

CRG questions and EnergyCo's responses

No.	Question	Raised by	EnergyCo response
1	<i>Provide clarification on the assessment process for local road upgrades and when this will be carried out.</i>	Sal Edwards	<p>The Critical State Significant Infrastructure Declaration for the project was amended in 2022 to allow upgrading, relocating or widening of existing public roads that are carried out in the CWO REZ and that are subject to a determination under Division 5.1 of the EP&A Act.</p> <p>The amendment was made as EnergyCo was seeking to expedite the upgrade of Merotherie Road and a section of Spring Ridge Road ahead of construction of the Merotherie and Elong Elong energy hubs to facilitate the timely, safe and efficient movement of construction vehicles, including oversize and over mass vehicles.</p> <p>When the EIS was placed on public exhibition, there were two planning pathways available to EnergyCo for the local road upgrades being, a determination under Division 5.1 of the EP&A Act (via a Review of Environmental Factors), or approval under Division 5.2 of the EP&A Act (via the EIS).</p> <p>However, EnergyCo recognises the description and assessment of the local roads in the EIS was lacking from an environmental perspective. To provide clarity and certainty, EnergyCo will update the project description, and document the environmental assessment, of the local roads in the Response to Submissions Report.</p> <p>EnergyCo can provide further detail on this topic at the Q&A session on 31 October.</p>

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2	<i>Many community members have asked questions where the answers have been, “this will be considered in detailed planning”. What does the detailed planning process look like and will landholders and community be involved in this process at all? If yes, how?</i>	Sal Edwards	<p>EnergyCo has developed the Environmental Impact Statement based on a reference design for the REZ transmission project. The next stage is for the Network Operator to develop the detailed design, which involves refining the project design for construction. If the detailed design process results in changes that are inconsistent with what was approved in the EIS, further community consultation may be required in accordance with planning requirements.</p> <p>Where there are aspects of the design that were not fully known at the time of publication, the EIS identifies these and outlines the proposed approach and timing to resolving the uncertainties.</p>
3	<p><i>GW capacity of REZ. Please see attached photo from the 2022 Integrated System Plan. I understand there are “two” capacities referred to in communications/documents re the REZ. The first is the VRE (as displayed in the photo from the ISP), the second is the (insert correct terminology here) network capacity (?), or the ACTUAL GW of production that reaches the grid? Could we please see the current targets/aims of both of these figures for the REZ, current stage, Stage 2 and Stage 3? Displayed in a table?</i></p> <p><i>(Refer to last page for photo attachment)</i></p>	Sal Edwards	<p>The AEMO ISP is a high level national planning document, and is updated every two years and issued as a draft and then final format as part of AEMO’s consultation process. This consultation process can result in a lag between data in the AEMO ISP and other planning publications, such as EnergyCo’s 2023 Network Infrastructure Strategy (NIS). The 2023 NIS is published on EnergyCo’s website and provides the most current forward plan for all of the NSW REZ and priority transmission projects including the CWO REZ.</p> <p>We recommend viewing the 2023 NIS to best understand the EnergyCo projected / planned initial REZ capacity and options for future capacity expansion for CWO REZ. The NIS is available to view at www.energyco.nsw.gov.au/industry/network-infrastructure-strategy-nsw.</p> <p>Appendix A of the NIS provides a graph of network capacity and renewable energy capacity (noting there are several rates of change scenarios assessed). An excerpt of the graph is attached at the back of this document.</p> <p>Further, Appendix B lists the possible augmentation options to CWO REZ to expand network capacity. The selection of options in the future may depend on the rate of change and the ability to connect renewable energy practically and economically.</p> <p><u>Network capacity vs generation capacity</u></p> <p>Network Capacity and Generation Capacity are two different measures, both measured in gigawatts (GWs), used in the planning and regulation of network infrastructure, including in the EII Act.</p>

