

Part Five

Te Wahanga Tuarima

Council Policies

This section highlights important policies that guide Council's direction



Council Policies

Introduction

This section contains the policies that guide Council decision making and the management of Council business as required by the Local Government Act 2002. (LGA) The policies are:

Policy on Significance

This policy guides council when making decisions of importance to the community.

Policy on Revenue and Financing

This policy identifies how Council allocates the costs of its activities against available sources of funds, including rates and charges.

Policy on Rates Remission on General Land

This policy outlines the parameters and circumstances under which Council will consider rate relief on general land.

Policy on Development Contributions

This policy is to enable a contribution from developers towards the construction of new recreation facilities and the seal extension programme.



Policy: Significance

Introduction:

Council makes many decisions through the year and at times these decisions may have major implications for the residents and ratepayers of the district. This policy sets out the criteria and procedures Council will use when assessing the impact a decision may have on the community.

When the threshold of significance is reached then the decision made by Council is subject to detailed analysis, review and/or consultation.

1 OBJECTIVE

To provide guidance to the community and Council for the purpose of identifying significance in relation to the issues, proposals, decisions or other matters which substantively affect the lives or future of the Ōpōtiki community.

2 PRINCIPLES

The more significant the issue, the higher the standard of compliance required. The significance of a decision will help determine the appropriate nature, extent and degree of compliance required with the decision-making process set out in Part 6 of the Act.

The more significant a matter from the perspective of the persons who may be affected by the decision, the more likely the Council will need to consult with them on their views.

The significance of a decision will assist in determining the extent and detail of information to be provided by the local authority when consulting with or reporting to the community.

3 DEFINITIONS

Significance, in relation to any issue, proposal, decision, or other matter that concerns or is before a local authority, means the degree of importance of the issue, proposal, decision, or matter, as assessed by the local authority, in terms of its likely impact on, and likely consequences for;

- a) the current and future social, economic, environmental, or cultural well-being of the district or region;
- b) any persons who are likely to be particularly affected by, or interested in, the issue, proposal, decision, or matter;
- c) The capacity of the local authority to perform its role, and the financial and other costs of doing so.

Significant, in relation to any issue, proposal, decision, or other matter, means that the issue, proposal, decision, or other matter has a high degree of significance.

Special consultative procedure means the procedure set out in section 83 of the Local Government Act (2002).

Strategic asset, in relation to the assets held by a local authority, means an asset or group of assets that the local authority needs to retain if the local authority is to maintain the local authority's capacity to achieve or promote any outcome that the local authority determines to be important to the current or future well-being of the community, including:

- a) any asset or group of assets listed by the local authority in accordance with section 90(2) of the Local Government Act.

- b) any land or building owned by the local authority and required to maintain the local authority's capacity to provide affordable housing as part of its social policy.
- c) any equity securities held by the local authority in:
 - (i) a port company within the meaning of the Port Companies Act 1998.
 - (ii) an airport company within the meaning of the Airport Authorities Act 1966.

4 BACKGROUND

Section 90 of the Local Government Act (2002) requires Council to adopt a policy on significance.

5 POLICY STATEMENT

Council will consider each proposal or decision on a case by case basis to determine whether the decision or proposal is significant. In determining the significance Council will apply the general approach, criteria and procedures and consider the thresholds set out in this policy.

5.1 General Approach

Council will use the following general approach to identify the significance of any issue, proposal or decision by judging the likely impact of any decision required on:

- a) The likely impact/consequences of the decision or proposal on the current and future social, economic, environmental, or cultural well-being of the district or region.
- b) The persons who are likely to be particularly affected by, or interested in, the issue, proposal, decision, or matter.
- c) The likely impact/consequences of the decision or proposal from the perspective of those parties.
- d) The financial and non-financial costs and implications of the decision or proposal having regard to Council's capacity to perform its role.

5.2 Thresholds

The thresholds below are not necessarily conclusive. A matter which does not meet any particular financial or non-financial threshold may still be significant if the general approach or criteria suggest that it is.

The thresholds are:

- Proposals or decisions which are likely to have financial implications in excess of 15% of the annual District rate revenue required will be treated as significant.

5.3 Criteria

If a decision or proposal satisfies one or more of the following criteria, the matter is likely to have a high degree of significance:

- a) Any transfer of ownership or control, or the construction, replacement or abandonment, of a strategic asset as defined by the Local Government Act (2002) or listed in this policy.
- b) A decision that will have a major and long-term impact on the capacity of the Council to carry out any activity identified in the LTP.
- c) A decision that will have a major and long-term impact on Council's Strategic Direction.
- d) A decision that will have a major long-term impact on a wide range of people and/or groups who reflect the makeup of the District's community.
- e) The issue, proposal, decision or other matter that will have a major and long term impact on Council's current level of service.

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5.4 Procedures

In achieving this policy the following procedure will be followed:

- Every report to Council on any issue, proposal, decision or other Council matter will include a statement indicating that the issue of significance has been considered.
- The report shall include an assessment of whether the issue, proposal, decision, or other matter is significant.
- Where the issue, proposal, decision, or other matter triggers the thresholds or criteria of this policy and is therefore likely to be significant, the report to Council will also include a statement addressing the appropriate observance of the Local Government Act parts relating to decision making (Sec 76 - 81) and consultation (Sec 82) and other Council policy (in particular the Community Engagement Lead Policy) as applicable.
- Council will determine if the issue is significant in accordance with the application of this policy and make a final decision on:
 - the significance of the issue, proposal, decision, or other matter; and
 - the appropriate level and type of community engagement and/or consultation.
- This procedure is to be followed in every instance, except for reports on decisions relating to the Resource Management Act 1991 where significance has already been determined in accordance with the notification provisions of that Act.

5.5 Strategic Assets

A strategic asset is any asset that Council needs to retain in order to achieve an outcome important to the continued well-being of the community.

The Council has identified its strategic assets as:

- Roading and Traffic Network (including footpaths, street lighting and parking)
- Wastewater Network and Treatment Plant
- Water Treatment, Storage and Supply Network
- Stormwater Network
- Reserves and Sports Fields
- Library and Book Collection
- Public Toilets
- Cemeteries
- Council's Administration Building

The Council considers all asset classes listed above as single whole assets. This is because the asset class as a whole delivers the service. Strategic decisions, therefore, only concern the whole asset class and not individual components, unless that component substantially affects the ability of the Council to deliver the service. It is the principle of the provision of the services, not individual roads, individual toilet blocks, individual reserves, etc, that make these asset groups strategic.

Council recognises that there are some assets that, while not fitting the legal definition of strategic asset, are of high community importance and interest. The Council will appropriately consult the community on issues relating to these assets. In these cases decisions on these assets may be significant decisions.

5.6 Significant and Significance in Other Contexts

The Local Government Act 2002 uses the term significant and significance in a number of contexts. Unless it is inappropriate in the context, the considerations set out in this policy and in the statutory definitions will apply.

6 DELEGATIONS

Elected Members will retain all decision making authority relating to the determination of the significance of issues, proposal and decisions.

7 REFERENCES AND RELEVANT LEGISLATION

Local Government Act 2002: Section 90

Policy: Revenue and Financing

Introduction

The Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) requires every local authority to adopt a Revenue and Financing Policy and incorporate it into the LTP. The Policy should demonstrate how and why Council funds each of its significant activities. It should also disclose Council's intentions in regards to the funding methods applied to fund each significant activity and the reasons for the use of each funding method to enable the Community to monitor and assess Council's financial management.

Requirements

Section 101 and 103 of the LGA 2002 determines that Council's Revenue and Financing policy must include the following:

- Policy in respect of the funding of operating expenses
- Policy in respect of the funding of capital expenditure
- Identify the sources of funds that will be used
- The funding needs from the identified sources must follow consideration of
 - (i) The community outcomes to which the activity primarily contributes; and
 - (ii) The distribution of benefits between the community as a whole, any identifiable part of the community, and individuals; and
 - (iii) The period in or over which those benefits are expected to occur; and
 - (iv) The extent to which the actions or inaction of particular individuals or a group contribute to the need to undertake the activity; and
 - (v) The costs and benefits, including consequences for transparency and accountability, of funding the activity distinctly from other activities; and
 - (vi) The overall impact of any allocation of liability for revenue needs on the current and future social, economic, environmental, and cultural well being of the community.

Funding Sources

The funding sources available to Council under legislation, principally LGRA 2002 are:

(a) General Rates

The general rate is set under Section 13(2)(a) Local Government (Rating) Act 2002. The General Rate is a rate in the dollar on capital/land value applied to all properties in the District. A General Rate is generally used when:

- Council considers that a capital/land value rate is fairer than the use of other existing rating tools for the service funded; and
- Council considers that the community as a whole should meet costs of the function; and
- Council is unable to achieve its user charge targets and must fund expenditure; or

- Council favours use of the UAGC but is constricted by the 30% cap.
- (b) **Targeted Rates**
A targeted rate is set under Sections 16 or 19 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002. A targeted rate is levied on properties within a defined area where users/beneficiaries can be identified. A targeted rate is used when:
- Council considers that a targeted rate would enable a higher level of transparency in funding allocation; or
 - Council considers that a targeted rate is fairer than the use of other existing rating tools for the service funded, in consideration of the benefit derived from the service; and
 - There is not equal benefit to all District ratepayers from that portion funded by a Uniform Annual General Charge (UAGC).
- (c) **Uniform Annual General Charge (UAGC)**
The UAGC is set under Section 15 Local Government (Rating) Act 2002. A UAGC is a specified amount applied to every rating unit or separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit. A UAGC is used when:
- Council considers that all District ratepayers benefit to an equal extent from some portion of one of Council's services; and
 - Council considers that applying a user charge for that portion of a service would not be practicable; and
 - Valuation based rating does not provide a better proxy for equitable rating.
- The Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 determines that certain rates must not exceed 30% of total rates revenue. In particular these are UAGC's set in accordance with section 15 and targeted rates that are set on a uniform basis in accordance with section 18(2) and clause 7 of schedule 3 of the Act. This cap excludes targeted rates that are set solely for water supply or sewage disposal.
- (d) **Fees and Charges**
Fees and charges are applied to individual users or exacerbator groups when:
- It is assessed that level of benefit to identified beneficiary/exacerbator groups justifies the seeking of user charges; and
 - There are identifiable and distinct user groups/exacerbators identified; and
 - User fees represent the fairest method to seek a contribution from identified beneficiaries or exacerbators.
- (e) **Interest**
Council receives limited interest from cash investments. Any interest received is used to offset the rate required in the year received.
- (f) **Dividends**
Council receives dividends from Horizon Energy Ltd. Any dividends received are used to offset the general rate required in the year received.

- (g) **Borrowing**
Borrowing is managed by the provisions of Council's Policy on Liability Management. Council's use of funding mechanisms to fund capital development is as follows. Council will first apply depreciation funding available and other revenue e.g. subsidy, then loan and lastly rate funding.
- (h) **Proceeds from Asset Sales**
Funds from any asset sales are applied first to offset borrowing.
- (i) **Financial and Development Contributions**
Council will use funds from development contributions to fund capital expenditure projects that have been identified in its Development Contributions Policy.
- Council will use funds from financial contributions to fund capital expenditure projects in accordance with the Resource Management Act 1991. Council will not use funds from financial contributions for operating expenditure.
- (j) **Grants and Subsidies**
Council receives subsidy from Land Transport New Zealand to part-fund operations, renewal, and capital development in Land Transport. The percentage of this subsidy differs for different types of works.
- Council pursues other Grant & Subsidy funding available from Central Government and other Agencies wherever it is considered appropriate.
- (k) **Any Other Source**

Beneficiaries

The following benefit groups can be identified for the purpose of considering distribution of benefits:

National Benefit	Benefits the nation and is public in nature
District Benefit	Benefits the whole District and is public in nature
Regional Benefit	Benefits the Region and is public in nature
Commercial Benefit	Benefits the commercial sector and has elements of both public and private benefit
Community Benefit	Benefits a particular Ward and is public in nature
User Benefit	Benefits an identifiable individual, group, or community segment
Applicant	Benefits an identifiable individual, group or community segment
Offender / Exacerbator	The cost is the result of offenders, or ones who exacerbate a problem

Section 101(3) of the Local Government Act 2002 includes the consideration of "the period in or over which benefits are expected to occur". This is referred to as intergenerational equity.

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Council Activities

Councils Activities are aligned under three groups of activities as per the recently concluded realignment. Council decided to align its activities in this manner in an attempt to describe how Council is promoting community well being.

Council Groups of Activities		
Community and Cultural Sustainability	Environmental Sustainability	Economic Sustainability
Leadership	Solid Waste Management	Water Supply
Community Facilities	Stormwater	Land Transport
Community Development	Resource Management	Investments
Economic Development	Wastewater	
Regulation and Safety		

Community and Cultural Sustainability Group of Activities

The Community Sustainability group of activities focuses on building and developing cohesive and functional communities in the Ōpōtiki District.

The significant activities contained within this group are:

- Leadership
- Community Facilities
- Community Development
- Economic Development and
- Regulation and Safety

Leadership

The Leadership Activity provides for:

- Council's governance at District and local level,
- Conduct of elections,
- Council's advocacy on issues that impact on the Ōpōtiki District's COs,
- Planning and policy development that provides a framework for the Community's strategic direction.
- Monitoring and Reporting

This Activity includes the preparation of policies guiding strategic direction and strategic financial decisions for presentation to the Community for feedback.

Intergenerational Equity Issues

Leadership is considered an annually funded activity.

Costs and Benefits

The merit of identifying and accounting for functions under this Activity separately from other functions enables:

- (a) More transparent disclosure and accountability of projects and funding to the Ōpōtiki Community
- (b) Greater opportunity for the Community to have input on decisions, proposals, issues and other matters through consultation
- (c) Identification of how the Activity contributes to the achievement of COs and service delivery goals through detailed understanding and planning
- (d) Improved monitoring of the Activity in terms of how well Council is achieving its COs annually
- (e) Identification of costs required supporting the Activity in terms of time involved in planning, monitoring, accounting, reporting and administration.

Mayors Office

Description of Service	Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
	Benefit Group	% Of Benefit	%	Method
Provision of leadership and governance of the District.	National Benefit	2.5%	-	No funding mechanism
	Regional Benefit	7.5%	-	No funding mechanism
	District Benefit	90%	100%	General Rate and/or UAGC

BENEFICIARIES AND EXACERBATORS

National Benefit: There is a National Benefit associated with the Mayor's office with the Mayor representing the Ōpōtiki District and the Local Government Sector on Nation-wide committees such as Local Government New Zealand and New Zealand Access Walkway Commission.

Regional Benefit: A Regional Benefit exists with the Mayor representing the Ōpōtiki District and the wider region on regional forums such as those for Emergency Management and Land Transport.

District Benefit: The Mayor is elected 'at large' and has a governance and leadership role for the entire District representing the wider community.

FUNDING

National Allocation: There is no lawful funding mechanism available to Council to recover from this group of beneficiaries.

Regional Allocation: There is no lawful funding mechanism available to Council to recover from this group of beneficiaries.

District Allocation: Given there is no legal mechanism available to Council to fund the National and Regional Benefit and the predominately District wide benefit associated with the Mayors Office either the General Rate or UAGC (or a combination of both) is the preferred the funding tool for this function.

Council and Committees

Description of Service	Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
	Benefit Group	% Of Benefit	%	Method
Provision of leadership and governance of the District and the separation of Council's business in to separate committees where considered appropriate. This function also includes the costs associated with the delivery of triennial elections.	National Benefit	2.5%	-	No funding mechanism
	Regional Benefit	7.5%	7.5%	Fees and Charges
	District Benefit	90%	92.5%	General Rate and/or UAGC

BENEFICIARIES AND EXACERBATORS

National Benefit: The National Benefit is a result of Council's advocacy role where it often engages in issues of National importance.

Regional Benefit: A Regional Benefit exists as a result of Council's advocacy role and the fact that Council also facilitates the triennial election process on behalf of the Regional Council and the District Health Board.

District Benefit: The benefit of the Council and its Committees is considered to be predominately District wide in nature. Whilst individual Councillors are elected within wards the Council has a governance and leadership role for the entire District representing the wider community. Further, every resident and ratepayer within the District have access to and can engage in Council decision making processes.

FUNDING

National Allocation: There is no lawful funding mechanism available to Council to recover from this group of beneficiaries.

Regional Allocation: Council recovers the cost of running the triennial elections on behalf of the Regional Council and the District Health Board by way of Fees and Charges.

District Allocation: Given the predominate District wide benefit associated with the Council and Committees either the General Rate or UAGC (or a combination of both) is recommended as the funding tool for this function.

Long Term Annual Planning

Description of Service	Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
	Benefit Group	% Of Benefit	%	Method
Involves carrying out long term and annual planning for the district and producing plans which reflect the same.	National Benefit	2.5%	-	No funding mechanism
	Regional Benefit	7.5%	-	No funding mechanism
	District Benefit	90%	100%	General Rate and/or UAGC

BENEFICIARIES AND EXACERBATORS

National Benefit: There is an element of National Benefit to Council's Long Term and Annual Planning function in that National outcomes and priorities can be advanced at a local level.

