



Tasman District Council
Long Term Council Community Plan (LTCCP)
Volume 2

Ten Year Plan 2009–2019

Including the Annual Plan 2009/2010

“A community will be more sustainable when all the threads pull together as one.”

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Part 1 – Introduction

This document is to be read as a companion to Council’s 2009–2019 Ten Year Plan, Volume I.

The document contains both policies that are required for the funding of Council’s activities and projects and those that are required to be prepared for statutory purposes.

Council has prepared these policies to support what we are planning to achieve for the District over the coming 10 years.

Funding Impact Statement

This will be adopted by Council on 30 June 2009 following consideration of activity levels of service, proposed projects and funding requirements.

Treasury Management Policy

This policy has been subject to a number of reviews since 1999. The latest review was formally adopted by Council on 29 January 2009, for inclusion in the draft Ten Year Plan. The Policy was subsequently amended on 10 June 2009.

The key changes to this policy include:

- Enhancing the report back function to Council.
- Improving the segregation of duties which is a key internal control.
- The inclusion of additional borrowing limits while retaining the existing “net interest expense on external debt as a percentage of total revenue to be less than 20 percent”.

- Amendment of the borrowing limit “net interest expense on external debt as a percentage of the total annual rates income (debt secured) to be less than 25 percent”.
- The removal of non-rated entities for investment purposes.
- Improved liquidity/funding risk management profile.
- Improved interest rate risk management profile.

Rates Remission Policies

There were only minor changes made to two of these policies from the 2006–2016 Ten Year Plan.

The Policy on Remission of Rates on Land Protected for Natural Conservation Purposes had a minor addition to Clause 1 (“or any equivalent protection mechanism”), and the Policy on Remission of Excess Metered Water Rates was changed to limit remissions to pipework directly between the dwelling the point of supply (water meter).

Policy for Payment of Rates for Subsequent Financial Years

Council continues to make available the opportunity to pay rates in subsequent financial years in lieu of the lump sum payment options available to the District’s ratepayers prior to the introduction of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.

Other Policies

These policies were adopted by Council for inclusion in the draft Ten Year Plan either during the later part of 2008 or early 2009. No changes were made to these policies from the draft Plan.

The Plan states the vision for the District, the outcomes sought by the community, the services and activities the Council is planning to undertake...

Development Contributions Policy

The main changes in this policy were the introduction of a district-wide development contribution, and a bond which a developer could enter into as a means of deferring payment subject to paying interest. This policy was adopted on 29 January 2009 for inclusion in the draft Plan and subsequently amended on 10 and 30 June 2009.

Schedule of Charges

It is an annual requirement that Council publishes its Schedule of Charges to be levied during the 2009/2010 financial year. These charges were adopted by Council on 29 January 2009 and subsequently amended on 10 and 30 June 2009.

Revenue and Financing Policy

This policy has been reviewed, with the main changes being:

- Wording to allow updates, alignment with Asset and Activity Management Plans, and to make it more readable for the general public.
- To identify a range of funding mechanisms which are proposed to be used during the next ten years.

The policy was adopted by Council on 19 February 2009 and one minor amendment was made on 30 June 2009.

Water and Sanitary Services Assessments

This document includes a summary of the Water and Sanitary Services Assessment and a summary of the Council's Waste Management Plan.



Part 2 – Funding Impact Statement 2009/2010

The Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 sets out the methods by which local authorities can rate and details criteria around the use of those rates. The Local Government Act 2002 sets out those processes and policies that must be applied in the establishment of rating systems including the provision of information to communities.

This Funding Impact Statement, which has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002, includes those revenue and funding mechanisms used, explanatory information supporting the use of those identified rates and culminates with a table detailing the revenue generated from the rates identified.

The rating policy of Tasman District Council is that where it is practical, identifiable beneficiaries of Council activities pay for the costs by targeted rates, direct charges or fees. The balance of Council activities are funded through the general rate which is levied on a mix of rates charged on a capital value basis, together with a Uniform Annual General Charge.

The rates in this Funding Impact Statement are GST inclusive. This varies from the figures in Volume 1, which are GST exclusive.

This Funding Impact Statement includes the revenue and funding mechanisms used to set rates...

Rating Area Maps

Each of the Targeted Rates has a unique rating area within which rating units are levied prescribed annual charges. Copies of rating maps for each unique area are available for inspection at Council offices.

General Rate

Council sets a general rate based on the capital value of each rating unit in the District. This rate is set at different rates in the dollar of capital value. The categories of property (in cents per dollar of capital value) for 2009/2010 are:

Category	2008/2009 \$	2009/2010 \$
Infrastructural Utilities	0.0000	0.0000
Land which is not an Infrastructural Utility	0.2315	0.2134

Uniform Annual General Charge

Council sets a Uniform Annual General Charge on each rating unit in the Tasman District. The rate (in dollars per rating unit) is \$240.00 (2008/2009 \$220.00).



Funding Impact Statement 2009/2010 (cont.)

Targeted Rates

1 Stormwater

Council sets a targeted rate for the purposes of stormwater works. This rate will be based on the capital value of each rating unit. The categories of property and the rates (in cents per dollar of capital value) for the 2009/2010 year are:

Category	2008/2009 \$	2009/2010 \$
Richmond/Hope Urban Drainage Area	0.0408	0.0365
Motueka Urban Drainage Area	0.0408	0.0365
Mapua/Ruby Bay Urban Drainage Area	0.0408	0.0365
Brightwater Urban Drainage Area	0.0408	0.0365
Wakefield Urban Drainage Area	0.0408	0.0365
Takaka Urban Drainage Area	0.0408	0.0365
Murchison Urban Drainage Area	0.0408	0.0365
Collingwood Urban Drainage Area	0.0408	0.0365
Kaiteriteri Urban Drainage Area	0.0408	0.0365
St Arnaud Urban Drainage Area	0.0408	0.0365
Tapawera Urban Drainage Area	0.0408	0.0365
Tasman Drainage Area	0.0408	0.0365
Patons Rock Drainage Area	0.0408	0.0365
Ligar Bay Drainage Area	0.0408	0.0365
Tata Beach Drainage Area	0.0408	0.0365
Pohara Drainage Area	0.0408	0.0365
Balance of the Tasman District not in above areas	0.0035	0.0036

2 Water Supply

2.1 Water Supply – Metered Connections

Council sets a targeted rate for the supply of water. This rate will be based on the volume of water supplied to all rating units with a metered connection. The categories of property and the rates (in cents per cubic meters supplied) for 2009/2010 are:

Category	2008/2009 \$	2009/2010 \$
All metered connections excluding the major industrial water users	94.5 cents	\$1.17
Major industrial water users	37.9 cents	39.22 cents

In addition, Council sets a targeted rate under Section 19 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 for the supply of water. This rate will be based on where the land is situated and the provision of service and will be set in relation to all rating units with a metered connection excluding those in the Motueka Township and the major industrial water user. The rate for 2009/2010 is 41.40 cents per day (2008/2009 33.75 cents).

2.2 Water Supply – Rural Connections

Council sets a targeted rate for the supply of water. This rate will be based on the quantity of water supplied and will be set differentially based on the provision of service. The categories and rates (in dollars per unit of water supplied) for 2009/2010 are:

Category	2008/2009 \$	2009/2010 \$
Dovedale/Neudorf Rural Water Supply Area:		
First unit supplied	456.00	546.15
Second and subsequent unit	319.00	382.10
Redwood Valley Rural Water Supply Area	300.00	313.74
Eighty-Eight Valley Rural Water Supply Area	52.00	53.04
Low flow restricted supply connections	117.00	323.60

Funding Impact Statement 2009/2010 (cont.)

Council sets a targeted rate for the supply of water to the Eighty-Eight Valley Rural Water Supply Area. The rate will be set in relation to all land to which the Eighty-Eight Valley Water Supply is provided. The rate (in dollars per rating unit) for 2009/2010 is \$61.20 (2008/2009 \$60.00).

Council sets a targeted rate for the supply of water to all rating units with connection to the Hamama Rural Water Supply. This rate will be set in relation to all land to which the Hamama Rural Water Supply is provided. This rate is set to meet the operational costs. The rate for 2009/2010 is 0.0287 cents per dollar of land value (2008/2009 0.0357).

Council sets a targeted rate for the supply of water to all rating units with a connection to the Hamama Rural Water Supply. This rate will be set in relation to all land to which the Hamama Rural Water Supply is provided. This rate is set to meet the capital costs of recent scheme enhancements. The rate (in dollars per rating unit) for 2009/2010 is \$153.00 (2008/2009 \$150.00).

2.3 Water Supply – Maintenance and Capital Charge

Council sets a targeted rate for the purpose of meeting capital and/or maintenance expenditure on water supply works. This rate will be set differentially based on where the land is situated. The categories and rates (in dollars per rating unit) for 2009/2010 are:

Category	2008/2009 \$	2009/2010 \$
Motueka Urban Water Supply Area	71.00	72.42
Takaka Firewells Water Supply Area	88.00	0.00

2.4 Water Supply – Capital Charges

Council sets a targeted rate under Section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 for the purpose of meeting loan repayments for the capital cost of the Kaiteriteri-Stephens Bay Water Supply Scheme. This rate is set in relation to land situated within the Kaiteriteri-Stephens Bay Water Supply Area where the rating unit has not elected to make a lump sum contribution to the capital cost of the scheme. The rate (in dollars per separately used or inhabited part) for 2009/2010 is \$123.00 (2008/2009 \$123.00).

A targeted rate is set for the purpose of meeting loan repayments for the capital cost of the Collingwood Water Supply Scheme. This rate is set in relation to land situated within the Collingwood Water Supply Area where the rating unit has not elected to make a lump sum contribution to the capital cost of the scheme. The rate (in dollars per rating unit) for 2009/2010 is \$394.00 (2008/2009 \$394.00).

3 Wastewater

3.1 Wastewater – Operation and Maintenance Charges

Council sets a targeted rate for the purpose of meeting the operating costs of the general wastewater account. This charge is based on the number of water closets or urinals connected either directly or through a private drain, to a public wastewater drain. In respect of rating units used primarily as a residence for one household, no more than one water closet will be liable for this charge. The rates (in dollars per water closet or urinal) for 2009/2010 are:

Category	2008/2009 \$	2009/2010 \$
First water closet or urinal	519.00	606.38
Second to tenth water closet or urinal	389.20	454.64
Eleventh and subsequent water closet or urinal	259.50	303.09

Funding Impact Statement 2009/2010 (cont.)

3.2 Wastewater – Capital Charges

Council sets a targeted rate for the purpose of meeting loan repayments for the capital costs of the wastewater schemes listed below. This rate will be based on where the land is situated and set differentially based on each rating unit in each Urban Drainage Area which has not elected to make a lump sum contribution to the capital cost of the scheme. The rates (in dollars per rating unit) for 2009/2010 are:

Category	2008/2009 \$	2009/2010 \$
Mapua/Ruby Bay Urban Drainage Area	88.00	-
Murchison Urban Drainage Area	85.00	85.00
Part Motueka Urban Drainage Area	77.00	77.00
Collingwood Wastewater Scheme Area	187.00	-

Council sets a targeted rate for the purpose of meeting loan repayments for the capital costs of the Pohara and Pohara Stage Three Wastewater Schemes. This rate will be based on the provision or availability of service and where the land is situated. The rate will be set in relation to each rating unit in the Pohara Urban Drainage Area which has not elected to make a lump sum contribution to the capital cost of the scheme. The rates (in dollars per rating unit) for 2009/2010 are:

Category	2008/2009 \$	2009/2010 \$
Connected Rating Units		
Pohara	222.00	111.00
Pohara Stage Three	250.00	250.00
Serviceable Rating Units		
Pohara	111.00	111.00
Pohara Stage Three	125.00	125.00

Council sets a targeted rate for the purpose of meeting loan repayments for the capital costs of the Pohara and Pohara Stage Three Wastewater Schemes. This rate will be based on the provision or availability of service and the use to which the land is put. The rate will be set in relation to each rating unit in the Pohara Urban Drainage Area which has not elected to make a lump sum contribution to the capital cost of the scheme. Where the rating unit is non-residential and connected a charge is made for the second and subsequent water closets or urinals. Residential rating units with more than one separately used or inhabited part are charged for the second and subsequent water closets or urinals but not for more than one water closet per part. The rates (in dollars per water closet or urinal) for 2009/2010 are:

Category	2008/2009 \$	2009/2010 \$
Non-residential Connected Rating Units (for second and subsequent W/Cs or urinals)		
Pohara	74.00	74.00
Pohara Stage Three	83.35	83.35
Residential Connected Rating Units with more than one separately used or inhabited part (for second and subsequent W/Cs or urinals)		
Pohara	74.00	74.00
Pohara Stage Three	83.35	83.35

Council sets a targeted rate for the purpose of meeting loan repayments for the capital costs of the St Arnaud Wastewater Scheme. This rate will be based on the provision or availability of service and where the land is situated. The rate will be set on each rating unit in the St Arnaud Urban Drainage Area, which has not elected to make a lump sum contribution to the capital cost of the scheme. The rate (in dollars per rating unit) for 2009/2010 is \$395.00 (2008/2009 \$401.00).

Funding Impact Statement 2009/2010 (cont.)

Council sets a targeted rate for the purpose of meeting loan repayments for the capital costs of the St Arnaud Wastewater Scheme. This rate will be based on the provision or availability of service and the use to which the land is put. The rate will be set on each rating unit in the St Arnaud Urban Drainage Area which has not elected to make a lump sum contribution to the capital cost of the scheme. Where the rating unit is non-residential or is residential and has more than one separately used or inhabited part, a charge is made for the second and subsequent water closets or urinals.

Residential rating units with more than one separately used or inhabited part are charged for the second and subsequent water closets or urinals, but not for more than one water closet per part.

The rates (in dollars per water closet or urinal) for 2009/2010 are:

Category	2008/2009 \$	2009/2010 \$
Non-residential Rating Units (for second and subsequent W/Cs or urinals)	138.35	138.35
Residential Rating Units with more than one separately used or inhabited part (for second and subsequent W/Cs or urinals)	138.35	138.35

4 Regional River Works

Council sets a targeted rate for river works. This rate will be based on the land value of each rating unit and will be differentially based on where the land is situated. The categories of land and the rates (in cents per dollar of land value) for 2009/2010 are:

Category	2008/2009 \$	2009/2010 \$
Classification X	0.1119	0.0978
Classification Y	0.1119	0.0978
Classification Z	0.0222	0.0208

- 5 Business Rates
- 5.1 Motueka Business Rate
Council sets a targeted rate for the purpose of promotion of the Motueka business area. This rate is based on the capital value of each rating unit and will be set in relation to where the land is situated being the Motueka Business Rating Areas A and B. The rate (in cents per dollar of capital value) for 2009/2010 is Area A \$0.0442 (2008/2009 \$0.0537), and Area B \$0.0306 (2008/2009 \$0.0360).
- 5.2 Richmond Business Rate
Council sets a targeted rate for the purpose of promotion of the Richmond business area. This rate is based on the capital value of each rating unit and will be set in relation to where the land is situated being the Richmond Business Rating Area. The rate (in cents per dollar of capital value) is \$0.0441 (2008/2009 \$0.0545).
- 6 Ruby Bay Stop Bank Rate
Council sets a targeted rate for the purpose of meeting loan repayments for the capital costs of the Ruby Bay Stop Bank. This rate is based on where the land is situated and will be set on each rating unit in the Ruby Bay Stop Bank Rating Area which has not elected to make a lump sum contribution to the capital cost of the scheme. The rate (in dollars per rating unit) for 2009/2010 is \$1049.00 (2008/2009 \$1049.00).
- 7 Mapua Stop Bank Rate
Council sets a targeted rate for the purpose of meeting loan repayments for the capital costs of the Mapua Stop Bank. This rate is based on where the land is situated and will be set on each rating unit in the Mapua Stop Bank Rating Area which has not elected to make a lump sum contribution to the capital cost of the scheme. The rate (in dollars per rating unit) for 2009/2010 is \$106.44 (2008/2009 \$63.26).
- 8 District Facilities Rate
Council sets a targeted rate for the purpose of meeting part of the costs of capital funding for new, large, community, recreational, sporting or cultural district or regional projects which have met defined criteria, and will provide benefit to the residents of Tasman District. This rate is set in relation to all rateable units within the Tasman District. The rate (in dollars per rating unit) for 2009/2010 is \$42.51 (2008/2009 \$34.80).
- 9 Motueka Stop Bank Rate
Council sets a targeted rate for the purpose of meeting loan repayments for the capital costs of the Motueka Stop Bank. This rate is based on where the land is situated and will be set on each rating unit in the Motueka Stop Bank Rating Area, being the Motueka Stop Bank Rating Areas A and B. The rate (in cents per dollar of land value) for Area A for 2009/2010 is 0.0024 (2008/2009 Nil). The rate (in cents per dollar of land value) for Area B for 2009/2010 is 0.0005 (2008/2009 Nil).
- 10 Shared Facilities Rate
Council sets a targeted rate for the purpose of meeting part of the costs of capital funding for new, large, community, recreational, sporting or cultural district or regional projects which have met defined criteria, and will provide benefit to the residents of Tasman District and Nelson City. This rate is set in relation to all rateable units within the Tasman District. The rate (in dollars per rating unit) for 2009/2010 is \$45.25 (2008/2009 \$42.37).
- 11 Facilities Operations Rate
Council sets a targeted rate for the purpose of meeting the operating costs of various community facilities within the District. This rate is set in relation to all rateable units within the Tasman District. The rate (in dollars per rating unit) for 2009/2010 is \$24.24 (2008/2009 Nil).

Funding Impact Statement 2009/2010 (cont.)

- 12 Museums Facilities Rate
Council sets a targeted rate for the purpose of meeting part of the costs of capital funding for the Regional Museum and for the annual operation of the Regional Museum and Council's District museums. This rate is set in relation to all rateable units within the Tasman District. The rate (in dollars per rating unit) for 2009/2010 is \$52.49 (2008/2009 \$36.00).
- 13 Wai-iti Valley Community Dam Rate
Council sets a targeted rate for the purpose of funding the costs of the Wai-iti Valley Community Dam. This rate is based on where the land is situated and the provision of service provided and will be set in relation to the number of hectares as authorised on all water permits granted under the Resource Management Act 1991. The rate (in dollars per hectares) for 2009/2010 is \$315.00 (2008/2009 \$280.00).
- 14 Fireblight Control Rate – Waimea
Council sets a targeted rate for the purpose of funding the cost of the removal of hawthorn in the Waimea area. This rate is based on the planted horticultural hectares within the defined rating boundary at 31 January 2006. The rate (in dollars per planted hectare) for 2009/2010 is \$52.50 (2008/2009 \$52.50).
- 15 Takaka Fire Fighting Water Supply – Capital
Council sets a targeted rate for the purpose of funding loan repayment costs of constructing a reticulated fire fighting water supply within the Takaka CBD. This rate is based on where the land is situated and will be set on each rating unit in the Takaka Fire Fighting rating Area. The rate for the Commercial CBD (in cents per dollar of capital value) for 2009/2010 is 0.0975 (2008/2009 Nil). The rate for 2009/2010 (in dollars per rating unit) is \$51.00 for Takaka Residential, (2008/2009 Nil), and \$15.00 (in dollars per rating unit) for the remainder of the Golden Bay Ward, (2008/2009 Nil).
- 16 Takaka Fire Fighting Water Supply – Operating
Council sets a targeted rate for the purpose of funding the maintenance costs of the reticulated fire fighting water supply within the Takaka CBD and residential area. This rate is based on where the land is situated and will be set on each rating unit in the Takaka Fire Fighting rating Area. The rate (in dollars per rating unit) for 2009/2010 is \$45.00 (2008/2009 Nil).
- 17 Refuse/Recycling Rate
Council sets a targeted rate for the purpose of funding kerbside recycling. This rate is based on where the land is situated and will be set on each rating unit in the Refuse/Recycling Rating Area. The rate (in dollars per rating unit) for 2009/2010 is \$112.50 (2008/2009 \$100.00).
- 18 Hamama Road Sealing Rate
Council sets a targeted rate for the purpose of funding loan repayment costs for the sealing of Hamama Road. This rate is based on where the land is situated and will be set on each rating unit in the Hamama Road Sealing Rating Area which has not elected to make a payment in advance to the capital cost of the scheme. The rate (in dollars per rating unit) for 2009/2010 is \$645.00 (2008/2009 \$645.00).
- 19 Mapua Rehabilitation Rate
Council sets a rate for the purpose of meeting costs in respect of the Mapua Rehabilitation project. The rate (in dollars per rating unit) for 2009/2010 is \$12.00 (2008/2009 \$12.00).
- 20 Kaiteriteri Refuse Rate
Council sets a targeted rate for the purpose of meeting costs in respect of the additional summer refuse collection service provided to the Kaiteriteri area. This rate is based on where the land is situated and is set on each rating unit in the Kaiteriteri Refuse Rating Area. The rate (in dollars per rating unit) for 2009/2010 is \$17.61 (2008/2009 \$17.00).

- 21 **Waimea Water Augmentation (Lee Valley)**
Council sets a targeted rate for the purpose of meeting costs in respect of the Waimea Water feasibility study. This rate is based on where the land is situated and is set on each rating unit in the Waimea Water Augmentation Rating Area. The rate (in dollars per rating unit) for 2009/2010 is \$25.00 (2008/2009 \$25.00).
- 22 **Torrent Bay Replenishment**
Council sets a targeted rate for the purpose of meeting the costs of reinstating and maintaining the beach at Torrent Bay. This rate is based on where the land is situated and will be set on each rating unit in the Torrent Bay Replenishment Rating Area, being the Torrent Bay Replenishment Rating Areas A and B. The rate (in dollars per rating unit) for Area A for 2009/2010 is \$1,500.00 (2008/2009 Nil). The rate (in dollars per rating unit) for Area B for 2009/2010 is \$450.00 (2008/2009 Nil).
- 23 **Tourism Rate**
Council sets a rate for the purpose of meeting the costs of funding tourism services and will rate all rateable properties in the Tasman District that fall within at least one of the following categories:
- All rateable properties within the Tasman District that hold a Health License as required by the Food Hygiene Regulations 1974, except sports clubs and/or charitable organisations.
 - All rateable properties within the Tasman District that hold either an on or off license as required by the Sale of Liquor Act 1989, except sports clubs and/or charitable organisations.
 - All rateable properties within the Tasman District that are used for accommodation purposes.
 - All rateable properties within the Tasman District that are used for the sale of petroleum products.
 - All rateable properties within the Tasman District that hold a resource consent for a tourism-related activity.
- All rateable properties within the Tasman District that are used for passenger transport services.
 - All retail or other businesses that are primarily or predominately targeted at the visitor market.
- The rate (in dollars per rating unit) for 2009/2010 is \$137.21 (2008/2009 Nil).
- 24 **Motueka Community Board Rate**
Council sets a targeted rate for the purpose of funding the costs of the Motueka Community Board. This rate is based on where the land is situated and is set on each rating unit in the Motueka Community Board Rating Area. The rate (in dollars per rating unit) for 2009/2010 is \$10.63 (2008/2009 \$12.50).
- 25 **Golden Bay Community Board Rate**
Council sets a targeted rate for the purpose of funding the costs of the Golden Bay Community Board. This rate is based on where the land is situated and is set on each rating unit in the Golden Bay Community Board Rating Area. The rate (in dollars per rating unit) for 2009/2010 is \$16.45 (2008/2009 \$19.23).

Funding Impact Statement 2009/2010 (cont.)

Definitions

- 1 Infrastructurel Utility
The Infrastructurel Utility category includes rating units identified by the following valuation roll numbers:

9995100100	9995100200	9995100300	9995100400
9995100500	9995100900	9995101000	9995101400
9995101500			

- 2 Major Industrial Water User
The Major Industrial Water User category includes the property identified by the valuation roll number 1938098700.
- 3 Unit
A unit of water on the Dovedale and Redwood Valley Rural Water Supply Schemes, and the Urban Extension Schemes at Hope, Richmond, Collingwood, Wakefield, Brightwater, and Best Island is the equivalent of 2,000 litres of water a day. A unit of water on the Eighty-Eight Valley Rural Water Supply and the Mapua/Ruby Bay Urban Extension is the equivalent of 1,000 litres of water per day.
- 4 Pip Fruit Use
For the purposes of Fireblight Control Rate, properties used for pip fruit production are those properties where apples or pears are grown for commercial use. A map showing the properties identified as being used to grow pip fruit can be viewed at any Council office.

Assessment and Invoicing

Rates assessments will be rounded down to the nearest ten cents where applicable, will be inclusive of Goods and Services Tax and are due and payable to the Tasman District Council at the Council Offices in four instalments.

Council invoices rates quarterly, with final dates for payment of each instalment being 31 August, 30 November, 26 February and 31 May. The 2009/2010 rates instalments become payable on the following days:

Instalment 1	Instalment 2	Instalment 3	Instalment 4
1 August 2009	1 November 2009	1 February 2010	1 May 2010

Metered water rates are invoiced separately from other rates. Invoices for domestic users are issued six monthly and invoices for industrial users are issued monthly. All invoices are due for payment on the 20th of the month following the month in which the invoice is issued.

Penalties

Under Section 57 and 58 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 Council prescribes the following additional charge of ten percent (10%) of the amount of rate instalments remaining unpaid to be added on the following dates:

Instalment 1	Instalment 2	Instalment 3	Instalment 4
1 September 2009	1 December 2009	1 March 2010	1 June 2010

Funding Impact Statement 2009/2010 (cont.)

A further additional charge of five per cent (5%) will be added to rates that remain unpaid from previous years as at the date five working days after the date on which Council passes a resolution authorising penalties, and the additional charge will be added at six monthly intervals thereafter.

As an alternative to payment by the above four instalments, the total annual rates on any property may be paid in one lump sum by 30 November 2009 and any first instalment penalty already incurred is to be remitted. If not paid by 30 November 2009, the penalties relating to the four instalments as above will apply.

A penalty of ten percent (10%) will be added to the amount of metered domestic water rates remaining unpaid on the day after the final date for payment as shown on the metered water invoice.

The above penalties will not be charged on a rating unit where Council has agreed to a programme for payment of rate arrears.

Uneconomic Balances

Council will not collect total annual rates (not including metered water rates) of \$10.00 or less as provided for under Section 54 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.

Early Payment of Rates

Section 55 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 empowers Council to accept early payment of rates. Council will allow a discount of four percent (4%) of the total year's rates if payment of same is received on or before 31 August 2009.

Revenue Generated from Rates during 2009/2010	\$ GST incl
General Rate:	
Land which is not an Infrastructural Utility	29,587,500
Infrastructural Utilities	-
Stormwater	
Richmond/Hope Drainage Area	892,584
Motueka Urban Drainage Area	393,575
Mapua/Ruby Bay Urban Drainage Area	168,838
Brightwater Urban Drainage Area	87,911
Wakefield Urban Drainage Area	80,178
Takaka Urban Drainage Area	55,881
Murchison Urban Drainage Area	18,372
St Arnaud Urban Drainage Area	27,980
Kaiteriteri Urban Drainage Area	128,119
Collingwood Urban Drainage Area	22,701
Balance of Tasman District not in above stormwater areas	340,724
Water Supply:	
All metered connections excluding the major industrial water user	4,150,779
Major industrial water user	347,155
Low-flow restricted supply connections	387,993
Dovedale/Neudorf Rural Water Supply	225,391
Redwood Valley Rural Water Supply	162,724
Eighty-Eight Valley Rural Water Supply	36,014
Hamama Water Supply	14,717
Hamama Water Supply Fixed Charge	3,978
Motueka Urban Water Supply Rate	218,690
Kaiteriteri/Stephens Bay Water Supply Scheme Rate	22,386
Collingwood Water Supply Rate	16,154
Wai-iti Valley Community Dam	264,997
Wastewater Operation and Maintenance Charges	8,824,419

Funding Impact Statement 2009/2010 (cont.)

Revenue Generated from Rates during 2009/2010	\$ GST incl
Wastewater Capital Charges:	
Murchison Urban Drainage Area	2,890
Part Motueka Urban Drainage Areas	462
Pohara Wastewater Scheme Area	15,367
Pohara Stage Three Wastewater Scheme	9,000
St Arnaud Wastewater Scheme Area	39,105
Regional River Works Rates:	
Classification X & Y	1,220,635
Classification Z	1,220,635
Motueka Business Rate	54,379
Richmond Business Rate	96,165
Ruby Bay Stop Bank Rate	10,490
Mapua Stop Bank Rate	101,278
District Facilities Rate	890,702
Shared Facilities Rate	948,656
Museums Rate	1,099,758
Motueka Stop Bank Rate	13,055
Facilities Operations Rate	432,854
Takaka Fire Fighting Water Supply – Capital Rate	106,241
Takaka Fire Fighting Water Supply – Operating Rate	22,804
Torrent Bay Replenishment Rate	36,000
Motueka Community Board Rate	54,216
Golden Bay Community Board Rate	51,729
Tourism Levy	104,288
Fireblight Control – Waimea Rate	16,914
Waimea Water Augmentation (Lee Valley) Rate	24,597
Refuse/Recycling Rate	1,956,319
Kaiteriteri Refuse Rate	7,696
Hamama Road Sealing Rate	6,450
Mapua Rehabilitation Rate	251,577
Internal Transfers	135,603
Total Targeted Rates	25,822,125

The rates revenue sought from the uniform annual general charge and targeted rates set on a uniform basis is 19.71 percent of the total revenue from all rates sought by Council in accordance with Section 21 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.



Part 3 – Treasury Management Policy

1 Introduction

Tasman District Council (“the Council”) undertakes borrowing, investment and risk management activity (in total referred to in this document as treasury activity). The Council’s treasury activities are carried out within the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002 which defines the operating environment for local authorities in relation to borrowing, investment and risk management activity.

This treasury policy document provides the policy framework for all of the Council’s treasury activities and defines the financial stewardship and key responsibilities and the operating parameters within which borrowing, investment and risk management activity is to be carried out. This treasury policy document will be reviewed and updated on a triennial basis.

1.1 Objective

To implement policy and financial management that will yield advantage to the people of the Tasman District.

Council’s goals to achieving this objective are:

- Accurate, transparent accounting and cash flow reporting.
- To provide timely and accurate information to Council operating committees.

- To act in accordance with Council delegated responsibility for all financial matters.
- Ensure that Council investment expenditure is justified by a predetermined recovery of capital, or a return on investment at an established rate in either cash or public good.
- The value of Council owned assets to be costed into annual operating expenses of each activity.
- To manage Council investment portfolio and advise on the use of those revenues generated.
- To ensure Council compliance with statutory obligations.
- To advise Council on risk management obligations in the protection of its ratepayers assets.
- To ensure that financial planning will not impose unnecessary burdens on future ratepayers of Tasman District.

1.2 Borrowing

The Council’s borrowing activity is largely driven by its capital works programme.

Council’s primary objective behind its borrowing activity is:

- To ensure that appropriate funding is in place to meet current and ongoing commitments of the Council.
- That borrowings provide a basis to achieve inter-generational equity by aligning long-term assets with long-term funding sources.
- To ensure that borrowings are undertaken efficiently and in accordance with the Council’s Liability Management Policy.

This treasury policy document provides the policy framework for all of the Council’s treasury activities and defines the financial stewardship and key responsibilities...

The Council's borrowing policy is discussed in Section 3 of this document.

1.3 Investments

The Council manages a significant portfolio of investments comprising equity investments, forestry, property and special funds.

Council's primary purpose in retaining an investment portfolio is:

- Strategic assets are to be held by the Council, for public good.
- To earn from strategic investments a cash flow for investment in community wellbeing.
- Prudently manage cash flows within annual budget parameters.
- To support short-term cash requirements.

The Council's investment policy is discussed in Section 4 of this document.

1.4 Philosophy

The Council acknowledges that there are various financial risks such as interest rate risk, liquidity risk, funding risk, and credit risk arising from its borrowing and investment activities. The Council is a risk-averse entity and does not wish to incur unnecessary risk from its treasury activities.

The strategies to achieve this are as follows:

- Adherence to the principles stated within the Liability Management Policy and Investment Policy.

- Principle of investments – minimisation of risk.
- Protection of real value of assets.
- Investments to yield a return equal to the weighted average annual cost of capital (or better) over time.

The Council's treasury function (refer below) is a risk management function focused on protecting the Council's budgeted interest cost and stabilising the Council's cash flows. The Council will not undertake any treasury activity which is unrelated to its underlying cash flows or is speculative in nature.

1.5 Policy Setting and Management

The Council approves policy parameters in relation to its treasury activities.

The Council's Chief Executive has overall financial management responsibility for the Council's borrowing and investments.

The Council exercises ongoing governance over its subsidiary companies, through the process of approving the Constitutions, Statements of Corporate Intent and the appointment of Directors of these companies.

Operational management of the Council's forestry investment is provided by P F Olsen & Co Ltd.

Council is joint (50:50) shareholder of Port Nelson Ltd, Nelson Airport Ltd and Tourism Nelson Tasman Ltd, together with Nelson City Council.



Treasury Management Policy (cont.)

1.6 Treasury (internal) Function

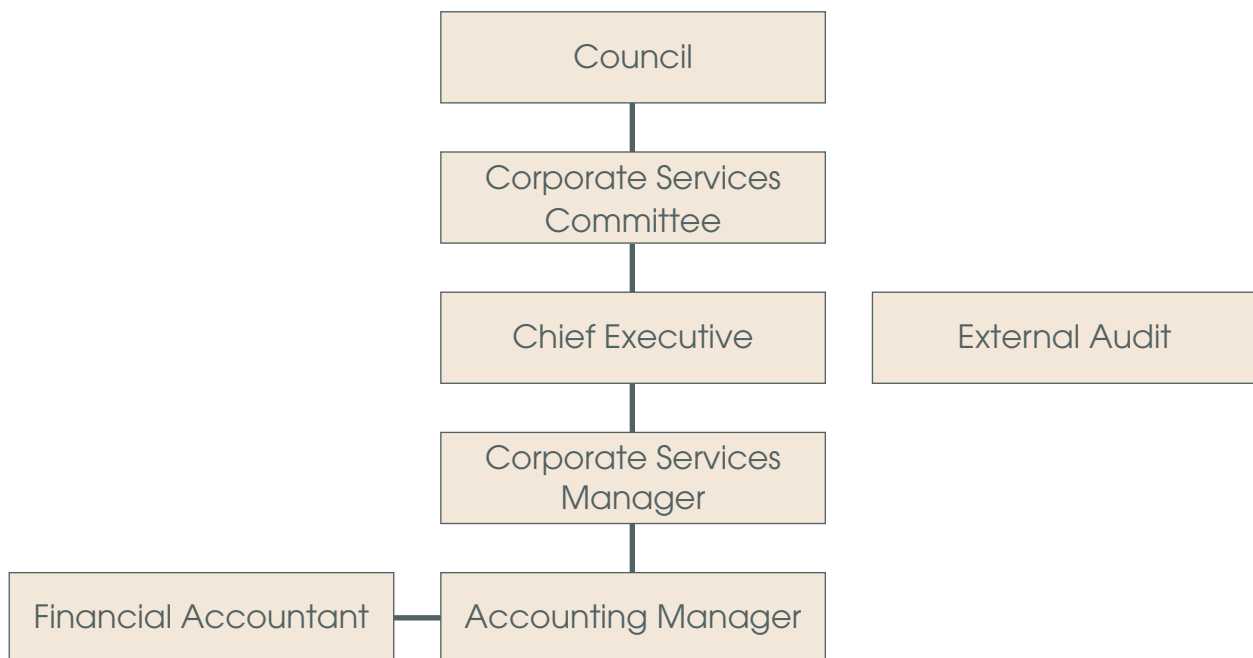
The Council's borrowing, investments (other than those mentioned above) and cash management activities are managed centrally through its treasury function. The treasury function is broadly charged with the following responsibilities to:

- Raise funds as required in terms of both maturity and interest rate and manage the Council's borrowing programme to ensure funds are readily available at margins and costs favourable to the Council.
 - Maintain liquidity levels and manage the overall cash position of Council's operations to meet known and reasonable unforeseen funding requirements.
 - Minimise Council's exposure to adverse interest rate movements.
 - Develop and maintain professional relationships with financial markets in general and the Council's bankers in particular.
 - Manage the Council's investments within its strategic objectives and ensure that surplus cash is invested in liquid and credit worthy instruments.
 - Avoid adverse interest rate related increases on ratepayer charges and maintain overall interest cost within budgeted parameters.
 - Realise the economies of scale from operating as a centralised function on behalf of Council's operating divisions and business units.
 - Effectively charge costs of Council's internal debt to specifically defined operating activities of Council, on a monthly basis.
 - Borrow and invest funds, and transact risk management instruments within an environment of control and compliance under this Policy to protect the Council's financial assets and costs.
 - Provide timely and accurate reporting of treasury activity and performance.
- Monitor return on investments and achieve performance budgets/targets.
 - Monitor and report on financing/borrowing covenants and ratios under the obligations of the Council's lending/security arrangements.
 - Ensure that the relevant Council staff are aware of the latest treasury products, methodologies and accounting treatments through training and in-house presentations.

2 Management Structure and Responsibilities

2.1 Organisation Structure

The organisation chart for treasury activity is as follows:



Treasury Management Policy (cont.)

2.2 Treasury Responsibilities

The key responsibilities of the above positions are as follows:

a) Council

- Approve and adopt the Investment and Liability Management Policy document (the Treasury Management Policy).
- Approve actions outside of policy.

b) Corporate Services Committee – under Delegation from Council

- Evaluate and approve amendments to policy.
- Approve annual borrowing programme contained in the Annual Plan or LTCCP.
- Review treasury activity through monthly reporting, supplemented by exception reporting.
- Approve interest rate risk management instruments contained in Appendix II and all subsequent additions/deletions.

c) Chief Executive

- Overall responsibility for treasury function.
- In conjunction with the Corporate Services Manager, approve the opening/closing of bank accounts and new banking facilities.
- Manage Council's interest rate profile within prescribed limits (see Section 3.2).
- In conjunction unless delegated to the Corporate Services Manager, approve register of cheque and electronic banking signatories.
- Also includes Corporate Services Manager's delegations.

d) Corporate Services Manager

- Treasury function responsibilities under delegation from Chief Executive.
- Responsibility for managing relationships with financial institutions.
- Negotiate borrowing facilities.
- Arrange new borrowing undertaken in

line with Council resolution and approved borrowing strategy.

- Authorised the use of Council approved interest rate risk management instruments within discretionary authority.
- Recommend policy changes to Corporate Services Committee for approval.
- Peruse market quotes for all treasury transactions (except cash management transactions) prior to execution.
- Also includes the Accounting Manager's delegations.

e) Accounting Manager

- Day to day responsibility for treasury function.
- Secondary responsibility for executing treasury management transactions in the absence of the Corporate Services Manager.
- Review month end variance analysis to ensure reasonableness of treasury accounts.
- Responsible for maintaining operational and accounting systems to record and report treasury activity.
- Review and approve treasury system/spread sheet reconciliation to general ledger.
- Also includes Financial Accountant's delegations.

f) Financial Accountant

- Report treasury activity to the Corporate Services Manager and to the Accounting Manager.
- Prepare cash flow forecasts within policy guidelines.
- Execute approved borrowing, investment and interest rate risk management strategies.
- Update treasury system/spread sheets for all new, re-negotiated or maturing transactions.
- Reconcile treasury system/spread sheets to general ledger.

g) External Audit

- Verify accuracy of outstanding treasury transactions by undertaking independent confirmation checks.
- Ongoing review of treasury procedures and controls.
- To provide an opinion as to whether the Annual Report fairly reflects Council's financial and non-financial information.
- To provide an opinion as to whether compliance with significant legislative requirements has been met.

3 Liability Management Policy

3.1 General Policy

The Council borrows as it considers prudent and appropriate and exercises its flexible and diversified funding powers pursuant to the Local Government Act 2002. The Council approves, by resolution, the borrowing requirement for each financial year during the Annual and Long-term Council Community Planning process. The arrangement of precise terms and conditions of borrowing is delegated to the Corporate Services Manager.

The Council has significant infrastructural assets with long economic lives yielding long-term benefits. The Council also has significant strategic investment holding. The use of debt is seen as an appropriate and efficient mechanism for promoting inter-generational equity between current and future ratepayers in relation to the Council's assets and investments. Debt in the context of this policy refers to the Council's net external public debt, which is derived from the Council's gross external public debt adjusted for reserves as recorded in the Council's general ledger.

Generally, the Council's capital expenditure projects with their long-term benefits are debt-funded. The Council's other District responsibilities have policy and social objectives and are generally revenue funded.

The Council raises debt for the following primary purposes:

- Capital to fund development of infrastructural assets.
- Short-term debt to manage timing differences between cash inflows and outflows and to maintain the Council's liquidity.
- Debt associated with specific projects as approved in the Annual Plan or LTCCP. The specific debt can also result from finance, which has been packaged into a particular project.
- In approving new debt, the Council considers the impact on its borrowing limits (refer Section 3.2) as well as the size and the economic life of the asset that is being funded and its consistency with Council's long-term financial strategy.

3.2 Borrowing Limits

In managing debts, the Council will adhere to the following limit (based on the Council's latest financial statements).

Treasury Management Policy (cont.)

Net External Debt (2) not to exceed.	20% of Equity
Net External Debt not to exceed.	250% of Total Operating Revenues (1)
Net interest expense on external debt as a percentage of total revenue (debt secured) to be less than.	20%
Net interest expense on external debt as a percentage of total annual rates income (debt secured) to be less than.	25%
Liquidity (Term debt + committed loan facilities + cash or cash equivalents) over projected peak net debt levels over the next 12 months, to be at least.	110%

(1) *Operating revenue is defined as earnings from rates, government grants and subsidies, user charges, levies, interest, dividends, financial and other revenue.*

(2) *Net External Debt = Gross External Debt (aggregate borrowings of the Council, including any capitalised finance leases, and financial guarantees provided to third parties) less any cash or near cash treasury investments held from time to time. Net external debt is defined as loan funds raised to meet Council activities, but does not include debt of Council's associate organisations or equity investments.*

3.3 Borrowing Mechanisms

The Council will be able to borrow through a variety of market mechanisms including issuing, commercial paper, stock and debentures, direct bank borrowing. Council accesses the short and long-term wholesale and retail debt capital markets directly and indirectly.

Finance leases are evaluated with financial analysis in conjunction with traditional on balance sheet financing. The evaluation should take into consideration ownership, redemption value and effective cost of funds.

In evaluating strategy for new borrowing (in relation to source, term, size and pricing) the Corporate Services Manager takes into account the following:

- Available terms from banks, debt capital markets and loan stock issuance.
- The Council's overall debt maturity profile, to ensure concentration of debt is avoided at re-issue/roll over time.

- Prevailing interest rates and margins relative to term for: loan stock issuance, capital markets and bank borrowing.
- The market's outlook on future interest rates, as well as its own.
- For internal funded projects, to ensure that finance terms for those funded projects are at least equitable with those terms that could be obtained externally.
- Legal documentation and financial covenants.

The Council uses a mixture of short-term facilities (which generally have lower credit margins) as well as longer term facilities to achieve an effective borrowing mix, balancing the requirements of liquidity and cost.

3.4 Liquidity/Funding Risk Management

Cash flow deficits in various future periods based on long-term financial forecasts are reliant on the maturity structure of loans and facilities. Liquidity risk management focuses on the ability to borrow at that future time to fund the gaps without incurring penalty costs. The main requirements of this policy, in terms of liquidity, is for there to be sufficient funds available at any time to meet cash obligations as they fall due. Funding risk management centres on the ability to re-finance or raise new debt at a future time at the same or more favourable pricing (fees and borrowing margins) and maturity terms of existing facilities.

Council's ability to readily attract cost effective borrowing is largely driven by its ability to maintain a strong balance sheet as well as its ability to rate, manage its image in the market and its relationship with bankers, brokers and investors.

Where possible, Council seeks a diversified pool of borrowing and ensures that bank borrowings are only sought from strongly rated New Zealand registered banks.

To ensure funds are available when needed Council ensures that:

- There is sufficient available operating cash flow, liquid investments and committed bank facilities to meet cash flow requirements between rates instalments as determined by the Chief Executive and Corporate Services Manager. Cash flow management will be used to identify and manage maturity mismatches between external borrowings, internal loans and liquid investments.
- Term debt and a liquidity buffer are maintained at an amount over 110% of projected peak net debt levels over the next 12 months.
- The liquidity buffer is maintained from either available committed bank facilities and/or liquid negotiable financial investments. Liquid investments have a maturity of no more than three months.
- The Chief Executive and Corporate Services Manager have the discretionary authority to re-finance existing debt on more favourable terms. Such action is to be ratified and approved by the Council at the earliest opportunity.

The Council does not hold its reserves in cash. While reserves are not funded, the Council anticipates and plans for draw-downs against reserves (refer section 3.9).

A key factor of funding risk management is to spread and control the risk to reduce the concentration of risk at one point in time so that if any of the above events occur, the overall borrowing cost is not unnecessarily increased and desired maturity profile compromised due to market conditions.

To minimise the risk of large concentrations of debt maturing or being re-issued in periods where credit margins are high for reasons within or beyond Council's control, delegated debt maturities are generally spread widely over a band of maturities.

Treasury Management Policy (cont.)

Specifically, total committed funding in respect to all loans and committed bank facilities is controlled by the following system:

Period	Minimum	Maximum
0 to 3 years	20%	60%
3 to 5 years	20%	60%
5 years plus	10%	60%

A maturity schedule outside these limits requires specific Council approval.

3.5 Interest Rate Risk Management

Interest rate risk refers to the impact that movements in interest rates can have on the Council’s cash flows. The Council’s borrowing gives rise to direct exposure to wholesale interest rate movements. Generally, given:

- The Council’s desire to have predictable, certain, interest costs.
- The need to avoid large adverse impacts on general and special rates arising from interest rate related rises.
- The long-term nature of the Council’s assets and inter-generational factors.

Council’s debt/borrowings are maintained within the following fixed/floating interest rate risk control limit:

Master Fixed/Floating Risk Control Limit	
Minimum Fixed Rate	Maximum Fixed Rate
55%	95%

“Fixed Rate” is defined as an interest rate re-pricing date beyond 12 months forward on a continuous rolling basis.

“Floating Rate” is defined as an interest rate re-pricing within 12 months.

The percentages are calculated on the rolling 12 month projected net debt level calculated by management (signed off by the Chief Executive). Net external debt is the amount of total debt net of cash or cash equivalents. This allows for pre-hedging in advance of projected physical drawdowns of new debt. When approved forecasts are changed, the amount of fixed rate cover in place may have been adjusted to comply with the policy minimums and maximums.

The fixed rate amount at any point in time must be within the following maturity bands:

Fixed Rate Maturity Profile Limit		
Period	Minimum	Maximum
1 to 3 years	20%	60%
3 to 5 years	20%	60%
5 to 10 years	10%	60%

*Floating rate debt may be spread over any maturity out to 12 months. Bank advances may be for a maximum term of 12 months.

Overall, the Corporate Services Manager sets the interest rate risk management strategy by monitoring the interest rate markets on a regular basis and evaluating the outlook for short-term and long-term interest rates in comparison to the rates payable on its fixed rate borrowing. Interest rate risk management must be administered with regard to the hedging parameters within the above limits. Council approval will be sought if the Corporate Services Manager believes that hedging outside of these parameters is warranted.