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			<p>Network Capacity, also known as transfer or transmission capacity, is the maximum instantaneous amount of electricity that can be transmitted from one point of a network to another without exceeding its operating constraints. The Network Capacity of a REZ is therefore the maximum amount of power that can be transmitted through the REZ transmission infrastructure to the NSW transmission network at any point in time while operating with the required performance and operational security levels.</p> <p>Generation Capacity, also called Installed Renewable Capacity, is the amount of renewable generation that is (or can be) connected to a given section of the network. The generation capacity of a solar or wind generator or BESS is its maximum in ideal conditions, so actual generation is typically less as sun and wind conditions vary over a 24 hour period, similarly a BESS may be partially charging or discharging. Because of this, the maximum generation capacity of a REZ is typically much higher than the network capacity – otherwise the network would have idle capacity in all but ideal generation conditions.</p> <p><u>Stage 1 generation capacity</u></p> <p>The initial Generation Capacity cap for Stage 1 of the CWO REZ transmission network is 5.84 GW as outlined in the Central-West Orana REZ Access Scheme Declaration. This is not currently expected to increase as a result of the proposed transmission Network Capacity increase from 3 GW to 4.5 GW. EnergyCo is continuing to work with Candidate Foundation Generators on the basis that 5.84 GW of maximum generation capacity would be delivered when the network is energised in 2027/2028.</p>

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4	<i>How have EnergyCo legally commenced land resumptions and other work for the CWO REZ when the project has yet to receive approval? What will happen to these parcels of land that have been acquired if the project does not receive approval? Will the land where work has commenced be remediated?</i>	Sal Edwards	<p>EnergyCo is an acquiring authority under the <i>Land Acquisition (Just Terms Compensation) Act 1991</i> (the Act), which means it is entitled to carry out property and easement acquisition for new REZ network infrastructure in accordance with the Act. The legislation is available to view at legislation.nsw.gov.au/view/whole/html/inforce/current/act-1991-022.</p> <p>Since property acquisition is a long and complex process, it is common on major infrastructure projects to begin acquisition negotiations during the development process before the project is approved.</p> <p>Construction activities for the REZ transmission network have not started as the project is not approved. Construction is planned to start from late 2024 following expected project approval in mid-2024.</p> <p>In regards to activities carried out so far, EnergyCo and its consultants have carried out a range of investigations and surveys to inform the project design and EIS. These typically occur during the development phase of a project and prior to acquisitions. These investigations are minor in nature and are assessed as being exempt development, meaning they can take place prior to planning approval.</p> <p>The EIS describes a demobilisation and site rehabilitation phase after completion of construction. It also commits to carrying out pre-condition surveys of the construction area to determine the existing condition to inform the rehabilitation requirements. These would be captured in Property Management Plans, prepared in consultation with the landowner.</p>
5	<i>Turnpike Advisory were engaged by the NSW Gov to deliver the CWO REZ. As a private company, operating for profit, please explain how this delivery has financial flexibility to allow for any and all requirements that present in the process of the delivery of the CWO Rez (especially as this is the first REZ)? Is this engagement solely funded by the NSW Gov? Is there an ongoing negotiation in financial arrangements/tender amounts between NSW Gov and Turnpike, or are Turnpike bound by an original tender amount and therefore are limited in meeting any additional costs/needs</i>	Sal Edwards	<p>As referenced in the CRG meeting minutes from April 2023, Turnpike is one of the companies contracted by EnergyCo to provide staff resources to support the delivery of the Central-West Orana REZ. Turnpike is not responsible for delivering the REZ as a whole. This is the responsibility of EnergyCo as the Infrastructure Planner under the <i>Electricity Infrastructure Investment Act 2020</i>.</p> <p>In terms of how the REZ transmission project is funded, EnergyCo is carrying out a competitive tender process to engage a Network Operator who will build, design, operate, finance and maintain new transmission infrastructure in the REZ. The REZ transmission infrastructure will be financed by the Network Operator with the costs to be recovered from</p>