Regional Benefit: There is an element of Regional Benefit to Council's Long Term and Annual Planning function in that Regional outcomes and priorities can be advanced at a local level.

District Benefit: Long Term and Annual Planning benefits the wider District as a whole. The LTP and the Annual Plan are developed on a District Wide basis considering the needs of the entire community. Further, every resident and ratepayer within the District have access to and can engage in Council's Long Term and Annual Planning processes.

FUNDING

National Allocation: There is no lawful funding mechanism available to Council to recover from this group of beneficiaries.

Regional Allocation: There is no lawful funding mechanism available to Council to recover from this group of beneficiaries.

District Allocation: Given the District wide benefit associated with Long Term and Annual Planning either the General Rate or UAGC (or a combination of both) is recommended as the funding tool for this allocation.

Community Consultation/Communication

Description of Service	Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
	Benefit Group	% Of Benefit	%	Method
Communicating and consulting with the community on projects, issues and various short and LTPs as well as surveys to gauge community satisfaction with services provided.	National Benefit	2.5%	-	No funding mechanism
	Regional Benefit	7.5%	-	No funding mechanism
	District Benefit	90%	100%	General Rate and/or UAGC

BENEFICIARIES AND EXACERBATORS

National Benefit: There is an element of National Benefit to Council's Community Consultation/Communication function in that absentee ratepayers and other interested parties can be informed of issues and events in the Ōpōtiki District.

Regional Benefit: There is an element of Regional Benefit to Council's Community Consultation/Communication function in that absentee ratepayers and other interested parties/stakeholders can be informed of issues and events in the Ōpōtiki District.

District Benefit: Community Consultation and Communication benefits the wider District as a whole. Consultation involves the community in Council's decision making process. Communication assists in keeping the Community informed in regard to what Council is doing. Every resident and ratepayer within the District has the opportunity to be involved in Council's decision making process.

FUNDING

National Allocation: There is no lawful funding mechanism available to Council to recover from this group of beneficiaries.

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Regional Allocation: There is no lawful funding mechanism available to Council to recover from this group of beneficiaries.

District Allocation: Given the District wide benefit associated with Community Consultation/Communication either the General Rate or UAGC (or a combination of both) is recommended as the funding tool for this allocation.

Policy Development/Advocacy

Description of Service	Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
	Benefit Group	% Of Benefit	%	Method
Policy development that provides for framework for community's strategic direction.	National Benefit	2.5%	-	No funding mechanism
	Regional Benefit	7.5%	-	No funding mechanism
	District Benefit	90%	100%	General Rate and/or UAGC

BENEFICIARIES AND EXACERBATORS

National Benefit: There is an element of National Benefit to Council's Policy Development/Advocacy function in that National outcomes and priorities can be advanced at a local level.

Regional Benefit: There is an element of Regional Benefit to Council's Policy Development/Advocacy function in that Regional outcomes and priorities can be advanced at a local level.

District Benefit: Policy Development and Advocacy benefits the wider District as a whole.

FUNDING

National Allocation: There is no lawful funding mechanism available to Council to recover from this group of beneficiaries.

Regional Allocation: There is no lawful funding mechanism available to Council to recover from this group of beneficiaries.

District Allocation: Given the District wide benefit associated with Policy and Advocacy either the General Rate or UAGC (or a combination of both) is recommended as the funding tool for this function.

Tangata Whenua Relationships

Description of Service	Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
	Benefit Group	% Of Benefit	%	Method
Building and maintaining relationships with Māori.	National Benefit	2.5%	-	No funding mechanism
	Regional Benefit	7.5%	-	No funding mechanism
	District Benefit	90%	100%	General Rate and/or UAGC

BENEFICIARIES AND EXACERBATORS

National Benefit: There is an element of National Benefit to Council's Tangata Whenua relationships in that National outcomes and priorities can be advanced at a local level.

District Benefit: The fostering and maintenance of relationships with Māori is considered to be district wide in terms of benefit. Working with Māori benefits the entire community successful relationships mean the District can move forward together as one.

FUNDING

National Allocation: There is no lawful funding mechanism available to Council to recover from this group of beneficiaries.

Regional Allocation: There is no lawful funding mechanism available to Council to recover from this group of beneficiaries.

District Allocation: Given the District wide benefit associated with Tangata Whenua Relationships either the General Rate or UAGC (or a combination of both) is recommended as the funding tool for this allocation.

Annual Report/Monitoring

Description of Service	Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
	Benefit Group	% Of Benefit	%	Method
Development of the Annual report – Council's key accountability document.	District Benefit	100%	100%	General Rate and/or UAGC

BENEFICIARIES AND EXACERBATORS

District Benefit: The Annual Report benefits the wider District as a whole. The Annual Report is Council's mechanism for reporting progress to the community. The Annual Report outlines Council's performance in giving effect to the Long Term and Annual Plan. It is the community's key accountability tool. The Annual Report is available for the entire community to enable them to monitor Councils performance and progress against the Long Term and Annual Plan. This accountability tool is strongly linked to the Long Term and Annual Planning function of Council and has the similar beneficiary groups.

FUNDING

District Allocation: Given the District wide benefit associated with the Annual Report either the General Rate or UAGC (or a combination of both) is recommended as the funding tool for this allocation.

Community Facilities

The Community Facilities Activity works to ensure that individuals living in the Ōpōtiki District have access to a range of services and facilities to increase their quality of life. These services and facilities are provided through functions such as:

- Airport
- Cemeteries
- Public toilets
- Parks and reserves

- Playgrounds
- District library and
- The Cycle Way

Intergenerational Equity Issues

The majority of the functions within this Activity are considered to be operational in nature and therefore annually funded. Certain functions require infrastructure and other assets to deliver the desired level of service and some of these have a useful life well beyond one year. These assets are usually created with the use of long term loans which spreads the construction cost over time so future users contribute to the asset creation.

Costs and Benefits

The merit of identifying and accounting for this Activity separately from other Activities enables:

- More transparent disclosure and accountability of projects and funding to the Community
- Greater opportunity for the Community to have input on decisions, proposals, issues and other matters through consultation
- Identification of how the Activity contributes to the achievement of Community Outcomes and service delivery goals through detailed understanding and planning
- Improved monitoring of the Activity in terms of how well Council is achieving its Community Outcomes annually
- Identification of costs required to support the Activity in terms of time involved in planning, monitoring, accounting, reporting and administration.

Airport

Description of Service	Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
	Benefit Group	% Of Benefit	%	Method
Council provides for the landing of aircraft in Ōpōtiki.	District Benefit	5%	0%	No Funding Mechanism
	User Benefit	95%	100%	Fees and Charges

BENEFICIARIES AND EXACERBATORS

District Benefit: The Airport is considered to have a limited public benefit in that the service is available for all to use if they choose to do so.

User Benefit: The users are those who predominately benefit from the provision of airport services and therefore there is deemed to be a high proportion of user benefit.

FUNDING

District Allocation: The public district benefit attached to this service is considered to be very small and as a result Council do not consider it to be effective or efficient to separately charge for the public benefit component.

Fees and Charges: The user benefit of this service is high and the users are therefore required to pay for 100% through user fees and charges.

Cemeteries

Description of Service	Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
	Benefit Group	% Of Benefit	%	Method
Council provides for the burial of deceased in a burial ground.	District Benefit	50%	50%	General Rate or UAGC Charges
	User Benefit	50%	50%	Fees and Charges

BENEFICIARIES AND EXACERBATORS

District Benefit: This activity is assessed to provide a degree of benefit to the wider district as a whole. District benefit results from the promotion of public health and sanitary disposal of the deceased. It also contributes to the cultural wellbeing of all people in the district.

User Benefit: Families and friends of the deceased are direct beneficiaries of the service.

FUNDING

District Allocation: Either the General Rate or UAGC (or a combination of both) is recommended to be the most appropriate funding tool for this allocation.

User Allocation: User fees and charges is the most efficient, effective and transparently lawful available method to fund this allocation. It is difficult to accurately predict the fees and charges that will be generated from this activity and it can vary quite a bit from year to year, hence it is recommended that the shortfall in funding be generated through District allocation.

Public Toilets

Function / Service	Description of Service	Current Funding		Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
		% (in practice)	% (as per Policy)	Benefit Group	% of Benefit	%	Method
Public Toilets	Provision of toilet facilities for use by members of the public	Not separately defined	80%	District Benefit	97%	97%	General Rate or UAGC Charge
			20%	User Benefit	3%	3%	User Charges

BENEFICIARIES AND EXACERBATORS

District Benefit: This activity is assessed to provide a degree of benefit to the wider district as a whole in that all people from within and outside the District have the ability to come and use public toilets. There are also public health benefits associated with the provision of public toilets which accrue to the district as a whole.

User Benefit: Individual users are the direct beneficiaries of the service. These can be visitors as well as people from within the district.

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FUNDING

District Allocation: Either the General Rate or UAGC (or a combination of both) is recommended to be the most appropriate funding tool for this allocation.

User Allocation: Wherever possible the user benefit associated with public toilets is recovered via Fees and Charges.

Parks and Reserves

Description of Service	Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
	Benefit Group	% Of Benefit	%	Method
Council provides, maintains and develops parks, reserves and facilities for recreation, beautification, and conservation of the natural environment and public access.	National Benefit	10%	-	No funding mechanism
	Regional Benefit	20%	-	No funding mechanism
	District Benefit	50%	95%	General Rate and/or UAGC
	User Benefit	20%	5%	User Charges

BENEFICIARIES AND EXACERBATORS

National Benefit: There is an element of National Benefit to Council's Parks and Reserves function in that all national residents have access to and can engage in active and passive recreation, cultural activities and enjoy the natural environment.

Regional Benefit: There is an element of Regional Benefit to Council's Parks and Reserves function in that regional residents have access to and can engage in active and passive recreation, cultural activities and enjoy the natural environment.

District Benefit: Parks and Reserves benefits the wider District as a whole. Every resident and ratepayer within the District has access to and can engage in active and passive recreation, cultural activities and enjoy the natural environment.

User Benefit: Parks and Reserves are considered to have a benefit to the user and for this reason it is classified as 20% user pays.

FUNDING

National Allocation: There is no lawful funding mechanism available to Council to recover from this group of beneficiaries.

Regional Allocation: There is no lawful funding mechanism available to Council to recover from this group of beneficiaries.

District Allocation: Given the District wide benefit associated with Parks and Reserves either the General Rate or UAGC (or a combination of both) is recommended as the funding tool for this allocation.

Fees and Charges: The user benefit of this service is 20% however Council is limited in its ability to charge for the use of such facilities therefore users are required to pay 3% of the cost of such services. The remainder of this allocation is funded by way of General Rate/UAGC> .

Playgrounds

Description of Service	Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
	Benefit Group	% Of Benefit	%	Method
Council provides, maintains and develops playgrounds and facilities for recreation, and public access.	District Benefit	50%	90%	General Rate and/or UAGC
	Community Benefit	30%	-	General Rate and/or UAGC and/or Targeted Rate
	User Benefit	20%	10%	User Charges

BENEFICIARIES AND EXACERBATORS

District Benefit: Playgrounds benefit the wider District as a whole. Every resident and ratepayer within the District has access to and can supervise children actively utilising the playground facilities.

Community Benefit: Playgrounds benefit the community (urban) as a whole. Every resident and ratepayer within the Community has access to and can supervise children actively utilising the playground facilities.

User Benefit: Playgrounds are considered to have a benefit to the user and for this reason it is classified as 20% user pays.

FUNDING

District Allocation: Given the District wide benefit associated with Playgrounds either the General Rate or UAGC (or a combination of both) is recommended as the funding tool for this allocation.

Community Allocation: Given the Community wide benefit associated with Playgrounds, the General Rate or UAGC or Targeted Rate (or a combination of all) is recommended as the funding tool for this allocation.

Fees and Charges: The user benefit of this service is 20% however limited scope exists to charge the users therefore 10% of the cost of this activity is recovered by way of user fees and charges. The remainder of this allocation is funded in the same manner as the Community Benefit.

District Library

Description of Service	Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
	Benefit Group	% Of Benefit	%	Method
Council provides, maintains and manages the District Library, providing residents with educational, cultural and recreational resources.	National Benefit	1%	-	No funding mechanism
	District Benefit	49%	50%	General Rate and/or UAGC
	Community Benefit	30%	30%	General Rate and/or UAGC or Targeted Rate
	User Benefit	20%	20%	User Charges

BENEFICIARIES AND EXACERBATORS

National Benefit: There is an element of National Benefit to Council’s District Library function in that all visitors have access to the Library. The library assists in the promotion of national outcomes in the areas of education, culture and recreation.

District Benefit: There is an element of District Benefit to Council’s District Library function in that all district residents have access to the Library for educational, cultural and recreational resources.

Community Benefit: The District Library provides a direct benefit to those who live within the general vicinity of the location of the library itself.

User Benefit: The District Library provides a benefit to the user and for this reason it is classified as 20% user pays.

FUNDING

National Allocation: There is no lawful funding mechanism available to Council to recover from this group of beneficiaries.

District Allocation: Given the District wide benefit associated with the District Library either the General Rate or UAGC or a targeted rate (or a combination of these charges) is recommended as the funding tool for this allocation.

Community Allocation: Given the Community benefit associated with the District Library, the General Rate or UAGC or a targeted rate (or a combination of these charges) is recommended as the funding tool for this allocation.

Fees and Charges: The user benefit of this service is 20% and the users are therefore required to pay for 20% user charges.

Cycleway

Description of Service	Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
	Benefit Group	% Of Benefit	%	Method
Council provides, maintains and develops Cycleways and facilities for recreation, and public access.	National Benefit	25%	-	No funding mechanism
	Regional Benefit	15%	-	No funding mechanism
	District Benefit	25%	90%	General Rate and/or UAGC
	Commercial Benefit	10%	10%	Targeted Rate
	User Benefit	20%	-	Fees and Charges
	Offender/ Exacerbator	5%	-	No funding mechanism

BENEFICIARIES AND EXACERBATORS

National Benefit: There is an element of National Benefit to Council’s cycleway function in that national residents have access to and can engage in active and passive recreation, and enjoy the natural environment and the cycleway promotes national outcomes.

Regional Benefit: There is an element of Regional Benefit to Council’s Cycleway function in that regional residents have access to and can engage in active and passive recreation, and enjoy the natural environment.

District Benefit: The Cycleway benefits the wider District as a whole. Every resident and ratepayer within the District has access to and can engage in active and passive recreation, and enjoy the natural environment.

Commercial Benefit: The Cycleway benefits the Commercial sector that is able to organise and run events for a commercial benefit.

User Benefit: The Cycleway is considered to have a benefit to the user and for this reason it is classified as 20% user pays.

Exacerbator: The offender is the one who causes damage to the cycleway.

FUNDING

National Allocation: There is no lawful funding mechanism available to Council to recover from this group of beneficiaries.

Regional Allocation: There is no lawful funding mechanism available to Council to recover from this group of beneficiaries.

District Allocation: Given the District wide benefit associated with Cycleway either the General Rate or UAGC (or a combination of both) is recommended as the funding tool for this allocation.

Commercial Allocation: Given the benefit associated with Cycleway a targeted rate is recommended as the funding tool for this allocation.

User Allocation: There is no lawful funding mechanism available to Council to recover from this group of beneficiaries.

Exacerbator Allocation: It is usually not practicable or possible to identify or prosecute the offender and so it would not be effective or efficient to separately fund this part of this function. It is recommended that it be reallocated to District Allocation and be funded through General Rate.

Council Policies

Community Development

The Community Development Activity works to ensure that individuals living in the Ōpōtiki District have access to a range of services and facilities to increase their quality of life. These services and facilities provide the following functions:

- Community Grants
- Healthy and Active Communities.

Intergenerational Equity Issues

The majority of the functions within this Activity are considered to be operational in nature and therefore annually funded. Certain functions require infrastructure and other assets to deliver the desired level of service and some of these have a useful life well beyond one year. These assets are usually created with the use of long term loans which spreads the construction cost over time so future users contribute to the asset creation.

Costs and Benefits

The merit of identifying and accounting for this Activity separately from other Activities enables:

- More transparent disclosure and accountability of projects and funding to the Community.
- Greater opportunity for the Community to have input on decisions, proposals, issues and other matters through consultation.
- Identification of how the Activity contributes to the achievement of Community Outcomes and service delivery goals through detailed understanding and planning.
- Improved monitoring of the Activity in terms of how well Council is achieving its Community Outcomes annually.
- Identification of costs required to support the Activity in terms of time involved in planning, monitoring, accounting, reporting and administration.

Community Grants

Description of Service	Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
	Benefit Group	% Of Benefit	%	Method
Community Grants	National Benefit	5%	-	No funding mechanism
	Regional Benefit	10%	-	No funding mechanism
	District Benefit	85%	100%	General Rate and/or UAGC

BENEFICIARIES AND EXACERBATORS

National Benefit: There is an element of national benefit in the development of communities as local communities are a subset of the larger national community and development of a part contributes to the overall development of the whole. Furthermore, many community initiatives at the local level assist in contributing to Central Government policy objectives.

