costs incurred. Council has put forward a structure which includes a 2.72% increase for Domestic Waste Management Charges for 2022/2023.

Where a dwelling has been constructed on vacant land during the current rating year, an adjustment will be made on the charges levied for that land. ie: an apportionment of the vacant charge on a daily basis multiplied by the number of days up to the time the dwelling is completed and a charge for services from the completion date of the dwelling multiplied by the number of days remaining in current year.

Where additional Domestic Waste Management services are requested the charge shall be equivalent to the current annual charge levied, for the first Domestic Waste Service, apportioned for the number of days remaining in the rating year. Where additional Domestic Waste Services are already provided the charge shall be equivalent to the current annual charge levied for each service provided. The waste collection areas are shown on the attached maps.

The Domestic Waste Management Service Charges for the 2022/2023 year includes a 2.5% increase. The charge is shown in the table below:

DESCRIPTION	No of Services	2021/2022 SERVICE CHARGE (Per Service)	2022/2023 SERVICE CHARGE (Per Service)	
Domestic Waste Management Charge	2,142	405.00	416.00	

The estimated yield for Domestic Waste Management Charge is \$891,072.



Recycling services – Narromine, Trangie and Tomingley

(Sec 501 Local Government Act 1993)

Council has joined forces with Dubbo Regional Council to provide a fortnightly recycling service. This service allows residents to recycle more resulting in a reduction in waste having to be disposed of to landfill. This service allows maximum recovery of resources and helps reduce greenhouse gas emissions. These fees are charged on the basis of each occupied residential and commercial property.

The recycling service will be provided to residents within the current collection area in Narromine, Trangie and Tomingley. The cost of providing the recycling service will be a separate charge and will be applied across rateable properties in Narromine, Trangie and Tomingley in addition to any waste collection charge including the unoccupied waste management charge.

The Recycling Service Charges for the 2022/2023 rating year includes a 2.5% increase. The charge is shown in the table below:

DESCRIPTION	No of Services	2021/2022 SERVICE CHARGE (Per Service)	2022/2023 SERVICE CHARGE (Per Service)
Recycling Service – Domestic (Sec 496 Local Government Act 1993)	2,051	108.00	111.00
Recycling Service – Other (Sec 501 Local Government Act, 1993)	303	108.00	111.00

The estimated yield from the Recycling Service is \$261,294.

Unoccupied domestic waste service – Narromine, Trangie and Tomingley (Sec 501 Local Government Act 1993)

All rateable land that is situated within the area in which a domestic waste management service can be provided whether occupied land or vacant land, must be subject to an annualised section 501 charge.

The Unoccupied Domestic Waste Charge for the 2022/2023 rating year includes a 3% increase.

The charge is shown in the table below:

DESCRIPTION	No of Services	2021/2022 SERVICE CHARGE	2022/2023 SERVICE CHARGE	
Waste Management – Unoccupied	153	93.00	96.00	

The estimated yield from Unoccupied Domestic Waste Service Charge is \$14,688.



Waste depot charge – Rural ratepayers only

(Sec 501 Local Government Act 1993)

Council currently provides waste management facilities for all ratepayers in the Shire. The rural ratepayers pay a small percentage of what the Narromine, Trangie and Tomingley residential and commercial ratepayers are charged as their contribution to the running expenses of waste facilities. It is proposed that rateable rural properties, with the exception of Crown land licences and leases, be charged \$96.00 per annum for this service. Crown land licences and leased properties will be exempt from the waste depot charge if the following conditions are met:

- Licences (pump sites) and leases for land areas under 10ha.
- The licence/lease is held in the same name or company name for an existing property categorised as farmland or rural residential.

The estimated yield from the Waste Depot Charge is \$99,552.

Commercial waste management charges – Narromine, Trangie and Tomingley (Sec 501 Local Government Act 1993)

Council will levy a charge for commercial waste management for commercial properties in Narromine and Trangie in accordance with Section 501 of the Local Government Act 1993. These fees are charged on the basis of each property serviced multiplied by the number of services provided.