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	<i>that present in the delivery of the REZ without negatively affecting their bottom-line? Any additional information you can provide to clarify this engagement process and the original requirements, would be helpful.</i>		energy consumers through the regulatory framework under the <i>Electricity Infrastructure Investment Act 2020</i> .
6	<i>Provide clarification on CSE team changes.</i>	Sal Edwards	New staff members from RPS Group have been appointed to the CSE team for the Central-West Orana REZ and will be taking over from Cleo and Cara on the Community Reference Group.
7	<p><i>Clarify Liability -am seeking clarity around liability in a bushfire situation. This needs to be asked from BOTH perspectives in two different situations.</i></p> <p><i>A. In the event of a fire caused by transmission lines and burning neighbouring farms/properties. Also in the event of a fire caused by a farm, that burns out transmission line infrastructure? Is it possible to consider liability in these instances?</i></p> <p><i>B. In the event of a fire caused by RE Project eg Solar project and burning neighbouring farms/properties. Also in the event of a fire caused by a farm, that burns out RE project infrastructure? Where does the liability lie?</i></p>	Sal Edwards	<p>The issue of liability would depend on the individual circumstances of the damage or incident. However, as a general rule, the Network Operator and generators would be responsible for any damage that is directly attributable to their activities during the construction and operation of their projects.</p> <p>The Network Operator and renewable energy developers (and their contractors) are required to have appropriate insurance policies to cover any risks to workers, contractors or landowner property as a result of their work.</p> <p>The Network Operator will have a range of measures in place to manage bushfire risk from the transmission network. The Network Operator will have an Electricity Network Safety Management System (ENSMS) to AS55771 as part of the Project Deed and required by the NSW Independent Pricing and Regulatory Tribunal (IPART), which specifically details a Network Operator's responsibilities to manage the network in respect to safety, including bushfire risk and public safety, and includes detailed reporting requirements for bushfire preparedness.</p> <p>In terms of damage to the transmission network or renewable energy developments from farming activities, this would depend on the nature of the incident. We encourage landowners to speak with the relevant proponents about their specific circumstances if they have concerns.</p>

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8	<p><i>Could the CRG please be fully briefed on the purpose and structure of the Steering Committee and any guiding documents eg Terms of reference etc that this committee will be governed by? Also, could EnergyCo please map out how the SteerCo works with EnergyCo, the Advisory Board and the CRG moving forward to deliver the REz, mitigate cumulative impacts and manage the Community Benefit Fund.</i></p>	Sal Edwards	<p>The Central-West Orana (CWO) Renewable Energy Zone (REZ) Steering Committee (SteerCo) has been established to ensure whole of government REZ coordination and accountability for delivery of actions to mitigate cumulative impacts and provide community benefits in the CWO REZ. Members include senior leadership from Dubbo Regional Council, Mid-Western Regional Council, Warrumbungle Shire Council, EnergyCo, the Department of Planning and Environment and the Department of Regional NSW. SteerCo is an advisory body only for relevant whole-of-government matters within the REZ geographical area.</p> <p>Further details about the SteerCo will be available in the Terms of Reference. The Terms of Reference and meeting minutes will be made publicly available on EnergyCo's website. EnergyCo will update the CRG once the documents are available to view.</p> <p>EnergyCo would be happy to brief the CRG further at the next general meeting.</p> <p><u>Advisory Committee:</u></p> <p>The SteerCo is separate to EnergyCo's Executive Advisory Committee (EAC). EAC is appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury under the <i>Electricity Utilities Administration Act</i> (EUA Act, s10) to provide governance oversight, specialist expert advice and assurance to support EnergyCo in performing its legislated functions. EAC doesn't play a role in the CWO REZ SteerCo.</p> <p><u>Community and employment access fees</u></p> <p>These will be managed through EnergyCo's Community and Employment Benefit Program. SteerCo will play an advisory role in the types of initiatives that are delivered. Further details about the program will be provided in the coming months, including information published on EnergyCo's website.</p>

