



**AUSTRALIAN LOCAL
GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION**

**National General Assembly of
Local Government
Building Tomorrow's Communities
18 - 21 June 2017**

Call for Motions Discussion Paper

Submitting Motions

The National General Assembly of Local Government (NGA) is an important opportunity for you and your council to influence the national policy agenda.

To assist you to identify motions that address the theme of the NGA, the Australian Local Government Association (ALGA) Secretariat has prepared this short discussion paper. You are encouraged to read all of the sections of the paper, but are not expected to respond to every question in each section. Your motion/s can address one or all of the issues identified in the discussion paper.

To be eligible for inclusion in the NGA Business Papers, and subsequent debate on the floor of the NGA, motions must meet the following criteria:

1. be relevant to the work of local government nationally
2. be consistent with the themes of the NGA
3. complement or build on the policy objectives of your state and territory local government association
4. be submitted by a council which is a financial member of their state or territory local government association
5. propose a clear action and outcome
6. not be advanced on behalf of external third parties that may seek to use the NGA to apply pressure to Board members or to gain national political exposure for positions that are not directly relevant to the work of, or in the national interests of, local government.

Motions should generally be in a form that seeks the NGA's support for a particular action or policy change at the Federal level which will assist local governments to meet local community needs. For example: *That this National General Assembly call on the Federal Government to restore indexation to local government financial assistance grants.*

Motions should be lodged electronically using the online form available on the NGA website at: www.alga.asn.au. All motions require, among other things, a contact officer, a clear national objective, a summary of the key arguments in support of the motion, and endorsement of your council. Motions should be received by ALGA no later than 11:59pm on Friday 21 April 2017.

Please note that for every motion it is important to complete the background section on the form. Submitters of motions should not assume knowledge. The background section helps all delegates, including those with no previous knowledge of the issue, in their consideration of the motion.

All motions submitted will be reviewed by the ALGA Board's NGA Sub-Committee as well as by state and territory local government associations to determine their eligibility for inclusion in the NGA Business Papers. When reviewing motions, the sub-committee considers the importance and relevance of the issue to local government. Please note that motions should not be prescriptive in directing how the matter should be pursued. With the agreement of the relevant council, motions may be edited before inclusion in the NGA Business Papers to ensure consistency. If there are any questions about the substance or intent of a motion, ALGA will raise these with the nominated contact officer. Any motion deemed to be primarily concerned with local or state issues will be referred to the relevant state or territory local government association, and will not be included in the NGA Business Papers.

Introduction

This year, debate at the NGA will focus on the role of Local Government in building tomorrow's communities. The discussions will look at how councils can work in partnership with the Australian Government to meet the current and future needs of local communities.

Tomorrow's communities will undoubtedly be shaped by the ambition and drive of their people, as well as the investments that governments, businesses and individuals make in people, infrastructure and the places we live and work.

In the Australian context, governments at all levels must focus on creating the environment for people and businesses to innovate and prosper in both cities and the regions. Government service delivery needs to be appropriate and responsive to the needs of communities, and appropriate infrastructure must be provided to drive productivity and social equity.

Local government strives, wherever possible, to assist communities to be productive, innovative and cohesive. Councils can enhance their capacity to respond to new and unforeseen challenges and identify opportunities to help communities build resilience and increase overall prosperity.

The Australian Government has shown that it understands and appreciates that Local Government's strength lies in its capacity to identify and respond to the diverse and emerging needs of communities across Australia. The Australian Government has also shown its commitment to working with Local Government to achieve real and meaningful outcomes for local and regional communities.

ALGA is calling for notices of motions that outline policy suggestions or principles the Australian Government can implement to support Local Government. Notices of motions that meet the criteria will be included in the NGA Business Papers and debated at the NGA. Motions carried at the NGA will be considered by the ALGA Board, and will be forwarded to the Australian Government for their information, response and potential implementation.

Supporting our Cities

The Australian Government has recently focused greater attention on the role of cities, and the Government's potential role in supporting them to be liveable, accessible and productive. Great cities attract, retain and develop increasingly mobile talent and organisations, encouraging them to innovate, create jobs and support growth.