The Commercial Waste Management Service Charge for the 2022/2023 rating year includes a 2.5% increase. The charge is shown in the table below:

DESCRIPTION	No of Services	2021/2022 SERVICE CHARGE (Per Service)	2022/2023 SERVICE CHARGE (Per Service)
Waste Management – Commercial	504	410.00	421.00

The estimated yield from the Commercial Waste Management Charge is \$212,184.



Food and Organics Collection - Residential Properties (FOGO)

Council introduced a weekly Food and Organics Collection Service to stand alone residential properties in Narromine, Trangie and Tomingley from 1 July 2018. It is proposed to increase this charge by 2.3% for the 2022/2023 rating year.

Council will grant a \$50.00 concession (\$12.50 per quarter) to eligible pensioners towards the cost of this service. The full cost of this concession will be subsidised by Council.

DESCRIPTION	No of Services	2021/2022 SERVICE CHARGE (Per Service)	2022/2023 SERVICE CHARGE (Per Service)
Food and Organic Collection	2,034	87.00	89.00

The estimated yield from the Food and Organics Collection Charge is \$181,026. The estimated cost of the pensioner concession will be \$21,500.

Stormwater levy

(Sec 496A Local Government Act 1993)

Charge Methodology

The Local Government Act 1993 provides Council with the ability to make and levy a charge for the provision of stormwater management services for each parcel of rateable land for which the service is available. Council has a large capital works program to complete for stormwater in each of the three towns within the shire. This levy enables significant works to be funded over the next ten year program. Council will endeavour to ensure equitable distribution of stormwater management services over time.

Urban Land Exempt from the Stormwater Management Service Charge

The same exemptions that apply to non-rateable properties for other rates and charges also apply in respect of the stormwater management service charge pursuant to the Local Government Act 1993.

In addition, the following properties are also exempt from this charge under the provisions:

- Rateable land owned by the Crown
- Rateable land under a lease for private purposes granted under the Housing Act 2001 or the Aboriginal Housing Act 1998
- Vacant Land, as in land containing no buildings, car parks or large areas of material such as concrete (i.e., no impervious surfaces)
- Rural residential or rural business land (i.e., land not located within a village, town or city)
- Land belonging to charities and public benevolent institutions



Councils are also not to levy the charge on properties where they do not provide a stormwater management service.

Properties categorised as Residential

A flat charge of \$25.00 is to be charged against each eligible assessment categorised as Residential within the urban stormwater catchment. As the cost of managing stormwater runoff from impervious surfaces is usually less per residential strata lot than for standard residential property, a flat charge of \$12.50 will be charged against each eligible Strata unit within the urban stormwater catchment.

Properties categorised as Business

A stormwater Management Service Charge is to be charged against eligible assessment categorised as business within the stormwater catchment area based on the following criteria –

- \$25 for all lots with an area below 1,200 m²
- \$50 for lots with an area greater than or equal to 1,200 m² and below 5,000 m²
- \$100 for lots with an area greater than or equal to 5,000 m² and below 10,000 m²
- \$375 for lots with an area greater than or equal to 10,000 m²

Exemptions to Properties categorised as Business

All properties zoned RE1 and RE2 (Private Recreation) will be exempt from this charge as they have large areas of open space and limited impervious surfaces.

Discounts or Rebates

No discounts or rebates are to be allowed against this charge.

Apportionment of Charges

Where a dwelling has been constructed on vacant land during the current rating year, an adjustment will be made on the charges levied for that land. ie: an apportionment of the stormwater charge on a daily basis multiplied by the number of days from the completion date of the dwelling multiplied by the number of days remaining in current year.

The estimated yield from the Stormwater Levy Charge is \$52,412.

Hardship Policy

Council has adopted a Hardship Policy for those ratepayers that are experiencing difficulty with payment of rates, charges and/or fees. The Policy and associated application form can be located on Council's web site: <u>http://www.narromine.nsw.gov.au</u>

Rounding

Some charges in this Policy have been rounded to the nearest dollar.



Emergency Services Levy

In 2017 the NSW Government abolished the ESL levy paid on top of insurance premiums with a new FESL calculated on unimproved land values. The new scheme relied on Councils to collect the FESL on behalf of the NSW Government from its rate payers.

The NSW Government now charges this annual charge (FESL) to Councils but due to community feedback deferred the ability for Councils to charge ratepayers. An announcement regarding this reform will be made following further community consultation.