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9	<p><i>When will the initial wide corridor locations be mapped and announced for the stage 2 and stage 3 corridors as indicated by an arrow on the Future of the Rez board?</i></p> <p><i>(Refer to last page for photo attachment)</i></p>	Sal Edwards	<p>Future extensions as part of Stage 2 are not confirmed as they are indicative only at this stage. Refer to the Network Infrastructure Strategy (NIS) for the latest information on potential future expansions to the REZ network: www.energyco.nsw.gov.au/industry/network-infrastructure-strategy-nsw.</p> <p>If any future expansions are needed to deliver Stage 2, these will be subject to separate planning and regulatory approval processes including detailed community consultation and environmental assessment under the NSW planning system, and further Consumer Trustee authorisation.</p>
10	<p><i>Due to the release of the First Nations Guidelines - and further to question #4, 18/10, regarding the role of the CRG, the EnergyCo Advisory Committee, and the SteerCo, please also include the "CWO Working Group " in this mapping. Could EnergyCo please outline the make-up of representatives of the EnergyCo Advisory Committee, the CWO Working Group (I have located the organisations represented in the First Nations Guidelines, pg 13) and the SteerCo and also map out the roles and responsibilities of these 4 groups and how they each function independently and interdependently?</i></p>	Sal Edwards	<p>The Executive Advisory Committee, CWO REZ Steering Committee and First Nations Working Group each act as advisory bodies to EnergyCo on specific matters. The groups act independently to each other.</p> <p>Refer to table at the back of the document for a description of each group.</p>
11	<p><i>Collaboration and coordination for better REZ delivery. Could EnergyCo please consider and outline how there could be better collaboration between stakeholders for a more collaborative delivery of the projects? The number of community consultation/engagement events held DURING the Transmission Line EIS period is astounding and there "seems to be" little to no communication between stakeholders around this. Please correct me if I am wrong? It is a bonus that the exhibition period has been extended. During this EIS period and in addition to the numerous drop in information sessions held by EnergyCo for the EIS,</i></p>	Sal Edwards	<p>EnergyCo notes this feedback on the EIS engagement events. We held sessions at a range of times and venues so that people would have various options according to their availability. EnergyCo will be looking at ways to coordinate engagement activities with developers in future and we welcome feedback from the CRG.</p> <p>We can confirm that information regarding the locations of proposed temporary workforce accommodation facilities is shared between EnergyCo and developers as part of the engagement process with Candidate Foundation Generators.</p> <p>In addition to consultation with the Candidate Foundation Generators, EnergyCo has formed the CWO REZ Steering Committee with councils and government agencies to assist in the coordination of temporary</p>

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	<i>TILT/Liverpool Range Wind Project has also announced their proposed TWAs (their TWA professional -wasnt even aware about the proposed/potential Neeley's lane TWA location?) and Quarry and held community consultation sessions around this, Lightsource BP is also holding Community Information sessions to prepare for their EIS and Warrumbungle Shire Council have both their normal community consultation sessions and an additional session around their Disaster Resilience Strategy. Some of these are even occurring on the same days/nights. There may be others in other areas? I do understand the Council sessions arent REZ related, but as they are a stakeholder, I am thinking communication here might be possible? Does EnergyCo see value in the ongoing monitoring of these simultaneous activities and time-lines from a whole-of-rez perspective and if yes, would this fall to EnergyCo responsibility?</i>		workforce accommodation across the CWO REZ (as referenced in other sections of this document).
12	<i>How do the proponents understand the cumulative impacts (TWAs in this instance, water is also regularly asked about) when they are feeding their project information TO EnergyCo to contribute to cumulative impact data, but there is no flow of information from EnergyCo back to proponents or community with the compiled REZ data?</i>	Sal Edwards	EnergyCo is carrying out two-way engagement with Candidate Foundation Generators on a range of topics, including workforce accommodation. The latest available information is provided to EnergyCo by the Candidate Foundation Generators at periodic intervals to enable the aggregation and analysis of the cumulative impact data for the REZ. EnergyCo has also provided information to the generators on its workforce accommodation arrangements.
13	<i>\$128m announcement - to identify and fund community priorities and legacy programs in the region in the next 6 months. Are there guidelines and/or funding framework available for both the Community and Employment Benefit Fund and/or the Transmission Acceleration Fund?</i>	Sal Edwards	EnergyCo is planning to release further information in the coming months on the framework for delivering the community and employment benefit program. We will notify the CRG once this is available.