Increased urbanisation is a major issue, globally and within Australia. The populations of Australia's major cities are at record levels, with the 2011 Census finding that 88.9 per cent of Australians live in urban Australia – people are following jobs to urban centres. The overwhelming majority of jobs are located in cities, which is where most new jobs are being created. Australia is among the most urbanised countries in the world. More than 75 per cent of Australia's population lives in the country's 20 largest cities, with more than 60 per cent alone living in Australia's 5 largest cities: Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth and Adelaide.

The economic output of our major cities has grown and their importance to the national economy should not be underestimated. However, alongside that growth there is greater demand on transport systems than ever before. Issues of space and the potential conflicts of usability continue to

challenge us, along with the utility and long term capacity of freight hubs, ports and airports and the movement of goods and people.

The Australian Government released its Smart Cities Plan in April 2016. The plan is just one of the ways that the Commonwealth aims to build an agile, innovative and prosperous nation. Key elements of the plan include establishing City Deals (one for each capital city and one for a regional centre in each state), the \$50 million Smart Cities and Suburbs Program (to fund innovative technology solutions to fix complex local problems) and the establishment of an Infrastructure Financing Unit to look at alternative infrastructure financing options such as value capture.

The Australian Government's National Innovation and Science Agenda (NISA), released in December 2015, is another strategy to encourage innovation, growth and productivity, and to increase Australia's capacity to compete in a global market. The NISA focuses on four key pillars - culture and capital, collaboration, talent and skills and government as an exemplar. These pillars provide a framework for Australian innovation policy with initiatives worth \$1.1 billion over four years designed to drive smart ideas that create business growth, local jobs and global success. From supporting start-ups and entrepreneurial activity to fostering R&D and developing the networks of people and technology that support innovation, NISA aims to improve Australia's ability to compete internationally and to harness new sources of growth to deliver the next age of economic prosperity in Australia.

The NISA also looks to address the educational requirements to position our children for the future given that 75 per cent of jobs in the fastest-growing industries in the next 5 to 10 years are likely to require science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) skills. In developing their NGA motions, councils are encouraged to think about and focus on the strategic ways that the Australian Government can support Australian cities.

Supporting Regional Australia

The Australian Government has renewed its focus on our regions and regional development policy. Following the 2016 Federal election, Senator Fiona Nash was appointed Minister for Regional Development and Minister for Local Government and Territories. With the portfolio being elevated to Cabinet, the appointment was seen as a very positive step for local government and for regional development in Australia.

In November, last year the Government released details of the new Building Better Regions Fund (BBRF). The BBRF will invest \$297.7 million over four years in infrastructure projects and community investments to create jobs, drive economic growth and build stronger regional communities into the future. Minister Nash has indicated that the Government will release the Australian Regional Development Policy Statement early this year, which will highlight and focus political attention on Australia's regions.

Local governments are well-positioned to design, create and, above all, maintain tomorrow's communities. Whether these communities are metropolitan, urban, regional or remote, their local council knows the people best and understand the unique strengths of the area.

In developing their NGA motions, councils are encouraged to think about and focus on the strategic ways that the Australian Government can support regional Australia.

NGA Themes

ALGA is calling for motions for this year's NGA to explore the theme *Building Tomorrow's Communities* as well as the following six sub-themes:

1. Governance – community driven planning and development
2. Innovation – identifying and harnessing the key pillars of growth
3. Liveability – maximising amenity, design and community cohesion
4. Data driven public policy – using high quality data to grow the evidence base
5. Social capital – improving the capacity of citizens and optimising workforce trends
6. Technology and Infrastructure – identifying and investing in tomorrow's foundations.

This discussion paper provides some background and poses a number of questions for councils to consider when developing notices of motion for the NGA. This paper is not intended to limit the discussion or thinking around the theme, local governments roles or the sub-themes.

1. Governance – community driven planning and development

Good governance is essential to tomorrow's communities. Ensuring appropriate structures and institutions are in place to oversee the planning and development of the community is as critical as ensuring the community's access and involvement in these structures. The governance structures of tomorrow will cross traditional borders as cities grow, regions are redefined and their functionality (e.g. environment, economic, social) changes.