The annual charge to Council for the 2022/23 financial year is \$448,827.83. There is no increase on the 2021/2022 annual charge.

National Competition Policy

Council has adopted the principle of 'competitive neutrality' to its business activities as part of the national competition policy which is being applied throughout Australia at all levels of government. The framework for its application is set out in the June 1996 Government Policy statement on the "Application of National Competition Policy to Local Government".

The "Pricing & Costing for Council Businesses a Guide to Competitive Neutrality" issued by the Office of Local Government in July 1997 has also been adopted. The pricing & costing guidelines outline the process for identifying and allocating costs to activities and provide

a standard of disclosure requirements. These disclosures are reflected in Council's pricing and include taxation equivalents; council subsidies; return on investments (rate of return); and dividends paid.

For the purpose of the National Competition Policy the following activities of Council are regarded as "business activities":

Category 1 Businesses (Operating turnover \$2m and above)

• Narromine Shire Council Water Supply

Comprising the whole of the operations and assets of the water supply systems servicing the towns of Narromine, Trangie and Tomingley.

Government policy requires that subsidies provided to customers and the funding of those subsidies must be explicitly disclosed. Subsidies occur where council provides services on a less than cost recovery basis.

This option is exercised on a range of services in order for council to meet its community service obligations. Accordingly, Subsidies disclosed (in relation to National Competition Policy) represents the difference between revenue generated from 'rate of return' pricing and revenue generated from prices set by the council in any given financial year.

The overall effect of subsidies is contained within the Income Statement of each reported Business Activity in Council's Long Term Financial Plan.



Statement of borrowings

Council has included proposed new borrowings for the 2022/2023 financial year of:

