



Opotiki District Council
STRONG COMMUNITY STRONG FUTURE

Opotiki District Council **2023/24 Annual Plan**



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Nau mai, haere mai

Welcome

Tēnā koutou katoa,



I'm pleased to present to you the 2023/24 Annual Plan. It is an exciting time for Ōpōtiki district, but the upcoming year certainly won't be without its challenges.

As we move into year three of our Long Term Plan, your councillors and I have spent a large amount of time carefully considering how to best deliver for the district. You will have seen the articles in the newspaper, the mayoral column in the Panui, and our workshop notes on the Council website about the proposed rates rises for the coming year.

Council is not immune to a crisis which is impacting almost every corner of the globe, and inflation is hurting our activities. Councillors and staff worked hard to reduce the impact of rates rises on the community by absorbing as much of the cost as possible and by delaying or deferring things where we could. However, the reality is that we still need to continue to function, and it is important to maintain our current levels of service.

I want to thank everyone who attended one of our community meetings and those who provided us with feedback on our plans. We took those comments on board but unfortunately, there wasn't a way around it and we have had to increase rates by more than what was originally planned for in our LTP.

In addition to global financial pressures, the council continues to navigate through large amounts of central government reform. Resource management reform is moving through parliament, and we are looking forward to the release of the Future for Local Government final report. Three Waters has been reset as Affordable Waters, and we are working through what that looks like for the Ōpōtiki district.

It is encouraging to see the government take on concerns raised by the local government sector, and we welcome district-level representation as part of the new Affordable Waters entities.

Finally, the next six months will see the Ōpōtiki harbour entrance become a reality after more than two decades of planning and hard work. The benefits that the harbour project will bring to Ōpōtiki are incredibly exciting and we are looking forward to seeing the transformation of the district continue.

Ngā mihi,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'D Moore'.

Mayor David Moore

What is the Annual Plan?

The purpose of the Annual Plan (AP) is to:

- Support Council's Long Term Plan (LTP) in providing integrated decision-making and coordination of resources
- Extend the opportunity for the community to participate in Council's decision-making processes relating to costs and funding
- Contribute to Council's accountability to its community
- Detail the annual budget and related funding impacts
- Identify any variances from the funding and financial information in the LTP for the coming year.

While the main purpose of the AP is to provide a basis for setting the following year's budget and rates, it also provides an opportunity to revisit what Council said it was going to do in the LTP for the coming year.

The LTP provides a long term view of Council's plans and actions. The AP looks at the near term (the following year) plans and actions and provides an opportunity to see if the LTP is still relevant or if there is any need to alter what Council said it was going to do.

For that reason, the AP primarily considers exceptions or variances from the LTP rather than bigger issues such as the role of Council, major priorities, or scope and levels of service.

Our cover image was taken by Ōpōtiki News at the amazing new playground at Whitikau Reserve, Ōpōtiki



Key projects planned for 2023/24

The following key projects (as provided for in the LTP) are planned for the 2023/24 financial year:

Wastewater

Operating Costs: \$614,000
Capital Expenditure: \$1,806,000

Wastewater Treatment Plant New Consent and Upgrade

The existing Wastewater Treatment Plant consent to discharge treated wastewater to land at the existing Land Disposal System site near the coast expires on 31 July 2025. A new consent will be needed to continue to accept, and discharge, treated wastewater effluent generated from the Ōpōtiki Township.

Council has some existing challenges with meeting consent conditions with surface water ponding on the disposal field and the number of overflows to the wastewater overflow pond. The first is thought to be largely a result of algae passing through the treatment process clogging the disposal field and the second a result of ongoing inflow and infiltration in the upstream network during wet weather.

We will be progressing work to further consider our long-term options for wastewater treatment and disposal and work towards submitting a new consent application to Bay of Plenty Regional Council.

Wastewater Pumpstation 01 Upgrade

Our Wastewater Pumpstation 01 (our largest wastewater pumpstation) has a concrete roof which requires reconstruction. While doing that work there are additional works we would like to carry out such as mechanical pipework and electrical upgrades to ensure this pump station is well positioned to service the township into the future. We will be progressing the design through this financial year.

Wastewater Model

The original Ōpōtiki wastewater model build was undertaken in 2018. With an upcoming \$5M renewals programme planned to start in 2025 and growth projects such as Hukutaia and other developments progressing (i.e. Kainga Ora Wellington St/Union St), it is important our model is kept up to date so it can be relied upon to inform good investment into our reticulation infrastructure. We will be progressing the model update through this financial year.

Stormwater

Operating Costs: \$282,000
Capital Expenditure: \$1,335,000

Tarawa Creek Stormwater Pump Station Upgrade

The design for the replacement Tarawa Creek Stormwater Pump Station (our biggest stormwater pump station) is complete.

The project is currently being advertised in the open market for construction with plans for it to be delivered in this coming financial year. This will upgrade the pumpstations capacity significantly.

Wellington St Stormwater Basin

A proposal was developed to concept stage in 2017 to excavate a site Council purchased to create a stormwater basin.

Through 2022/23 we have progressed detailed design of this basin. Additionally, part of the site along Union Street has been subdivided and sold to Kainga Ora and we are exploring opportunities to provide surplus soil from the stormwater basin site to build up the land for the housing development.

All going well with completing the detailed design and getting consents arranged we plan to construct the stormwater basin this financial year.



Water Supply

Operating Costs: \$910,000
Capital Expenditure: \$282,000

Ōpōtiki Reservoir Investigation

The Ōpōtiki water supply reservoir has an ongoing water leak. The leak has been relatively stable, meaning it does not appear to have increased in flow rate, however given how critical the asset is to the water supply, we need to investigate the cause of the leak and make firmer plans about its ongoing management and or repair.

Te Kaha New Water Source and Water Treatment Plant

The Te Kaha water supply is currently sourced from a stream which presents a number of challenges for us during wet weather periods which makes the stream run dirty.

We will be continuing investigations into an alternative bore water source. Progress was hampered this year when one of the tria006C bores collapsed. A bit of a rethink has been required.

Land Transport

Operating Costs: \$2,922,000
Capital Expenditure: \$2,483,000

Snell Rd Upgrade

The upgrade of Snell Rd will continue, with design currently underway and will extend into 2023/24.

The project involves construction of a new sealed road to provide access to the new harbour entrance.

Physical works will be expected to start in 2023/24 with a view to have early stages completed in time for the opening of the harbour entrance.

Transport - Speed Limit Review

Through 2022/23 we have been initiating and will be completing conversations and consultation with regard to implementing an Interim Speed Management Plan for our local district roads.

Subject to completing the Speed Management Plan our plan will be to roll out speed limit infrastructure and changes through 2023/24. Further consultation will also be conducted through 2023/24 for the 10 year Regional Speed Management Plan.

Solid Waste

Operating Costs: \$1,880,000
Capital Expenditure: \$75,000

Resource Consents

We do not currently have resource consents for our Resource Recovery Centres. When they were initially established there was not a requirement for it. However, times have changed and consents are now required – in particular for air (odours etc) and land discharges (stormwater runoff) that come from the facilities. We are investigating and making steps towards ensuring our facilities are consented and in compliance with regulations.

Asset Management Plans

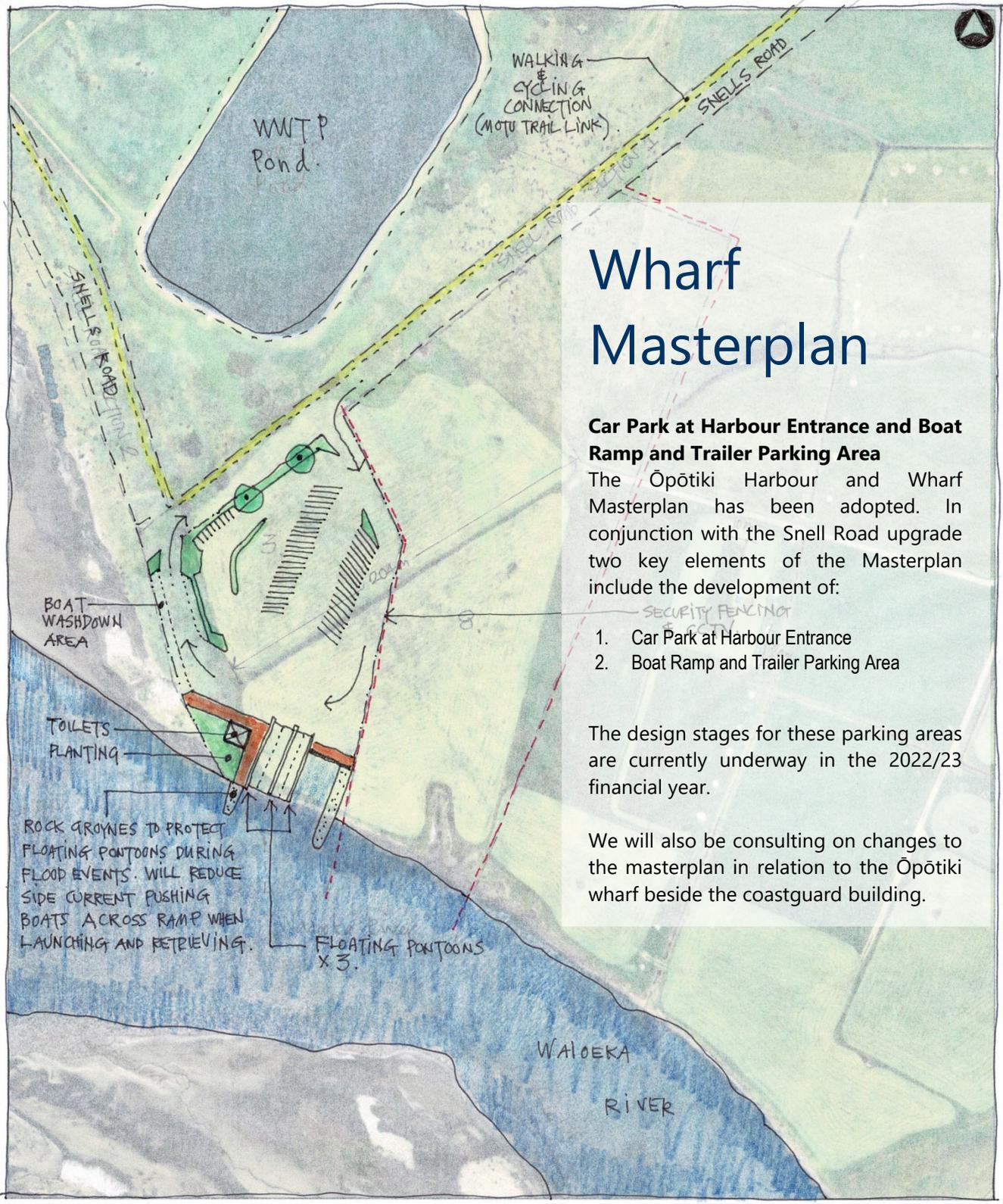
Asset management plans are technical documents which outline how we manage our assets through their lifecycles to ensure we deliver services in cost-effective ways. We currently do not have an asset management plan for our solid waste assets. We aim to deliver our first asset management plan in this space this year.

A Waste Minimization and Management Plan

Council is required to produce a Waste Minimisation and Management Plan (WMMP) under the Waste Minimisation Act (2008) every six years. We are due to update our plan by July 2024. This plan describes how we manage our waste in Ōpōtiki at the moment, how the Council will manage our waste in the future, and what we can all do to make this happen.

Weighbridge

We have received an external funding contribution to install a weighbridge at the Ōpōtiki, Wellington Street, Resource Recovery Centre (RRC). The weighbridge will improve transparency of fees and charges based on weight rather than just visual assessment. A weighbridge will also improve the quality of, and ability to monitor, waste data. Council will have access to breakdowns in waste disposal trends by residential/commercial, sectors, customers and materials. The facility is also a strategic asset for the wider region, it is where residual waste from the coastal RRCs in the district are combined for transport to landfill. This improvement in data quality will allow council to better understand waste generation trends in the region and better target services to assist in meeting the council's waste minimization targets.



Wharf Masterplan

Car Park at Harbour Entrance and Boat Ramp and Trailer Parking Area

The Ōpōtiki Harbour and Wharf Masterplan has been adopted. In conjunction with the Snell Road upgrade two key elements of the Masterplan include the development of:

1. Car Park at Harbour Entrance
2. Boat Ramp and Trailer Parking Area

The design stages for these parking areas are currently underway in the 2022/23 financial year.

We will also be consulting on changes to the masterplan in relation to the Ōpōtiki wharf beside the coastguard building.

Building Control Authority

Regulatory and Safety Activity

Operating Costs: \$1,545,000

Since the announcement of the Harbour and with the project nearing completion, the number of building consent applications has been increasing.

The increase in application numbers has put pressure on our small building control team and in order to meet the demand we need to invest in improving our IT and increasing staff resources. If we don't invest now then there is a risk that timeframes will not be met and it may impact on the Council's accreditation as a Building Consent Authority.

The building service is subsidised by the general rate as set out in Council's Revenue and Financing Policy. This approach has been taken to encourage development and growth of the District.

The major improvements to the software system should be completed by January 2024. Additional resources will be brought in to meet the continued demand, with the view of improving the skill set in relation to commercial consents.

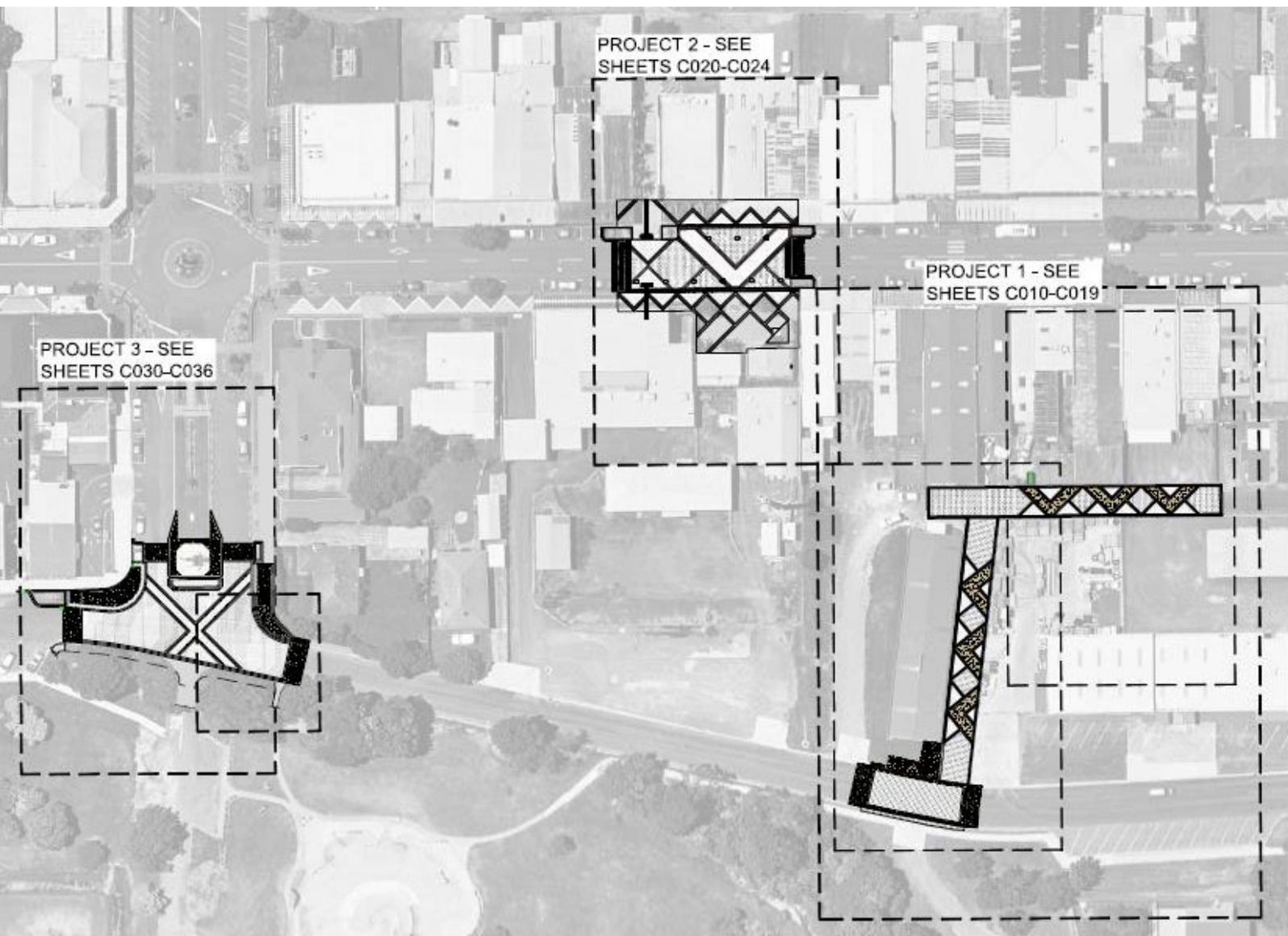
The customer satisfaction survey score improves and is maintained at a level of over 70%. Consents are on average processed in less than 15 working days and inspections are carried out within 48 hours of a booking being sought.