Tomorrow's governance arrangements encompass, but go beyond, our current institutions, tools, or structures. Tomorrow's governance issues may often involve several layers of competency within agencies from across the different levels of government. Our communities need to consider not only the geographical borders but the very definition of these bodies as they grow to incorporate public, private, not-for-profit and community representation.

In strengthening governance, councils are looking to maximise community involvement in governance structures as well as considering ways to extend committees and sub-structures that inform and guide councils. Councils are also considering how best to encourage future leaders to get involved in local government.

In developing your council's notice of motion you may wish to consider:

- What support do you need from the Commonwealth to improve the governance arrangements in your community?

2. Innovation – identifying and harnessing the key pillars of growth

There are examples in Australia, and around the world, where local authorities have embraced innovation to increase economic activity in their communities. This promotes entrepreneurship, boosts the local workforces, diversifies the economic base and helps to future-proof communities.

Councils have successfully enhanced their community's innovative spirit and reputation by: developing new innovation and commercial precincts such as in the City of Boston; improving council business and service delivery by capitalising on new technology such as using apps to enhance community engagement and communication or deliberately directing council business to support local start-up businesses such as in the City of Melbourne; and identifying changes in local industry and workforce trends, and adopting proactive strategies to ensure the community's ability to capitalise on the work of the future and areas of future economic growth such as in the North Melbourne region.

Underpinning these efforts are the networks and connections between people and technology. Innovation and experimentation are key, much like the ability to manage and leverage constant change. Innovation is an ongoing process. Councils need to extend and develop their networks with businesses, service providers and developers. Councils also need to consider how information can be used and shared, and how they can best harness technology to build and foster growth in their communities.

In developing your council's notice of motion, you may wish to consider:

- What support do you need from the Commonwealth to improve innovation within your community?

3. Liveability – maximising amenity, design and community cohesion

Defining “community” can sometimes be difficult. In cities, we may commute many hours a week from work to home or we might be in walking distance. Transport congestion and the price of housing are among the chief concerns. In non-metropolitan areas, the challenges might appear different, such as ensuring ongoing economic development and protecting the sense of community that is so valued, but the fundamental work is the same. Local government has a core role to ensure that our communities, whether regional, urban, suburban or rural are places people want to live because they see the community's future is promising.

Liveability is defined as the sum of the factors that add up to a community's quality of life, including the built and natural environments, economic prosperity, social stability and equity, educational opportunity, and cultural, entertainment and recreation possibilities. Maximising the liveability of tomorrow's communities, wherever they are, is Local Government's core business.

Identifying the barriers to making your community more liveable can be key in directing thinking and work in this area. Councils around Australia are considering their roles and responsibilities in maximising community liveability.

In developing your council's notice of motion, you may wish to consider:

- What support do you need from the Commonwealth to enhance the liveability of your community?

4. Data driven public policy – using high quality data to grow the evidence base

Data is ubiquitous in today's world. Not only is it the substance that drives information technology and the digital world, but data is the source of information that government and industry are using to plan for the future. It is fundamental that policy should be made based on the best available information. The challenge for government is not just having access to, and the use of, that data but

also ensuring the quality of that information. Urban planning and renewal is one area in which digital innovations have huge potential. City planning projects require extensive public engagement and consultation. Data captured representing communities' concerns and ideas, and desired amenities and suggestions for development, paired with more effective, automated analysis could facilitate an unprecedented level of open engagement between citizens and government.

Rather than piecemeal data coming in from various channels, the simplification of communications through connected infrastructure could generate real-time data and allow governments to address problems more effectively. This enhanced engagement process would create more liveable cities with better services and a higher quality of life.

At the heart of addressing those macro challenges is the question of how data can be drawn on to gain a deeper understanding of the complex interrelationships at play in our communities, and how this may allow us to improve services and infrastructure for our communities.