\$1,270,000 Industrial Hub & Freight Exchange Development



Appendices

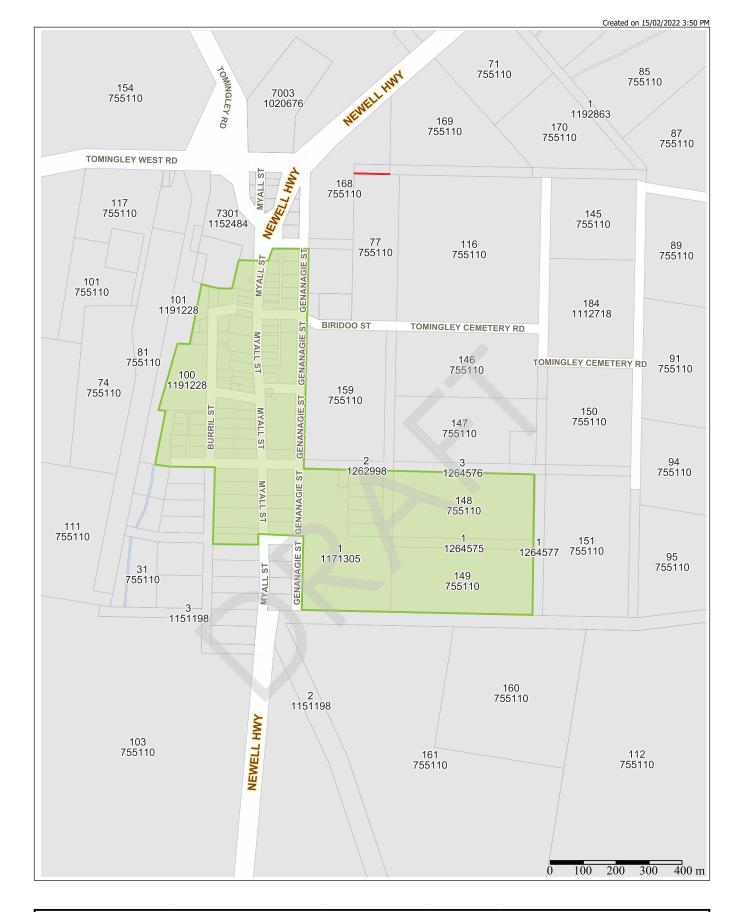
Appendix 1 - Garbage Collection Areas

Appendix 2 – Rating Maps

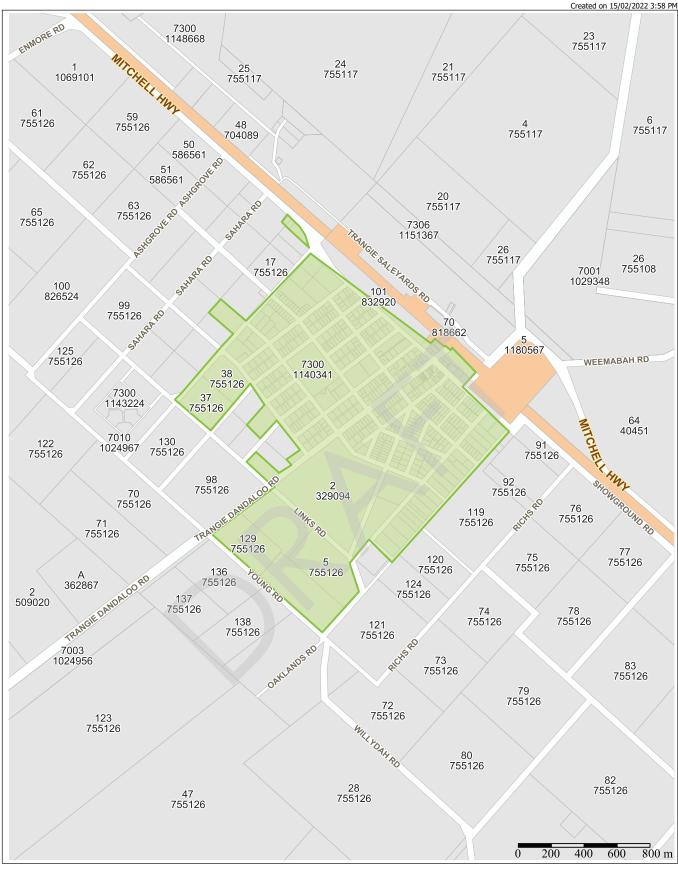


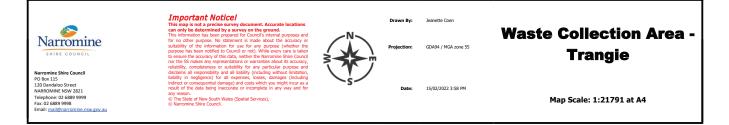
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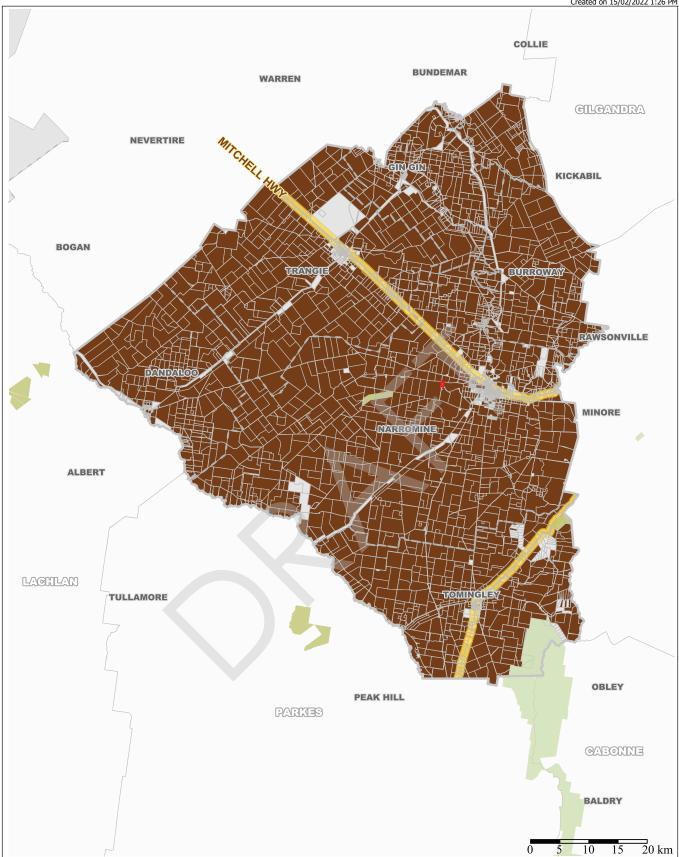
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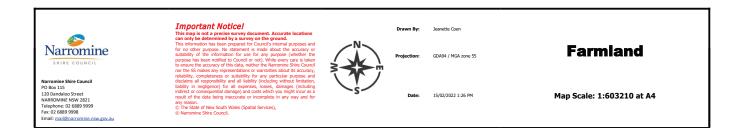