Eastern Bay Spatial Plan

Ōpōtiki District, along with the other Districts in the Eastern Bay of Plenty, are experiencing steady population and economic growth. A Spatial Plan is needed to support and guide combined future planning and investment decisions. A Spatial Plan will help position the Eastern Bay of Plenty in the development of a Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) and Infrastructure Strategies, and in the Three Waters Reform. Being joined up, with a shared vision for development, will also provide a guiding framework for our investment partners – both public, private and iwi. This helps them align their forward investment priorities, infrastructure planning, business cases, and project funding applications, to an agreed future direction.

Work has commenced on the Eastern Bay Spatial Plan and it is expected to be adopted within the next two years following consultation with the public and key stakeholders.

The Spatial Plan will have two complementary focuses: growth management and broader outcomes. While addressing the infrastructure and land use requirements to manage growth, the spatial plan will also identify appropriate wellbeing outcomes.



Town Centre Masterplan

Town Centre Public Realm Projects

We will continue to implement the objectives of the Town Centre Masterplan and designs have been completed for the following three project sites:

- Project 1 - Pedestrian linkage
- Project 2 - Church St Shared space
- Project 3 - Elliott Street (West)

With remaining funding from the Provincial Growth Fund we anticipate we can deliver at least two of these projects and hope to be able to deliver all three depending on construction costs.

What's new or changed

This AP covers year three of the 2021-2031 LTP. The 2021-2031 LTP changed council's previous approach of preparing for growth to delivering for growth. This Annual Plan recognises the difficult inflationary environment Council is operating in and makes a number of adjustments to budgets across the board to enable Council to deliver on the levels of service set out in the Long Term Plan. The latest LTP contains our plans for delivering outcomes for the community enabled by the infrastructure and business opportunities ahead of us.

Exceptions to the previously planned work in the LTP are:

Wastewater

With the application to the Infrastructure Acceleration Fund being unsuccessful our planned work to enable development in Hukutaia has been delayed. Work will continue with interested landowners to provide necessary infrastructure. The Ōpōtiki Township WWTP consenting and upgrade project will ramp up as we enter year 3 as a consultant is appointed to the project to help guide us through the challenges we will face in this area.

Stormwater

Tarawa Creek pump Station has been delayed as we have worked through securing additional budget to deliver the project and developed the design to reduce scope uncertainty. The project will move into year 3. Wellington St Stormwater Basin design has been completed however construction is being pushed into year 3 as we wait for the ground to dry out, obtain resource consent and take the opportunity to coordinate works with Kainga Ora's housing development on Union St.

Solid Waste

The changes in solid waste management within the district and across the country as a whole have increased the costs for providing this service. Council has seen increases in waste generation, transport costs, additional costs associated with consenting our facilities and renewals. Fees and charges fees have been adjusted to reflect increases in actual costs.

Water Supply

Increases in costs associated with operation and maintenance have been observed. Fees and charges fees have been adjusted to reflect increases in actual costs.

Support services

Software license costs have increased substantially. Council continues to explore options for mitigating the impact of these increases through transferring to other providers. Increase in staff to cover key gaps in delivery as highlighted by our 2021/22 audit report. Increase in investigation and planning required as highlighted by our 2021/22 audit report.

Rating Impacts

The overall increase in rate revenue is 13.7% percent, up from a proposed 6.79% percent increase for year three of the LTP.

To minimise pressure on rates, Council is seeking grant funding wherever possible.

Financial Prudence Benchmarks

Annual Plan disclosure statement for period commencing 1 July 2023

The Financial Prudence benchmarks are produced in accordance with the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014. Their purpose is to disclose the Council's financial performance in relation to various benchmarks that are also presented by other Councils. The benchmarks in the Annual Plan relate to the financial strategy prepared as part of the 2021-2031 Long Term Plan. In the 2023/24 Annual Plan the general rates affordability benchmark is not expected to be met. The rates affordability benchmark is calculated using the LGCI, the most recent figures we have are from 2020 prior to the significant increases in inflation.

Benchmark	Limit	Planned	Met
Rates affordability benchmark			
. Income	\$10.36 m	\$11.50 m	No
. Increases	5.90%	17.58%	No
Debt affordability benchmark			
Net Interest Expense/Operating Revenue	10%	1%	Yes
Net Interest Expense/Rates Revenue	15%	1%	Yes
Net External Debt/Operating Revenue	2	0.08	Yes
Balanced budget	100%	119%	Yes
Essential services benchmark	100%	221%	Yes
Debt servicing benchmark	10%	1%	Yes

The full benchmark analysis, including graphs, for each measure for the ten year plan are included in the 2021-2031 LTP, under the Financial Prudence section.

Council Organisation

Council Values

Integrity and Honesty

We will not compromise our values and will act in a trustworthy manner at all times.

Ngakau- tapatahi me te Pononga

Kaore matou a marie i a matou uaratanga a, ka mahi i roto i te huatanga matatika i nga wa katoa.

Leadership

We will take an active role in issues that affect our community by providing governance, representation, advocacy, guidance and opinion.

Manakuratanga

Ka kakama matou i roto i nga take e pa ana ki to tatou iwi whanui ma te whakahaere tikanga, ma te kanohi, kai tautoko arahitanga me te whakaaro.

Openness and Accountability

We will conduct our affairs in a way that allows the community to see and understand our actions and achievements and we will accept responsibility for them.

Mahorahora me nga Herenga

Ka whakahaeretia a matou mahi i roto i te aria kia kitea ai e te iwi whanui a, kia mohiotia a matou mahinga me nga tutukitanga me te whakaae ano mo aua kawenga.

Fairness and Equity

We will act to ensure that all have equal opportunities and that we will be unbiased in the implementation of policies.

Tokeke me te Ture o te Tika

Ka mahi matou ia hua ai ka orite te whiwhi mea angitu o te katoa me ae ate tokeke i roto i iaga whakatinanatanga o uga kaupapa.

Achievements Orientated

We will gain results in a timely, innovative and economic manner.

Whakatutukitanga Whakawaiatanga

Ka whiwhi hua i roto i te auaha me te ngawaritanga.

Relationships

We will acknowledge the special place of Tangata Whenua in our community and respect the different views and values of our community.

Tikanga Tutohungatanga

Ka manako matou i te wahi motuhake o te Tangata Whenua i roto i te iwi whanui a me te whakarite ano i nga kitenga rereketanga, me nga uaratanga o to tatou iwi whanui.

Satisfying Expectations

We will always look to understand our community's expectations and try to achieve a high level of community satisfaction.

Tumanako Manawareka

Ka ahei tonu matou kia mohio ki nga tumanako o to tatou iwi kainga me te whakamatau kia ae ate tairanga teitei o te whakanatanga o te iwi whanui.

You can find contact details on our website for...

Your Councillors



Deputy Mayor Shona Browne
Ward – Ōpōtiki



Councillor Barry Howe
Ward – Ōpōtiki



Councillor Tom Brooks
Ward – Ōpōtiki



His Worship the Mayor
David Moore
Ward – District



Councillor Maxie Kemara
Ward – Coast



Councillor Steve Nelson
Ward - Waioeka-Waiōtahe-Otara



Councillor Dean Petersen
Ward - Waioeka-Waiōtahe-Otara

Coast Community Board

Chairperson Maxie Kemara

(Ward Councillor)
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Deputy Chairperson Allen Waenga

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Michael (Spike) Collier

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Linda Steel

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Tiaki (Jack) Parata

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Fax 07 325 2739
Mobile 027 498 9213
jack@apanui.co.nz

Council Committees

Risk and Assurance Committee

Chair: Philip Jones (Independent Chair)
Member: Cr Steve Nelson
Member: Cr Dean Peterson
Member: Cr Tom Brooks
Mayor Moore Ex Officio

Strategy, Planning and Regulatory Committee

Chair: Cr Steve Nelson
Member: Cr Tom Brooks
Member: Deputy Mayor Shona Browne
Mayor Moore Ex Officio

Performance and Delivery Committee

Chair: Cr Tom Brooks
Member: Cr Steve Nelson
Member: Cr Dean Peterson
Mayor Moore Ex Officio

Regulatory Appeals Committee

Chair: Cr Barry Howe
Member: Deputy Mayor Shona Browne
Member: Cr Tom Brooks
Mayor Moore Ex Officio

Chief Executive's Performance Committee

Chair: Deputy Mayor Shona Browne
Member: Mayor David Moore
Member: Cr Dean Peterson
Member: Cr Tom Brooks

Senior Management Team



Stace Lewer

Chief Executive Officer

The chief executive 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. Through the chief executive they implement the decisions of Council, provide advice to Council on managing the activities of the organisation effectively and efficiently, plan and provide accurate reports of the financial and service performance of Council and employ and provide leadership.



Anna Hayward

Group Manager - Community Services and Development

Social Development, Community Engagement, Relationships Management, Strategic Development, Customer Services, Communications, Events, Facilities, i-SITE Information Centre, Library, Property



Nathan Hughes

Group Manager - Engineering Services (Interim)

Consultancy BU, Roading, Sewerage, Solid Waste, Stormwater, Water Supply



Gerard McCormack

Group Manager - Planning and Regulatory

Airport, Animal Control, Building Control, Bylaw Compliance, Cemetery, Civil Defence, Emergency Management, Environmental Health, Liquor Licensing, Parks, Reserves, Resource Management, Noise Control, Planning



Peter Bridgwater

Group Manager - Finance and Corporate Services

Cash Receipting, Creative New Zealand, Accounts Receivables/Payables, Economic Development, Accounting and Financial Reporting, Governance Support, Insurance, Investments, Payroll, Treasury and Public Debt, Rates, Sports co-ordination, Tourism, Water Billing

Priorities for Council Action

Economic well-being

- Ōpōtiki Harbour development
- Encourage private investment and development to meet housing needs
- Support the aspirations of Māori to develop their land
- Support local and regional business growth and workforce development
- Immediate focus on the district's economic recovery from COVID.

Social well-being

- Provide infrastructure e.g. roads and footpaths, water, stormwater, sewerage, waste management, extension of Ōpōtiki Township wastewater reticulation network
- Advocate with and on behalf of Ōpōtiki communities to central government
- Provide recreation facilities including development of walkways, cycleway, horse trails, sports fields, and playgrounds
- Support initiatives for development in the Coast ward
- Proactive provision of infrastructure
- Provision of a District Plan that meets the district's needs going forward
- Continued expansion of digital connectivity in the district through Evolution Networks
- Community where people feel safe.

Environmental well-being

- Provide and develop infrastructure in an environmentally sustainable way
- Complete the District Plan review and implementation
- Maintain and enhance parks and reserves
- Continued investment in environmentally sustainable coastal infrastructure
- Partner with community groups, iwi and hapū, BOPRC and DOC to undertake environmental restoration projects
- Continue to work with partners to maintain, enhance and grow the Motu Trails cycleway.

Cultural well-being

- Promote and support community events
- Provide sports fields and facilities for community use e.g. pavilions
- Support the outcomes iwi seek from their Treaty Settlements, including any legislated joint governance arrangements, and any orders made under the Marine and Coastal Areas Act
- Support and facilitate programmes to deliver good jobs for local people.

Council Activities

This section explains the Council’s significant activities and how they contribute to the district’s future. Information is provided about how the Council plans, manages, delivers and funds the activities it is involved in.

Activity Groups



A guide to the groups of activities

Council services have been banded together into groups of activities. An example of this is Stormwater, District Plan, Wastewater; all of these activities come under the group Environmental Sustainability. There are three groups with a total of 12 activities. Each group is introduced and then the activities that make up that group follow.

What we do and why

This section gives a brief description of the activity that the Council provides and discusses the reason for providing the particular service.

Contribution to Community Outcomes

Each activity within the group contributes to specific community outcomes. Look for the icons to see which outcomes relate to a particular activity.

Levels of service

This section specifies what level of service the Council will provide for a particular activity and states how performance will be measured over time by providing Strategic Goals, Performance Measures and specific performance targets. Collectively, these provide an understanding of the levels of service Council intends to provide for groups of activities.

What negative effects will the activities have?

It is the Council’s job to consider whether there are any significant negative effects (social, economic, environmental or cultural) for each of the activities it is involved in. For each activity, we list any potential negative effects and how we plan to minimise any effects should they occur.

Key Projects and Programmes

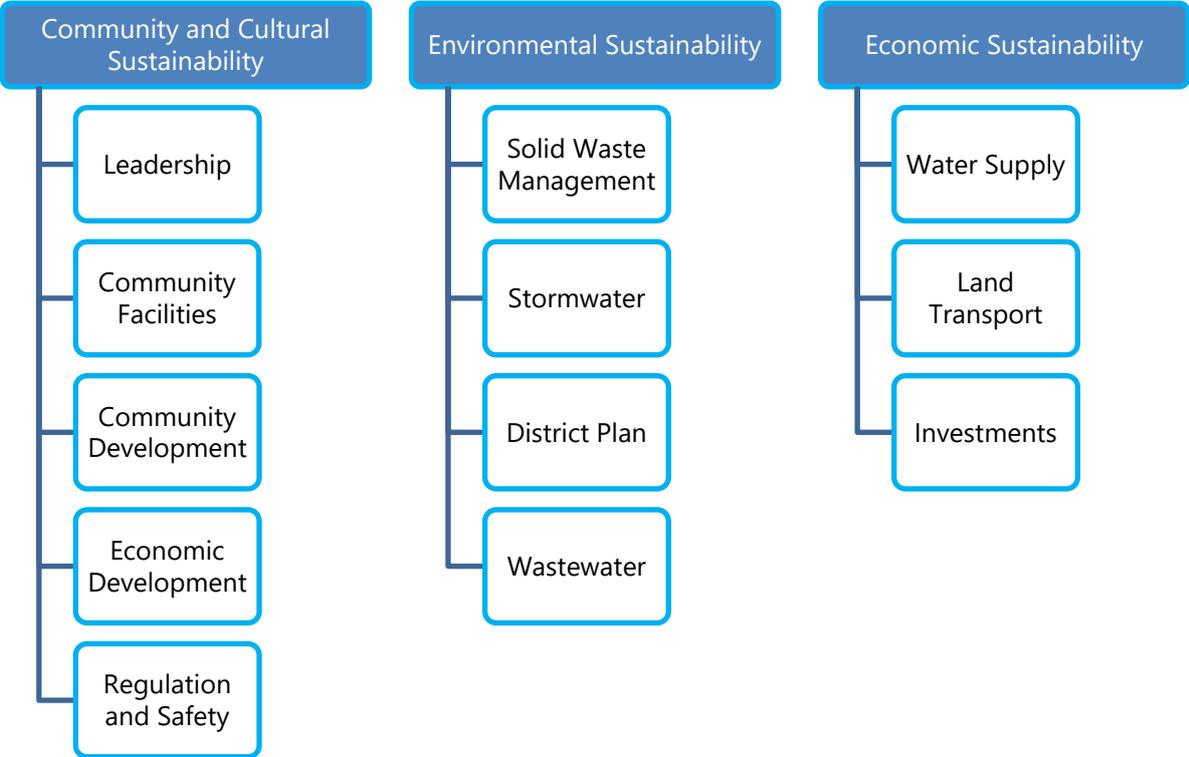
Where applicable the key projects and programmes of work to be provided.