Interest rate risk strategy is managed through the use of interest rate risk management instruments (see Appendix II) to convert fixed rate borrowing into floating rate or hedged borrowing and floating rate borrowing into fixed or hedged borrowing.

Treasury Management Policy (cont.)

A current list of approved interest rate risk management instruments with appropriate definitions is included in the Risk Management Took Kit in Appendix II of the Treasury Management Policy. Additions to, and deletions from, this list are recommended by the Corporate Services Manager and approved by the Council. The Corporate Services Manager is authorised to use Council approved interest rate risk management instruments on a case by case basis.

3.6 Security

In general, Council will secure its borrowings against its rates revenue as per section 115 of the Local Government Act 2002. The Council has a Deed Sharing Arrangement presently (which is likely to change to a Debenture Trust Deed arrangement) which is offered to lenders/investors and providers of incidental arrangements as security. Other forms of security may be considered if they can lower the cost of borrowing.

Security may be offered over specific assets with prior Council approval. Council will offer security on infrastructure assets where special rating provisions apply.

A register of charges will be maintained by the Council and will be available for inspection.

3.7 Repayment

The Council repays borrowings from rates, surplus funds or proceeds from the sale of investments and assets.

Rates are defined as charges levied under the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, subjected to Council's Annual Plan or LTCCP process and duly advertised and levied on rating instalment notices.

Surplus funds and proceeds from the sale of investments and assets will be used to repay borrowing unless the Council determines otherwise.

Council policy where it is to the advantage of ratepayers is to repay net external debt to a minimum level of \$4 million per year.

3.8 Internal Debt Management

The treasury function is responsible for administering the Council's internal debt portfolio. Loans are set up within the internal debt portfolio based on planned loan funded capital expenditure, and allocated to the department or project incurring the capital expenditure. The following operational parameters apply to the management of the Council's internal debt portfolio:

- Capital expenditure details are extracted by the Accounting Manager at month end.
- A notional internal loan is set up for all new capital expenditure and allocated in the internal portfolio to the department incurring the expenditure.
- Interest is charged by treasury to departments on month end loan balances at average monthly funding costs incurred by Council.
- Treasury uses the internal debt portfolio as an input into determining its external debt requirements. Where possible, the Council's reserves are used to reduce external debt, effectively reducing the Council's net interest cost.

3.9 Reserves

The Council has a number of reserves that have been created for specific purposes. Such reserves are used to reduce external borrowings in order to avoid the negative spread on interest rates between borrowed and invested money.

Reserve funds must be available subject to reasonable notice, to the respective committees of Council for specific use.

Council reserves are utilised for the internal funding of asset investments. They are not necessarily held as liquid assets. The Council maintains committed lines sufficient to cover the sum of the Council's contingency reserves.

3.10 Counterparty Credit Risk

Counterparty credit risk is the risk of losses (realised or unrealised) arising from a counterparty defaulting on a financial instrument where Council is a party. The credit risk to Council in a default event will be weighted differently depending on the type of instrument entered into.

Credit risk will be regularly reviewed by Council. Exposures should be spread among a number of counterparties to avoid concentrations of credit exposure. Counterparty limits and credit exposure measurement criteria are set out in Section 7.

4 Investment Policy

4.1 Investment Mix

The Council has a significant portfolio of investments comprising:

- Equity investments (covered in Section 4.3).
- Asset investments (covered in Section 4.4).
- Associated organisations (covered in Section 4.5).

4.2 General Policy

Council's philosophy is to ensure that the return on investments in cash, realisable capital growth and/or public good over time, is equal to or greater than the average cost of Council's borrowings.

The Council will not hold cash investments other than those involving special funds and cash management investments. In its cash investment activity, the Council's primary objective when investing is the protection of its investment. Accordingly, any credit worthy counterparties will be acceptable. The Council's policy on managing credit risk is contained in Section 7 of the Treasury Management Policy.

Council's policy is to invest into banks with short-term rating minimum of A-1+ and long-term AA-, by Standard and Poor's Rating (or equivalent rating) (see section 7).

Within the above credit constraints, Council also seeks to:

- Ensure investments are negotiable and liquid.
- Manage potential capital losses.
- Maximise investment return.

4.3 Equity Investments

4.3.1 Port Nelson Limited

Nature of Investment and Rationale for Holding

Council is a 50% shareholder in this Company, with Nelson City Council holding the other 50% shareholding. Future investments in the port will be measured on their ability to return current market rates of return to the shareholders.

Disposition of Revenue

The current directors policy is that a dividend equal to 50% of net profit after tax will be returned to shareholders annually.

Risk Management

Risks associated with Council's investment in Port Nelson Ltd are limited.

Management/Reporting Procedures

Quarterly reports are received and reviewed by Council. Election of Directors takes place at the Company's annual general meeting.

Specific Policy

To retain 50% investment in Port Nelson Ltd. This Company is regarded by Council as a strategic investment and is noted for its efficient and flexible operations.

4.3.2 Nelson Airport Limited

Nature of Investment

Council is a 50 percent shareholder in this company, with Nelson City Council holding the other 50 percent shareholding. Future investments in the company will be measured on their ability to return current market rates of return to the shareholders.

Treasury Management Policy (cont.)

Council's investment is represented by 1.2 million ordinary one dollar shares.

Rationale for Holding Investment

Council intends to maintain its 50 percent investment in Nelson Airport Ltd and aims with Nelson City Council to retain effective local body control of this strategic investment.

Disposition of Revenue

This Company has resolved to pay an annual dividend detailed in its Statement of Intent and adopted by the shareholders for each of the next three years.

Risk Management

Nelson Airport Ltd is an autonomous entity, with Directors appointed by the two local authorities. Directors are required to manage the company on behalf of the shareholders, in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 1993.

4.3.3 Tourism Nelson Tasman Ltd

Nature of Investment

This Company was established on 1 July 1994 with a view to promoting and marketing tourism activities of the District to the potential tourism market throughout New Zealand, the Pacific basin and ultimately the rest of the world.

Tasman District Council and Nelson City Council each hold a 50 percent share in this company.

Disposition of Revenue

Council is not planning to receive a dividend from the shares in Tourism Nelson Tasman Ltd.

Risk Management

Risks associated with Council's investment in Tourism Nelson Tasman are limited.

Management/Reporting Policies

To retain and utilise strategic benefits of investment in this company.

4.4 Asset Investments

4.4.1 Forestry

Nature of Investment

The Council and its predecessor organisations have been involved in forestry for many years. Council's current forestry policy is that it will operate and maintain up to 3,000 planted hectares.

Rationale for Holding Investment

Forestry is a flexible investment – the resource can be manipulated to suit cash flow requirements and market conditions. Council has achieved economies of scale with 3,000 hectares. This provides a marketing advantage and cost savings in operations.

Disposition of Revenue

Current policy is to provide a fixed sum from net forestry revenue towards subsidising general rate in each financial year. Current statute requires that 10% of net forestry revenues be used for maintenance of Rabbit Island each year. Council's Enterprise Subcommittee currently contributes \$145,656 from forestry revenues to the maintenance of Rabbit Island each year. This figure is currently in excess of 10%. The forestry activity will from time to time contribute to Council's general rate – annual contributions are detailed in the 10 Year Activity Management Report.

Risk Management

Council's forests are currently managed under contract by consultants P F Olsen & Co Ltd. Forestry activities are reviewed quarterly by Council's Enterprise Subcommittee.

Significant risk management strategies include diversity of forest age classes, insurance against fire, mix of species, geographic spread of forests and controlled access.

Policies for Forestry

Retention of forestry investment is reviewable annually.

4.4.2 Property Investments

Nature of Investment

Council currently has a range of investment property holdings defined within categories of:

- Ready saleable assets.
- Strategically placed land, precluding the sale of operational properties.
- Assets saleable after a specific process (often subdivision).
- Land with high community value.

Property investments do not include properties for operational purposes.

Rationale for Holding Investment

Council's current property holding, management and operational philosophies are contained within the Property Asset Management Plan. This policy clearly defines Council's statutory obligation, levels of service, tenancy requirements, maintenance scheduling, return on investments and any other pertinent property related matters.

Disposition of Revenue

Council policy requires that surplus funds generated from Council's property activities are utilised as a contribution against annual general rate.

Revenues are generated both from commercial property sources at negotiated market rentals and internally assessed occupational costs.

Risk Management

Council's property activities are managed by a Property Manager and specifically assigned staff.

Council has a delegated Enterprises Subcommittee which is regularly briefed on property related matters, considers all proposed property acquisition, property disposals and utilisation of revenues generated from Council's properties.

4.4.3 Community Housing

Nature of Investment

Council currently has 97 community houses available for rental, generally to elderly or disabled persons.

These houses are located in:

Croucher Street, Richmond	10
Hill Street, Richmond	20
Vosper Street, Motueka	27
Mears Haven, Motueka	18
Starveall Street, Brightwater	7
Edward Street, Wakefield	7
Commercial Street, Takaka	4
Fairfax Street, Murchison	4

Rationale for Holding Investment

Council continues to retain community housing to meet its considered obligation for the provision of rental accommodation, primarily for the elderly or people with disabilities.

Council's philosophies include ensuring that rental charges cover cost (excluding depreciation) and to continue to maintain the housing at its current high standard. There is no required rate of return on this investment.

Disposition of Revenue

Council operates its community housing activity in the nature of a "closed account" whereby revenues generated are utilised for debt repayment on loans outstanding on this asset and for meeting the annual maintenance schedules. A small dividend is returned to Council's Community Services Committee annually from this account.

Risk Management

Council's community housing activities are managed by staff in the Community Services Department.

Council's Community Services Committee regularly reviews Council's involvement in community housing, including assessment of the need for this asset within the community.

Treasury Management Policy (cont.)

4.4.4 Camping Grounds

Nature of Investment

Council owns four camping grounds within its District (Collingwood, Pohara, Motueka and Murchison) that are leased to private individuals.

Rationale for Holding Investment

Council's camping grounds are retained for the enjoyment of visitors to and residents of the District.

Disposition of Revenue

Council receives net revenue from these assets which it uses to subsidise general rating activities performed by its Parks and Reserves Department.

Risk Management

Council's Community Services Committee receives regular reports on the nature and activity of its camping grounds. Evaluation of these reports includes continued ownership which is evaluated on an ongoing basis as and when leases become available for renewal.

4.5 Associated Organisations

4.5.1 Nelson Regional Sewerage Business Unit

Nature of Investment

Tasman District Council and Nelson City Council equally share in ownership of this asset. Tasman District Council provides treasury advice and Nelson City Council provides some engineering and administrative services to the Business Unit, which has committee representation from both Councils.

Rationale for Holding Investment

To ensure continuity of wastewater services for the residents and ratepayers of both Tasman District and Nelson City.

Disposition of Revenue

Council does not receive any financial return from this Business Unit. Council's cash commitment to the Business Unit for the 2009/2010 financial year will be \$2,145,361.

Risk Management

The Business Unit is managed by a committee, with representatives from both Councils plus one external representative. This Committee is required to regularly report to the Councils.

5 Cash Management

The treasury function is responsible for managing the Council's cash surpluses and/or deficits.

The Council maintains rolling daily, monthly and annual cash flow projections which form the basis of its cash management activity. The Council maintains one main bank account for its operating cash flows as well as other bank accounts for specialist activities such as borrowing requirements. Individual business units within the Council do not maintain separate bank accounts. Full details of the Council's bank accounts are listed in Appendix VI of the Treasury Management Policy.

The Council manages its working capital balances by matching expenditure closely to its revenue streams, and managing cash flow timing differences to its favour. Daily bank balances are extracted by the Financial Accountant.

Generally cash flow surpluses from timing differences are available for periods less than 90 days.

Cash management activities must be undertaken within the following parameters:

- Cash flow surpluses will be placed in bank call deposits, registered certificates of deposit or bank bills for a term of up to three months. Amounts invested must be within limits specified in Section 7 of the Treasury Management Policy.
- An optimal daily range of -\$500,000 to +\$500,000 is targeted for in the Council's main bank account, with amounts drawn from the Council's money market lines, if required.
- The Council will maintain a committed bank overdraft facility of not more than \$3 million.

- The use of interest rate risk management on cash management balances is not permitted.
- The Council will maintain committed funding lines consistent with section 3.4.

6 Foreign Exchange Management

Council will not borrow or enter into incidental arrangements within or outside New Zealand in currency other than New Zealand currency, without the resolution of full Council.

7 Treasury Counterparty Exposure Limits

The Council ensures that all short-term investments of cash, interest rate risk management, as well as any foreign exchange activity is undertaken with institutions that are of a high quality credit standing to ensure amounts owing to the Council are paid fully and on due date.

More specifically, the Council minimises its credit exposure by:

- Ensuring all investment, cash management, interest risk management and any foreign transactions are undertaken with entities that have a Standard and Poor's (S&P) credit rating (or equivalent) no worse than the minimum levels stated in the table below.
- Limiting total exposure to prescribed amounts.
- Rigorously monitoring compliance against set limits.

Institution	Minimum S&P short-term issuer credit rating	Minimum S&P long-term credit rating	Total exposure limit for each counterparty
Government	N/A	N/A	Unlimited
Registered Bank	A-1+	AA-	\$30 million

Treasury Management Policy (cont.)

If any counterparty's credit rating falls below the minimum specified in the above table then all practical steps are taken to reduce the credit exposure to that counterparty to zero as soon as possible. Exceptions are reported to the Chief Executive and reported to Council. A current list of S&P rated issuers is included in Appendix V.

Exposures to each counterparty are computed as follows:

- On-balance Sheet
Total amounts invested with that counterparty.
- Risk Management Instruments.

In determining the usage of the above gross limits, the following product weightings will be used:

- Interest Rate Risk Management (e.g. swaps, FRAs):
Transaction Notional x Maturity (years x 3%).

Netting Arrangements

Exposures computed above can be netted where there is a right to set-off which is enforceable by law, e.g. transactions entered into under a single master agreement.

8 Banking Relationships

As in other parts of its activities, the Council's preference in the treasury management area is to deal with preferred suppliers. The Council's choice of relationship banks is determined by its desire to benefit from long-term relationships rather than seeking the best returns in the short-term.

Each financial institution must be capable of providing the Council with:

- Comprehensive treasury services in NZD products. In this regard, while day to day transactional requirements are important, it is the Council's borrowing requirements that are likely to drive key relationships.

- Proven expertise and a track record in arranging local capital markets facilities.
- A desire to accommodate Council funding without additional security requirements.

The Council's cash management and interest rate risk management activities are undertaken with its relationship bank(s).

The Council's banking relationships will be reviewed at least every three years.

9 Reports and Meetings

9.1 Reports

The following reports will be produced:

Report Name	Frequency	Prepared By	Reviewed By	Recipient
Daily Cash Position	Daily	Financial Accountant	Accounting Manager	Corporate Services Manager
Treasury Report - funding facility; - cost of funds vs. budget - income vs. budget - new treasury transactions	Monthly	Accounting Manager	Corporate Services Manager	Corporate Services Committee Chief Executive
Limits Report - policy limit compliance; - borrowing limits/ratios - counterparty credit - liquidity risk	Monthly	Accounting Manager	Corporate Services Manager	Corporate Services Committee Chief Executive
Debt Maturity Profile - Funding and interest rate position	Monthly	Financial Accountant	Corporate Services Manager	Corporate Services Committee Chief Executive
Revaluation of financial instruments	Quarterly	Accounting Manager	Corporate Services Manager	Corporate Services Committee Chief Executive

10 Delegated Authorities

Pursuant to clause 32(2), schedule 7, of the Local Government Act 2002, Council may make delegations to officers of Council to allow for the efficient conduct of Council business. Clause 32(3), schedule 7 of this Act allows officers to delegate those powers to other officers.

Notwithstanding clause 32(1)(c), schedule 7 the power to borrow money, or purchase or dispose of assets, other than in accordance with the Ten Year Plan remains the sole responsibility of Council. This responsibility cannot be delegated.

Treasury Management Policy (cont.)

Approved delegations to Officers are contained within the Council's register. All delegations are approved by Council resolution. The Treasury Management Policy related delegation is outlined in the table below:

Activity	Delegated to
Approve policy document	Council
Alter policy document	Council
Open/close bank accounts	Council/Mayor
Acquire and dispose of investments other than for financial investments	Council
Approve borrowing programme for the year	Council
Approve charging assets as security over borrowing	Council
Approve new loans in accordance with Council resolution	Corporate Services Manager
Refinancing existing debt	Corporate Services Manager
Negotiate debt in relation to pricing, term and maturity date	Corporate Services Manager
Approve signatories	Chief Executive
Approve funds transfer signatories	As per register approved by Chief Executive
Manage borrowing, interest rate strategy	Corporate Services Manager/Accounting Manager
Maximum daily transaction amount (borrowing, investing, interest rate risk management and cash management) excludes rollovers on debt facilities	Council (unlimited) Chief Executive (\$50 million) Corporate Services Manager (\$20 million) Accounting Manager (\$5 million)
Approve interest rate risk management instruments contained in the Risk Management Tool Kit in Appendix III and subsequent additions and deletions.	Council
Authorise use of Council approved interest rate risk management instruments.	Corporate Services Manager
Manage Council cash requirements	Accounting Manager
Ensure policy compliance	Corporate Services Manager
Triennial review of policy	Corporate Services Manager

Note: In the case of absence of Council officers, cross delegations as incorporated in 2.1 Treasury responsibilities will apply.

11 Key Internal Controls

The Council's systems of internal controls over treasury activity include:

- Adequate segregation of duties among the core treasury functions of deal execution, confirmation, settling and accounting/reporting. There are a small number of people involved in treasury activity. Accordingly strict segregation of duties is not always achievable. Refer to Section 2.2 for more detailed treasury responsibilities. The risk from this will be minimised by the following processes:
 - A documented discretionary approval process for treasury activity.
 - Regular management reporting.
 - Regular operational risk control reviews by the independent audit function.

Organisational, systems, procedural and reconciliation controls to ensure:

- All treasury activity is bona fide and properly authorised.
- Checks are in place to ensure the Council's accounts and records are updated promptly, accurately and completely.
- All outstanding transactions are re-valued regularly and independently of the execution functions to ensure accurate reporting and accounting of outstanding exposures and hedging activity.

More specifically, key internal controls are as follows:

11.1 General

Organisational Controls

- The Corporate Services Manager has responsibility for establishing appropriate structures, procedures and controls to support treasury activity. Detailed procedures supporting the key controls contained in this document are contained in the Council's Treasury Procedures Manual.

- All borrowing, investment, cash management and risk management activity is undertaken in accordance with approved delegations authorised by Council.
- Personnel with dealing responsibilities cannot perform bank reconciliations or act as a cheque signatory.

Cheque/Electronic Banking Signatories

- Positions approved by the Council as per register.
- Dual signatories are required for all cheques and electronic transfers.

Authorised Personnel

- All counterparties are provided with a list of personnel approved to undertake transactions, standard settlement instructions and details of personnel able to receive confirmations.

Confirmations

- Same day faxed confirmations are requested from banks and checked by the Financial Accountant.
- All inward letter confirmations including registry confirmations are received and checked by the Corporate Services Manager against completed deal tickets and summary spread sheet records to ensure accuracy.

Reconciliations

- Bank reconciliations are performed regularly by the Accounts Administrator and checked by the Accounting Manager. Any unresolved unreconciled items arising during bank statement reconciliation which require amendment to the Council's records are signed off by the Corporate Services Manager.
- A monthly reconciliation of the treasury system/spread-sheets to the general ledger is carried out by the Financial Accountant and approved by the Corporate Services Manager.

Treasury Management Policy (cont.)

11.2 Borrowing

In addition to the controls listed under Section 11.1 the following controls apply to borrowing:

- Borrowing activity is undertaken within borrowing limits specified in Section 3 of this policy.
- All borrowing is undertaken by using competitive bidding processes. Detailed procedures for issuing securities and bank borrowing are included in the Treasury Procedures Manual.

11.3 Investments

In addition to the controls listed in Section 11.1, the following controls apply to investments:

- Investment activity is undertaken within limits specified in Section 4 and Section 7 of this policy.
- All deliverable certificates of investments (for example, bank bills) are held in safe custody in Council's safe or with the originating bank.

11.4 Incidental Arrangements

In addition to the controls listed under Section 11.1, the following controls apply to incidental arrangements:

- The use of incidental arrangements is confined to managing interest rate risk of Council borrowings and is to be within the confines of the parameters and instruments specified in Section 3 of this policy.
- The use of incidental arrangements requires formal prior approval of the Corporate Services Manager.
- Standard master agreements for incidental arrangements are completed by the Council with its relationship banks.

12 Legal Risk

Legal and regulatory risks relate to the unenforceability of a transaction due to an organisation not having the legal capacity or power to enter into the transaction usually because of prohibitions contained in legislation. While legal

risks are more relevant for banks, Council may be exposed to such risks. In the event that Council is unable to enforce its rights due to deficient or inaccurate documentation.

Council will seek to minimise this risk by adopting policy regarding:

- The use of standing dealing and settlement instructions (including bank accounts, authorised persons, standard deal confirmations, contacts for disputed transactions) to be sent to counterparties.
- The matching of third party confirmations and the immediate follow-up of anomalies.
- The use of expert advice for any non-standardised transactions.

12.1 Agreements

- Financial instruments can only be entered into with banks that have in place an executed ISDA Master Agreement with Council. All ISDA Master Agreements for financial instruments must be signed under seal by the Council.
- Council's appointed legal counsel must sign off on all documentation for new loan borrowings, re-financings and investment structures.

12.2 Financial Covenants and Other Obligations

- Council must not enter into any transactions where it would cause a breach of financial covenants under existing contractual arrangements.
- Council must comply with all obligations and reporting requirements under existing funding facilities and legislative requirements.

13 Accounting Treatment of Financial Instruments

Council uses financial market instruments for the primary purpose of reducing its exposure to fluctuations in interest rates.

The accounting treatment for such financial instruments is to follow IFRS accounting standards.

Valuation of Treasury Instruments

All treasury financial instruments must be revalued (marked-to-market) every three months for risk management purposes. This includes those instruments that are used only for hedging purposes.

Underlying rates to be used to value treasury instruments are as follows:

- Official daily settlement prices for established markets.
- Official daily market rates for short-term treasury instruments (e.g. FRA settlement rates calculated by Reuters from price maker quotations as displayed on the BKBM page).
- Relevant market mid-rates provided by Council's bankers at the end of the business day (5.00 pm) for other over-the-counter treasury instruments.
- For markets that are illiquid, or where market prices are not readily available, rates calculated in accordance with procedures approved by the Corporate Services Manager.

- Analysis of bank and lender service provision, share of financial instrument transactions etc.
- Comments and recommendations from Council's external auditors on the treasury function, particularly internal controls, accounting treatment and reporting.
- An annual audit of the treasury spreadsheet and procedures should be undertaken.
- Borrowing limits should not exceed limits specified in the covenants of lenders to Council.

Council receives the report, approves policy changes and/or rejects recommendations for policy changes.

The policy review should be completed and presented to the Council within five months of the financial year-end.

14 Policy Review

This Treasury Management Policy is to be formally reviewed on a triennial basis.

The Corporate Services Manager has the responsibility to prepare a review report (following the preparation of annual financial statements) that is presented to the Chief Executive. The report will include:

- Recommendation as to changes, deletions and additions to the policy.
- Overview of the treasury management function in achieving the stated treasury objectives, including performance trends in actual interest cost against budget (multi-year comparisons).
- Summary of breaches of policy and one-off approvals outside policy to highlight areas of policy tension.

Treasury Management Policy (cont.)

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Treasury Management Policy (cont.)

Appendix I

Borrowing Instruments Definitions

1 Bank Sourced Borrowing

1.1 Bank Bill Facilities

Commercial Bills cover all types of bills of exchange which are defined under the Bills of Exchange Act 1908 as:

“An unconditional order in writing, addressed by one person to another signed by the person giving it, requiring the person to whom it is addressed to pay on demand, or at fixed or determinable future time, a sum certain in money to, or to the order of a specified person, or to bearer.”

Bank bill facilities are normally for a term of up to three years, but may be for as long as five years. Bank Bills are bills of exchange, drawn or issued usually by the original borrower and accepted or endorsed by a bank.

For a Bank Accepted Bill, the bank makes the payment of the face value of the bill on maturity. Most bank bills traded in the New Zealand market are Bank Accepted Bills.

Bank Endorsed Bills have been endorsed by a bank with another party as acceptor. In the event of default of the original acceptor, payment can be sought through the chain of endorsers to the bill.

An investor in bank bills can sell the bills prior to maturity date and receive the cash. Bank bills are a longer term borrowing instrument than cash loans. Bills are normally drawn for terms of 30, 60 or 90 days, with a few being drawn for 180 days. The 90 day bank bill is the underlying traded benchmark instrument for the short end of the market.

Costs

The principal costs to the borrower are the discounting bank's yield at which it discounts the bill at the time of draw down, an arrangement fee, and acceptance fee and line fee (expressed in basis points or percentage

per annum) and margin. Acceptance fees, arranger fees, line fees and margins in aggregate normally range between 35-300 basis points (i.e. 0.35%-3.00%), depending on the credit worthiness of the borrower.

1.2 Revolving Credit Facilities (Variable Amount Term Loans)

Revolving credit facilities are similar from a borrower's perspective, except interest is paid in arrears rather than upfront as in the case of bank bills. Revolving credit facilities are usually for a term of up to three years but may be for as long as five years and like bank bills, drawings under the facility are priced off the bank bill buy rate. Most facilities allow for the borrower to draw up to the facility amount in various tranches of debt and for various terms out to a maximum term of the maturity date of the facility. Like bank bills, most borrowers use these facilities to borrow on a 90 day basis.

Costs

The principal costs are the same as with bank bills the lending banks yield which sets the base rate at the time of lending, an arrangement fee, an acceptance fee and a line fee (expressed in basis points or percentage per annum) and the margin. Acceptance fees, arranger fees, lines fees and margins in aggregate normally range between 35-300 basis points (i.e. 0.35%-3.00%), depending on the credit worthiness of the borrower.

1.3 Short-term Money Market Lines

Short-term money market loans or cash loans can be Committed or Uncommitted. A customer pays for a guarantee of the availability of the funds in a Committed Loan. In an Uncommitted Loan, funds are provided on a best endeavours basis and no line/commitment fee is payable. In addition to a line fee, a margin may be charged on any line usage.

The main usage of cash loans is to cover day-to-day shortfalls in funds. The interest rate is governed by the term of the borrowing and the implied or implicit credit rating of the borrower. Cash loans are short-term only and are normally drawn for a term of one (overnight) to seven days. Interest collection can be daily.

Appendix II

The Risk Management Tool Kit

1 Approved Interest Rate Risk Management Instruments

- a) Interest rate risk management instruments approved for use, consistent with the policy contained in Section 3.5 are:
- Fixing through physical borrowing instruments – loan stock, debentures, medium term notes, bank term loan.
 - Floating through physical borrowing instruments – short-term revolving stock, bank borrowing, promissory note programme.

- b) The following interest rate risk management instruments are available for interest rate risk management activity, but are to be specifically approved by the Council (refer to glossary of terms):

Forward rate agreements (“FRAs”) ON:

- Bank bills
- Government bonds

Interest rate swaps including:

- Forward start swaps
- Amortising swaps (whereby notional principal amount reduces)
- Swap extensions and shortenings

Interest rate options on:

- Bank bills (purchased caps and one for one collars)
- Interest rate swaps (purchased swaptions and one for one collars)
- Government bonds

Any other financial instrument must be specifically approved by Council on a case-by-case basis and only be applied to the one singular transaction being approved.

Credit exposure on these financial instruments is restricted by specified counterparty credit limits:

- Interest rate options must not be sold outright. However, 1:1 collar option structures are allowable where the sold option is matched precisely by amount and maturity to the simultaneously purchased option. During the term of the option, the sold option can be closed out by itself (i.e. repurchased). The sold option leg of the collar structure must not have a strike rate “in-the-money”.
- Purchased borrower swaptions mature within 18 months.
- Forward start period on swaps and collar strategies to be no more than 24 months, and the underlying cap or swap starts within this period.
- Interest rate options with a maturity date beyond 12 months that have a strike rate (exercise rate) higher than 1.00% above the appropriate swap rate, cannot be counted as part of the fixed rate cover percentage calculation.
- Buying and selling of financial futures is not permitted, primarily due to the administrative burden and the ready availability of other more tailored risk management products.
- Structured or leveraged interest rate option strategies where there is any possibility of the Council’s total interest expense increasing in a declining interest rate market or where the Council’s total interest cost is increasing faster than the general market rate.

2 Glossary of Terms

- **Amortising Swap:** An interest rate swap contract that has a reducing principal or notional amount over the term of the contract period. The appropriate market swap rate from which to price an amortising swap is the weighted average maturity, not the final maturity date.
- **Accreting Swap:** An interest rate swap contract that has an increasing principal or notional amount over the term of the contract period. The appropriate market swap rate from which to price an accreting swap is the weighted average maturity, not the final maturity date.

Treasury Management Policy (cont.)

- **Bank Bill:** A “bill of exchange” security document issued by a corporate borrower, but guaranteed by a bank, who then in turn sells the security into the bank/investor market to re-liquify itself with cash. Normally for terms of 30, 60, 90 or 180 days.
- **Base Rate:** Normally a lending bank’s cost of funds/interest rate for a particular funding period. The base or “prime” rate will be changed by the bank from time to time, but not every day like market rates.
- **Basis Point(s):** In financial markets it is normal market practice to quote interest rates to two decimal places, e.g. 6.25% - one basis point is the change from 6.25% to 6.26%, one hundred basis points is the change from 6.25% to 7.25%.
- **Basis Risk:** The risk that the interest rate difference between the current physical debt instrument (say, a bank bill) market interest rate and the interest rate quoted for that debt instrument’s future price (say, a bank bill futures price) changes over the period to the date of the future price.
- **Benchmark:** An agreed market related yardstick that investor returns, funding costs or average exchange rate achieved are compared against for performance measurement purposes.
- **Bid-Offer Spread:** The exchange points (FX) or basis points (interest rates) difference between the bid and offer rate when quoted by a bank is known as the “bid-offer spread”. Banks make their profits from dealing at their own bid and offer prices, thus earning the spread.
- **Bid Rate:** Exchange rates and interest rate securities/instruments that are traded between banks are always quoted as a two-way price. One rate is where the quoting bank will buy – the bid rate, the second rate or price where the bank will sell at – the offer rate.
- **Bond:** The security instrument that is issued by a borrower whereby they promise to repay the principal and interest on the due dates. A bond’s interest rate is always fixed.
- **Bond FRA:** A tailored contract to buy or sell a bond (government or corporate) at a fixed interest rate at some specified future date. The Bond FRA contract rate will differ from the current physical market bond yield, depending on the slope of the interest rate yield curve.
- **Bond Option:** The right, but not the obligation by the owner/holder of the option to buy or sell bonds (government or corporate) at a predetermined interest rate at a specified future date. The buyer pays a “premium” in cash up-front to reduce risk and have insurance-type protection, the seller or grantor of the bond option receiving the premium for assuming the risk.
- **Call Option:** The owner or buyer of a call option has the right, but not the obligation, to buy the underlying debt security/currency/commodity at the price stated in the option “contract”.
- **Cap:** A series or string of bought interest rate put options whereby a borrower can have protection against rising short-term interest rates, but participate in the lower rates if market rates remain below the “capped rate”. A cap is normally for more than one 90-day funding period.
- **Certificate of Deposit “CD”:** A debt instrument (normally short-term) issued by a bank to borrow funds from other banks/investors.
- **Closing-Out:** The cancellation/termination of a financial instrument or contract before its maturity date, resulting in a realised gain/loss as the current market rate differs from the contract rate.
- **Collar Two:** Option contracts linked together into the one transaction or contract. A borrower’s collar is normally a bought “cap” above current market

rates and a sold “floor” below current rates. Over the term of the collar contract, if rates go above the cap the borrower is protected and pays an interest cost no more than the cap rate. Likewise, if market rates fall below the floor, the borrower pays the floor rate and does not participate in the lower market rates. Also called a “cylinder”.

- **Collateral:** A legal term means “security”.
- **Commercial Paper:** The debt security instrument issued by a prime (and normally credit-rated) borrower to raise short-term funds (30, 60, 90 or 180 days). Also called “one-name paper” and “promissory notes” issued by competitive public tender to investors or by private treaty to one investor.
- **Commoditised:** When a financial market or instrument becomes so popular and “plain vanilla” that there is no longer any difference in the prices quoted by participants in the market.
- **Convexity:** A measure of the degree of curve or slope in an interest rate yield curve.
- **Coupon:** The interest rate and amount that will be paid on the interest due dates of a bond. The coupon will normally differ from the purchase or issue yield/interest rate on a bond instrument.
- **Counterparty:** The contracting party to a financial transaction or financial instrument.
- **Covenants:** Special conditions and financial ratios required to be met or maintained by a borrower for a lender under the legal security documents.
- **Cover:** A term used to describe any action of entering financial instruments that reduces risk or puts protection in place against adverse future price movements.
- **Credit Risk or Exposure:** The risk that the other party to a financial transaction (bank deposit,

interest rate swap contract) will default on or before the maturity date and not be able to fulfil their contractual obligations.

- **Credit Spread:** The interest rate difference (expressed as basis points) between two types of debt securities. The credit spread being a reflection of the difference in credit quality, size, and liquidity between the two securities e.g. five year corporate bonds may be at a credit spread of 200 basis points above Government bonds.
- **CSFB NZGS Index:** Credit Suisse First Boston NZ Government Stock Index.
- **Current Ratio:** A liquidity measure to determine how quickly Council can generate cash. Current assets are divided by current liabilities.
- **Debenture:** A debt instrument similar to a bond whereby a borrower (normally a finance company) borrows for a longer term at a fixed rate. Also a legal instrument provided as security to a lender.
- **Delta:** “Greek” letter that measures how the price of an option (premium) changes given a movement in the price of the underlying asset/ instrument.
- **Derivative(s):** A “paper” contract whose value depends on the value of some “underlying” referenced asset e.g. share market stocks, bank bills, bonds or foreign currency. Also called a “synthetic”. The value of the assets will change as its market price changes; the derivative instrument will correspondingly change its value.
- **Digital Option:** An option contract that provides a predetermined payout based on an agreed and contracted market price path.
- **Discount:** A bond or bank bill is discounted when the interest rate is applied to the face value of the security and the net proceeds after deducting

Treasury Management Policy (cont.)

the interest is paid out to the borrower. Investors pay for the discounted (NPV) value at the commencement of the investment and receive the interest coupon payments along the way and the full face value at the maturity date.

- **Duration:** Not the simple average maturity term of a debt or investment portfolio, but a measure of the interest rate risk in a portfolio at a particular point in time. The duration of a portfolio is the term (measured in years and months) if the total portfolio of bonds/fixed interest investments was revalued at market rates and expressed as one single bond. The profit/loss on revaluation of a one basis point movement being the same in both cases.
- **Embedded Option:** An option arrangement that may be exercised by a borrower at a future date, but the determining conditions are buried or “embedded” in a separate debt or financial instrument.
- **Eurodollar:** The borrowing and depositing of a currency outside its domestic financial markets.
- **Event Risk:** The risk of a major/unforeseen catastrophe e.g. earthquake, year 2000, political elections adversely affecting a Council’s financial position or performance.
- **Exchange Traded:** A currency, debt or financial instrument that is quoted and traded on a formal exchange with standardised terms, amounts and dates.
- **Exercise Date/Price:** The day and fixed price that an option contract is enforced/actioned or “exercised” because it is in the interests of one of the parties to the contract to do so.
- **Fair Value:** The current market value of an off-balance sheet financial instrument should it be sold or closed-out on the market rates ruling at the balance date.
- **Federal Reserve:** The US Government’s central bank and/or monetary authority.
- **Fixed Rate:** The interest rate on a debt of financial instrument is fixed and does not change from the commencement date to the maturity date. Fixed is defined as an interest rate that does not change in the next 12 months.
- **Floating Rate:** The interest rate on a loan or debt instrument is re-set at the ruling market interest rates on the maturity date of the stipulated funding period (usually 90-days). Floating is defined as an interest rate that changes in the next 12 months.
- **Floor:** The opposite of a “cap: An investor will buy a floor, or a series/string of call options (the right to buy) to protect against falling interest rates, but be able to invest at higher interest rates if rates move upwards. A borrower may sell a floor as part of a collar structure to generate premium to pay for the “linked” bought cap.
- **Forward Rate Agreement:** A contract (“FRA”) whereby a borrower or investor in Bank Bills or Government Bonds agrees to borrow or invest for an agreed term (normally 90-days) at a fixed rate at some specified future date. A FRA is an “over-the-counter” contract as the amount and maturity date is tailored by the bank to the specific requirements of the borrower/investor.
- **Forward Start Swap:** An interest rate swap contract that commences at a future specified date. The rate for the forward starting swap will differ from the current market rate for swaps by the shape and slope of the yield curve.
- **Funding Risk:** The risk that a borrower cannot re-finance its debt at equal or better terms at some date in the future, in terms of lending margin, bank fees and funding time commitment. Funding risk may increase due to the Council’s own credit worthiness, industry trends or banking market conditions.

- **Futures:** Exchange-traded financial and commodity markets which provide forward prices for the underlying asset, instrument or commodity. Futures contracts are standardised in amount, term and specifications. Futures markets are cash-based, transacting parties do not take any counter party credit risk on each other. Deposits and margin-calls are critical requirements of all futures markets.
- **Gamma:** "Greek" letter used in option pricing that measures how rapidly the delta of an option changes given a change in the price of the underlying asset/instrument.
- **Hedging:** The action of reducing the likelihood of financial loss by entering forward and derivative contracts that neutralise the price risk on underlying financial exposures or risks. The gain or loss due to future price movements on the underlying exposure is offset by the equal and opposite loss and gain on the hedge instrument.
- **High-Yield Bonds:** Corporate bonds issued by borrowing companies that are non-prime i.e. have a low or no credit rating. The margin or credit spread above Government bonds yields is high (>300 basis points) to compensate the investor into the bond for the higher credit and liquidity risk.
- **Implied Volatility:** Used in option pricing. To estimate the future volatility of the underlying asset or instrument, the option pricing models use historical volatility (expressed as percentage) as a key variable to calculate the option premium amount. The movement in option prices is therefore a good indicator of future market volatility, as volatility is "implied" in the option price.
- **Index Linked Bonds:** Debt instruments that pay an interest coupon or return that is wholly or partially governed by the performance of another separate index e.g. a share market index, or the gold price.
- **ISDA International Security Dealers Association:** A governing body that determines legal documentation/standards for over-the-counter swaps/options/FRAs and other derivative instruments for interest rates, currencies, commodities etc. Corporate users of such instruments sign an ISDA Master Agreement with banking counterparties that covers all transactions.
- **Incidental Arrangements:** The term used in the Local Government Act for interest rate risk management instruments or derivatives.
- **Interest Rate Swaps:** A binding paper contract where one party exchanges, or swaps, its interest payment obligations from fixed to floating basis, or floating to fixed basis. The interest payments and receipts under the swap contract being offsetting, equal and opposite to the underlying physical debt.
- **"In-the-Money" Option:** An option contract that has a strike price/rate that is more favourable or valuable than the current market spot or forward rate for the underlying currency/instrument.
- **Inverse Yield Curve:** The slope of the interest rate yield curve (90-days to years) is "inverse" when the short-term rates are higher than the long-term rates. The opposite, when short-term rates are lower than long-term interest rates is a normal curve or "upward sloping". In theory, a normal curve reflects the fact that there is more time, therefore more time for risk to occur in long-term rates; hence they are higher to build in this extra risk premium.
- **Liability Management:** The policy, strategy and process of proactively managing the treasury exposures arising from a portfolio of debt.
- **LIBOR:** London Inter-bank Offered Rate, the average of five to six banks quote for Eurodollar deposits in London at 11.00 am each day. The accepted interest rate-fixing benchmark for most offshore loans.

Treasury Management Policy (cont.)

- **Limit(s):** The maximum or minimum amount or percentage a price or exposure may move to before some action or limitation is instigated. Also called “risk control limits”.
- **Liquidity Risk:** The risk that Council cannot obtain cash/funds from liquid resources or bank facilities to meet foreseen and unforeseen cash requirements. The management of liquidity risk involves working capital management and external bank/credit facilities.
- **“Long” Position:** Holding an asset or purchased financial instrument in anticipation that the price will increase to sell later at a profit.
- **Look-back Option:** An option structure where the strike price is selected and the premium paid at the end of the option period.
- **Marked-to-Market:** Financial instruments and forward contracts are revalued at current market rates, producing an unrealised gain or loss compared to the book or carrying value.
- **Margin:** The lending bank or institution’s interest margin added to the market base rate, normally expressed as a number of basis points.
- **Medium Term Notes:** A continuous programme whereby a prime corporate borrower has issuance documentation permanently in place and can issue fixed rate bonds at short notice under standard terms.
- **Moody’s:** A rating agency similar to Standard & Poor’s.
- **Netting:** Method of subtracting currency receivables from currency payables (and vice versa) over the same time period to arrive at a net exposure position.
- **Open Position:** Where a Council has purchased or sold an asset, currency, financial security or instrument unrelated to any physical exposure, and adverse/favourable future price movements will cause direct financial loss/gain.
- **Option Premium:** The value of an option, normally paid in cash at the commencement of the option contract, similar to an insurance premium.
- **Order:** The placement of an instruction to a bank to buy or sell a currency or financial instrument at a preset and pre-determined level and to transact the deal if and when the market rates reach this level. Orders are normally placed for a specific time period, or “good till cancelled”. The bank must deal at the first price available to them once the market level is reached. Some banks will only take orders above a minimum dollar amount.
- **“Out-of-the-Money”:** An option contract which has a strike price/rate that is unfavourable or has less value than the underlying current spot market rate for the instrument.
- **Over-the-Counter:** Financial and derivative instruments that are tailored and packaged by the bank to meet the very specific needs of the corporate client in terms of amount, term, price and structure. Such financial products are non-standard and not traded on official exchanges.
- **Perpetual Issue:** A loan or bond that has no final maturity date.
- **Pre-hedging:** Entering forward or option contracts in advance of an exposure being officially recognised or booked in the records of the Council.
- **Primary Market:** The market for new issues of bonds or MTNs.
- **Proxy Hedge:** Where there is no forward or derivative market to hedge the price risk of a particular currency, instrument or commodity. A proxy instrument or currency is selected and used as the hedging method as a surrogate.

There needs to be a high correlation of price movements between the two underlying prices to justify using a proxy hedge.

- **Put Option:** The right, but not the obligation to sell a debt security/currency/commodity at the contract price in the option agreement.
- **Revaluation:** The re-stating of financial instruments and option/forward contracts at current market values, different from historical book or carrying values. If the contracts were sold/bought back (closed-out) with the counter party at current market rates, a realised gain or loss is made. A revaluation merely brings the contract/instrument to current market value.
- **Roll-over:** The maturity date for a funding period, where a new interest rate is reset and the debt re-advanced for another funding period.
- **Secondary Market:** The market for securities or financial instruments that develops after the period of the new issue.
- **“Short” Position:** Selling of an asset or financial instrument in anticipation that the price will decrease or fall in value to buy later at a profit.
- **Spot Rate:** The current market rate for currencies, interest rates for immediate delivery/settlement, and normally two business days after the transaction is agreed.
- **Standard & Poor’s:** A credit rating agency that measures the ability of an organisation to repay its financial obligations.
- **Stop Loss:** Bank traders use a “stop-loss order” placed in the market to automatically closeout an open position at a pre-determined maximum loss.
- **Strike Price:** The rate or price that is selected and agreed as the rate at which an option is exercised.
- **Strip:** A series of short-term interest rate FRAs for a one or two year period, normally expressed as one average rate.
- **Structured Options:** An option instrument where the relationship/profile to the underlying referenced asset or liability is not linear, i.e. 1:1.
- **Swap Spread:** The interest rate margin (in basis points) that interest rate swap rates trade above Government bond yields.
- **Station:** An option on an interest rate swap that if exercised the swap contract is written between the parties. The option is priced and premium paid similar to bank bill and bond interest rate options.
- **Time Value:** Option contracts taken for longer-term periods may still have some time value left even though the market rate is a long way from the strike rate of the option and the option is unlikely to be exercised.
- **Tranches:** A loan may be borrowed in a series of partial drawdowns from the facility, each part is called a tranche.
- **Treasury:** Generic term to describe the activities of the financial function within Council that is responsible for managing the cash resources, financial investments, debt, and interest rate risk.
- **Treasury Bill:** A short-term (<12 months) financing instrument/security issued by a government as part of its debt funding programme.
- **Vega:** Another “Greek” letter that is the name given to the measure of the sensitivity of the change in option prices to small changes in the implied volatility of the underlying asset or instrument price.
- **Volatility:** The degree of movement or fluctuation (expressed as a percentage) of an asset, currency,

Treasury Management Policy (cont.)

commodity or financial instrument price over time. The percentage is calculated using mean and standard deviation mathematical techniques.

- **Yield:** Read-interest rate, always expressed as a percentage.
- **Yield Curve:** The plotting of market interest rate levels from short-term (90-days) to long-term on a graph i.e. the difference in market interest rates from one term (maturity) to another.
- **Zero Coupon Bond:** A bond that is issued with the coupon interest rate being zero i.e. no cash payments of interest made during the term of the bond, all interest paid on the final maturity date. In effect the borrower accrues interest on interest during the term, increasing the total interest cost compared to a normal bond of paying interest quarterly, half-yearly or annually.

Appendix III

List of Council approved Financial Institutions and their date of registration

Registered Banks	Date of RBNZ registration	Standard & Poor's		Moody's		Fitch	
		Short	Long	Short	Long	Short	Long
ANZ Banking Group (NZ) Ltd	1 April 1987	A-1+	AA	P-1	Aa1	F1+	AA-
ASB Bank Ltd	11 May 1989	A-1+	AA	P-1	Aa2	F1+	AA
Bank of New Zealand	1 April 1987	A-1+	AA	P-1	Aa2	F1+	AA
Rabobank Nederland	1 April 1996	A-1+	AAA	P-1	Aaa	F1+	AA+
Kiwi Bank	29 November 2001	A-1+	AA-	-	-	-	-
The National Bank of New Zealand Ltd	1 April 1987	A-1+	AA	P-1	Aa1	F1+	AA-
TSB Bank Ltd	8 June 1989	A-2	BBB+	-	-	-	-
Westpac Banking Corporation	1 April 1987	A-1+	AA	P-1	Aa2	F1+	AA-

Appendix IV

Approved Financial Investment Instruments

Investment instruments available in the market (excluding equities and property) can generally be discussed under four broad categories relating to the issuer of these instruments.

1 New Zealand Government

Treasury bills are registered securities issued by the Reserve Bank of New Zealand (RBNZ) on behalf of the Government. They are usually available for terms up to a year but generally preferred by investors for 90 day or 180 day terms. They are discounted instruments, and are readily negotiable in the secondary market.

Government stock is registered securities issued by the RBNZ on behalf of the Government. They are available for terms ranging from one year to 12 year maturities. Government stock has fixed coupon payments payable by the RBNZ every six months. They are priced on a semi annual yield basis and are issued at a discount to face value. They are readily negotiable in the secondary market.