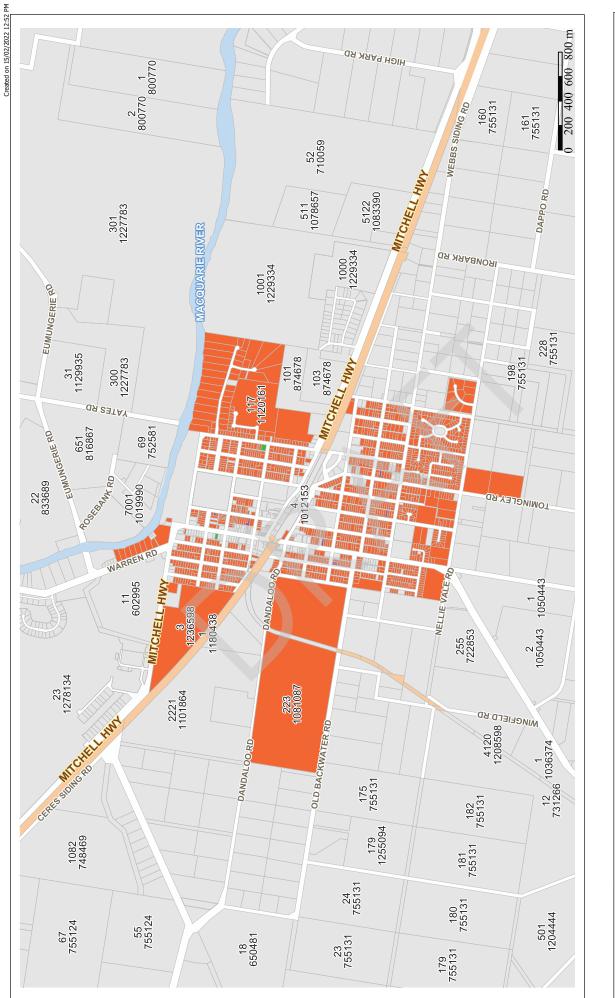


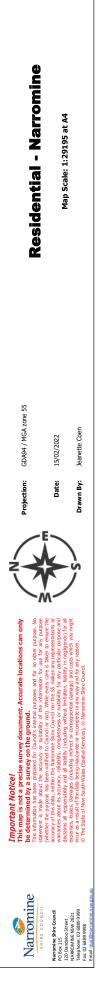


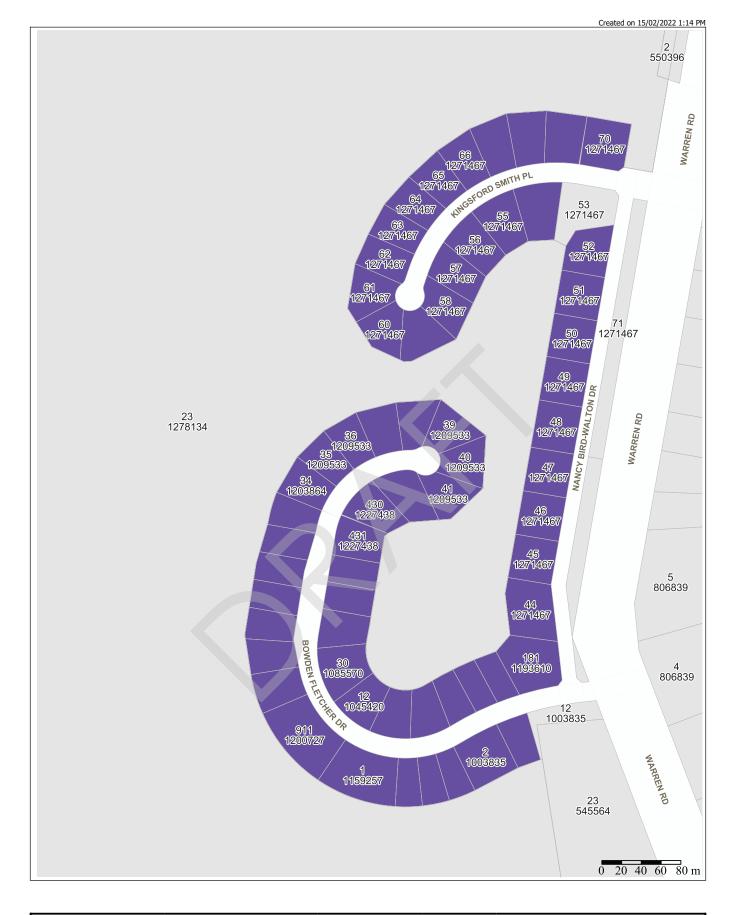