Financial Information

The financial information provided is a set of financial forecasts for the activity. The following is provided:

- Statement of proposed capital expenditure
- Funding Impact Statement.

Council significant activity groups



Community and Cultural Sustainability

Why we provide this group of activities:

The group of activities promotes outcomes that help build a strong and cohesive community within the Opōtiki District. Council provides a range of services and facilities to our various communities in order to achieve this.

Significant activities in this group:

Leadership, Community Facilities, Community Development, Economic Development, Regulation and Safety.

Leadership

What we do and why

This activity includes the preparation of advice, strategies and policies to inform Council decision making. It includes the development of statutory and non-statutory policies, plans and reports, and the facilitation of community input to decision making.

Council works to maintain and enhance mutually beneficial relationships with Iwi and Hapū so that their views are represented both directly and indirectly through Council forums. Engaging with Iwi and Hapū provides parties with an opportunity to identify and address issues of mutual concern and encourages involvement in democracy. Council also encourages and partners with Iwi and Hapū in special projects.

This significant activity is important to enable Council to discharge its statutory role as well as ensure that it is satisfactorily discharging its governance role by accurately reflecting community needs and desires in decision making processes.

This significant activity includes

Representation, Strategic Planning and Policy Development, Cultural Liaison, Monitoring and Reporting.

Contribution to Community Outcomes		How this activity contributes
	Fair and efficient leadership	To ensure effective and fair community representation and support, and that policies and plans are integrated and wherever possible reflect the views of the wider community and stakeholders.
	A strong and effective community spirit	

What potential negative effects this activity may have

Affected well-being/s	Significant negative effect	Sustainable solution
Social Economic	It may be possible that at times Council decisions can have a negative effect on the well-being of some individuals or groups within the community.	Council has a role to consider the community at large when making decisions that impact on community well-being and seeks to use the guidance provided by the Local Government Act 2002 and its understanding of the Ōpōtiki District community to weigh up the competing demands of different interest groups.

Levels of service

Outcome or priority for action	Measure of success	Achieved 2021/22	Targets 2022/23	Expected achievement 2022/23	Targets 2023/24
Council will provide leadership that is visionary, community focused, efficient and inclusive.	Community satisfaction with Council leadership.	44%	75%	<75%	75%
	Level of community satisfaction with the opportunities to participate in decision making.	34%	60%	<60%	65%

Funding Impact Statement for 2023/24 for Leadership

	LTP 2022/2023 \$000's	LTP 2023/2024 \$000's	Annual Plan 2023/2024 \$000's
Sources of Operating Funding			
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	1,329	1,382	1,907
Targeted rates	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-
Fees and charges	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	-
Total Operating Funding (A)	1,329	1,382	1,907
Applications of Operating Funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	1,023	1,050	1,551
Finance costs	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads applied	306	334	356
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	1,329	1,384	1,907
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	-	(2)	-
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
increase (decrease) in debt	-	-	-
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	-	-	-
Applications of capital funding			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	-	-	-
- to replace existing assets	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	-	-	-
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	-	-	-
Funding Balance ((A-B)+(C-D))	-	(2)	-

Community Facilities

What we do and why

This activity includes the provision of parks and other recreation/amenity services to the people of the Ōpōtiki District. These services provide lifestyle opportunities to residents and visitors. They provide opportunities for recreation, beautification, conservation of the natural environment, and public access. Such facilities promote a range of public good outcomes around health and wellbeing which are becoming increasingly desirable to New Zealanders and visitors alike.

This significant activity includes

Parks and Recreation (Airport, Cemeteries, Public Toilets, Parks and Reserves, Playgrounds, District Library and Cycle Way).

Contribution to Community Outcomes	How this activity contributes
 Development and protection of the natural environment	<p>The Council will provide quality parks and recreation facilities that meet community expectations for outdoor recreation, a pleasant townscape, protection of the environment and access to the coast.</p> <p>Ensure that amenity facilities are maintained to a high standard for the residents and visitors to the Ōpōtiki District.</p> <p>Library services that inspire learning and celebration of our culture.</p>
 A strong and effective community spirit	
 History and culture is treasured	
 Services and facilities meet our needs	

What potential negative effects this activity may have

Affected well-being/s	Significant negative effect	Sustainable solution
Social Economic	<p>Community expectations for growth in services and facilities may exceed Council's programme.</p> <p>Ongoing maintenance and depreciation may cause increased or unexpected costs.</p> <p>Providing access to facilities and services to smaller remote communities within the district could be cost prohibitive.</p>	<p>Consultation to ensure proposals meet community expectations based on accurate assessments of current and future demand for the use of facilities. Council is of the view that it has the capability to provide for increased growth forecast by the planning assumptions that underpin the 2021-2031 LTP.</p> <p>Accurate forecasting and budgeting to accommodate ongoing costs of ownership.</p>

		Consider alternatives such as partnerships with other agencies and transport.
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Level of service

Outcome or priority for action	Measure of success	Achieved 2021/22	Targets 2022/23	Expected achievement 2022/23	Targets 2023/24
Provide recreation facilities including development of walkways, cycleway, horse trails, sports fields, and playgrounds.	% of community satisfied with the provision of recreation facilities in annual surveys.	73%	75%	75%	75%
Playgrounds comply with NZS 5828 (2015).	% of play equipment compliant with NZS 5828 or relevant standard. N.B The NZS 5828 standard is intended to promote and encourage the provision and use of playgrounds that are well designed, well-constructed, well maintained, innovative and challenging.	91%	85%	>85%	85%

Outcome or priority for action	Measure of success	Achieved 2021/22	Targets 2022/23	Expected achievement 2022/23	Targets 2023/24
Provide facilities for community use.	% of customer satisfaction with cleanliness and quality of toilet facilities.	38%	60%	<60%	65%
Provide facilities and services that meet current and future needs, and are accessible to all.	% of community satisfied with maintenance and tidiness of cemeteries.	77%	75%	>75%	75%
	% of the community satisfied with the library facility and service.	69%	85%	<85%	85%
	Number of library facilitated programmes per year.	>15	8	>8	10

Key projects and programmes

	LTP 2024	Annual Plan 2024	Difference	Comments
Growth				
Coastal Reserves Tourism Infrastructure	528	528	-	
Mōtū Cycleway Extension - Opo to Whk	1,542	1,542	-	
Waiōtahe Drifts - New Toilet	211	211	-	
Marine Precint and Wharf Redevelopment	2,536	-	2,536	Re-forecast into AP2023
Growth Total	4,818	2,282	2,536	
LOS				
New Technology for Public Use	11	11	-	
Cemetery Upgrades and Enhancement	26	26	-	
Skatepark Reserve Upgrade	5	5	-	
LOS Total	42	42	-	
Renewal				
District Wide Toilet Replacement	159	159	-	
Playground Equipment Replacement	21	21	-	
Parks & Reserves - Planned Renewals	53	53	-	
Memorial Park Renewals	21	21	-	
Cycleway renewals	32	32	-	
Cemetery Renewals	11	11	-	
Airport Renewals	2	2	-	
Earthquake Strengthening	-	159	(159)	Required maintenance / renewals
Property renewals	-	106	(106)	Required maintenance / renewals
Renewal Total	298	562	(264)	
Grand Total	5,158	2,886	2,272	

Funding Impact Statement for 2023/24 for Community Facilities

	LTP 2022/2023 \$000's	LTP 2023/2024 \$000's	Annual Plan 2023/2024 \$000's
Sources of Operating Funding			
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	2,485	2,714	2,650
Targeted rates	115	132	109
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	19	20	19
Fees and charges	484	503	526
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	144	150	67
Total Operating Funding (A)	3,247	3,519	3,371
Applications of Operating Funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	1,990	2,044	2,195
Finance costs	73	122	62
Internal charges and overheads applied	679	740	790
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	2,742	2,906	3,047
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	505	613	324
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	2,282	1,960	1,855
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
increase (decrease) in debt	272	2,695	581
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	2,554	4,655	2,436
Applications of capital funding			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand	2,673	4,818	2,159
- to improve the level of service	185	42	40
- to replace existing assets	95	298	532
Increase (decrease) in reserves	29	30	29
Increase (decrease) of investments	76	80	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	3,058	5,268	2,760
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(504)	(613)	(324)
Funding Balance ((A-B)+(C-D))	1	-	-

Community Development

What we do and why

The Community Development activity is one where Council, in a number of ways, is involved in helping the community help itself. This activity enables the Council to assist the community to work towards community outcomes that on its own it may not be able to achieve. In many ways similar to the Leadership Activity, this is about the Council being connected and partnering with its community and other stakeholders within the community in working towards common objectives.

This significant activity includes

Community Support, including Community Grants and Healthy and Active Communities.

Contribution to Community Outcomes		How this activity contributes
	A strong and effective community spirit	To help assist the development of an inclusive community that provides a healthy, safe and friendly place to live, work and visit.
	History and culture is treasured	
	Services and facilities meet our needs	

What potential negative effects this activity may have

Affected well-being/s	Significant negative effect	Sustainable solution
Social Cultural	Community expectations around funding community development initiatives may not be met.	Pursuing economic development opportunities that will in time provide capacity for community development aspirations.

Levels of service

Outcome or priority for action	Measure of success	Achieved 2021/22	Targets 2022/23	Expected achievement 2022/23	Targets 2023/24
The things that make Ōpōtiki unique and worth caring about are understood and supported.	Grants for the maintenance of the 22 district Urupa will be distributed by 31 December each year.	0%	100%	100%	100%
Support iwi and hapū to exercise kaitiakitanga taking appropriate account of the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.	Number of engagement initiatives with Tangata Whenua.	>3	3 per year	3	4 per year
Support and encourage positive community activities where people work and play together.	Provide community grants.	6	3	3	4
Consider the creation of safer communities through the services and infrastructure we provide.	Continual expansion to CCTV camera system in town.	6	2	2	2

Funding Impact Statement for 2023/24 for Community Development

	LTP 2022/2023 \$000's	LTP 2023/2024 \$000's	Annual Plan 2023/2024 \$000's
Sources of Operating Funding			
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	344	359	524
Targeted rates	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	2	2	129
Fees and charges	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	5	5	4
Total Operating Funding (A)	351	366	657
Applications of Operating Funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	294	305	599
Finance costs	1	1	1
Internal charges and overheads applied	50	57	54
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	345	363	654
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	6	3	3
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
increase (decrease) in debt	-	-	-
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	-	-	-
Applications of capital funding			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	-	-	-
- to replace existing assets	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in reserves	5	5	4
Increase (decrease) of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	5	5	4
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(5)	(5)	(4)
Funding Balance ((A-B)+(C-D))	1	(2)	(1)

Economic Development

What we do and why

This significant activity looks to support the development and growth of the Ōpōtiki District by investigating and promoting business development; promoting the district as a tourism destination; operation of the i-SITE service in Ōpōtiki Township; and facilitating new events. Key components of this significant activity are the economic growth opportunities associated with Ōpōtiki Harbour Development Project – Te Ara Moana a Toi and the developing aquaculture industry which is considered central to our future well-being. Economic Development is seen as an essential element to growing a more thriving and cohesive community as it will:

- Impact positively on the overall social, economic and cultural well-being of the Ōpōtiki Community and the Eastern Bay of Plenty
- Promotes investment, industry and employment in the district
- Enhance recreation opportunities and public access to the coast
- Capitalise on opportunities from the aquaculture industry already under development offshore from Ōpōtiki
- Assist in flood mitigation for the Ōpōtiki Township and surrounding area
- Achieve a long-standing community aspiration and in doing so take a significant step forward to realising the community’s vision for the area.

This significant activity includes

Investigation, promotion and support of new initiatives that contribute growth of the local economy, with a particular focus on tourism and the Ōpōtiki Harbour Development Project – Te Ara Moana a Toi.

Contribution to Community Outcomes	How this activity contributes
 Development and protection of the natural environment	To create a sustainable economic future by broadening the District’s economic and therefore employment base.
 Services and facilities meet our needs	
 Purposeful work and learning opportunities	
 Development supports the community	

What potential negative effects this activity may have

Affected well-being/s	Significant negative effect	Sustainable solution
Economic Environmental	<p>Increasing visitor and population numbers may put pressure on infrastructure, environment and other resources, particularly in summer periods.</p> <p>Capital costs associated with Ōpōtiki Harbour Transformation Project are not sustainable for the Ōpōtiki District alone.</p>	<p>Council is of the view that it has the capability to provide for increased growth forecast by the planning assumptions that underpin the 2021-2031 LTP and that it has made adequate provision for investment in infrastructure to cater for expected demand with the assumption of external funding being obtained.</p> <p>To partner with Central and Regional Government and potentially the private sector to fund the Harbour Transformation Project.</p>

Levels of service

Outcome or priority for action	Measure of success	Achieved 2021/22	Targets 2022/23	Expected achievement 2022/23	Targets 2023/24
Development that enables industry growth and meaningful employment for the community.	Communicate regularly with the community on Ōpōtiki Harbour Development project progress.	> 3 public communications	3 public communications per year	> 3 public communications	3 public communications per year
Enable people to derive pride and purpose from a variety of work and learning opportunities / Support local and regional business growth and workforce development.	Council supports work and learning opportunities.	>10 council or community actions / programmes supported	4 council or community actions / programmes supported	4 council or community actions / programmes supported	5 council or community actions / programmes supported
Support the aspirations of Māori to develop their land.	Development Remissions applied.	>5	5 development remissions applied to Māori Titled land blocks	5 development remissions applied to Māori Titled land blocks	5 development remissions applied to Māori Titled land blocks

Outcome or priority for action	Measure of success	Achieved 2021/22	Targets 2022/23	Expected achievement 2022/23	Targets 2023/24
Promote and support community events / Support opportunities for artistic and cultural expression.	Facilitate community events.	10 events organised and another 23 supported	5 events	>5 events	5 events
Promote tourism and develop infrastructure to grow the visitor economy.	Communicate regularly with tourism contacts.	Weekly bulletins posted	4 bulletins posted	>4 bulletins posted	4 bulletins posted
Develop and maintain a vibrant town centre as an enjoyable meeting place for all people.	Town centre development plan created and implemented.	Town centre development plan created and implemented	Action the Plan	Plan in action	70% of community satisfied with town centre

Key projects and programmes

	LTP Annual Plan Difference Comments		
	2024	2024	
LOS			
Event Equipment	10	10	-
LOS Total	10	10	-
Grand Total	10	10	-

Funding Impact Statement for 2023/24 for Economic Development

	LTP 2022/2023 \$000's	LTP 2023/2024 \$000's	Annual Plan 2023/2024 \$000's
Sources of Operating Funding			
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	516	540	598
Targeted rates	91	95	105
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	62	64	42
Fees and charges	36	1,011	85
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	34	35	33
Total Operating Funding (A)	739	1,745	863
Applications of Operating Funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	609	1,601	668
Finance costs	9	13	9
Internal charges and overheads applied	286	310	339
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	904	1,924	1,016
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	(165)	(179)	(153)
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
increase (decrease) in debt	228	189	163
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	228	189	163
Applications of capital funding			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	62	11	10
- to replace existing assets	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	62	11	10
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	166	178	153
Funding Balance ((A-B)+(C-D))	1	(1)	-

Regulation and Safety

What we do and why

This Significant Activity works towards ensuring a healthy and safe environment for residents and visitors to the Ōpōtiki District. It includes a range of functions that are required of Council by legislation and also the administration of a range of bylaws designed to ensure a health and nuisance free District for residents and visitors alike. Further to the legislative requirements behind many of these services, there is a public expectation that the Council will regulate behaviours in public places in a manner that is in the community's best interest. The Regulation and Safety Activity is required to assist in maintaining community safety and to enhance community well-being.

This significant activity includes

- Regulation (Environmental Health, Noise Control, Animal Control, Building Control Services and Liquor Licencing)
- Safety (Emergency Management and Rural Fire)
- District Plan Implementation (issuing of resource consents for land use and subdivision and monitoring of consents for compliance with conditions).