District Benefit: Community initiatives are considered to have a District wide benefit as the provision of grants to organisations provides social services and contribute to the social and cultural well being of the whole District.

FUNDING

National Allocation: There is no lawful funding mechanism available to Council to recover from this group of beneficiaries.

Regional Allocation: There is no lawful funding mechanism available to Council to recover from this group of beneficiaries.

District Allocation: Given the District wide benefit associated with the service either the General Rate or UAGC (or a combination of both) is recommended to be the most appropriate funding tool for this allocation.

Healthy and Active Communities

Description of Service	Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
	Benefit Group	% Of Benefit	%	Method
Provision of recreational facilities to improve on community outcomes.	National Benefit	10%	84%	Grants
	District Benefit	90%	16%	Grants General Rate and/or UAGC

BENEFICIARIES AND EXACERBATORS

National Benefit: Healthy and Active Communities of the district will have flow on effects in the region and nation as communities are closely connected. Further, Healthy and Active Communities contributes to national health and well-being outcomes.

District Benefit: This service is assessed to have a high district benefit. Healthy and Active Communities is intended to be developed such that it benefits the wider District as a whole. The goals and objectives set out in the strategy seek to advance the outcomes that are important to the entire District.

FUNDING

National Allocation: It is recommended that this allocation be funded through Grant Funding.

District Allocation: Given the District wide benefit associated with the service either the General Rate or UAGC (or a combination of both) is recommended to be the most appropriate funding tool for this allocation.

Economic Development

The Economic Development Activity works to create a sustainable economic future for the district and this is achieved by the following functions:

- Economic Development
- Tourism Promotion
- Harbour Development

Intergenerational Equity Issues

The majority of the functions within this Activity are considered to be operational in nature and therefore annually funded. Certain functions require infrastructure and other assets to deliver the desired level of service and some of these have a useful life well beyond one year. These assets are usually created with the use of long term loans which spreads the construction cost over time so future users contribute to the asset creation.

Costs and Benefits

The merit of identifying and accounting for this Activity separately from other Activities enables:

- More transparent disclosure and accountability of projects and funding to the Community.
- Greater opportunity for the Community to have input on decisions, proposals, issues and other matters through consultation.
- Identification of how the Activity contributes to the achievement of Community Outcomes and service delivery goals through detailed understanding and planning.
- Improved monitoring of the Activity in terms of how well Council is achieving its Community Outcomes annually.
- Identification of costs required to support the Activity in terms of time involved in planning, monitoring, accounting, reporting and administration.

Economic Development

Description of Service	Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
	Benefit Group	% Of Benefit	%	Method
Economic development to facilitate a sustainable economic future.	National Benefit	10%	-	No funding mechanism
	Regional Benefit	10%	-	No funding mechanism
	District Benefit	70%	80%	General Rate and/or UAGC
	Commercial Benefit	10%	10%	Targeted Rate
	User Benefit	-	10%	Fees and Charges

BENEFICIARIES AND EXACERBATORS

National Benefit: Undoubtedly economic development of the district will have the flow on effect of developing the regional and national economy since districts do not exist as islands and economic activities are interlinked between district, region and country.

Regional Benefit: This service is assessed to have a small regional benefit. Economic strategy is intended to be developed such that it benefits the wider Region as a whole. The goals and objectives seek to advance the outcomes that are important to the entire Region.

District Benefit: This service is assessed to have a high district benefit. Economic strategy is intended to be developed such that it benefits the wider District as a whole. The goals and objectives seek to advance the outcomes that are important to the entire District.

Commercial Benefit: This service is assessed to have a small commercial benefit. Economic strategy is intended to be developed such that it benefits the wider community. This will create the opportunity for commercial groups to obtain a return for investment in the economic output.

FUNDING

National Allocation: There is no lawful funding mechanism available to Council to recover from this group of beneficiaries.

Regional Allocation: There is no lawful funding mechanism available to Council to recover from this group of beneficiaries.

District Allocation: Given the District wide benefit associated with the service either the General Rate or UAGC (or a combination of both) is recommended to be the most appropriate funding tool for this allocation.

Commercial Allocation: Given the benefit associated with Economic Development a targeted rate is recommended as the funding tool for this allocation.

Tourism and Promotion

Description of Service	Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
	Benefit Group	% Of Benefit	%	Method
Council provides a Visitor Information Centre, and promotes Tourism to increase the number of visitors to the district.	National Benefit	10%	-	No funding mechanism
	Regional Benefit	10%	-	No funding mechanism
	District Benefit	40%	65%	General Rate and/or UAGC
	Commercial Benefit	30%	30%	Targeted Rate
	User Benefit	10%	5%	Fees and Charges

BENEFICIARIES AND EXACERBATORS

National Benefit: There is an element of National Benefit to Council's Tourism function in that National outcomes and priorities can be advanced at a local level.

Regional Benefit: There is an element of Regional Benefit to Council's Tourism function in that Regional outcomes and priorities can be advanced at a local level.

District Benefit: The Tourism function benefits the wider District as a whole by increasing the number of visitors to the district.

Council Policies

Commercial Benefit: Tourism benefits the Commercial sector in that visitors to the District spend money in local businesses which provides the opportunity for commercial return/profit.

User Benefit: Tourism is considered to have a benefit to the user and for this reason it is classified as 10% user pays.

FUNDING

National Allocation: There is no lawful funding mechanism available to Council to recover from this group of beneficiaries.

Regional Allocation: There is no lawful funding mechanism available to Council to recover from this group of beneficiaries.

District Allocation: Given the District wide benefit associated with Tourism either the General Rate or UAGC (or a combination of both) is recommended as the funding tool for this allocation.

Commercial Allocation: Given the benefit associated with Tourism a targeted rate is recommended as the funding tool for this allocation.

Fees and Charges: The user benefit of this service is 10% and the users are required to pay 5% user charges.

Harbour Development

Description of Service	Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
	Benefit Group	% Of Benefit	%	Method
Council is leading the project to develop a reliable harbour entrance, capitalise on a proposed marine farm and enhance recreational opportunities and public access to the coast.	National Benefit	10%	-	Grants
	Regional Benefit	20%	50%	Grants
	District Benefit	30%	45%	General Rate and/or UAGC
	Commercial Benefit	20%	5%	Targeted Rate
	User Benefit	20%		Fees and Charges

BENEFICIARIES AND EXACERBATORS

National Benefit: There is an element of National Benefit to Council's Harbour Development function in that National outcomes (economic and social) and priorities can be advanced at a local level.

Regional Benefit: There is an element of Regional Benefit to Council's Harbour Development function in that Regional outcomes and priorities can be advanced at a local level.

District Benefit: The Harbour Development function benefits the wider District as a whole by increasing economic activity and improving social outcomes within the district.

Commercial Benefit: The Harbour Development benefits the Commercial sector as it supports and encourages economic development which creates commercial opportunities.

User Benefit: The Harbour Development is considered to have a benefit to the user and for this reason it is classified as 20% user pays.

FUNDING

National Allocation: Given the element of national benefit provided by the service it is proposed that this portion be funded through Central Government Grant.

Regional Allocation: Given the element of regional benefit provided by the service it is proposed that this portion be funded through regional government grant.

District Allocation: Given the District wide benefit associated with the Harbour Development either the General Rate or UAGC (or a combination of both) is recommended as the funding tool for this allocation.

Commercial Allocation: Given the benefit associated with the Harbour Development a targeted rate is recommended as the funding tool for this allocation.

Fees and Charges: The user benefit of this service is 20% and the users are therefore required to pay for 20% user charges.

Regulation and Safety

The Regulation and Safety Activity works to regulate a number of activities in the district to facilitate growth and maintain environmental qualities valued by the community. This is achieved by the following functions:

- Environmental Health
- Noise Control
- Animal Control
- Building Control
- Liquor Licensing
- Safety

Intergenerational Equity Issues

The majority of the functions within this Activity are considered to be operational in nature and therefore annually funded. Certain functions require infrastructure and other assets to deliver the desired level of service and some of these have a useful life well beyond one year. These assets are usually created with the use of long term loans which spreads the construction cost over time so future users contribute to the asset creation.

Costs and Benefits

The merit of identifying and accounting for this Activity separately from other Activities enables:

- More transparent disclosure and accountability of projects and funding to the Community.
- Greater opportunity for the Community to have input on decisions, proposals, issues and other matters through consultation.
- Identification of how the Activity contributes to the achievement of Community Outcomes and service delivery goals through detailed understanding and planning.
- Improved monitoring of the Activity in terms of how well Council is achieving its Community Outcomes annually.
- Identification of costs required to support the Activity in terms of time involved in planning, monitoring, accounting, reporting and administration.

Environmental Health

Description of Service	Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
	Benefit Group	% Of Benefit	%	Method
Council provides environmental management services to enhance and promote the environment.	National Benefit	5%	-	No funding mechanism
	Regional Benefit	5%	-	No funding mechanism
	District Benefit	40%	70%	General Rate and/or UAGC
	Commercial	10%	10%	Targeted Rate
	User Benefit	40%	20%	Fees and Charges

BENEFICIARIES AND EXACERBATORS

National Benefit: Environmental Health delivers District benefits by ensuring minimum health standards, such as premises are licensed and safe, healthy and hygienic for the public to use, and providing general advice and education. The investigation and notification of incidents of communicable diseases also provides benefit to the entire Nation.

Regional Benefit: Environmental Health delivers District benefits by ensuring minimum health standards, such as premises are licensed and safe, healthy and hygienic for the public to use, and providing general advice and education. The investigation and notification of incidents of communicable diseases also provides benefit to the entire Region.

District Benefit: Environmental Health delivers District benefits by ensuring minimum health standards, such as premises are licensed and safe, healthy and hygienic for the public to use, and providing general advice and education. The investigation and notification of incidents of communicable diseases also provides benefit to the entire District.

User/Applicant Benefit: Individuals and organisations applying for a licence to operate under specific regulations nationally and within the District and those requiring advice about the regulations are direct beneficiaries of this service.

FUNDING

National Benefit: There is no lawful funding mechanism available to Council to recover from this group of beneficiaries.

Regional Benefit: There is no lawful funding mechanism available to Council to recover from this group of beneficiaries.

District Allocation: Either the General Rate or UAGC (or a combination of both) is recommended as the funding tool for this allocation.

User Allocation: User fees and charges is the most efficient, effective and transparently lawful available method for funding this allocation.

Noise Control

Description of Service	Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
	Benefit Group	% Of Benefit	%	Method
Council provides a noise control service to ensure noise levels are kept to an acceptable level.	District Benefit	10%	10%	General Rate and/or UAGC
	Community Benefit	90%	90%	Targeted Rate

BENEFICIARIES AND EXACERBATORS

District Benefit: There is an element of District Benefit to Council's Noise Control function in that the District receives the benefit of noise being controlled within the district.

Community Benefit: The Noise Control function benefits the community (urban) as a whole. Residents and ratepayers within the vicinity of the service proceed receive the benefit of noise control as it contributes to healthy living.

FUNDING

District Allocation: Given the District wide benefit associated with the Noise Control function either the General Rate or UAGC (or a combination of these charges) is recommended as the funding tool for this allocation.

Community Allocation: Given the Community benefit associated with the Noise Control function a targeted rate is recommended as the funding tool for this allocation.

Animal Control

Description of Service	Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
	Benefit Group	% Of Benefit	%	Method
Council's role is to register dogs, deal with complaints, impound roaming dogs and promote community education on dog care and safety.	District Benefit	30%	40%	General Rate and/or UAGC
	Community Benefit	60%	15%	Targeted Rate
	User Benefit	10%	40%	Fees and Charges
	Offender/ Exacerbator		5%	Fees and Charges

BENEFICIARIES AND EXACERBATORS

District Benefit: The District benefit is received from general advice given to the public, education, visits to schools and public safety.

Community Benefit: There is a community benefit in that those that live within the general vicinity of the areas serviced receive a greater benefit than those that live further afield.

User/Applicant Benefit: Individuals applying for and maintaining dog registration and receiving education are direct beneficiaries of this service.

Council Policies

Exacerbators: These are the costs incurred in responding to the actions of offenders. This includes costs associated with investigating complaints, impounding of dogs and stock and prosecution of offenders.

FUNDING

District Allocation: The most efficient and effective method for funding this allocation would be General rate.

Community Benefit: The most efficient and effective method for funding this allocation is a Targeted rate.

User Allocation: User fees and charges would be the most efficient, effective and transparently lawful available method for funding this allocation.

Exacerbator Allocation: Education and monitoring would be the most effective method to promote good animal management and control and fine or prosecute to fund enforcement should be a last resort. The exacerbator portion is recovered from Fees and Charges.

Building Control

Description of Service	Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
	Benefit Group	% Of Benefit	%	Method
Council's role is to administer, process, and monitor building consents, and ensure that buildings meet all statutory requirements.	National Benefit	5%	-	No funding mechanism
	Regional Benefit	5%	-	No funding mechanism
	District Benefit	90%	50%	General Rate and/or UAGC
	User Benefit		50%	Fees and Charges

BENEFICIARIES AND EXACERBATORS

National Benefit: This activity is in part driven by the Central Government policies and there is increased focus at the national level around sustainable building development and the health and safety of the national community.

Regional Benefit: There is a regional benefit associated with the health and safety of the regional community.

District Benefit: The District benefit is received from general advice given to the public, education, and public safety. This Activity is mandatory for Council and has the District benefit by ensuring minimum building standards are met and that buildings are safe for use.

User Benefit: Individuals and groups applying for a building consent, requiring building inspection, compliance certificates and advice, are the direct beneficiaries of this service.

FUNDING

National Benefit: There is no lawful funding mechanism available to Council to recover from this group of beneficiaries.

National Benefit: There is no lawful funding mechanism available to Council to recover from this group of beneficiaries.

District Allocation: The most efficient, effective and transparent method for funding this allocation would be General Rate/UAGC.

Applicant Allocation: User fees and charges would be the most efficient, effective and transparently lawful available method for funding this allocation.

Liquor Licensing

Description of Service	Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
	Benefit Group	% Of Benefit	%	Method
Council provides liquor licensing services to regulate and control the sale and consumption of liquor in the district.	National Benefit	5%	-	No funding mechanism
	Regional Benefit	5%	-	No funding mechanism
	District Benefit	50%	50%	General Rate and/or UAGC
	User Benefit	40%	49%	Fees & Charges
	Offender/ Exacerbator	-	1%	Fees & Charges

BENEFICIARIES AND EXACERBATORS

National Benefit: This activity is in part driven by the Central Government policies and there is increased focus at the national level around the health and safety of the national community.

Regional Benefit: Similar to the National Benefit there is a benefit to the health and safety of the Regional Community.

District Benefit: This activity is assessed at having medium level of District benefit which occurs from ensuring Liquor Licenses are complied with, sellers of liquor have certain qualifications and the like, which contributes towards public safety and wellbeing. General advice and education is also provided.

Applicant/User Benefit: The user benefit for this service is high. Individuals and organisations applying for a licence to operate under specific regulations nationally and within the District and those requiring advice about the regulations are direct beneficiaries of this service.

Exacerbators: These are the costs incurred in responding to the actions of offenders. This includes costs associated with investigating complaints, non-compliance with licenses and regulations and prosecution of offenders.

FUNDING

National Allocation: There is no lawful funding mechanism available to Council to recover from this group of beneficiaries.

Regional Allocation: There is no lawful funding mechanism available to Council to recover from this group of beneficiaries.

District Allocation: The most efficient, effective and transparent method for funding this allocation is General rate and /or UAGC.

Applicant/User Allocation: User Fees and Charges is the most equitable method for funding this portion of the benefit but Council is bound by legislation in the amount of Fees it can charge for this service.

Offender Allocation: The offender allocation is funded by way of infringements/fees and charges.

Safety

Description of Service	Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
	Benefit Group	% Of Benefit	%	Method
Council develops and actions management plans so that the community is prepared for emergencies. Council co-ordinates responses to civil defence and rural fires.	National Benefit	5%	30%	Grant
	Regional Benefit	5%	-	No funding mechanism
	District Benefit	95%	70%	General Rate and/or UAGC

BENEFICIARIES AND EXACERBATORS

National Benefit: Emergency Management has been assessed to have a certain element of National and Regional benefit in that this service provides safety and general well-being to the national public under a national civil defence and emergency management network. By way of example, any significant natural disaster has the potential to disrupt the State Highways and the rail system which might affect the country as a whole.

Regional Benefit: Emergency Management has been assessed to have a certain element of Regional benefit in that this service provides safety and general well-being to the national public under a national civil defence and emergency management network.

District Benefit: Civil Defence is considered to have a high district benefit. The benefit of the function is for the safety and well-being of all people within the District.

FUNDING

National Allocation: Given the element of national benefit provided by the service it is proposed that this portion be funded through Central Govt. Subsidy.

Regional Allocation: There is no lawful funding mechanism available to Council to recover from this group of beneficiaries.