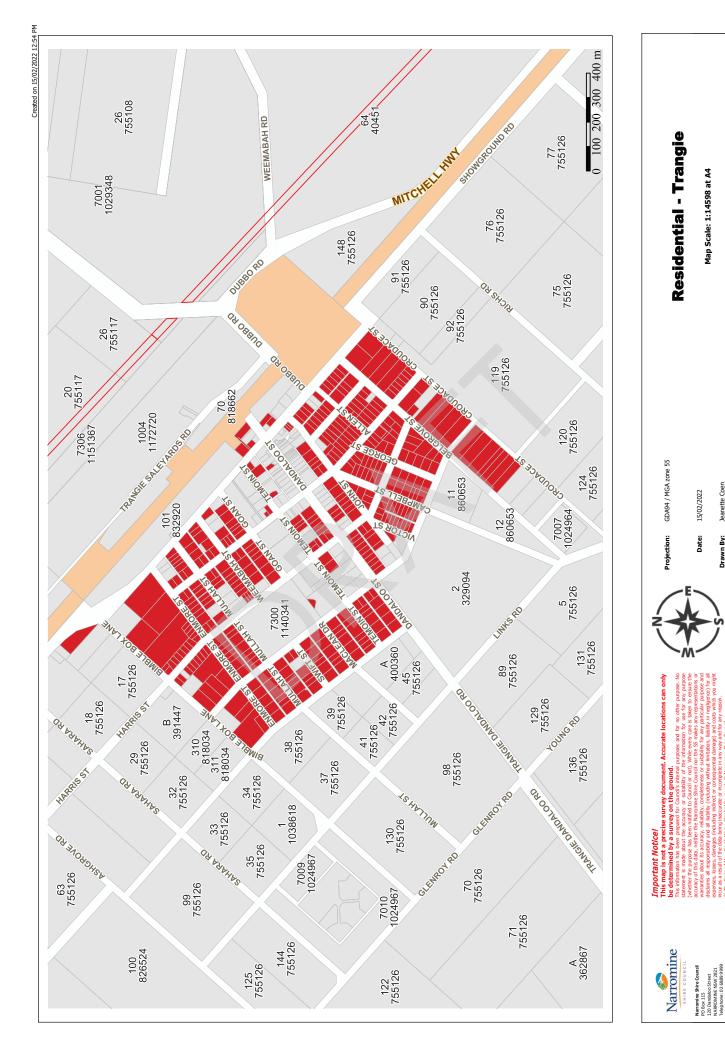




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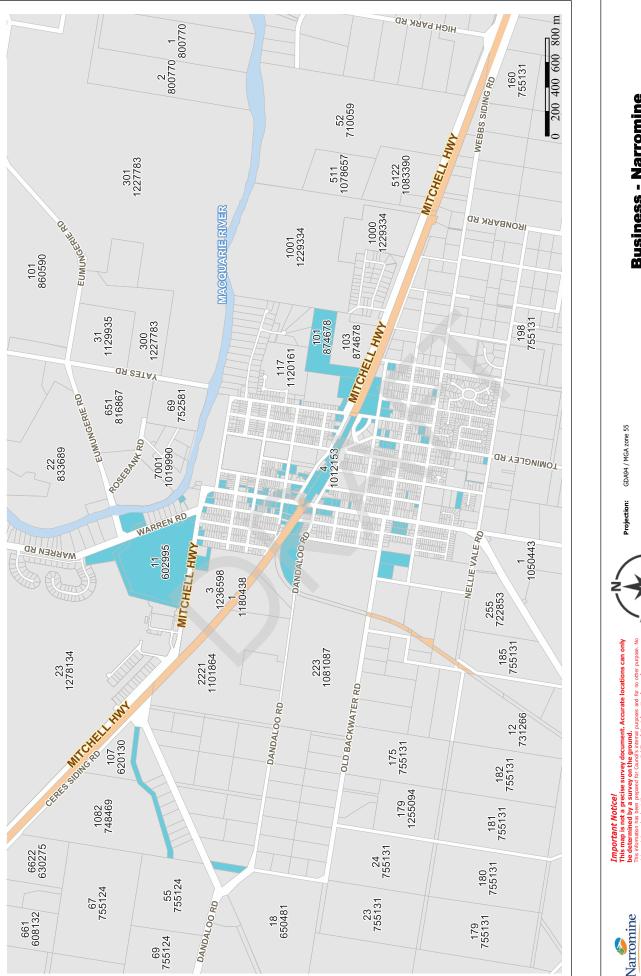