2 Local Authorities

Local Authority stock are registered securities issued by a wide range of local government bodies. They are usually available for maturities ranging from one to 10 years. A fixed or floating coupon payment is made semi annually and quarterly respectively to the holder of the security. They are negotiable and usually can be bought and sold in the secondary market, but liquidity can be patchy. Both credit rated and unrated local authorities also issue commercial paper similar to that described in the corporate section below.

3 Registered Banks

Call and term deposits are funds accepted by the bank on an overnight basis (on call) or for a fixed term. Interest is usually calculated on a simple interest formula. Term deposits are for a fixed term and are

expected to be held to maturity. Term deposits are not negotiable instruments. Termination prior to maturity date can often involve penalty costs.

Certificates of deposits are securities issued by banks for their borrowing needs or to meet investor demand. Registered certificates of deposit (RCDs) are non-bearer securities in that the name of the investor, face value and maturity date are recorded at the Reserve Bank and settled through Austraclear. They are paperless securities and are able to be transferred by registered transfer only. RCDs are priced on a yield rate basis and issued at a discount to face value. They are generally preferred over term deposits because investors can sell them prior to maturity.

Bank bills are bills of exchange drawn or issued, usually by a corporate borrower and accepted or endorsed by a bank. The investor is exposed to bank credit risk when investing in such instruments. Bank bills are readily available for any maturity up to 180 days, although 30 to 90 day terms are more common. They are priced on yield basis and issued at a discount to face value. Investors in bank bills can sell the bills prior to maturity date.

4 Corporate

Corporate bonds are generally issued by companies with good credit ratings. These bonds can be registered securities or bearer instruments. A fixed coupon payment is made semi annually to the holder of the security (MTN). They are priced on a semi annual yield basis and are issued at a discount to face value. Corporate bonds are negotiable and can be bought and sold in the secondary market.

Promissory notes or commercial paper are issued by borrowers who usually have a credit rating and standing in the market that is sufficient to enable the notes to be issued without endorsement or acceptance by a bank. The notes are usually underwritten by financial institutions to ensure that the borrower obtains the desired amount of funds.

Treasury Management Policy (cont.)

Promissory notes are issued with maturities ranging from seven days to over one year. The common maturities are for 30 and 90 days. The face value of the note is repaid in full to the bearer on maturity.

Appendix V

S & P Ratings

S & P Australian Ratings Rating Code

AAA rated corporations, financial institutions, governments or asset-backed financing structures (entities) have an extremely strong capacity to pay interest and repay principal in a timely manner.

AA rated entities have a very strong capacity to pay interest and repay principal in a timely manner and differ from the highest rated entities only in a small degree.

A rated entities have a strong capacity to pay interest and repay principal in a timely manner, although they may be somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than those in higher rating categories.

BBB rated entities have a satisfactory or adequate capacity to pay interest and repay principal in a timely manner. Protection levels are more likely to be weakened by adverse changes in circumstances and economic conditions than for borrowers in higher rating categories.

BB rated entities face ongoing uncertainties or exposure to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions which could lead to a less adequate capacity to meet timely debt service commitments.

B rated entities are more vulnerable to adverse business, financial or economic conditions than entities in higher rating categories. This vulnerability is likely to impair the borrower's capacity or willingness to meet timely debt service commitments.

CCC rated entities have a currently identifiable vulnerability to default and are dependent upon favourable business, financial and economic conditions to meet timely debt

service commitments. In the event of adverse business, financial or economic conditions, they are not likely to have the capacity to pay interest and repay principal.

CC is typically applied to debt subordinated to senior debt that is assigned an actual or implied "**CCC**" rating.

C rated entities have high risk of default or are reliant on arrangements with third parties to prevent defaults.

D rated entities are in default. The rating is assigned when interest payments or principal payments are not made on the date due, even if the applicable grace period has not expired. The "**D**" rating is also used upon the filing of insolvency petition or a request to appoint a receiver if debt service payments are jeopardised.

Entities rated "**BB**", "**B**", "**CC**" and "**C**" are regarded as having predominately speculative characteristics with respect to the capacity to pay interest and repay principal. "**BB**" indicates the least degree of speculation and "**C**" the highest. While such entities will likely to have some quality and protective characteristics, these are outweighed by large uncertainties or major exposures to adverse conditions.

The ratings from "**AA**" to "**CCC**" may be modified by the addition of a plus or minus sign to show relative standing within the major rating categories.

Credit Watch highlights an emerging situation which may materially affect the profile of a rated corporation.

Short-term Ratings Including Commercial paper (up to 12 months).

A1 rated entities possess a strong degree of safety regarding timely payment. Those entities determined to possess extremely strong safety characteristics are denoted with an "**A1+**" designation.

A2 rated entities have a satisfactory capacity for timely payment. However the relative degree of safety is not as high as for those rated "**A1**".

A3 rated entities have an adequate capacity for timely repayment. They are more vulnerable to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances than obligations carrying the higher designations.

Entities receiving a “**B**” rating have only a speculative capacity for timely payment. Those with “**B1**” have a greater capacity to meet obligations and are somewhat less likely to be weakened by adverse changes in the environment and economic conditions than those rated “**B2**”.

C1 rated entities possess a doubtful capacity for payment.

D1 rated entities are in default.

Appendix VI

Tasman District Council Bank Accounts

- General Fund Account
- Loan Account
- Direct Credit Account
- Takaka Imprest Account
- Motueka Imprest Account
- General Disaster Relief Fund
- Rivers Relief Fund
- Self Insurance Fund

Appendix VII

Specified Reserve Accounts

Tasman District Council will maintain separate bank accounts for the following specified reserve accounts:

- Pingrove Trust
- Port Dividend Trust
- General Disaster Relief Fund
- Rivers Relief Fund
- Self Insurance Fund



Part 4 – Policies and Statements

Policy on Remissions for Sporting, Recreation or Community Organisations

Objectives of the Policy

The objectives of the policy are to:

- Facilitate the ongoing provision of non-commercial community services and non-commercial recreational opportunities to the residents of the Tasman District.
- Assist the survival of non-profit organisations.
- Make membership of the organisation more accessible to the general public, particularly disadvantaged groups including children, youth, young families, the elderly, and economically disadvantaged people.

Conditions and Criteria

1. The policy will apply to land owned by Council and/or owned and occupied by a non-profit organisation which is used exclusively or principally for sporting, recreation or community purposes under the following categories:

Property Category – used for purposes of:

- Hall or library.
- Promotion of arts, recreation, health or education.
- Games or sports.
- Agricultural and Pastoral Society.
- Free maintenance and relief of persons in need.

2. The policy does not apply to any body (including a society, association or organisation, whether incorporated or not) that is carried on for the purposes of profit or gain.

3. The policy does not apply to groups or organisations that engage in recreational, sporting or community services as a secondary purpose only.
4. No remission will be granted on targeted rates for water supply, sewage disposal or recycling.
5. The application for rate remission must be made to Council prior to the commencement of the rating year. Applications made during the rating year will be applicable from the following rating year. Applications will not be backdated.
6. Applications for remission must be made on the prescribed form.
7. Organisations making application should include the following documents in support of their application:
 - Statement of objectives.
 - Full financial accounts.
 - Information of activities and programmes.
 - Details of membership.
8. The authority to consider and approve remission will be delegated to the Corporate Services Manager.
9. All remissions granted under this policy will be confirmed by the Corporate Services Committee in open meeting.

Each policy and statement outlines the objectives of what Council is trying to achieve for the region...

Policy on Remission of Rates on Land Protected for Natural Conservation Purposes

Objectives of the Policy

To preserve and promote natural resources to encourage the protection of land for natural purposes. This policy will support the provisions of the Tasman Resource Management Plan.

6. The authority to consider and approve remissions will be delegated to the Corporate Services Manager.
7. In the event of any doubt or dispute arising, the application is to be referred to the Corporate Services Committee for a decision.

Conditions and Criteria

1. Ratepayers who own rating units which have some feature of natural heritage protected by a Queen Elizabeth II Open Space Covenant or a covenant made under Sections 77 and 77A of the Reserves Act 1977 or any equivalent protection mechanism satisfactory to the Corporate Services Manager may qualify for a remission of rates under this policy.
2. Land that is non-rateable under Section 8 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 and is liable only for rates for water supply and sewage disposal will not qualify for a remission under this policy.
3. Where an entire property is protected but portions of the property are used for residential, commercial or industrial purposes, those portions will not be eligible for a remission.
4. Remissions will be granted on receipt of notification that a covenant is in place. The notification must include a copy of the covenant.
5. For properties which receive a remission the protected land will be valued by Council's valuation service provider subject to clause 3 and the rates the protected land would normally attract will be remitted.



Policy on School Wastewater Charges

Objectives of the Policy

To provide relief and assistance to educational establishments in paying wastewater charges.

Conditions and Criteria

1. The policy will apply to educational establishments as defined in Schedule 1 Part 1 clause 6 (a-b) of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.
2. The policy does not apply to school houses or parts of a school used for residential purposes.
3. The wastewater charge is the rate that would be levied using the same mechanism as applied to other rating units in the District divided by the number of toilets as determined in accordance with clauses 6 to 8 below.
4. Where the formula is applied and the wastewater charge is higher than the amount that would normally be levied if no formula was applied, the amount to pay would be whichever is the lesser of the two.
5. For the purpose of clause 3 the number of toilets for rating units occupied for the purposes of an educational establishment is one toilet for every 20 pupils and staff.
6. The number of pupils in an educational establishment is the number of pupils on its roll on 1 March in the year immediately before the year to which the charge relates.
7. For early childhood establishments the number of pupils is the maximum number of pupils licensed for each session.
8. The number of staff in an educational establishment is the number of full time equivalent teaching and administration staff employed by that educational establishment on 1 March immediately before the year to which the charge relates.
9. The authority to consider and approve remission will be delegated to the Corporate Services Manager
10. In the event of any doubt or dispute arising, the application is to be referred to the Corporate Services Committee for a decision.

Policy on Remission of Excess Metered Water Rates

Objective of the Policy

To provide relief to ratepayers who have excessive metered water rates due to a leak in their internal reticulation and to encourage ratepayers to get all leakage repaired promptly.

Conditions and Criteria

1. The policy will apply to applications from ratepayers who have excess water rates due to a leak in the property's internal reticulation. Internal reticulation commences at the point of supply (generally at the water meter) and goes directly to the dwelling. It includes the pipe work located within that dwelling. Reticulation additional to this internal reticulation and fittings on the exterior of the dwelling will not qualify for remission.
2. All applicants must submit their request in writing stating that there are no further leaks on the property and must provide proof of repair carried out by a registered plumber. (1 The only exemption to this requirement is that provided for Murchison as notified in the SR1978.340).
3. A remission will only be granted on the current account.
4. Where a remission is granted the ratepayer will be charged an amount equal to the maximum consumption at any one time charged for that rating unit in the past three years, provided it has been in the same ownership
5. Where ownership of a rating unit has been for less than six months, staff will monitor consumption for a period of three months to establish a reasonable consumption figure at which to charge.
6. The balance of the account owing will be remitted based on the above criteria.
7. Where there is an application for remission following a second leak within five years of the first application, the ratepayer will pay an additional charge of 75 percent of the difference between the consumption as calculated in clause 4 above and the actual metered consumption during the leak period.
8. Where there is an application for remission following a third or subsequent leak within five years of the first application, the application will be declined.
9. The Utilities Asset Manager has the delegated authority to approve remission of water charges.

Note: 1 Sanitary Plumbing (Exemption) Notice 1978.

Sanitary Plumbing (Exemption) Notice 1978

SR 1978/340

PURSUANT to section 55 (1) of the Plumbers, Gasfitters and Drainlayers Act 1976, and after consultation with the Waimea County Council, the Minister of Health hereby gives the following notice:

Contents

Title and Commencement

- (1) This notice may be cited as the Sanitary Plumbing (Exemption) Notice 1978.
- (2) This notice shall come into force on the day after the date of its notification in the Gazette.

Exemption from provisions relating to sanitary plumbing
The area described in the Schedule to this notice is hereby designated as an area where sanitary plumbing may be done by any person.

Schedule

Area in which notice has effect

The Murchison Division of the County of Waimea (as shown on a plan number SPE 1 deposited with the Department of Health and thereon edged with a bold

Policy on Remission of Excess Metered Water Rates (cont.)

black line), excluding the area situated within a radius of 1.5 kilometres of the Nelson Lakes National Park Headquarters in the Township of St Arnaud.

Explanatory Note

This note is not part of the notice, but is intended to indicate its general effect.

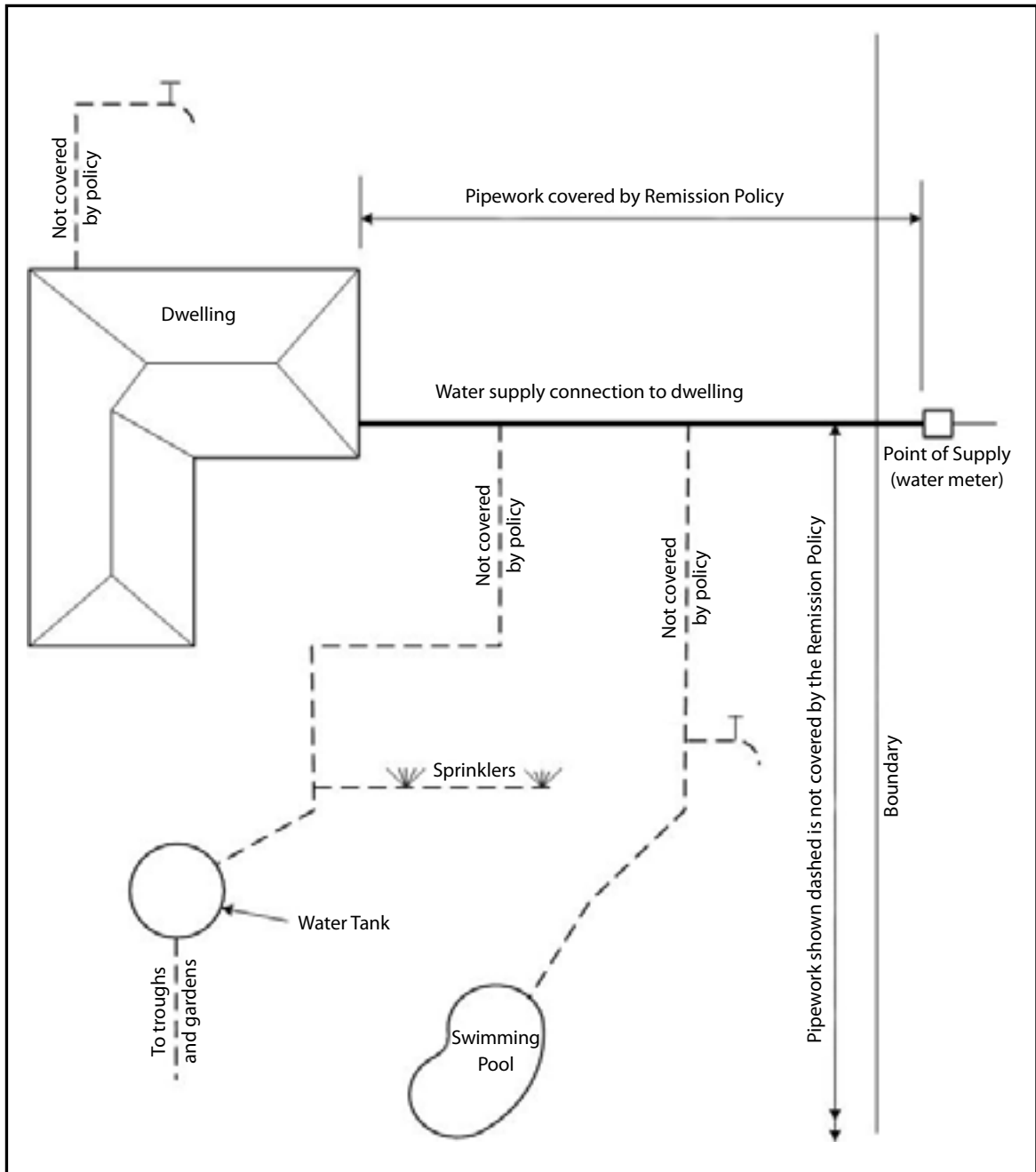
The effect of the notice is that, subject to the provisions of any enactment other than the Plumbers, Gasfitters, and Drainlayers Act 1976, any person may do sanitary plumbing within the area of the County of Waimea described in the Schedule to this notice. Except where an area is exempted in this way, only the holders of licences or certificates under the Act in respect of plumbing may do this work (subject to certain limited exemptions).

Promulgation

Issued under the authority of the Regulations Act 1936

Date of notification in Gazette: 21 December 1978

This notice is administered in the Department of Health.



Policy on Penalty Remissions

Objectives of the Policy

To enable Council to act fairly and reasonably in its consideration of rates which have not been received by Council by the penalty date due to circumstances outside the ratepayer's control.

Conditions and Criteria

1. Automatic remission of the penalties incurred on instalment one will be made where the ratepayer pays the total amount due for the year on or before the penalty date of the second instalment.
2. Remission of one penalty will be considered in any one rating year where payment has been late due to a significant family disruption. Remission will be considered in the case of death, illness or accident of a family member as at the due date.
3. The remission of a penalty will be considered where a payment is late due to circumstances outside the ratepayer's control.
4. A penalty will be remitted where there is an administrative error on the part of Council or an agent acting for a ratepayer.
5. Each application will be considered on its merits and remission will be considered where it is just and equitable to do so.
6. The authority to consider and approve remissions will be delegated to the Corporate Services Manager.

Policy on Remission of Uniform Charges on Non-Contiguous Rating Units Owned by the Same Ratepayer

Objectives of the Policy

This policy aims to provide relief from uniform charges for rural land which is non-contiguous, farmed as a single entity and owned by the same ratepayer.

Conditions and Criteria

1. Rating units that meet the criteria under this policy may qualify for a remission of uniform annual general charges and specified targeted rates set on the basis of a fixed dollar charge per rating unit.
2. The Ratepayer will remain liable for at least one of each type of charge. Applications will not be backdated.
3. Rate types affected by this policy are:
 - Uniform Annual General Charge
 - Mapua Stopbank
 - District Facilities
 - Regional Facilities
 - Museums Facilities
 - Community Facilities Operations
 - Waimea Water Augmentation
 - Golden Bay and Motueka Community Boards
 - Solid Waste/Recycling
 - Mapua Rehabilitation
 - Torrent Bay Beach Replenishment
 - Takaka Firefighting Water Supply – capital-ward
 - Tourism Levy
 - Kaiteriteri Refuse
 - Motueka Water Works/Services
4. Rating units that receive a remission must be held in identical ownership with each other and operated as a single farming or horticultural unit.
5. Applications for remissions must be in writing and on the prescribed form.
6. The authority to consider and approve remissions will be delegated to the Corporate Services Manager.
7. In the event of any doubt or dispute arising, the application is to be referred to the Corporate Services Committee for a decision.

Policy on Uneconomic Balances

Objectives of the Policy

To avoid collecting rates which are not economic to collect.

Conditions and Criteria

1. The policy will apply to rating units which are charged total annual rates, excluding metered water rates, of \$10.00 or less.
2. Council will notify affected ratepayers that it has decided not to collect the rates.
3. No application for the remission of uneconomic balances will be necessary in order to qualify for the remission.
4. The authority to consider and approve remissions will be delegated to the Corporate Services Manager.
5. This policy is made under section 54 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.

Policy on Rate Relief for Maori Freehold Land

Council is required to adopt a policy on remission and postponement of rates on Maori freehold land under Sections 102, 108 and Schedule 11 of the Local Government Act 2002.

The matters to be considered in adopting a policy include:

- The desirability and importance within the District of each of the objectives listed in Schedule 11 of the Local Government Act 2002.
- Whether, and to what extent, the attainment of any of those objectives could be prejudicially affected if there is no remission of rates or postponement of the requirement to pay rates on Maori freehold land.
- Whether, and to what extent, the attainment of any of those objectives is likely to be facilitated by the remission of rates or postponement of the requirement to pay rates on Maori freehold land.
- The extent to which different criteria and conditions for rates relief may contribute to different objectives.

Having considered the above matters Council's policy on remission and postponement of rates on Maori freehold land is:

1. The Council may remit all or part of rates on Maori freehold land if the Council has adopted a rates remission policy under section 102(5)(a) Local Government Act 2002 and Council is satisfied that the conditions and criteria in the Council's rates remission policy are met. The objectives sought to be achieved by the remission of rates and the conditions and criteria to be met in order for rates to be remitted are those stated above.
2. The Council will not postpone the requirement to pay all or part of the rates on Maori freehold land, thereby treating Maori freehold land the same as other rating units in the Tasman District.

Policy for Payment of Rates for Subsequent Financial Years

This policy is made under section 56 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 in respect of sums that may be paid in a financial year in anticipation of a liability for one or more targeted rates or for targeted rates for one or more specified functions, in subsequent financial years.

Policy to Apply at Discretion of Council

The authority to consider and approve remissions will be delegated to the Corporate Services Manager.

All remissions granted under this policy will be confirmed by Council in open meetings.

The policy will apply at the discretion of the Council.

Definitions

In this policy, unless the context requires otherwise,

- Area of benefit means the area which, in the opinion of the Council, receives the benefit of a capital work.
- Loan charge means a targeted rate set and assessed to fund a repayment loan for a capital work.
- Loan servicing costs, in relation to any repayment loan for a financial year, means payments of principal and interest for that year.
- Payment of rates for subsequent financial years means the amount of the loan charge for a particular rating unit in anticipation of the rating unit's liability for that loan charge for subsequent financial years less any applicable discount.
- LG(R)A means the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.
- Rating unit means a rating unit as defined in section 5 of the LG(R)A.

- Repayment loan means a loan or series of loans on which interest and principal are paid annually so that at the end of a predetermined period all indebtedness under the loan or loans is repaid.

Principles

The following principles are to govern the way in which this policy is applied:

- a) This policy should only be used for repayment loans where a loan charge has been or will be set and assessed over a defined area of benefit where that area of benefit has been approved by Council.
- b) The loan charge must be calculated by reference to the interest and principal repayments plus actual costs of administration, which will not exceed 10% of the interest and principal repayments for that year.
- c) Whenever a payment of rates for subsequent financial years is offered to ratepayers, the payment of rates for subsequent financial years will be offered in respect of the current outstanding amount of the repayment loan.
- d) For the purpose of applying this policy, the rating unit is the basis for setting and assessing loan charges and the loan charge must be set in accordance with section 18(2) of the LG(R)A. However, the Council may, in appropriate circumstances, determine that for a particular project, this policy applies on another basis that is authorised under the LG(R)A and provided for in the Council's Revenue and Financing Policy. This would only occur if a special Revenue and Financing Policy is developed for a special project which allows for a different charging regime other than the one stipulated in this policy.
- e) Where, as a result of a subdivision, one or more new rating units are created within the area of benefit, a subdivision contribution will be paid in respect of

each of those new rating units. The subdivider must nominate:

- (i) To which rating unit the original payment of rates for subsequent financial years applied or a loan charge applies; and
- (ii) To which rating unit(s) the subdivision contribution(s) apply.

The rating unit(s) to which the subdivision contribution(s) apply will not be liable for the loan charge.

- f) At the Council's discretion, the Council may alter the area of benefit so as to remove a rating unit from that area of benefit if it is physically impossible or impracticable to connect the rating unit to the service for which the loan charge is set. The onus of proof is on the owner of the rating unit to establish that it is physically impossible or impracticable to connect the rating unit to the service for which the loan charge is set.
- g) Council will not offer payment of rates for subsequent financial years in respect of a repayment loan, or part of a repayment loan, where the repayment loan or part of it is identified as funding future capacity of a capital work.
- h) If any payment of rates for subsequent financial years offers have been made before the commencement of this policy, the basis of calculation on which those previous offers were made remains unchanged even though further offers may be made under this policy.

How this Policy will be Applied

- a) The Council will determine, by way of the Annual Plan (or LTCCP) process, whether or not it will offer ratepayers of a defined area of benefit the option of paying a payment of rates for subsequent financial years instead of a loan charge in the following financial year or years.

- b) If this policy applies, by 31 May the Council must notify each eligible ratepayer in accordance with section 136 of the LG(R)A of the option to pay the payment of rates for subsequent financial years.
- c) The notice under clause (b) above must state that:
 - (i) The ratepayer must, by 30 June, notify the Council whether the ratepayer accepts the offer;
 - (ii) The payment of rates for subsequent financial years must be paid prior to the stated due date; and
 - (iii) If that payment is not received by the due date, the relevant loan charge will be set and assessed against the rating unit in the next financial year beginning on 1 July and subsequent financial years.
- d) The ratepayer must, by 30 June, notify the Council whether the ratepayer accepts the offer, and, if so, which amount the ratepayer wishes to pay.
- e) The Council must deliver an invoice to every ratepayer who has accepted Council's offer. The invoice must contain the following information:
 - (i) The address of the Council;
 - (ii) The name and address of the ratepayer;
 - (iii) The legal description of the rating unit;
 - (iv) The payment of rates for subsequent financial years which the ratepayer has notified the Council that he or she wishes to pay;
 - (v) The amount of the payment of rates for subsequent financial years that may be paid;
 - (vi) Any other information that the Councils thinks fit.
- f) If the ratepayer does not make the payment of rates for subsequent financial years by the due date, the relevant loan charge will be set and assessed against the rating unit in the next financial year beginning 1 July and subsequent financial years.

Policy for Payment of Rates for Subsequent Financial Years (cont.)

- g) Despite clause (vi) above, the Council retains a discretionary right to accept any payment that does not constitute the full amount of the payment of rates for subsequent financial years.
- h) Any rates assessment and rates invoice under the LG(R)A must include the amount of the payment of rates for subsequent financial years that has been paid in respect of any loan charge that would be set and assessed against a rating unit.
- i) The payment of rates for subsequent financial years calculation will take into account the loan to be raised, and annual debt servicing costs, over the period of the loan specific to the project.
- j) Council will retain discretion to invite consideration for the payment of rates for subsequent financial years option from time to time.
- k) Once a payment of rates for subsequent years has been received by Council in respect to any property, Council will not enter into an arrangement for repayment of the sum received or any part thereof, either to the current or to any subsequent property owner.

Policy on Significance

Introduction

Pursuant to Section 90 of the Local Government Act 2002 (the Act), Council adopted a Policy on Significance setting out:

- a) Council's general approach to determining the significance of proposals and decisions in relation to issues, assets, or other matters; and
- b) Any thresholds, criteria, or procedures that are to be used by the local authority in assessing the extent to which issues, proposals, decisions, or other matters are significant.

Such a policy must also list the assets considered by Council to be strategic assets.

Why Consider "Significance"?

Council's assessment of the significance of a decision is important for the following reasons:

- Degree of compliance – the assessment of significance will determine the nature, extent and degree of compliance necessary with the decision making process set out in Part Six of the Act. In essence, the more significant the issue the higher the standard of compliance required.
- Consultation – the degree of significance will assist Council when considering consultation with persons who will or may be affected by or have an interest in the decision or matter.
- Disclosure – the degree of significance will assist in determining the extent and detail of information to be disclosed by Council when reporting to the District, or the amount of information included in the consultation papers; and
- inclusion in LTCCP – the degree of significance may also determine whether a decision on a matter must be explicitly included in the LTCCP, and in a statement of proposal which has been considered under a special consultative procedure, before the decision can be made.

General Approach to Determining which Proposals and Decisions are Significant (Section 90(1)(a) of the Act)

When determining the question of the significance of proposals and decisions in relation to issues, assets or other matters the Council will determine the extent to which:

- The consequences or impacts of the issue, assets, or other matters, affect a large number of residents and ratepayers to a moderate extent.
- The consequences or impacts of the issue, assets or other matters, affect a small number of residents and ratepayers to a large extent.
- The issue, asset or other matters have a history of generating wide public interest within Tasman District or New Zealand generally.

Thresholds, Criteria and Processes for Determining which Proposals and Decisions are Significant (Section 90(1)(b) of the Act)

When undertaking a process to determine the extent to which issues, proposals or decisions or other matters are significant, the Council could use the following thresholds, criteria and procedures:

Thresholds

- Issues, assets or other matters that incur more than 1% of Council's asset base, or 5% of Council's budgeted turnover.
- Any transfer of ownership or control, or the construction, replacement or abandonment of a strategic asset as defined by the Act or listed in this policy.
- The sale of more than 20% of Council's shareholding in any Council-controlled trading organisation or Council-controlled organisation.
- Entry into any partnership with the private sector to carry out a significant activity, or any new proposal to contract out the delivery of any Council function.

Policy on Significance (cont.)

Criteria

- Whether the asset is a strategic asset within the meaning of the Act or listed in this policy.
- The extent to which there is or is likely to be a change in the level of service in carrying out any significant activity.
- The extent to which there is or is likely to be a change in the way in which any significant activity is carried out.
- The extent to which there is or is likely to be a change in the capacity of the Council to provide any significant service or carry out any significant activity.
- The extent to which any decision is likely to be controversial in the context of numbers of people affected, the area affected or the duration of the effect.

Procedures

In achieving this Policy:

- Where any issue, policy, decision or other matter triggers one or more thresholds, the matter shall be reported to Council.
- Each report shall include a statement indicating that the issue, policy, decision or other matter has been considered in regard to Council's Policy on Significance. The report shall include an assessment of the degree of significance of the issue, policy, decision or other matter, based on the criteria outlined in this Policy.
- If the issue, policy, decision or other matter is considered to be significant, the report to Council will also include a statement addressing the appropriate observance of such of Sections 77, 78, 80, 81 and 82 of the Act as are applicable.
- Once an issue, policy, decision or other matter is determined as significant in accordance with the application of this Policy, the decision making provisions of the Act shall be applied as outlined in Sections 76 to 81 of that Act.

Assets Considered Strategic

- Transportation system as a whole
- Wastewater reticulation system as a whole
- Stormwater reticulation system as a whole
- District Libraries as a whole
- Reserves and Cemeteries as a whole
- Water reticulation system as a whole
- Water treatment plants as a whole
- Wastewater treatment plants as a whole
- Ownership in Port Nelson Ltd
- Ownership in Nelson Airport Ltd
- Association with Nelson Regional Sewerage Business Unit
- Association with Tasman Bays Heritage Trust
- Forestry Estate as a whole
- Eves Valley Landfill

Decisions on "significance" will be made in accordance with the Council's Governance Statement, Standing Orders and the Delegation Register.

Policy on the Commitment of Council Resources to Partnerships with the Private Sector

The Legal Context for the Policy

Section 107 of the Local Government Act 2002 (the Act) requires a local authority to develop a policy relating to the commitment of local authority resources to partnerships between the local authority and the private sector .

For the purposes of this policy, a partnership with the private sector is defined according to the Act, as:

“Any arrangement or agreement that is entered in between one or more local authorities and one or more persons engaged in business, but does not include –

1. An agreement in which the only parties are –
 - a) local authorities; or
 - b) one or more local authorities and one or more Council organisations; or
2. A contract for the supply of any goods or services to, or on behalf of a local authority.”

This policy sets out the circumstances and terms of the commitment of Council resources to partnerships with the private sector. Section 107 of the Act says that such policies must include:

- The circumstances (if any) in which the local authority will provide funding or other resources to any form of partnership with the private sector, whether by way of grant, loan or investment, or by way of acting as a guarantor for any such partnership.
- What consultation the local authority will undertake in respect of any proposal to provide funding or other resources to any form of partnership.
- What conditions the local authority will impose before providing resources to any form of partnership.
- An outline of how risks associated with any such funding or other resources are assessed and managed.
- An outline of the procedures by which any such funding will be monitored and reported on to the local authority.

- An outline of how the local authority will assess, monitor and report on the extent that community outcomes are furthered by the provision of funding or other resources or a partnership with the private sector.

The following policy meets the requirements of the Act.

The Policy

Circumstances where Partnerships with the Private Sector will or will not be considered:

Tasman District Council will consider partnership arrangements with the private sector for the provision of infrastructure or services where:

- That infrastructure or service will contribute to the Council’s outcomes or the objectives of the Long-Term Council Community Plan.
- The benefits to the Council justifies the transaction and ongoing management costs of a partnership.
- Such a partnership is likely to deliver a better service or activity or provide better value for money, based on cost, time and financial arrangements, than alternative delivery methods.

The Council may be interested in a partnership with the private sector for any or all of the following reasons:

- Access to capital – a partnership arrangement may give access to capital for the project.
- Spreading risk – the Council may be unwilling or unable to bear all the risk of a particular project itself.
- Legal restrictions – the Council may be keen to undertake a particular project but may not be able to participate fully in that project because engaging in the project might require some particular power the Council does not have.
- Common outcome – the Council may be interested in a partnership with the private sector where the other agencies in the partnership have similar or common outcomes with the Council and there are efficiencies or benefits of working together on a project or activity.

Policy on the Commitment of Council Resources to Partnerships with the Private Sector (Proposed policy for 2009-2019 LTCCP) (cont.)

The Council will not engage in a partnership where the Council considers that:

- The activity or project will not contribute to the Council's outcomes or the objectives of the Long-term Council Community Plan.
- The risks of the partnership are too high.
- The activity or project is not lawful.

Consultation

Where any proposal for a partnership with the private sector involves commitment of significant Council resources or it may have other significant consequences for the Council or the Tasman District, the Council will consult on that proposal in accordance with the principles in section 82 of the Local Government Act 2002.

Conditions to be Imposed

Before committing any resources to any form of private sector partnership, Tasman District Council will establish the following conditions:

- The Council will satisfy itself that the partnership represents the best terms available to it and will seek to maximise transparency and disclosure of processes and outcomes, while acknowledging the need to protect commercial confidentialities as appropriate.
- The inputs, outputs and the roles of each of the partners will be clearly specified including measurable performance standards where appropriate.
- The Council will commit resources to the partnership only in accordance with the terms of the partnership agreement.
- A clear and enforceable risk management regime will be agreed.
- Tasman District Council will satisfy itself that the terms and conditions of the partnership agreement retain the Council's accountability for the resources committed and the delivery of the products and services, to the maximum extent possible in the context of the partnership.

- Tasman District Council's information requirements for monitoring of outcomes will be agreed.

Risk Assessment and Management

A comprehensive assessment of risk associated with any partnership proposal will be undertaken before any commitment to proceed.

A risk management regime will be agreed to as a condition of the partnership.

The prime principle for risk management within a partnership shall be to transfer risk to the party best placed to manage it.

Monitoring and Reporting

Partnership agreements will be monitored and reported in accordance with an agreed financial and programme reporting regime.

The contribution of any partnership arrangement to community outcomes will be assessed and monitored as required under the Local Government Act 2002.

Note:

¹ "Partnership with the Private Sector" has the meaning given to it in section 107(2) of the Local Government Act 2002. For the purposes of clarity, this policy does not cover any partnership with any not-for-profit or charitable organisation.

Statement on Fostering Maori Participation in Council Decision-Making

Purpose

This statement outlines the steps Council intends to take to foster Maori capacity to contribute to Council decision-making processes over the period of this LTCCP, as required by Schedule 10(5) of the Local Government Act 2002.

Background

For some time, Council has been increasingly aware of the importance of furthering a close working relationship between the District's Maori community and itself. The Council recognises the wealth of special values that the tangata whenua hold for the places, the resources, the history and the long-term sustainability of the District. Council further recognises that its activities and services impinge daily on these values and that in order to make appropriate decisions, Council must account for the values of Maori as a special set of community values. Council consult and engage with Maori on a regular basis. In certain cases, these are ongoing processes required by legislation such as the Resource Management Act 1991. Other cases are a way of recognising the spirit of partnership inherent in the Treaty of Waitangi.

Steps Council is taking to foster Maori participation in Council decision-making

The Local Government Act 2002 places a number of obligations and responsibilities on Council in regard to Maori. These include the need to establish and maintain processes to:

- Provide opportunities for Maori to contribute to the decision-making processes of Council.
- Consider ways in which we may foster the development of Maori capacity to contribute to the decision-making processes of Council.
- Provide relevant information to Maori for the above purposes.

There are a number of methods being put forward by Maori and local authorities around New Zealand to improve their relationships. The methods set out below are not exhaustive, but represent some of the steps that could be considered following meetings with each iwi and Maori, to improve our relationship:

- a) Committing to regular hui/liaison meetings with iwi and Maori to develop the relationship further and to discuss specific and general issues of relevance to both parties.
- b) Through the hui in a) above, working with iwi/Maori to identify how to gain input into issues of relevance to iwi and Maori, including the opportunity to be involved in relevant working groups.
- c) Providing assistance to iwi to prepare an Iwi Management Plan.
- d) Appointing a Councillor as a Maori/iwi portfolio holder.
- e) In conjunction with iwi, continue providing some future structured training/familiarisation courses to improve Councillors' and staff understanding of iwi perspectives.
- f) Consulting with iwi on the formation of the Long-term Council Community Plan, the Annual Plan and on relevant changes to the Tasman Resource Management Plan.



Part 5 – Development Contributions Policy

1 Introduction

It is Tasman District Council's intention that developers should bear the cost of the increased demand that development places on the District's infrastructure. Population growth in the District will place a strain on network and community infrastructure. That infrastructure will need to expand and be further developed in order to cope with the demands of population growth.

Through this policy Tasman District Council is seeking to set development contributions in a transparent and consistent manner and at a level that requires a fair share of the capital expenditure for infrastructure to be met by those who are creating the new demand for infrastructure in the District.

This policy sets out the development contributions payable by developers, how and when they are to be calculated and paid, and a summary of the methodology and rationale used in calculating the level of contributions. It also includes a summary of the significant assumptions that the policy is based on. The policy also includes, for information purposes only, a summary of the provisions in the Tasman Resource Management Plan that relate to financial contributions.

1.1 Legislative Requirements and Powers

Council is required to have a policy on development contributions or financial contributions as a component of its Funding and Financial Policies in its Long-Term Council Community Plan (LTCCP) under Section 102(4)(d) of the Local Government Act 2002 (the Act). This Policy satisfies that requirement.

Section 198 of the Act gives territorial authorities the power to require a development contribution when granting a resource consent for a development, a building consent or an authorisation for a service connection. Development contributions provide Council with a method to obtain contributions to fund infrastructure required due to growth.

1.2 Purpose of Policy

The key purpose of the Development Contributions Policy is to ensure that growth, and the cost of infrastructure to meet that growth, is funded by those who cause the need for and benefit from the new or additional infrastructure, or infrastructure of increased capacity. Development contributions are not a tool to fund the cost of maintaining infrastructure or improving levels of service for existing users. This cost will be met from other funding sources.

1.3 Adoption of Policy

This Policy is adopted in conjunction with the Ten Year Plan 2009–2019 (Long-Term Council Community Plan) and will come into force on 1 July 2009.

Tasman District Council is seeking to set development contributions in a transparent and consistent manner...

1.4 When a Development Contribution is Required

A development contribution can be required in relation to a development when:

- The effect of that development is to require new or additional assets or assets of increased capacity in terms of network infrastructure, reserves and community infrastructure; and
- The Council incurs, or is likely to incur, capital expenditure to provide appropriately for those assets, i.e. network infrastructure, reserves and community infrastructure.

The effect of a development in terms of impact on assets includes the cumulative effect that a development may have in combination with another development.

Where a development will benefit from existing or future Council water, wastewater or stormwater services within the 10 year period of the plan, a development contribution for that particular infrastructure item will be required. The road network is of benefit to the whole District and development contributions for roading will be payable on development throughout the District.

Connection fees will continue to apply in addition to the requirements to pay development contributions except where a development contribution for water supply in the Coastal Tasman Area was paid prior to 1 July 2009, in which case the development contribution included a component for a connection fee.

1.5 Limitations to the Imposition of Development Contributions

Council may not require a development contribution for network infrastructure, reserves or community infrastructure in any of the following cases:

- (a) Where it has, under Section 108(2)(a) of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA), imposed a condition on a resource consent requiring that a financial contribution be made in relation to the same development for the same purpose.
- (b) Where subject to Council's agreement, the developer will fund or otherwise provide for the same network infrastructure, reserve or community infrastructure.
- (c) Where in relation to water, wastewater or stormwater services, it is not intended that the development will benefit from a new or expanded Council system or that Council will manage any adverse effect on a stormwater system from development, over the life of the Ten Year Plan (refer to the Services Contribution Area Maps – Schedule III).
- (d) Where Council has received or will receive funding from a third party for these works.
- (e) Where existing use rights under Section 10 of the Resource Management Act apply to any building development.



Development Contributions Policy (cont.)

- (f) Where, in relation to any dwelling, replacement development, repair or renovation work generates no additional demand for network infrastructure.
- (g) Where, except in the case of a new dwelling, the value of any building work for which a building consent is required is less than \$50,000 exclusive of GST, unless the building consent is for a change of use.
- (h) Where a building consent is for a bridge, dam (confined to the dam structure and any tail race) or other public utility.

Council will require a reduced development contribution in respect of building development where a previous contribution was paid at the time of subdivision which resulted in the creation of the title being built upon. Likewise any payment in respect of a building development will be recognised at the time of signing off a section 224 certificate in respect of subdivision provided that payment was made in the preceding three years.

1.6 Recovery of Financial Contributions

Financial contributions for reserves and community infrastructure will continue to be recovered under the financial contributions provisions of the Tasman Resource Management Plan independent of whether any development contribution is payable. Council intends only to require development contributions under this Development Contributions Policy for capital expenditure on network infrastructure comprising water, wastewater, roading and stormwater assets and has not, since 1 July 2004, required financial contributions for subdivision and land development under the Council's Tasman Resource Management Plan for capital expenditure on these assets. However, Council has and may still require works or services on new developments to avoid, remedy or mitigate the environmental

effects of proposed developments through resource consent conditions, or in accordance with any relevant provision in the Tasman Resource Management Plan.

Section 16.5 of the Tasman Resource Management Plan, which contains the Council's planning provisions for recovering financial contributions, should also be consulted.

2 Council's Objective for the Collection Of Development Contributions

Council's objective is to develop new or additional infrastructure, or infrastructure of increased capacity to meet the demands of new growth within Tasman District. A development contribution is the Council's preferred method for ensuring that this outcome is achieved for network infrastructure comprising water, wastewater, roading and stormwater assets. Capital expenditure on reserves and community infrastructure will continue to be recovered as financial contributions under relevant planning instruments under the RMA. In addition, a requirement to provide works or services may continue to be imposed as a condition on any resource consent for new development.

3 Trigger for Taking a Development Contribution

Under Section 202 of the Act, Council can require a development contribution upon the granting of:

- (a) A resource consent for a subdivision or building development;
- (b) A building consent;
- (c) An authorisation for a service connection.

Council will generally require development contributions on the grant of a resource consent for subdivision or building consent for new

development. Council considers that these triggers are generally the most appropriate stage to require a development contribution for the following reasons:

- (a) Practicality of implementation;
- (b) Economies of scale in implementation costs;
- (c) Fairness;
- (d) Best available knowledge for projections and allocating budgets.

Council will require development contributions at resource consent stage or at the service connection stage where additional units of demand are created and development contributions for those additional units of demand may not otherwise be covered.

The requirement to pay a development contribution will be in addition to a requirement to pay service connection fees on connection to any Council provided network infrastructure except where a development contribution for water supply has been required in the Coastal Tasman Area prior to 1 July 2009.

4 Activities Requiring a Development Contribution to Meet the Costs of Growth

Council will require a development contribution for capital expenditure to meet the increased demand for the following network infrastructure resulting from growth:

- (a) Water supply;
- (b) Wastewater reticulation;
- (c) Roothing and other transport;
- (d) Stormwater collection and management.

4.1 Capital Expenditure as a Result of Growth in District

The Council has estimated the total capital expenditure which it expects to incur as a result of growth to meet increased demand for network infrastructure over the next 10 years. This arises out of

the preparation of asset management plans (which are available for public inspection) identifying the new or additional or expanded network infrastructure that will be developed over the next 10 years, the anticipated growth in the District and the proportion of capital expenditure on that network infrastructure which is attributable to new growth.

The Council has brought all this together in a 'Growth Model' which has been used to predict growth throughout the district 'Household Units of Demand' (HUD) for both residential and business units. It is only the proportion of capital expenditure on network infrastructure that is attributable to new growth that will be recovered through development contributions under this Policy. This information is summarised in Schedule II of this Policy.

The relevant capital expenditure on network infrastructure attributable to new growth is summarised in Table 1 overleaf:

Development Contributions Policy (cont.)

Table 1	
Activity	Growth component to be funded by Development Contributions \$ (GST excl)
Road network	16,049,089
Wastewater reticulation	13,097,022
Water supply	16,066,771
Stormwater	6,922,856
TOTAL	52,135,738

5 Units of Demand

5.1 Residential

5.1.1

The household unit of demand is based upon the development of new residential activities over the life of the Ten Year Plan and beyond through the subdivision and associated development of new and existing lots. Each additional residential activity is assumed to generate a demand for network infrastructure which is equivalent to a single household unit of demand.

Development contributions calculated are based on the number of new lots expected in the next 20 years divided into the expenditure for 10 years that relates to growth. If for any reason the new growth works are undertaken but the new lots are less than calculated a corresponding loan will be drawn down for the shortfall with the debt servicing costs of that loan passed onto developers at the next review of the Ten Year Plan.

5.2 Non-Residential

5.2.1

Where there is a subdivision for a non-residential land use or non-residential building development, an assessment will be carried out to determine an appropriate unit of demand. This will be based on a comparison between the demand for network

infrastructure generated by the non-residential development and the assumptions made in calculating the household unit of demand or such other criteria as may be relevant (refer to Section 12, definition of HUD).

5.2.2

Where a subdivision consent or building consent is lodged with no assessment of the demand for network infrastructure generated by the non-residential development, Council may require the developer to provide such information. In any case the Council may carry out its own assessment for any development and may require development contributions based upon the Council's estimates. If no proper assessment of the likely demand for network infrastructure is able to be carried out at the subdivision consent stage, a development contribution based on a residential unit of demand will be charged for each new allotment created and Council will require an assessment to be carried out at the building consent stage. This assessment will take into account the development contributions paid at the subdivision consent stage.

5.3 Special Assessments

5.3.1

In addition, Council reserves the right, at its sole discretion, to enter into specific arrangements with a developer for the provision of particular infrastructure to meet the special needs of a development. This may occur where a development

requires a special level of service or is of a type or scale which is not readily assessed in terms of an equivalent household unit of demand. In any such case the Council may, at its sole discretion, require a special assessment to determine the capital expenditure on network infrastructure that can be attributed to the development in question.

6 Refunds

Sections 209 and 210 of the Local Government Act 2002 state the circumstances where development contributions will be refunded, or land returned. Council also reserves the right to refund monies in other circumstances it considers appropriate.

7 Payment of Development Contributions

Development contributions shall be payable on the granting of a resource consent or building consent or authorisation of a service connection. The due date for payment shall be as follows:

- For a resource consent (for subdivisions): prior to release of the certificate under section 224(c) of the Resource Management Act 1991 (the 224(c) certificate).
- For a resource consent (other): on uplift of the building consent, or where no building consent is required or it has already been issued, on issue of the resource consent.
- For a building consent: on issue of the consent.
- For an authorisation for a service connection: on uplift of the authorisation.

Where necessary, these different requirements will apply even when two types of consent are processed simultaneously, or as a single application. Bonding may be available for development contributions as set out in section 8. No other provision for postponement of payment is available.