District Allocation: Given the District wide benefit associated with the service either the General Rate or UAGC (or a combination of both) is recommended to be the most appropriate funding tool for this allocation.

Environmental Sustainability Group of Activities

The Environmental Sustainability group of activities works towards those community outcomes that promote environmental well-being. This group of activities work towards mitigating and managing those impacts so that future generations can enjoy our Districts' pristine natural environment.

The significant activities contained within this group are:

- Solid Waste Management
- Stormwater
- Resource Management
- Wastewater

Solid Waste

The solid Waste Activity works to provide solid waste services for public health and future development for the district. This is achieved by the following functions:

- Kerbside Collection
- Waste Minimisation
- Litter Control
- Closed landfills

Intergenerational Equity Issues

The majority of the functions within this Activity are considered to be operational in nature and therefore annually funded. Certain functions require infrastructure and other assets to deliver the desired level of service and some of these have a useful life well beyond one year. These assets are usually created with the use of long term loans which spreads the construction cost over time so future users contribute to the asset creation.

Costs and Benefits

The merit of identifying and accounting for this Activity separately from other Activities enables:

- More transparent disclosure and accountability of projects and funding to the Community.
- Greater opportunity for the Community to have input on decisions, proposals, issues and other matters through consultation.
- Identification of how the Activity contributes to the achievement of Community Outcomes and service delivery goals through detailed understanding and planning.
- Improved monitoring of the Activity in terms of how well Council is achieving its Community Outcomes annually.
- Identification of costs required to support the Activity in terms of time involved in planning, monitoring, accounting, reporting and administration.

Kerbside Collection

Description of Service	Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
	Benefit Group	% Of Benefit	%	Method
Council provides a kerbside collection to facilitate disposal of waste and preserve the environment.	District Benefit	10%	-	General Rate/UAGC
	User Benefit	90%	100%	Targeted Rate or Fees & Charges

BENEFICIARIES AND EXACERBATORS

District Benefit: There is an element of District Benefit to Council's kerbside Collection function in that the District receives the benefit of disposal of solid waste preserving the environment.

User Benefit: The kerbside Collection function benefits the user by disposal of solid waste and preserving the environment.

Council Policies

FUNDING

District Allocation: Given the District wide benefit associated with the kerbside Collection function either the General Rate or UAGC (or a combination of these charges) is recommended as the funding tool for this allocation.

Targeted Rate or Fees and Charges: User charges by targeted Rate or Fees and Charges are considered the most appropriate mechanism for collection of this allocation.

Resource Recovery Centre

Description of Service	Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
	Benefit Group	% Of Benefit	%	Method
Council's role is to sort, bale and transport recycled material out of the district. Residual waste is compressed and transported to the landfill.	National Benefit	5%	-	No funding mechanism
	Regional Benefit	5%	-	No funding mechanism
	District Benefit	60%	73%	General Rate and/or UAGC
	User Benefit	30%	27%	Fees and Charges

BENEFICIARIES AND EXACERBATORS

National Benefit: There is an element of National Benefit to Council's Resource Recovery Centre function in that National outcomes and priorities can be advanced at a local level.

Regional Benefit: There is an element of Regional Benefit to Council's Resource Recovery Centre function in that Regional outcomes and priorities can be advanced at a local level.

District Benefit: There is significant District Benefit to Council's Resource Recovery Centre function in that the solid waste is disposed of in a manner which preserves the local environment and that promotes the health and safety of residents and ratepayers.

User Benefit: Resource Recovery Centre function is considered to have a benefit to the user and for this reason it is classified as 30% user pays.

FUNDING

National Allocation: There is no lawful funding mechanism available to Council to recover from this group of beneficiaries.

Regional Allocation: There is no lawful funding mechanism available to Council to recover from this group of beneficiaries.

District Allocation: Given the District wide benefit associated with the Resource Recovery Centre function either the General Rate or UAGC (or a combination of these charges) is recommended as the funding tool for this allocation.

Fees and Charges: Given the benefit associated with Council's Resource Recovery Centre fees and Charges is recommended as the funding tool for this allocation.

Waste Minimisation

Description of Service	Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
	Benefit Group	% Of Benefit	%	Method
Council's Waste minimisation Strategy Has a focus on reuse, recycling and reducing residual waste.	National Benefit	5%	-	No funding mechanism
	Regional Benefit	5%	-	No funding mechanism
	District Benefit	90%	100%	General Rate and/or UAGC

BENEFICIARIES AND EXACERBATORS

National Benefit: There is an element of National Benefit to Council's Waste Minimisation function in that National outcomes and priorities can be advanced at a local level.

Regional Benefit: There is an element of Regional Benefit to Council's Waste Minimisation function in that Regional outcomes and priorities can be advanced at a local level.

District Benefit: There is significant District Benefit to Council's Waste Minimisation function in that it encourages practices that ensure that waste is minimised which preserves the environment and promotes the health and safety of residents.

FUNDING

National Allocation: There is no lawful funding mechanism available to Council to recover from this group of beneficiaries.

Regional Allocation: There is no lawful funding mechanism available to Council to recover from this group of beneficiaries.

District Allocation: Given the District wide benefit associated with the Resource Recovery Centre function either the General Rate or UAGC (or a combination of these charges) is recommended as the funding tool for this allocation.

Litter Control

Description of Service	Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
	Benefit Group	% Of Benefit	%	Method
Council's role is to manage public space litter control in the central business areas and the rural area.	National Benefit	5%	-	No funding mechanism
	Regional Benefit	5%	-	No funding mechanism
	District Benefit	90%	70%	General Rate and/or UAGC and/or targeted rate
	Offender/ Exacerbator		30%	Targeted Rate and Fees and Charges

BENEFICIARIES AND EXACERBATORS

National Benefit: There is an element of National Benefit to Council’s Litter Control function in that National outcomes and priorities can be advanced at a local level.

Regional Benefit: There is an element of Regional Benefit to Council’s Litter Control function in that Regional outcomes and priorities can be advanced at a local level.

District Benefit: There is significant District Benefit to Council’s Litter Control function in that waste is minimised which preserves the environment and promotes health and safety.

Offender/Exacerbator: These are the costs incurred in responding to the actions of offenders. This includes costs associated with investigating complaints, non-compliance with licenses and regulations and prosecution of offenders.

FUNDING

National Allocation: There is no lawful funding mechanism available to Council to recover from this group of beneficiaries.

Regional Allocation: There is no lawful funding mechanism available to Council to recover from this group of beneficiaries.

District Allocation: Given the District wide benefit associated with the Resource Recovery Centre function either the General Rate or UAGC (or a combination of these charges) is recommended as the funding tool for this allocation.

Fees and Charges: The offender/exacerbator of this service increase costs, and is required to pay fees and charges.

Closed Landfills

Description of Service	Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
	Benefit Group	% Of Benefit	%	Method
Council’ Landfill was closed in 2004, and Council has an obligation to monitor the landfill until 2035.	National Benefit	5%	-	No funding mechanism
	Regional Benefit	5%	-	No funding mechanism
	District Benefit	90%	100%	General Rate and/or UAGC

BENEFICIARIES AND EXACERBATORS

National Benefit: There is an element of National Benefit to Council’s Closed Landfill function in that National outcomes and priorities can be advanced at a local level.

Regional Benefit: There is an element of Regional Benefit to Council’s Closed Landfill function in that Regional outcomes and priorities can be advanced at a local level.

District Benefit: There is significant District Benefit to Council’s Closed Landfill function in that closed landfills are monitored and managed in a manner that preserves the environment and protects public health.

FUNDING

National Allocation: There is no lawful funding mechanism available to Council to recover from this group of beneficiaries.

Regional Allocation: There is no lawful funding mechanism available to Council to recover from this group of beneficiaries.

District Allocation: Given the District wide benefit associated with the Closed Landfill function either the General Rate or UAGC (or a combination of these charges) is recommended as the funding tool for this allocation.

Stormwater

The Stormwater Activity works to protect the health and safety of the community. This is achieved by the following functions:

- Stormwater

Intergenerational Equity Issues

The function within this Activity are considered to be operational in nature and therefore annually funded. Certain functions require infrastructure and other assets to deliver the desired level of service and some of these have a useful life well beyond one year. These assets are usually created with the use of long term loans which spreads the construction cost over time so future users contribute to the asset creation.

Costs and Benefits

The merit of identifying and accounting for this Activity separately from other Activities enables:

- More transparent disclosure and accountability of projects and funding to the Community.
- Greater opportunity for the Community to have input on decisions, proposals, issues and other matters through consultation.
- Identification of how the Activity contributes to the achievement of Community Outcomes and service delivery goals through detailed understanding and planning.
- Improved monitoring of the Activity in terms of how well Council is achieving its Community Outcomes annually.
- Identification of costs required to support the Activity in terms of time involved in planning, monitoring, accounting, reporting and administration.

Stormwater

Description of Service	Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
	Benefit Group	% Of Benefit	%	Method
Council provides a storm water drainage system in the Ōpōtiki township and Waitohi Drifts subdivision to protect the health and safety of the community.	District Benefit	80%	80%	General Rate and/or UAGC
	Community Benefit	20%	20%	General Rate, Targeted Rate and/or UAGC

Council Policies

BENEFICIARIES AND EXACERBATORS

District Benefit: There is a District Benefit to Council's Stormwater function with protection of the health and safety of residents within the district.

Community Benefit: The Stormwater function benefits the community that lives in close proximity to the service provided, with protection of the built environment and the promotion of the health and safety of residents within the community.

FUNDING

District Allocation: Given the District wide benefit associated with the stormwater function either the General Rate or UAGC (or a combination of these charges) is recommended as the funding tool for this allocation.

Community Allocation: Given the Community benefit associated with the stormwater function a targeted rate, the General Rate or UAGC (or a combination of these charges) is recommended as the funding tool for this allocation.

Resource Management

The Resource Management Activity works to provide solid waste services for public health and future development for the district. This is achieved by the following functions:

- Resource Management

Intergenerational Equity Issues

The function within this Activity are considered to be operational in nature and therefore annually funded. Certain functions require infrastructure and other assets to deliver the desired level of service and some of these have a useful life well beyond one year. These assets are usually created with the use of long term loans which spreads the construction cost over time so future users contribute to the asset creation.

Costs and Benefits

The merit of identifying and accounting for this Activity separately from other Activities enables:

- More transparent disclosure and accountability of projects and funding to the Community.
- Greater opportunity for the Community to have input on decisions, proposals, issues and other matters through consultation.
- Identification of how the Activity contributes to the achievement of Community Outcomes and service delivery goals through detailed understanding and planning.
- Improved monitoring of the Activity in terms of how well Council is achieving its Community Outcomes annually.
- Identification of costs required to support the Activity in terms of time involved in planning, monitoring, accounting, reporting and administration.

Resource Management

Description of Service	Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
	Benefit Group	% Of Benefit	%	Method
Council provides an administrative, processing, monitoring and decision-making role for resource management.	National Benefit	5%	-	No funding mechanism
	Regional Benefit	5%	-	No funding mechanism
	District Benefit	70%	50%	General Rate and/or UAGC
	User Benefit	20%	50%	Fees and Charges

BENEFICIARIES AND EXACERBATORS

National Benefit: The national Benefit results from National outcomes and priorities being promoted at a national level.

Regional Benefit: The Regional Benefit results from regional outcomes and priorities being promoted at a national level.

District Benefit: Ongoing development and implementation of the District Plan benefits the wider District as a whole as it sets the framework for sustainable land use practices. It is instrumental in protecting Environmental Outcomes that are important to the entire district. Also every resident has the opportunity to be involved in the development of the District Plan.

User Benefit: There is a strong element of user/applicant benefit as it is the applicant that usually directly benefits from the development proposal itself.

FUNDING

National Allocation: There is no lawful funding mechanism available to Council to recover from this group of beneficiaries.

Regional Allocation: There is no lawful funding mechanism available to Council to recover from this group of beneficiaries.

District Allocation: Given the District wide benefit associated with the Resource Management function either the General Rate or UAGC (or a combination of these charges) is recommended as the funding tool for this allocation.

Fees and Charges: Given the benefit associated with Council's Resource Management fees and Charges is recommended as the funding tool for this allocation.

Wastewater

The Wastewater Activity works to manage sewage disposal for public health and future development for the district. This is achieved by the following functions:

- Wastewater

Intergenerational Equity Issues

The function within this Activity are considered to be operational in nature and therefore annually funded. Certain functions require infrastructure and other assets to deliver the desired level of service and some of

these have a useful life well beyond one year. These assets are usually created with the use of long term loans which spreads the construction cost over time so future users contribute to the asset creation.

Costs and Benefits

The merit of identifying and accounting for this Activity separately from other Activities enables:

- (a) More transparent disclosure and accountability of projects and funding to the Community.
- (b) Greater opportunity for the Community to have input on decisions, proposals, issues and other matters through consultation.
- (c) Identification of how the Activity contributes to the achievement of Community Outcomes and service delivery goals through detailed understanding and planning.
- (d) Improved monitoring of the Activity in terms of how well Council is achieving its Community Outcomes annually.
- (e) Identification of costs required to support the Activity in terms of time involved in planning, monitoring, accounting, reporting and administration.

Wastewater

Description of Service	Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
	Benefit Group	% Of Benefit	%	Method
Council provides a sewage system to receive, treat and discharge sewage in a safe, healthy and environmentally friendly manner.	District Benefit	10%	10%	General Rate and/or UAGC
	Community Benefit	90%	90%	Targeted UAC

BENEFICIARIES AND EXACERBATORS

District Benefit: There is a District Benefit to Council’s Wastewater function with protection of the health and safety of residents within the district.

Community Benefit: The Wastewater function benefits the (urban) community that is connected or able to be connected to the service, with protection of the health and safety of residents within the community.

FUNDING

District Allocation: Given the District wide benefit associated with the Wastewater function either the General Rate or UAGC (or a combination of these charges) is recommended as the funding tool for this allocation.

Community Allocation: Given the Community benefit associated with the Wastewater function a targeted UAC is recommended as the funding tool for this allocation.

Economic Sustainability Group of Activities

The Economic Sustainability Group of Activities are those that provide infrastructure that enables the community to grow and prosper. The Ōpōtiki District relies on reliable infrastructure to support business and industry development.

The significant activities contained within this group are:

- Water Supply
- Land Transport
- Investments

Water Supply

The Water Activity works to provide a reliable and safe water supply for public health and future development for the district. This is achieved by the following functions:

- Water

Intergenerational Equity Issues

The function within this Activity are considered to be operational in nature and therefore annually funded. Certain functions require infrastructure and other assets to deliver the desired level of service and some of these have a useful life well beyond one year. These assets are usually created with the use of long term loans which spreads the construction cost over time so future users contribute to the asset creation.

Costs and Benefits

The merit of identifying and accounting for this Activity separately from other Activities enables:

- (a) More transparent disclosure and accountability of projects and funding to the Community.
- (b) Greater opportunity for the Community to have input on decisions, proposals, issues and other matters through consultation.
- (c) Identification of how the Activity contributes to the achievement of Community Outcomes and service delivery goals through detailed understanding and planning.
- (d) Improved monitoring of the Activity in terms of how well Council is achieving its Community Outcomes annually.
- (e) Identification of costs required to support the Activity in terms of time involved in planning, monitoring, accounting, reporting and administration.

Council Policies

Water

Description of Service	Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
	Benefit Group	% Of Benefit	%	Method
Council provides a reticulated supply to 5760 residents, and monitors water quality and future supply needs.	District Benefit	10%	5%	General Rate and/or UAGC
	Community Benefit	90%	70%	Targeted UAC
	User Benefit		25%	Fees and Charges

BENEFICIARIES AND EXACERBATERS

District Benefit: There is a District Benefit to Council's Water function with protection of the health and safety of residents within the district.

Community Benefit: The Water function benefits the (urban) community that is connected or able to be connected to the service, with protection of the health and safety of residents within the community.

FUNDING

District Allocation: Given the District wide benefit associated with the Water function either the General Rate or UAGC (or a combination of these charges) is recommended as the funding tool for this allocation.

Community Allocation: Given the Community benefit associated with the Water function a targeted rate, the General Rate or UAGC (or a combination of these charges) is recommended as the funding tool for this allocation.

Land Transport

The Land Transport Activity works to provide an efficient transport network and future development for the district. This is achieved by the following functions:

- Land Transport
- Land Transport Accelerated and Enhanced

Intergenerational Equity Issues

The function within this Activity are considered to be operational in nature and therefore annually funded. Certain functions require infrastructure and other assets to deliver the desired level of service and some of these have a useful life well beyond one year. These assets are usually created with the use of long term loans which spreads the construction cost over time so future users contribute to the asset creation.

Costs and Benefits

The merit of identifying and accounting for this Activity separately from other Activities enables:

- More transparent disclosure and accountability of projects and funding to the Community.
- Greater opportunity for the Community to have input on decisions, proposals, issues and other matters through consultation.

- Identification of how the Activity contributes to the achievement of Community Outcomes and service delivery goals through detailed understanding and planning.
- Improved monitoring of the Activity in terms of how well Council is achieving its Community Outcomes annually.
- Identification of costs required to support the Activity in terms of time involved in planning, monitoring, accounting, reporting and administration.