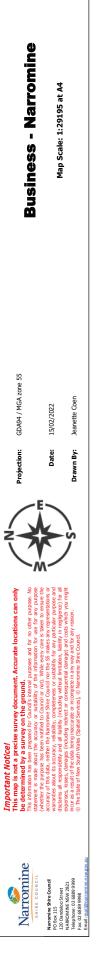


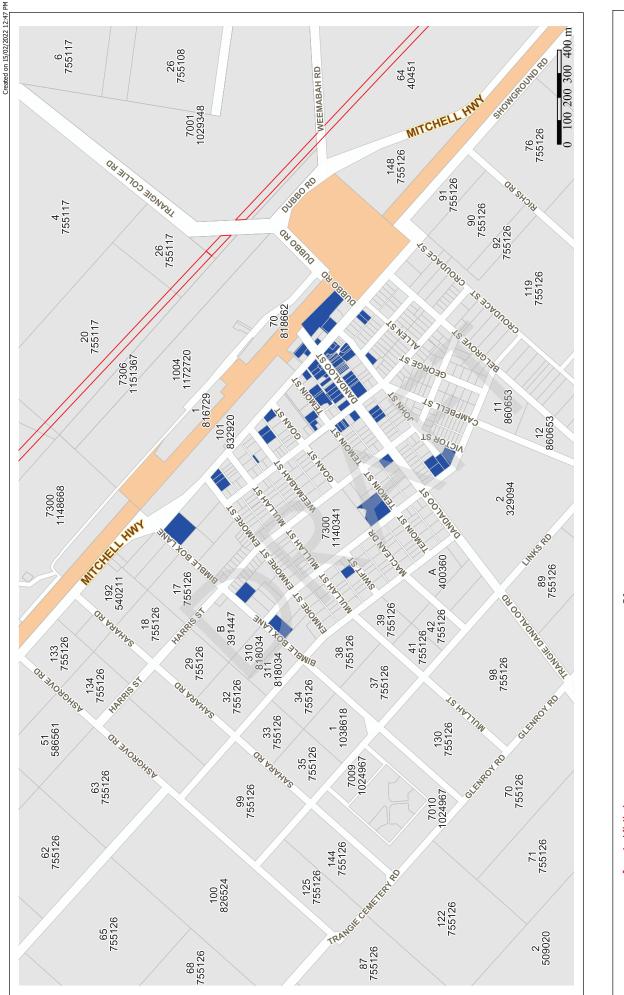
Jeanette Coen

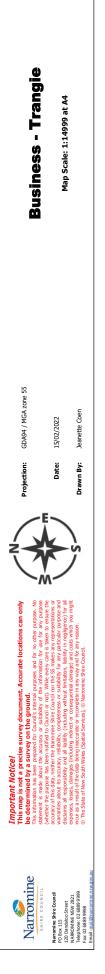
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