Contribution to Community Outcomes	How this activity contributes
 Development and protection of the natural environment	<p>To ensure that public health and safety is protected and enhanced through the effective and efficient implementation of legislation (Environment Health, Liquor and Noise Control) and fit for purpose bylaws.</p> <p>To protect the interest of public health, safety, infrastructure and ensure the welfare of animals through the delivery of animal (particularly dog) control.</p> <p>To ensure the construction of sustainable buildings and to protect current and future users through the administration of the Building Control Act 2004 and relevant regulations.</p> <p>To ensure that the Council and the Community are prepared for a civil emergency or rural fire event and adequate systems are in place to enable recovery following a civil emergency.</p>
 Services and facilities meet our needs	
 A strong and effective community spirit	
 Development supports the community	

What potential negative effects this activity may have

Affected well-being/s	Significant negative effect	Sustainable solution
Social Economic	Some could consider that the enforcement nature of the activity infringes on the way of life of residents and ratepayers and the experience that the East Coast has to offer visitors. That the cost associated with monitoring and enforcement is beyond the community's ability to pay.	Council is required to implement legislation as intended by Central Government and will wherever possible take a fit for purpose approach in doing so. The health and safety of the community at large and the protection of public and private property must take priority over individual needs and desires. Council will also continue to explore opportunities for shared service delivery arrangements with other organisations with a view to ensure that fit for purpose solutions are delivered in the most effective and efficient manner. Wherever possible, costs will be recovered from the applicant or the exacerbator.

Levels of service

Outcome or priority for action	Measure of success	Achieved 2021/22	Targets 2022/23	Expected achievement 2022/23	Targets 2023/24
Provide services that meet current and future needs, and are accessible to all.	All statutory timeframes met for processing liquor licences, building consents, food premises checks and resource consents.	The statutory processing times in 2021-22 have been: Liquor licenses - 94% Building Consents - 89.20% Food premises - 100% Resource Consents - 100%	100%	<100%	100%

Outcome or priority for action	Measure of success	Achieved 2021/22	Targets 2022/23	Expected achievement 2022/23	Targets 2023/24
	% of customer satisfaction with building control team (where customer has interacted with them in the last year).	19%	70%	<70%	75%
Community where people feel safe.	Number of patrols undertaken in the Ōpōtiki urban area by Animal Control team.	2 per day	2 per day	2 per day	2 per day
	All animal control complaints of an aggressive or threatening nature are responded to within 2 hours from receipt of complaint.	66%	80%	<80%	85%
Support the provision of emergency management services.	% of roles identified and staffed for 24 hours operation of the Emergency Coordination Centre.	56% fully trained	85%	85%	85%
	Minimum number of council delivered initiatives to promote community resilience and safety.	>4 initiatives delivered	4 initiatives delivered	>4 initiatives delivered	4 initiatives delivered

Funding Impact Statement for 2023/24 for Regulation and Safety

	LTP 2022/2023 \$000's	LTP 2023/2024 \$000's	Annual Plan 2023/2024 \$000's
Sources of Operating Funding			
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	603	660	709
Targeted rates	95	100	165
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-
Fees and charges	868	896	1,136
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	69	71	64
Total Operating Funding (A)	1,635	1,727	2,074
Applications of Operating Funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	1,193	1,257	1,545
Finance costs	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads applied	440	470	529
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	1,633	1,727	2,074
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	2	-	-
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
increase (decrease) in debt	(1)	(1)	-
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	(1)	(1)	-
Applications of capital funding			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	-	-	-
- to replace existing assets	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	-	-	-
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(1)	(1)	-
Funding Balance ((A-B)+(C-D))	1	(1)	-

Environmental Sustainability

Why we provide this group of activities:

The group of activities works towards those community outcomes that promote well-being. Communities have an impact on our natural environment in many ways. This group of activities work towards mitigating and managing those impacts so that future generations can enjoy our districts' pristine natural environment.

Significant activities in this group:

Solid Waste Management, Stormwater, District Plan and Wastewater.

Solid Waste Management

What we do and why

This Significant Activity provides for the minimisation, collection, management and disposal of solid waste in the Ōpōtiki District. The provision of solid waste services is vital to both environmental and public health.

Council is responsible under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008 for preparing and implementing a waste management and minimisation plan and for overseeing and promoting effective and efficient waste minimisation and management. The following minimisation and management hierarchy drives Council's philosophical approach to Solid Waste Management and provides context for the Resource Recovery Facilities within the District:

- Reduction
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Recovery
- Treatment
- Disposal

This significant activity includes

- Solid Waste and Recyclables Collection (Kerbside Collection)
- Solid Waste Management (Resource Recovery Facilities, Waste Minimisation, Litter Control and the management and monitoring of closed landfills within the District).

Contribution to Community Outcomes		How this activity contributes
	Development and protection of the natural environment	Ensure the environmentally safe collection and disposal of waste. Minimise the creation of waste within the District.
	Services and facilities meet our needs	
	Development supports the community	

What potential negative effects this activity may have

Affected well-being/s	Significant negative effect	Sustainable solution
Social Economic Environmental	Public health, odour and environmental degradation.	The provision of effective and efficient waste collection and disposal facilities.
	High waste volumes can increase the costs of waste management.	A focus on waste minimisation through waste reduction, reuse and recycling.
	Because of the cost of waste disposal, some community members may resort to fly tipping.	Ensuring a balance between economic incentives for waste reduction and the cost associated with waste disposal through fees and charges.

Levels of service

Outcome or priority for action	Measure of success	Achieved 2021/22	Targets 2022/23	Expected achievement 2022/23	Targets 2023/24
Provide facilities and services that meet current and future needs, and are accessible to all.	Number of justified complaints received about kerbside refuse and recycling collection service. (Note: service conditions outlined on brochure delivered annually)	9	<20	7	<20
	Customer satisfaction rating of waste transfer	63%	>80%	<80%	>80%

Outcome or priority for action	Measure of success	Achieved 2021/22	Targets 2022/23	Expected achievement 2022/23	Targets 2023/24
	stations good or better.				
	Percentage of actions identified in the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan for the year that have been completed. This identifies the total annual actions required. Actions are required within specification and budget.	75%	70%	>70%	75%

Key projects and programmes

	LTP 2024	Annual Plan 2024	Difference	Comments
Renewal				
Waihau Bay RRC renewals	16	16	-	
Te Kaha RRC renewals	26	26	-	
<u>Ōpōtiki RRC renewals</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>-</u>	
Renewal Total	78	78	-	
Grand Total	78	78	-	

Funding Impact Statement for 2023/24 for Solid Waste Management

	LTP 2022/2023 \$000's	LTP 2023/2024 \$000's	Annual Plan 2023/2024 \$000's
Sources of Operating Funding			
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	1,232	1,267	1,360
Targeted rates	515	557	530
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	39
Fees and charges	280	288	504
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	-
Total Operating Funding (A)	2,027	2,112	2,433
Applications of Operating Funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	1,578	1,623	1,918
Finance costs	5	7	8
Internal charges and overheads applied	413	452	476
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	1,996	2,082	2,402
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	31	30	31
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
increase (decrease) in debt	47	49	45
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	47	49	45
Applications of capital funding			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	-	-	-
- to replace existing assets	77	79	75
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	77	79	75
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(30)	(30)	(30)
Funding Balance ((A-B)+(C-D))	1	-	1

Stormwater

What we do and why

This Significant Activity provides for the collection and disposal of stormwater predominantly in the urban environment. Stormwater drainage systems are provided in the Ōpōtiki township and the Waiotahi Drifts subdivision with a view to mitigate surface flooding following rainfall. Council is involved in this activity to fulfil its legal obligations for the control of stormwater systems and to ensure the protection of public health and property.

The Local Government Act 2002 empowers Council to be involved in the ownership of stormwater assets and the provision of such services.

This significant activity includes

Stormwater collection and disposal.

Contribution to Community Outcomes	How this activity contributes
 Development and protection of the natural environment	To protect the environment from the adverse effects of stormwater. To protect public health and property. Facilities and services that meet the expectations of the community for quality of life.
 Services and facilities meet our needs	
 Development supports the community	

What potential negative effects this activity may have

Affected well-being/s	Significant negative effect	Sustainable solution
Social Economic Environmental	The discharge of pollutants to stormwater reticulation can be harmful to the natural environment.	Mitigate risk through education, monitoring and where necessary enforcement. Reduce the risk by developing stormwater treatment systems
	Inadequate stormwater systems may lead to the flooding of property and/or surcharge of the wastewater reticulation network both of which represent risk to public health and property.	Reduce the risk by maintaining and developing existing urban drainage systems and undertake catchment modelling to understand future stormwater management needs in line with future development. Ensure buildings have appropriate stormwater design and suitable drainage fittings.

Levels of service

Outcome or priority for action	Measure of success	Achieved 2021/22	Targets 2022/23	Expected achievement 2022/23	Targets 2023/24
The urban stormwater activity is managed to protect people and property from the impacts of flooding.	The number of flooding events that occur in the District. N.B. The Department of Internal Affairs describes a flooding event as an overflow of stormwater from a territorial authority's stormwater system that enters a habitable floor.	0	0	0	0
	For each flooding event, the number of habitable floors affected (expressed per 1000 properties connected to Council's stormwater system).	0/1000 connections	0/1000 connections	0/1000 connections	0/1000 connections
Service requests and complaints are processed as they come in.	Median response time to attend a flooding event, from notification to personnel on site.	0/1000 connections	<4 hrs	No flooding events entering habitable buildings	<4 hours

Outcome or priority for action	Measure of success	Achieved 2021/22	Targets 2022/23	Expected achievement 2022/23	Targets 2023/24
	Number of complaints received about the performance of the stormwater system per 1000 connections to the Council's stormwater system.	<13/1000 connections	<10/1000 connections	<10/1000 connections	<10/1000 connections
Stormwater water quality will be managed effectively for 365 days of the year.	Compliance with Council's resource consents for discharge from its stormwater system, measured by the number of:				
	a) abatement notices	0	0	0	0
	b) infringement notices	0	0	0	0
	c) enforcement orders	0	0	0	0
	d) convictions	0	0	0	0
received by Council in relation to those resource consents.					

Key projects and programmes

	LTP 2024	Annual Plan 2024	Difference	Comments
Growth				
Hukutaia Growth - Option 1	1,065	1,065	-	
Growth Total	1,065	1,065	-	
LOS				
Brabant St Drain Upgrade	213	213	-	
Tarawa Creek Flood Water Storage Area	107	107	-	
LOS Total	320	320	-	
Renewal				
Stormwater - Reticulation Replacments	37	37	-	
Renewal Total	37	37	-	
Grand Total	1,422	1,422	-	

Funding Impact Statement for 2023/24 for Stormwater

	LTP 2022/2023 \$000's	LTP 2023/2024 \$000's	Annual Plan 2023/2024 \$000's
Sources of Operating Funding			
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	624	662	575
Targeted rates	156	165	144
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-
Fees and charges	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	-
Total Operating Funding (A)	780	827	719
Applications of Operating Funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	255	265	282
Finance costs	78	91	35
Internal charges and overheads applied	107	120	121
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	440	476	438
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	340	351	281
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	21	1,065	1,000
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
increase (decrease) in debt	1,014	5	53
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	1,035	1,070	1,053
Applications of capital funding			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand	21	1,065	1,000
- to improve the level of service	1,317	320	300
- to replace existing assets	36	37	35
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	1,374	1,422	1,335
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(339)	(352)	(282)
Funding Balance ((A-B)+(C-D))	1	(1)	(1)

District Plan

What we do and why

The purpose of the District Plan significant activity is to provide a framework for managing future growth and land use activities to provide a high quality environment for present and future generations. Council's principal document for the delivery of this significant activity is the District Plan and Council has a statutory responsibility under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA). Under this significant activity, Council develops appropriate land use controls for the Ōpōtiki District, fosters good working relationships with Tangata Whenua and other stakeholders, and monitors and enforces rules and policies.

This significant activity includes

District Planning (reviewing and amending the District Plan as appropriate).

Contribution to Community Outcomes	How this activity contributes
 Development and protection of the natural environment	To assist the development of a safe and sustainable environment through the administration of the Ōpōtiki District Plan and the Resource Management Act 1991. To provide a District Plan that responds to and manages growth and development in terms of environmental sustainability.
 Services and facilities meet our needs	
 Development supports the community	

What potential negative effects this activity may have

Affected well-being/s	Significant negative effect	Sustainable solution
Economic	The District Plan could be seen as either a barrier to growth or as enabling environmental degradation. Cost of process could be seen by some as excessive.	Ensure that any amendments to the District Plan balance the need for environmental protection and desirable development. Efficient processes while ensuring purpose of the RMA is met.

Levels of service

Outcome or priority for action	Measure of success	Achieved 2021/22	Targets 2022/23	Expected achievement 2022/23	Targets 2023/24
Provision of a District Plan that meets the district's needs going forward.	Review District Plan in accordance with the RMA as required.	100%	100%	100%	100%
Community where people feel safe.	Percentage of existing bylaws that are reviewed within legislative timeframes to ensure they remain relevant.	100%	100%	100%	100%

Funding Impact Statement for 2023/24 for District Plan

	LTP 2022/2023 \$000's	LTP 2023/2024 \$000's	Annual Plan 2023/2024 \$000's
Sources of Operating Funding			
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	345	358	714
Targeted rates	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-
Fees and charges	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	1	1	1
Total Operating Funding (A)	346	359	715
Applications of Operating Funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	243	251	592
Finance costs	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads applied	101	109	122
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	344	360	714
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	2	(1)	1
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
increase (decrease) in debt	-	-	-
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	-	-	-
Applications of capital funding			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	-	-	-
- to replace existing assets	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in reserves	1	1	1
Increase (decrease) of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	1	1	1
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Funding Balance ((A-B)+(C-D))	1	(2)	-

Wastewater

What we do and why

This Significant Activity provides for the environmentally safe collection, treatment and disposal of the District’s sewage wastes. Council operates two schemes. One serves the township of Ōpōtiki and the Waiotahi Drifts while the other serves a small subdivision at Waihou Bay. Both schemes discharge primary treated effluent to field soakage systems. All other dwellings in the District are serviced by privately owned septic tank systems.

Council is involved in the Wastewater Significant Activity as the collection, treatment and safe disposal of human and commercial/trade wastes are essential for the protection of public health and environmental outcomes in urban areas.

The Local Government Act 2002 empowers Council to be involved in the ownership of wastewater assets and the provision of services.

This significant activity includes

Reticulation, Treatment and Disposal (Ōpōtiki and Waihou Bay).

Contribution to Community Outcomes		How this activity contributes
	Development and protection of the natural environment	To protect public health and property from sewage overflows. To enable economic growth with quality of life benefit. To protect the environment from the adverse effects of wastewater.
	Services and facilities meet our needs	
	Development supports the community	

What potential negative effects this activity may have

Affected well-being/s	Significant negative effect	Sustainable solution
Social Economic Environmental	Groundwater infiltration & stormwater inflow could overload the treatment and reticulation systems. Limit new connections, creating a barrier to community growth and development And causing adverse effects on the environment and public health	Robust wastewater asset management planning and design avoids adverse effects on the environment. Council’s dedication to a sustainable reticulation renewal programme will mitigate groundwater infiltration and stormwater inflow.

Levels of service

Outcome or priority for action	Measure of success	Achieved 2021/22	Targets 2022/23	Expected achievement 2022/23	Targets 2023/24
A reliable removal and treatment service is provided in areas serviced by Council operated sewerage systems.	The total number of complaints received by Council about any of the following:				
	a) sewerage odour	<2/1000 connections	<5/1000 connections	<3/1000 connections	<5/1000 connections
	b) sewerage system faults	<5/1000 connections	<5/1000 connections	<9/1000 connections.	<5/1000 Connections
	c) sewerage system blockages	<4/1000 connections	<5/1000 connections	<4/1000 connections	<5/1000 Connections
	d) Council's response to issues with its sewerage system	0/1000 connections	<2/1000 connections	0/1000 connections	<2/1000 connections
	expressed per 1000 connections to Council's sewerage system.				
	Median response time to attend to sewerage overflows resulting from a blockage or other fault in the Council's sewerage system.	1 hour	<4 hours	<1 hour	<4 hours
	Median response time to resolve a sewerage overflow resulting from a blockage or other fault in the Council's sewerage system.	<2 days	<2 days	<2 hours	<1 day

Outcome or priority for action	Measure of success	Achieved 2021/22	Targets 2022/23	Expected achievement 2022/23	Targets 2023/24
Sewage is managed without risk to public health.	Number of sewage overflows into habitable buildings due to faults in the wastewater system.	0	0	0	0
	The number of dry weather overflows from Council's sewerage system expressed per 1000 sewerage connections to that sewerage system.	<2/1000 connections	<2/1000 connections	<1/1000 connections	<2/1000 connections
The quality of effluent leaving the treatment plant is of a standard required by consents.	Compliance with Council's resource consents for discharge from its sewage system, measured by the number of				
	a) abatement notices	0	0	1	0
	b) infringement notices	0	0	0	0
	c) enforcement orders	0	0	0	0
	d) convictions	0	0	0	0
received by Council in relation to those resource consents.					