Land Transport

Description of Service	Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
	Benefit Group	% Of Benefit	%	Method
Council provides ongoing management, development and arranges for maintenance of the district transport networks.	National Benefit	25%	50%	Subsidy
	Regional Benefit	25%	-	Other Income
	District Benefit	40%	50%	General Rate and/or UAGC
	User Benefit	10%	-	No funding mechanism

BENEFICIARIES AND EXACERBATERS

National Benefit: There is an element of National Benefit to Council's Land Transport function in that National outcomes and priorities can be advanced at a local level and the national network contributes to national social and economic development.

Regional Benefit: There is an element of Regional Benefit to Council's Land Transport function in that Regional outcomes and priorities can be advanced at a local level and the regional network contributes to economic and social development.

District Benefit: There is significant District Benefit to Council's Land Transport function as it facilitates transport throughout the district.

User Benefit: The Land Transport function is considered to have a benefit to the user and for this reason it is classified as 10% user pays.

FUNDING

National Allocation: Given the National Benefits associated with Land Transport a subsidy of 50% is provided by the government.

Regional Allocation: Given the Regional Benefits associated with Land Transport other income may be claimable from the Regional Council.

District Allocation: Given the District wide benefit associated with the Land Transport function either the General Rate or UAGC (or a combination of these charges) is recommended as the funding tool for this allocation.

User Allocation: There is no lawful funding mechanism available to Council to recover from this group of beneficiaries.

Land Transport (Accelerated and Enhanced)

Description of Service	Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
	Benefit Group	% Of Benefit	%	Method
Council provides environmental management services to enhance and promote the environment.	National Benefit	5%	-	No funding mechanism
	Regional Benefit	5%	-	No funding mechanism
	District Benefit	40%	50%	General Rate and/or UAGC
	Commercial Benefit	30%	40%	Targeted Rate
	User Benefit	20%	10%	Fees & Charges

BENEFICIARIES AND EXACERBATORS

National Benefit: There is an element of National Benefit to Council's Land Transport (Unsubsidised) function in that National outcomes and priorities can be advanced at a local level.

Regional Benefit: There is an element of Regional Benefit to Council's Land Transport (Unsubsidised) function in that Regional outcomes and priorities can be advanced at a local level.

District Benefit: The Land Transport (Unsubsidised) function benefits the wider District as it facilitates transport throughout the district.

Commercial Benefit: Land Transport (Unsubsidised) benefits the Commercial sector that is able to organise and run events for a commercial return

User Benefit: Land Transport (Unsubsidised) is considered to have a benefit to the user and for this reason it is classified as 10% user pays.

FUNDING

National Allocation: There is no lawful funding mechanism available to Council to recover from this group of beneficiaries.

Regional Allocation: There is no lawful funding mechanism available to Council to recover from this group of beneficiaries.

District Allocation: Given the District wide benefit associated with Environmental Management either the General Rate or UAGC (or a combination of both) is recommended as the funding tool for this allocation.

Commercial Allocation: Given the benefit associated with Environmental Management a targeted rate is recommended as the funding tool for this allocation.

Targeted Rate or Fees and Charges: The user benefit of this service is 20% and the users are therefore required to pay for 20% by targeted rate or user charges.

Investments

The Investments Activity works to provide funds to provide future development for the district. This is achieved by the following functions:

- Investments

Intergenerational Equity Issues

The function within this Activity are considered to be operational in nature and therefore annually funded. Certain functions require infrastructure and other assets to deliver the desired level of service and some of these have a useful life well beyond one year. These assets are usually created with the use of long term loans which spreads the construction cost over time so future users contribute to the asset creation.

Costs and Benefits

The merit of identifying and accounting for this Activity separately from other Activities enables:

- More transparent disclosure and accountability of projects and funding to the Community.
- Greater opportunity for the Community to have input on decisions, proposals, issues and other matters through consultation.
- Identification of how the Activity contributes to the achievement of Community Outcomes and service delivery goals through detailed understanding and planning.
- Improved monitoring of the Activity in terms of how well Council is achieving its Community Outcomes annually.
- Identification of costs required to support the Activity in terms of time involved in planning, monitoring, accounting, reporting and administration.

Investments

Description of Service	Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
	Benefit Group	% Of Benefit	%	Method
Council investments are low risk and in core council activities. We are concerned to protect our investment and accept a lower rate of return.	National Benefit	5%	-	No funding mechanism
	Regional Benefit	25%	-	No funding mechanism
	District Benefit	70%	100%	General Rate and/or UAGC

BENEFICIARIES AND EXACERBATORS

National Benefit: There is an element of National Benefit to Council Investments in that National outcomes and priorities can be advanced at a local level.

Regional Benefit: There is an element of Regional Benefit to Council Investments in that Regional outcomes and priorities can be advanced at a local level.

District Benefit: There is significant District Benefit to Council Investments in funds are invested for improvements in community services.

FUNDING

National Allocation: There is no lawful funding mechanism available to Council to recover from this group of beneficiaries.

Regional Allocation: There is no lawful funding mechanism available to Council to recover from this group of beneficiaries.

Council Policies

District Allocation: Given the District wide benefit associated with the Council Investments either the General Rate or UAGC (or a combination of these charges) is recommended as the funding tool for this allocation.

Policy: Rates Remission on General Land

Introduction:

The Rates Remission on General Land policy identifies the circumstances where the council will consider rates relief on general land.

1 COMMUNITY, SPORTING AND OTHER ORGANISATIONS

Preamble

Section 8 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 provides for certain categories of land to have rates assessed not exceeding 50% of the rates that would have otherwise been assessed. These categories of land are more specifically detailed in the Act as:

Part 2:

Land 50% non-rateable:

1. Land owned or used by a society incorporated under the Agricultural and Pastoral Societies Act 1908 as a showground or place of meeting.
2. Land owned or used by a society or organisation of persons (whether incorporated or not) for games or sports, except galloping races, harness races, or greyhound races.
3. Land owned or used by a society or organisation of persons (whether incorporated or not) for the purpose of any branch of the arts.

Notes:

For the purposes of this part, unless the context otherwise requires,

land does not include land used for the private pecuniary profit of any members of the society or association. **Land**, in clause 2, excludes land in respect of which a club licence under the Sale of Liquor Act 1989 is for the time being in force.

However, in addition there are other groups which Council believes should have a remission.

Objective

To facilitate the ongoing provision of non-commercial (business) community services and non-commercial (business) recreational opportunities for the residents of Ōpōtiki district.

The purpose of granting rates remission to an organisation is to:

- assist the organisation's survival; and
- make membership of the organisation more accessible to the general public, particularly disadvantaged groups – these include children, youth, young families, aged people, and economically disadvantaged people.

Conditions and criteria

This part of the policy will apply to land owned by the Council or owned and occupied by a charitable organisation, which is used exclusively or principally for sporting, recreation, or community purposes.

The policy does not apply to organisations operated for private pecuniary profit.

The policy will also not apply to groups or organisations whose primary purpose is to address the needs of adult members (over 18 years) for entertainment or social interaction, or who engage in recreational, sporting, or community services as a secondary purpose only.

Rate remission under this policy will be limited to 50% of the general or targeted rates. No remission will be granted on the targeted rates for water supply, sewage disposal or refuse collection.

Applications for remission must be made on the prescribed form (available from the Council Office).

The application for rate remission must be made to the Council prior to April 1 for the next rating year. Applications received during a rating year will be applicable from the commencement of the following rating year. Applications will not be backdated.

Council reserves the right to apply this remission to properties it feels fit the criteria.

Organisations making application should include the following documents in support of their application:

- statement of objectives; and
- financial accounts; and
- information on activities and programmes; and
- details of membership or clients.

The policy shall apply to such organisations as approved by the Council as meeting the relevant criteria. The discretion of approving or rejecting any application is the sole determination of Council. Council may delegate the authority to make such approvals to particular Council Officers as specified by a resolution of Council.

2 UNIFORM CHARGES ON RATING UNITS OWNED BY THE SAME OWNER

Preamble

Section 20 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 provides for two or more rating units to be treated as 1 unit for setting a rate if those units are:

- a) owned by the same person or persons; and
- b) used jointly as a single unit; and
- c) contiguous or separated only by a road, railway, drain, water race, river or stream.

However, sub-divided land owned by a developer while contiguous is not held for the same purpose as each lot can be sold separately to a different purchaser. This has had additional implications where properties of more than one lot are now treated as separate

properties. Further there are ownership of properties which to all intent and purposes is similar and which Council consider should have relief under this policy.

Objectives

To provide for relief from uniform charges on land held by a developer or what was formerly a single property but now treated as two or more properties and properties to which the ownership, to all intents and purposes, is similar.

Conditions and criteria

Rating units that meet the criteria under this policy may qualify for a remission of uniform annual general charges and any targeted rate set on the basis of a fixed dollar charge per rating unit. The ratepayer will remain liable for at least one set of each type of charge.

The rating units on which remission is made must to all intents and purposes have the same owner.

Only one of the units may have any residential dwelling situated on the rating unit.

The application for rate remission must be made to the Council prior to April 1 for the next rating year. Applications received during a rating year will be applicable from the commencement of the following rating year. Applications will not be backdated.

Council reserves the right to apply this remission to properties it feels fit the criteria.

Ratepayers wishing to claim a remission should make an application on the required form (available from the Council Office).

The policy shall apply to such organisations approved by the Council as meeting the relevant criteria. The discretion of approving or rejecting any application is the sole determination of Council. Council may delegate the authority to make such approvals to particular Council Officers as specified by a resolution of Council.

3 PENALTIES

Preamble

Council has large rate arrears and it can be an incentive to collection of back years' arrears if some concession is made in collection of these penalties. Further where owners are prepared to enter into formal payment arrangements any penalties incurred through timing of payments should be waived. There are also other extenuating circumstances where it may be just and equitable to waive penalties.

Objective

The objective of this part of the remissions policy is to:

- a) enhance the collection of back years' rates;
- b) enable the Council to act fairly and reasonably in its consideration of rates which have not been received by the Council by the penalty date due to circumstances outside the ratepayer's control.

Conditions and criteria

Automatic remission of the penalties incurred on instalments one and two will be made where the ratepayer pays the total amount due for the year on or before the penalty date of the third instalment.

Remission of one penalty will be considered in any one rating year where payment has been late due to significant family disruption. Remission will be considered in the case of death, illness, or accident of a family member, as at the due date.

Remission of the penalty will be granted if the ratepayer is able to provide evidence that their payment has gone astray in the post or the late payment has otherwise resulted from matters outside their control. Each application will be considered on its merits and remission will be granted where it is considered just and equitable to do so.

Decisions of remission of penalties will be delegated to officers as set out in the Council's delegations resolution.

4 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Preamble

The Ōpōtiki District is one where employment opportunities have been few and far between. Council is also concerned that raw products from farming and forestry in the District leave the District for further processing. The Council wishes to attract investment in processing-type industries, and considers that

rate remissions during the development phase of investment projects will assist in achieving this objective.

Objective

To promote employment and economic development within the district by assisting new business.

Conditions and criteria

This part of the policy applies to commercial and/or industrial development that involves the construction, erection or alteration of any building or buildings, fixed plant and machinery, or other works intended to be used for industrial, commercial or administrative purposes.

Horticultural and residential development may qualify for remission under this part of the policy.

In considering applications for remission under this part of the policy, Council will have regard to the following criteria:

- the likely financial advantage to the district
- employment opportunities
- the extent to which developments of the particular type or types are likely to be promoted or prejudicially affected by the granting of rates remissions.

Applications must be made in writing and must be supported by:

- a description of the development
- a plan of the development (where possible)
- an estimate of costs
- an estimate of the likely number of jobs created by the development.

Applications for remission for economic development will be considered by Council. In considering applications, Council may decide to seek independent verification of any information provided on an application.

Council will decide what amount of rates will be remitted on a case by case basis, subject to a maximum amount of 50 percent of rates owing, and a maximum remission period of five years from the commencement of the development. For the purposes of this part of the policy, a project will be viewed as having commenced when resource consent is issued.

In granting remissions under this part of the policy, Council may specify certain conditions before remission will be granted. Applicants will be required to agree in writing to these conditions and to pay any remitted rates if the conditions are violated.

5 LAND USED FOR NATURAL, HISTORIC OR CULTURAL AND CONSERVATION PURPOSES

Objective

To preserve and promote natural resources and heritage to encourage the protection of land for natural, historic or cultural purposes. This policy will support the provisions of the Ōpōtiki District Council District Plan.

Council Policies

Conditions and criteria

Ratepayers who own rating units which have some feature of cultural, natural or historic heritage which are voluntarily protected may qualify for remission of rates under this part of the policy.

Land that is non-rateable under section 8 of the Local Government (Rating) Act and is liable only for rates for water supply, sewage disposal or refuse collection will not qualify for remission under this part of the policy.

Applications must be made in writing. Applications should be supported by documentary evidence of the protected status of the rating unit, e.g. a copy of the Covenant or other legal mechanism.

Applications for the remission for protection of heritage will be considered by Council. In considering any application for remission of rates under this part of the policy, Council will consider the following criteria:

- the extent to which the preservation or natural, cultural or historic heritage will be promoted by granting remission of rates on the rating unit
- the degree to which features of natural, cultural or historic heritage are present on the land
- the degree to which features of natural, cultural or historic heritage inhibit the economic utilisation of the land
- the extent to which the preservation of natural, cultural or historic heritage will be promoted by granting remission of rates on the rating unit.

Council will decide what amount of rates will be remitted on a case by case basis.

In granting remissions under this part of the policy, Council may specify certain conditions before remission will be granted. Applicants will be required to agree in writing to these conditions and to pay any remitted rates if the conditions are violated.

6 RATES REMISSION FOR A RATING UNIT AFFECTED BY CALAMITY

Objective of Policy

The objective of this remission policy is to permit the Council to remit part or whole of the rates charged in any financial year on any land that has been detrimentally affected by erosion, subsidence, submersion, or other calamity.

Conditions and Criteria

The Council may remit the rates charged on a rating unit if:

1. Land is detrimentally affected by erosion, subsidence, submersion, or other natural calamity or
2. The land is unable to support the activity for which it was used prior to the calamity, for example a residence or commercial building that is unable to be occupied as a result of a calamity.

Rates remissions will only be considered and made following the receipt of an application by a qualifying property to the financial year in which the application was received. There will be no backdating of rates remissions.

Rates remissions (for part or all) may be applied to all rates charged on the qualifying properties.

7 POLICY RATE REMISSION FOR EXTREME FINANCIAL HARDSHIP

Objective of the Policy

The objective of the policy is to assist ratepayers experiencing extreme financial hardship which affects their ability to pay rates and it is considered that the postponement policy for the same purpose is not appropriate.

Conditions and Criteria

Remissions of rates in part or in whole may be given in cases of extreme financial hardship where it is considered by Council that the postponement policy for the same purpose is not appropriate.

The ratepayer must make application to Council on the prescribed form.

The rating unit which is the subject of the application must be used solely as a domestic residence, be the normal place of residence of the ratepayer and the ratepayer must not own any other property in the Ōpōtiki or any other district. (An interest in Maori freehold land in multiple ownership is not included in this exclusion)

The policy does not apply to vacant land.

The remission will be granted to natural persons only.

Council must be satisfied that extreme financial hardship exists or would be caused by requiring payment of the whole or part of the rates.

The ratepayer must provide any evidence that the Council deems appropriate to support the claim for extreme financial hardship.

The ratepayer must make acceptable arrangements for payment of future rates, for example by setting up a system for regular payments.

9 WATER RATES ATTRIBUTABLE TO WATER LEAKS

In order to provide relief to people in situations where water usage is high due to a water leak, Council may remit water consumption rates where all of the following apply:

- A remission application has been received; and
- Council is satisfied a leak on the property has caused excessive consumption and is recorded on the water meter; and
- The leak has been repaired within one calendar month of being identified (unless evidence is provided that the services of an appropriate repairer could not be obtained within this period); and
- Proof of the leak being repaired has been provided to Council promptly after repair of the leak.

The amount of the remission will be the difference between the average consumption of the property and the consumption over and above that average.

Remission for any particular property will generally be granted only once every year. However where a remission for a water leak has been granted to a property under this policy within the last year, the remission decision is to be made by the Finance and Corporate Services Manager.

Any remission over 2000 cubic meters of water is to be referred to the Council for decision.

8 APPLICATION

Applications for remissions shall be considered by Council.

Policy: Development Contributions

Introduction:

The Development Contributions policy outlines the development contribution an applicant is required to make once resource consent or building consent is granted. A development contribution is a contribution of money, land (including reserve land) or works, or a combination of all three.

1 PREAMBLE

Under the Local Government Act, the Council is required to have a policy on development contributions as part of its funding and financial policies in its Ten Year Plan. Development contributions may be required from development if the Council has such a policy in place.