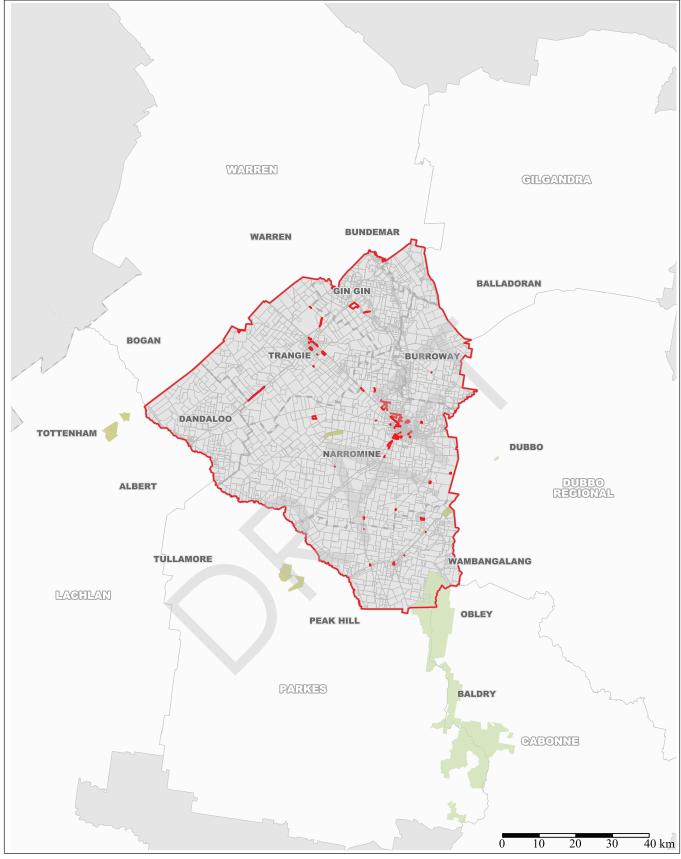
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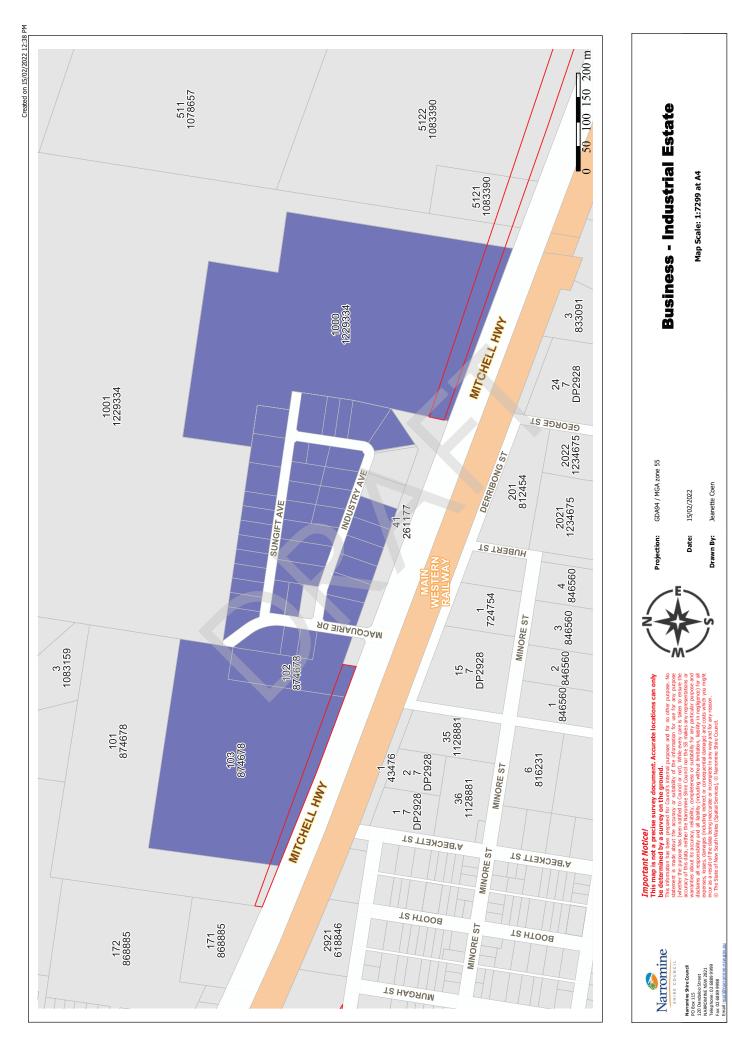




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