In addition to its powers generally to require payment of development contributions, Council will exercise

the powers conferred by Section 208 of the Act (at its discretion) if development contributions are not paid, or not paid in full. This section enables Council to:

- Prevent the commencement of a resource consent.
- Withhold a certificate under Section 224 of the RMA.
- Withhold a code compliance certificate under Section 43 of the Building Act 1991.
- Withhold a service connection to the development.
- Register the development contribution under the Statutory Land Charges Registration Act 1928 as a charge on the title of the land in respect of which the development contribution was required.

The Council can recover any development contribution to be paid at the rate applicable at the time when payment is made.

Applicants for a building consent that attracts payment of a development contribution shall be entitled to a 5 percent discount if payment is made at the time of uplifting the building consent.

8 Bonding for development contributions

Bonding may be available for development contributions over \$50,000, at the discretion of Council. Bonds:

- Will only be accepted where the bond is guaranteed by a registered trading bank.
- Shall be for a maximum period of 24 months, subject to later extension as agreed by an authorised officer.
- Will have an interest component added, at an interest rate of 2 percent per annum above the Reserve Bank 90 day bank bill rate on the day the bond document is prepared. The bonded sum will include interest, calculated on the basis of the maximum term set out in the bond document.
- Shall be based on the GST inclusive amount of the contribution.

Development Contributions Policy (cont.)

If the discretion to allow a bond is exercised, all costs for preparation of the bond documents will be met by the applicant.

9 Implementation and Review

It is anticipated that this Policy will be updated on a three yearly basis, in whole or in part, or at shorter intervals if Council deems it necessary. Any review of the Policy will take account of:

- any changes to significant assumptions underlying the Development Contributions Policy;
- any changes in the capital development works programme for growth;
- any changes in the pattern and distribution of development in the District;
- any changes that reflect new or significant modelling of the networks;
- the result of reviews of the Funding and Financial Policies, and the Ten Year Plan;
- any other matters Council considers relevant.

10 Significant Assumptions of the Development Contributions Policy

10.1 Methodology

In developing a methodology for the Development Contributions Policy, Council has taken an approach to ensure that the cumulative effect of development is considered across the entire District.

10.2 Planning Horizons

A 20 year timeframe has been used as a basis for forecasting growth and applying a development contribution to all capital expenditure for network infrastructure. This is set out in Council's asset management plans. Benefits will be distributed over that timeframe with averaging to avoid the effects of lumpy infrastructure works within any given year on development contributions.

10.3 Projecting Growth

To estimate the number of residential and rural-residential developments Council expects over a 20 year period, this Policy has used, and has maintained consistency with, Council's urban growth planning and asset management planning data. This in turn has been based on the medium growth scenario from Statistics New Zealand (2006 base projections).

10.4 Best Available Knowledge

Development contributions are based on capital expenditure budgets from Council's asset management plans. The capital expenditure budgets and projected estimates of future asset works are based on the best available knowledge at the time of preparation. The Policy will be updated, as practical, to reflect better information as it becomes available.

10.5 Key Risks/Effects

- That the growth predictions do not eventuate, resulting in a change to the assumed rate of development. In that event, Council will continue to monitor the rate of growth and will update assumptions in the growth and funding predictions, as required.
- That the time lag between expenditure incurred by Council and contributions received from those undertaking developments is different from that assumed in the funding model, and that the costs of capital are greater than expected. This would result in an increase in debt servicing costs. To guard against that occurrence, Council will continue to monitor the rate of growth and will update assumptions in the growth and funding models, as required.

10.6 Financial/Administrative Assumptions

- All figures in the Development Contributions Policy are in today's dollars and there has been no allowance for inflation.
- That methods of service delivery will remain substantially unchanged.

11 Review of Decisions

A Council subcommittee comprising any two of the Mayor (or a Mayoral nominee), the Chair of the Environment and Planning or Engineering Services Committees may review assessments of non-residential developments made by staff under delegated authority. Any request for a review shall be lodged no later than 15 working days after receipt of the invoice detailing the Development Contribution payable and accompanied by any lodgement fee. A meeting to consider the request shall be convened within 20 working days of lodging the review request.

12 Meaning of Terms

In this Policy, unless the context otherwise requires, the following applies:

Act means the Local Government Act 2002.

Activity means a good or service provided by, or on behalf of, a local authority or a Council-controlled organisation; and includes:

- (a) the provision of facilities and amenities; and
- (b) the making of grants; and
- (c) the performance of regulatory and other governmental functions.

Allotment has the meaning given to it in Section 218(2) of the Resource Management Act 1991.

Asset Management Plan means the current Council document that outlines how the Council will manage and provide infrastructure assets.

Catchment means the area served by a particular infrastructure.

Capital Expenditure means the cost Council expects to incur to provide infrastructure assets for the running of network infrastructure.

Community Outcomes, in relation to a district or region:

- (a) means the outcomes for that district or region that are identified as priorities for the time being through a process under Section 91 of the Act; and
- (b) includes any additional outcomes subsequently identified through community consultation by the local authority as important to the current or future social, economic, environmental, or cultural well-being of the community.

Development means

- (a) any subdivision or other land development that generates a demand for reserves, network infrastructure, or community infrastructure; but
- (b) does not include the pipes or lines of a network utility operator.

Development Contribution means a contribution:

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

Development Contributions Policy means the policy on development contributions included in the Ten Year Plan of the Council under Section 102(4)(d) of the Act.

District means the Tasman District.

Development Contributions Policy (cont.)

Dwelling means a building or part of a building for a single, self-contained, house-keeping unit, whether of one or more persons (where 'self-contained house-keeping unit' means a single integrated set of sleeping, ablution and cooking facilities).

Note: Workers Accommodation as defined in the Tasman Resource Management Plan will be assessed for roading contributions on the basis of one HUD per 10 beds.

HUD means Household Unit of Demand and a single HUD is calculated in accordance with the table below as follows:

Activity	Base Unit	Demand per Household Unit	Comments
Water	Internal pipe size into development	Minimum house size 20 mm + 1 HUD	Internal pipe size into development dictates HUD amount (See below)
Water lateral pipe size into development		Equivalent HUD amount payable	
20 mm dia		1 HUD	
21 - 30 mm dia		2 HUD	
31 - 40 mm dia		3 HUD	
41 - 50 mm dia		5 HUD	
21 – 100 mm dia		10 HUD	
101 – 150 mm dia		15 HUD	
Greater than 150 mm dia		Separate assessment	
Wastewater (commercial only) (Industrial separately assessed on Trade waste flows from site i.e. more than 1.0 m3/day)	Number of pans / urinals	2 pans / urinals	Urinal = pan. Number of pans / urinals / 2 = HUD amount, i.e. 10 pans + 2 urinals = 12 pans divided by 2 = 6 HUDS
Stormwater	300 m2 of non pervious surface	300 m2 and multiples thereof for roof and paved areas. Credits given for stormwater mitigation, i.e. grass swales / rain gardens	Typical residential dwelling covers approx 300 m ² site. Multiples of 300 m ² , i.e. roof and paved areas equate to HUD / 300 m ²
Roading	Three carpark spaces	Three carpark spaces per household unit = 1 HUD	Figure 16.2D of the TRMP sets out carpark spaces for different uses. The total carparks required per development / 3 = required HUD

- * For industrial/wet industries using more than 5.0m³ water per day, individual assessments will be undertaken on the proposed water use averaged over the year.
- When a change in use occurs and no resource consent required but an increased use in Council's infrastructure ie S198 and S199 Local Government Act 2002 (LGA 2002), Council may require that a Development Contribution be made and enforced through a statutory land charge pursuant S208(d) of LGA 2002.

Network Infrastructure means the provision of roads and other transport, water, wastewater and stormwater collection and management.

Policy means this Development Contributions Policy.

Service Connection means a physical connection to a service provided by Council.

Urban Drainage Area means an area defined under the Local Government Act 1974 as adopted by Council.

Water Supply Area means a water supply rating area as adopted by Council.

Schedule I – Summary of Development Contributions

1 Residential Development

1.1 Development Contributions Required on Subdivision

For each infrastructure asset (water, wastewater, stormwater and roading) where development contributions are required, the development contribution payable by the developer will be calculated by multiplying the number of household units of demand (HUD) generated by the development by the figure for the relevant activity in Table 3. For the purpose of this Policy, a single household unit of demand is equivalent to each allotment created by subdivision. In calculating the number of HUDs, Council will use the number of new allotments created by subdivision, less:

- (a) the number of separate certificates of title pertaining to the land being subdivided which have resulted from a previous subdivision consent or equivalent approval;
- (b) any allotment which, by agreement, is to be vested in the Council or the Crown for a public purpose;
- (c) any allotment required as a condition of consent to be amalgamated with another allotment.

Activity	Development Contribution per HUD \$ (incl. GST)
Water	6,922
Wastewater	5,518
Roading	5,034
Stormwater	2,919
TOTAL	20,393

*The value of the Development Contribution shall be adjusted on 1 July each calendar year using the annual change in the Construction Cost Index.

1.2 Development Contributions Required on Building Development

For building development in the District, development contributions are required as follows:

- (a) For each building that is the first dwelling on site, the development contribution for the building is calculated as follows:
- (i) 100 percent of the road network contribution set out in Table 3, less any road network contribution paid to the Council at the time of subdivision and
 - (ii) 33 percent of the wastewater reticulation contribution set out in Table 3, less any wastewater reticulation contribution paid to the Council at the time of subdivision and
 - (iii) 33 percent of the water supply contribution set out in Table 3, less any water supply contribution paid to the Council at the time of subdivision and
 - (iv) 33 percent of the stormwater contribution set out in Table 3, less any stormwater contribution paid to the Council at the time of subdivision.

(b) Where the building is a second or subsequent dwelling on a single certificate of title, the development contribution is set out in Table 3.

2 Non-residential Development

- 2.1 Where there is a subdivision for a non-residential land use, or non-residential building development, an assessment will be carried out to determine a non-residential unit of demand in accordance with Table 2. The development contribution required for a non-residential development will be required on the grant of a resource consent, or on the grant of a building consent, or on the grant of any authorisation for a service connection, whichever is applicable and is first in time.

- 2.2 If no proper assessment of the likely demand for network infrastructure is able to be carried out at the subdivision consent stage, the Council will require a development contribution based on a residential unit of demand for each new allotment created and Council will require an assessment to be carried out at the building consent stage. This assessment will take into account the development contributions paid at the subdivision consent stage.

- 2.3 In calculating the equivalent HUD, the Council does not allow for fractions of HUDs. Standard rounding formulae will apply i.e. ≥ 0.5 is rounded up to the next whole number, < 0.5 is rounded down to the next whole number.

Schedule II – Summary of Activity Management Plans

Summary of the Development Contributions

WATER				
Township Location	Project Description	Total Cost Years 1–10	% For Growth	Growth Cost Years 1–10
Brightwater	Teapot Valley extension	194,057	30%	58,217
Brightwater	Treatment Upgrade	440,029	17%	74,805
Collingwood	Treatment Upgrade	661,400	1%	6,614
Kaiteriteri/Riwaka	Treatment Upgrade	916,500	1%	5,499
Mapua	R3 CTA/Coastal Pipeline - Component for CTA DC	11,727,203	48%	4,181,244
Motueka	R3 Motueka New Town Supply - Component for General District DC	19,297,937	15%	2,894,689
Murchison	Treatment Upgrade	546,450	2%	10,929
Richmond/Waimea	Churchill Ave new main	85,159	22%	18,735
Richmond/Waimea	Hill Street Low Level Main Extension	137,723	22%	30,299
Richmond/Waimea	Oxford Street main renewal	145,045	22%	31,910
Richmond/Waimea	Richmond East-High Level Reservoir	1,889,253	75%	1,416,940
Richmond/Waimea	Richmond East-Heights Reservoir	370,194	82%	303,559
Richmond/Waimea	Richmond East-High Level Rezone4	237,155	22%	52,174
Richmond/Waimea	Richmond East-Heights Rising Main&PS	775,901	82%	636,239
Richmond/Waimea	Richmond/Waimea Low Rezone3-WilliamSt Rezone	851,455	22%	187,320
Richmond/Waimea	Richmond/Waimea Low Rezone2-CBD Rezone	558,218	22%	122,808
Richmond/Waimea	Richmond East-Hill St North HL	187,381	100%	187,381
Richmond/Waimea	Richmond Waimea Rezone 1	235,150	22%	51,733
Richmond/Waimea	Richmond East-High Level Rising Main	678,196	75%	508,647
Richmond/Waimea	Richmond East-Park Dr&Selbourne Ave	380,605	75%	285,454
Richmond/Waimea	Richmond East - Champion Road	458,527	75%	343,895
Richmond/Waimea	Richmond Water Treatment Plant	6,486,150	22%	1,426,953
Richmond/Waimea	New Groundwater Source	1,354,573	22%	298,006
Takaka	Construct New Water Supply Schemes	122,920	5%	6,146
Takaka	Firefighting Capacity improve-CBD	1,099,500	5%	54,975
Wakefield	New Source Construction	3,855,947	15%	578,392
	TOTAL WATER GROWTH EXPENDITURE			13,773,563
	LOAN INTEREST			2,293,208
	TOTAL WATER DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTIONS EXPENDITURE			16,066,771

Year work to be undertaken									
Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Y7	Y8	Y9	Y10
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58,217
-	-	-	-	-	-	7,302	67,503	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	645	5,969	-	-
-	-	-	1,074	4,425	-	-	-	-	-
-	36,328	138,589	197,304	258,955	292,571	781,581	-	232,516	2,243,400
-	171,080	415,826	825,296	1,065,986	416,501	-	-	-	-
-	-	1,066	9,863	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,821	16,914	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2,945	27,354	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3,101	28,809	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
276,314	1,140,626	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	59,381	244,178	-	-	-
-	-	10,205	41,969	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	124,459	511,780	-	-	-
-	-	-	36,575	150,745	-	-	-	-	-
-	23,986	98,822	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	36,598	150,783	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9,968	20,574	21,191	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
99,190	409,457	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	55,735	229,719	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	67,141	276,754	-	-	-	-
46,656	61,906	779,329	539,062	-	-	-	-	-	-
28,673	88,772	-	-	-	-	-	58,568	60,196	61,797
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,146
54,975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	54,458	56,119	230,758	237,057	-	-
523,643	2,062,404	1,615,811	1,706,878	1,831,429	1,225,785	1,776,244	369,097	292,712	2,369,560

Schedule II – Summary of Activity Management Plans (cont.)

Summary of the Development Contributions

WASTEWATER				
Township Location	Project Description	Total Cost Years 1–10	% For Growth	Growth Cost Years 1–10
Brightwater	Brightwater - Burkes Bank	2,773,044	59%	1,636,096
Collingwood	Beach Road PS Upgrade	14,400	1%	144
Collingwood	Motels PS Upgrade	174,200	1%	1,742
Mapua / Ruby Bay	Aranui-Higgs Rd PS Upgrade & Storage	126,025	80%	100,820
Mapua / Ruby Bay	Higgs Rd PS 1 Upgrade & Storage	186,648	54%	100,790
Mapua / Ruby Bay	Mapua Wharf PS Upgrade & Generator	1,672,910	73%	1,221,224
Mapua / Ruby Bay	Ruby Bay PS Upgrade & Storage	193,439	54%	104,457
Mapua / Ruby Bay	Stafford Dr PS & RM Upgrade	2,824,211	92%	2,598,274
Mapua / Ruby Bay	Toru St PS Upgrade & Storage	189,989	54%	102,594
Mapua / Ruby Bay	Upgrade Trunk Main to Bell Island	2,121,791	100%	2,121,791
Motueka	High St Gravity Main	468,400	11%	51,524
Motueka	Motueka WWTP Land Negotiation	532,567	9%	47,931
Motueka	Motueka WWTP Upgrade	6,815,111	9%	613,360
Motueka	Oaks Village PS (Naumai Street) Upgrade	778,027	11%	85,583
Murchison	Hotham St PS Upgrade	211,550	2%	4,231
Murchison	Murchison WWTP Disposal Upgrade	25,550	2%	511
Murchison	Risingmain Renewal across SH Bridge	282,400	2%	5,648
Pohara	Pohara Gravity Main Upgrade	266,625	100%	266,625
Pohara	Pohara Valley Reticulation Upgrade	175,424	100%	175,424
Pohara	Pohara/Tata Beach Upgrade	4,864,338	8%	389,147
Pohara	PS Upgrade Land Acquisition	154,813	8%	12,385
Richmond	Churchill Ave Pipeline Upgrade	408,855	22%	89,948
Richmond	Queen St Pipeline Upgrade	144,573	22%	31,806
Richmond	Wensley Rd Pipeline Upgrade	418,518	22%	92,074
Richmond	William St Pipeline Upgrade	164,523	22%	36,195
Richmond	Headingly Lane PS	722,470	100%	722,470
Takaka	Takaka WWTP Upgrade	3,310,220	5%	165,511
	TOTAL WASTEWATER GROWTH EXPENDITURE			10,778,305
	LOAN INTEREST			2,318,717
	TOTAL WASTEWATER DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTIONS EXPENDITURE			13,097,022

Year work to be undertaken									
Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Y7	Y8	Y9	Y10
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	316,713	651,033	668,350
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	144
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	170	1,572
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,836	90,984	-
-	-	-	-	-	9,831	90,959	-	-	-
118,704	1,102,520	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,437	84,020	-
-	-	-	246,867	254,372	2,097,035	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	10,013	92,581	-	-
2,121,791	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	5,017	46,507	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	47,931	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	59,275	365,685	188,400	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	8,348	77,235	-	-	-
411	3,820	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	511
5,648	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25,916	240,709	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,114	158,310	-
-	-	-	75,289	193,943	119,915	-	-	-	-
12,385	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	8,756	81,192	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	3,104	28,702	-	-
-	-	-	-	17,976	74,098	-	-	-	-
-	3,525	32,670	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
722,470	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,741	159,770	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3,013,066	1,563,292	138,452	696,597	735,883	2,309,227	181,311	485,383	984,517	670,577

Schedule II – Summary of Activity Management Plans (cont.)

Summary of the Development Contributions

STORMWATER				
Township Location	Project Description	Total Cost Years 1–10	% For Growth	Growth Cost Years 1–10
Brightwater	Jeffries Creek	234,701	17%	40,838
Brightwater	Mt Heslington Drain Diversion	1,689,443	17%	293,963
Collingwood	Elizabeth Street	272,000	1%	2,448
Kaiteriteri/Riwaka	Little Kaiteriteri Rowling Rd	289,111	1%	2,602
Kaiteriteri/Riwaka	Martin farm/ Motorcamp	40,778	1%	367
Mapua	School Road Drain	122,696	8%	9,693
Mapua	Ruby Bay	413,785	8%	32,689
Mapua	Seaton Valley Drain	729,949	8%	57,666
Motueka	Tidal Gates	135,446	11%	15,170
Motueka	Reticulation Improvements	194,607	11%	21,796
Motueka	New Development Areas	1,414,222	100%	1,414,222
Motueka	Parker Street	73,777	11%	8,263
Motueka	Pool St High St	1,110,500	11%	124,376
Motueka	Wharf Rd gates	231,991	11%	25,983
Motueka	Old Wharf Road	218,911	11%	24,518
Murchison	UDA Investigation	64,905	2%	1,363
Patons Rock	Pattons Rock	541,730	10%	54,173
Pohara	Pohara Main Settlement	476,926	8%	38,631
Pohara	Pohara Valley	301,852	8%	24,450
Richmond	Bill Wilkes Reserve	102,024	12%	12,549
Richmond	Borcks C - Queen Street to SH60	3,834,298	35%	1,349,673
Richmond	Hill Street	1,630,992	12%	200,612
Richmond	Lodstone Park	179,146	12%	22,035
Richmond	Middlebank Drive	3,877,683	12%	476,955
Richmond	Poutama Drain	1,963,789	12%	241,546
Richmond	Queen Street	3,634,350	12%	447,025
Richmond	Reservoir Creek	910,854	12%	112,035
Richmond	Richmond South - Hart Drain Dam	225,256	100%	225,256
Richmond	Richmond Land Purchase	3,028,253	35%	1,065,945
St. Arnaud	General issues	13,633	3%	409
Takaka	Waitapu Road	190,600	5%	8,577
Takaka	Meihana Street Upgrade	80,800	5%	3,636
Takaka	Commercial Street Upgrade	278,533	5%	12,534
Tasman	Tasman	277,429	2%	5,826
Wakefield	Eden Stream	52,597	15%	7,837
Wakefield	Whitby Rd to Arrow Street	736,658	15%	109,762
	TOTAL STORMWATER GROWTH EXPENDITURE			6,495,423
	LOAN INTEREST			427,433
	TOTAL STORMWATER DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTIONS EXPENDITURE			6,922,856

Year work to be undertaken									
Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Y7	Y8	Y9	Y10
40,838	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	28,692	265,271	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	239	2,209	-	-
-	127	2,475	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	367	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,693	-	-
16,087	16,602	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28,379	29,287	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	15,170	-	-	-
-	10,737	11,059	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	136,155	559,758	718,309
-	-	-	-	-	8,263	-	-	-	-
5,955	61,454	56,967	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,983	-	-
24,518	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	1,363	-	-	-	-
-	2,634	51,539	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18,726	-	19,905	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	24,450	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	12,549	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	425,717	-	449,584	-	474,372
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,592	181,020
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,035	-
-	-	-	-	22,824	188,163	265,968	-	-	-
-	-	23,557	217,989	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	20,597	84,892	-	179,862	161,674	-	-
21,847	90,188	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	225,256	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	562,558	-	-	-	503,387	-
409	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,577	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,636
-	-	-	609	11,925	-	-	-	-	-
-	568	5,258	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,837
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,347	104,415	-
156,759	211,597	183,309	239,562	931,905	623,506	489,931	1,055,916	1,217,764	1,385,174

Schedule II – Summary of Activity Management Plans (cont.)

Summary of the Development Contributions

ROADING				
Township Location	Project Description	Total Cost Years 1–10	% For Growth	Growth Cost Years 1–10
Brightwater	Brightwater Cycle Facility - Charlottle Ln To Underpass	152,933	27%	41,292
Brightwater	Brightwater Constrn - River Tce Rd 1	574,200	5%	28,710
Brightwater	Brightwater Constrn - River Tce Rd 2	143,920	5%	7,196
Brightwater	Brightwater Constrn - Lord Rutherford Rd Sth	253,449	75%	190,087
Brightwater	Brightwater Streetscape- Ellis Street	1,066,820	20%	213,364
Collingwood	Collingwood Streetscape	203,275	16%	32,524
District	Road Studies	138,950	20%	27,790
District	Advanced I&d Fees	1,772,000	20%	354,400
District	District New & Reconstructed Pram Crossings	98,736	22%	21,722
District	Marahau Pedestrian Facility - Bridge	115,600	3%	3,468
District	New Footpaths - District Wide	861,905	22%	189,619
District	District Kerb & Channel	236,264	22%	51,978
District	Kerb And Channel - District Wide	861,905	22%	189,619
District	Awa Awa Rd	249,407	44%	109,739
District	Foley Rd	299,448	61%	182,663
District	Marriages Rd	321,396	23%	73,921
District	Stringer Rd	1,819,976	75%	1,364,982
District	Old Coach Road Construction	4,303,323	65%	2,797,160
District	Old Coach Road	332,797	75%	249,598
Golden Bay	Golden Bay Cycle Facility - Pohara Seawall	352,980	20%	70,596
Golden Bay	Abel Tasman Drive	934,205	20%	186,841
Mapua	Mapua Cycle Facilities - The Coastal Highway	25,382	22%	5,584
Mapua	Mapua Cycle Facilities - The Seaton Valley Road Link	186,123	22%	40,947
Mapua	Mapua Cycle Facilities - Rural 3 Harley Road	90,826	19%	17,257
Mapua	Mapua Cycle Facilities - Rural 3 Gardner Vly/seaton Vly	103,209	22%	22,706
Mapua	Mapua Water Front Carpark	92,891	22%	20,436
Mapua	Mapua - Aranui Road Fcc Site Kerb & Channel	23,841	22%	5,245
Mapua	Mapua Streetscape- Aranui Rd	635,618	22%	139,836
Motueka	Motueka - Cycle Facilities Wharf Rd Cyc & Light	864,619	16%	138,339
Motueka	Motueka Cycle Facility - Goodman Park Cycle Path	166,950	16%	26,712
Motueka	Motueka Cycle Facility - Rugby Park Cycle Path	95,313	16%	15,250
Motueka	Riwaka Kaiteriteri Rd Upgrade Stage 3	130,090	10%	13,009

Year work to be undertaken									
Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Y7	Y8	Y9	Y10
-	-	41,292	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	28,710	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,196
-	-	-	18,503	171,584	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	10,252	94,848	108,264	-	-
-	-	3,172	29,352	-	-	-	-	-	-
6,069	-	-	6,633	-	-	7,240	-	-	7,848
30,963	31,954	32,912	33,841	34,869	35,933	36,939	37,947	39,002	40,040
-	6,960	7,168	7,594	-	-	-	-	-	-
155	-	-	-	3,313	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	24,816	25,571	26,351	27,089	27,828	28,602	29,362
4,541	4,687	4,827	4,963	5,114	5,270	5,418	5,566	5,720	5,872
-	-	-	24,816	25,571	26,351	27,089	27,828	28,602	29,362
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	109,739
-	-	-	-	-	53,746	128,917	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73,921
671,742	693,240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	1,379,269	1,417,891	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,376	225,222
70,596	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	14,912	15,359	15,792	16,272	23,955	49,252	25,298	26,001	-
-	-	-	5,584	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	40,947	-	-	-	-	-	-
17,257	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22,706	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20,436	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,245	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,883	114,953
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,091	111,248
-	-	-	26,712	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	15,250	-	-	-	-	-
2,477	-	10,532	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Schedule II – Summary of Activity Management Plans (cont.)

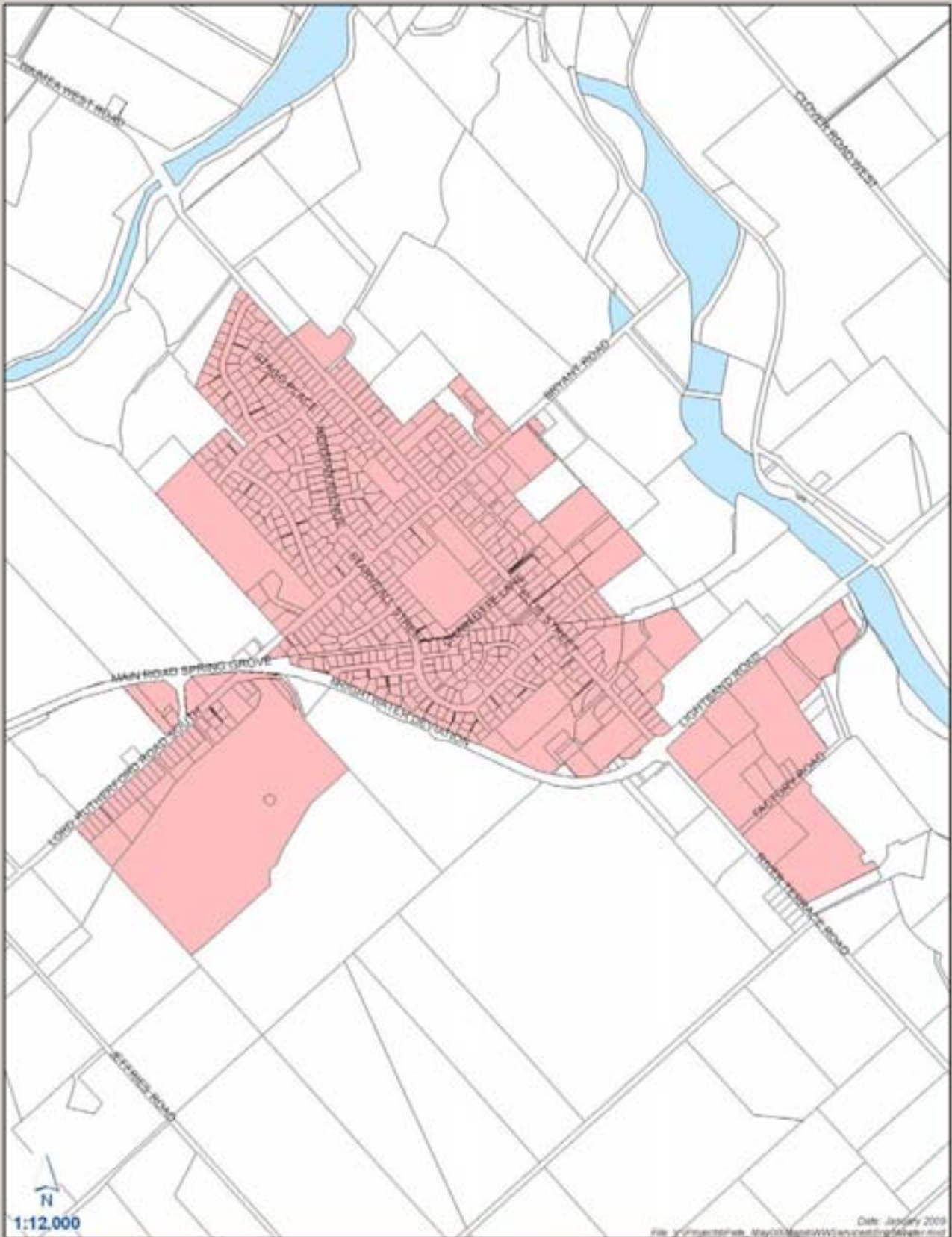
ROADING				
Township Location	Project Description	Total Cost Years 1–10	% For Growth	Growth Cost Years 1–10
Motueka	Riwaka Kaiteriteri Rd Upgrade Stage 2	20,160	10%	2,016
Motueka	Motueka Streetscape	645,438	16%	103,270
Richmond	Richmond Constrn - Champion-salisbury Roundabout	292,738	8%	23,419
Richmond	Richmond Constrn - Oxford St Widening	227,208	26%	59,074
Richmond	Richmond Construction- Queen Salisbury Traffic Signals	1,097,627	26%	285,383
Richmond	Richmond - Kawatiri Cycle Facility - Stage 3	170,756	25%	42,689
Richmond	Richmond - Kawatiri Cycle Facility - Stage 1	191,724	25%	47,931
Richmond	Richmond - Kawatiri Cycle Facility - Stage 4	2,201,268	25%	550,317
Richmond	Richmond Cycle Facility- Asb Pool To Bird Street Cycleway	435,488	26%	113,227
Richmond	Richmond Cycle Facility- Champion Rd Crossing	79,107	30%	23,732
Richmond	Richmond Cycle Facility- Champion Rd Salisbury Rd To Garrin College	65,080	30%	19,524
Richmond	Richmond Cycle Facility - Reservoir Creek - Hill St To Waimea College	85,323	30%	25,597
Richmond	Richmond Cycle Facility - Reservoir Creek - Waimea College Link To Salisbury Via School Field	95,883	30%	28,765
Richmond	Richmond Cycle Facility - Reservoir Creek - Eel Creel Section	90,240	30%	27,072
Richmond	Richmond Cycle Facility - Bill Wilkes Reserve	196,900	30%	59,070
Richmond	Richmond - Kawatiri Cycle Facility - Stage 2	240,655	22%	52,944
Richmond	Richmond Carparks Land Purchase	984,950	30%	295,485
Richmond	Richmond Development - Carparks	478,587	30%	143,576
Richmond	Hope Construction- Aniseed Valley	1,238,440	20%	247,688
Richmond	Lower Queen Street Land Purchase	1,179,761	23%	271,345
Richmond	Richmond Construction- Bateup Rd	1,070,153	62%	663,495
Richmond	Richmond Construction- Paton Road Stage 1	32,913	70%	23,039
Richmond	Richmond Construction- Upper Champion Rd	1,246,120	85%	1,059,202
Richmond	Richmond Construction- Upper Champion Rd	625,082	60%	375,049
Richmond	Richmond Construction- Paton Road Stage 2	617,500	65%	401,375
Richmond	Richmond Town Centre Development- Gateways	412,720	30%	123,816
Richmond	Richmond Town Centre Development- Queen St	5,691,431	26%	1,479,772
Takaka	Takaka - Cycle Facilities - Sh60 Shared Path Bridges Hollow	151,070	10%	15,107
Takaka	Takaka - Cycle Facilities - Sh60 Shared Path Cntr Takaka	302,330	10%	30,233

Year work to be undertaken									
Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Y7	Y8	Y9	Y10
-	-	2,016	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	103,270
-	-	-	-	-	2,284	21,135	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59,074
-	-	-	13,848	256,831	14,704	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	10,786	-	-	-	-	-	31,903
-	47,931	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	9,509	-	-	41,508	133,670	137,413	141,164	87,053	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	11,051	102,176	-	-
2,307	21,425	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	19,524	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	2,492	23,105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	28,765	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	27,072	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	5,752	53,318	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	5,155	47,789	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	139,477	-	-	-	156,008	-
-	-	-	67,681	-	-	-	75,895	-	-
-	6,391	6,582	-	36,419	37,529	38,580	39,633	40,735	41,819
-	-	-	-	87,817	90,497	93,031	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	64,192	395,933	203,370	-	-
-	-	23,039	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	103,336	955,866	-
-	-	-	-	-	36,285	223,806	114,958	-	-
-	-	57,310	-	344,065	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	123,816	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	70,718	363,493	1,045,561	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,107	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,918	15,315

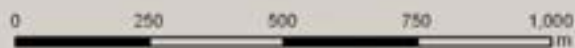
Schedule II – Summary of Activity Management Plans (cont.)

ROADING				
Township Location	Project Description	Total Cost Years 1–10	% For Growth	Growth Cost Years 1–10
Takaka	Takaka - Cycle Facilities - Shared Path Sh60 - Glenview	417,110	10%	41,711
Takaka	Takaka - Fire Station Carpark	207,450	10%	20,745
Takaka	Takaka - Motupipi Carpark	362,850	10%	36,285
Takaka	Takaka - Buxton Lane	63,780	10%	6,378
Takaka	Abel Tasman Drive - Ligar Bay To Peterson Rd	166,627	15%	24,994
Takaka	Pohara Constrn - Abel Tasman Dr	2,215,815	20%	443,163
Takaka	Takaka Constrn - Meihana St	896,882	11%	98,657
Wakefield	Wakefield Cycle Facilities - Upgrade Railway Path	81,363	24%	19,527
Wakefield	Wakefield Constrn - 88 Valley Rd To Totara View	998,477	30%	299,543
Wakefield	Wakefield Constrn - Pitfure Rd	64,611	38%	24,552
Wakefield	Wakefield - Eighty Eight Valley Rd	560,430	20%	112,086
	TOTAL ROADING GROWTH EXPENDITURE			14,553,443
	LOAN INTEREST			1,495,646
	TOTAL ROADING DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTIONS EXPENDITURE			16,049,089

Year work to be undertaken									
Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Y7	Y8	Y9	Y10
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,224	31,487
20,745	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	3,539	32,746	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	6,378	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,994
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,235	399,928	-
-	-	-	-	-	98,657	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	19,527	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,223	270,320	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,552
112,086	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
987,325	869,932	452,237	387,705	1,223,188	2,141,912	3,118,249	2,131,282	2,154,436	1,087,177

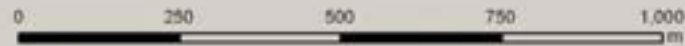


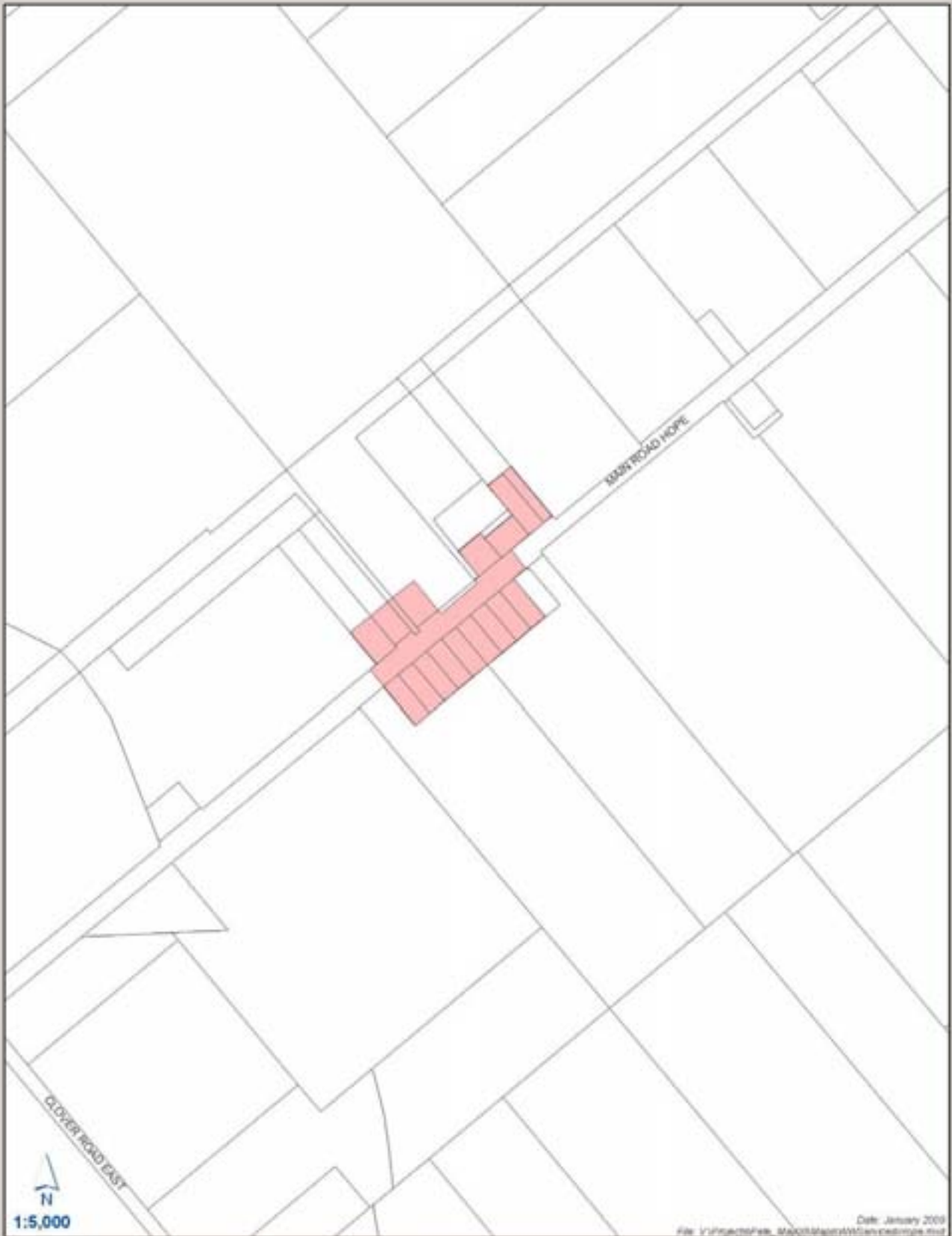
Brightwater Wastewater Services Activity Contribution Map



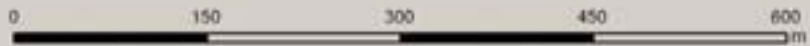


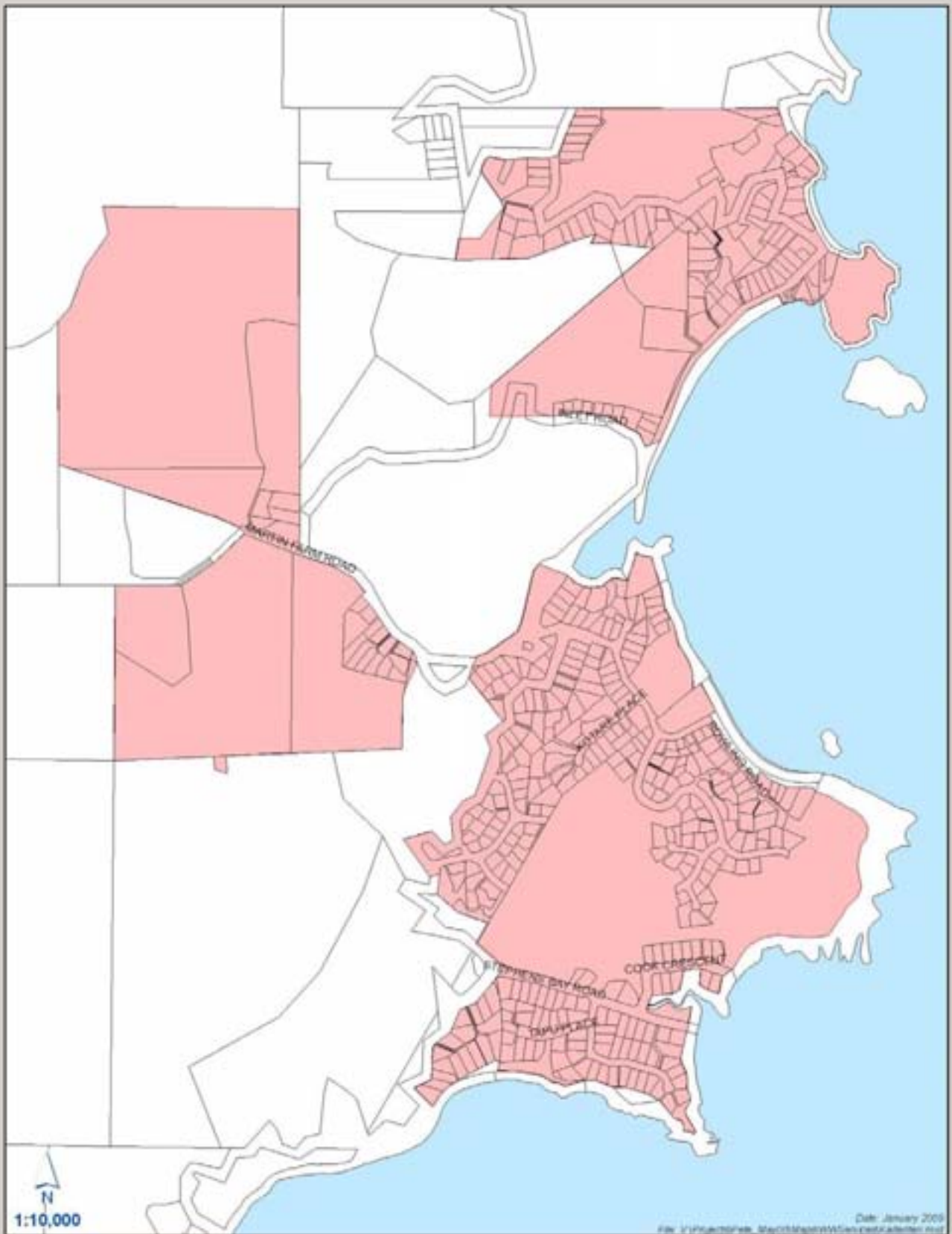
Collingwood Wastewater Services Activity Contribution Map



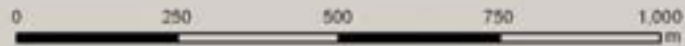


Hope Wastewater Services Activity Contribution Map





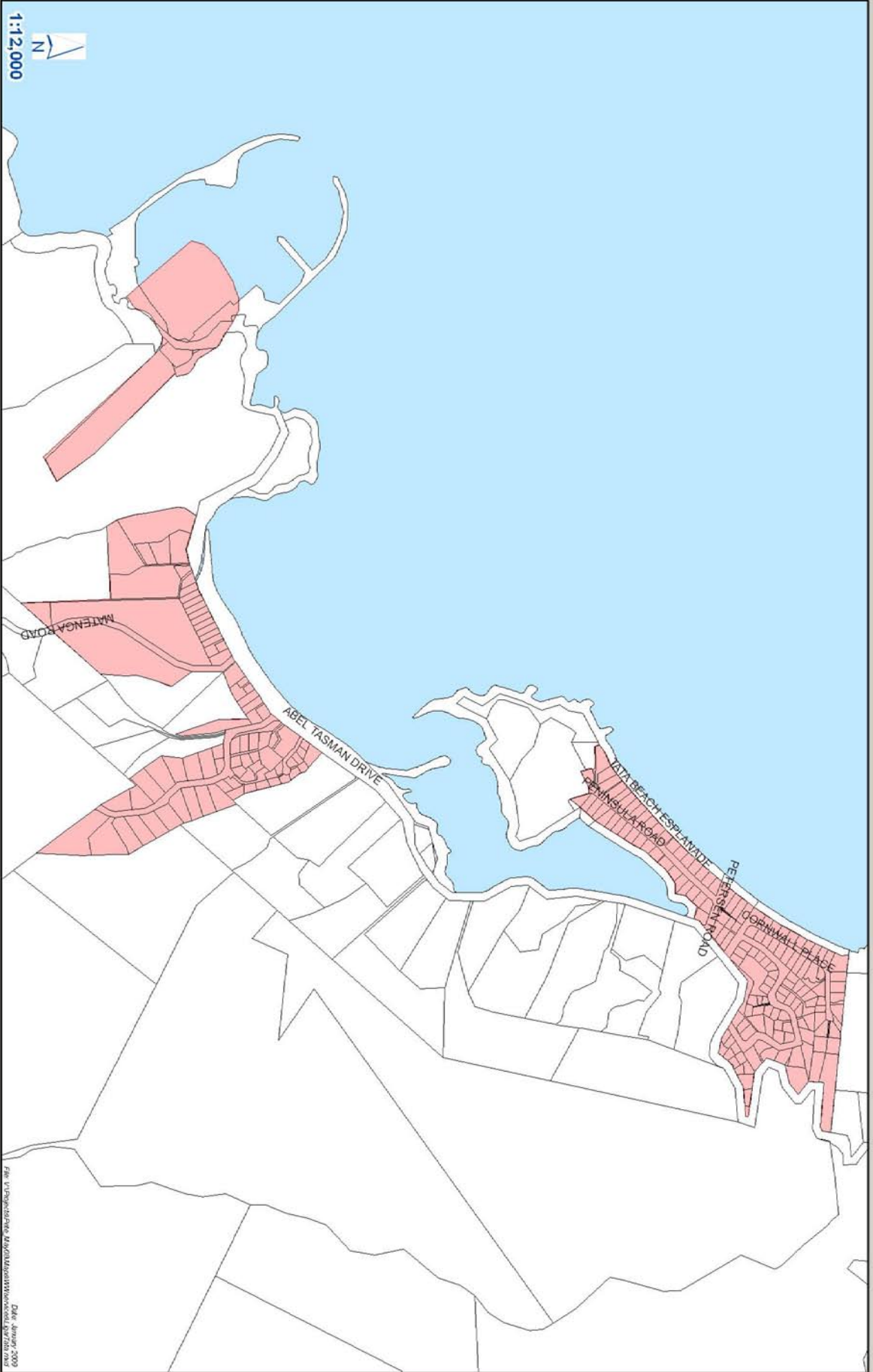
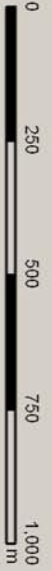
Kaiteriteri Wastewater Services Activity Contribution Map