Financial contributions are currently taken by Council as consent conditions for subdivision and land use activities approved under the Resource Management Act (RMA). Formulae are specified in the District Plan for collecting financial contributions to remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of subdivisions on District roads and reserves. It has become apparent to Council that community facilities or infrastructure, particularly those on reserves, are not being developed to keep up with growth in the area.

This is particularly the case for community infrastructure in the District. Accordingly, Council has resolved that it is necessary to secure additional funds for new recreation facilities and roading, part of which should be funded by new development in the District. Accordingly, this development contributions policy applies to community and network infrastructure, in particular the funding of recreation facilities on reserves and roading.

Financial contributions for reserves and subdivision undertaken on roads listed under Section 11.3.4.4 of the District Plan will continue to be collected under the District Plan provisions. This is to enable Council to recover 100% of the cost of upgrading a number of identified roads in the District that are currently at capacity and where additional traffic loading would make the use of those roads non-viable.

It is Council policy to use development contributions for its seal extension programme.

The level of development contributions for community and network facilities will be reviewed annually by Council.

2 DEVELOPMENT POLICY

It is the policy of the Ōpōtiki District Council ('the policy') to collect development contributions from developers for community and network infrastructure (these terms are defined in Appendix A to this policy).

3 CIRCUMSTANCES WHERE A DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTION IS PAYABLE

The policy applies to all buildings that will be used for residential purposes, (including visitor accommodation), and any industrial or commercial activities as defined in appendix A of this policy.

The policy will apply to developments where applications for resource consents, subdivision consents or building consents are granted after 30 June 2004. The policy is not intended to:

- apply to building consents classified by Council as garages, fireplaces, or alterations (where the gross floor area of an existing building is not increased by more than 50%); or

- apply to building consents for buildings accessory to farming, forestry, marae, urupa and private cemeteries, Council reserves, and temporary activities (a project of not more than 12 months duration).

The background to this policy is outlined in Appendix B.

4 CAPITAL EXPENDITURE FOR COMMUNITY AND NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE

Development contributions will only be required to meet the components of capital works projects for community infrastructure arising from growth, with Council funding the remaining costs of capital works for other community facilities from other sources.

Development contributions will be taken on a District-wide basis. This is because the catchment areas for community infrastructure are considered to be District-wide.

The tables in Appendix C summarise the total estimated capital expenditure on all community and network infrastructure over the next 10 years and the proportions of that expenditure to be met by development contributions.

5 DISTRIBUTION OF BENEFITS

It is Council policy that development contributions are required from development on a District-wide basis for the funding of capital expenditure for growth for community and network infrastructure.

Recreation facilities and roading are of benefit to the whole District, being available for use by everyone. Recreation facilities and roading help address issues of health, welfare and education which are issues of general benefit. Roading facilities ensure a high level transport network linking the District's communities.

The Council has allocated the additional capacity/growth component of capital works projects only among the units of demand generated by new development.

Community and network infrastructure needs span generational needs. In general, the community draws benefits from community and network infrastructure in relation to its life cycle. For example, use of swimming pools and indoor recreation centres in earlier years, a library throughout life, and a cemetery in later life. Roading is an ongoing facility used by everyone in increasing numbers.

6 POLICY TIMEFRAME

The Development Contributions policy has been developed around a 10-year time-frame, which is based on capital expenditure forecasting information held by the Council.

It is expected by the Council that the benefits of the capital works projects identified, some of which are already available to the District where community infrastructure has been built in anticipation of growth, will extend beyond the 10-year time-frame used, according to the life of the particular asset built. This is especially true of roading, which has a 50 year time-frame and beyond.

7 REQUIREMENT FOR DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTIONS

Council policy is for development contributions to be required from new development in the form of money or land or both, at the Council's discretion, for capital expenditure for growth for community infrastructure according to the calculation of development contributions specified in Section 10 below.

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Development contributions taken by the Council under the LTP relate directly to the expected cost of development on current and future community and network infrastructure, and in particular recreation facilities and roading. The existing financial contributions taken by the Council under the District Plan for reserves and other network infrastructure will still apply since these charges relate to mitigating environmental effects on land.

The requirement for a development contribution will apply to all activities listed in Table A1, section 9, except for:

- garages, fireplaces, or alterations (where the gross floor area of an existing building is not increased by more than 50%); or
- buildings accessory to farming, forestry, marae, urupa and private cemeteries, Council reserves, and temporary activities (a project of not more than 12 months duration).

Generally, the maximum level of development contributions will be required on development over and above that existing at the time of an application, thereby creating additional units of demand.

Under this policy, development contributions must be paid prior to the issue of a Section 224 certificate (RMA) in the case of a subdivision; and must be paid prior to the issue of a resource consent or a Code Compliance Certificate for a building consent in the case of a development.

The event that will give rise to a requirement for a development contribution is the earlier of:

- the granting of a resource consent under the Resource Management Act 1991; or
- the granting of a building consent under the Building Act 1991 or subsequent legislation.

8 STATEMENT ON GOODS AND SERVICES TAX (GST)

All dollar amounts stated in this policy, and all inputs to calculations capable of being assessed in dollars, are exclusive of Goods and Services Tax (GST). Pursuant to the Goods and Services Tax Act 1985, the requirement by the Council of a development contribution and the payment by a developer of a development contribution are taxable supplies of goods and services and so are subject to GST.

9 UNITS OF DEMAND

The Council has apportioned the cost of capital works projects between additional capacity/growth and improved level of service. The additional capacity/growth component of capital expenditure has been allocated to growth on the basis of units of demand generated by new development only. The basic unit of demand is the single household unit. Table A1 sets out the different factors used to adjust units of demand for different land use types.

Council have included commercial and industrial growth in its overall growth calculations to take account of the economic and social impact on community facilities of the proposed aquaculture, harbour entrance improvements, potential mussel processing plant and any inner harbour development. These growth issues and predicted effects on the economy of the area are detailed in the URS report entitled URS (June 2005) Ōpōtiki Harbour Development Social and Economic Evaluation.

This figure will be subject to change depending on the number of subdivisions and developments in any given year. For this reason the figure will be reviewed by way of the triennial Ten Year Plan review.

The Council has determined that units of demand for different land use types shall be as follows (note: the total units of demand will be whichever is greater – the site or the development):

TABLE A1: UNITS OF DEMAND APPLICABLE TO DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES

ACTIVITY	DEMAND FACTORS
Subdivision	
One residential site	1.0 unit of demand
Development	
One household unit	1.0 unit of demand
One visitor accommodation unit	0.6 units of demand
Industrial development	1.0 unit of demand for each 500m ² of site area developed
Commercial development or mixed-use development	0.8 units of demand for each 185m ² of Gross Floor Area developed

The units of demand listed above under 'demand factors' are proportional. That is, if an industrial development is 750m² the unit of demand would be 1.5.

10 CALCULATION OF DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTIONS REQUIRED FROM DEVELOPMENT

Where:

- DC Development contributions payable
- A The applicable rate of development contribution per unit of demand as specified in Table A2
- B The total units of demand for the site or total units of demand for the development, whichever is greater

The development contributions payable for community infrastructure will be calculated by:

$$DC = A \times B$$

TABLE A2: DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTIONS FOR COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE

Recreation Facilities & Roading	Growth Component of 10-year Capital Works Projects	Total Units of Demand	Development Contributions Rate per Unit of Demand (excl GST)
Recreational District-wide	\$163,716	828	\$198.00
Roading District Wide	\$453,945	828	\$548.00

The dollar figure in the "Development Contributions Rate per Unit of Demand" column is the rate of development contribution required for community infrastructure applicable to the development. This figure will be adjusted by inflation through the Annual Plan process each year.

Refer to **Table A1: Units of Demand Applicable to Different Activities** for the unit of demand.

The total development contribution payable will be the Development Contributions Rate per Unit of Demand (A) times the Total Units of Demand for the site or development, whichever is greater (B). GST will be added to any development contribution at the time that contribution is payable.

11 REVIEWS AND CREDIT POLICY**Reviews**

The Council's policy on reviewing development contribution's is that an applicant may formally request the Council to review the development contributions required on the development concerned and consider whether or not to reduce, postpone or cancel the development contributions.

Any such request shall be made by notice in writing to the Council within 15 working days after the Council has advised in writing that development contributions are required on the development, setting out the reasons for the request.

In undertaking the review:

- The Council shall as soon as reasonably practicable consider the request.
- The Council may determine whether to hold a hearing for the purposes of the review, and if so, give at least 5 working days notice to the applicant of the commencement date, time, and place of that hearing.
- The Council may, at its discretion, uphold, reduce, postpone or cancel the original amount of development contributions required on the development and shall communicate its decision in writing to the applicant within 10 working days of any determination.
- The Council may delegate this role to Council Officers.

In making its decision the Council may take into account:

1. Council's Development Contributions policy.
2. Council's Funding and Financial policy.
3. The extent to which the value and nature of any works proposed by the applicant reduces the need for works proposed by the Council in its capital works programme.
4. The level of any existing development on the site. Where multiple existing and pre-existing uses can be established the Council will have regard to the most intensive use(s).
5. Financial hardship - where the applicant has a low value property which will not realise sufficient funds to pay the required development contributions and where the applicant has limited financial resources. Written confirmation of property value and a declaration as to financial circumstances must be made to the Council.
6. Any other matters the Council considers relevant.

Section 209 of the LGA also applies, which requires the refund of money or return of land if:

- The resource consent lapses or is surrendered; or
- The building consent lapses; or
- The development or building in respect of which the resource consent or building consent was granted does not proceed; or
- The Council does not provide the community infrastructure for which the development contribution was required.

The Council may retain any portion of a development contribution or land of a value equivalent to the costs incurred by the Council in relation to the development or building and its discontinuance.

Credits

Credits are based on:

- Existing uses.
- Monies paid and/or works undertaken and/or land set aside by prior:
 - a. Agreements with the Council.

b. Development contributions.

Generally development contributions will be required on development over and above that existing at the time of an application and which create additional units of demand.

Where a development will result in a lesser number of units of demand than that existing in the site at the time of application, the credit will remain with the site and not be payable to the applicant by the Council.

Credits towards the requirement for development contributions will be considered by the Council on a case by case basis, taking into account the following matters:

- a) The level of existing development on the site. Where multiple existing and pre-existing uses can be established the Council will have regard to the most intensive uses.
- b) Monies paid and/or works undertaken and/or land set aside by prior:
 - (i) Agreements with the Council.
 - (ii) Development contributions.

The units of demand applicable in the calculation of a development contribution required on a development shall be assessed by the Council at the time of application for the necessary consents and may be re-adjusted prior to the issue of a land use resource consent or building consent, as applicable.

This is in order to allow for units of demand for which development contributions may have previously been paid over and above credits provided for in this policy. That is, adjustment will be made by the Council in its assessment to avoid potential double counting of development contributions required on the development.

APPENDIX A**1 DEFINITIONS****1.1 Community facilities** means:

Reserves, network infrastructure, or community infrastructure for which development contributions may be required in relation to developments, if the effect of the developments is to require new or additional assets or assets of increased capacity and, as a consequence, the Council incurs capital expenditure to provide appropriately for:-

- a) reserves
- b) network infrastructure
- c) community infrastructure.

1.2 Commercial Activity means:

The operation of a business, such as a shop, tavern, restaurant or other uses commonly associated with activities found in a town centre, or activities that are operated for commercial gain such as legal offices, real estate agencies, financial institutions, health centres etc, and which can be operated from an existing domestic-sized property or from a purpose-built building.

1.3 Community infrastructure means:

- a) land, or development assets on land, owned or controlled by the Council to provide public amenities; and
- b) includes land that the Council will acquire for that purpose

1.4 Development contribution means a contribution:

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- a) provided for in a development contribution policy included in the long-term plan of this Council; and
- b) calculated in accordance with the methodology set out in Schedule 13 of the LGA; and
- c) comprising:
 - a. money; or
 - b. land, including a reserve or esplanade reserve (other than in relation to a subdivision consent), but excluding Maori land within the meaning of the Te Ture Whenua Maori Act 1993, unless that Act provides otherwise; or
 - c. both

1.5 Household Unit means:

A family or group of people living in a house or apartment used for residential purposes only.

1.6 Industrial Activity means:

The operation or proposed operation of a business wherein a person or persons are employed in the manufacturing, repair, production, construction, painting and/or distribution of goods and products, including horticultural pack houses and dairy sheds.

1.7 Network infrastructure means:

The provision of roads and other transport, water, wastewater, and stormwater collection and management.

1.8 Residential Site means:

A parcel or section of land subdivided for residential purposes only.

APPENDIX B

1 POLICY BACKGROUND

The Ōpōtiki District is currently undergoing a surge in development and investment, particularly in the coastal areas. The District continues to grow as land is developed and subdivided. This is part of a trend throughout New Zealand for people seeking a lifestyle near the coast or close to any significant areas of water. Since 2002 there has been a dramatic increase in coastal-related subdivision in New Zealand.

There are some strong indicators that the Ōpōtiki District is facing and will continue to face, strong development pressures over the long term.

It should be noted that the Statistics N.Z. projections do not take into account the potential realisation of local initiatives such as the marine farm (servicing and processing) or the creation of a reliable harbour entrance into their population projections.

The use of land for housing, visitor accommodation or large business activities can put pressure on existing services, community infrastructure, roads, sewerage, stormwater, Ōpōtiki town centre and reserves. These services and reserves need to be upgraded as the District grows.

In relation to community and network infrastructure, in particular recreation facilities and roading, it has become apparent that these are not being continually developed to keep up with increasing community expectations. In 2002 a recreation strategy was prepared to identify community expectations with respect

to recreation facilities on Council reserves. Subsequent reviews of this strategy confirm the importance of improving district recreation facilities.

The collection of development contributions, along with funding from other sources (e.g. general rates) will assist the existing and future residents of the district to realise the implementation of the *Recreation Strategy* and the roading programmes.

2 DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTIONS AND FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS

Development Contributions under the LGA are different from Financial Contributions under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA).

Councils may now require development contributions from development to meet the capital expenditure for new or additional community facilities resulting from growth, whereas Councils have been able to take financial contributions under the RMA for development primarily in order to avoid, remedy, or mitigate the adverse effects of development activities on the environment.

Financial contributions under the RMA are primarily used for infrastructure provision and mitigation measure provision whereas development contributions will be used for capital improvements to land (e.g. playgrounds, toilets, pavilions, car parking, roading upgrades). The recreation facilities planned are generally those listed in the *Recreation Strategy* (November 2002) prepared by Council, Sport BOP and community groups. Roading improvements are contained in Council's ten year road upgrading and seal extension programmes.

However, development contributions cannot be taken where a Council has imposed a condition on resource consent under the RMA requiring a financial contribution on the same development for the same purpose.

The Council has in place financial contributions policies, objectives and rules in the District Plan. These are summarised below.

The current Financial Contributions Policy allows the Council to take financial contributions from any new development under the District Plan to avoid, remedy, or mitigate the localised adverse effects of development activities on the environment, for the following:

- Reserves
- Roading
- Car parking
- Water supply, sewerage networks and stormwater treatment

While the Council's Financial Contributions Policy is consistent with the purpose and principles of the RMA, it has a narrower scope and different focus than development contributions under the LG Act. Financial Contributions for roading, reserves, car parking, water supply, sewerage networks and stormwater treatment will continue to be collected under the District Plan.

3 EXPLANATION OF FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION PROVISIONS

The provisions that relate to financial contributions in the District Plan prepared under the RMA are detailed in Section 1 of the Ōpōtiki District Plan. These provisions include a statement of the resource management issues, the objectives and policies, the rules, an explanation of reasons for the provisions and the anticipated environmental outcomes.

There are specific rules which:

- authorise the imposition of conditions of resource consent relating to financial contributions; and
- provide for the manner in which the Council will assess whether to impose conditions requiring financial contributions and the amount of such contributions; for:
 - (i) car parking (rule 11.3.3), based on the cost of forming the number of car parks required by an activity pursuant to the development rules in the Plan but not otherwise provided;
 - (ii) roading (rule 11.3.4), based on the cost of road formation, sealing or other roading works required as a result of the consented development, and depending on whether the relevant road is sealed or unsealed;
 - (iii) water supply, sewerage networks and stormwater treatment (rule 11.3.5), based on the upgrade costs of those network services required as a result of the development;
 - (iv) reserves (rule 11.3.6), based on the cost of acquiring and improving reserves to meet increases in the number of households, which has been calculated as \$790 (excluding GST) per new allotment created.

These financial contribution provisions are intended to deal with the effects of activities, including the effect of growth on infrastructure and the need to fund increased capacity of that infrastructure to avoid other adverse effects (such as congestion, flooding etc), but that for the reasons set out elsewhere in the policy, the costs of community facilities is to be met from development contributions.

4 COMMUNITY OUTCOMES

The Community Plan identifies and details seven community outcomes for the Ōpōtiki District. The categories of community outcomes are:

- Development and protection of the natural environment**
- Services and facilities meet our needs**
- Fair and efficient leadership**
- A strong and distinctive community spirit**
- Purposeful work and learning opportunities**
- Development supports the community**
- History and culture is treasured**

Within these categories are a number of aims which the funding of capital expenditure for growth from development and financial contributions will primarily contribute towards. The relevant portions (i.e. the community outcomes that relate to development and financial contributions) are set out below.