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14	<i>First Nations Guidelines roll-out-how is this being rolled out and implemented with proponents? TILT were unaware of them at this weeks TWA drop-in session.</i>	Sal Edwards	<p>The First Nations Guidelines and region-specific CWO First Nations Guidelines were first released in August 2022. The guidelines set out the expectations for increasing employment and income opportunities for Aboriginal peoples and communities in the construction and operation of new electricity infrastructure projects in NSW delivered under the NSW Electricity Infrastructure Roadmap.</p> <p>Energy proponents are required to demonstrate their compliance with the guidelines as part of the assessment process for long-term energy service agreements and access rights. Developers have the option to engage with the CWO First Nations working group as they develop their projects, and the working group has been meeting regularly with generators across the REZ for nearly two years.</p> <p>The CWO First Nations Guidelines have been formally refreshed this month through a collaborative process between the Office of Energy and Climate Change, EnergyCo and the CWO First Nations working group over the last 3-4 months. The updated Guidelines are available at https://www.energy.nsw.gov.au/nsw-plans-and-progress/major-state-projects/electricity-infrastructure-roadmap/first-nations</p> <p>EnergyCo shared the updated guidelines with Candidate Foundation Generators this week.</p> <p><u>Updates to the CWO First Nations Guidelines</u></p> <p>The updated guidelines contain a new contact point for energy proponents wanting to engage with the working group, revised guidance for how proponents should engage with the working group and updated demographic and economic data from the 2021 Census. It doesn't change First Nations participation targets for generators but rather clarifies the role of the working group going forward, the engagement approach and need for generators to bring proposals forward based on feedback from First Nations stakeholders, and the role of EnergyCo in facilitating consultation with the working group.</p>
15	<i>In addition to my question which I asked Brian (in person) re ongoing cumulative impact monitoring and assesment. We picked Environmental/Biodiversoty impacts as the</i>	Sal Edwards	<p>Biodiversity Conservation Services is working with EnergyCo regarding biodiversity offset options that provide a strategic conservation outcome. This may be extended to include large wind and solar projects in the REZ, but this has not been confirmed.</p>

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	<i>example and he advised that the Biodiversity Conservation Services Division are over-seeing the cumulative impacts in this particular area. Who is conducting the ongoing monitoring of the combined water requirements of all proponents and any associated effects/impacts on the regions water tables? This same question around ongoing monitoring and assessment could be applied to each of the significant cumulative impacts eg. TWA, Traffic, noise/vibration, dust, visual amenity, aboriginal heritage, social, economic etc Who has the responsibility of the ongoing monitoring and assessment of each of these? Do they ALL fall ultimately to the Dept of Planning? If yes, what does this monitoring and assessment look like and how best can the communities begin to seek knowledge and understand?</i>		<p>A key principle of cumulative impact assessment is that each project is responsible for managing its own impacts to an acceptable level, minimising the overall contribution to impacts.</p> <p>In this regard, it is the responsibility of the proponent to monitor the effectiveness of the mitigation and demonstrate compliance with any approval conditions. DPE typically includes conditions of approval to publish monitoring data as required.</p> <p>In terms of water take, the ability to source water from regulated or unregulated sources, including groundwater sources, is dependent on the available entitlements. As the water source is managed holistically through water sharing plans, there are restrictions on how much can be allocated year upon year. Water Access Licences typically include a requirement to monitor the volumes being extracted.</p> <p>The Department of Planning and Environment carries out audits to ensure proponents are complying with their approval requirements.</p>
16	<i>How did EnergyCo compile and record the feedback and concerns from the Community Information sessions and how will this information be reported and utilised moving forward?</i>	Sal Edwards	<p>Submissions on the EIS need to be issued to the Department of Planning and Environment (DPE) during the EIS exhibition. However, EnergyCo has recorded the key themes raised at the community information sessions for internal reporting and evaluation purposes. EnergyCo will prepare a Response to Submissions report based on the submissions DPE receive, following the exhibition period. The Response to submissions report will be issued to DPE in early 2024.</p>

Attachment to Question 3:

Appendix 3 details each of the 41 REZs, including six offshore wind zones (OWZs), considered in the ISP. In *Step Change*, the following developments, also highlighted in Figure 15, are projected above what is already existing, committed or anticipated in REZs within each region over the next 10 to 20 years:

- **40 GW new VRE in New South Wales by 2050.** The Central-West Orana REZ would install 2.1 GW by 2026-27, increasing to 4.6 GW by 2030 and 7.7 GW by 2040. The New England REZ would similarly install 5 GW by 2030 increasing to 10.4 GW by 2040. This development is consistent with the minimum development requirements of the New South Wales Roadmap to deliver at least 33,600 GWh p.a. by the end of 2029³⁵.
- **50 GW new VRE in Queensland by 2050.** Darling Downs, Far North Queensland, Isaac and Fitzroy REZs would all take advantage of spare network capacity to together install approximately 7.1 GW by 2030. Following that, Darling Downs and Fitzroy would see greater development to add more than 5.6 and 8.8 GW each between 2030 and 2040.
- **15.5 GW new VRE in South Australia by 2050,** taking advantage of the Project EnergyConnect interconnector. REZs with high wind quality would see the earliest development: South East South Australia with an additional 0.76 GW by 2030 and 1.2 GW by 2040, and Mid-North South Australia installing 1.15 GW by 2030, reaching 2.9 GW by 2040.
- **2.5 GW new wind in Tasmania by 2050,** provided Marinus Link is built. Of that, approximately 1.1 GW is projected to be installed in the Central Highlands REZ, and 1.3 GW in the North West Tasmania REZ. No further VRE capacity is forecast, and without significant cost reductions, there is no offshore wind projected in Tasmania in any scenario.
- **23 GW new VRE in Victoria by 2050,** with only 2.5 GW above what is already existing, committed or anticipated forecast to be required by 2030, in the South West Victoria and Gippsland REZs utilising the existing spare network. Without significant cost reductions, no offshore wind development is projected in Victoria in any scenario.