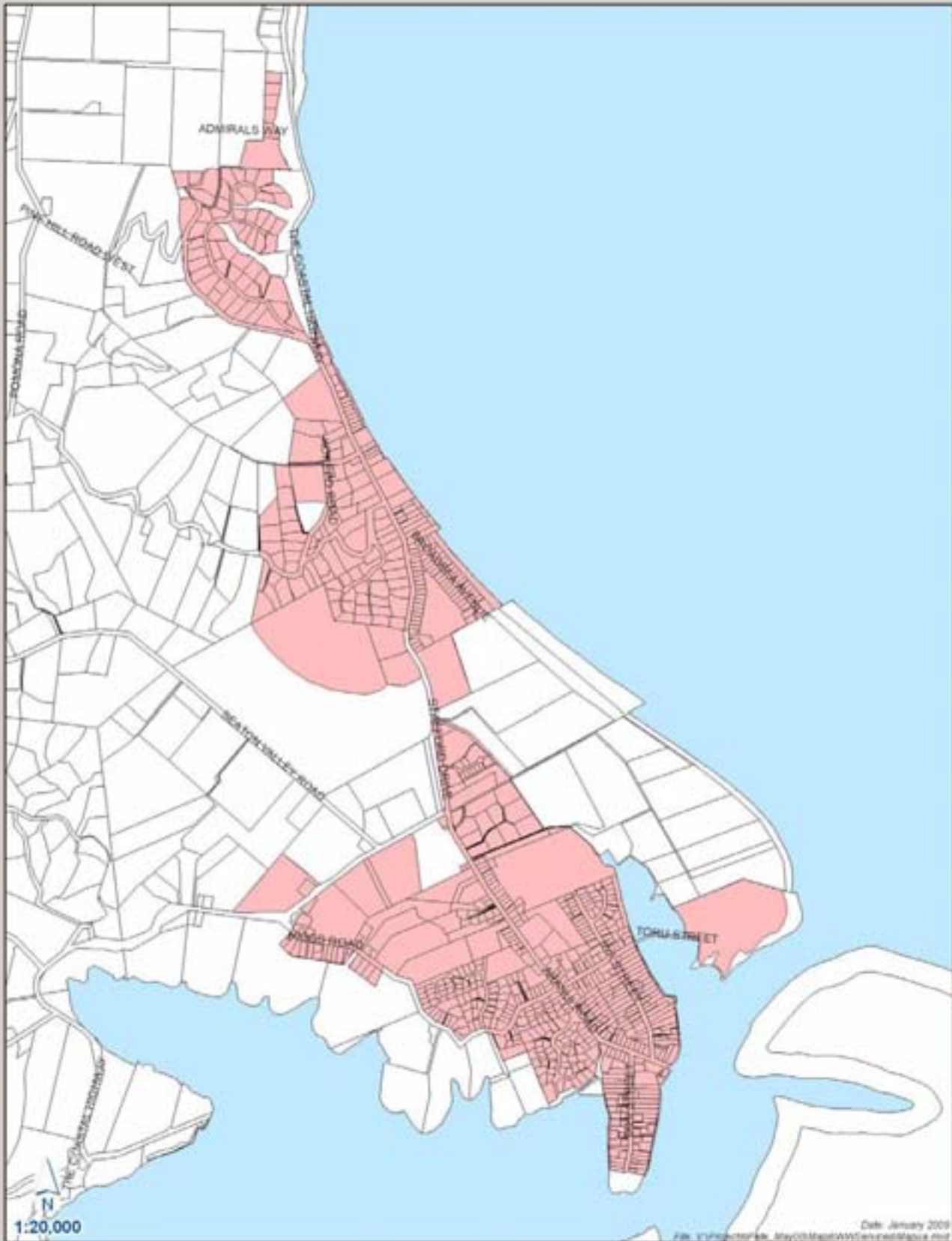


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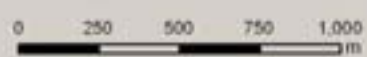
Ligar Bay/Tata Beach Wastewater Services Activity Contribution Map

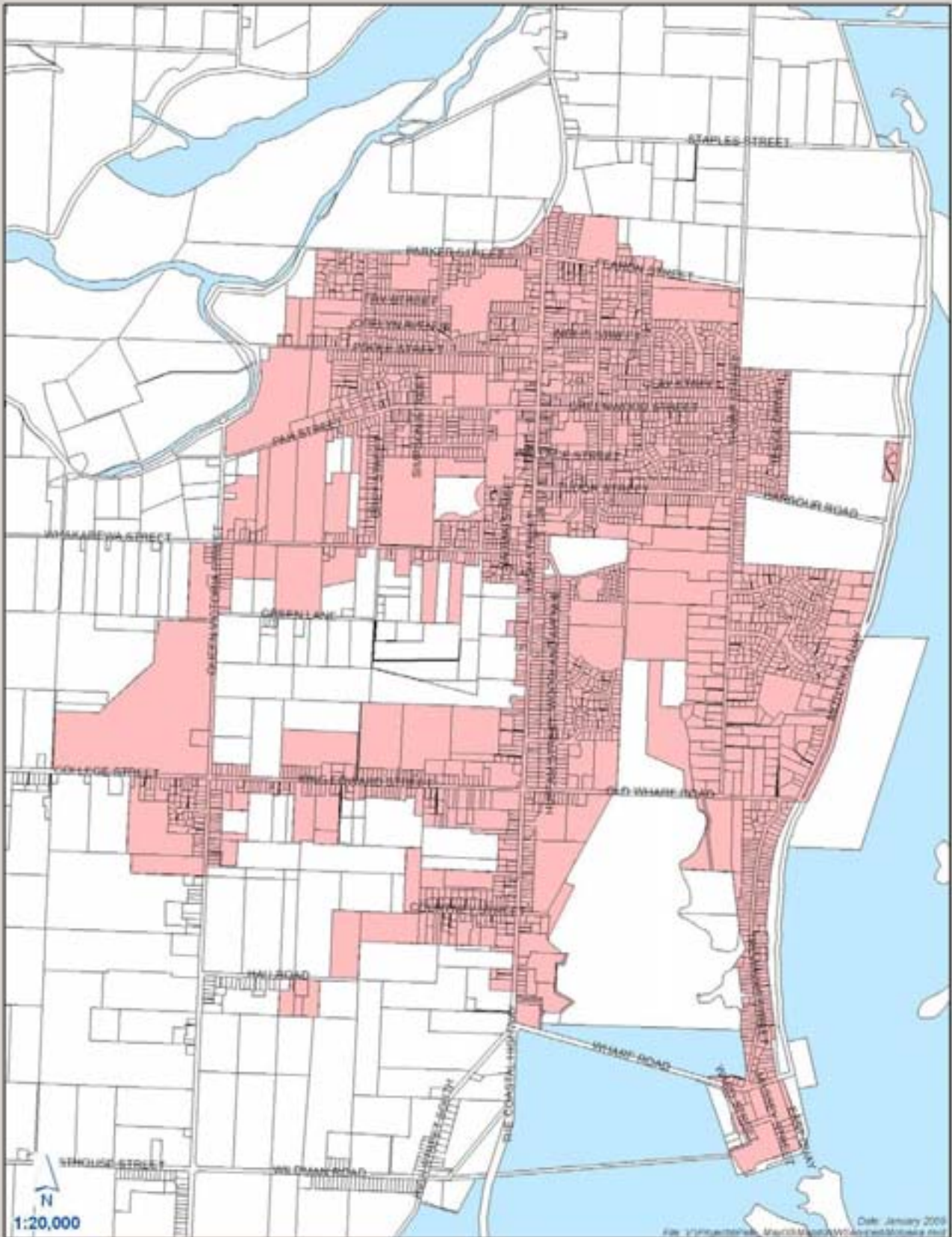


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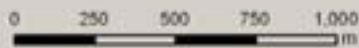


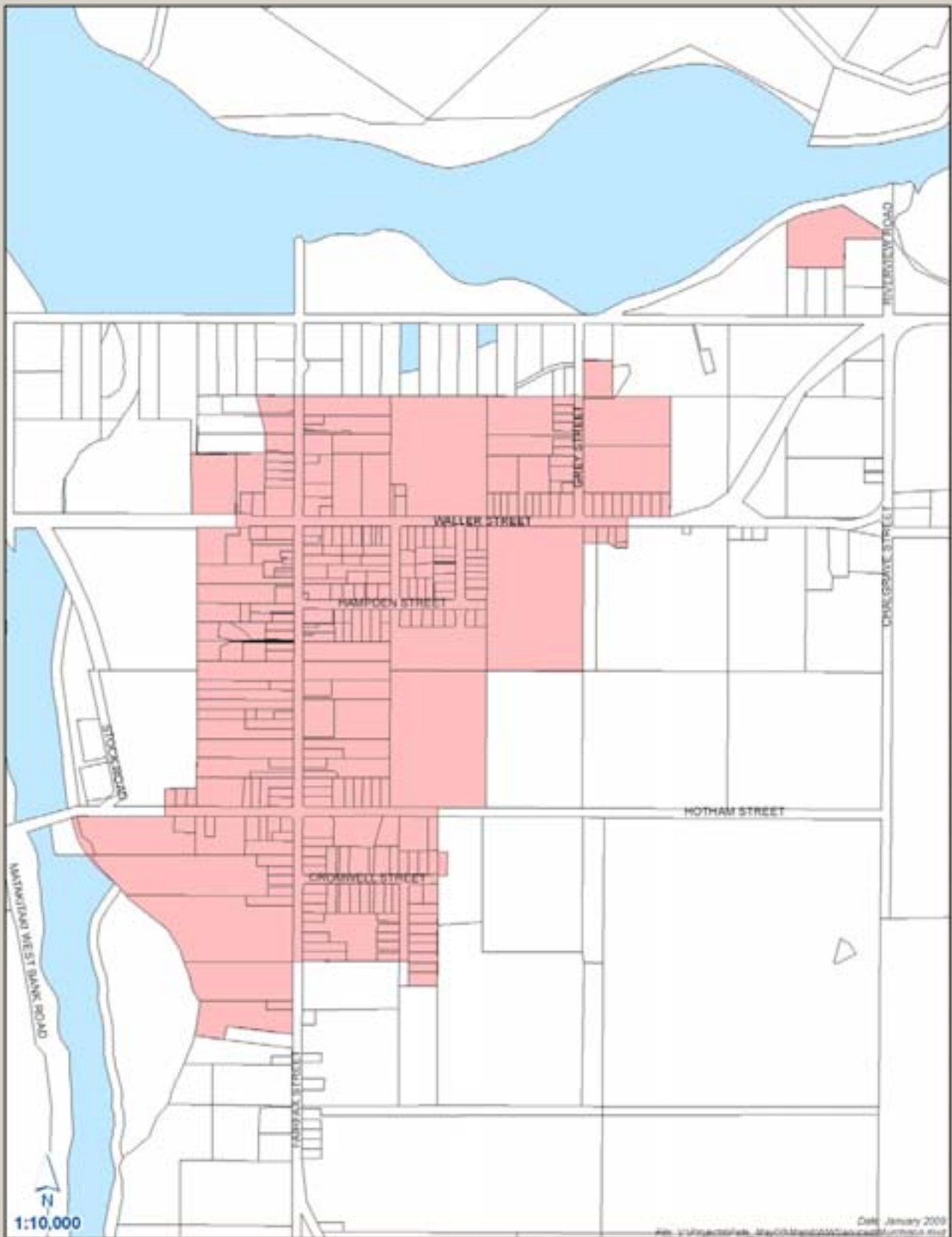
Mapua Wastewater Services Activity Contribution Map



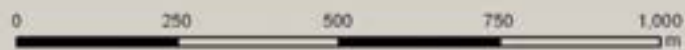


Motueka Wastewater Services Activity Contribution Map





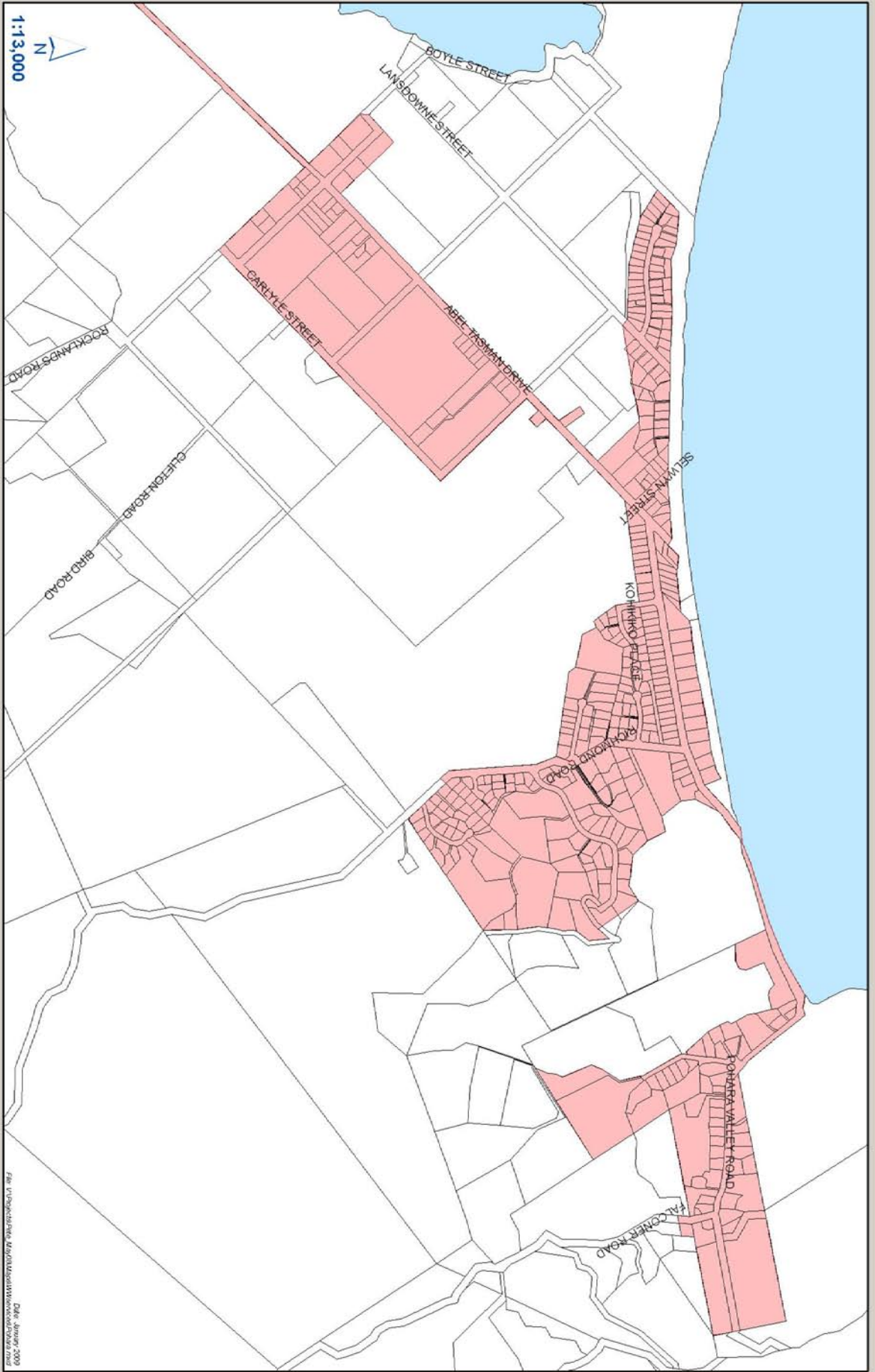
Murchison Wastewater Services Activity Contribution Map





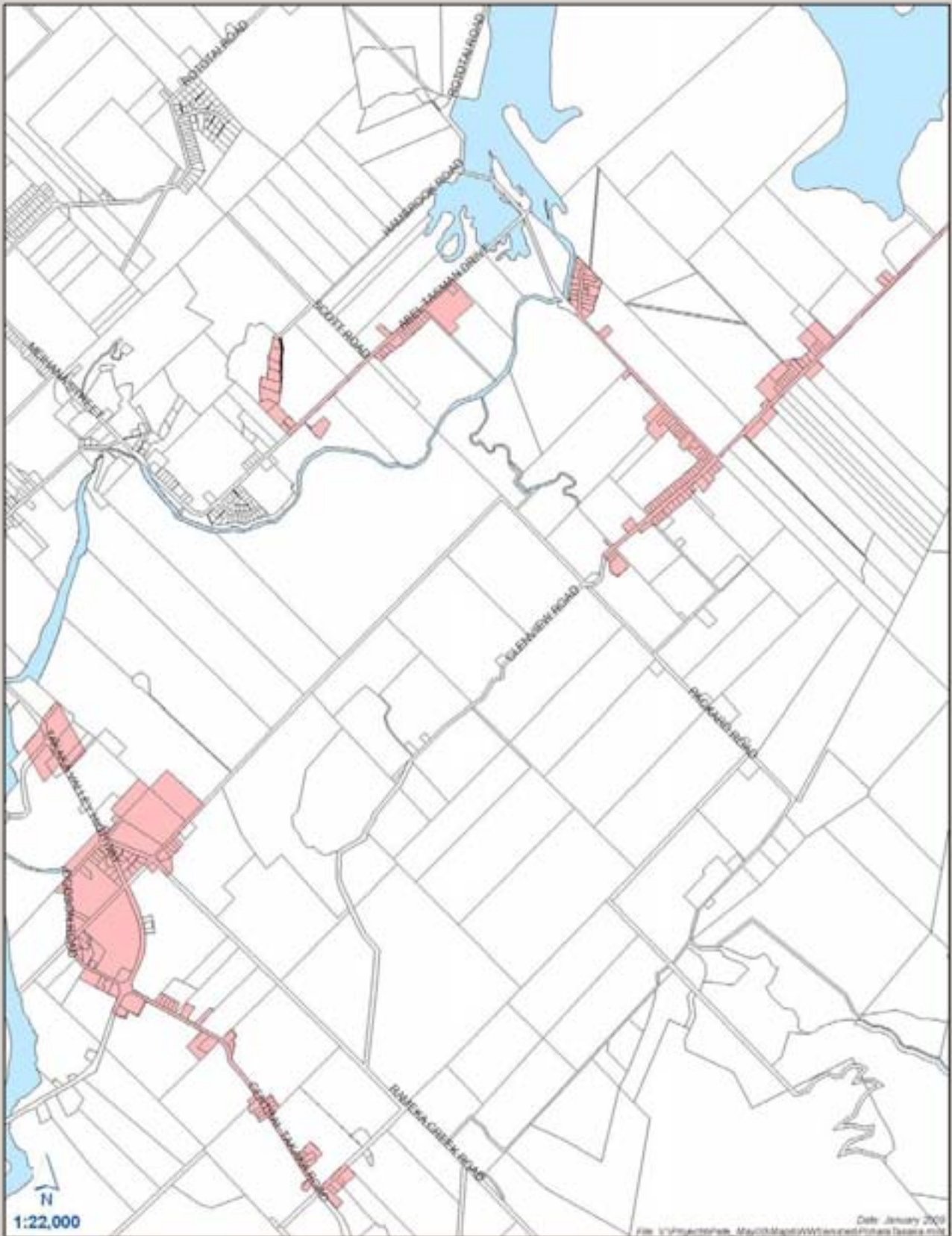
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Pohara Wastewater Services Activity Contribution Map

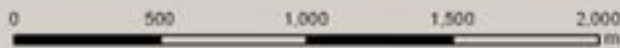


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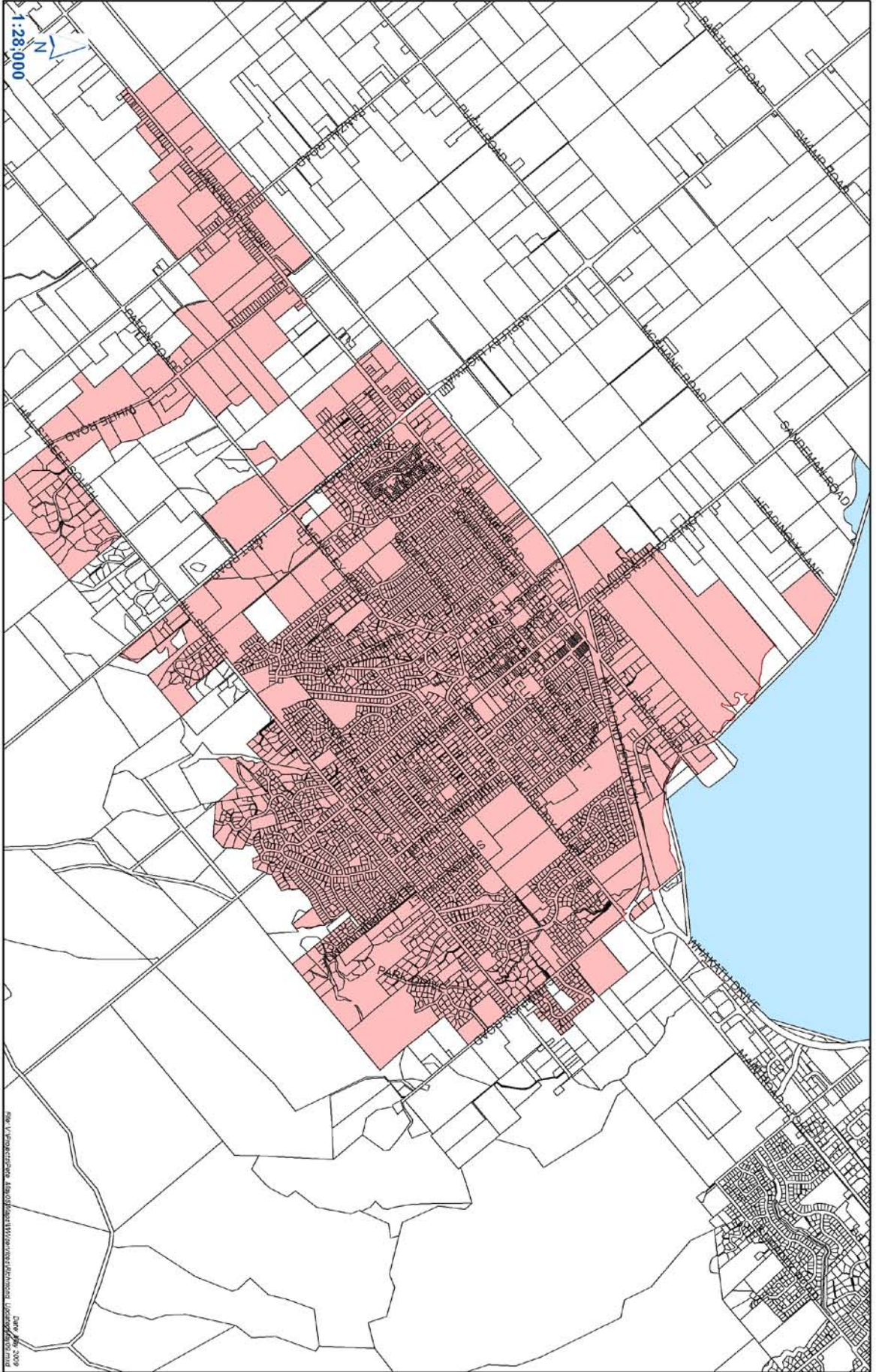


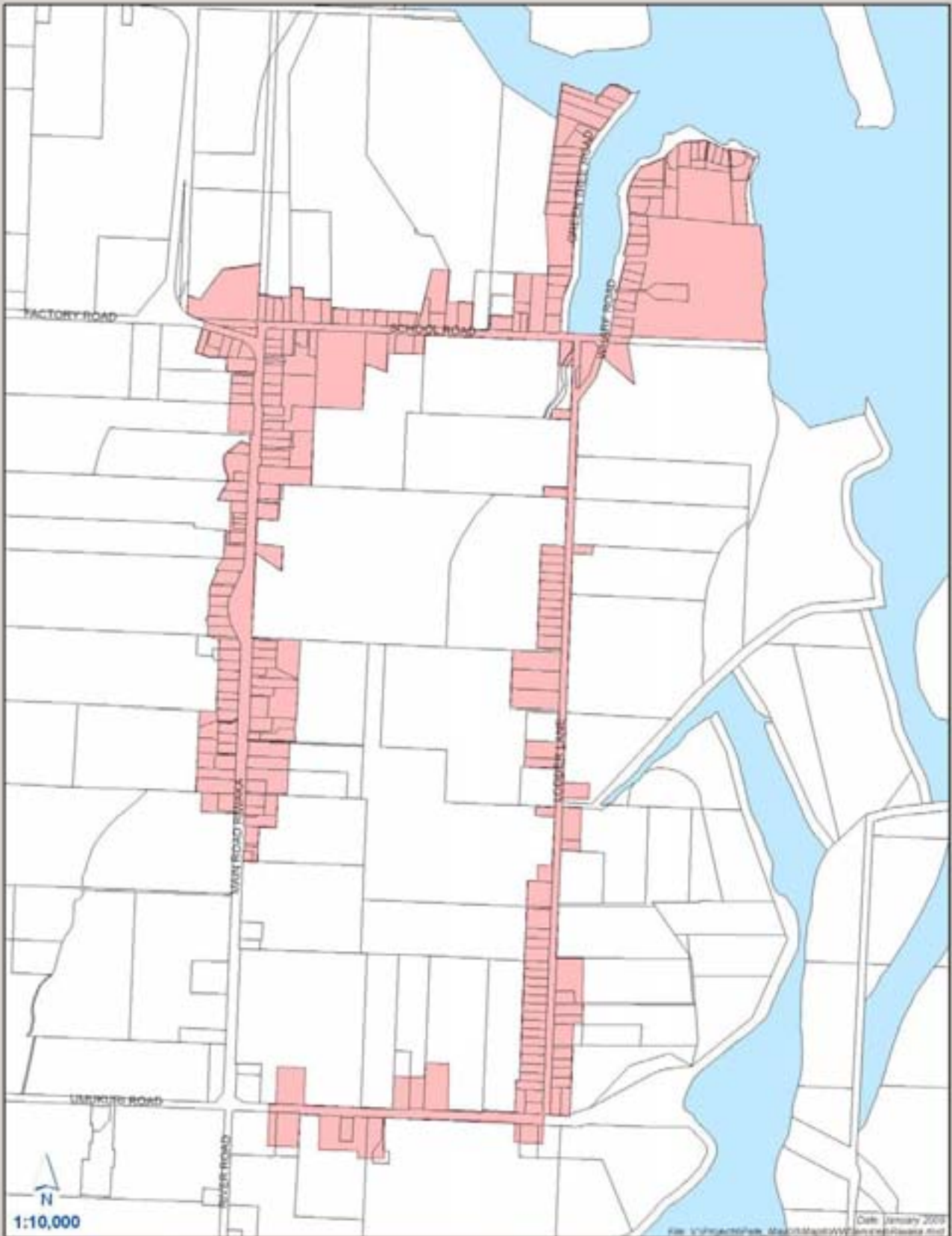
Pohara - Takaka Wastewater Services Activity Contribution Map



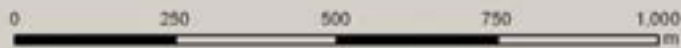


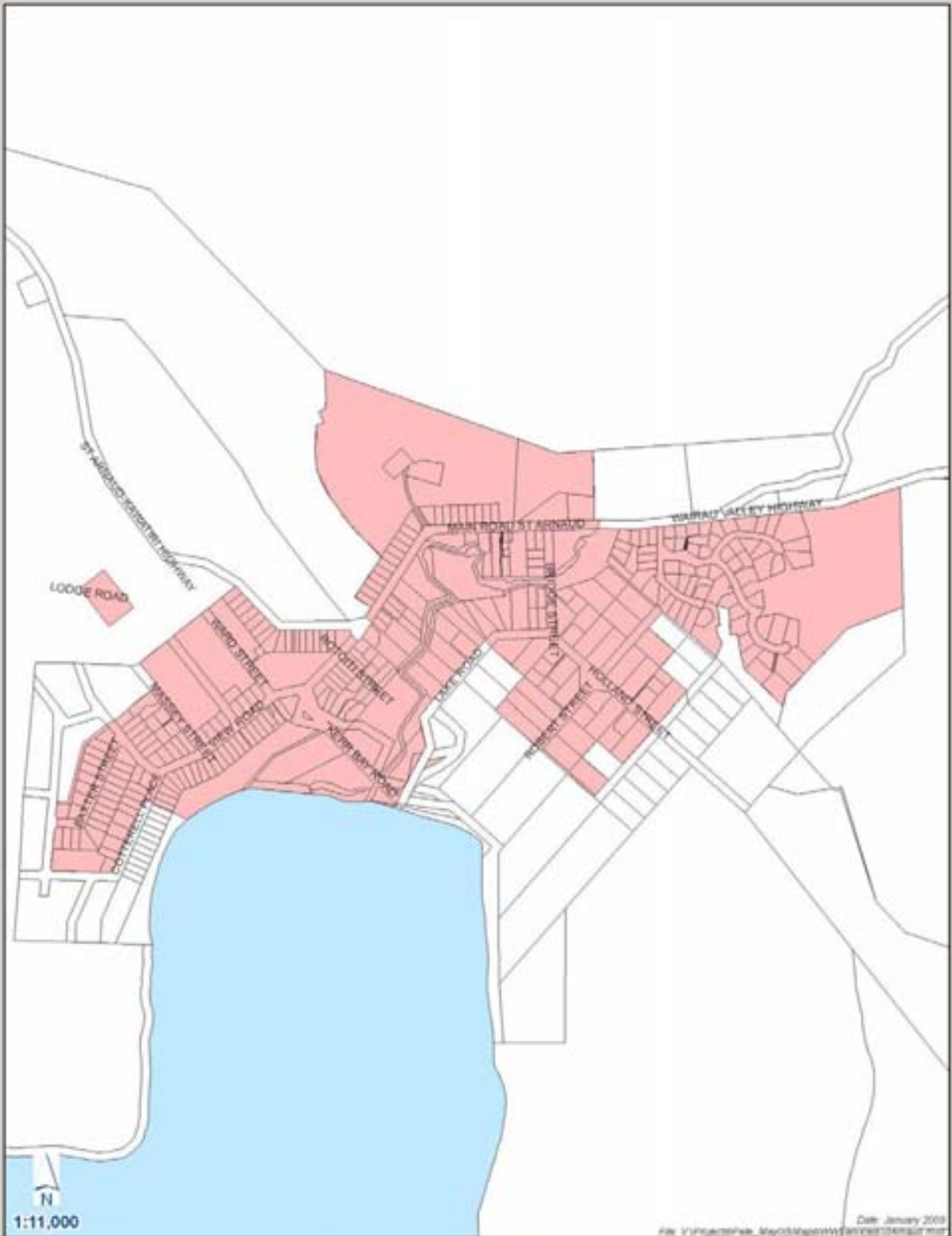
Richmond Wastewater Services Activity Contribution Map



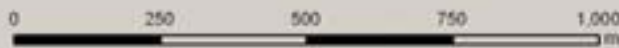


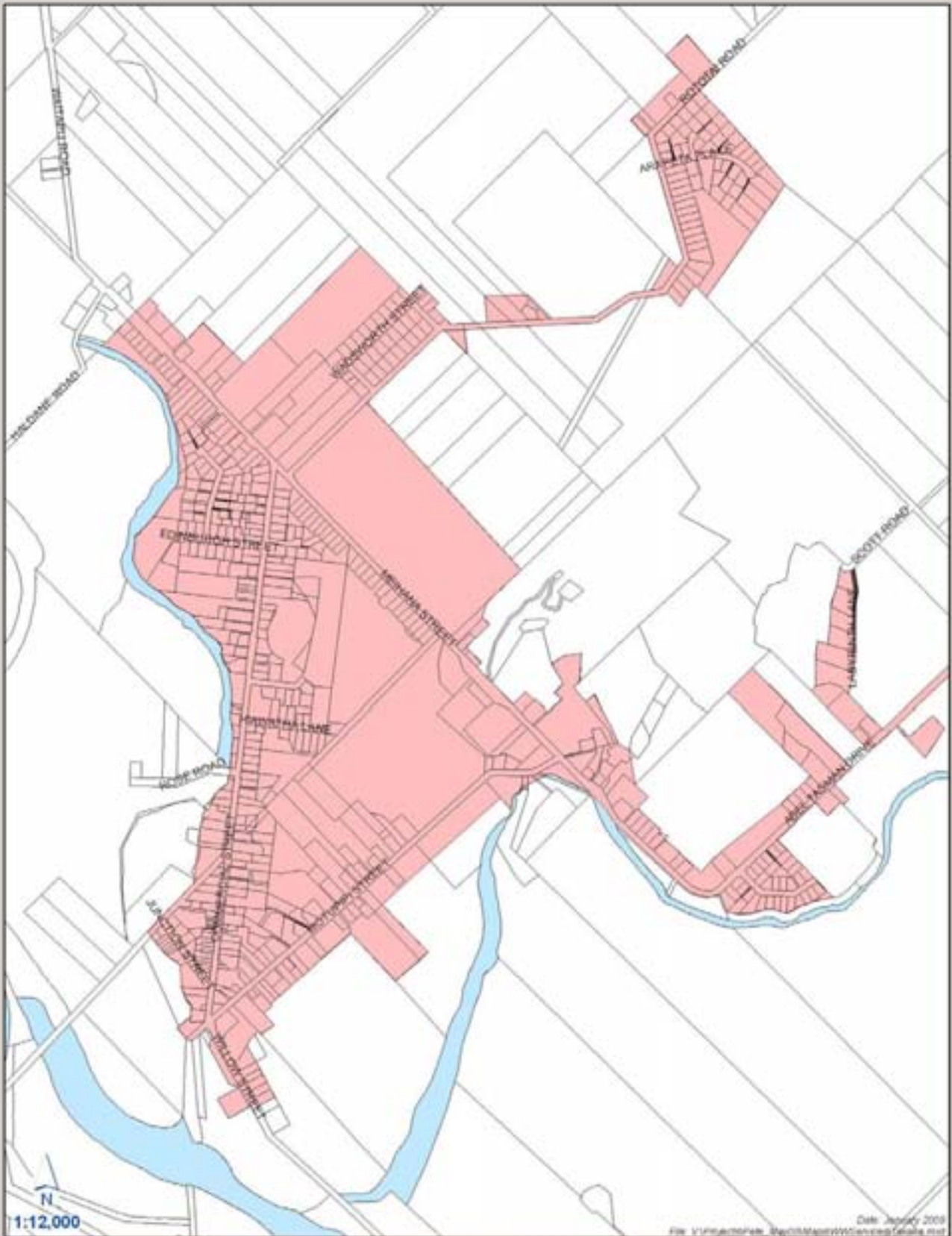
Riwaka Wastewater Services Activity Contribution Map



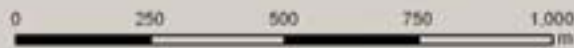


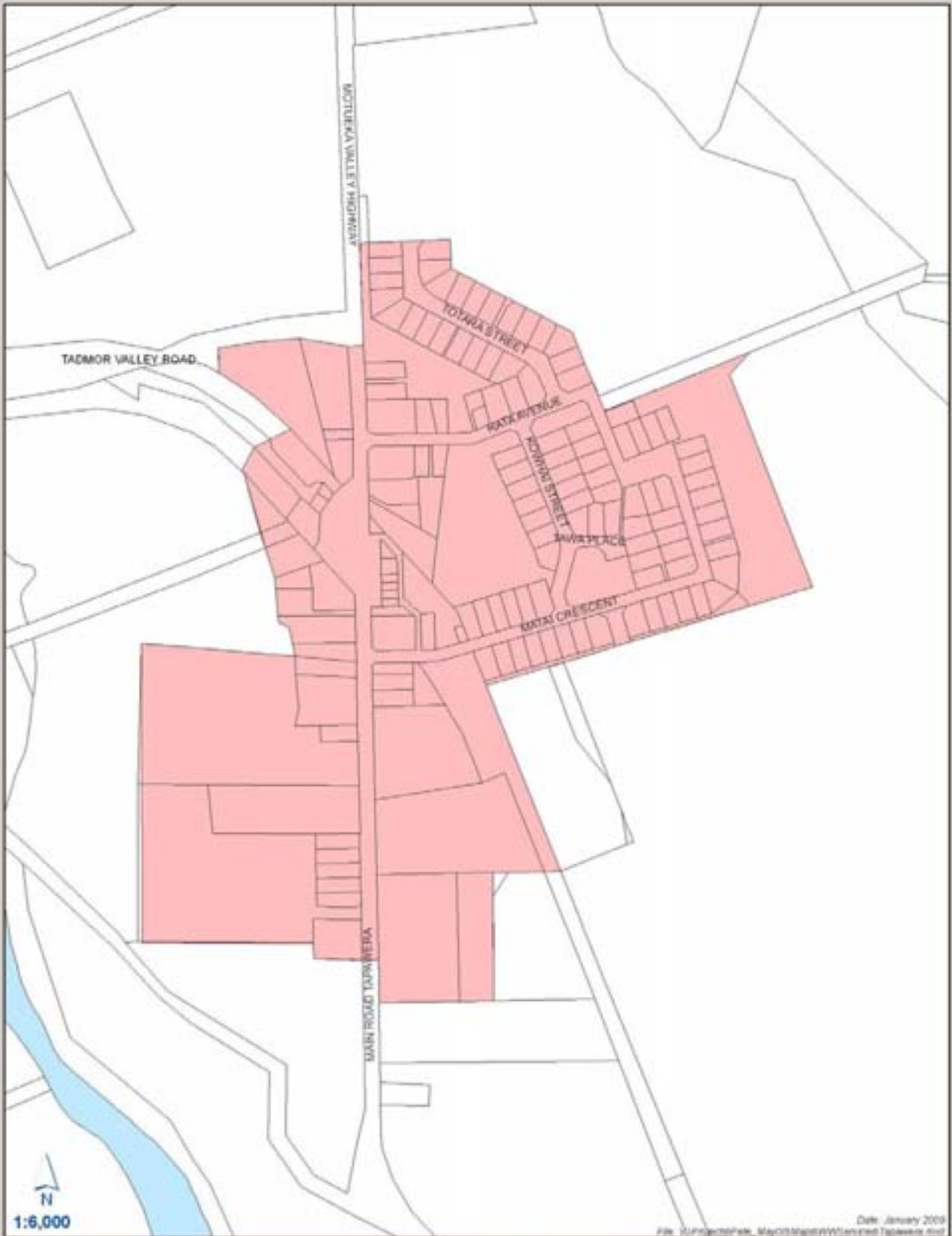
St Arnaud Wastewater Services Activity Contribution Map



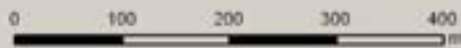


Takaka Wastewater Services Activity Contribution Map



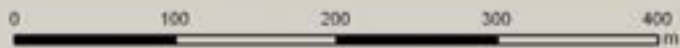


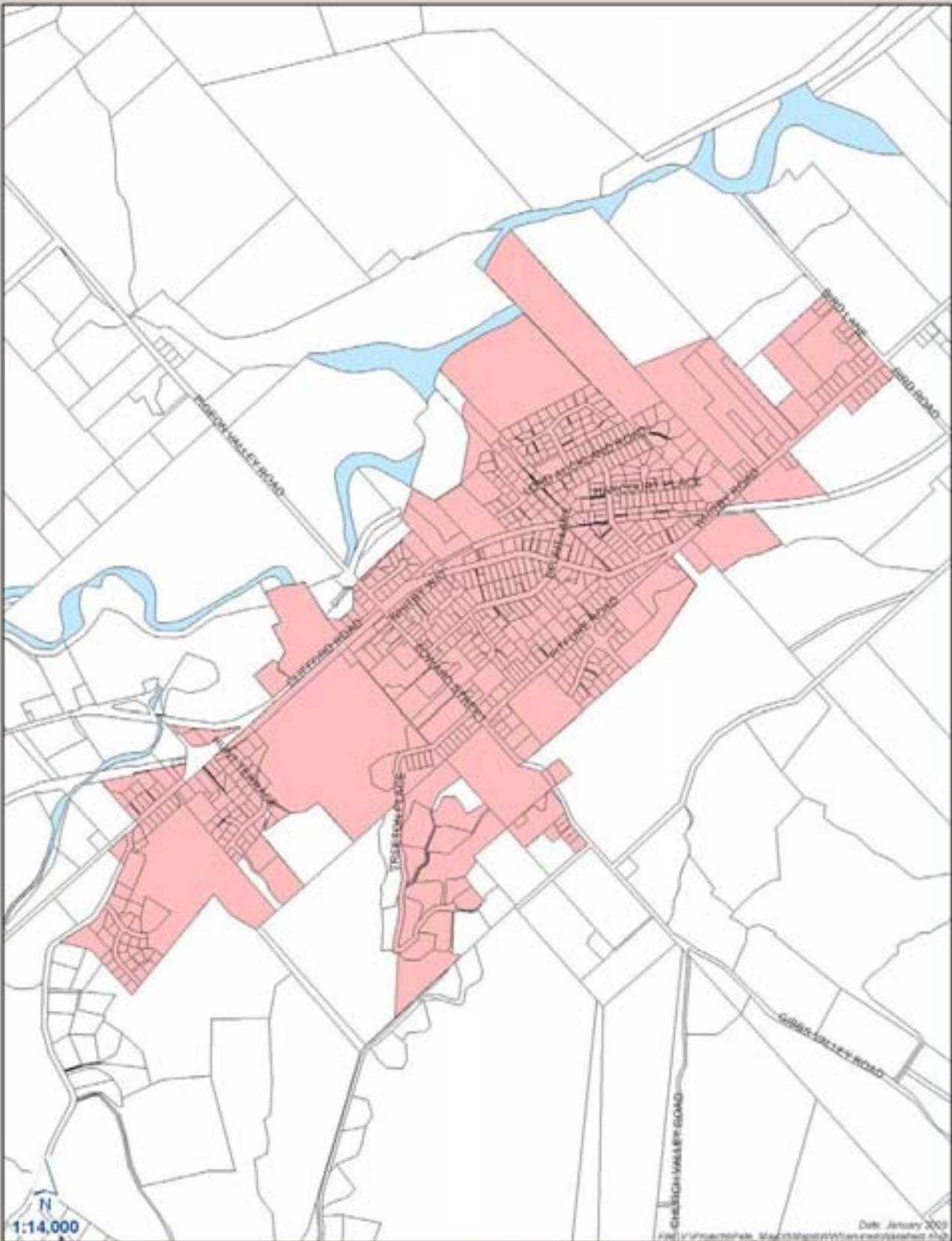
Tapawera Wastewater Services Activity Contribution Map



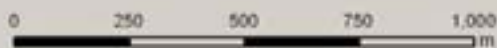


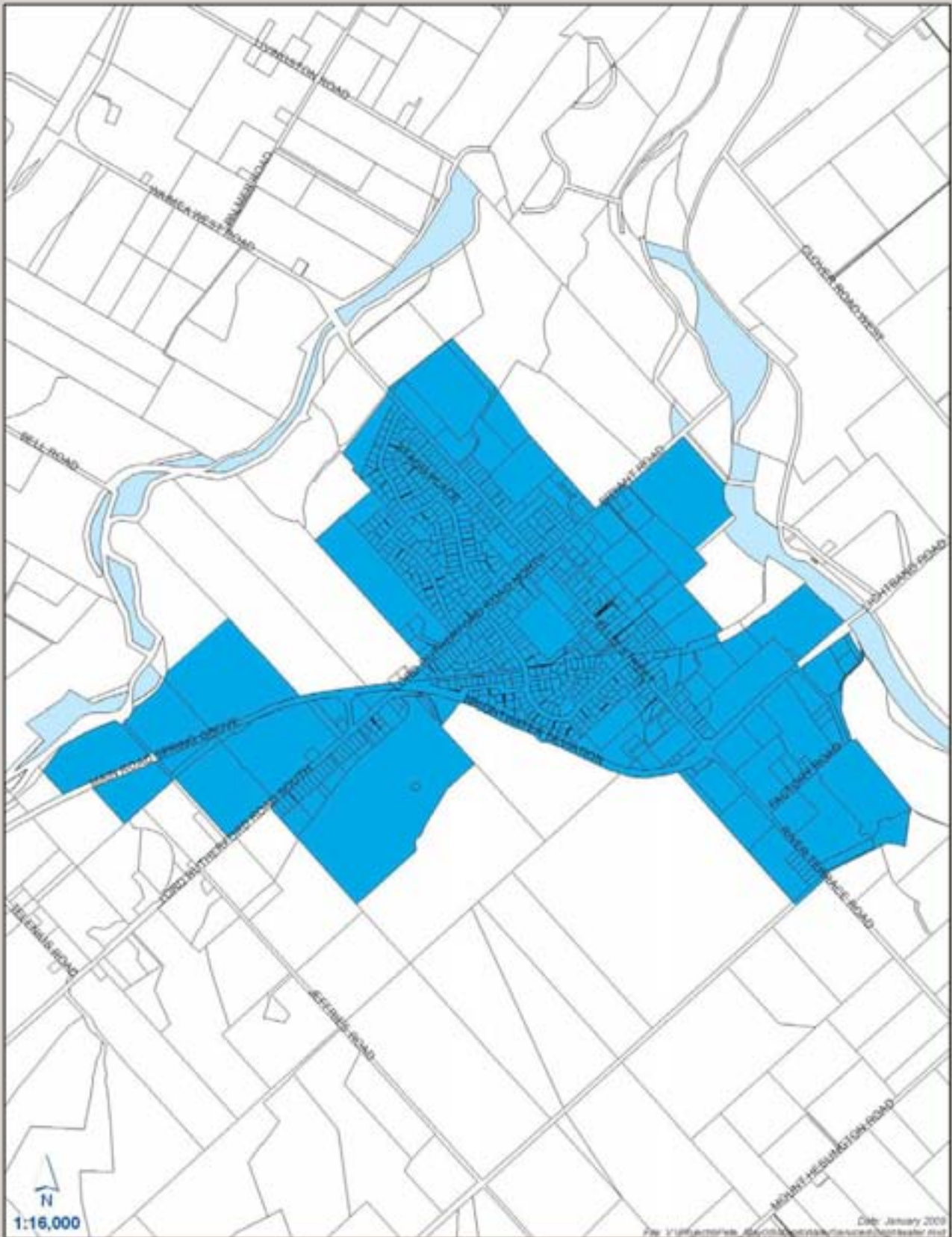
Upper Takaka Wastewater Services Activity Contribution Map