Key projects and programmes

	LTP 2024	Annual Plan 2024	Difference	Comments
Growth				
Hukutaia Growth - Option 2 Revised and funded	1,704	1,704	-	
Growth Total	1,704	1,704	-	
Renewal				
Wastewater Reticulation Renewals Ōpōtiki	64	64	-	
Wastewater Reticulation Renewals Waihou Bay	5	5	-	
Wastewater Treatment Renewals Ōpōtiki	43	43	-	
Soakage lines renewal	53	53	-	
WWTP Consent	53	53	-	
Wastewater Treatment Renewals Waihou Bay	1	1	-	
Renewal Total	219	219	-	
Grand Total	1,923	1,923	-	

Funding impact statement for 2023/24 for Wastewater

	LTP 2022/2023 \$000's	LTP 2023/2024 \$000's	Annual Plan 2023/2024 \$000's
Sources of Operating Funding			
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	351	369	341
Targeted rates	818	860	795
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-
Fees and charges	21	21	20
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	-
Total Operating Funding (A)	1,190	1,250	1,156
Applications of Operating Funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	561	574	614
Finance costs	136	158	35
Internal charges and overheads applied	208	231	237
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	905	963	886
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	285	287	270
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	829	1,704	1,600
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
increase (decrease) in debt	1,095	(68)	(63)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	1,924	1,636	1,537
Applications of capital funding			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand	774	1,704	1,600
- to improve the level of service	-	-	-
- to replace existing assets	1,433	219	206
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	2,207	1,923	1,806
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(283)	(287)	(269)
Funding Balance ((A-B)+(C-D))	2	-	1

Economic Sustainability

Why we provide this group of activities:

The 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. Primary industries, for example, depend on a reliable transport network to enable them to get produce to market. The developing aquaculture industry will need a secure and reliable potable water supply for processing its products.

Significant activities in this Group:

Water Supply, Land Transport and Investments.

Water Supply

What we do and why

The Water Supply Significant Activity provides for the environmentally safe collection, treatment and reticulation of potable water supply to certain parts of the community. A reliable and safe water supply is provide to approximately 5,750 of the Ōpōtiki District population in Te Kaha, Ōpōtiki, Hukutaia Waiotahi Drifts and Ōhiwa. Efficient, safe and sustainable water supplies are essential for the social, economic and environmental well-being of the District. Reliable drinking water supports public health outcomes, industry growth and development and community safety by way of providing firefighting capacity in urban areas.

The Local Government Act 2002 empowers Council to be involved in the ownership of wastewater assets and the provision of services.

This significant activity includes

Extraction, Treatment and Reticulation of potable water.

Contribution to Community Outcomes	How this activity contributes
 Development and protection of the natural environment	Safe drinking water in accordance with NZ Drinking Water Standards.
 Services and facilities meet our needs	Reliable water supplies, minimising supply disruptions through improved maintenance and meeting peak water supply demands.
 Development supports the community	Cost effective operation, maintenance of and improvements to water supply systems including treatment facilities, pumping stations, reservoirs and piped reticulation.

What potential negative effects this activity may have:

Affected well-being/s	Significant negative effect	Sustainable solution
Social Economic Environmental	Growth could exceed the capacity of the water supply infrastructure. Excessive abstraction of raw water at the point of intake has the potential for negative impact on the environment.	Robust water supply asset management planning and design avoids adverse effects on the environment. The Water Supply Asset Management Plan adequately provides for projected growth, particularly through extended reticulation. Robust assessment of effects carried out in support of resource consent to take water. Regional Council monitoring of aquifer.

Levels of service:

Outcome or priority for action	Measure of success	Achieved 2021/22	Targets 2022/23	Expected achievement 2022/23	Targets 2023/24
Council will provide safe drinking water that is pleasant tasting and looking from Council operated supplies.	The total number of complaints received by Council about any of the following:				
	Drinking water clarity	<3/1000 connections	<5/1000 connections	<1/1000 connections	<5/1000 connections
	Drinking water taste	<1/1000 connections	<5/1000 connections	0/1000 connections	<5/1000 connections
	Drinking water odour	<1/1000 connections	<5/1000 connections	0/1000 connections	<5/1000 connections
	Drinking water pressure or flow	<4/1000 connections	<5/1000 connections	<1/1000 connections	<5/1000 connections
	Continuity of supply	0	<5/1000 connections	0/1000 connections	<5/1000 connections
	Council's response to any of these issues	0	<3/1000 connections	0/1000 connections	<3/1000 connections
	expressed per 1000 connections to Council's networked reticulation system.				

Key Performance Indicator							
<p>The extent to which Council’s drinking water supply complies with: Part 4 of the drinking water standards (bacteria compliance criteria); and Part 5 of the drinking water standards (protozoal compliance criteria).</p>		Location	Criteria	Achieved 2021/22	Targets 2022/23	Expected achievement 2022/23	Targets 2023/24
		Ōpōtiki	Bacterial	Non-compliant	100%	Non-compliant	100%
		Ōpōtiki	Protozoal	Non-compliant	100%	Non-compliant	100%
		Te Kaha	Bacterial	Non-compliant	100%	Non-compliant	100%
		Te Kaha	Protozoal	Non-compliant	100%	Non-compliant	100%
		Ōhiwa	Bacterial	Compliant	100%	Compliant	100%
		Ohiwa	Protozoal	Compliant	100%	Compliant	100%

Outcome or priority for action	Measure of success	Achieved 2021/22	Targets 2022/23	Expected achievement 2022/23	Targets 2023/24
Failures and service requests are responded to promptly.	Fault response times: a) Median response time to attend urgent call-outs	<14 minutes	<4 hours	<2 hours	<4 hours
	b) Median response time to resolve urgent call-outs	<4 hours	<1 days	<4 hrs	<1 day
	c) Median response time to attend non-urgent call-outs	<1 hour	<1 day	<1 hour	<1 day
	d) Median response time to resolve non-urgent call-outs	<1 day	<4 days	<2 days	<4 days
Water resources are used efficiently and sustainably.	Average consumption of drinking water per day per resident.	Te Kaha – 338L Ohiwa - 349L Opotiki - 348L	<400L	<400L	<400L
	Percentage of real water loss from networked reticulation system.	Opotiki 2.40%	Ōpōtiki <20%	0.80%	<15%
		Te Kaha 10.10%	Te Kaha <20%	35%	<15%

Key projects and programmes

	LTP 2024	Annual Plan 2024	Difference	Comments
LOS				
Ōpōtiki Water Treatment UV	21	21	-	
<u>Ōpōtiki Water - Condition & Performance Assessment</u>	5	5	-	
LOS Total	27	27	-	
Renewal				
Ōhiwa Water - Reticulation Renewals	11	11	-	
Ōhiwa Water - Treatment Renewals	2	2	-	
Hukutaia Booster Station Electrical Control	4	4	-	
Ōpōtiki Water - Treatment Plant Renewals	14	14	-	
Ōpōtiki Water - Treatment Renewals	53	53	-	
Ōpōtiki Water - Reticulation Renewals	64	64	-	
Hukutaia Reticulation Replacement and Upgrade	32	32	-	
Ōpōtiki Water - Valves, Hydrants and Meters	21	21	-	
Hukutaia Valves and Hydrants	16	16	-	
Te Kaha Water - Reticulation Renewals	21	21	-	
Te Kaha Water - Treatment Renewals	19	19	-	
<u>Te Kaha Water - Valves, Hydrants, Meters, Pumps</u>	16	16	-	
Renewal Total	273	273	-	
Grand Total	300	300	-	

Funding Impact Statement for 2023/24 Water Supplies

	LTP 2022/2023 \$000's	LTP 2023/2024 \$000's	Annual Plan 2023/2024 \$000's
Sources of Operating Funding			
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	147	151	173
Targeted rates	1,392	1,439	1,386
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-
Fees and charges	4	4	4
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	-
Total Operating Funding (A)	1,543	1,594	1,563
Applications of Operating Funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	703	705	910
Finance costs	76	86	41
Internal charges and overheads applied	244	275	272
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	1,023	1,066	1,223
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	520	528	340
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
increase (decrease) in debt	642	(229)	(59)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	642	(229)	(59)
Applications of capital funding			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	913	27	25
- to replace existing assets	247	273	257
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	1,160	300	282
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(518)	(529)	(341)
Funding Balance ((A-B)+(C-D))	2	(1)	(1)

Land Transport

What we do and why

Council provides on-going management, development and maintenance of the District’s Land Transport Network. The Land Transport Network in the Ōpōtiki District enables the safe and efficient movement of people and goods and services that avoids damage to the environment. The Land Transport Network contributes to the social and economic development of the District Community.

An efficient, safe and reliable Land Transport Network is essential for the economic well-being of our District. Roads provide access to properties, the passage of traffic and the transportation of goods and services.

This significant activity includes

Subsidised Roothing, Unsubsidised Roothing.

Contribution to Community Outcomes	How this activity contributes
 Development and protection of the natural environment	The transport network supports the economic and lifestyle needs of the District through provision of access to properties, passage of through traffic, and effective transportation of goods and services.
 Services and facilities meet our needs	
 Development supports the community	
 A strong and effective community spirit	

What potential negative effects this activity may have

Affected well-being/s	Significant negative effect	Sustainable solution
Cultural Social Economic Environmental	<p>Carbon emissions and safety associated with using the transport network.</p> <p>Road standards and capacity could result in delays to the transport of good and services and access to emergency services and daily employment.</p> <p>There may be a gap between community expectations for roading and the subsidised funding from government.</p>	<p>Alternative fuel and product sources need to be considered. Education and safer road corridors.</p> <p>Responding to damages and repairs in a timely and appropriate manner.</p> <p>Consultation with community about choice between rates funding and level of service. Focused advocacy efforts.</p>

Levels of service

Outcome or priority for action	Measure of success	Achieved 2021/22	Targets 2022/23	Expected achievement 2022/23	Targets 2023/24
The surface of the roading network is maintained in good condition and is fit for purpose.	Percentage of requests relating to roads and footpaths that are responded to within timeframes set in Long Term Plan:				
	- Urgent requests within 1 day	91%	95%	85%	95%
	- Non-urgent requests within 4 days	75%	90%	84%	90%
	Percentage of sealed road network resurfaced.	6.71%	>5%	5.40%	>5%
Ensure roads and transport networks are appropriate to requirements and district growth needs.	Percentage of persons who as users rate the safety of the District's roads as good or excellent.	41%	>80%	<80%	>80%
	The average quality of a ride on a sealed local road network, measured by the smooth travel exposure.	92%	N//A	96%	91-95%

Outcome or priority for action	Measure of success	Achieved 2021/22	Targets 2022/23	Expected achievement 2022/23	Targets 2023/24
	Change from previous year in number of fatalities and serious injury crashes on Council maintained roads.	Consists of: Serious crash = 3 Fatal crash = 1	Target for reducing the number of serious injuries and fatalities = no increase and a general declining trend	Target for reduction/no increase has not been met.	Target for reducing the number of serious injuries and fatalities = no increase and a general declining trend
	The number of users who agree the standard of footpaths is good or excellent.	63%	>70%	<70%	>75%
	Percentage of footpaths in Ōpōtiki district that fall within the level of service or service standard for the condition of footpaths as set in plans.	100%	90% of qualifying footpath faults scheduled for repair	90% of qualifying footpath faults scheduled for repair	90% of qualifying footpath faults scheduled for repair

Key projects and programmes

	LTP 2024	Annual Plan 2024	Difference	Comments
LOS				
Minor Improvements - Low Cost Low Risk	489	489	-	
Seal extensions	213	213	-	
Harbour Access Road	533	533	-	
LOS Total	1,234	1,234	-	
Renewal				
Drainage renewals	123	123	-	
Emergency Reinstatement	92	92	-	
Sealed road resurfacing	590	590	-	
Council site access roads	16	16	-	
CBD Kerb & Channel	34	34	-	
Unsealed Road Metalling	181	181	-	
Sealed Pavement Rehabilitation	235	235	-	
Structures Components Replacement	53	53	-	
Traffic Services Renewal	48	48	-	
Footpath renewals	35	35	-	
Renewal Total	1,406	1,406	-	
Grand Total	2,640	2,640	-	

Funding Impact Statement for 2023/24 for Land Transport

	LTP 2022/2023 \$000's	LTP 2023/2024 \$000's	Annual Plan 2023/2024 \$000's
Sources of Operating Funding			
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	1,896	2,108	2,151
Targeted rates	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	1,945	1,959	1,896
Fees and charges	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	87	89	84
Total Operating Funding (A)	3,928	4,156	4,131
Applications of Operating Funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	2,909	2,957	2,922
Finance costs	28	38	24
Internal charges and overheads applied	671	734	779
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	3,608	3,729	3,725
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	320	427	406
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	1,629	1,783	1,674
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
increase (decrease) in debt	483	434	403
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	2,112	2,217	2,077
Applications of capital funding			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	1,068	1,234	1,159
- to replace existing assets	1,359	1,406	1,320
Increase (decrease) in reserves	4	4	4
Increase (decrease) of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	2,431	2,644	2,483
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(319)	(427)	(406)
Funding Balance ((A-B)+(C-D))	1	-	-

Investments

What we do and why:

The Investment Activity provides for Council's ownership stake in Council Controlled Organisation namely BOP LASS Ltd (Bay of Plenty Shared Services) and TOI-EDA (Eastern Bay of Plenty Regional Economic Development Agency). Council has an investment stake in these organisations as by doing so it can leverage outcomes that are important to the Ōpōtiki District that it may not be able to achieve on its own. By having an ownership stake in these organisations Council is partnering with other units of Local Government within the Bay of Plenty Region to achieve common objectives.

This significant activity includes:

- **BOP LASS Ltd**
Established in 2007/08 BOP LASS was created to foster shared services between participating Council's. It provides a vehicle to investigate, procure, develop and deliver shared services where a clear benefit (in terms of quality of service or cost) exists for member local authorities.
- **TOI-EDA**
Toi-EDA is the Eastern Bay of Plenty regional Economic Development Agency established by the three territorial authorities (Kawerau, Ōpōtiki and Whakatāne) 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 social and economic wealth for its communities.

Contribution to Community Outcomes	How this activity contributes
 Services and facilities meet our needs	Council's investments contribute to the social and economic well-being of the district.
 A strong and distinctive community spirit	
 Fair and efficient leadership	

What potential negative effects this activity may have:

Affected well-being/s	Significant negative effect	Sustainable solution
Social Economic	Other parties with an ownership stake withdraw support. CCOs are perceived as a threat to community autonomy.	Council will continue to be an active member of CCOs at a governance and operational level to ensure they continue to add value to all those with an ownership stake. Council will continue to be an active member of CCOs at a governance and operational level to ensure they continue to be about advancing common objectives.

Levels of service:

Outcome or priority for action	Measure of success	Achieved 2021/22	Targets 2022/23	Expected achievement 2022/23	Targets 2023/24
Help agencies and organisations identify our specific needs.	Investigate new joint procurement initiatives for goods and service for BOPLASS councils.	9	Minimum of 4	Minimum of 4	Minimum of 4
Support local and regional business growth and workforce development / Immediate focus on the district's economic recovery from COVID	Develop and implement a strategy and annual work plan that supports and develops key sectors in the Eastern Bay economy to grow employment and wealth.	100%	90%	90%	90%

Funding Impact Statement for 2023/24 for Investments

	LTP 2022/2023 \$000's	LTP 2023/2024 \$000's	Annual Plan 2023/2024 \$000's
Sources of Operating Funding			
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	55	59	54
Targeted rates	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-
Fees and charges	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	-
Total Operating Funding (A)	55	59	54
Applications of Operating Funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	42	45	42
Finance costs	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads applied	12	14	12
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	54	59	54
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	1	-	-
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
increase (decrease) in debt	-	-	-
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	-	-	-
Applications of capital funding			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	-	-	-
- to replace existing assets	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	-	-	-
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	-	-	-
Funding Balance ((A-B)+(C-D))	1	-	-

Financial Information

This section outlines how Council will finance its activities.