Councils have access to and own a wide range of data sources. It is worth considering how these sources are used and whether there are untapped sources within council systems. Urban planning has been identified as an area where there maybe benefits from drawing on big data, however councils are considering what other functions enhanced data analytics could assist with. Sometimes knowing the right question to ask is as difficult as finding the answer, given the range of data sources available, there may be a range of insights and intelligence available that would directly enhance councils decision making.

In developing your council's notice of motion, you may wish to consider:

- What support do you need from the Commonwealth to tap into big data and data analytics to provide greater insights into your community and to enhance decision making?

5. Social capital – improving the capacity of citizens and optimising workforce trends

Our communities need to prepare for, and adapt to, the needs of the modern labour market while positioning themselves to provide jobs for future generations. This will be challenging given the rate of change occurring in the labour market. Some estimates claim that up to 40 per cent of the jobs that currently exist will disappear over the next 15 years with much of these losses predicted to be in manufacturing, mining and agriculture.

To offset declining demand for jobs in manufacturing, mining and agriculture, communities will need to implement proactive and strategic interventions such as investing in education around STEM (science, technology, engineering and maths) subjects as well as complementary skills such as language, culture, resilience and adaptability. Strong employment growth is also predicted in healthcare and social assistance, retail, and tourism and hospitality.

It is also anticipated that individuals will be required to take greater responsibility for keeping their skills up to date and in line with industry requirements through lifelong learning and training.

Our communities face the difficult task of identifying the most appropriate workforce investments for tomorrow's economy. Identifying the specific competitive advantages of your community and region will assist in guiding these decisions, and well as ensuring there are well-developed community engagement mechanisms around the issue.

In developing your council's notice of motion, you may wish to consider:

- What support do you need from the Commonwealth to strengthen the social capital in your community?

6. Technology and Infrastructure – identifying and investing in tomorrow's foundations

The current focus on smart cities looks at harnessing smart technology to improve the liveability and efficiency of large cities. Real-time traffic management, real-time energy consumption management, integrated public transport networks and data collecting sensors are examples of smart technology which may contribute to the efficiency of a city.

The Australian Government's Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet defines smart cities beyond the traditional view to include "support for productive, accessible, liveable cities that encourage innovation and create jobs and growth, with a commitment in both regional and metropolitan areas for smart investment, smart policy, and smart technology". The Smart Cities and Suburbs Program, announced in 2016, encourages collaborative projects that apply innovative smart technology to solve complex urban problems. The program has a strong focus on "collaboration between local governments, private sector, research bodies and not-for-profit organisations to improve liveability, productivity, and sustainability of Australian regions".

Other key elements of the Australian Government's smart cities plan include the concept of the 30-minute city (where travel to and from any location within the city takes no longer than 30 minutes), City Deals and the establishment of the Infrastructure Financing Unit to identify smarter ways to finance investment in our cities.

The smart cities agenda isn't just focused on large cities. The approaches and ideas can be applied to smaller cities, regions and towns. For councils of all sizes the opportunities technology brings to enhancing service provision and communication within your community are applicable; the careful prioritisation and investment in technology and infrastructure are some of the most important decisions your council will make to position your community for tomorrow.

In developing your council's notice of motion, you may wish to consider:

- What support do you need from the Commonwealth to allow your community to benefit from the smart cities agenda?



Murrumbidgee
COUNCIL

DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTIONS PLAN

**Section 94A Environmental
Planning & Assessment Act
1979**

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1. Administration & operation of the plan

1.1 What is the name of this development contributions plan?

This development contributions plan is called the *Murrumbidgee Council S94A Development Contributions Plan 2017* (“the development contributions plan”).

1.2 Application of this development contributions plan

The development contributions plan applies to all land within the local government area of Murrumbidgee.

1.3 When does this development contributions plan commence?

The development contributions plan commences on XX 2017.

1.4 The purpose of this contributions plan

The primary purpose of the development contributions plan is:

- to authorise the imposition of a condition on certain development consents and complying development certificates requiring the payment of a levy pursuant to section 94A of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act); and
- to assist Murrumbidgee Council (“council”) in providing the appropriate public facilities that are required to maintain and enhance amenity and service delivery within the Murrumbidgee local government area; and
- to publicly identify the purposes for which the levies are required; and
- to ensure Council’s management of levies complies with relevant legislation, guidelines and practice notes.