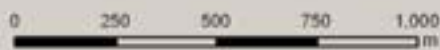


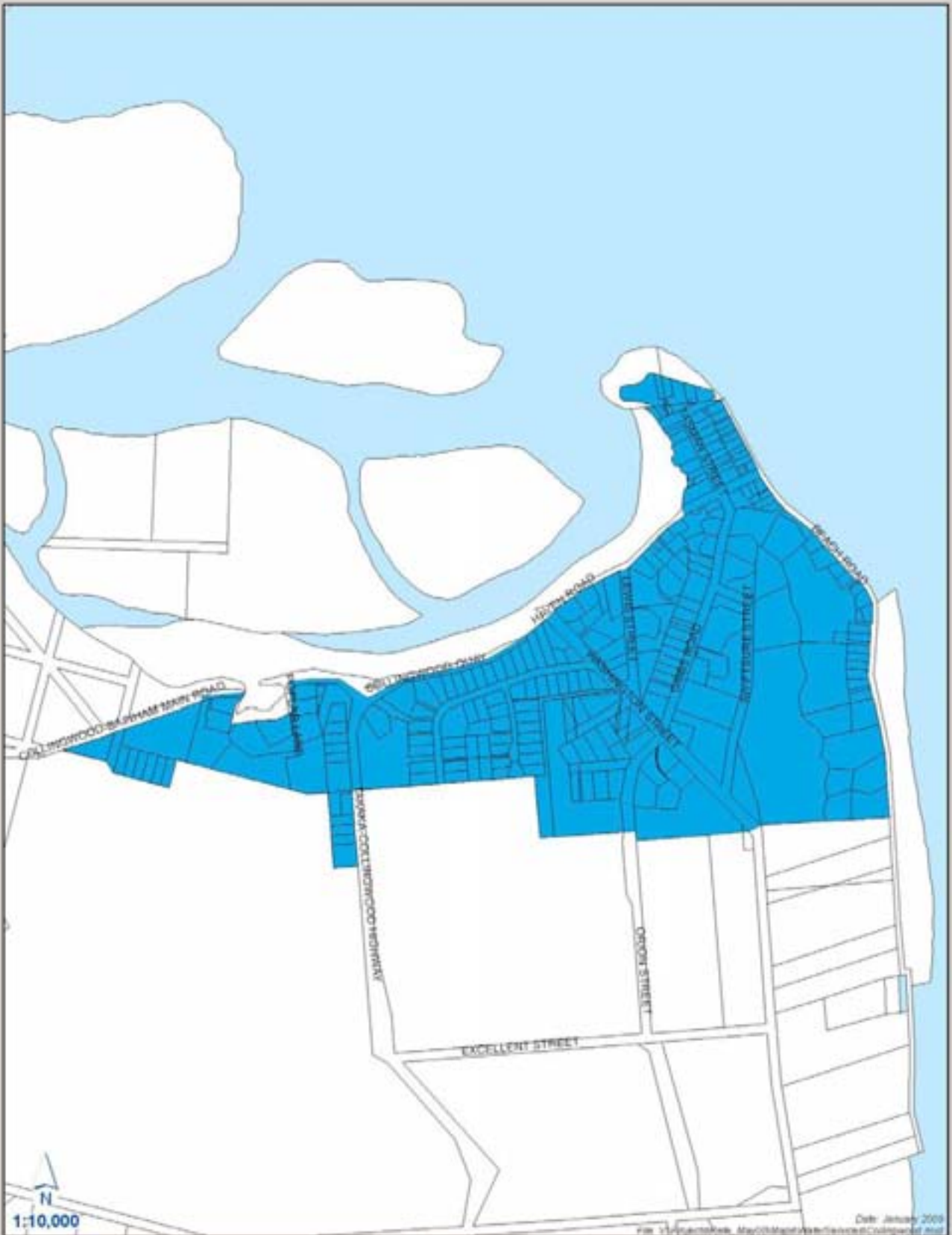
Wakefield Wastewater Services Activity Contribution Map



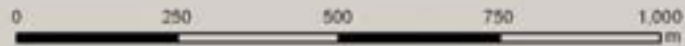


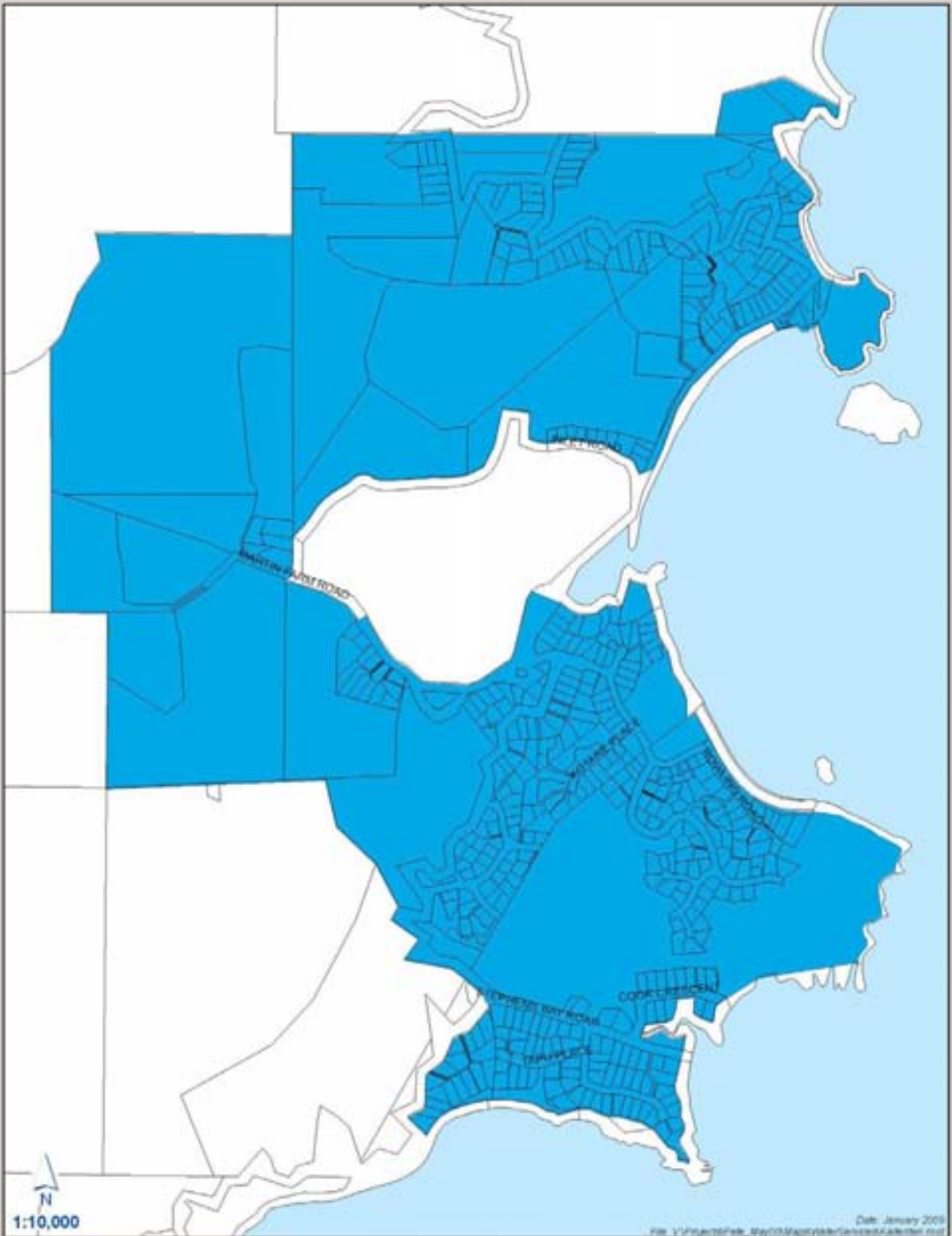
Brightwater Water Services Activity Contribution Map



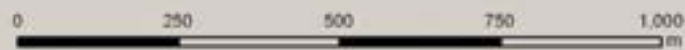


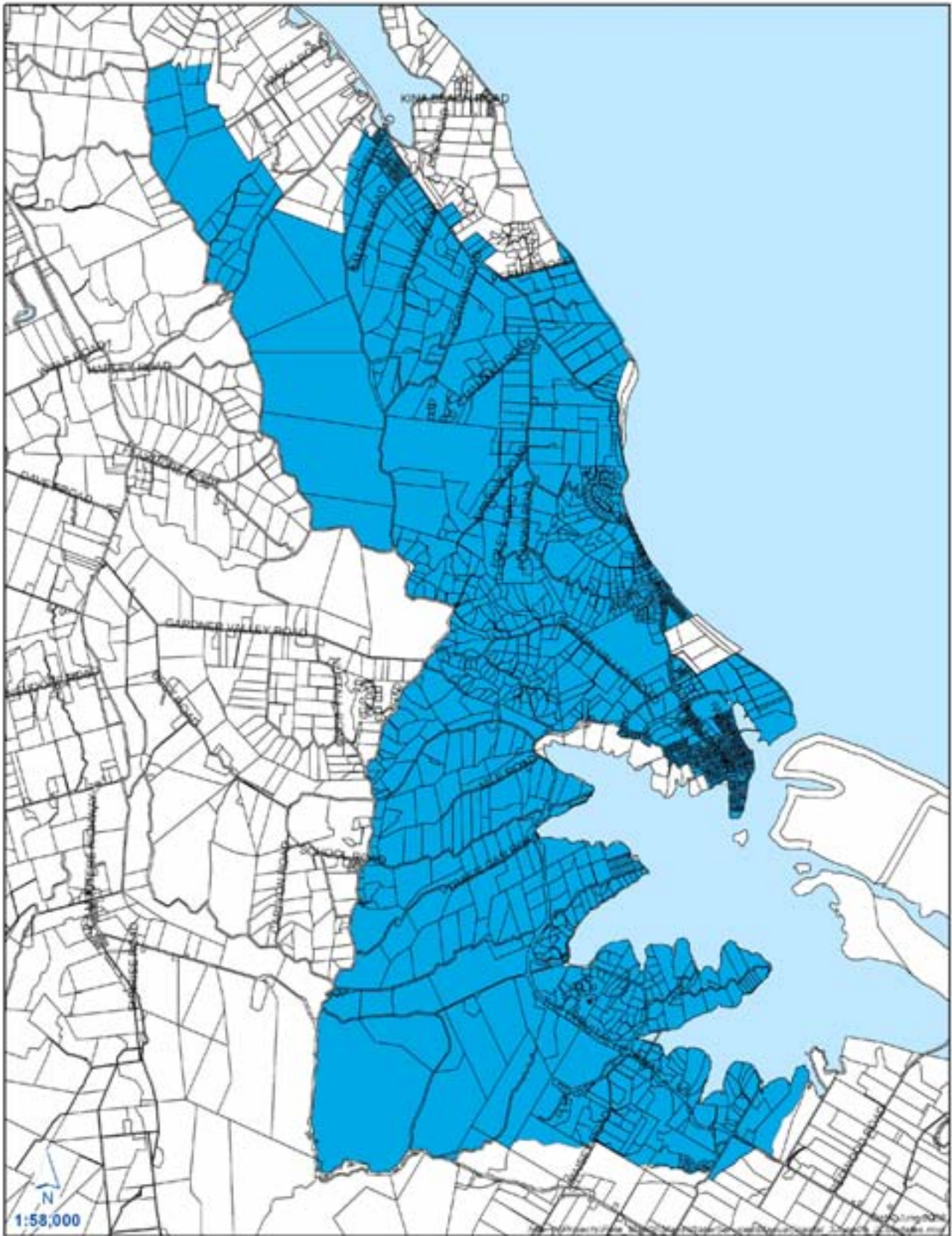
Collingwood Water Services Activity Contribution Map





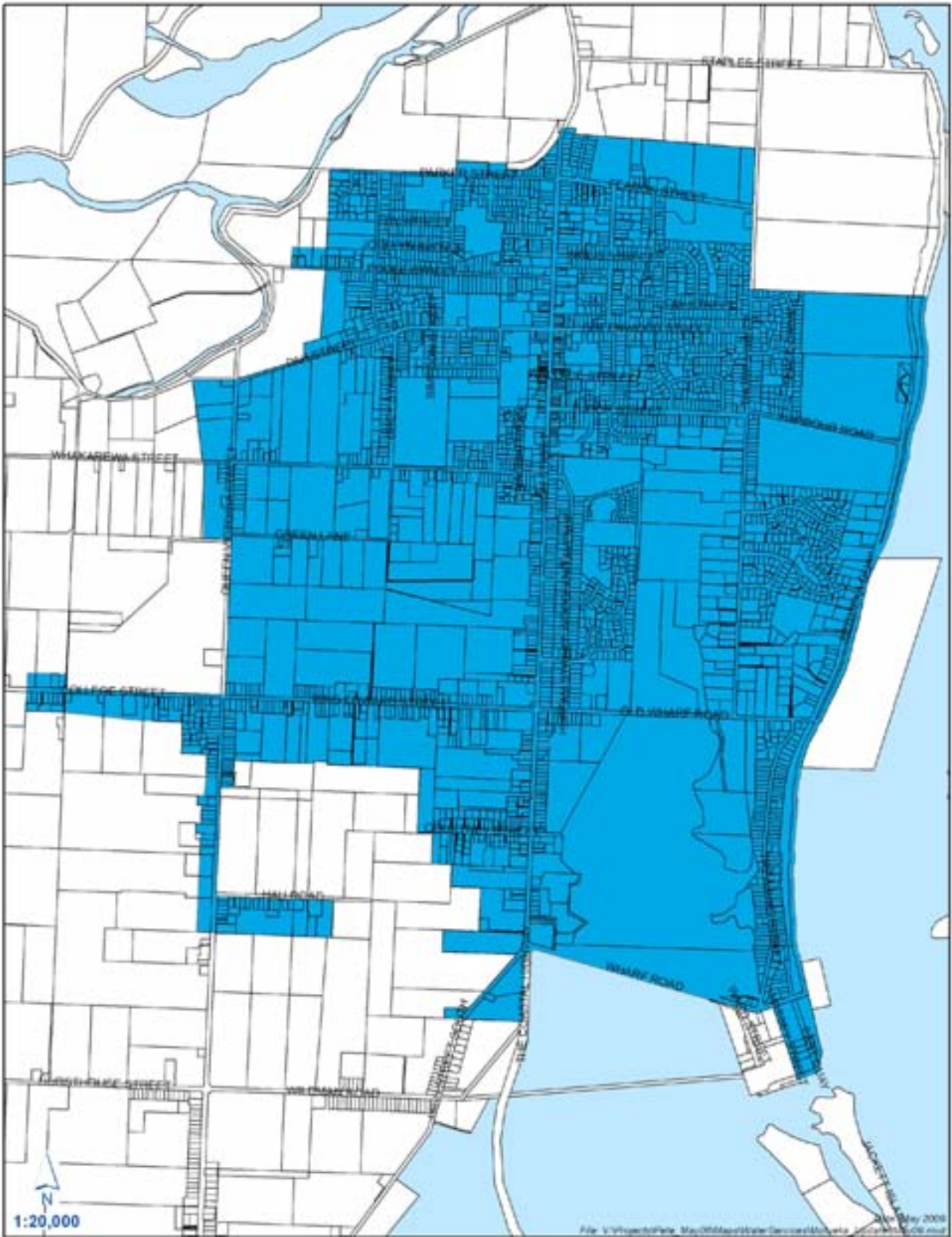
Kaiteriteri Water Services Activity Contribution Map





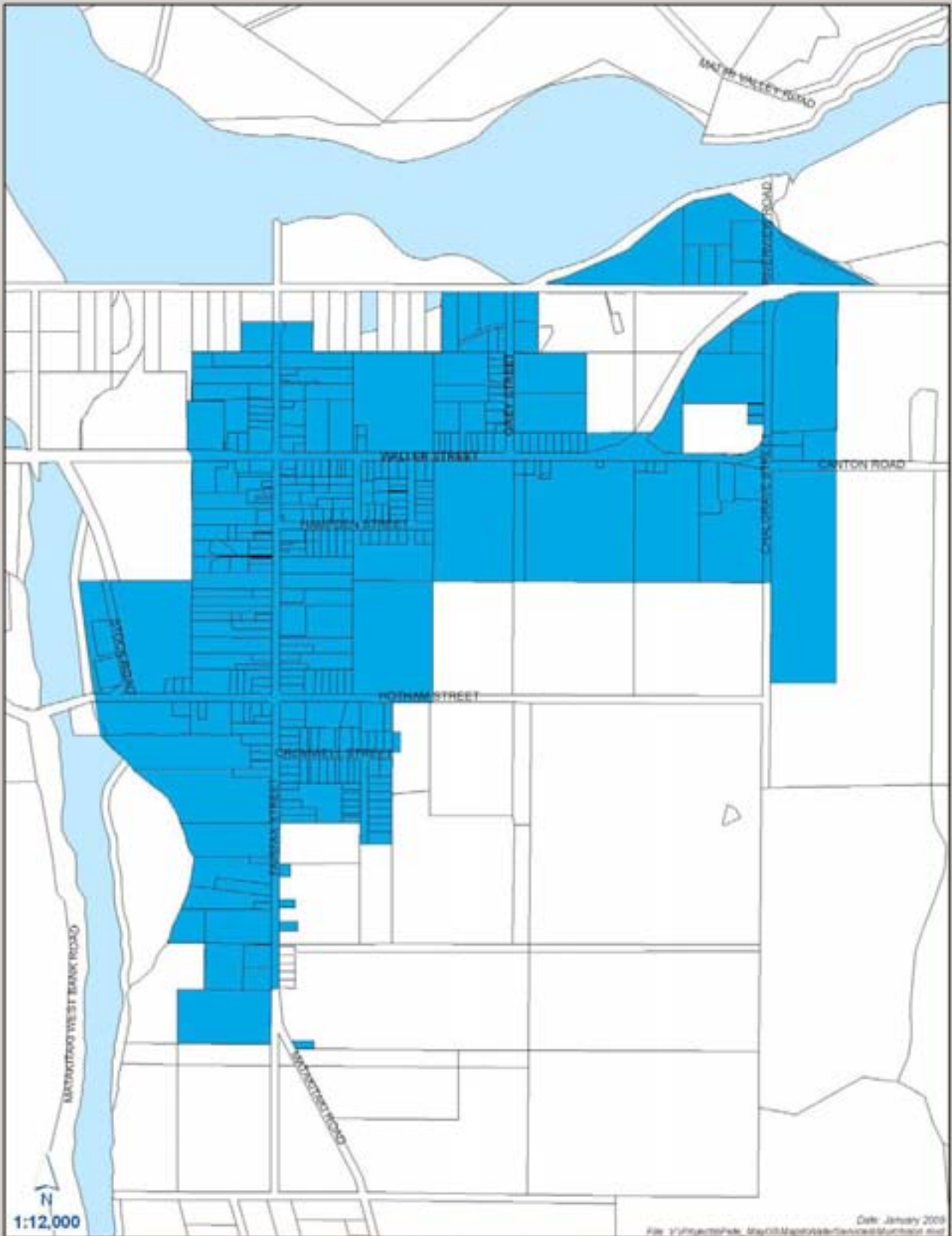
Mapua Coastal Tasman Water Services Activity Contribution Map



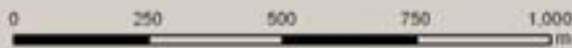


Motueka Water Services Contribution Map



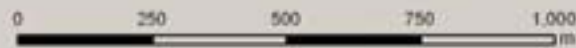


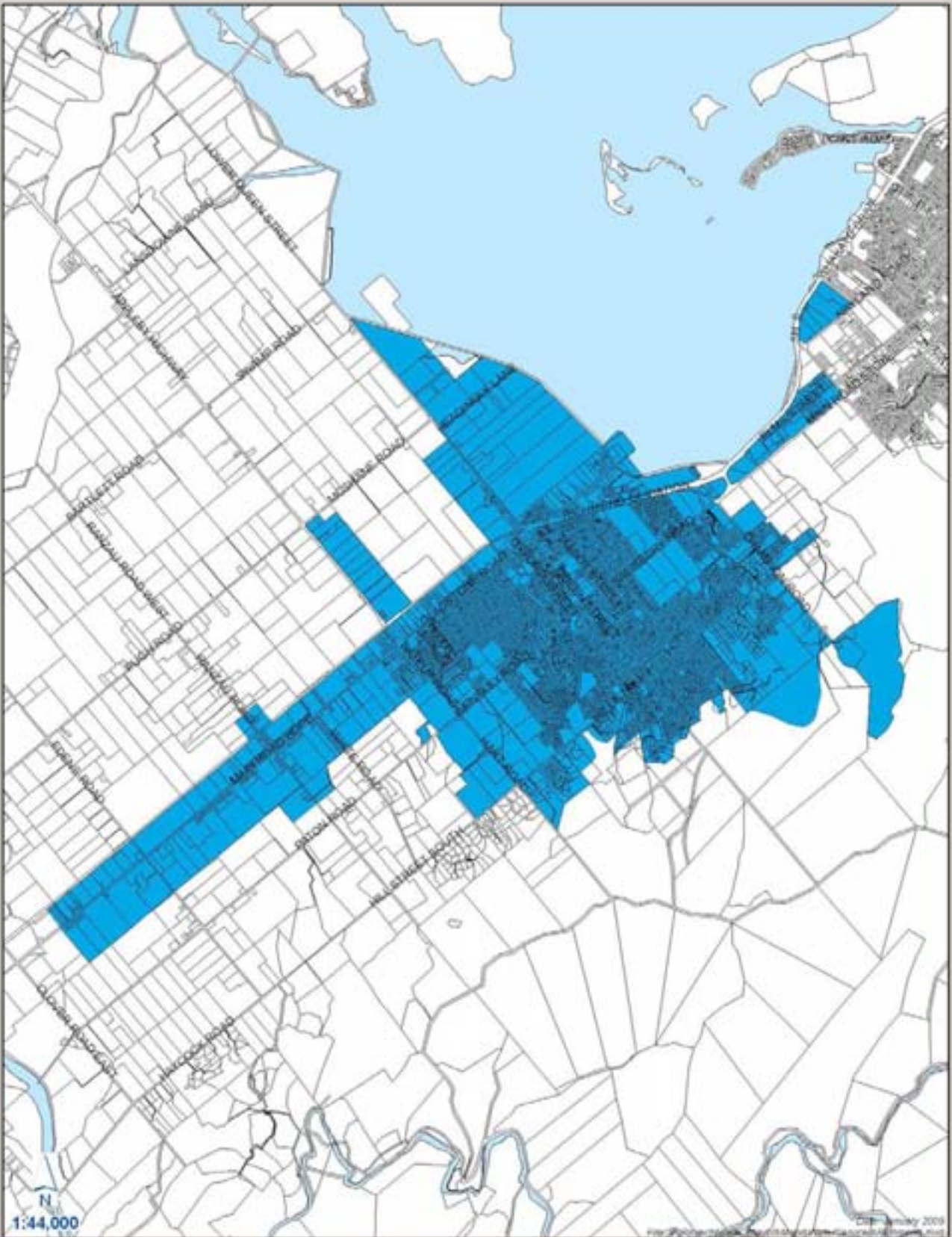
Murchison Water Services Activity Contribution Map



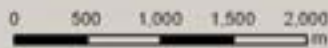


Pohara Water Services Activity Contribution Map



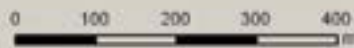


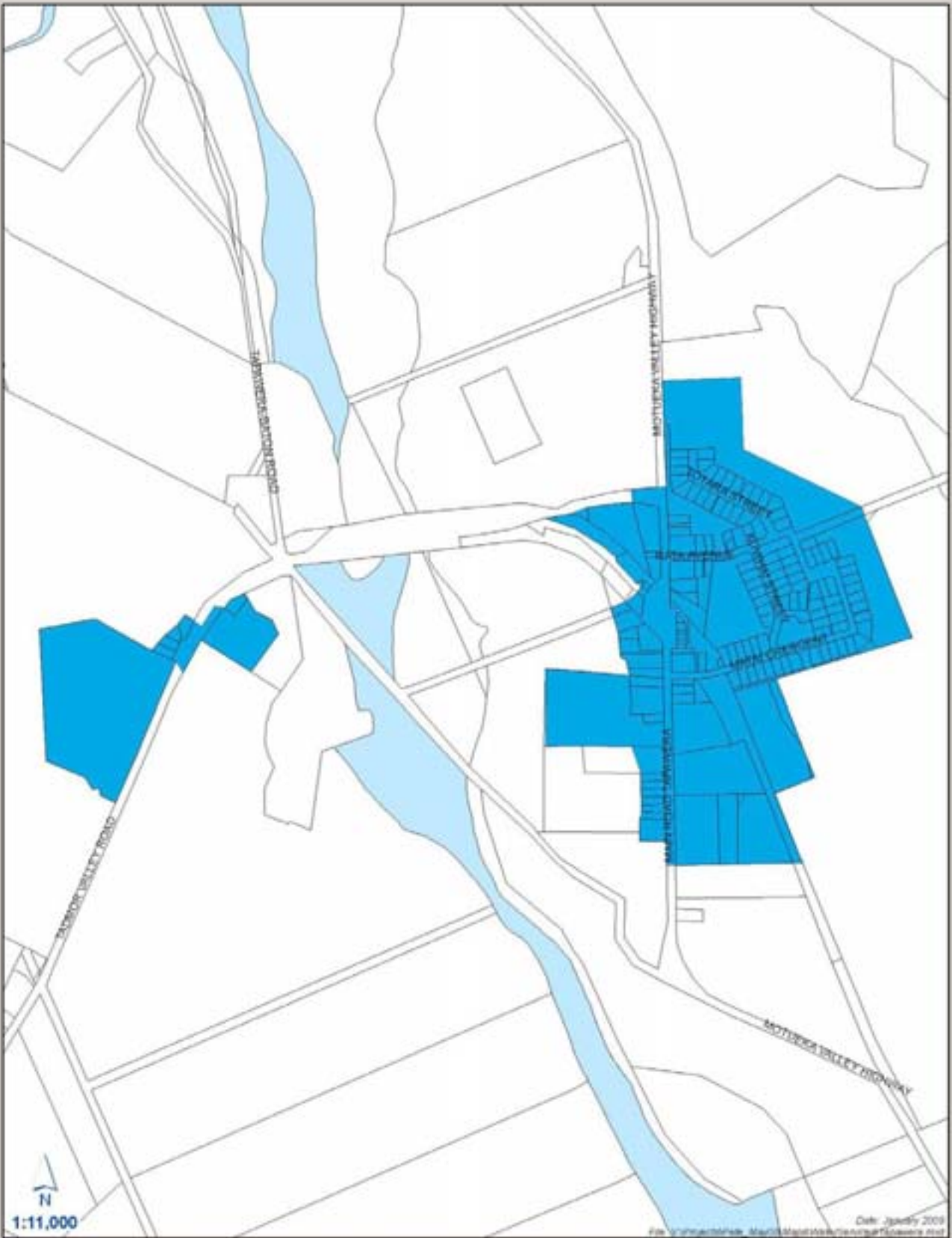
Richmond Water Services Activity Contribution Map



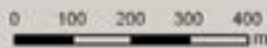


Riwaka Water Services Activity Contribution Map



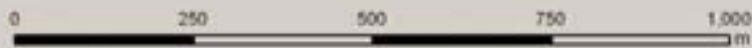


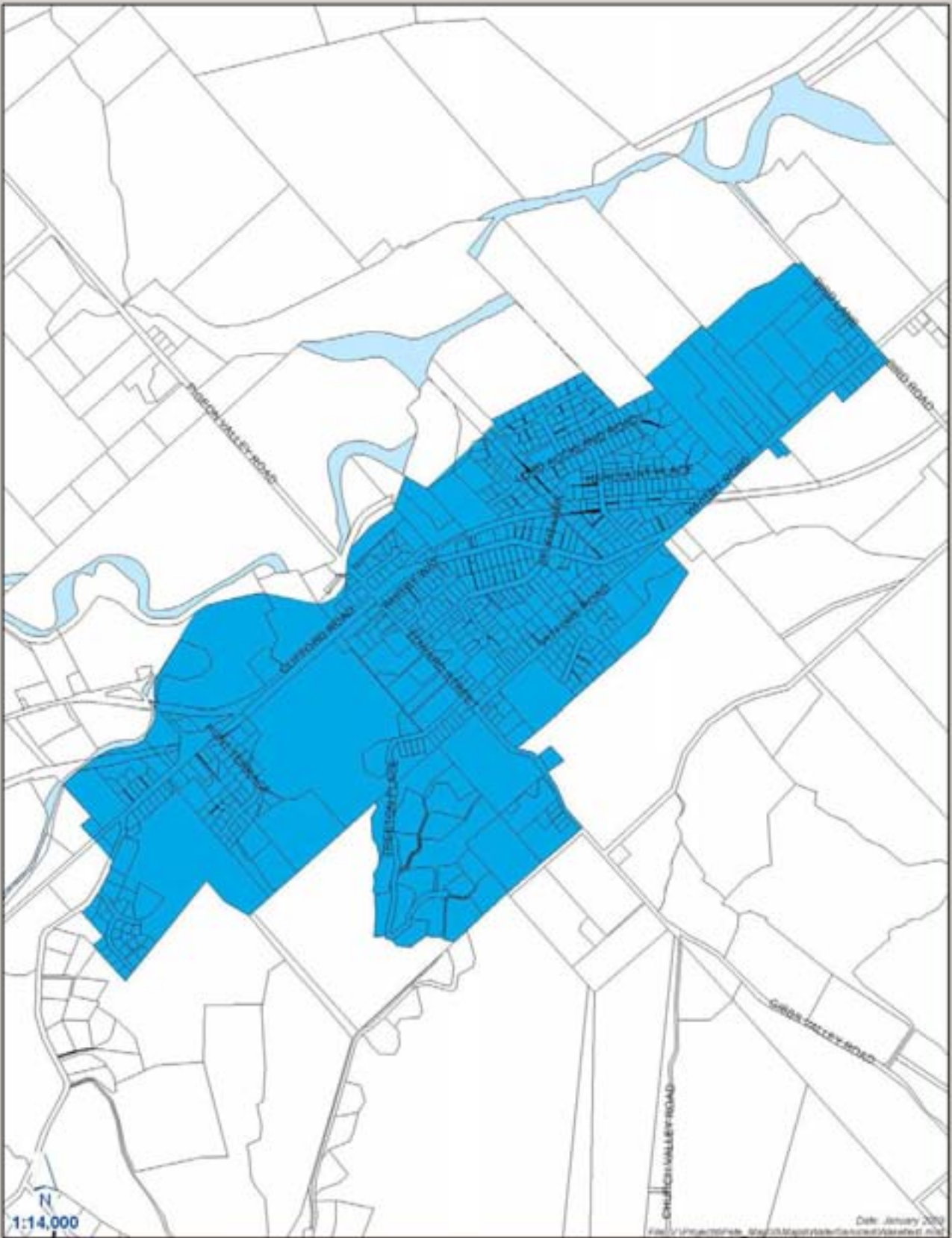
Tapawera Water Services Activity Contribution Map



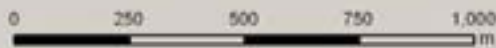


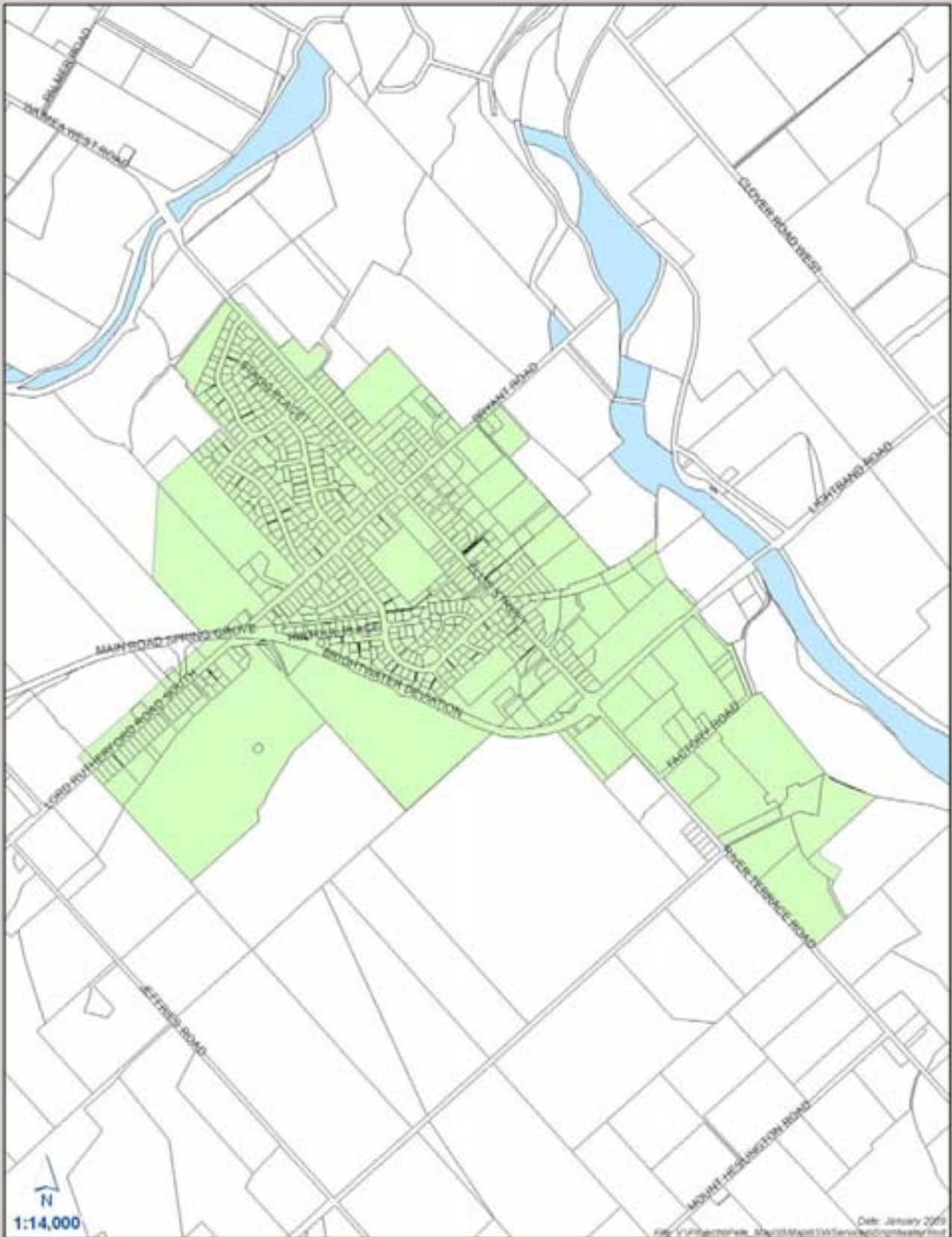
Upper Takaka Water Services Activity Contribution Map



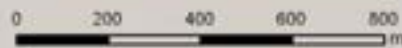


Wakefield Water Services Activity Contribution Map



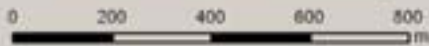


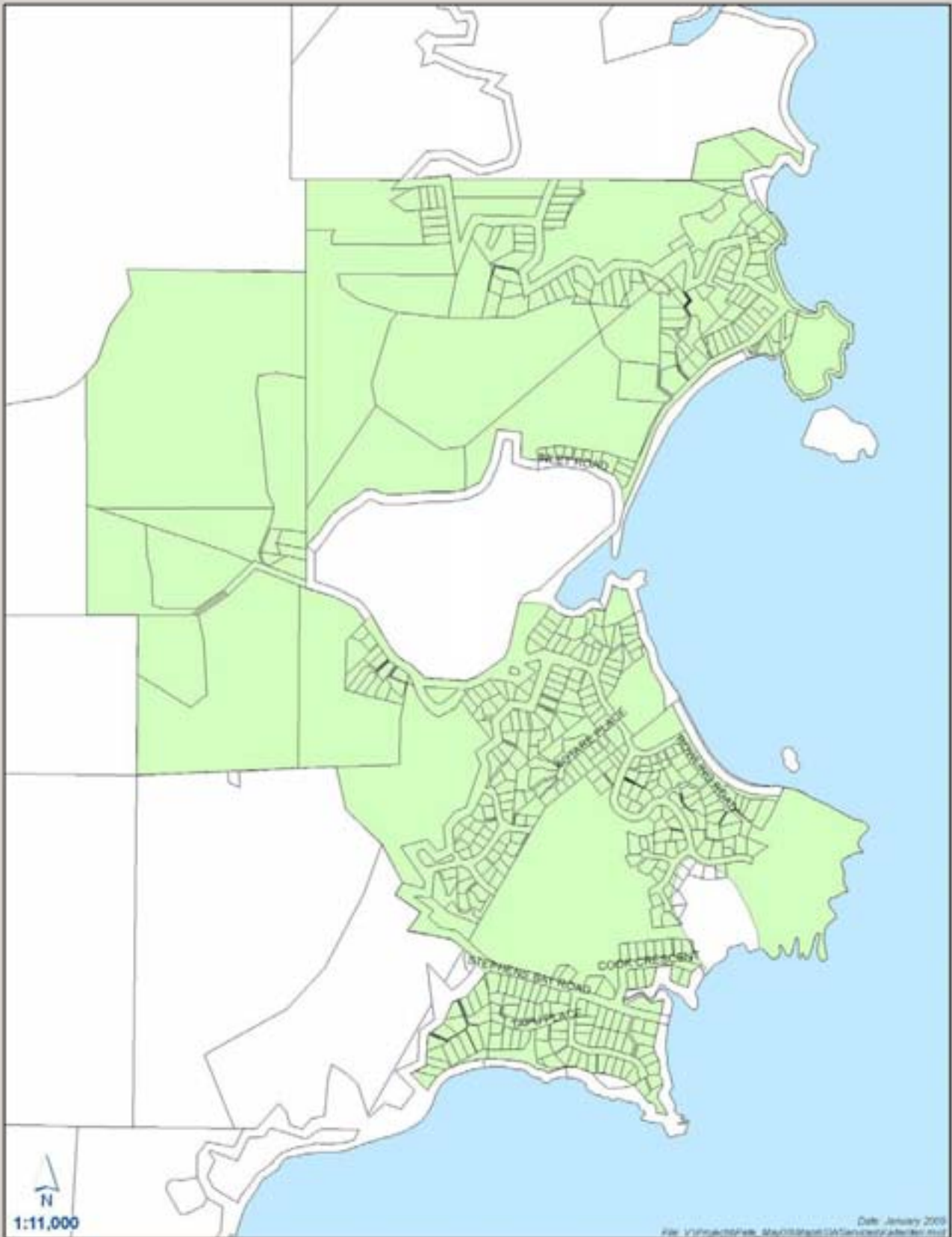
Brightwater Stormwater Services Activity Contribution Map



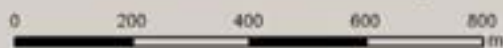


Collingwood Stormwater Services Activity Contribution Map



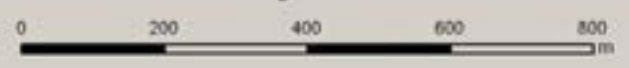


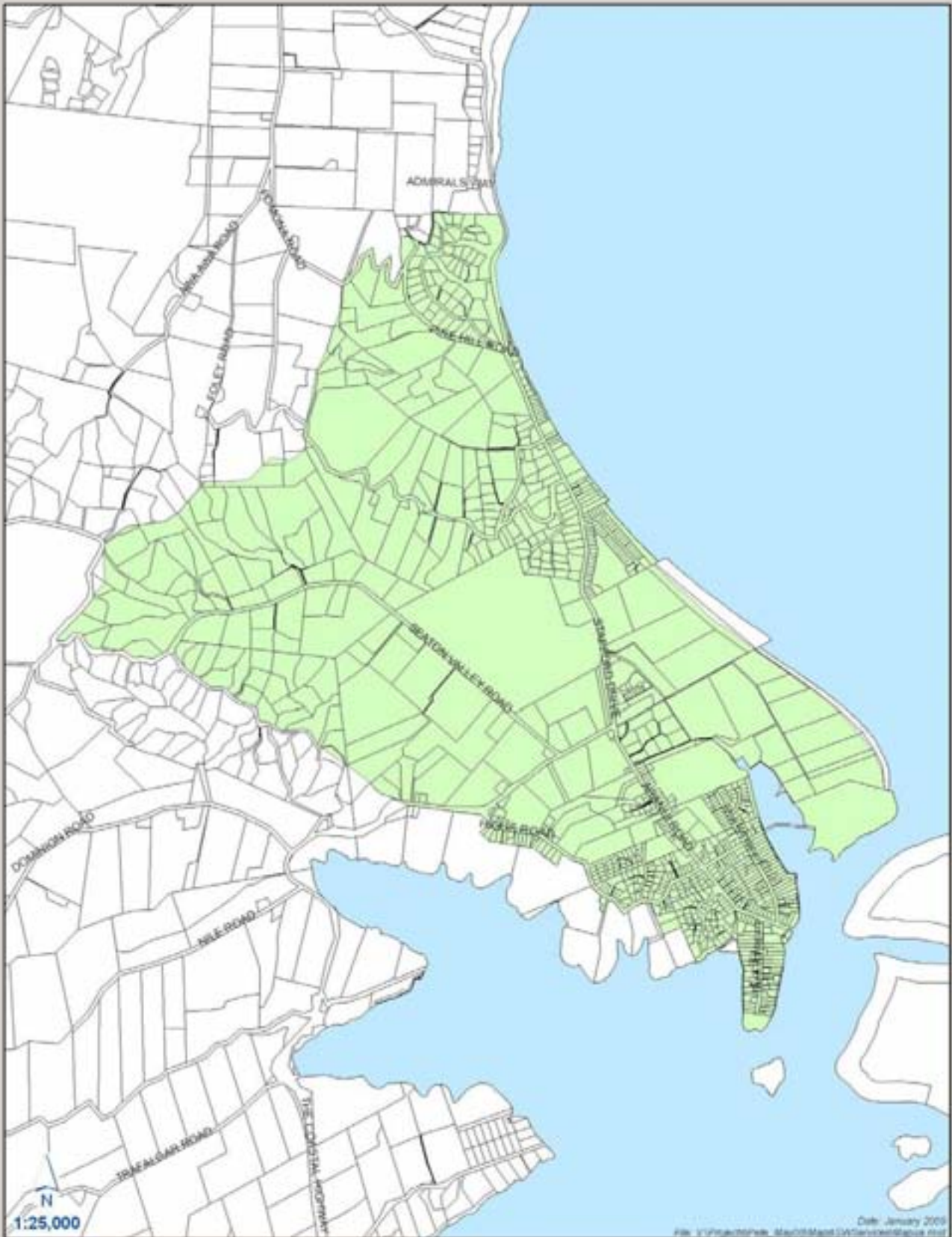
Kaiteriteri Stormwater Services Activity Contribution Map



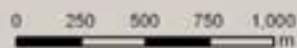


Ligar Bay/Tata Beach Stormwater Services Activity Contribution Map



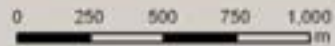


Mapua Stormwater Services Activity Contribution Map



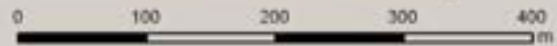


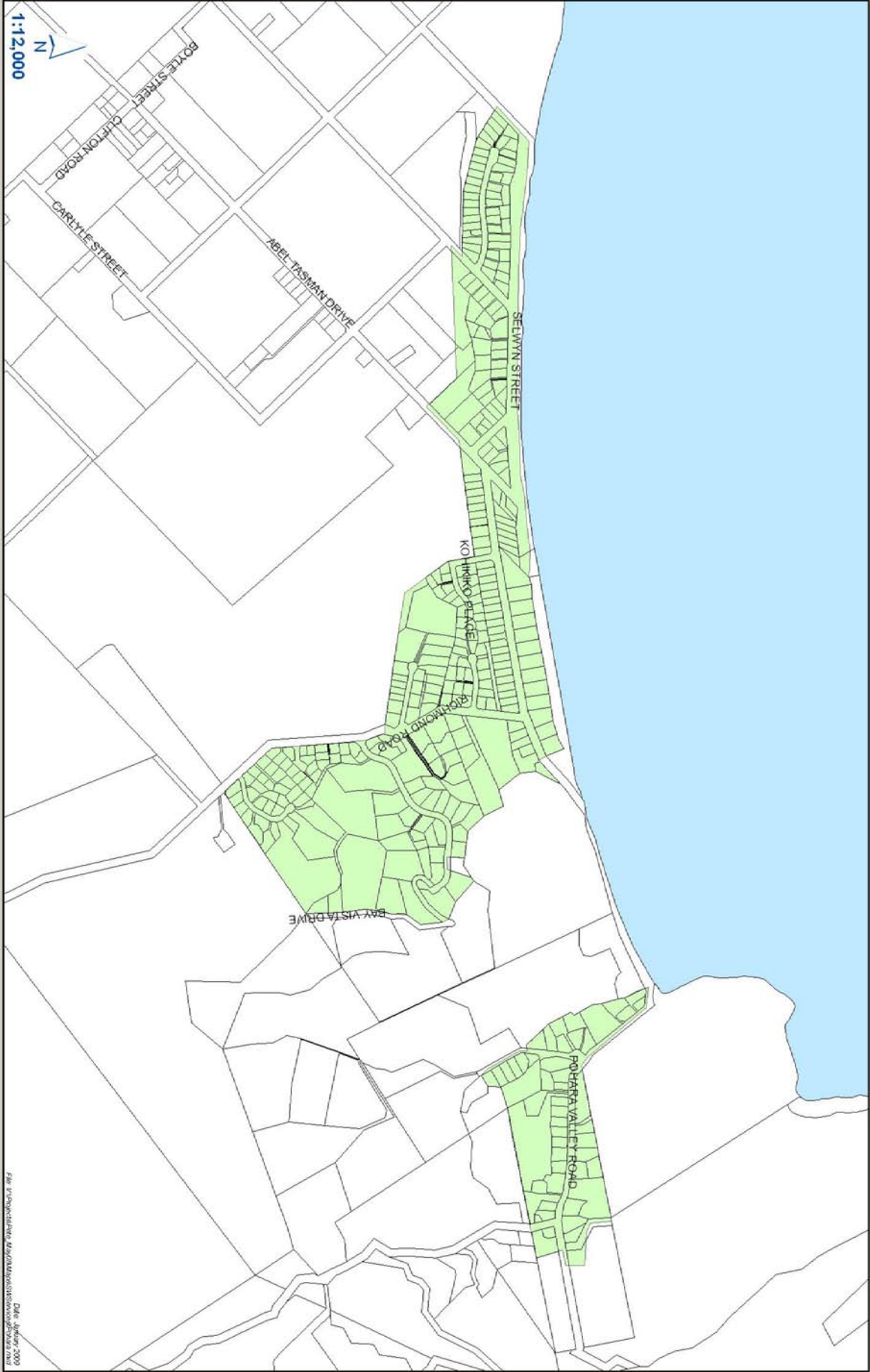
Motueka Stormwater Services Activity Contribution Map