Development and protection of the natural environment

- Coastal development managed.

Services and facilities meet our needs

- Vital services and facilities are available to all.
- Both civic and community facilities created and maintained for the future.
- Meet diverse expectations of the community.
- The needs of youth and the elderly are met.
- Roads and transport networks appropriate to traffic requirements and district growth needs.

Development supports the community

- The community is a major partner in development.

- Support is provided based on community needs.
- CBD developed and maintained as an enjoyable meeting place for all people.

History and culture is treasured

- Community groups are supported in their efforts to provide facilities, activities and events for the community.

The Council is concentrating its efforts and resources on these community outcomes and considers that this Policy on Development Contributions, which will fund the growth component of recreation facilities and roading, is the best funding and financial strategy to achieve these outcomes.

5 ROLE OF THE COUNCIL

The Council considers its role in coordinating the provision of recreation facilities and roading as part of its sustainable development obligations to the District, of which neither individuals, the community, the private sector, nor central Government can appropriately fulfil.

The proposal to provide for recreation facilities and an improved roading network has been analysed and the reason the Council is involved falls into one or more of the following definitions:

- **Legislative Requirement:**
The Council has extensive powers, duties, and functions conferred upon it by central Government providing both mandatory and discretionary responsibilities.
- **Growth Management:**
To manage the growth of the District in a timely, co-ordinated, cost-effective, and equitable manner. This includes Council anticipating the development drivers and trends within the district and also those occurring elsewhere that will have an effect on the district.
- **To Ensure Public Access:**
These are activities the Council has chosen to fund and/or provide to ensure they are available at reasonable cost and in the required quantity.
- **To Meet Community Expectation:**
The Recreation Strategy (November 2002) and the ten year roading programmes identify community expectations for a number of recreation facilities on Council reserves, and roading upgrades/improvements throughout the District. In addition, community expectation is measured through yearly Annual Plan processes and annual performance measures. These processes assist in the Council's decision-making in relation to the provision of individual services. Community expectation will also be given effect through the preparation and subsequent reviews of the inaugural Ten Year Plan.
- **To Enhance Community Identity:**
A 'sense of community' is strengthened by the provision of various recreational and community facilities and roading improvements.
- **As Part of Partnership with Central Government:**
The Council is in partnership with central Government in various ways and there are situations where the Council has been able to assist at the local level. Land Transport NZ contributes between 50 and 61 percent towards roading outputs. This has been accounted for in the Net Growth Cost.
- **To Enhance Community Safety:**
Community safety applies to activities that relate to the protection of the community. In some instances there is a statutory responsibility to provide this service but the level of service is higher than the statutory minimum requirements.

Council Policies

6 GROWTH PRESSURES

The development that Ōpōtiki is experiencing will continue to place strain on community facilities in the District if not well managed. Coastal development continues to increase around New Zealand. With significant growth currently being experienced in the Western Bay of Plenty, it is expected that some of this growth will continue along the coast to the Eastern Bay of Plenty. In addition, there are some significant local initiatives such as a proposed marine farm and a reliable entrance to the Ōpōtiki harbour which, if realised, will lead to significant development pressures on the district.

The challenge is to put in place a transparent, consistent, and equitable basis for requiring contributions in order that those undertaking developments pay a fair share of the capital expenditure for community facilities without inhibiting growth. Those undertaking developments, the Council, and the community benefit from growth, and the cost of growth needs to be fairly balanced given the limited sources of funding available to the Council.

The overall impact of requiring development contributions on the current and future social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of the community needs to be considered. If development contributions are not applied to new development, the Council will not be able to adequately provide the necessary community facilities for new demand. The alternative to funding growth related community facility provision is to generate more revenue from rating. The latter scenario means that existing ratepayers carry the burden for new development. This situation will negatively impact on all aspects of well-being for the community.

The Council considers that requiring an appropriate level of development and financial contributions from development applied alongside other funding tools, is the best overall solution in achieving community outcomes, while balancing the costs and benefits in terms of funding between the community, the Council, and those undertaking developments.

Providing appropriately for community facilities in anticipation of growth is a core Council obligation in the promotion of the social, economic and environmental well being of the community, for the present and for the future. As such, the Policy on Development Contributions will provide predictability and certainty about the sources and levels of funding for the costs of growth, and continue to ensure the sustainable development of the District as a whole, without negatively impacting on growth.

7 SCHEDULE TO DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTIONS POLICY

The following is the Schedule to the Development Contributions Policy which is required under sections 201(2) and 202 of the LGA. The Schedule specifies, in summary form what is required:

- The requirement for development contributions
- Statement on Goods and Services Tax
- Explanation of units of demand
- The event that will give rise to a requirement for a development contribution (resource consent, building consent or authorisation for service connection)
- The development contributions required from development for capital expenditure for growth for community infrastructure.

8 METHODOLOGY

The full methodology which demonstrates how the calculations for development contributions are made in the Schedule to Development Contributions Policy is available for inspection at Council Offices.

9 SIGNIFICANT ASSUMPTIONS

Significant assumptions underlying the calculation of the Schedule to the Development Contributions Policy (section 10) are as follows:

Best Available Knowledge:

That the capital expenditure costs are based on the best available knowledge at the time of preparation and largely represent a "rough order of costs" rather than specific estimates. These will be refined in subsequent years as community expectations regarding particular projects become clearer. A percentage estimate of what is growth related costs (versus the cost of maintaining or enhancing the level of service for existing residents) has been used to determine the capital expenditure required for growth.

Estimates of Growth Related Capital Expenditure:

The Council has to assume that its planned growth related capital expenditure will be undertaken. This is a realistic assumption, given that the Council has planned its capital expenditure in accordance with the statutory procedures.

Estimates of Building Consents:

The Council has used both Statistics NZ population projections and local knowledge to determine the expected number of building consents over the next 10 years.

Growth Affordability:

That managed growth within Ōpōtiki is affordable and that the Council's share is able to be financed predominantly through the capital expenditure budget, supported by development contributions in parallel with the Council's core business and other projects.

Community Infrastructure Built in Anticipation of Growth:

That the Council's policy on development contributions for development will include requiring consistent and equitable contributions towards the impact of growth on existing community infrastructure, that is recreation facilities built in anticipation of growth.

Financial and Administrative Assumptions:

That all figures in the Development Contributions Policy and Schedule to the Development Contributions Policy are in 2009 dollars and that there has been no allowance made for inflation.

That the income generated from rates will be sufficient to meet the operating costs of capital expenditure into the future.

Operating expenditure will be allocated across the rating base of the District.

That there will be an impact from the capital expenditure on operating expenditure and an allowance has been made for this based on the type of asset.

That methods of service delivery will remain substantially unchanged.

Key Risks:

That the growth assumptions are not met resulting in delayed development.

That there is a lag between expenditure being incurred by the Council and contributions received from those undertaking developments.

That the costs of capital are greater than expected.

10 EXPLANATION AND JUSTIFICATION FOR CALCULATIONS

The following is an explanation of, and justification for, the way each development contribution in the Schedule to Development Contributions is calculated

Development contributions for community infrastructure (in this case recreation facilities and roading) are based on units of demand and the capital expenditure for growth required over a 10 year period. The total units of demand for capital expenditure for growth will be spread over 10 years and has been taken from a mix of new subdivisions, new buildings, potential dwellings, infill potential, proposed residential land and vacant lots.

For district-wide recreation facilities and roading this data has provided the Council with an estimate of 712 units of demand over the next 10 years. This figure will be subject to adjustment in the future. The unit of demand for each development is based on a household unit, which is a building or part of a building intended to be used as an independent residence (e.g. one house built on the property is 1 unit of demand). Different units of demand apply to mixed-use, commercial and industrial development.

The rate per unit of demand is calculated by taking the growth related capital expenditure over a 10 year period for recreation reserves and dividing it by the total units of demand expected over that 10 year period. A similar approach is taken for roading. This is calculated by way of growth projections. In this way the cost of growth related capital expenditure is spread across all new development. This rate is then multiplied by the number of units of demand for each particular development.

11 POLICY REVIEW

It is the intention of the Council to update the Development Contributions Policy from time to time to take account of:

- Any changes to the significant assumptions to the Development Contributions Policy.
- Any changes in policy as the Council deals with growth issues.
- Any changes in the capital works programme for growth.
- Changes in the estimate of total units of demand expected over a 10 year period.
- Any changes in the pattern and distribution of development in the District.
- The regular reviews of the Funding and Financial Policy, and the Ten Year Plan.
- Any amendments to this Policy shall be made using the special consultative procedure outlined in Section 83 of the Local Government Act 2002.

APPENDIX C

1 CAPITAL EXPENDITURE FIGURES

The total estimated capital expenditure on all community and network infrastructure over the next 10 years and proportions to be met by development contributions are shown in the tables below.

- Table 1 summarises:- The total estimated capital expenditure on all community and network infrastructure over the next 10 years;
- The proportion of total estimated capital expenditure to meet increased demand for community and network infrastructure resulting from growth to be funded from development contributions and other funding sources over the next 10 years.

Net growth cost for roading has been derived from the Table 1. All figures exclude GST.

TABLE 1: 10-YEAR ESTIMATED TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND FUNDING FOR GROWTH

Table 1 10 - Year estimated total capital expenditure and funding growth						
Community Facility	Net Growth cost	Development Contributions	Financial Contributions	Rates	Other funding	Total Activity Capital Cost
Reserves	58,200	0	58,200	0	0	58,200
Roading	453,945	453,945	0	2,572,355	323,700	3,350,000
Car Parking	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water Supply	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sewerage Network	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stormwater Treatment	0	0	0	0	0	0
Recreation Facilities	163,716	163,716	0	927,724		1,091,440
Total	675,861	617,661	58,200	3,500,079	323,700	4,499,640
External contributions, subsidies & grants					323,700	

Table 2 summarises:

- The total estimated capital expenditure on community and network infrastructure over the next 10 years;
- The proportion (15%) of total estimated capital expenditure to meet increased demand for community and network infrastructure resulting from growth which will be funded from development contributions and other funding sources over the next 10 years.

TABLE 2: 10-YEAR ESTIMATED FUNDING FOR COMMUNITY AND NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE

Community Infrastructure Activity	Catchment	Total Cost Of Capital Works Projects	Total Improved Level Of Service Component	Total Growth Component (Funded By Development Contributions)
Recreation Facilities ¹	District	\$1,091,440	\$927,724	\$163,716
Roading	District	\$3,350,000	\$2,896,055	\$453,945
TOTAL		\$4,441,440	\$3,823,779	\$617,661

¹ In addition, subdivisions or development fronting a waterway may also have to provide an esplanade reserve or strip under the District Plan.

TABLE 3: ROADING CONTRIBUTIONS: 10 YEAR CAPITAL WORKS PROGRAMME

Description	\$'s
Streets - Kerb and channel / footpaths	696,440
Roads - Seal extension	2,114,060
Roads – Minor Improvement Works	539,500
TOTAL	3,350,000

APPENDIX D

1 UNIT OF DEMAND CALCULATION

The unit of demand over a 10 year period for recreation facilities and roading has been calculated by using Statistics NZ's population projections and the growth of rateable assessments. Given that the Statistics NZ projections do not take into account the potential realisation of major local initiatives such as the harbour entrance opening and the marine farm, a high population projection was adopted increasing the district population by 15% to 10,268 in 2022 as set out in Table 4 below.

TABLE 4: PROJECTED POPULATION OF AREA UNITS WITHIN ŌPŌTIKI (HIGH SCENARIO)

Years	Ōpōtiki	Te Kaha	Cape Runaway	Oponae	Waiotahi	Total	Rounding
2012	4276	305	1321	284	2854	9040	
2022	4857	346	1500	323	3242	10268	
Difference	581	41	179	39	388	1228	
Difference (%)	13.59%	13.44%	13.55%	13.73%	13.59%	13.58%	15.0

Table 4 above highlights that the additional population will place demands on the district's infrastructure (in this case recreation facilities and roading) by 14%. The remaining 86% of demand will come from existing residents.

Table 5 below sets out the anticipated growth of rateable assessments to be 828 between 2012-2022. This figure has been taken as the total units of demand for the 2012-2022 period. The percentage increase in rateable assessments is in line with the increase in population projected for the District as set out in Table 4 above.

TABLE 5: PROJECTED RATEABLE ASSESSMENTS WITHIN ŌPŌTIKI DISTRICT 2012 TO 2022

	Rateable Assessments	Unit of demand
2012	5586	
2022	6414	
Diff	828	828
Diff (%)	14.8	15.0 (Rounding)

Council Controlled Organisations (CCOs)

Introduction

This section presents information required under the Local Government Act 2002 relating to any council-controlled organisation (CCO) in which Council is a shareholder. A CCO is a company or organisation in which a Council or Councils hold 50% or more of the voting rights or can appoint 50% or more of the trustees, directors or managers. CCOs are essentially any company with a majority Council shareholding, or a trust or similar organisation with a majority of Council-controlled votes or Council-appointed trustees.

In order to achieve its objectives, Ōpōtiki District Council is a shareholder in two CCOs – Bay of Plenty Local Authority Shared Services Limited (BOP LASS Ltd), which is jointly owned by all nine councils in the Bay of Plenty and Gisborne Regions, and Toi Economic Development Agency (Toi EDA), which with the Whakatane and Kawerau councils has joint control.

Council's total investment in Council Controlled Organisations and other entities is:

BOPLASS Shares	\$1,000
Horizon Energy shares	<u>\$2,000</u>
	<u>\$3,000</u>

BOPLASS Ltd



BOPLASS Ltd was set up during 2007/08 to foster shared services between the participating councils. It provides an umbrella vehicle to investigate, procure, develop and deliver shared services where a business case shows they can provide benefits.

Subsidiaries: Nil

Significant policies and objectives in regard to Ownership and Control
Each of the following nine councils in the region holding a 11.11% share:

- Bay of Plenty Regional Council
- Kawerau District Council
- Ōpōtiki District Council
- Rotorua District Council
- Taupo District Council
- Tauranga City Council
- Western Bay of Plenty District Council
- Whakatane District Council
- Gisborne District Council.

BoP LASS Ltd conducts itself in accordance with its Constitution, its annual Statement of Intent agreed with shareholders and the provisions of the Companies Act 1993 and Local Government Act 2002. Unless otherwise agreed by the Board, each appointee is the current or acting Chief Executive of the council shareholders. In addition, the Board may appoint up to three professional directors to supplement the Directors/Chief Executives' expertise.

Nature and Scope of Activities

The principle nature and scope of the activity of BoPLASS Ltd is to:

- Use Joint Procurement to add value to goods and services sourced for its constituent Councils
- Facilitate shared services that benefit Councils and their stakeholders through improved levels of service, reduced costs, improved efficiency, innovation and/or increased value
- Pursue best practice in the management of all activities to obtain best value and minimise risk
- Demonstrate fiduciary responsibility by ensuring that its activities are adequately funded from savings achieved, levies, Council contributions, or Government funding where available
- Allow other Councils or organisations to participate in its activities where this will benefit its constituent councils directly or indirectly
- Represent the collective views of its shareholders in matters with which it is associated.

Council Controlled Organisations (CCOs)

Other shared services may be provided after the Board has considered each individual business case and formally agreed to take on and deliver (or host/procure etc) the shared service.

BoPLASS Ltd will also proactively explore opportunities to partner with other local authorities and shared services organisations within New Zealand where they are either developing or considering developing cost effective shared services and products that are of value to the Bay of Plenty councils.

Key Performance Targets and Other Measures of Performance

BOPLASS Ltd has achieved the initial performance targets. The following are the performance targets for the next three years:

Performance Targets:
Initiate at least one shared service each year and no less than two shared services successfully implemented within three years.
Implement shared Services demonstrating best practice and added value to participating councils and stakeholders
Investigate a minimum of four Joint Procurement initiatives per year for goods and services from sources offering best value, service, and continuity of supply and or opportunities for integration.
Communicate with each shareholding council at appropriate levels with at least one meeting with each Executive Leadership Team per year.
Ensure sufficient income is available from activities to sustain a viable company

TOI-EDA



Toi-EDA is the Eastern Bay of Plenty Regional Economic Development Agency set up by the three territorial authorities (Kawerau, Ōpōtiki and Whakatane) working together with local iwi.

Toi-EDA has a strong focus on its vision of enhancing the Eastern Bay of Plenty's economic growth and resultant wealth and jobs for its people. The Agency plays an important role in the

Bay of Plenty regional partnership, Bay of Connections, both in terms of representing Eastern Bay of Plenty economic development interests, and in implementing relevant actions from the Regional Strategies.

Toi-EDA is a Charitable Trust, with six Trustees appointed from commercial, community and iwi backgrounds. The CEO's of the three Eastern Bay Councils also participate actively in Trust meetings.

Toi EDA is not considered by Council to be a Council Controlled Organisation as per the Local Government Act 2002.