1.5 When is the levy applicable?

The levy is applicable to applications for development consent and applications for complying development certificates under Part 4 of the EP&A Act, except where exempt under Section 1.7 below.

1.6 What is the levy amount?

The amount to be levied is:

- nil where the proposed cost of carrying out the development is \$100,000 or less; or
- 0.5% of the development cost where the proposed cost of carrying out the development is between \$100,000 and \$200,000; or
- 1.0% of development cost where the proposed cost of carrying out the development is more than \$200,000.

1.7 Are there any exemptions to the levy?

The following development is exempted from a levy under this development contributions plan:

- development where the proposed cost of carrying out the development is \$100,000 or less; or
- development for the purposes of a single dwelling house; or
- development for the purposes of creating disabled access; or
- affordable housing as defined by the EP&A Act; or
- seniors housing as defined by *State Environmental Planning Policy (Housing for Seniors or People with a Disability) 2004* (other than self-contained dwellings forming part of seniors housing development); or
- works undertaken for charitable purposes or by a registered charity; or
- places of public worship, public hospitals and emergency services; or
- recreational facilities, community, cultural or educational facilities provided by or on behalf of the Council or another public authority; or

- development for the sole purpose of adaptive reuse of an item identified in Council's Heritage Schedule in the LEP or
- development exempted from Local Infrastructure Contributions by way of a Direction made by the Minister for Planning under section 94E of the EP&A Act; or
- development, apart from subdivision, where a condition of section 94 of the EP&A Act has been imposed under a previous development consent relating to the subdivision of the land on which the development is proposed to be carried out

In addition, Council will not impose a levy in respect of development:

- for the sole purpose of *Building Code of Australia* Class 10 structures; or
- for which Council considers by formal ratification at a full Council meeting as an exemption. For such claims to be considered, any such development will need to include a comprehensive submission justifying the case for exemption.

1.8 Relationship with other plans and policies

The development contributions plan repeals the *Darlington Point Section 94 Plan* adopted on XX and commenced on XX.

The development contributions plan supplements the provisions of the *Jerilderie Local Environmental Plan 2012*, *Murrumbidgee Local Environmental Plan 2013* and any amendment or local environmental plan/s which may supersede these plans.

Council may also levy contributions towards the provision of water and sewerage infrastructure, which are not part of this development contributions plan. Such contributions will be charged in accordance with the requirements of Section 64 of the *Local Government Act 1993* and the *Water Management Act 2000*.

1.9 Pooling of levies

The development contribution plan expressly authorises money obtained from section 94A levies paid for different purposes to be pooled and applied (progressively or otherwise) for the public facilities listed in the works program at Schedule 1 and in accordance with any staging set out in that Schedule.

1.10 Construction certificates and the obligation of accredited certifiers

In accordance with clause 146 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000* ("the EP&A Regulation"), a certifying authority must not issue a construction certificate for building work or subdivision work under a development consent unless it has verified that each condition requiring the payment of levies has been satisfied.

In particular, the certifier must ensure that the applicant provides a receipt(s) confirming that levies have been fully paid and copies of such receipts must be included with copies of the certified plans provided to the council in accordance with clause 142(2) of the EP&A Regulation. Failure to follow this procedure may render such a certificate invalid.

1.11 Complying development certificates and the obligations of accredited certifiers

In accordance with section 94EC(1) of the EP&A Act, a certifying authority (Council or an accredited certifier) must impose a condition requiring payment of the levy in accordance with the development contributions plan and which satisfies the following criteria:

- Pursuant to section 80A(1) of the EP&A Act and the development contributions plan, a levy calculated in accordance with Section 1.12 below.
- The amount to be paid is to be adjusted in accordance with Section 1.15 below.

1.12 How will the levy be calculated?

The levy will be calculated as follows:

Levy payable = L x \$C

Where:

L is 0.005 where the cost of development is between \$100,001 and \$200,000 or 0.01 where the cost of development is more than \$200,000; and

\$C is the cost of carrying out the proposed development (calculated in accordance with Section 1.13 below).