Forecast Financial Statements

In this section you can find out:

Prospective Statement of Comprehensive Income

This statement discloses the net surplus or deficit and the components of the net surplus (deficit), arising from activities or events during the year that are significant for the assessment of past and future financial performance.

Prospective Statement of Financial Position

Information about the economic resources controlled by Council and its capacity to modify those resources is useful in assessing Council's ability to generate cash and/or provide services in the future. Information about the financing structure is useful in assessing future borrowing needs and how future surpluses and cash flows may be distributed among those with an interest in the Council. The information is also useful in assessing how successful the Council is likely to be in raising additional finance.

Prospective Statement of Changes in Equity

This financial statement contributes to the objectives of general purpose financial reporting by combining information about net surplus (deficit) with other aspects of the Council's financial performance in order to give a degree of measure of comprehensive income.

Prospective Statement of Cash Flows

This statement reflects Council's cash receipts and cash payments during the year and provides useful information about Council's activities in generating cash through operations to:

- repay debt; or
- re-invest to maintain or expand operating capacity.

It also provides useful information about the cash flows generated from Council's investing and financing activities, both debt and equity.

Prospective Statement of Borrowing

Provides the public debt level and measures it against Council's policy levels.

Prospective Capital Expenditure Programme

This statement summarises Council's capital expenditure by significant activity.

Statement of Accounting Policies

Provides details of policies adhered to in the preparation of financial statements.

Cautionary Note: Prospective financial information is based on assumptions about the future and thus relate to events and actions that have not yet occurred and may not occur. While evidence may be available to support assumptions on which the prospective financial information is based, such evidence is itself generally future orientated and therefore, speculative in nature. Therefore, the actual results achieved for the period of the AP are likely to vary from this document, and the variations may be material.

The prospective financial statements comply with FRS.42: *Prospective Financial Statements*

Disclosures

In some instances, capital expenditure projects have been carried forward from year two of the 2021-2031 LTP. Some of these projects have been restated in the 2023/24 Annual Plan to ensure they remain in the work programme. Restating the projects in this manner does not result in any funding impact i.e. there is no additional call on rate, loan of any other funding as a result of the carry forward(s).

Prospective Statement of Comprehensive Income

	LTP 2022/2023	LTP 2023/2024	Annual Plan 2023/2024
Revenue			
General rates and UAGC	9,567	10,036	11,507
Targeted Rates			
Targeted rates for water supply	1,392	1,439	1,386
Other targeted rates	1,791	1,909	1,848
Subsidies and grants	6,788	8,556	8,254
Fees and Charges	1,672	2,697	2,250
Other Revenue	464	485	379
Finance revenue	47	49	46
Total operating revenue	21,721	25,171	25,670
Expenditure			
Depreciation and amortisation expense	3,793	4,028	3,974
Personnel costs	5,440	5,570	7,279
Finance costs	406	517	214
Other expenses	8,875	10,078	10,129
Total operating expenditure	18,514	20,193	21,596
Operating surplus (deficit)	3,207	4,978	4,074
Other comprehensive revenue and expense			
Gain on revaluation of property, plant and equipment	8,759	6,903	-
Total other comprehensive revenue and expense	8,759	6,903	-
Total comprehensive revenue and expense	11,966	11,881	4,074

Prospective Statement of Changes in Equity

	LTP 2022/2023	LTP 2023/2024	Annual Plan 2023/2024
Equity balance at 1 July	259,962	271,927	328,647
Comprehensive income for year	11,966	11,881	4,074
Equity Balance 30 June	271,928	283,808	332,721
Components of Equity			
Retained Earnings at 1 July	160,821	163,532	146,671
Transfers to/(from) Retained Earnings	(495)	(50)	(652)
Net Surplus/(Deficit)	3,207	4,978	4,074
Retained earnings 30 June	163,533	168,460	150,094
Asset Revaluation Reserves at 1 July	98,037	106,796	180,327
Revaluation Gains	8,759	6,903	-
Revaluation Reserves 30 June	106,796	113,699	180,326
Council Created Reserves at 1 July	1,104	1,599	1,649
Transfers to / (from) reserves	495	50	652
Council created Reserves 30 June	1,599	1,649	2,301
Equity at 30 June	271,928	283,808	332,721

Prospective Statement of Financial Position

	LTP 2022/2023	LTP 2023/2024	Annual Plan 2023/2024
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5,460	4,972	4,160
Debtors and other receivables	3,363	3,539	3,385
Prepayments	236	245	218
Available for sale assets	53	53	49
Total Current Assets	9,112	8,809	7,812
Non-Current Assets			
Plant, property and equipment	280,433	295,149	335,608
Intangible assets	85	85	76
Investment Property	2,776	2,856	3,209
Other financial assets			
Investment in Associates	266	266	153
Total Non-Current Assets	283,560	298,356	339,046
TOTAL ASSETS	292,672	307,165	346,858
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Creditors and other Payables	5,259	5,489	7,454
Employee entitlements	342	342	508
Total Current Liabilities	5,601	5,831	7,962
Non-Current Liabilities			
Provisions	79	79	68
Borrowings	15,063	17,448	6,106
Total Non-Current Liabilities	15,142	17,527	6,174
TOTAL LIABILITIES	20,743	23,358	14,136
EQUITY			
Retained Earnings	163,533	168,460	150,094
Asset Revaluation Reserves	106,796	113,699	180,326
Council Created Reserves	1,599	1,649	2,301
TOTAL EQUITY	271,928	283,808	332,721

Prospective Statement of Cash Flows

	LTP 2022/2023	LTP 2023/2024	Annual Plan 2023/2024
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from rates revenue	12,576	13,198	14,536
Receipts from other revenue	8,848	11,658	10,883
Interest received	47	49	46
Payments to suppliers and employees	(14,093)	(15,420)	(17,196)
Interest paid	(406)	(517)	(214)
Net Cashflow from Operating Activity	6,972	8,968	8,055
Cash flow from investing activities			
Receipts from sale of property, plant and equipment	-	-	-
Receipts from sale of investments	-	-	-
Acquisition of investments	-	-	-
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(11,791)	(11,840)	(9,153)
	-	-	-
Net Cashflow from Investing Activity	(11,791)	(11,840)	(9,153)
Cash flow from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings	4,352	2,385	-
Repayment of borrowings	-	-	(894)
Net Cashflow from Financing Activity	4,352	2,385	(894)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalents	(467)	(487)	(1,992)
Add Opening Cash bought forward	5,926	5,460	6,152
Closing Cash & Cash Equivalents	5,459	4,973	4,160

Prospective Capital Expenditure Programme

Capital Expenditure by Activity	Increase in Levels of		
	Service	Growth	Renewal
Community Development	-	-	-
Community Facilities	42	2,282	562
Economic Development	10	-	-
Land Transport	1,234	-	1,406
Regulation & Safety	-	-	-
Solid Waste Management	-	-	78
Stormwater	320	1,065	37
Support Services	-	-	-
Wastewater	-	1,704	219
Water Supplies	27	-	273
	<u>1,633</u>	<u>5,051</u>	<u>2,575</u>

Prospective Statement of Internal Borrowing

Activity	Opening	Additional		Closing	
	Balance	Funds	Funds	Balance	Interest
	01/07/2023	Borrowed	Repaid	30/06/2024	Paid
Support	2,442	-	(1,511)	931	-
Wastewater	11,181		(6,418)	4,763	35
Stormwater	6,433		(1,730)	4,704	35
Solid Waste	430	628	-	1,058	8
Water Supplies	6,311		(856)	5,455	41
Land Transport	2,294	924	-	3,218	24
Regulation & Safety	16		(16)	-	-
Economic Development	771	529	-	1,235	9
Community Facilities	6,036	581	1,712	8,329	62
Community Development	58	-	-	82	1
	<u>35,971</u>	<u>2,662</u>	<u>(8,817)</u>	<u>29,775</u>	<u>214</u>

Council Reserve Funds

			Opening Balance 01/07/2023	Transfer to Reserve	Transfer from Reserve	Closing Balance 30/06/2024
Cash in Lieu of Reserves	Economic Development	For general purpose funding	348	726	-	1,074
Road Upgrading	Land Transport	For upgrading of roading	146	-	5	141
Carpark Contribution	Land Transport	For the upgrade of carparks	-	-	-	-
		For the development of town				
CBD Development	Property	CBD	457	-	28	430
		For development of recreational				
Development Contribution	Parks and Reserves	facilities	504	-	16	488
Elections	Leadership	For funding triennial elections	-	-	-	-
		For the Library Development				
Library Development	Library	Project	-	-	-	-
Coast Community Board	Community Development	For funding CCB projects	165	-	-	132
Whakaari Taonga Management	Planning	For the development of reserves	-	-	-	-
Destination Playground	Playgrounds	For development of playgrounds	4	-	-	4
General Purpose (Electricity Proceeds)	Economic Development	For general purpose funding	25	-	-	32
			1,649	726	49	2,301

	Opening Balance	Transfer to Reserve	Transfer from Reserve	Closing Balance
Asset Revaluation Reserves 01/07/2023				30/06/2024
<i>Operational Assets</i>				
Land	-	-	-	-
Buildings	951	307	-	3,485
Site Improvements	46	15	-	97
<i>Infrastructural Assets</i>				
Roading	61,493	46,235	-	107,728
Water Systems	19,588	7,263	-	26,851
Sewerage Systems	6,829	5,422	-	12,251
Stormwater Systems	14,356	8,028	-	22,384
Cycleways	446	597	-	1,043
<i>Restricted Assets</i>				
Land	2,365	2,607	-	4,972
Buildings	336	370	-	705
Site Improvements	385	-	-	809
	<u>106,796</u>	<u>70,843</u>	-	<u>180,326</u>

Accounting Policies

Statement of accounting policies for the 2023/24 Annual Plan

REPORTING ENTITY

Ōpōtiki District Council (the Council) is a territorial local authority established under the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) and is domiciled and operates in New Zealand. The relevant legislation governing the Council's operations includes the LGA and the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.

The Council provides local infrastructure, local public services, and performs regulatory functions to the community. The Council does not operate to make a financial return.

The Council has designated itself as a public benefit entity (PBE) for the purpose of complying with generally accepted accounting practice.

The prospective financial statements of the Council are for the year from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024.

BASIS OF PREPARATION

The prospective financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, and the accounting policies have been applied consistently throughout the period.

Statement of compliance

The prospective financial statements of the Council have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the LGA and the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014 (LG(FRP)R), which include the requirement to comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand (NZ GAAP).

These prospective financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the reduced disclosure of a Tier 2 PBE accounting entity. The Council qualifies for the Tier 2 exemptions as it does not have debt or equity instruments that are traded in a public market nor hold assets in a fiduciary capacity for a broad group of outsiders; and has total expenses between \$2 million and \$30 million. These prospective financial statements comply with PBE Standards.

The statements comply with PBE FRS 42 Prospective Financial Statements and other applicable Financial Reporting Standards as appropriate for public benefit entities. The prospective financial statements use opening balances from period ending 30 June 2022; estimates have been restated accordingly if required. The prospective financial statements are prepared using the historical cost basis, except for assets and liabilities, which are recorded at fair value. These are detailed in the specific policies below.

Presentation currency and rounding

The prospective financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$'000). The functional currency of Council is New Zealand dollars. Some rounding variances may occur in the prospective financial statements due to the use of decimal places in the underlying financial data.

Standards issued and not yet effective, and not early adopted

There are currently no standards that have been issued which are not yet effective.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Revenue

Revenue is measured at the fair value.

The specific accounting policies for significant revenue items are explained below:

Exchange Transactions

Exchange transactions are transactions where Council receives assets or services, or has liabilities extinguished, and directly gives approximately equal value to another entity in exchange.

Specific accounting policies for major categories of exchange revenue transactions are listed below.

Interest and dividends

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

Dividends are recognised when the right to receive payment has been established. When dividends are declared from pre-acquisition surpluses, the dividend is deducted from the cost of the investment.

Sale of goods

Revenue from the Sales of goods is recognised when a product is sold to the customer.

Provision of Commercially based Services

Revenue derived through the provision of services to third parties in a commercial manner is recognised in proportion to the stage of completion at balance date.

Other gains and losses

Other gains and losses includes fair value gains and losses on financial instruments at fair value through surplus or deficit, unrealised fair value gains and losses on the revaluation of investment properties and realised gains and losses on the sale of PPE held at cost.

Non-Exchange Transactions

Non-exchange transactions are transactions that are not exchange transactions. In a non-exchange transaction, Council either receives value from or gives value to another entity without directly giving or receiving approximately equal value in exchange, or where the value given or received is not able to be accurately measured.

An inflow of resources from a non-exchange transaction, whether this be an asset or revenue, is only recognised if a liability is not also recognised for that particular asset or revenue.

A liability is only recognised to the extent that the present obligations have not been satisfied. A liability in respect of a transferred asset is recognised only when the transferred asset is subject to a condition,

such as a condition for the asset to be consumed as specified and/or that future economic benefits or service potential must be returned to the owner.

Specific accounting policies for major categories of non-exchange revenue transactions are listed below.

Rates revenue

The following policies for rates have been applied: -

- General rates, targeted rates (excluding water-by-meter) and uniform annual general charges are recognised at the start of the financial year to which the rates resolution relates. They are recognised at the amounts due. The Council considers the effect of payment by instalments is not sufficient to require discounting of rates receivables and subsequent recognition of interest revenue
- Rates arising from late payment penalties are recognised as revenue when rates become overdue
- Revenue from water-by-meter rates is recognised on an accrual basis based on usage. Unbilled usage, as a result of unread meters at year end, is accrued on an average usage basis
- Rates remissions are recognised as a reduction of rates revenue when the Council has received an application that satisfies its rates remission policy. Rates collected on behalf of Bay of Plenty Regional Council (BOPRC) are not recognised in the prospective financial statements as the Council is acting as agent for BOPRC.

New Zealand Transport Agency Roading Subsidies

The Council receives funding assistance from New Zealand Transport Agency, which subsidises part of the costs of maintenance and capital expenditure on the local roading infrastructure. The subsidies are recognised as revenue upon entitlement, as conditions pertaining to eligible expenditure have been fulfilled.

Other Grants Received

Other grants are recognised as revenue when they become receivable unless there is an obligation in substance to return the funds if conditions of the grant are not met. If there is an obligation, the grants are initially recorded as grants received in advance and recognised as revenue when conditions of the grant are satisfied.

Building and Resource Consent Revenue

Fees and charges for building and resource consent services are recognised on a percentage completion basis with reference to the recoverable costs incurred at balance date.

Infringement Fees and Fines

Infringement Fees and Fines mostly relate to fees and fines for use of library books. The fair value is determined based on the probability of collecting fines, which is estimated by considering the collection history of fines over the preceding 2-year period.

Donated and Bequeathed Financial Assets

Donated and Bequeathed Financial Assets are recognised as revenue unless there are substantive use or return conditions. A liability is recorded if there are substantive use or return conditions and the liability released to revenue as the conditions are met (e.g. as the funds are spent for the nominated purpose).

Direct charges

Rendering of services at a price that is not approximately equal to the value of the service provided by the Council or Group is considered a non-exchange transaction. This includes rendering of services where the price does not allow the Council to fully recover the cost of providing the service (such as resource consents, building consents, water connections, dog licencing, etc.), and where the shortfall is subsidised by income from other activities, such as rates. Generally, there are no conditions attached to such revenue.