Patons Rock Stormwater Services Activity Contribution Map

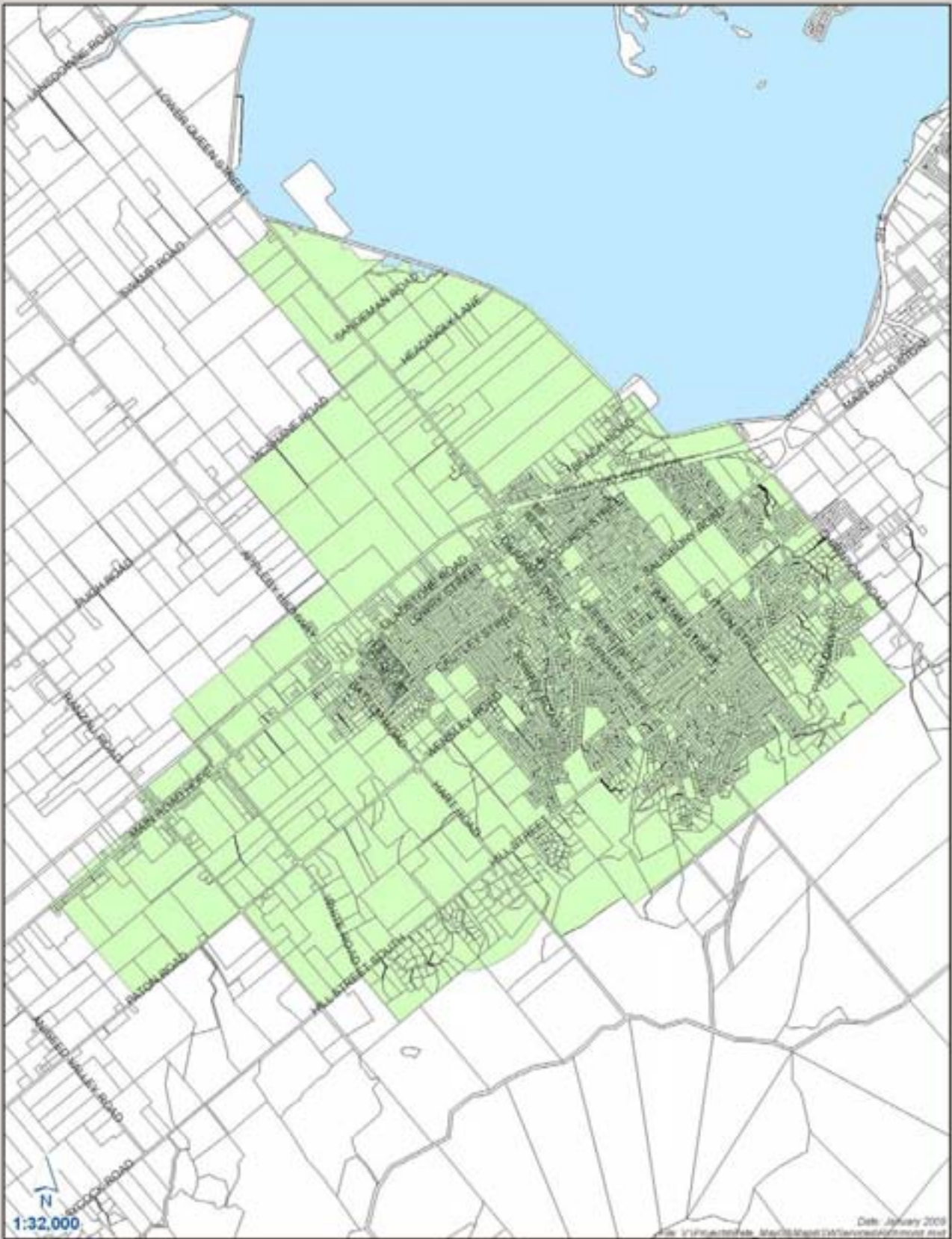




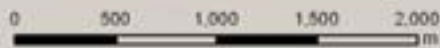
Pohara Stormwater Services Activity Contribution Map



DATE: 28/09/2009
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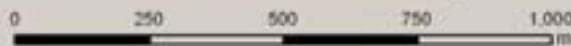


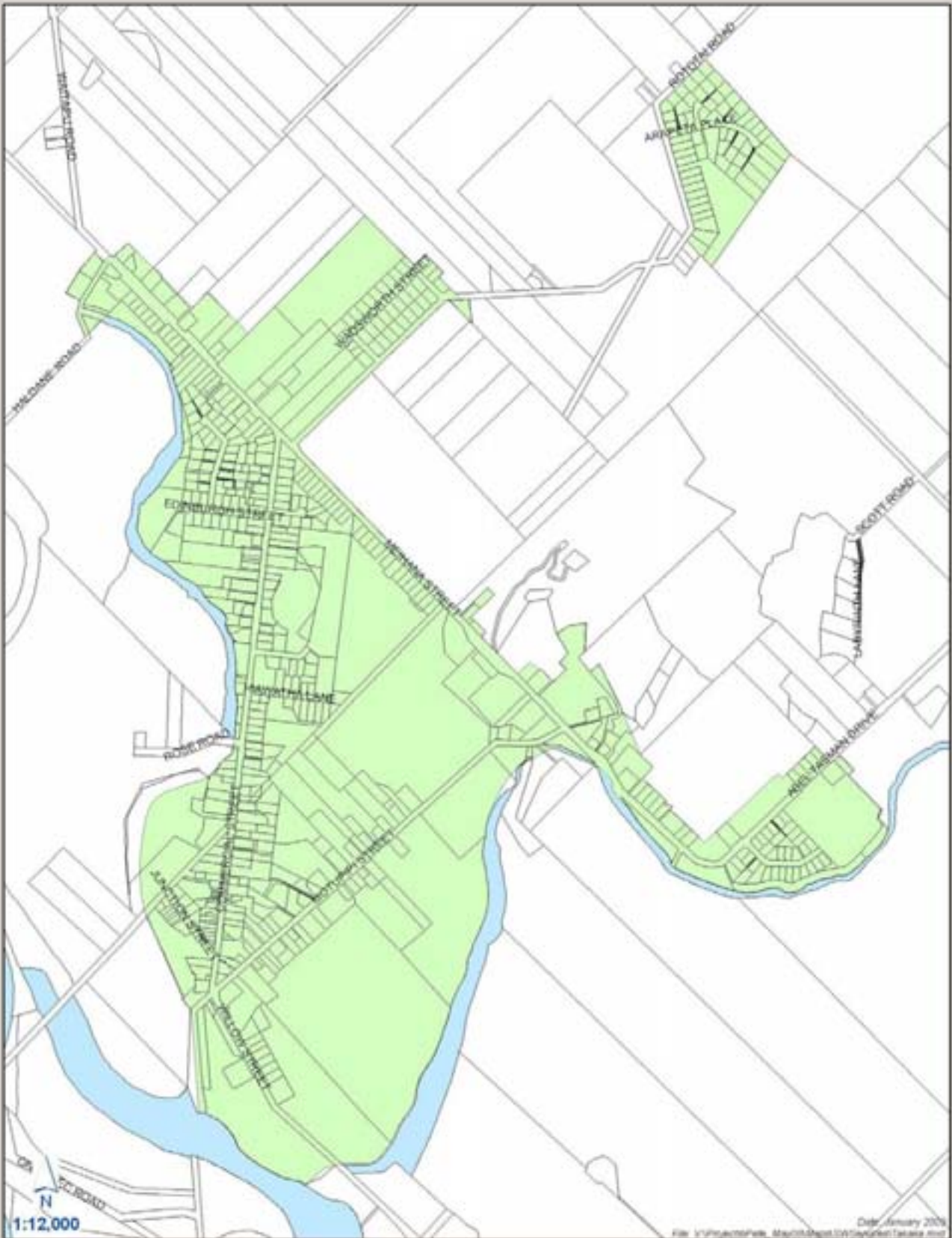
Richmond Stormwater Services Activity Contribution Map



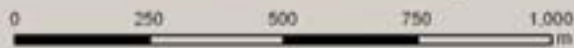


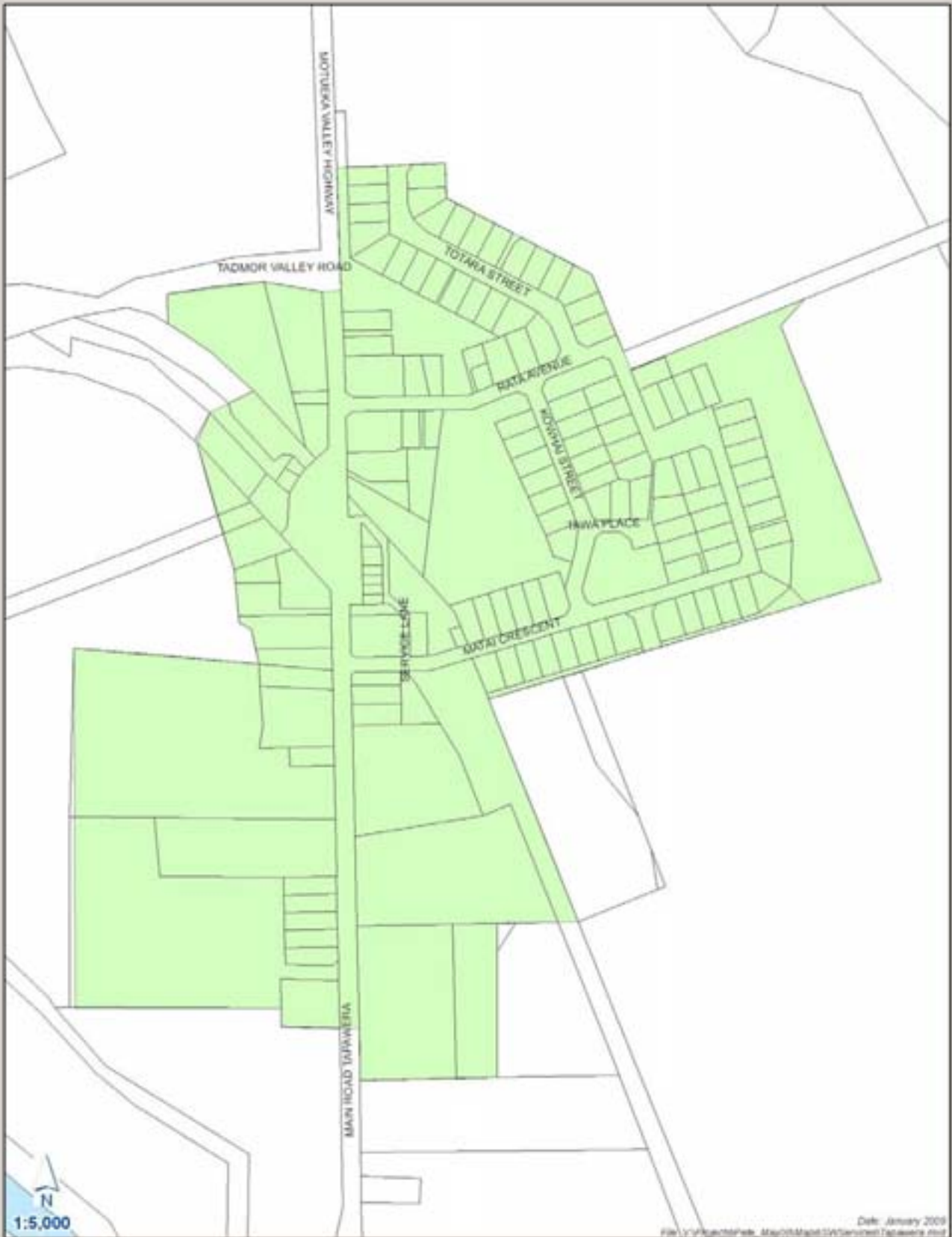
St Arnaud Stormwater Services Activity Contribution Map



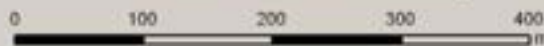


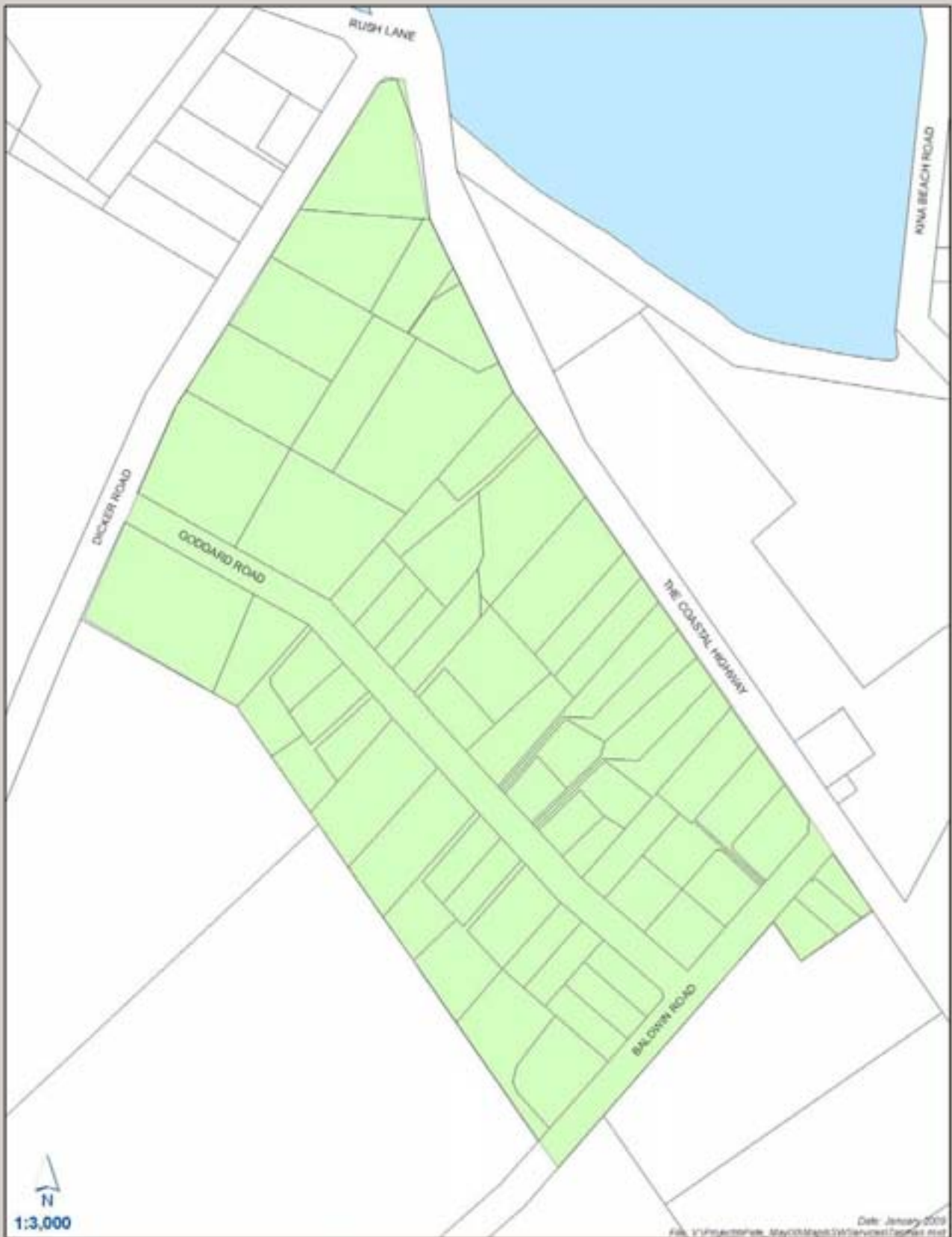
Takaka Stormwater Services Activity Contribution Map



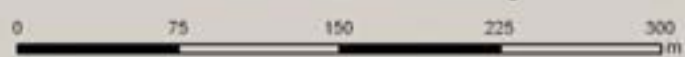


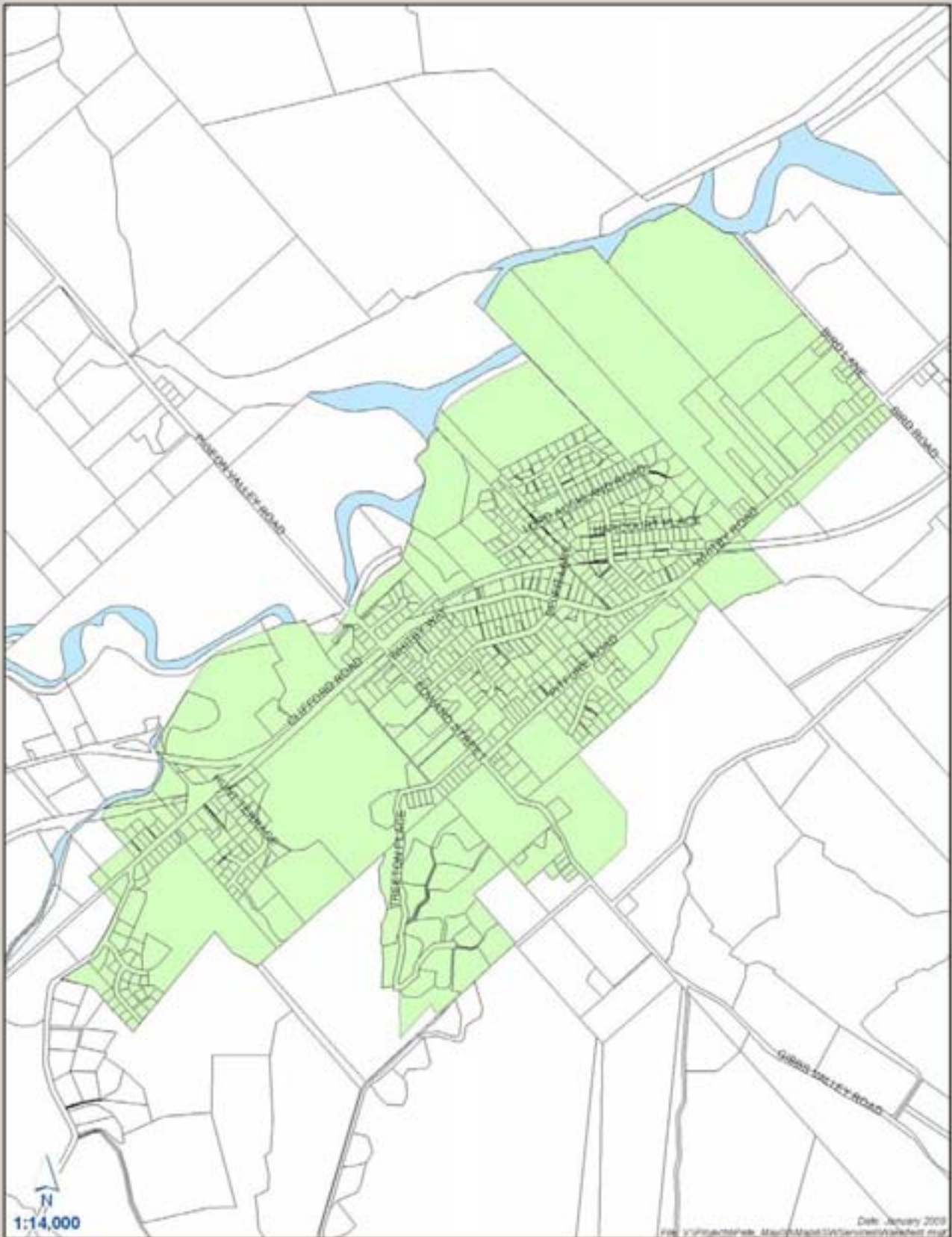
Tapawera Stormwater Services Activity Contribution Map



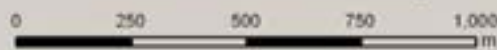


Tasman Stormwater Services Activity Contribution Map





Wakefield Stormwater Services Activity Contribution Map





Part 6 – Schedule of Charges

Schedule of Charges

The Tasman District Council, acting under the Local Government Act 2002, hereby prescribes the following charges. All charges shall come into force on 1 July 2009 and shall remain in force until amended by resolution. Unless otherwise identified, charges are GST inclusive.

All charges shall come into force on 1 July 2009 and shall remain in force until amended by resolution...

Resource Management	Lodgement Fee (GST incl) \$	
Resource Consent Applications		
Land use, subdivision, water, discharge, coastal		
NON-NOTIFIED		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right-of-Way Application (S.348 Local Government Act) • The following Land Use Consents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Signs – Trimming,/Pruning of protected tree(s) – Minor Repair or Addition to heritage building or structure – Bore permit – Culverts, weirs and other minor structures on the bed of watercourses – Gravel extraction – Minor building set-back or coverage breaches with affected parties approvals supplied – Three or more dogs in residential zones with neighbours approvals supplied • Replacement Water Permit (to dam, divert, take or use water) • Replacement Discharge Permit (to land, water or air) • Replacement Coastal Permit • New and replacement permit application to apply oil on roads for dust suppression purposes • Certificate of Compliance (s 139 Resource Management Act) • Existing Use Certificate (s 139A Resource Management Act) • Change or Cancellation of Consent Condition(s) (s 127 Resource Management Act) • Change or Cancellation of Consent Notice (s 221(3)(b) Resource Management Act) • Extension of lapsing period (s 125 Resource Management Act) • Part transfers of a permit (s 136 Resource Management Act) • Transfer of Water Permit to new site (s 136(2)(b) Resource Management Act) 	1	485.00
NON-NOTIFIED		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subdivision: plus an additional \$55 for each additional lot in excess of two (includes balance area) and up to and including 20 lots. • Any Land Use Consent not listed in the box above including, but not limited to, the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Dwelling or building (incl setback and coverage breaches) – Land Use Activities not permitted in zone – Removal of protected tree(s) – Earthworks/Land Disturbance/Vegetation Clearance – Hazardous Facilities – Dam structure • New Discharge Permit (to land, water or air) • New Water Permit (to dam, divert, take or use water) • New Coastal Permit • Review of Resource Consent Condition (s 128 Resource Management Act) 	1	835.00



Schedule of Charges (cont.)

Resource Management		Lodgement Fee (GST incl) \$
NOTIFIED AND LIMITED NOTIFICATION All applications under the Resource Management Act requiring notification, including applications requesting change or cancellation of consent conditions or notified S.128 reviews. Additional Deposit for Subdivisions: \$75 for each additional lot in excess of two (includes balance area) and up to and including 20 lots.	1	4,100.00
HEARING OF NON-NOTIFIED APPLICATION An additional deposit of \$2,000 is required for those non-notified applications that require a hearing.		
MONITORING A standard monitoring fee of \$125.00 will be applied to all land use and discharge consents where monitoring is required. Except where a specific charge otherwise provides. Monitoring outside of the first review will be subject to the "Re-inspection Fee" outlined under Miscellaneous on next page.		
ADDITIONAL SUBDIVISION COSTS Use of Council Seal (e.g. Covenants holding land together (s 221(2)(a), Easements in Gross in favour of Council ³)	2	170.00 ³
Approval of Survey Plan under s 223 Resource Management Act, Approval of Engineering Plans, and Completion Certificate under s 224(c) Resource Management Act. No deposit is required for any of the above but actual Council staff time including disbursements will be charged. Actual costs of consultants will also be charged.		125.00/hr

1. Deposit on Application
2. Standard Charge per Application
3. \$170.00 will be applied for each use of the Council Seal. In the case of Easements in Gross, these are usually established after S224(c) approval but the \$170 will be charged (if applicable) in advance when the total costs of S223, S224 and Engineering Plan Approval are calculated.

Miscellaneous		Lodgement Fee (GST incl) \$
Dust suppression discharge permit – existing permit holders	2	53.50
Dust suppression discharge permit – new permit applications	2	85.00
Alterations to designations and uplifting of designations and non-notified outline plan – s 176A	1 1	420.00 175.00
Bond Administration Fee	1	120.00
Certificate under Overseas Investment Act 2005	1	175.00
Certificate of Compliance for Sale of Liquor Act	2	120.00
DOCUMENT EXECUTION: Documents requiring Council resolution, Certification or Council Seal e.g. s 221, 226, 241, 243, RMA s 321, 327A, LGA, Covenants and Caveats Plus actual cost (over 30 minutes)	2	170.00 125.00/hr
Lodgement fee for objections under s 357, 357A and 357B Resource Management Act 1991 and reviews of non-residential development contribution assessments.	1	170.00
Re-inspection fee (monitoring) – due to non-compliance		125.00/hr
Water meter reading fee (following failed water meter returns)	1	187.50
Request for a Preparation of Plan Change	1	5,850.00
Requirements for Designations or Heritage Orders	1	4,100.00
Transfer of Consents to new owner (s 135(1)(a), s 136(1), s 136(2)(a), or s 137(2)(a) Resource Management Act)	2	112.50
Return of property seized under s 232 and 328		85.00 per item 10.00 per week storage
Applications for Road Stopping (s 342 LGA)	1	480.00

1. Deposit on Application
2. Standard Charge per Application

Schedule of Charges (cont.)

Building Control	Standard Charge Per Application (GST incl) \$
Building Consents Includes issue of consent, inspections and code of compliance certificate	
RESIDENTIAL DWELLINGS	
New Single storey	2,445.00
New Multi storey	3,045.00
Attached dwellings, including multi storey	3,740.00
Relocated Dwelling	1,210.00
Proprietary kitset buildings involving no more than two inspections (ie carports, kitset garages and outbuildings)	830.00
MINOR CONSENTS INVOLVING ONE INSPECTION (e.g. log burners, solar heating panels, wetback connections and building work under value of \$2,500)	210.00
Additional fee per inspection	125.00
RESIDENTIAL ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS	
Value:	
\$2,001 to \$19,999	935.00
\$20,000 to \$99,000	1,350.00
\$100,000 to \$999,000	2,150.00
ALL OTHER BUILDING WORK, (Includes accessory and farm buildings, retaining walls. Excluding commercial and habitable buildings).	
Value:	
\$2,001 to \$5,000	550.00
\$5,001 to \$10,000	830.00
\$10,001 to \$19,999	1,050.00
\$20,000 to \$49,999	1,330.00
\$50,000 to \$99,999	1,750.00
\$100,000 to \$249,999	2,260.00
\$250,000 to \$499,999	2,940.00
COMMERCIAL BUILDING WORK (buildings requiring assessment in terms of accessibility, fire safety and those buildings accessible to the public)	
Value:	
\$2,001 to \$19,999	935.00
\$20,000 to \$99,999	1,990.00
\$100,000 to 249,999	3,080.00
\$250,000 to \$499,999	3,880.00
COMMERCIAL AND ALL OTHER BUILDING WORK	
Value:	
\$500,000 to \$999,999	4,590.00
\$1,000,000 to \$3,999,999. Deposit*	5,150.00
\$4,000,000 and not elsewhere covered. Deposit*	6,520.00

Building Control (cont.)	Standard Charge Per Application (GST incl) \$
Demolition Permit for buildings > 60 m ²	210.00
Amended Plans after Consent Granted and before CCC deposit*	210.00
PLAN RE-CHECKING FEE A surcharge will be added when plans are returned for a third time, and any subsequent occasion, for re-checking	125.00
* Note: It is Council policy to apply a standard charge as above, however, it reserves the right to assess individual cases as required. Additional charges may be requested by virtue of section 219(2) of the Building Act 2004 if costs incurred exceed the standard charge. Where Building Certifiers are used, Council will discount the above charges. Applications that require consultation with New Zealand Fire Service or Historic Places Trust will have costs recovered Review of engineer design buildings by consultant will be charged at cost.	
BRANZ Levy < \$20,000 assessed value > \$20,000 assessed value	Nil \$1/\$1,000 value of project
DBH Levy < \$20,000 assessed value > \$20,000 assessed value	Nil \$1.97/\$1,000 value of project
Building Certificates required under other legislation (e.g. Sale of Liquor Act 1989) Plus inspection charge (if required)	170.00 125.00
Building Warrant of Fitness Inspections Deposit if required*	130.00 125.00
COMPLIANCE SCHEDULE Issued under Section 100/106 of the Building Act 2004 for new applications and/or New schedules Amendments Alterations to schedule linked to Building Consent	290.00 210.00 57.00
CHANGE OF USE Deposit*	210.00
Swimming Pool Building Consent Fee No Registration Fee required	270.00
Swimming Pool Exemption Fee Deposit (plus any additional costs associated with staff time, hearings and inspections)	210.00
NOTICE TO FIX Where consent held Where no consent is held	100.00 195.00

Schedule of Charges (cont.)

Building Control (cont.)	Standard Charge Per Application (GST incl) \$
BUILDING CODE WAIVERS Including any section 72 decision - deposit	210.00
Application for Certificate of Acceptance section 97 of the Building Act 2004. Fees, charges or levies that would have been payable had building consent been applied for before carrying out the work. Any structural checks or other engineering checks, where appropriate will be charged out at cost.	210.00
Lodgement fee for seeking review of any Development Contribution set by staff included in the Development Contribution Policy	150.00
Re-inspection for any purpose including Code Compliance Certificate	125.00
Documents requiring Council resolution, certification or Council seal Plus actual cost (over 30 minutes) and any legal disbursements	170.00 125.00/hour
Certificates of Public Use – section 363 Building Act 2004	295.00
Dam classification application plus consultant costs	150.00
Monthly Building Consent list	165.00 pa
Department of Building and Housing information request plus any associated staff cost	165.00
PROJECT INFORMATION MEMORANDA New construction, additions/alterations	285.00
Development Contribution Administration Surcharge	32.00

Miscellaneous	(GST incl) \$
Land Information Memorandum requested under the Local Government Official Information and Public Meetings Act (No 2) 1991	
Residential	225.00
Commercial/Industrial	340.00
Large properties involving more than one certificate of title will be quoted accordingly	
Note: Should a special request be made that results in a field inspection and/or substantial research, Council reserves the right to charge any additional fees that are appropriate, based on the amount of time required to provide the requested information.	
PROPERTY ENQUIRIES – ACCESS TO COUNCIL RECORDS	
File Access	10.00
Files transferred to CD	35.00 per file
Property/Rates Printout	3.60 each
Note: Frequent user discount is available as follows:	
Option 1 A lump sum of \$1000.00 (including GST) payable annually in advance for a company gives access to an unlimited number of files.	
Option 2 A coupon-based system. Each coupon will enable access to five site files. For residential files the cost per coupon is \$45.00 (including GST) and for commercial and industrial files, the cost per coupon is \$110.00.	
Lodgement of building report on file	55.00

Schedule of Charges (cont.)

Environmental Health	Standard Charge Per Application (GST incl) \$
Camping Ground Registration Fee – Basic Fee Plus 50c for every camp site	225.00
Certificate of Fitness for Mortuary	205.00
Food Premises – gross floor area less than 50 m ²	320.00
Food Premises – where gross floor area of premises is between 50 ² – 100 m ²	375.00
Food Premises – where gross floor area of premises is between 100 m ² – 200 m ²	410.00
Food Premises – where gross floor area of premises exceeds 200 m ²	520.00
Each additional inspection of food premises	125.00
Funeral Director's Registration Fee	205.00
Hairdresser's Registration Fee	205.00
Offensive Trade	245.00
Trading in Streets and Public Places Bylaw 2005	
Display of goods on the footpath by shopkeepers outside their shops	13.00 per day 35.00 per month 185.00 per year
Hawker's Licence	40.00
Long-term or short-term street stall Application Fee	155.00 Plus site lease
Operation of Mobile Shop without food	155.00
Mobile Shops selling food and Food Stalls	195.00

Sale of Liquor	Standard Charge Per Application (GST incl) \$
Applications involving Agency Hearing	275.00
BYO On Licence	132.00
Caterer's Off Licence	132.00
Club Liquor Licence	776.00
Liquor Off Licence	776.00
Liquor On Licence	776.00
Manager's Certificate	132.00
Redefinition Application	75.00
Re-inspection following non-compliance	100.00
Special Licence	63.00
Temporary Authority Order	132.00
Certificate of Free Sale	65.00
Gambling Venue Consent – Deposit fee only	310.00

Schedule of Charges (cont.)

Dog Control	(GST incl) \$
Registration Fees: Urban Dogs	44.00
Rural	27.00
Seeing Eye and Hearing Dogs	No charge
Search and Rescue Dogs	No charge
Impounding Fees:	
1 st impounding	65.00
Neutered dogs	33.00
2 nd impounding	80.00
Neutered dogs	45.00
3 rd impounding	100.00
Neutered dogs	55.00
Sustenance	13.00/day
Micro-chipping impounded dogs if required	25.00
Owners whose dog is de-sexed during the registration year following its impounding will receive a \$30 refund.	
Kennel Licence: Initial Application	90.00
Annual Renewal	32.00
(plus any additional costs associated with staff time, hearings and inspections)	

Resource Management: Administration, Monitoring and Supervision Charges	Standard Charge Per Consent (GST incl) \$
Gravel/Shingle Extraction Fees	
Waimea/Wairoa Rivers	5.15/m ³
Wai-iti	5.15/m ³
Upper Motueka (including all tributaries above Baton Bridge)	5.15/m ³
Lower Motueka (including all tributaries below Baton Bridge)	5.15/m ³
Moutere	5.15/m ³
Riwaka/Marahau/Sandy Bay	5.15/m ³
Takaka and tributaries	5.15/m ³
Aorere and tributaries and other Golden Bay river	3.65/m ³
Buller	2.65/m ³
Other rivers, streams and coastal marine areas	3.65/m ³
Gravel extraction outside of the above-listed areas on freehold land within the river berm area inundated by an annual flood	2.05/m ³
Gravel extraction on freehold land outside of the river berm area inundated by an annual flood	Actual and reasonable monitoring charges at \$125.00/hr
Sand in Lower Motueka River (including all tributaries below Baton Bridge)	2.05/m ³
Coastal Structures – Annual Charges	
Coastal Structures per consent:	
Aquaculture Activity	
0 – 10 lines	430.00
each additional line	27.00
other structures	75.00
Water Permit Annual Charges	
For stock water, private domestic use, fire fighting, cooling, private community water supplies, recreational uses and permits to take water to or from an irrigation dam, reservoir, pond, seepage hole or embayment irrespective of the quantity authorised	80.00

Schedule of Charges (cont.)

Resource Management: Administration, Monitoring and Supervision Charges (cont.)		Standard Charge Per Consent (GST incl) \$
For all other permits to take water, the fee is based on the daily quantity of water authorised multiplied by the catchment factor, to reflect the different impacts and management requirements in different catchments, as set out below:		
Less than 250 m ³ /day		107.50
250 – 499 m ³ /day		150.00
500 – 999 m ³ /day		215.00
1,000 – 2,499 m ³ /day		265.00
2,500 – 4,999 m ³ /day		470.00
5,000 – 14,999 m ³ /day		800.00
15,000 – 49,999 m ³ /day		1,750.00
50,000 – 299,999 m ³ /day		5,245.00
300,000 m ³ /day or more		14,360.00
Catchment	Catchment Factor	
Aorere	1.00	
Takaka	1.00	
Motueka	1.50	
Moutere	1.50	
Waimea	1.50	
Buller	1.00	
Waimea Water Augmentation Feasibility Study – An additional monitoring surcharge for permit holders in the Delta, Waimea West, Golden Hills, Lower Confined, Reservoir, Hope and Upper Confined Water Management Zones will be as follows:		
	Surcharge \$	
Less than 250 m ³ /day	192.50	
250 – 499 m ³ /day	223.50	
500 – 999 m ³ /day	327.50	
1,000 – 2,499 m ³ /day	515.00	
2,500 – 4,999 m ³ /day	940.00	
5,000 – 14,999 m ³ /day	1,575.50	
15,000 – 49,999 m ³ /day	3,457.00	
50,000 m ³ /day or more	9,969.00	
Water Meter Levy on consented takes where meter is to be installed		90.00/meter
For Permits to Divert Water		75.00
For Permits to Dam Water		29.00
Discharge Permits (Water or Contaminant) Annual Charges		
Permits to discharge scour water from dams and pipelines, for water resource augmentation, spillway and compensation flows, minor cooling water discharges, minor spraying operations and flood/drainage discharges		75.00

Resource Management: Administration, Monitoring and Supervision Charges (cont.)			Standard Charge Per Consent (GST incl) \$
Dairy shed and piggery discharges (including laboratory costs)			320.00
Fish Farming			
Less than 1,000 m ³ /day authorised discharge			75.00
1,000 – 4,999 m ³ /day			220.00
5,000 – 14,999 m ³ /day			600.00
15,000 – 49,999 m ³ /day			1,210.00
50,000 – 99,999 m ³ /day			2,850.00
100,000 m ³ /day or more			4,000.00
Food Processing Industries (including by way of example, abattoirs, fish processing, vegetable processing, dairy factories, wineries)			
1. Untreated waste to water			
2. Semi-treated/screened waste to water			
3. Fully treated/unpolluted waste to water or discharge			
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Authorised at less than 200 m ³ /day	610.00	295.00	75.00
200 – 999 m ³ /day	1,750.00	875.00	180.00
1,000 m ³ /day or more	3,500.00	1,765.00	360.00
GRAVEL WASH AND MINING DISCHARGES			
Less than 1,000 m ³ /day authorised			220.00
1,000 – 2,999 m ³ /day			360.00
3,000 m ³ /day			600.00
Sawmills, Timber Processing Discharges			220.00
POWER GENERATION DISCHARGES			
Less than 1,000 m ³ /day authorised			90.00
1,000 – 4,999 m ³ /day			220.00
5,000 – 24,999m ³ /day			445.00
25,000 – 299,999 m ³ /day			635.00
300,000 m ³ /day or more			4,050.00
SEWAGE EFFLUENTS: Residential dwellings with septic tank systems on single title are exempt		Primary treated septic tanks	
Less than 50 m ³ /day authorised		325.00	
50 – 99 m ³ /day		595.00	
100 – 999 m ³ /day		1,230.00	
1,000 – 9,999m ³ /day		2,920.00	
10,000 m ³ /day		5,040.00	

Schedule of Charges (cont.)

Resource Management: Administration, Monitoring and Supervision Charges (cont.)			Standard Charge Per Consent (GST incl) \$
	Secondary treated oxidation ponds	Tertiary treated/ land disposal	
Less than 50 m ³ /day authorised	315.00	290.00	
50 – 99 m ³ /day	480.00	400.00	
100 – 999m ³ /day	854.00	450.00	
1,000 – 9,999 m ³ /day	1,225.00	610.00	
10,000 m ³ /day	2,025.00	965.00	
Stormwater (subdivision discharges to transfer to Council exempt)			90.00
Tip Leachate, Contaminated run-off, Emergency wastewater or Industrial discharge			435.00
Discharges to land under Section 15(1)(d)			90.00
DISCHARGE PERMITS (AIR) ANNUAL CHARGES			
Major air discharges (former Pt A [Clean Air Act] activities)			3240.00
Minor air discharges (former Pt B [Clean Air Act] activities)			600.00
Minor air discharges (former Pt C [Clean Air Act] activities)			180.00

Commercial Operator's Licence	(GST incl) \$
APPLICATION FEE Payable on initial application and in addition to the annual fee: (plus reimbursement for any reasonable and necessary additional costs incurred by Council in assessing an application, e.g. evaluation of seaworthiness, qualifications and experience.	185.00
ANNUAL FEE For each multiple of either one power-driven vessel or up to a total of 15 kayaks, rafts, waka or similar vessels that are not power-driven with greater than 10hpw.	245.00

Schedule of Charges (cont.)

General Rules Applying in Respect of Charges

Charges will include all staff time (\$125.00 per hour inclusive of overhead component and GST) associated with processing and assessing applications, excluding staff travel time to and from the site of the application and/or consent holder. Additional costs associated with consent processing and assessment such as use of consultants and laboratory costs, where these skills cannot be provided by in-house staff, will be recovered at actual costs. This policy also applies to the monitoring of consent conditions where an annual charge is not made or where costs exceed the payable annual charge and Council elects to recover the difference.

Annual charges shall be due on 1 December or 30 days from the date of invoicing, whichever is the later, unless otherwise agreed in writing by Council.

Where all or part of any deposit or charge is not paid beforehand, Council will reserve the right not to process that application. Council reserves the right to invoice for work done in excess of any deposit fee paid.

Reductions and waivers are generally not available. Reductions might be justified where the person liable to pay any charge reduces the costs to Council of carrying out its functions, including through self-regulation checks approved by Council.

There will be no charge on parties who choose to surrender a resource consent and provide written confirmation.

Where multiple consents are sought, the charge shall be based on the "highest deposit" application cost plus 20% of the deposit of accompanying applications.

A \$25.00 (GST inclusive) discount applies per consent to dam where the consent holder also holds additional permits for a surface water take.

Where a consent is being renewed and the activity is continuing, the applicant shall continue to be liable to pay any annual and/or monitoring charge.

Hydroelectric Power Generation annual charges will be based on the discharge and not the take as long as the take and the discharge are of equal volume and water quality. If there is a consumptive off-take then that portion of the take will attract an annual charge as for other consumptive takes. Consents to take will still attract the standard administrative charges.

Annual charges levied on holders of resource consents will be recovered whether permits are exercised or not.

The cost of Councillor hearing panels are set by the Remuneration Review Authority and will be charged accordingly. Commissioner costs shall be charged at actual costs incurred.

Refuse Charges	2009/2010 1 July to 30 June (GST incl)
Rubbish Bags (TDC sale price)	\$1.40 each
MIXED REFUSE: Account customers and vehicles over 3,500kg gross, where a Council provided weighbridge is available (includes \$10 central government levy) Other vehicles	\$92.25 per tonne \$40.00 per m ³
Greenwaste	\$18.00 per m ³
HARDFILL (WHERE ACCEPTED) Where a Council provided weighbridge is available At other sites	\$15.00 per tonne \$30.00 per m ³
SCRAP METALS: Scrap steel (sheet) Car bodies (complying) Other vehicles and non-complying cars Whiteware	No charge No charge \$10.00 each \$5.00 each
RECYCLABLES (WHERE ACCEPTED): Domestic customers and quantities less than 1.0m ³ Glass (bottles) – where a Council provided weighbridge is available Glass (bottles, whole) – Other locations Paper and cardboard (Richmond and Takaka only) Other materials	No charge \$18.00 per tonne \$6.00 per m ³ No charge By arrangement
TYRES: Car Car tyres on rims Truck Loader/Tractor or similar	\$6.00 each \$15.00 each \$18.00 each \$40.00 each
HAZARDOUS WASTE: Oils and Solvents Batteries Gas cylinders Other materials	No charge No charge No charge At disposal cost
EVES VALLEY LANDFILL CHARGES: Approved special wastes Special burial and documentation Light wastes (polystyrene and similar) Marine Waste (shells)	\$146.25 per tonne At cost \$60.00 per m ³ \$60.00 per m ³

Schedule of Charges (cont.)

Engineering Charges	2009/2010 1 July to 30 June (GST incl)
PERMIT FEES	
Vehicle Access Crossing (urban)	\$115.00
Vehicle Access Crossing (rural)	\$115.00
Road Opening Permit – perpendicular to road	\$390 plus actual costs (\$200.00 refundable on satisfactory completion)
Road Opening Permit – parallel to road	\$165.00 plus actual costs (bond of \$100.00 per 100 metres up to \$5,000.00)
Water Tanker Permit (To comply with Council's Water Supply Bylaw 2008)	\$1,000.00 pa
Fencing on road reserve (also gates, other structures)	\$280.00 + inspection costs
Parking permit	\$30.00/day
Application for Tourist Facility Sign (\$100 refunded if consent refused)	\$165.00 plus actual costs
Fencing between private and Tasman District Council land	Half actual cost per linear metre or \$40.00 per metre (inclusive of GST) whichever is the lower.
Road Closure (events, parades)	\$280.00 (or actual costs for inspections and public notifications) plus \$2,000.00 bond plus insurance and public liability cover.
Officer's Inspection Fees	\$125.00/hour
Engineering Standards	\$90.00

Water Connection Charges

All rural extensions off urban supplies

Payable by a property that connects to the low pressure supply in one of the Group Account Rural Extension areas.

Connection Charge	2009/2010 1 July to 30 June (GST incl)
Connection per property	\$3700.00 incl GST plus outwork + admin + GST

All Urban Supplies

Payable by all urban areas that form the Group Water Account.

Connection Charge	
All urban areas	\$1,340.00 incl GST plus outwork + admin + GST
Special water reading fee	\$50.00 per reading

Rural Water Supply Connection Charges

This is the fee payable to connect to the scheme, for:

Connection Charge	
Dovedale	Only if capacity is available
Redwood Valley	
Eighty-Eight Valley	
First Unit	\$3,700.00 incl GST plus outwork + admin + GST
Additional Units	\$640.00/unit incl GST plus outwork + admin + GST

Schedule of Charges (cont.)

Wastewater Connection Charges

District wide connection fees for new connections outside existing Wastewater UDAs	\$2,700 incl GST at building consent plus outwork + admin + GST
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Wastewater Connection Fees for new connections within UDAs

Richmond, Waimea Basin, Mapua, Ruby Bay, Kaiteriteri, Riwaka, Murchison, Motueka, Takaka, Collingwood and Tapawera	\$1,340.00 incl GST at building consent plus outwork + admin + GST
Pohara/St Arnaud	Rated for Capital Costs plus outwork + admin + GST

Wastewater trade waste charges

Conveying based on rate of discharge	\$7.50 per annum per litre per second (incl GST)
Treatment based on BODs	\$852 per annum per kilogram BOD per day (incl GST)
Wastewater pan charge	Equates to wastewater – operation and maintenance charge as set out in the Annual Plan
Method B – Definition 'C'. Cost to convey and treatment of sewerage	Equates to water supply – metered connections as set out in the Annual Plan

Administration charge items and terms

Trade Waste Discharges	Terms	
Temporary discharge charge	A charge payable prior to receipt of temporary discharge	\$330.00
Trade waste application charge	A charge payable on an application for a trade waste discharge	\$330.00
Annual trade waste consent charge	Annual management charge for holders of trade waste consents to cover Council's costs associated with <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Administration 2 Compliance monitoring 3 Inspection of consents 	\$330.00

Motueka Aerodrome			
Aircraft Type	General Aviation User Charges (through honesty box) \$	Aerodrome Operators Charges (invoiced monthly) \$	Aerodrome Operators Charges (Advance Annual Payment Option) \$
Single Engine	5.00	50.00/month/aircraft	550.00
Twin Engine	7.50	75.00/month/aircraft	850.00
Helicopter	5.00	50.00/month/aircraft	550.00
Microlight/ Homebuilt	5.00	37.50/month/aircraft	400.00
Glider	5.00	37.50/month/aircraft	400.00
NB: General Aviation User charges not paid through honesty box will incur a \$25.00 administration fee			
Aircraft Parking Charges for Visiting Aircraft			
AIRCRAFT TYPE	Charges (payable through honesty box)		
Small Engine	\$5.00 per day or \$450.00 pa		
Twin Engine	\$7.50 per day or \$675.00 pa		
Helicopter	\$5.00 per day or \$450.00 pa		
Microlight/Homebuilt	\$3.75 per day or \$350.00 pa		
Glider	\$3.75 per day or \$350.00 pa		
NB: parking charges not paid through honesty box will incur a \$25.00 Administration fee			
SPECIAL CHARGES			
Special charges will be levied on activities such as driver training, drag racing and other activities not related to aircraft movements. These will be at the discretion of the Chief Executive Officer and will be evaluated on their own merit.			
Notes:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interest charge of 12% per annum will be applied on a daily basis on any charges that remain unpaid at the end of the month of invoicing. • An aerodrome movement is defined as on/in the operational airspace and below 150 feet airport ground level. • These charges are to be reviewed on an annual basis. • Council is currently reviewing the charging regime for the Motueka Aerodrome and will undertake local consultation should this review recommend any changes. 			

Schedule of Charges (cont.)

Wharfage and Berthage (all rates are GST inclusive, unless stated otherwise)

Berthage of a vessel at a Council-owned Wharf:	
Commercial vessels and private recreational vessels (including fishing vessels, marine farming vessels, commercial passenger and/or cargo vessel)	
Period over which charge applies	Rate
Casual (daily)	\$2.00 per metre

Note: the charges may be varied by the Chief Executive where special circumstances exist.