1.13 How will the cost of carrying out the proposed development be calculated?

A development application or an application for complying development certificate must submit an estimated cost of development that has been calculated in accordance with clause 25J of the EP&A Regulation.

That clause provides as follows:

25J Section 94A levy—determination of proposed cost of development

- (1) The proposed cost of carrying out development is to be determined by the consent authority, for the purpose of a section 94A levy, by adding up all the costs and expenses that have been or are to be incurred by the applicant in carrying out the development, including the following:
 - (a) if the development involves the erection of a building, or the carrying out of engineering or construction work—the costs of or incidental to erecting the building, or carrying out the work, including the costs (if any) of and incidental to demolition, excavation and site preparation, decontamination or remediation,
 - (b) if the development involves a change of use of land—the costs of or incidental to doing anything necessary to enable the use of the land to be changed,
 - (c) if the development involves the subdivision of land—the costs of or incidental to preparing, executing and registering the plan of subdivision and any related covenants, easements or other rights.
- (2) For the purpose of determining the proposed cost of carrying out development, a consent authority may have regard to an estimate of the proposed cost of carrying out the development prepared by a person, or a person of a class, approved by the consent authority to provide such estimates.
- (3) The following costs and expenses are not to be included in any estimate or determination of the proposed cost of carrying out development:

- (a) the cost of the land on which the development is to be carried out,
 - (b) the costs of any repairs to any building or works on the land that are to be retained in connection with the development,
 - (c) the costs associated with marketing or financing the development (including interest on any loans),
 - (d) the costs associated with legal work carried out or to be carried out in connection with the development,
 - (e) project management costs associated with the development,
 - (f) the cost of building insurance in respect of the development,
 - (g) the costs of fittings and furnishings, including any refitting or refurbishing, associated with the development (except where the development involves an enlargement, expansion or intensification of a current use of land),
 - (h) the costs of commercial stock inventory,
 - (i) any taxes, levies or charges (other than GST) paid or payable in connection with the development by or under any law,
 - (j) the costs of enabling access by disabled persons in respect of the development,
 - (k) the costs of energy and water efficiency measures associated with the development,
 - (l) the cost of any development that is provided as affordable housing,
 - (m) the costs of any development that is the adaptive reuse of a heritage item.
- (4) The proposed cost of carrying out development may be adjusted before payment, in accordance with a contributions plan, to reflect quarterly or annual variations to readily accessible index figures adopted by the plan (such as a Consumer Price Index) between the date the proposed cost was determined by the consent authority and the date the levy is required to be paid.
 - (5) To avoid doubt, nothing in this clause affects the determination of the fee payable for a development application.

Without limitation to the above, Council may review the estimated cost of development and may seek the services of an independent person to verify the costs. In these cases, all costs associated with obtaining such advice will be at the expense of the applicant.

1.14 When is the levy payable?

A levy must be paid to council at the time specified in the condition on the development consent that imposes the levy. If no such time is specified, the levy must be paid prior to the issue of a construction certificate or complying development certificate.

1.15 How will the levy be adjusted?

Levies required as a condition of consent under the provisions of the development contributions plan will be adjusted at the time of payment in accordance with the following formula:

Levy at time of payment
= \$L + \$A

Where:

\$L is the original levy as set out in the consent condition; and

\$A is the adjustment amount which is:

$\$L \times \frac{\text{Current Index} - \text{Base Index}}{\text{Base Index}}$

where:

the **Current Index** is the most recent quarterly Consumer Price Index for Sydney as published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (Ref:6401.0) at the time the levy is paid; and

the **Base Index** is the quarterly Consumer Price Index for Sydney as published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (Ref:6401.0) for the period immediately prior to the date of the development consent.

Note: In the event that the Current Index is less than the Base Index, the contribution payable shall be that stated in the consent condition.

1.16 Can deferred or periodic payments be made?

Council does not allow deferred or periodic payment of levies authorised by the development contributions plan.