Revenue from such services is recognised when the Council or Group issues the invoice or bill for the service. Revenue is recognised at the amount of the invoice or bill, which is the fair value of the cash received or receivable for the service. Revenue is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the service to the extent that the Council or Group has an obligation to refund the cash received from the service (or to the extent that the customer has the right to withhold payment from the Council or Group for the service) if the service is not completed.

Borrowing Costs

Borrowing Costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

Grant Expenditure

Non-discretionary grants are those grants that are awarded if the grant application meets the specified criteria and are recognised as expenditure when an application that meets the specified criteria for the grant has been received.

Discretionary grants are those grants where the Council has no obligation to award on receipt of the grant application and are recognised as expenditure when a successful applicant has been notified of the Council's decision.

Leases

Finance leases

A finance lease is a lease that transfers to the lessee substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset, whether or not title is eventually transferred.

At the commencement of the lease term, the Council recognises finance leases as assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position at the lower of the fair value of the leased item or the present value of the minimum lease payments.

The finance charge is charged to the surplus or deficit over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

The amount recognised as an asset is depreciated over its useful life. If there is no certainty as to whether the Council will obtain ownership at the end of the lease term, the asset is fully depreciated over the shorter of the lease term or its useful life.

Operating Leases

An operating lease is a lease that does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset. Lease payments under an operating lease are recognised as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Lease incentives received are recognised in the surplus or deficit as a reduction of rental expense over the lease term.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

Receivables

Receivables are recorded at their face value, less an allowance for expected credit losses.

The Council applies the simplified expected credit loss model of recognising lifetime expected credit loss for receivables. The expected credit loss is calculated based on historic credit losses on both rates debtors and sundry debtors, adjusted for forward looking factors.

Other Financial Assets

Financial assets are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs unless they are carried at fair value through surplus or deficit in which case the transaction costs are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

Purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the Council commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Council has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

Financial assets are classified into the following categories for the purpose of measurement:

- fair value through surplus or deficit;
- amortised cost;
- fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense.

The classification of a financial asset depends on its cash flow characteristics and the Council's management model for managing them

Financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit.

Financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit include financial assets held for trading. A financial asset is classified in this category if it does not meet the criteria to be measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense.

After initial recognition, financial assets in this category are measured at their fair values with gains or losses on recognised in the surplus or deficit.

Currently, the Council does not hold any financial assets in this category.

Amortised Cost

Financial Assets are classified and subsequently measured at amortised cost if it gives rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal outstanding and is held within a management model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows of the asset.

Financial assets classified at amortised cost are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any expected credit losses.

Loans to community organisations made by the Council at nil, or below-market interest rate are initially recognised at the present value of their expected future cash flows, discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial instrument. The loans are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The difference between the face value and the present value of expected cash flows of the loan is recognised in the surplus or deficit as a grant expense.

The loans are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any expected credit losses.

Fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense are those that give rise to cash flows that are SPPI and are held within a management model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cashflows and selling financial assets, or are equity investments not held for trading and are designated into the category at initial recognition.

The Council includes in this category:

- Investments that the Council intends to hold long-term but which may be realised before maturity; and
- Shareholdings that the Council holds for strategic purposes.

These investments are measured at their fair value, with gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense, there is no assessment for impairment when fair value falls below the cost of the investment.

On de-recognition the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense is transferred to accumulated funds within equity.

Inventory

Inventories are held for distribution or for use in the provision of goods and services. The measurement of inventories depends on whether the inventories are held for commercial or non-commercial (distribution at no charge or for a nominal charge) distribution or use. Inventories are measured as follows:

Commercial: measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Non-commercial: measured at cost, adjusted for any loss of service potential.

Cost is allocated using the first-in-first-out (FIFO) method, which assumes the inventories that were purchased first are distributed or used first.

Inventories acquired through non-exchange transactions are measured at fair value at the date of acquisition. Any write-down from the cost to net realisable value or for the loss of service potential is recognised in the surplus or deficit in the year of the write-down.

When land held for development and future resale is transferred from investment property/property, plant, and equipment to inventory, the fair value of the land at the date of the transfer is its deemed cost.

Costs directly attributable to the developed land are capitalised to inventory, with the exception of infrastructural asset costs which are capitalised to property, plant, and equipment.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment consists of:

Operational assets — These include land, buildings, plant, machinery and vehicles, fixtures, fittings and equipment and library collections.

Restricted assets — Restricted assets land and buildings owned by the Council which provide a benefit or service to the community and cannot be disposed of because of legal or other restrictions.

Infrastructure assets — Infrastructure assets are the fixed utility systems owned by the Council. Each asset class includes all items that are required for the network to function, for example, sewer reticulation includes reticulation piping and sewer pump stations.

Land (operational and restricted) is measured at fair value, and buildings and infrastructural assets are measured at fair value less accumulated depreciation. All other asset classes are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Revaluation

Land, buildings (operational and restricted) and infrastructural assets (except land under roads) are revalued with sufficient regularity to ensure their carry amount does not differ materially from fair value.

Revaluation movements are accounted for on a class of asset basis.

The net revaluation results are credited or debited to other comprehensive revenue and expense and are accumulated to an asset revaluation reserve in equity for that class of asset. Where this results in a debit balance in the asset revaluation reserve, this balance is not recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense but is recognised in the surplus or deficit. Any subsequent increase on revaluation that reverses a previous decrease in value recognised in the surplus or deficit will be recognised first in the surplus or deficit up to the value of the amount previously expensed, and then recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense.

Additions

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset if, and only if, it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the Council and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Work in progress is recognised at cost less impairment and is not depreciated.

In most instances, an item of property, plant and equipment is initially recognised at its cost. Where an asset is acquired through a non-exchange transaction, it is recognised at fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Costs incurred subsequent to initial acquisition are capitalised only when it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential associated with this item will flow to the Council and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

The costs of day-to-day servicing of property, plant, and equipment are recognised in the surplus or deficit as they are incurred.

Disposals

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the disposal proceeds with the carrying amount of the asset. Gains and losses on disposals are reported net in the surplus or deficit. When revalued assets are sold, the amounts included in asset revaluation reserves in respect of those assets are transferred to accumulated funds.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis on all property, plant and equipment other than land, at rates that will write off the cost (or valuation) of the assets to their estimated residual values over their useful lives. The useful lives and associated depreciation rates of major classes of assets have been estimated as follows:

Buildings

- Structure 15 to 75 years (1.33% - 6.67%)
- Roof 2 to 40 years (2.5% - 50%)
- Services 5 to 45 years (2.22% - 20.00%)
- Internal fit out 5 to 30 years (3.33% - 20.00%)

Site Improvements 3 to 80 years (1.25% - 33%)

Plant and machinery 5 to 10 years (10% - 20%)

Fixed plant @refuse recovery centre 30 years (3.33%)

Motor vehicles 5 years (20%)

Fixtures, fittings and equipment 3 to 10 years (10% - 33%)

Library collections – not depreciated

Roading network

- Formation – not depreciated
- Sub base – not depreciated
- Basecourse (unsealed) 8 years (12.5%)
- Basecourse (sealed) 120 years (0.83%)
- Top surface 10 to 63 years (1.59% - 10.0%)
- Bridges 100 years (1.0%)
- Cycleways 50 to 80 years (1.25% - 2%)

Kerb and footpaths 20 to 80 years (1.25% - 5.0%)

Reticulation 5 to 100 years (1% - 20.0%)

Traffic facilities (roading components) 10 to 30 years (3.33% - 11.32%)

Culverts (roading components) 60 years (1.66%)

Pumps 10 to 20 years (5.0% - 10.0%)

Meters, valves and connections 15 to 50 years (2% - 6.66%)

River protection works 100 years (1.0%)

Open drains associated with the roading infrastructure are not depreciated. The annual maintenance programme set out in the asset management plan will ensure the specific level of service is maintained.

The residual value and useful life of an asset is reviewed, and adjusted if applicable, at each financial year end.

Intangible assets

Software acquisition and development

Acquired computer software licenses are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software.

Costs that are directly associated with the development of software for internal use by the Council, are recognised as an intangible asset. Direct cost will include the software development, employee costs and appropriate portion of relevant overheads.

Staff training costs are recognised in the surplus or deficit when incurred.

Costs associated with maintaining computer software are recognised as an expense when incurred.

Costs associated with development and maintenance of the Council's website is recognised as an expense when incurred.

Easements

Easements are recognised at cost, being the costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to its intended use.

Easements have an indefinite useful life and are not amortised, but are instead tested for impairment annually.

Amortisation

The carrying value of an intangible asset with a finite life is amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful life. Amortisation begins when the asset is available for use and ceases at the date that the asset is derecognised. The amortisation charge for each period is recognised in the surplus or deficit.

The useful lives and associated amortisation rates of major classes of intangible assets have been estimated as follows:

Computer software 3 to 7 years (14% - 33%).

Impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

Intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life, or not yet available for use, and goodwill are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment.

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets that have a finite useful life are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

For revalued assets, the impairment loss is recognised in the surplus or deficit.

Value in Use for Non-cash-Generating Assets

Non-cash-generating assets are those assets that are not held with the primary objective of generating a commercial return.

For non-cash-generating assets, value in use is determined using an approach based on either a depreciated replacement cost approach, restoration cost approach, or a service units approach. The most appropriate approach used to measure value in use depends on the nature of the impairment and availability of information.

Value in Use for Cash-Generating Assets

Cash-Generating Assets are those assets that are held with the primary objective of generating a commercial return.

The value in use for cash-generating units is the present value of expected future cash flows.

Investment property

Properties leased to third parties under operating leases are classified as investment property unless the property is held to meet service delivery objectives, rather than to earn rentals or for capital appreciation.

Investment property is measured initially at its cost, including transaction costs.

After initial recognition, the Council measures all investment property at fair value at each reporting date.

Gains or losses arising from a change in the fair value of investment property are recognised in surplus or deficit.

Payables

Short-term creditors and other payables are recorded at their face value.

Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at the amount borrowed plus transaction costs. Interest due on borrowings is subsequently accrued.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Council has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after balance date.

Employee entitlements

Short-term employee entitlements

Employee benefits expected to be settled within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related service are measured based on accrued entitlements at current rates of pay. These include salaries and wages accrued up to balance date, annual leave earned to, but not yet taken at balance date, and sick leave.

A liability for sick leave is recognised to the extent that absences in the coming year are expected to be greater than the sick leave entitlements earned in the coming year. The amount is calculated based on the unused sick leave entitlement that can be carried forward at balance date, to the extent that the Council anticipates it will be used by staff to cover those future absences.

A liability and an expense are recognised for bonuses where the Council has a contractual obligation or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

Presentation of Employee Entitlements

Sick leave and annual leave are classified as a current liability. All other employee entitlements are classified as a non-current liability.

Superannuation schemes

Defined contribution schemes

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution superannuation schemes are recognised as an expense in the surplus or deficit as incurred.

Provisions

A provision is recognised for future expenditure of uncertain amount or timing when there is a present obligation (either legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of future economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as an interest expense and is included in "finance costs".

Equity

Equity is the community's interest in the Council and is measured as the difference between total assets and total liabilities. Equity is disaggregated and classified into the following components:

- Accumulated funds
- Council created reserves
- Asset revaluation reserves
- Fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense reserve.

Council Created reserves

Council created reserves are a component of equity generally representing a particular use to which various parts of equity have been assigned. Reserves may be legally restricted or created by the Council. Council created reserves are those subject to specific conditions accepted as binding by the Council and which may not be revised by the Council without reference to the Courts or a third party. Transfers from these reserves may be made only for certain specified purposes or when certain specified conditions are met.

Also included in council created reserves are reserves restricted by Council decision. The Council may alter them without references to any third party or the Courts. Transfers to and from these reserves are at the discretion of the Council.

Asset revaluation reserves

This reserve relates to the revaluation of property, plant and equipment to fair value.

Fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense reserves

This reserve comprises the cumulative net change in the fair value of assets classified as fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense.

Good and Service Tax (GST)

All items in the prospective financial statements are stated exclusive of GST, except for receivables and payables, which are stated on a GST inclusive basis. Where GST is not recoverable as input tax then it is recognised as part of the related asset or expense.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the Inland Revenue Department (IRD) is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

The net GST paid to, or received from the IRD, including the GST relating to investing and financing activities, is classified as an operating cash flow in the statement of cash flows.

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed exclusive of GST.

Cost allocation

The Council has derived the cost of service for each of its significant activity using the cost allocation system outlined below.

Direct costs are those costs directly attributable to a significant activity. Indirect costs are those costs, which cannot be identified in an economically feasible manner, with a specific significant activity.

Direct costs are charged directly to significant activities. Indirect costs are charged to significant activities using appropriate cost drivers such as actual usage, staff numbers and floor area.

Indirect costs relate to the overall costs of running the organisation and include staff time, office space and information technology costs. Indirect costs are allocated as overheads across all activities utilising an appropriate driver.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

In preparing these prospective financial statements estimates and assumptions have been made concerning the future. These estimates and assumptions may differ from the subsequent actual results. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations or future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

Critical judgments in applying accounting policies

The reader is referred to a full list of underlying assumptions adopted with the 2021-2031 Long Term Plan.

Funding Impact Statement

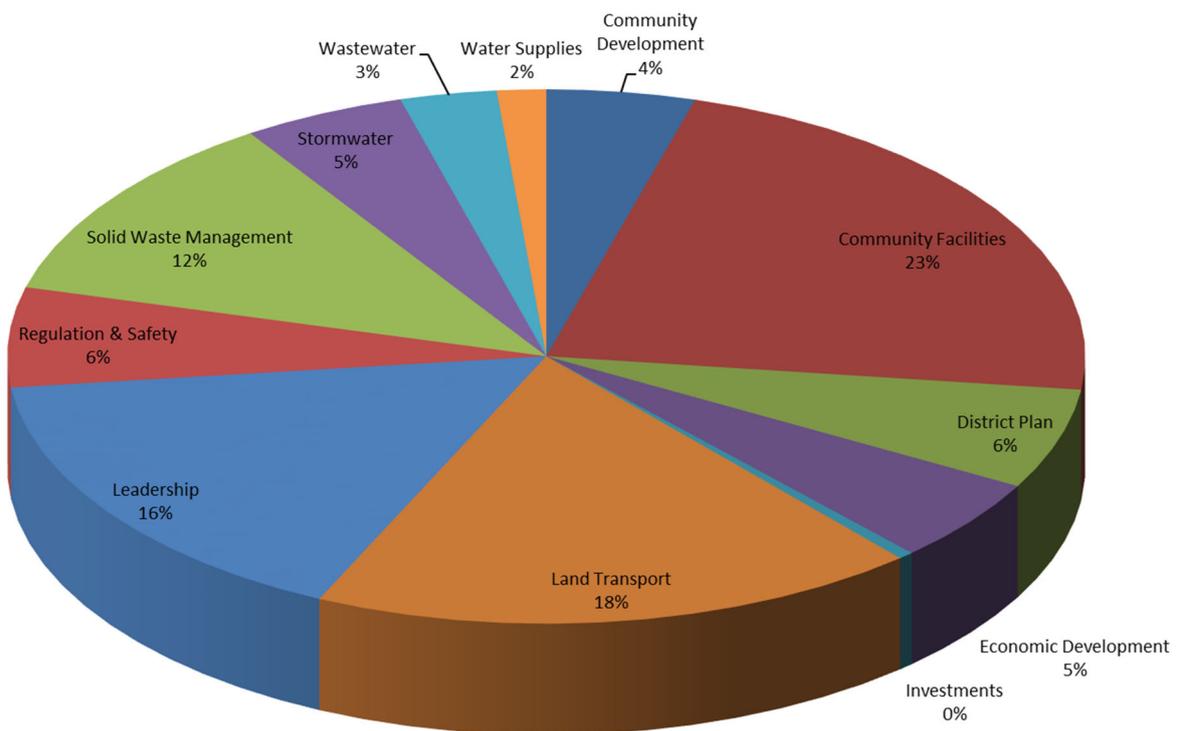
The funding impact statement provides an overview of how the Council obtains its funding.

The Council has set out the sources of its funding in the Revenue and Financing Policy. Each property in the district pays toward the provision of facilities and services for the community by way of rates.

All rateable properties pay a **Uniform Annual General Charge** which is the same amount for all properties. They also pay **General Rates** which are calculated on the capital value of the property.