Subsidiaries: Nil

Significant Policies and Objectives In Regard To Ownership And Control:

Policies relating to the ownership and control of the Trust include the Trust Deed setting out the purpose of the Trust and matters relating to the appointment of Trustees and the business of the Trust. The Trust Deed states the settlers have no powers to give directions to or exercise control over the Trustees or any part of the Trust's activities.

Nature and Scope of Activities

The principal nature and scope of the activity for the Toi-EDA is stated in the Trust Deed, which is to:

- Cultivate economic initiatives and foster growth for the benefit of Maori and the Eastern Bay of Plenty Community.
- Promote the economic, environmental, cultural and social wellbeing of Maori and the Eastern Bay of Plenty Community.
- Foster, develop and assist in the management of best practices and effective use of resources of the Eastern Bay of Plenty.
- Promote and nurture community-based, sustainable economic growth through projects to benefit the Maori and the Eastern Bay of Plenty Community.

The means by which these objectives will be pursued will be those agreed to by the Trustees consistent with the Trust Deed.

Key Performance Targets and Other Measures of Performance

- Improved skills by higher education levels
- Business growth (turnover, increased employees, new business)
- Improved use of human resources (measured by employment statistics)
- Increased population
- Increased productivity of the region measured in conjunction with the wider Bay of Plenty Region.

Appendices

Summary of Waste Management and Minimisation Plan

This is a summary of the Council's Waste Management and Minimisation Plan. Should you require more information the full plan is available at the Council.

The Waste Minimisation Act requires Council to review its Waste Management and Minimisation Plan. This review will be completed and adopted by Council in June 2012. The Council has reviewed its Solid Waste Management Strategy Plan, which was adopted by Council in 2006, as required by the Waste Minimisation Act 2008. The Council has also undertaken a Waste Assessment as required by the Waste Minimisation Act. The Waste Assessment contains a description of the collection, recycling, recovery and disposal provided by the Council. It also includes an assessment of options that have been considered.

In 1998 Council adopted its Zero Waste Policy. Prior to the closure of the Landfill Council was accepting around 10,000 tonnes annually. Because of the proactive work Council and the Community have undertaken the tonnage of waste disposed to landfill has reduced and has been maintained at around 1100-1200 tonnes annually, this represents an 89% reduction. In 2010-2011 the volume of recyclable materials was 1432 tonnes. The per capital waste disposed of to landfill from Ōpōtiki residents is 120kg per person. The national average is 780kg per person.

Council's proposed strategy has taken into account the District's population, its size and make-up, its isolation and remote location of communities which need to be serviced, distance to landfills and markets for recyclable materials and the ability of the Council to provide an on-going sustainable and affordable service to the community. The strategy and action plan also takes into account the levels of achievement made in waste minimisation since the Woodlands Road landfill was closed in 2004.

Council proposes to continue its present operations in respect of the collection of residual waste and recyclable materials from the kerbside in the Ōpōtiki Township and the Woodlands / Hikutaia area and to accept residual waste and recyclable materials at Council's three Resource Recovery Centres located in Ōpōtiki, Waihou Bay and Te Kaha. Council will continue to dispose of residual waste to a consented landfill outside the district.

The proposed Waste Management and Minimisation Plan identifies two targets as follows:

- Reduce the volume of residual waste for disposal to landfill by 10% over the 2011 level by 2018
- Increase the volume of recyclable materials collected at Council's Resource Recovery Centre by 10% by 2018 over the 2010 level.

The following actions will support these targets

- Communication and Education
- Residual Waste Reduction and Increasing Recovery of Recyclable materials
- Collection of Litter from the town centre and clean up of illegal dumping sites
- Monitoring, reporting and tracking progress towards achievement of targets
- Collaboration, new initiatives and continuous improvement.

Council's proposed Waste Management and Minimisation Plan sets out funding sources consisting of gate charges at the Resource Recovery Centres, targeted and general rates.

Summary of Assessment of Water and Sewage Services

This is a summary of Council's Water Services and Sewage. For more in depth information the full Activity Management Plans can be viewed at the Council.

1 Introduction

1.1 The water and sanitary assessment process

The introduction of the Local Government Act 2002 places responsibility on Territorial Authorities to complete assessments of water services (drinking water, sewerage and stormwater) and sanitary services (public toilets, cemetery and crematoria, solid waste) for communities throughout their districts. Public consultation on the findings of these assessments is required.

The assessment process places emphasis on the identification, and proposals for resolution, of any adverse health impacts or environmental impacts arising from existing, and future demand for water and sanitary services. Where reticulated water services do not exist than an assessment of risk arising from lack of the reticulated service is to be undertaken.

The assessments are not exclusively for Council provided services but also encompass private schemes. The definition of "community" is left to the Territorial Authority. An initial assessment was completed on the 30 June 2005. Further information has been gathered and a revised assessment will be published in June 2012.

Appendices

1.2 Communities assessed

For the purposes of this initial assessment the following “communities” have been used:

• Bryans Beach	• Tablelands
• Hawaii	• Te Kaha
• Kutarere	• Te Kopua
• Ohiwa	• Tirohanga and Tirohanga Valley
• Omaio	• Torere
• Omarumutu	• Waiaua
• Opape	• Waihau Bay
• Ōpōtiki	• Waioeka Village
• Paerata Ridge	• Whanarua Bay
• Roimata	• Whangaparaoa

The assessment has drawn upon available documentation (Asset Management Plans, LTP) and knowledge within Council and elsewhere to document the services provided by existing reticulation schemes.

1.3 Recommendations arising from the assessment

1.3.1 Communities with Reticulated Water Services

The principal issue identified in regards to reticulated communities is that a number of the schemes are drawing water from groundwater sources or springs that are not proven as “secure” sources. These supplies therefore may not have a barrier to protozoa (Giardia and cryptosporidium) as required by the NZ Drinking Water Standards.

The recommendation for these supplies is therefore to

- assess options for meeting protozoa barrier requirements; and
- prepare and implement “Public Health Risk Management Plans” for all supplies.

Most private supplies are identified as having no disinfection. Public Health Risk Management Plans should be prepared as a priority for these supplies.

A number of upgrade and maintenance items for the Council owned schemes are identified in the Activity Management Plans. These are appropriate and should be implemented as programmed.

1.3.2 Communities without Reticulated Water Services A large number of rural dwellings and also a number of marae rely upon shallow bores, springs, stream sources or roof water. The risk assessment identifies risks associated with these supplies.

Where a reticulated scheme exists it is recommended that connection to the reticulated scheme is the preferred option for unserved properties.

However for a lot of the areas the location and low density of housing means a reticulated supply is not feasible. For these properties education of householders on appropriate care and maintenance of water supplies is recommended.

1.3.3 Communities with Reticulated Wastewater Services

Council has carried out comprehensive planning to meet future demand within these scheme areas. The assessment has not identified any significant health or environmental issues associated with these schemes.

1.3.4 Communities without Reticulated Wastewater Services

Outside of the reticulated scheme areas a large number of rural dwellings and marae rely upon on site wastewater treatment and disposal. Generally this is by way of basic septic tank systems. The majority of communities within the district are serviced by septic tanks.

The risk assessment identifies the risks associated with on-site wastewater disposal during dry weather, wet weather or flood events.

For the majority of the rural areas reticulation is not likely to be feasible. For the unreticulated community, education of householders on appropriate care and maintenance of on site disposal systems is recommended.

The sanitary status of on-site systems used in the unreticulated areas of the district, and the health implications arising from it, are not currently well defined. This is an information gap which is recommended to be filled for benefit of future assessments.

1.3.5 Communities with Reticulated Stormwater

A number of upgrade and improvement measures for the reticulated stormwater schemes are programmed in the Asset Management Plans. These address known problems.

A related issue to stormwater is that of flood protection. The July 2004 floods exposed deficiencies in relation to stormwater runoff control which are being addressed.

1.3.6 Communities without Reticulated Stormwater

Health and environmental issues in the communities without reticulated stormwater are not believed to be widespread. Poor drainage around dwellings leading to damp houses and septic tank effluent field failures is known to be a problem in some rural areas. It is recommended that this issue be addressed through a community education programme, logically run in conjunction with that on water supply and septic tank maintenance.

1.3.7 Public Toilets

Adequate public toilets exist. Additional facilities should be considered in response to proven community demand and resource capabilities. Potability of water supplies at rural toilets (not on Council reticulated water supply) should be reviewed.

1.3.8 Cemeteries and Crematoria

There are no identified health issues associated with current cemeteries. There are no crematoria in the Ōpōtiki district.

1.3.9 Effluent Disposal Points

There are identified health issues associated with effluent disposal points in the district and the existing facilities appear adequate for demand.

1.3.10 Solid Waste

Refer to the previous section which summarises waste management and minimisation.

1.4 Recommendations arising from the assessment

Consultation on the Assessment and its findings is required, with a special consultative procedure as per the LGA. Following consultation and consideration of submissions the Assessment report as to be finalised and then approved by Council by 30 June 2005.

1.5 Improvement plan for the assessment

The first Assessment under the LGA (2002) has drawn upon a large pool of information. Nonetheless there are a number of areas where specific information is sketchy. This does not diminish the value of the Assessment. Identification of information gaps which need to be filled is an acceptable outcome from the first assessment.

Specific information gaps identified include:

- (i) Whether water sources for a number of communities can be classified as “secure” groundwaters as per the NZDWS. This is a high priority as there are potentially large cost implications associated with failure to attain this status
- (ii) Sanitary status (microbiological quality) and risk posed by use of shallow bores, springs and surface water sources in rural communities not on reticulation
- (iii) Extent of on-site disposal failures in unsewered areas
- (iv) Environmental effects resulting from on site disposal failures in settlements (as opposed to isolated rural dwellings).

Land Transport Programme

Ōpōtiki District Council Land Transport Programme [LTP] has been approved in principle by the Ōpōtiki District Council in December 2005.

It has also been fully consulted upon through the Long Term Plan 2005/06.

Council’s LTP has been developed in conjunction with Land Transport NZ’s on-line applications and can be found in this documentation.

The LTP describes:

- Consultation undertaken on the LTP
- Steps taken in developing land transport options and alternatives
- 10-year financial forecasts of funding and expenditure.

Activities have been described by:

- priority
- total cost
- proposed starting date and duration
- alternatives and options considered
- the objectives of each activity
- contribution to the purpose and objectives of the LTMA.

Road Safety

Background

It is recognised by Council that it has, together with other agencies, a pivotal role in road safety.

A number of initiatives associated with road safety will be addressed through the following areas:

- Education
- Engineering
- Enforcement.

The Land Transport Management Act 2003 is the overarching document from which the National Land Transport Programme (NLTP) and the Authority Land Transport Programme (ATLP) are prepared. To this end these documents should be read in conjunction with the LTP. Including the Safety Management System from which the Road Safety Strategy will be prepared.

Included will be:

- a) an outcome that relates to land transport safety
- b) how it is intended to contribute to furthering the communities desired land transport safety outcome(s) and objective(s); and
- c) how to further desired land transport outcome(s) and objective(s) work with other local organisations and regional organisations; and the private sector; and
 - identifies the key land transport safety issues facing the district; and
 - includes or makes reference to a programme and action plan, including a list of LTNZ and NZ Police outputs for addressing all of the identified land transport safety issues; and
 - includes clear performance targets, measures and monitoring processes to enable the Local Authority to accurately report the progress that is being made

Appendices

towards the achievement of the districts road safety objectives and states how progress will be reported.

Working with Others

Council will work with the Road Safety Co-ordinator, employed by the Whakatane District Council, to implement initiatives agreed by the Eastern Bay Road Safety Committee and approved by:

- Whakatane District Council
- Kawerau District Council
- Ōpōtiki District Council

and contained in the combined Authority Land Transport Programme.

Other agencies who are involved and will be consulted are:

- The community
- Bay of Plenty Regional Council
- Toi Te Ora
- New Zealand Transport Agency
- New Zealand Police
- ACC
- Ministries of Health, Education and Transport
- Department of Labour.



The Role of Council

The role of Council is to promote the social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing of the community that it serves.

A Mayor and Councillors are elected to the Council by the community every three years. These members of the Council are usually chosen because they understand what the community wants and they are good at making things happen. This is the **political arm** of local government.

The political arm of a local authority is one of the main sources of communication between the community and Council. It sets the policies and direction of Council, makes bylaws and has a regulatory role, determines the expenditure and funding requirements of Council, monitors the performance of the organisation, represents the interests of Ōpōtiki District outside the area, and employs the Chief Executive who in turn employs all other staff.

The Mayor is elected by the district as a whole and has additional responsibilities including presiding over Council meetings, promoting and representing the interests of the community, acting as the ceremonial head of Council, and providing leadership and feedback to other elected members.

The scope of activities that a council is involved in is large. Often issues are highly technical or complex, so the Council appoints a chief executive who in turn appoints a range of skilled staff to carry out the activities the council undertakes on behalf of the community. This is the **organisational arm** of local government.

In effect the Council employs someone with a “tool box” who allocates the tools to specific projects, keeps the tool-box appropriately stocked and the tools sharp and in good condition. They work together to plan and help to make the community outcomes a reality.

The organisational arm, through the Chief Executive, implements the decisions of Council, provides advice to Council on managing the activities of the organisation effectively and efficiently, plans and provides accurate reports on the financial and service performance of Council, employs staff and provides leadership.

Ōpōtiki District Council currently has six councillors elected from three wards and a mayor elected from the whole district. A Coast Community Board consisting of five members represents the area from Hawaii to Torere. Meetings currently take place on a six weekly cycle.







In effect the Council employs someone with a “tool box” who allocates the tools to specific projects, keeps the tool-box appropriately stocked and the tools sharp and in good condition. They work together to plan and further the community outcomes.

Ōpōtiki District Council Elected Members 2010 to 2013

Ōpōtiki District Council 2007 to 2010			
		Address	Ward
	Mayor John Forbes	9 Paerata Ridge Road, ŌPŌTIKI 07 315 7362 Home 029 255 7702 Mobile johnf@odc.govt.nz JonRobForbes@xtra.co.nz	District
	Deputy Mayor Haki McRoberts	7231 SH35, RD3 ŌPŌTIKI 0272 636 9077 07 325 2833 Phone & Fax Mcrobert833@msn.com	Coast
	Councillor Selby Fisher	P O Box 125, ŌPŌTIKI 07 315 7624 Home 027 636 9077 Mobile sfish@ihug.co.nz	Wairoeka/Waiotahi
	Councillor Shona Browne	PO Box 470 Ōpōtiki 07 315 7347 027 4773761 shonab@xtra.co.nz	Ōpōtiki
	Councillor Robert Petersen	15 Fromow Rd, ŌPŌTIKI 07 315 6580 Work 07 315 7361 Home 07 315 6582 Fax Robbie@waiotahi.co.nz	Ōpōtiki
	Councillor Douglas Leeder	Gabriel's Gully Rd, RD2, ŌPŌTIKI 07 315 4839 027 292 8048 Mobile 07 315 4849 Fax armourdale@xtra.co.nz	Wairoeka/Waiotahi
	Councillor Barry Howe	20 Albert Street, ŌPŌTIKI 07 315 6003 Home 07 315 6335 Work 027 315 6345 bazzshazz@xtra.co.nz	Ōpōtiki

Coast Community Board Members	
Chairperson Haki McRoberts	7231 SH35, RD3, ŌPŌTIKI 0272 636 9077 07 325 2833 Phone & Fax Mcrobert833@msn.com
Muriwai Jones	PO Box 120 Ōpōtiki 3162 muriwai.jones@xtra.co.nz 07 315-8251
Edward Matchitt	RD 3 Te Kaha ŌPŌTIKI 07 325-3663
Tiaki (Jack) Parata	State Highway 35, RD 3, ŌPŌTIKI 07 325-2772 Home 07 325-2726 Business 07 325-2739 Fax 0274 989-213 Mobile jack.parata@apanui.co.nz
Adelaide Waititi	RD3, Ōpōtiki CAPE RUNAWAY 07 325-3803 waitangihia@xtra.co.nz

Ōpōtiki District Council Organisational Structure

	Aileen Lawrie CEO	<p>The Chief Executive (CE) is the sole employee of the Council. The CE then employees a range of skilled and technical staff to assist in the delivery of Council services to the community. The CE is responsible for implementing decisions of Council, providing professional advice, and monitoring and reporting organisational performance.</p>	
	Jim Finlay Engineering and Services Manager	Consultancy BU Solid Waste Roading Rural Fire Sewerage	Stormwater Water Supply Civil Defence Property
	Barbara Dempsey Planning and Regulatory Manager	Animal Control Building Inspection Bylaws Environmental Health	Liquor Licensing Noise Control Planning
	Mark Lester Finance and Corporate Services Manager	Cash Receipting Debtors/Creditors Financial Reporting Investments Insurance Payroll Public Debt	Water Billing Rates Communications Customer Services Creative New Zealand Governance Support
	Mike Houghton Parks, Recreation and Tourism Manager	Parks and Reserves Airport Cemetery Tourism and Promotions	Economic Development Events I-Site Information Center Sports Co-ordination



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Ōpōtiki District Council
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