1.17 Refunds of levies

Council's policy is that there are generally no refunds of section 94A levy payments made under the development contributions plan.

Should someone seek a refund of levies, a formal request must be made in writing to council outlining the reasons for the requested refund.

1.18 Savings and transitional provisions

A development application which has been submitted prior to the adoption of the development contributions plan but not yet determined shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of the plan which applied at the date of making the application.

1.19 Accountability and access to information

Council is required to comply with a range of financial accountability and public access to information requirements in relation to community infrastructure contributions. These are addressed in Divisions 5 and 6 of Part 4 of the EP&A Regulation and include:

- maintenance of, and public access to, a levies register;
- maintenance of, and public access to, accounting records for contributions receipts and expenditure;
- annual financial reporting of levies; and
- public access to contributions plans and supporting documents.

These records are available for inspection free of charge at the Council's administration office.

2. Expected development & demand for public facilities

The relationship between expected development and the demand for public facilities is established through:

- population growth in parts of the local government area;
- the future population will require the provision of additional public facilities; and
- the future population will diminish the existing population's enjoyment and standards of public facilities unless additional facilities are provided.

Council is committed to providing the equitable distribution of public facilities for the benefit and well-being of all residents. Council's works program (Schedule 1) identifies the public amenities or services to be provided, recouped, extended or augmented by contribution monies derived by this plan.

This development contributions plan applies to all land within the local government area of Murrumbidgee. The levies will be used towards meeting the cost of provision or augmentation of public facilities that have been or will be provided across the entire local government area in accordance with the works program (Schedule 1).

Department of Planning (DoP) Circular PS 05-003 states that: there does not have to be a connection between the subject of the levy and the object any monies derived are spent on.

Accordingly, monies derived by this plan may be used to embellish public facilities in a location remote from that which the levy was derived (e.g. in another town).

3. Works program

The works program (Schedule 1) identifies the public facilities for which section 94A levies under the EP&A Act will be required.

Levies paid to council under a condition authorised by the development contributions plan will be applied towards meeting the cost of provision or augmentation of public facilities that have been or will be provided. Schedule 1 provides a summary of public facilities, which have been or will be provided by council over the next five years, as well as the estimated cost of provision and timing.

4. References

The following reference documents have been utilised in the preparation of the development contributions plan.

- *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*
- *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000*
- Department of Planning Circular PS 05-003: Changes to the Development Contributions System in NSW – June 2005
- *Jerilderie Local Environmental Plan 2012*
- *Murrumbidgee Local Environmental Plan 2013*

5. Dictionary

In this plan, unless the context or subject matter otherwise indicates or requires, the following definitions apply:

Council means Murrumbidgee Council

Development contributions plan means *Murrumbidgee Council S94A Development Contributions Plan 2017*

EP&A Act means the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*

EP&A Regulation means the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000*

levy means a financial contribution under section 94A of the EP&A Act authorised by the development contributions plan

public facility means a public amenity or public service

Schedule 1 – Works Program

Public facilities to be funded/ embellished through S94A levies are listed in the following Schedule and their location identified on the associated map attached.

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED COST	ESTIMATED TIME FRAME	PRIORITY
COMMUNITY FACILITIES				
1	CWA Park Darlington Point Play Equipment Shelter	\$40,000	2017/2018	High
4	Monash Park Upgrades Jerilderie	\$232,000	2019/2020	Low
5	Complete Restoration of Police Stables Jerilderie	\$25,000	2018/2019	Medium
7	Upgrade Jerilderie Swimming Pool	\$960,000	2019/2020	Medium
8	Yamma Hall Upgrade	\$70,000	2018/2019	High
10	Upgrades to Lions Park Coleambally	\$35,000	2020/2021	Low
11	Upgrades to Lions Park Darlington Point	\$45,000	2020/2021	Low
ROAD WORKS				
1	Main Canal Road Upgrade	\$460,119	2017/2018	High
2	Conargo Road Upgrade	\$856,086	2018/2019	High
3	Bencubbin Avenue	\$688,000	2018/2019	Medium
4	Harvey Wells Road	\$400,000	2019/2020	Low