A new REZ Design Report process³⁶ has been introduced into the ISP process under the NER to help ensure that the REZs meet their technical, social and economic requirements. There are no REZ Design Reports being triggered in this 2022 ISP, as REZ frameworks are still being defined in some jurisdictions. Assuming

Attachment to Question 9:

Future stages of the REZ network



Potential extensions of the REZ network may be developed in the coming decades to support future energy needs. These would form part of Stage 2 of the Central-West Orana REZ transmission network. Stage 2 could include a southern extension, and other stages could be to the north or north west.

Meeting future energy needs

In May 2023 EnergyCo published the Network Infrastructure Strategy (NIS) which is a 20-year strategy that will transform the NSW electricity network and support the implementation of the NSW Electricity Infrastructure Roadmap.

The Strategy provides a coordinated approach to network infrastructure development to deliver five Renewable Energy Zones (REZs) and two Priority Transmission Infrastructure Projects (PTIPs).

The Strategy proposes Network Infrastructure Options with a total capacity of 14 GW to be delivered as soon as practicable over the next decade (by 2033), and further options to be considered beyond that to bolster the State's energy resilience and plan for a net zero future.

To view the NIS, please visit energyco.nsw.gov.au/industry/network-infrastructure-strategy-nis

Increasing the network capacity of the Central-West Orana REZ

In August 2023, EnergyCo invited community feedback on a proposed amendment to the Central-West Orana REZ declaration which would increase the network capacity of the REZ from 3 GW to 4.5 GW initially under Stage 1, and up to 6 GW by 2038 under Stage 2. This aligns with the options outlined in the NIS.

To facilitate the gradual increase in network capacity, the Strategy identifies potential extensions to the REZ network under the 'secure now' and 'plan for the future' scenarios.

Southern extension update

In 2022, EnergyCo identified a possible southern extension of the REZ transmission network between Elong Elong and Mumbil. An extension of the transmission network in this region would allow for future connections to potential projects around Mumbil and Lake Burrendong as well as connecting into an existing transmission line south of Wellington.

We are still in the early development phase for the southern extension and will notify the community once further updates are available. We will consult affected landowners once further details are confirmed about the proposed transmission study corridor.

Next steps

Any future extensions to the REZ transmission network would be subject to separate planning processes and community consultation.

We will keep the community informed of our plans for future extensions and give opportunities to provide feedback.

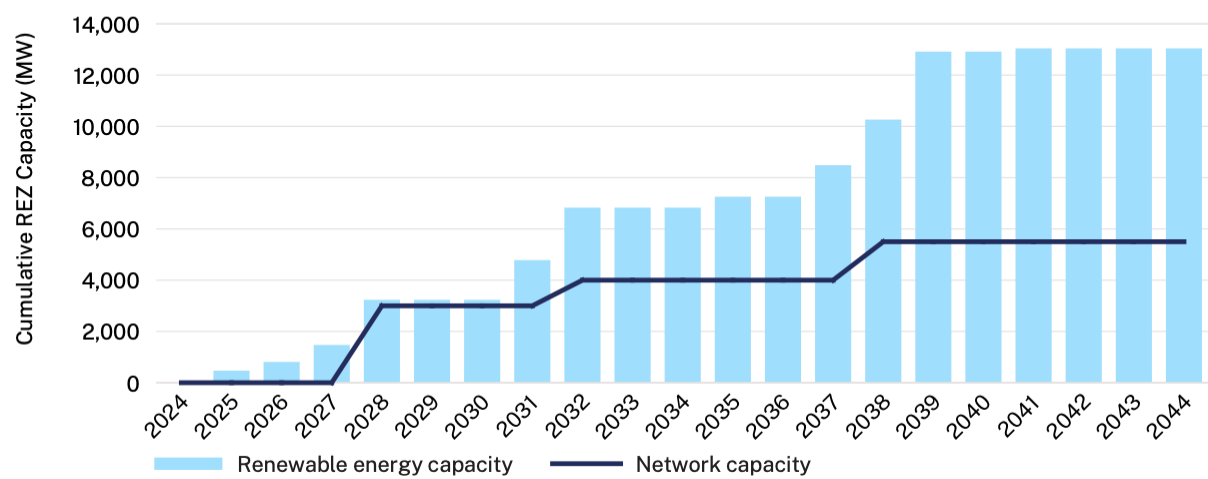
Proposed network infrastructure options for the Central-West Orana REZ (NSW Network Infrastructure Strategy, May 2023)



