ENCLOSURE 2

Climate Change – Future Responses for Wyong

Ordinary Meeting of Council

24 January 2007

Climate Change – Future Responses for Wyong

	Current Responses	Future Responses
Mitigation	Energy Savings Action Plan (ESAP) – identifies areas where savings in energy, costs and greenhouse emissions can be reduced	Support for implementation of ESAP including:
		Energy Management Policy
		Energy Reduction Review team
		Potential for upgrade of some infrastructure (upon review)
	Council is gradually increasing the proportion of 4 cylinder and LPG vehicles in the fleet	Potential for actual vehicle emissions reduction through changes to the Fleet Policy to provide incentives/disincentives to increase the uptake of 4 clylinder cars into the fleet
	GreenFleet - offset council vehicle fleet emissions through tree planting, thereby reducing the impact of cars on the environment. 18,000 trees per year at a cost of \$42,138pa	GreenPower – Council currently commits to cover 6% of its electricity needs through suppliers with accredited GreenPower generated from renewable sources. Council could consider increasing its GreenPower component to 25% by 2008 and 50% by 2020 for Council energy use and 10% and 15% respectively for water and sewer related energy use
	BASIX - development assessments must conform with the state government design and energy efficiency program	
	Waste management is currently exploring a methane capture and reuse facility at the Buttonderry landfill site to reduce the incidence of fugitive methane emissions	Minimizing carbon based waste
Adaptation / Risk Assessment	Climate Change is incorporated into the following Plans or Studies: • Estuary Management Plan • Coastline Management Study • Floodplain Management Studies and Plans	Review adequacy of the Floodplain Management Plans currently underway (the flood studies may not have taken potential climate change scenarios relating to rainfall patterns, flood levels and PMF into account)
	Study underway to investigate effects of seawalls on Tuggerah Lakes	Seek further clarification and local relevance of CSIRO projections relating to increased storminess

	Current Responses	Future Responses
Adaptation / Risk Assessment (cont'd)	Dept of Planning LIDAR survey – a coastal vulnerability assessment which will detail areas of the built environment at risk under given sea level rise scenarios	Subject to the results of DoP assessment: it may be prudent to re-visit and strengthen the Flood Prone Land Development Policy for development assessment purposes
		 undertake risk assessment for protection of:
		o water supply
		o infrastructure
		o community assets
		o endangered natural communities such as salt marsh
		 consider a change to some zonings, eg from residential to tourism
	Drainage network may be underdesigned.	Any new works should aim for a higher standard and reconstruction of old works my need to be prioritised.
	Flood Prone Land Development Policy – limiting the filling of the floodplain.	Adapatation measures for climate change impacts to be embedded into revised LEP principles
Legal Liability	There is a raft of legislation that relates to environmental management and relevant council activities	Consider a climate change risk assessment process with respect to Council's potential liability for action or inaction, duty of are, inappropriate action
Social and Inter- Generational Equity	Under the Local Government Act (1993), Council's are required to apply the principles of ESD to all Council activites. ESD represents our commitment to future generations and the principle of inter-generational equity	Planning at a regional and local level should be guided by the precautionary principle in the face of the uncertaintly of climate change
Community Awareness / Education	Workshops run concurrently with WYCARE on Green Living.	Build community capacity and be more inclusive in community adaptation strategies
		2007 series of workshops are to include Climate Change and Sustainability.