Where services are provided to some areas of the district and not others, or where Council believes there is a greater benefit to some properties, a **Targeted Rate** is applied to those properties that have access to or benefit from a particular service. More information on the sources of the Ōpōtiki District Council's funding is provided in the following information.

Where our rates are spent



Funding Impact Statement for 2023/24 (Whole of Council)

	LTP 2022/2023	LTP 2023/2024	Annual Plan 2023/2024
Sources of Operating Funding			
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	9,567	10,036	11,407
Targeted rates	3,183	3,348	3,234
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	2,028	2,044	2,125
Fees and charges	1,692	2,724	2,275
Interest and dividends from investments	47	49	46
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	368	378	354
Total Operating Funding (A)	16,885	18,579	19,441
Applications of Operating Funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	14,315	15,648	17,308
Finance costs	406	517	214
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	14,721	16,165	17,522
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	2,164	2,414	1,919
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	4,760	6,512	6,129
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	4,352	2,385	(894)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	9,112	8,897	5,235
Applications of capital funding			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand	4,495	7,587	4,759
- to improve the level of service	3,597	1,686	1,584
- to replace existing assets	3,699	2,567	2,810
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) of investments	(515)	(529)	(2,000)
Total applications of capital funding (D)	11,276	11,311	7,153
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(2,164)	(2,414)	(1,918)
Funding Balance ((A-B)+(C-D))	-	-	1

Rates

The following rates (including GST) are proposed to be set and assessed within the District for the 2023/24 year:

District Wide Rates

1 General Rates

A general rate set under section 13 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 for the purposes of providing all or some of the cost of the Council activities set out in this 2023/24 Annual Plan.

For the 2023/24 year this rate will be 0.2398 cents per dollar (including GST) based on the rateable capital value of all land within the district.

2 Uniform Annual General Charge

A rate set under section 15 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 per rating unit within the district. This rate is for the purpose of providing some of the cost of the Council activities set out in this 2023/24 Annual Plan.

For the 2023/24 year this rate will be \$602.31 (including GST).

General rates and uniform annual general charges are used to fund the following activities:

Community Development	4%	Leadership	16%
Community Facilities	23%	Regulation & Safety	6%
District Plan	6%	Solid Waste Management	12%
Economic Development	5%	Stormwater	5%
Investments	0%	Wastewater	3%
Land Transport	18%	Water Supplies	2%

Definitions:

Separately Used or Inhabited Parts of a Rating Unit

A separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit is defined as:

Any part of a rating unit that is, or is able to be, separately used or inhabited by the owner or by any other person or body having the right to use or inhabit that part by virtue of a tenancy, licence or other agreement.

Examples of separately used or inhabited parts of a rating unit:

- For residential rating units, each self-contained household unit is considered a separately used or inhabited part. Each situation is assessed on its merits, but factors considered in determining whether an area is self-contained would include the provision of independent facilities such as cooking/kitchen or bathroom, and its own separate entrance
- Residential properties, where a separate area is used for the purpose of operating a business, such as a medical or dental practice. The business area is considered a separately used or inhabited part.

These examples are not considered inclusive of all situations.

Targeted Rates

Lump sum payments will not be invited for targeted rates. These are generally done by Councils to fund capital projects, and come with a long list of complexities that would require ongoing management. We would however consider these in the future should there be a request from the community.

3 Communities of Interest

Targeted rate set under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 across the whole district based on land use. The rates are set on a uniform basis on all rateable rating units as follows:

(a) Residential Communities of Interest

This targets a charge for certain activities to the Ōpōtiki Town Ward plus all rating units less than 0.5 hectares outside the Ōpōtiki Town Ward on the seaward side of the area commencing from Ōhiwa Harbour at the intersection of Ruatuna Road and State Highway 2 and following State Highway 2, Waiotahi Valley Road, Gabriels Gully Road, Browns Road, Verralls Road, Paerata Ridge Road, Old Creamery Road, Crooked Road, Dip Road, Armstrong Road, McGregor Road, line from intersection of McGregor and Woodlands Road to intersection of State Highway 2 and Clarks Cross Road, Stump Road, line bisecting Tablelands and Tirohanga Road to Te Wakanui Road, Te Wakanui Road concluding at intersection with State Highway 35. The activities include litter control, playgrounds, compliance, economic development, animal control, and stormwater.

For the 2023/24 year this rate will \$85.02 per rating unit.

(b) Rural Communities of Interest

This targets the rural areas of the district excluding properties included in the residential communities of interest, and commercial/industrial communities of interest. The activities include rural stormwater, cycleway, economic development, compliance, and rural litter control.

For the 2023/24 year this rate will be \$42.50 per rating unit.

(c) Commercial/Industrial Communities of Interest

This targets a charge for certain activities to rating units where the land use is commercial or industrial. The activities include cycleway, litter control, stormwater, economic development, compliance, property, tourism, and health.

For the 2023/24 year this rate will be \$1,480.08 per rating unit.

4 Water Supply Rates

A targeted rate set under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 for water supply operations of a fixed amount per separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit or per rating unit as set out below. The purpose of this rate is to fund water supplies for Ōpōtiki/Hukutaia, Te Kaha and Ōhiwa.

The purpose of this rate is to fund the maintenance, operation and capital upgrades of water supplies and treatment in those parts of the district where these systems are provided.

The rate is subject to differentials as follows:

- (a) A charge per separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit connected in the Ōpōtiki/Hukutaia, Te Kaha and Ōhiwa communities.
- (b) A half-charge per rating unit which is serviceable in the above locations.

For this rate:

- “Connected” means a rating unit to which water is supplied.
- “Serviceable” means a rating unit to which water is not being supplied, but the property is situated within 100 metres of the water supply.

For the 2023/24 year these rates will be:

	WATER RATES	
	Connected	Serviceable
Ōpōtiki/Hukutaia	351.07	175.54
Te Kaha	391.83	195.91
Ōhiwa	632.87	316.43

5 Metered Water Rate

A targeted rate under Section 19 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 per cubic metre of water supplied, to any property that is connected to one of the water supplies in Ōpōtiki, Te Kaha or Ōhiwa Districts.

Any property that is connected to the Ōpōtiki, Te Kaha or Ōhiwa Water supplies, where there is a water meter, the metered volumes of water used shall be charged to the following rates per cubic meter, for average daily use up to 2m ³	
Ōpōtiki	0.70 c/m ³
Te Kaha	\$1.24 /m ³
Ōhiwa	\$1.24 /m ³

High volume use

Any property that is connected to the Ōpōtiki, Te Kaha or Ōhiwa Water supplies, where there is a water meter, the metered volumes of water used shall be charged to the following rates per cubic meter, for average daily use between the following thresholds:	
Ōpōtiki	
2m³ to 3.5 m³	\$1.06 /m ³
3.5m³ to 4.5m³	\$1.41 /m ³
4.5³ to 10m³	\$1.76 /m ³
Te Kaha	
2m³ to 3.5 m³	\$1.86 /m ³
3.5m³ to 4.5m³	\$2.47 /m ³
4.5³ to 10m³	\$3.10 /m ³
Ōhiwa	
2m³ to 3.5 m³	\$1.86 /m ³
3.5m³ to 4.5m³	\$2.47 /m ³
4.5³ to 10m³	\$3.10 /m ³

6 Sewerage Rates

A targeted rate set under Section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 for the Council’s sewage disposal function of fixed amounts in relation to which the Council’s sewage disposal service is provided or available as follows:

The purpose of this rate is to fund the maintenance, operation and capital upgrades of sewerage collection, and treatment and disposal systems in those parts of the district where these systems are provided.

- (a) A charge per separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit connected.
- (b) A charge per pan within the separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit, where there are multiple connections.
- (c) A charge per rating unit which is serviceable but not connected.

For this rate:

- “Connected” means the rating unit is connected to a public sewerage system and not liable for the multiple connections charge.
- “Serviceable” means the rating unit is not connected to a public drain, but the property is situated within 30 metres of such a drain
- A rating unit used primarily as a residence for one household is treated as not having more than one pan
- For rating units with multiple connections each pan will be rated at 80 percent of the full charge. This relates to properties other than those defined as a residence and applies instead of the charge per SUIP for connected rating units.

For the 2023/24 year these rates will be:

	SEWERAGE	RATES (GST INCL)	
	Connected	Serviceable	Multi-connection
Ōpōtiki	471.01	235.50	376.81
Waihau Bay	753.58	376.79	

(d) Waioeka Wastewater Extension Charge

A targeted rate set under Section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 for each rating unit connected to the wastewater extension to Factory Road, Ōpōtiki of \$22,933.88 per rating unit. This covers the loan cost for the capital works involved in providing the extension to the properties following a formal request to Council to provide the infrastructure ahead of schedule.

7 Refuse Collection Rate

A targeted rate set under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 for the purposes of funding collection of household refuse in the Ōpōtiki district.

The collection area is:

- Within the Ōpōtiki Ward with the exception of Dip Road, Crooked Road and State Highway 2 west of Baird Road
- Within the Waioeka/Waiōtahe/Otara Ward for the Waiotahi Drifts Subdivision, Appleton Road, State Highway 2 between Waiotahi Drifts and Paerata Ridge Road, Whakaari Road and Paerata Ridge Road up to but excluding Thompson Road, Otara Road to Factory Road, Factory Road, Stoney Creek Road and Waioeka Road/State Highway 2 to rural number 126.

The rate is subject to differentials as follows:

- (a) A full charge of \$263.06 on each separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit (that is used or inhabited) within the collection area.
- (b) A half-charge of \$131.53 on each separate rating unit where the property is not used or inhabited within the collection area.

8 Due dates for payment of rates

Instalment No	Period	Invoice Date	Date for last day of payment (before penalties apply)
1	Jul – Sept 2023	15 July 2023	25 August 2023
2	Oct – Dec 2023	15 October 2023	24 November 2023
3	Jan – Mar 2024	15 January 2024	23 February 2024
4	Apr – June 2024	15 April 2024	24 May 2024

9 Additional charges (penalties)

An additional charge of 10% is to be added to all rates levied in respect of the 2023/24 financial year and which, although due, remain unpaid on the following dates:

Instalment No 1	30 August 2023
Instalment No 2	29 November 2023
Instalment No 3	28 February 2024
Instalment No 4	29 May 2024

Rating Base information as at 1 July 2022

Number of rating units – 5,472
 Capital Value of all rating units – \$4,448,339,400
 Land Value of all rating units - \$2,341,964,900

The rating base information disclosed is based on the rating base information following the latest district rating revaluation undertaken in 1 July 2022.

Scheduled Rates

The following schedule details the rates for 2023/24 (excl GST).

Description	Land Liable	Differential	Factor of Liability	Rate Value (Excl GST)	Amount Sought	Last Year
District Wide Rates						
General	All rateable property	Uniform	Capital Value	0.2085 cents in the dollar	\$ 9,192,917	\$7,942,288
Uniform Annual General Charge	All rateable property	Uniform	Fixed amount per rating unit	\$ 523.75	\$ 2,564,049	\$2,203,933
Targeted Rates						
Opotiki/Hikutaia Water	Service available	Service available/connected	Amount per SUIP	\$305.28 Connected	\$ 741,921	\$ 579,474
			Amount per rating unit	\$152.64 Available		
Te Kaha Water	Service available	Service available/connected	Amount per SUIP	\$340.72 Connected	\$ 126,787	\$ 126,493
			Amount per rating unit	\$170.36 Available		
Ohiwa Water	Service available	Service available/connected	Amount per SUIP	\$550.32 Connected	\$ 11,832	\$ 13,356
			Amount per rating unit	\$275.16 Available		
Opotiki Sewerage	Service available	Service available/connected	Amount per SUIP	\$409.57 Connected	\$ 738,582	\$ 769,371
			Amount per rating unit	\$204.79 Available		
			Amount per pan	\$327.66 Multiple		
Waihau Bay Sewerage	Service available	Service available/connected	Amount per SUIP	\$655.29 Connected	\$ 16,710	\$ 17,227
			Amount per rating unit	\$327.65 Available		
Waioeke Wastewater Extension	Service available	Service available/connected	Amount per rating unit	\$19,942.5 Connected	\$ 39,885	\$ 39,885
Refuse Collection	Service available	Service available/provided	Amount per SUIP	\$228.75 Collected	\$ 529,910	\$ 517,250
			Amount per rating unit	\$114.38 Available		
Communities of Interest Rates						
Residential	Residential property	Uniform	Amount per rating unit	\$ 73.93	\$ 166,993	\$ 137,557
Rural	Rural property	Uniform	Amount per rating unit	\$ 36.96	\$ 89,535	\$ 87,956
Commercial	Commercial/Industrial	Uniform	Amount per rating unit	\$ 1,287.03	\$ 266,417	\$ 233,354

Refer to section 5 of the Rates Schedule above for full volumetric water rates.

Rating Examples

Property Type	Capital Value	2022/23 Rates*	2023/24 Rates	\$ Increase	% Increase
Ōpōtiki Property	\$ 299,000	\$ 2,343	\$ 2,489	\$ 146	6%
Ōpōtiki Property	\$ 365,000	\$ 2,485	\$ 2,648	\$ 162	7%
Ōpōtiki Property	\$ 465,000	\$ 2,701	\$ 2,888	\$ 187	7%
Hikutaia/Woodlands Property	\$ 581,000	\$ 2,432	\$ 2,695	\$ 263	11%
Hikutaia/Woodlands Property	\$ 706,000	\$ 2,701	\$ 2,994	\$ 293	11%
Hikutaia/Woodlands Property	\$ 864,000	\$ 3,042	\$ 3,373	\$ 332	11%
Ōhiwa Property on water	\$ 391,000	\$ 2,176	\$ 2,258	\$ 82	4%
Ōhiwa Property on water	\$ 844,000	\$ 3,152	\$ 3,344	\$ 192	6%
Rural Residential Property	\$ 235,000	\$ 1,094	\$ 1,208	\$ 114	10%
Rural Residential Property	\$ 406,000	\$ 1,463	\$ 1,618	\$ 156	11%
Rural Residential Property	\$ 672,000	\$ 2,036	\$ 2,256	\$ 220	11%
Rural Property	\$ 345,000	\$ 1,331	\$ 1,472	\$ 141	11%
Rural Property	\$ 1,407,000	\$ 3,619	\$ 4,019	\$ 399	11%
Rural Property	\$ 3,039,000	\$ 7,135	\$ 7,932	\$ 797	11%
Te Kaha on water	\$ 313,000	\$ 1,675	\$ 1,830	\$ 154	9%
Te Kaha on water	\$ 782,000	\$ 2,686	\$ 2,954	\$ 269	10%
Kiwifruit Property	\$ 3,003,000	\$ 7,058	\$ 7,846	\$ 788	11%
Kiwifruit Property	\$ 6,201,000	\$ 13,948	\$ 15,515	\$ 1,567	11%
Commercial/Industrial Property	\$ 226,000	\$ 3,425	\$ 3,709	\$ 285	8%
Commercial/Industrial Property	\$ 372,000	\$ 3,739	\$ 4,060	\$ 320	9%
Commercial/Industrial Property	\$ 624,000	\$ 4,282	\$ 4,664	\$ 382	9%
Commercial/Industrial Property	\$ 3,477,000	\$ 10,429	\$ 11,505	\$ 1,076	10%

*Summary rates includes GST

The table above provides examples of rates across a range of properties of differing value and category.

*The values are based on the last rating revaluation which was completed in 2022. Note the 2022/23 rates are based on modelled rates with the updated valuation. This means the percentage movements do not include the redistribution impacts of the recent valuations.

Rates increases are across the board and are due largely to inflation increasing our costs. Commodities, maintenance projects, software licensing, and staff costs are some of the areas seeing cost escalations above what was expected in the Long Term Plan. While the General Rate has increased the proportion each property pays under the Uniform Annual General Charge (UAGC) has not changed from what was set in the Long Term Plan.

The far right column shows the percentage movement across each property type. As cost increases are spread over activities primarily funded through the general rate these rating increases are spread relatively evenly across all property types. However, as we have seen smaller increases in targeted rate funded activities those properties that pay significant targeted rates as a proportion of their total rates see a lower percentage increase.