1.2 Cumulative network and generation capacity across each REZ by scenario

Central West Orana Renewable Energy Zone

Figure 4: Cumulative CWO REZ capacity build under the *Central* scenario



Project groups and committees:

Question: Due to the release of the First Nations Guidelines -and further to question #4, 18/10, regarding the role of the CRG, the EnergyCo Advisory Committee, and the SteerCo, please also include the "CWO Working Group " in this mapping. Could EnergyCo please outline the make-up of representatives of the EnergyCo Advisory Committee, the CWO Working Group (I have located the organisations represented in the First Nations Guidelines, pg 13) and the SteerCo and also map out the roles and responsibilities of these 4 groups and how they each function independently and interdependently?

	CWO REZ Steering Committee	EnergyCo's Executive Advisory Committee	CWO First Nations working group
Purpose	<p>The Central-West Orana (CWO) Renewable Energy Zone (REZ) Steering Committee (SteerCo) has been established to ensure whole of government REZ coordination and accountability for delivery of actions to mitigate cumulative impacts and provide community benefits in the CWO REZ.</p> <p>SteerCo is an advisory body for relevant whole-of-government matters with the REZ geographical area.</p> <p>Further details about the SteerCo will be available in the Terms of Reference. The Terms of Reference and meeting minutes will be made publicly available on EnergyCo's website. EnergyCo will update the CRG once the documents are available to view.</p>	<p>EnergyCo has an Executive Advisory Committee (EAC) appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury under the <i>Electricity Utilities Administration Act</i> (EUA Act, s10) to provide governance oversight, specialist expert advice and assurance to support EnergyCo in performing its legislated functions. The EAC primarily works to provide advice to EnergyCo's Chief Executive Officer on key matters relating to EnergyCo's business.</p>	<p>The purpose of the CWO First Nations working group is to coordinate and streamline engagement and consultation across renewable energy generation and network infrastructure projects in the Central-West Orana REZ with local Aboriginal community representatives. The group was initially established in 2021 to support the development of the First Nations Guidelines under the Electricity Infrastructure Roadmap.</p> <p>View the guidelines for further details on the working group:</p> <p>https://www.energy.nsw.gov.au/nsw-plans-and-progress/major-state-projects/electricity-infrastructure-roadmap/first-nations</p>
Members	<p>The SteerCo comprises senior officers (Deputy Secretaries and/or Executive Directors or equivalent) from NSW Government agencies and General Managers or Chief Executive Officers from the organisations listed below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dubbo Regional Council • Mid-Western Regional Council • Warrumbungle Shire Council • EnergyCo • Department of Planning and Environment • Department of Regional NSW 	<p>Membership of EAC is not currently published externally. Following the request, EnergyCo is seeking advice on whether the EAC membership can be provided to the CRG. We will notify the CRG once confirmed.</p>	<p>The CWO First Nations working group is made up of the organisations listed below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NSW Western Zone Aboriginal Land Council (Chair of the Working Group) • NSW Aboriginal Land Council Central Region • Dubbo Aboriginal Community Working Party • NSW Indigenous Chamber of Commerce • Allira Gathering Association • Aboriginal Education Consultive Group • National Indigenous Australians Agency • Three Rivers Regional Assembly • Dubbo Local Aboriginal Land Council

			<ul style="list-style-type: none">• NSW Department of Communities and Justice• Aboriginal Affairs• NSW Training Services• Department of Regional NSW.
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