Berthage of a vessel at a Council-owned facility other than a wharf:		
Type of berth and vessel	Charge (annual unless otherwise stated)	Minimum length charged
Marina: recreational	\$230 per metre	8 metres
Piled walkway, commercial	\$205 per metre	8 metres
Floating up to 15 metres, commercial	\$255 per metre	10 metres
Floating over 15 metres, commercial	\$290 per metre	16 metres
Restricted access	\$175 per metre	8 metres
Recreational visitor on mooring or marina berth, vessel 15 metres or less	\$10 per day	
Recreational visitor on mooring or marina berth, vessel more than 15 metres	\$15 per day	
Fore and aft mooring: outer arm	\$1,035	
Fore and aft mooring: inner basin	\$725	

Fuel Facilities	
Pump sited on Council wharf, or property at Tarakohe. The lump sum charge is in lieu of wharfage.	\$3,600 per year
Elsewhere, and excluding wharfage.	\$50 per year

Wharfage for Ports of Tarakohe and Mapua		
Type of cargo		Rate
Fish and shellfish	Includes all marine animals	\$9.75 per tonne
Mussel and spat	Alternative backbone levy	Subject to negotiation with aquaculture farmers but not less than \$1.00/m for mussels and 30c/m for spat and \$5,500 for ring road
Ring road	Alternate to wharfage	
Other, including general cargo	Rates for large bulk by negotiation	\$3.70 per tonne
Fuel (other than use of fixed facility)	Fuel transfer only	1.0 cents per litre

Note: Backbone line and ring road levies are an alternative annual levy to payment of wharfage and will be subject to annual negotiation to ensure levies are comparable to relevant wharfage charges. If these levies are not agreed, berthage and wharfage charges will apply.

Demurrage/storage* at Port Tarakohe		
Type of storage	Period for application of charges	Rate
Open storage	Daily	\$1/m ²
Fenced storage	Daily	\$1.50/m ²
Standard rubbish skip	Annual	\$500
	Monthly	\$25
20' TEU container	Annual	\$2,000
	Monthly	\$200
40' FEU container	Annual	\$4,000
	Monthly	\$400

Notes: no storage is permitted on wharf structures unless specifically authorised. Demurrage/storage rates apply after 36 hrs of cargo/material arriving (allowance to be made for extenuating circumstances such as bad weather). Storage to be in assigned areas only. Bulk cargo in transit may have extended demurrage with approval of the Tarakohe Harbour Manager.

Trans-shipping of cargo at sea	
Cargo, Goods, Merchandise or other Material	\$0.25 per tonne

Schedule of Charges (cont.)

Tasman District Council Cemetery Charges – 1 July 2009	
Type	Charges (incl GST) \$
Plot – Purchase Right of Burial	
RSA	No fee
New Plot – 12 years and over	750.00
Children’s Areas where set apart	
Child 5-12 years	450.00
Child 0-5 years	100.00
Stillborn	No fee
Out of District Fee on any Burial Plot – extra to above	750.00
Ashes – Purchase Right of Burial	
RSA	No fee
Rose Garden – all ages	350.00
Tree Shrub Garden – all ages	350.00
Ash Berm – all ages	350.00
Stillborn	No fee
Out of District Fee on any Ash Plot – extra to above	350.00
Burial Interment Fees	
RSA	580.00
Interments – 12 years and over	580.00
Child – 5-12 years	375.00
Child – 0-5 years	120.00
Stillborn	No fee
Disinterment	Actual cost
Sunday & Public Holiday extra charge – all ages	250.00
Ash Interment Fees	
All ash plots in all cemeteries – all ages	120.00
Disinterment – ashes	Actual cost
Sunday and Public Holidays extra charge – all ages (if contractor attendance is required)	80.00

Corporate Charges			
GIS Map Prices (per copy)	(GST incl) \$		(GST incl) \$
A4 black and white	5.00	Subsequent copies	2.00
A4 colour	10.00	Subsequent copies	5.00
A3 black and white	10.00	Subsequent copies	5.00
A3 colour	15.00	Subsequent copies	7.00
A2 black and white	15.00	Subsequent copies	5.00
A2 colour	20.00	Subsequent copies	9.00
A1 black and white	20.00	Subsequent copies	7.00
A1 colour	30.00	Subsequent copies	12.00
A0 black and white	25.00	Subsequent copies	9.00
A0 colour	40.00	Subsequent copies	15.00
Electronic files (e.g. Maps and GIS data in electronic format)			
Per megabyte			50.00
Minimum Charge			25.00
CD/DVD Media			5.00 1 st , 1.00 thereafter
Access to Explore Tasman District Council			
Connection Fee			100.00
Monthly			100.00 per month
Annual (in advance)			1,000.00 one off

Schedule of Charges (cont.)

Photocopying	(GST incl) \$
First 20 pages for requests under the Official Information Act	Free
Additional copies:	
A4 black and white	
Single sided	20c
Double sided	40c
A3 black and white	
Single sided	40c
Double sided	70c
Colour copies A3 and A4	2.00
Laminating	
A4 Pouches	50c
A3 Pouches	70c
Binding	
Spiral Binding:	40c/document
Clear plastic cover	20c
Card back	20c
Plastic spiral	10c

Library Charges		(GST incl) \$
Loans		
New adult books – three week loan		1.00
All magazines in adult section – three week loan		20c
Music CDs – three week loan		1.00
DVDs – two week loan		4.00
Reserves and Requests		
Reservation within Tasman District Libraries		2.00
Requests (interloan) outside Tasman District – minimum charge, see leaflet for details		5.00
Overdue items	Adult Member	Junior Member
After due date	1.00	50c
Two weeks late	3.00	1.50
Four weeks late	5.00	2.50
Replacement Membership Card		3.00



Part 7 – Revenue and Financing Policy

Revenue and Financing Policy

In this document we use the words “public” or “private” to reflect who benefits from the services council provides. When the word “public” is used it means the community at large will receive benefits and generally it is more efficient to charge for those through a rate. When the word “private” is used it means that either an individual or an identifiable group of individuals will receive benefits and generally this group can be charged either directly through user charges because it is efficient to do so or by using a targeted rate.

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

The Revenue and Financing Policy explains “who pays and why”. It explains how Council activities are funded. It is not about what Council does, nor is it about what it costs. Revenue sources include rates, fees, charges, subsidies and investments.

1.2 The Legislation

The Revenue and Financing Policy is developed to meet the requirements of Section 102 of the Local Government Act 2002 (the Act).

Section 102(4)(a) of the Act specifies the requirement to prepare the policy. Section 103 specifies the structure of the policy. The policy is to separately specify Council’s proposals for funding capital expenditure and for funding operating expenditure. The policy is to do this in relation to sources specified in Section 103. In selecting those funding sources, Council is required to have regard to considerations set out in Section 101(3).

Section 101(3) sets out a two-stage consideration process.

The first stage is to determine, for each activity to be funded, appropriate funding sources having regard to:

- for transparency and accountability, of funding the activity distinctly from other activities. The community outcomes to which the activity primarily contributes; and
- the distribution of benefits between the community as a whole, any identifiable part of the community, and individuals; and
- the period in or over which those benefits are expected to occur; and
- the extent to which the actions or inaction of particular individuals or a group contribute to the need to undertake the activity; and
- the costs and benefits, including consequences.

The second stage is to take the combined results of the allocations of the first stage and to assess the overall impact of that on “the current and future social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing of the community”.

When the word “public” is used it means the community at large will receive benefits...

Section 103(2) sets out the list of funding sources available to Council for both operational and capital expenditure. These are:

- a) General rates, including:
 - (i) Choice of valuation system; and
 - (ii) Differential rating; and
 - (iii) Uniform annual general charges
- (b) Targeted rates;
- (c) Fees and charges;
- (d) Interest and dividends from investments;
- (e) Borrowing;
- (f) Proceeds from asset sales;
- (g) Development contributions
- (h) Financial contributions under the Resource Management Act 1991;
- (i) Grants and subsidies; and
- (j) Any other source.

1.3 Structure of the Policy

To meet the requirements of the Act, this policy is structured as follows:

- A brief commentary on the relationships between this policy and other policies required by the Act.
- Council's policy on funding capital expenses.
- Council's policy on funding operating expenses.

1.4 Related Policies

A number of Council policies have relationships with the Revenue and Financing Policy:

- Treasury Management Policy – this Policy incorporating Council's Borrowing and Investment policies sets out the objectives and criteria for managing Council's treasury function.

- Development Contributions Policy – the Act and the Resource Management Act 1991 both permit Council to require developers to provide or make financial contributions for the provision of community infrastructure. This is a potential source of funding for Council.
- Rates Remission and Postponement Policies – these policies detail those circumstances under which Council will give consideration to the remission or postponement of rates on properties.

2 Funding of Capital Expenditure

Section 103(1) of the Act requires Council to specify its policy on the funding of capital expenditure separately from its policy on the funding of operating expenditure. "Capital" expenses that need to be funded relate predominantly to – the purchase of new assets and the replacement of existing assets. In addition Council uses different funding sources which are determined by the nature of the capital works themselves.

Capital works which are required due to growth in the District are funded by development contributions which are met by developers.

Capital works which provide for an increased level of service to all ratepayers are funded by a mixture of loans, rates, financial contributions and subsidies with loans being the predominant source of funds.

Capital works which were deferred in previous years but are now required to be undertaken are funded by



Revenue and Financing Policy (cont.)

a mixture of loans, rates, financial contributions and subsidies with loans being the predominant source of funds. This work is also referred to as backlog.

Renewal work which relates to upgrades of existing assets are funded by a mixture of loans, rates, financial contributions and subsidies with loans being the predominant source of funds.

One of the considerations in relation to the funding of activities is “the period in or over which those benefits are expected to occur” (s101(3)(a)(iii)). This is sometimes described as the inter-generational equity principle. Underlying this principle is the notion that if Council provides a new asset for the community such as a new water reservoir or new library, the cost of providing that asset should be spread over time so that all those who benefit from it should pay for part of the cost. In practice this would be achieved by borrowing the cost of the asset and repaying the loan over a 20 year timeframe.

Borrowing is managed within the framework specified in the Treasury Management Policy.

Development Contributions

Development contributions calculated are based on the number of new lots expected in the next 20 years divided into the expenditure for 10 years that relates to growth. If for any reason the new growth works are undertaken but the new lots are less than calculated a corresponding loan will be drawn down for the shortfall with the debt servicing costs of that loan passed onto developers at the next review of the Ten Year Plan.

Sundry Income

Sundry income comprises mostly dividends from Council investments (namely Port Nelson Ltd and Nelson Airport Ltd) and bank interest and is allocated

to each activity on a pro-rata basis. The effect of sundry income is to reduce the rate requirement in future years. Sundry income will be provided to Council via a holding company.

2.2 Proceeds from Asset Sales

Occasionally Council may receive proceeds from the sale of a major asset. Where the asset was purchased in whole or in part by loan, the first call on any sale proceeds will be the repayment of any outstanding loan balance. Council has a discretion in relation to any remaining sale proceeds to apply those to the purchase of new assets.

3 Funding of Operating Expenses

The following section of this policy sets out each Council activity area and discusses the matters required under Section 101(3)(a) regarding the appropriate source of funding for operating expenses for each activity. It looks at the contribution each activity makes to the community outcomes and how the activity benefits individuals, parts of the community or the whole community.

Council funds operating expenditure from the following sources:

- General rates
- Targeted rates
- Fees and charges
- Grants and subsidies
- Sundry income
- Other operating revenue

Council may choose to not fully fund operating expenditure in any particular year if the deficit can be funded by operating surpluses in the immediately preceding or subsequent years. An operating deficit will only be budgeted where it would be beneficial to avoid significant fluctuations in rates, fees or charges.

Council has resolved in previous years not to fund depreciation at activity levels. The rationale behind this is to acknowledge that the creation of new capital works will generate additional depreciation charges. This depreciation charge would be likely to have a significant financial impact on Council's smaller communities and place unfair financial burden on those communities. Therefore the sole responsibility for funding depreciation expenditure should not necessarily be on these communities.

Council is of the view that the depreciation charge is more equitably apportioned across the total ratepayers of the District. Accordingly, in activity financial statements Council has denoted the value of depreciation to be funded at income statement level.

While depreciation is not funded, it is expected that beneficiaries of Council services will fund interest and principal payments on new capital works.

3.1 Rating Sources

Council has identified a number of rating sources under either general or targeted rates. These are detailed in Council's Funding Impact Statement which is at the beginning of this document. In summary, Council's rating sources are identified as follows:

General Rate

This is the most significant of Council's revenue sources and is used to levy rates where there is a deemed general benefit for the activity across the entire District. Council continues to review its funding policy giving consideration to perceived areas of direct or indirect benefit for each activity and new project considered by Council. The current revenue regime for general rate allocation to activity costs is a result of Council's deliberations on equitable funding sources.

Accordingly Council sets a general rate based on the capital value of each rating unit in the District. This rate is set at different rates in the dollar of capital value.

Uniform Annual General Charge (UAGC)

This rate is a method of collecting general rate and is levied as a fixed amount per rateable property. It is deemed that properties receive equal benefit for services charged regardless of the rateable value of those properties.

Targeted Rates

Council has identified targeted rates over the next 10 year period for:

- Stormwater
- Water
- Wastewater
- River works
- Motueka and Richmond business rates
- Ruby Bay stopbank
- Mapua stopbank
- District facilities
- Regional facilities
- Museum facilities
- Community facilities operations
- Wai-iti Valley Community Dam
- Waimea Water Augmentation Study
- Golden Bay and Motueka Community Boards
- Fireblight control in Waimea
- Solid waste/recycling
- Mapua rehabilitation
- Road sealing in Hamama Road
- Torrent Bay beach replenishment
- Takaka firefighting water supply
- Motueka River stopbank reconstruction
- Motueka urban water supply
- Tourism Levy

Revenue and Financing Policy (cont.)

Council predominantly levies targeted rates on the basis of direct user pays for benefit received, however in some cases targeted rates are levied as a proxy for direct user pays only. The number of targeted rates levied by Council has increased significantly in recent years as a result of Council determining that where practicable property owners will pay for a direct benefit received.

4 Activities

4.1 Resource Policy

Activity description

This activity involves the analysis and development of policy and planning provisions required under the Resource Management Act 1991 and the Biosecurity Act 1993 and the provision of policy advice on matters of national importance affecting Tasman District.

Why we do it

Council is required by law and community expectation to manage the environment of Tasman District and the consequence of human activity. This requires sound analysis and robust policy development.

Contribution to community outcomes

This activity contributes to the following identified community outcomes:

- Our unique and special natural environment is bountiful, healthy, clean and protected.
- Our built urban and rural environments are functional, pleasant, safe and sustainably managed.
- Our transport and essential services are sufficient, efficient and sustainably managed.
- Our community understands regional history, heritage and culture.
- Our vibrant community is safe, well, enjoys an excellent quality of life and supports those with special needs.
- Our participatory community contributes to District decision-making and development.
- Our growing and sustainable economy provides opportunities for us all.

Council considers the beneficiaries of this activity to be:

The community, future generations, resource users, Tangata Whenua.

Impact on the current/future social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing of the community

This activity has a significant positive impact on the social, economic, cultural and environmental wellbeing of the community, through ensuring that the District's development is sustainable.

Distribution of benefits

The Resource Policy activity is considered to provide predominantly public benefits to the community as a whole. The community benefits from sustainable management of its natural and physical resources include:

- Providing an understanding of relationships between natural and physical resources.
- Protecting environmental values.
- Awareness of the state of our environment.
- The formulation of effective resource strategies.
- Sustainable management and use of Tasman District's natural and physical resources.
- Guidance on appropriate use and development of resources.
- Input into local and national resource policy.
- Raising public awareness of the importance of good environmental practices.

Council acknowledges that the sole responsibility for funding of non cash expenses associated with this activity does not lie with the beneficiaries, direct or indirect, of this activity, therefore depreciation has been funded at the income statement level.

The costs and benefits of funding the activity distinctly from other activities

Council has the appropriate systems in place to separately identify the charges and costs of this

activity. Council considers that the most appropriate method to recover the public benefit component is general rate (rate in the dollar based on capital value) and considers the most appropriate method to recover the private portion is fees and charges. For transparency and accountability the costs associated with this activity have been separated from other Council activities.

The extent to which the actions or inaction of particular individuals or a group contribute to the need to undertake the activity

Statutory obligations and community expectations are increasingly requiring good environmental policy.

Period in which the benefits are expected to occur

The benefits of this activity are both immediate in terms of direct public response to Council initiatives, through to long-term environmental benefits.

4.1	Operating	Capital
Funding		
General Rates	Yes	Yes
Targeted Rates		
Fees and Charges	Yes	
Interest and Dividends from Investments (Sundry Income)	Yes	
Borrowing		
Proceeds from Asset Sales		
Development Contributions		
Financial Contributions under the Resource Management Act 1991		
Grants and Subsidies		

4.2 Environmental Information

Activity description

This activity involves establishing and maintaining an efficient resource information base to allow Council to properly discharge its resource management functions and to provide advice to the public on environmental conditions and issues affecting the District. It also involves investigation, monitoring and analysis of significant environmental issues affecting or likely to affect the District.

Why we do it

Council is required by law and community expectation to monitor the state of the environment of Tasman District and to undertake resource investigations that allow us to better understand and manage the effects of resource use and changes in the quality and quantity of our land, water, air, and coastal resources.

Contribution to community outcomes

This activity contributes to the following identified community outcomes:

- Our unique and special natural environment is bountiful, healthy, clean and protected.
- Our built urban and rural environments are functional, pleasant, safe and sustainably managed.
- Our vibrant community is safe, well, enjoys an excellent quality of life and supports those with special needs.
- Our participatory community contributes to District decision-making and development.
- Our growing and sustainable economy provides opportunities for us all.

Council considers the beneficiaries of this activity to be:

The community, resources users, individuals, sector groups (e.g., Farmers or businesses), and Council (which gathers and generates information).

Revenue and Financing Policy (cont.)

Impact on the current/future social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing of the community

This activity has a significant positive impact on the social, economic, cultural and environmental wellbeing of the community, through ensuring that the District’s development is sustainable.

Distribution of benefits

The Council’s monitoring and investigation activity provides information on the state of the environment, the risks to environmental values, and environmental trends. The information assists well-informed decision-making and planning which promotes a better environment and the sustainable use and development of resources. The information resource can be widely used by other Council departments. The general public will gain environmental and amenity improvements in a number of areas.

Council acknowledges that the sole responsibility for funding of non cash expenses associated with this activity does not lie with the beneficiaries, direct or indirect, of this activity, therefore depreciation has been funded at the income statement level.

The costs and benefits of funding the activity distinctly from other activities

Council has the appropriate systems in place to separately identify the charges and costs of this activity. Council considers that the most appropriate method to recover the public benefit component is general rate (rate in the dollar based on capital value) and considers the most appropriate method to recover the private portion is fees and charges. For transparency and accountability the costs associated with this activity have been separated from other Council activities.

The extent to which the actions or inaction of particular individuals or a group contribute to the need to undertake the activity

Statutory obligations and community expectations are increasingly requiring good information to better understand our environment and the impacts we are having on it.

Period in which the benefits are expected to occur

The benefits of this activity are both immediate in terms of direct public response to Council initiatives, through to long-term environmental benefits.

4.2	Operating	Capital
Funding		
General Rates	Yes	Yes
Targeted Rates		
Fees and Charges	Yes	
Interest and Dividends from Investments (Sundry Income)	Yes	
Borrowing		
Proceeds from Asset Sales		
Development Contributions		
Financial Contributions under the Resource Management Act 1991		
Grants and Subsidies	Yes	



4.3 Resource Consents and Compliance

Activity description

This activity involves the assessment and processing of resource consent applications for the development and use of land, air, water or coastal resources, and related compliance monitoring and enforcement.

Why we do it

Council is required by law to receive and process resource consent applications and to monitor and enforce compliance with plan rules and conditions of consent. There is also an expectation from the community that we will respond to environmental and nuisance complaints.

Contribution to community outcomes

This activity contributes to the following identified community outcomes:

- Our unique and special natural environment is bountiful, healthy, clean and protected.
- Our built urban and rural environments are functional, pleasant, safe and sustainably managed.
- Our transport and essential services are sufficient, efficient and sustainably managed.
- Our community understands regional history, heritage and culture.
- Our vibrant community is safe, well, enjoys an excellent quality of life and supports those with special needs.
- Our participatory community contributes to District decision-making and development.
- Our growing and sustainable economy provides opportunities for us all.

Council considers the beneficiaries of this activity to be:

The community (public), applicants (private) and future residents (public).

Impact on the current/future social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing of the community

This activity has a significant positive impact on the social, economic, cultural and environmental wellbeing of the community, through ensuring that the District's development is sustainable.

Distribution of benefits

Successful applicants are able to use resources. The process guards the environment from adverse effects, and encourages a pleasant, safe and healthy lifestyle and environment for everyone. It provides a consistent and uniform approach to use of resources. Monitoring resource use ensures that activities are within the boundaries of their consents. The surveillance and monitoring of consents promotes a cleaner, safer, healthier environment.

Council acknowledges that the sole responsibility for funding of non cash expenses associated with this activity does not lie with the beneficiaries, direct or indirect, of this activity, therefore depreciation has been funded at the income statement level.

The costs and benefits of funding the activity distinctly from other activities

Council has the appropriate systems in place to separately identify the charges and costs of this activity. Council considers that the most appropriate method to recover the public benefit component is general rate (rate in the dollar based on capital value) and considers the most appropriate method to recover the private portion is fees and charges.

For transparency and accountability the costs associated with this activity have been separated from other Council activities.

Revenue and Financing Policy (cont.)

The extent to which the actions or inaction of particular individuals or a group contribute to the need to undertake the activity

Statutory obligations and applicant who generate the need for consents to be processed and monitored, community groups who may have concerns about the effects of an activity on them or the environment.

Period in which the benefits are expected to occur

The benefits of this activity are both immediate in terms of direct public response to Council initiatives, through to long-term environmental benefits.

4.3	Operating	Capital
Funding		
General Rates	Yes	Yes
Targeted Rates		
Fees and Charges	Yes	
Interest and Dividends from Investments (Sundry Income)	Yes	
Borrowing		
Proceeds from Asset Sales		
Development Contributions		
Financial Contributions under the Resource Management Act 1991		
Grants and Subsidies		

4.4 Environmental Education, Advocacy and Operations

Activity description

This activity involves those Council activities that seek to encourage good environmental outcomes through education and advocacy and other non-regulatory methods and also the undertaking of works and services in conjunction with land owners. In particular, undertaking catchment stabilisation, riparian protection, and habitat enhancement work and pest management operations. This activity also involves follow-up monitoring at the former Fruitgrowers Chemical Company site at Mapua and civil defence and emergency management functions.

Why we do it

Council is keen to promote good environmental outcomes by non-regulatory means where this is cost effective and in those situations where active involvement in work programmes yields community support and involvement. Council undertakes civil defence responsibilities as required by the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002 in conjunction with Nelson City Council.

Contribution to community outcomes

This activity contributes to the following identified community outcomes:

- Our unique and special natural environment is bountiful, healthy, clean and protected.
- Our built urban and rural environments are functional, pleasant, safe and sustainably managed.
- Our transport and essential services are sufficient, efficient and sustainably managed.
- Our community understands regional history, heritage and culture.
- Our vibrant community is safe, well, enjoys an excellent quality of life and supports those with special needs.

- Our diverse community enjoys access to a range of spiritual, cultural, social, educational and recreational services.
- Our participatory community contributes to District decision-making and development.
- Our growing and sustainable economy provides opportunities for us all.

Council considers the beneficiaries of this activity to be:

The community (public), resources users (private), individuals (private good), and sector groups (private).

Impact on the current/future social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing of the community

This activity has significant impact on the social, economic, cultural and environmental wellbeing of the community, through undertaking Council operations that help protect the community and the environment by maintaining readiness to respond to adverse events and encouraging behaviour with the community that promotes good environmental practices and supports community well-being.

Distribution of benefits

The community will benefit through being encouraged to change their behaviour to be more environmentally responsible. The community will also benefit from being better prepared in the event of an emergency. The community generally and the farming community will benefit from Council's biosecurity operations (e.g., Bovine Tb control). Council acknowledges that the sole responsibility for funding of non cash expenses associated with this activity does not lie with the beneficiaries, direct or indirect, of this activity, therefore depreciation has been funded at the income statement level.

The costs and benefits of funding the activity distinctly from other activities

Council has the appropriate systems in place to separately identify the charges and costs of this activity. Council considers that the most appropriate method to recover the public benefit component is general rate (rate in the dollar based on capital value) and considers the most appropriate method to recover the private portion is fees and charges. For transparency and accountability the costs associated with this activity have been separated from other Council activities.

The extent to which the actions or inaction of particular individuals or a group contribute to the need to undertake the activity

Statutory obligations and community expectations are increasingly requiring better environmental management, biosecurity control and access to better information on ways individuals can change their behaviour to reduce their impact on the environment and to be more sustainable.

Period in which the benefits are expected to occur

The benefits of this activity are both immediate in terms of direct public response to Council initiatives, through to long-term environmental benefits resulting from awareness of the need to sustain our natural environment.

(See table overleaf).

Revenue and Financing Policy (cont.)

4.4	Operating	Capital
Funding		
General Rates	Yes	Yes
Targeted Rates	Yes	Yes
Fees and Charges	Yes	
Interest and Dividends from Investments (Sundry Income)	Yes	
Borrowing		
Proceeds from Asset Sales		
Development Contributions		
Financial Contributions under the Resource Management Act 1991		
Grants and Subsidies	Yes	

4.5 Regulatory Services

Activity description

This activity involves the provision of advice and discharging statutory functions in the areas of public health, building, sale of liquor, hazardous substances, animal control, rural fire, parking and maritime administration. It involves assessing and processing permit and registration applications, the administration of bylaws, and associated monitoring and enforcement action.

Why we do it

Council is required by law to receive and process licence applications and statutory registration systems, to inspect, monitor and enforce compliance with these statutory requirements. There is also an expectation from the community that we will uphold and administer these requirements.

Contribution to community outcomes

This activity contributes to the following identified community outcomes:

- Our unique and special natural environment is bountiful, healthy, clean and protected.
- Our built urban and rural environments are functional, pleasant, safe and sustainably managed.
- Our transport and essential services are sufficient, efficient and sustainably managed.
- Our vibrant community is safe, well, enjoys an excellent quality of life and supports those with special needs.
- Our diverse community enjoys access to a range of spiritual, cultural, social, educational and recreational services.

Impact on the current/future social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing of the community

This activity has a significant positive impact on the social, economic, cultural and environmental wellbeing of the community, through maintaining

fire fighting capacity, assisting with public health and safety, and the wellbeing of the community, and the control of building work in the District.

Distribution of benefits

Building control activity provides the majority of benefits to those applying for building consents, although there is some public benefit through the activity to maintain public safety, which is recovered through the general rate and uniform annual general charge.

Rural fire activity benefits the community. Where possible the costs of extinguishing a fire are recovered from the person responsible for lighting the fire where that can be determined. The Council considers that the community at large benefits from this activity.

The main benefits of environmental services are public health and safety, through control of infectious diseases and monitoring of environmental standards. The harbourmaster function also benefits public health and safety.

The benefits of dog control are considered to be largely public, through protection of the public. Private individuals benefit through administration of the registration system and returning lost or strayed animals. While there are public benefits, the Council considers that exacerbators should fund this activity and therefore the public benefit is to be funded by registration fees.

Council acknowledges that the sole responsibility for funding of non cash expenses associated with this activity does not lie with the beneficiaries, direct or indirect, of this activity, therefore depreciation has been funded at the income statement level.

The costs and benefits of funding the activity distinctly from other activities

Council has the appropriate systems in place to separately identify the charges and costs of this activity. With the exception of dog control Council considers that the most appropriate method to recover the public benefit component is general rate (rate in the dollar based on capital value) and considers the most appropriate method to recover the private portion is fees and charges.

For transparency and accountability the costs associated with this activity have been separated.

The extent to which the actions or inaction of particular individuals or a group contribute to the need to undertake the activity

Statutory obligations and applicants who generate the need for consents and licences to be processed, community groups who may have concerns about the effects of an activity on them or the environment.

Period in which the benefits are expected to occur

The benefits of this activity range from immediate private benefit gained through the granting of consents and licences, or responding to complaints (e.g., about dogs), through to longer term benefits (e.g., from the construction of safe buildings).

Council considers the beneficiaries of this activity to be:

Property owners/operators, future owners/operators, the community, central government. The setting and enforcing of safe standards, which provides security for the wider community.

(See table overleaf).

Revenue and Financing Policy (cont.)

4.5	Operating	Capital
Funding		
General Rates	Yes	Yes
Targeted Rates		
Fees and Charges	Yes	
Interest and Dividends from Investments (Sundry Income)	Yes	
Borrowing		
Proceeds from Asset Sales		
Development Contributions		
Financial Contributions under the Resource Management Act 1991		
Grants and Subsidies		

4.6 Land Transportation

Activity description

Tasman District Council is responsible for the management of a transportation network that comprises of approximately 1,681 km of roads, 916 km sealed and 765km unsealed, 467 bridges (including footbridges), 184km of footpaths, 21 carparks providing 1100 spaces, 3735 streetlights, traffic signs and culvert pipes. Each road in the transportation network has been categorised into a transportation hierarchy based on the road’s purpose and level of use.

The Tasman District transportation network encompasses and requires:

- Ownership or agreed use of land under roads.
- Road pavements and surfacings to provide a carriageway for the safe movement of people and goods
- Culverts, water tables and a stormwater system to provide drainage
- Signs, barriers and pavement markings to provide road user information and safe transport
- Bridges to carry traffic over waterways.
- Footpaths, walkways and cycle-lanes to provide for the needs of pedestrians and cyclists
- Street lighting to provide safe and comfortable movement of vehicular and pedestrian traffic at night.

Why we do it

The provision of transport services is considered to be a core function of local government and is something that the Council has done historically. The service provides many public benefits and it is considered necessary and beneficial to the community that the Council undertakes the planning, implementation and maintenance of the transportation to assist in promoting the economic, social, environmental and cultural wellbeing of the

District's communities, by helping to facilitate the safe and efficient movement of people and goods throughout the District.

Contribution to community outcomes

This activity contributes to the following identified community outcomes:

- Our unique and special natural environment is bountiful, healthy, clean and protected.
- Our built urban and rural environments are functional, pleasant, safe and sustainably managed.
- Our transport and essential services are sufficient, efficient and sustainably managed.

Impact on the current/future social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing of the community

An efficient road transport network has a significant impact on the social, economic and environmental wellbeing of the community.

Distribution of benefits

The benefits apply in part to the whole community, as people are free to use any public road in the District. The subsidies from road user charges and petrol tax provided to the Council by the New Zealand Transport Agency reflects partly the private benefits that accrue from the use of much of the roading network. The balance of costs must be recovered through general rates to reflect the public benefit locally from the existence of the roading network.

Businesses are able to move goods swiftly, individuals can travel to employment, recreation, health, education and other activities. Well designed and landscaped roads benefit the general community from a safety point of view as well as offering the enjoyment of pleasant surroundings.

Council acknowledges that the sole responsibility for funding of non cash expenses associated with this activity does not lie with the beneficiaries, direct or indirect, of this activity, therefore depreciation has been funded at the income statement level.

The costs and benefits of funding the activity distinctly from other activities

Council has the appropriate systems in place to separately identify the charges and costs of this activity. Council considers that the most appropriate method to recover the public benefit component is general rate (rate in the dollar based on capital value) and considers the most appropriate method to recover the private portion is fees and charges or development contributions.

The benefit of funding roading separately from other Council activities is that it constitutes a large component of the District's rates and it enables costs to be allocated in a transparent and fair manner.

The extent to which the actions or inaction of particular individuals or a group contribute to the need to undertake the activity

All road users receive direct benefits. Businesses are able to move goods swiftly, individuals can travel to employment, recreation, health, education and other activities. Well designed and landscaped roads benefit the general community from a safety point of view as well as offering the enjoyment of pleasant surroundings.

Developers who are adding to the demands placed on schemes, which require the Council to undertake new capital works related to growth will contribute to these costs. The Council applies capital contributions to contribute to funding those costs – refer to the Development Contributions Policy.

Revenue and Financing Policy (cont.)

Period in which the benefits are expected to occur

The roading systems that are being implemented over the next 10 years will provide long-term benefit to the community.

Capital costs are to be funded from borrowing with rates set at a level to cover interest costs and loan repayments. Council considers that borrowing is the appropriate funding method that will most efficiently achieve inter-generational equity.

Council considers the beneficiaries of this activity to be:

Motorists, cyclists, pedestrians, public and commercial transport operators and passengers, planners and developers.

4.6	Operating	Capital
Funding		
General Rates	Yes	Yes
Targeted Rates		Yes
Fees and Charges	Yes	Yes
Interest and Dividends from Investments (Sundry Income)	Yes	Yes
Borrowing		Yes
Proceeds from Asset Sales		Yes
Development Contributions		Yes
Financial Contributions under the Resource Management Act 1991		
Grants and Subsidies	Yes	Yes
New Zealand Transport Agency funding	Yes	Yes

4.7 Coastal Structures

Activity description

This activity comprises the provision and maintenance of some of the District wharves, jetties and associated buildings, as well as the navigational aids, boat ramps, road access and parking that provide safe access to significant parts of the District coastal facilities for recreation and commercial users. The provision of some of the structures for coastal protection also forms part of this activity.

Assets currently in this activity include:

- Ownership of wharves at Mapua and Riwaka.
- Responsibility for ports at Motueka.
- Jetties (such as at Torrent Bay), boat ramps, navigational aids and moorings.
- Coastal protection works at Ruby Bay and Marahau.
- The navigation aids associated with harbour management.

Port Tarakohe is not included in this activity as it is reported on separately through the Enterprise Committee of Council.

Why we do it

Council has a responsibility as a Regional Authority to manage coastal structures that they own or that have no other identifiable owner/operator. Council has further responsibilities as a Harbour Authority.

Council considers its involvement in the continued ownership and responsibility for the coastal assets justified because its assets and associated activities have a public value, and the community preference is for Council to retain management of assets that are important to the community. Additionally, Council has access to more favourable financing options for this particular activity, and the provision of coastal assets and services which have a high community value are considered to be a core function of Local Government.

Contribution to community outcomes

This activity contributes to the following identified community outcomes:

- Our unique and special natural environment is bountiful, healthy, clean and protected.
- Our built urban and rural environments are functional, pleasant, safe and sustainably managed.
- Our transport and essential services are sufficient, efficient and sustainably managed.

Impact on the current/future social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing of the community

Coastal structures have a significant impact on the social, economic and environmental wellbeing of the community.

Council considers the beneficiaries of this activity to be:

The general (public), recreational and commercial users (private).

Distribution of benefits

The Council recognises that while there are benefits to the District at large from having coastal structures (public), the greatest benefits are to those who directly use the structures or those who own the assets that are protected by the structures (private).

Council acknowledges that the sole responsibility for funding of non cash expenses associated with this activity does not lie with the beneficiaries, direct or indirect, of this activity, therefore depreciation has been funded at the income statement level.

The costs and benefits of funding the activity distinctly from other activities

The benefit of funding Council's coastal structures separately from other activities is that predominantly those who directly use the facilities will contribute to their funding.

Council has the appropriate systems in place to separately identify the charges and costs of this activity. Council considers that the most appropriate method to recover the public benefit component is general rate (rate in the dollar based on capital value) and considers the most appropriate method to recover the private portion is fees and charges.

The extent to which the actions or inaction of particular individuals or a group contribute to the need to undertake the activity

People who are using the coastal structures or who own assets that need protecting by structures are creating the need for the Council to undertake work. It is considered appropriate for these people to fund this work through user charges.

Period in which the benefits are expected to occur

The coastal structures will provide long-term benefit to the community. Capital costs are to be funded from borrowing with rates set at a level to cover interest costs and loan repayments. Council considers that borrowing is the appropriate funding method that will most efficiently achieve inter-generational equity.

4.7	Operating	Capital
Funding		
General Rates	Yes	Yes
Targeted Rates	Yes	Yes
Fees and Charges	Yes	Yes
Interest and Dividends from Investments (Sundry Income)	Yes	Yes
Borrowing		Yes
Proceeds from Asset Sales		Yes
Development Contributions		
Financial Contributions under the Resource Management Act 1991		
Grants and Subsidies		

Revenue and Financing Policy (cont.)

4.8 Aerodromes

Activity description

The Tasman District Aerodromes Activity comprises the provision and maintenance of the following assets at Motueka and Takaka:

- Ownership or agreed use of land under the runways.
- Runway pavements and surfacings for safe landing, takeoff and taxiing of aircraft.
- Ancillary buildings for administration and housing of associated activities.
- Navigational aids.
- Security fencing and other arrangements for protection of the assets and safety of the users.

Why we do it

Council has no statutory obligation to provide this service. However, Council considers its involvement justified because aerodromes have a public value, and the community preference is for Council to retain management of assets that are important to the community.

Contribution to community outcomes

This activity contributes to the following identified community outcomes:

- Our unique and special natural environment is bountiful, healthy, clean and protected.
- Our built urban and rural environments are functional, pleasant, safe and sustainably managed.
- Our transport and essential services are sufficient, efficient and sustainably managed.

Council considers the beneficiaries of this activity to be:

The general public (public), recreational and commercial users (private).

Impact on the current/future social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing of the community

Aerodromes have a significant positive impact on the social and economic wellbeing of the community.

Distribution of benefits

The Council recognises that while there are benefits to the District at large from operating aerodromes (public), the greatest benefits are to those who directly use them (private). The aerodromes offer safe and controlled access to and from air space. They also offer alternative access in emergency operations – particularly for Golden Bay.

Council acknowledges that the sole responsibility for funding of non cash expenses associated with this activity does not lie with the beneficiaries, direct or indirect, of this activity, therefore depreciation has been funded at the income statement level.

The costs and benefits of funding the activity distinctly from other activities

Council has the appropriate systems in place to separately identify the charges and costs of this activity. Council considers that the most appropriate method to recover the public benefit component is general rate (rate in the dollar based on capital value) and considers the most appropriate method to recover the private portion is fees and charges.

The benefit of funding Council's aerodromes is that predominantly those who directly use the facilities will contribute to their funding.

The extent to which the actions or inaction of particular individuals or a group contribute to the need to undertake the activity

People who are using the aerodromes are creating the need for the Council to undertake work. It is

considered appropriate for these people to fund this work through user charges.

Period in which the benefits are expected to occur

The aerodromes will provide long-term benefit to the community. Capital costs are to be funded from borrowing with rates set at a level to cover interest costs and loan repayments. Council considers that borrowing is the appropriate funding method that will most efficiently achieve inter-generational equity.

4.8	Operating	Capital
Funding		
General Rates	Yes	Yes
Targeted Rates		
Fees and Charges	Yes	Yes
Interest and Dividends from Investments (Sundry Income)	Yes	Yes
Borrowing		Yes
Proceeds from Asset Sales		
Development Contributions		
Financial Contributions under the Resource Management Act 1991		
Grants and Subsidies		

4.9 Solid Waste

Activity description

The Solid Waste activity encompasses the provision and control of waste management services to residents in the Tasman District by providing:

- Education and promotion of waste minimisation.
- Kerbside recycling and solid waste collection services.
- Drop-off facilities for solid waste, greenwaste, reusable and recyclable materials.
- Greenwaste and recyclable processing.
- Management of operational and closed landfills.
- Bulk transport services for solid waste and greenwaste.

There are five Resource Recovery Centres, one operational landfill and 22 closed landfills located throughout the District.

Why we do it

The Local Government Act 2002 requires Council to promote effective and efficient waste management within its district. The LGA also gives the Council the legal authority to be involved in the provision of solid waste services.

The Waste Minimisation Act 2008 replaces Part 31 of the Local Government Act 1974 and aims to protect the environment from harm by encouraging the efficient use of materials and a reduction in waste - with consequent environmental, social, cultural and economic benefits.

Council is required under this legislation to carry out a waste assessment and to prepare a Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) by 2012. This WMMP will supersede the existing Waste Management Plan.

Contribution to community outcomes

This activity contributes to the following identified community outcomes:

Revenue and Financing Policy (cont.)

- Our unique and special natural environment is bountiful, healthy, clean and protected.
- Our built urban and rural environments are functional, pleasant, safe and sustainably managed.
- Our transport, and essential services are sufficient, efficient and sustainably managed.

Impact on the current/future social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing of the community

An adequate solid waste management system has a significant positive impact on the social, economic and environmental wellbeing of the community.

Distribution of benefits

The benefits of this activity apply indirectly to the whole community and directly to those who generate and dispose of waste. These people should be responsible for funding expenditure relating to collection and disposal services. There are both public and private benefits in this activity. On a public level it ensures a convenient, healthy and cost effective disposal of waste to meet environmental standards. On a private level – the service is provided for the convenience of the user.

This activity also has wider community benefit through its environmental education and environmental monitoring (ie of landfill sites) components, which will be funded primarily from general rates.

Council acknowledges that the sole responsibility for funding of non cash expenses associated with this activity does not lie with the beneficiaries, direct or indirect, of this activity, therefore depreciation has been funded at the income statement level.

The costs and benefits of funding the activity distinctly from other activities

Where benefits are identified to specific users it is appropriate that user charges and targeted rates are set to match the private benefit received.

Therefore for accountability and transparency, targeted rates have been set for waste collection. Appropriate fees for waste disposal reflect the private benefit gained.

The extent to which the actions or inaction of particular individuals or a group contribute to the need to undertake the activity

The generator of waste creates the need for collection and disposal services. Council considers it appropriate for these people to fund this work through targeted rates and user charges.

Period in which the benefits are expected to occur

The residual waste disposal systems (ie landfills) that have been developed will provide long-term benefit to the community. The duration of benefits is dependent on the ability to gain the necessary resource consents, but is anticipated to be a maximum of 35 years.

Further capital costs are to be funded from borrowing with rates set at a level to cover interest costs and loan repayments. Council considers that borrowing is the funding method that will most efficiently achieve inter-generational equity.

Council considers the beneficiaries of this activity to be:

The general public, households on collection routes, commercial operators, the environment.

4.9	Operating	Capital
Funding		
General Rates	Yes	Yes
Targeted Rates	Yes	Yes
Fees and Charges	Yes	Yes
Interest and Dividends from Investments (Sundry Income)	Yes	Yes
Borrowing		Yes
Proceeds from Asset Sales		
Development Contributions		
Financial Contributions under the Resource Management Act 1991		
Grants and Subsidies	Yes	Yes

4.10 Wastewater

Activity description

This activity encompasses the provision of wastewater treatment facilities and sewerage collection systems to the residents of 14 Urban Drainage Areas (UDAs) within the Tasman District. The assets used to provide this service include approximately 323 km of pipelines, 2,250 manholes, 75 sewage pump stations, seven wastewater treatment plants and the relevant resource consents to operate these assets.

Tasman District Council owns, operates and maintains 12 sewerage systems conveying wastewater to eight wastewater treatment and disposal plants (WWTPs).

Why we do it

The provision of wastewater management services is considered to be a core public health function of local government and is something that the Council has done historically. The service provides many public benefits and it is considered necessary and beneficial to the community that the Council undertakes the planning, implementation, and maintenance of wastewater services in the District.

Territorial Authorities have numerous responsibilities relating to wastewater. One such responsibility is the duty under the Health Act 1956 to improve, promote, and protect public health within the District. This implies that, in the case of the provision of wastewater services, councils have the obligation to identify where such a service is required, and to either provide it directly themselves, or to maintain overview of the supply if it is provided by others.

Revenue and Financing Policy (cont.)

Contribution to community outcomes

This activity contributes to the following identified community outcomes:

- Our unique and special natural environment is bountiful, healthy, clean and protected.
- Our built urban and rural environments are functional, pleasant, safe and sustainably managed.
- Our transport, and essential services are sufficient, efficient and sustainably managed.

Impact on the current/future social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing of the community

This activity has a significant positive impact on the economic, environmental and social wellbeing of the community. Treatment and disposal will protect the health of the community and the environment from adverse effects of untreated or uncontrolled effluent disposal.

Distribution of benefits

The benefits apply indirectly to the whole community and directly to those people who are connected to one of the 12 Council-operated schemes in the District.

While there are wider community and environmental benefits relating to disposing of sewage to a high standard, the Council considers that people who are connected, or will be connected, to the wastewater schemes should be solely responsible for funding expenditure to ensure the environment is protected. Therefore, for operating costs, it is considered that targeted rates are the most equitable form of funding this activity. The wastewater service provides a healthy and convenient disposal system which meets environmental standards. It provides a serviced location for those wishing to move into areas with wastewater systems. It ensures controlled environmental effects.

Council acknowledges that the sole responsibility for funding of non cash expenses associated with this activity does not lie with the beneficiaries, direct or indirect, of this activity, therefore depreciation has been funded at the income statement level.

The costs and benefits of funding the activity distinctly from other activities

The benefit of funding wastewater distinctly is that only those currently connected, or planning to connect, to schemes will contribute to their funding. Targeted rates have been used for accountability and transparency for those who fund the schemes.

The extent to which the actions or inaction of particular individuals or a group contribute to the need to undertake the activity

People who are connected to the wastewater schemes are creating the need for the activity and for the Council to protect the environment. Council considers it appropriate for these people to fund this work through targeted rates.

Developers who are adding to the demands placed on schemes, which require the Council to undertake new capital works related to growth will contribute to these costs. The Council applies capital contributions to contribute to funding those costs – refer to the Development Contributions Policy.

Period in which the benefits are expected to occur

The reticulation, treatment and disposal systems that are being implemented over the next 10 years will provide long-term benefit to the community.

The duration of benefits is dependent on the ability to gain resource consents for effluent disposal, but are anticipated to be a maximum of 35 years, with any engineering solution intended to provide future benefits equivalent to the design life of the systems components, which for certain assets is in excess of 70 years.

Further capital costs are to be funded from borrowing with rates set at a level to cover interest costs and loan repayments. Council considers that borrowing is the funding method that will most efficiently achieve inter-generational equity.

Council considers the beneficiaries of this activity to be:

Residents, commercial properties, the general public, visitors to the District.

4.10	Operating	Capital
Funding		
General Rates		
Targeted Rates	Yes	Yes
Fees and Charges	Yes	Yes
Interest and Dividends from Investments (Sundry Income)	Yes	Yes
Borrowing		Yes
Proceeds from Asset Sales		
Development Contributions		Yes
Financial Contributions under the Resource Management Act 1991		
Grants and Subsidies		Yes

4.11 Stormwater Management

Activity description

This activity encompasses the provision of stormwater collection, reticulation, and discharge systems in Tasman District. The assets used to provide this service include drainage channels, piped reticulation networks, tide gates, detention or ponding areas, inlet structures, and discharge structures.

The stormwater sumps and road culvert assets are generally owned and managed by Council's Transportation Group or by the New Zealand Transport Agency, depending upon whether or not they are located on local roads or state highways.

The Council manages its stormwater activities under 15 Urban Drainage Areas and one General District Area. The General District Area covers the entire District outside the Urban Drainage Areas. Typically these systems include small communities with stormwater systems that primarily collect and convey road run-off to suitable discharge points. It does not include land drains or river/stream systems. These are either the responsibility of Council under the Rivers Activity Management area or the responsibility of the landowners under the Tasman Resource Management Plan (TRMP).

Why we do it

The Council has no statutory obligation to provide for private stormwater runoff, just as it has no obligation to provide protection against wind or other natural events. This is clear in the Local Government Act (LGA) 2002 where it states that councils do not have to take responsibility for stormwater systems which service only private properties.

However, Council does have a duty of care to ensure that any runoff from its own properties is remedied or mitigated. Because most of its property is mainly in the form of impermeable roads in developed areas, this generally means that

Revenue and Financing Policy (cont.)

some level of reticulation system is constructed. The presence of this system then becomes the logical network for private stormwater disposal.

The provision of stormwater drainage to urban areas is something that the Council has always provided. The service provides many public benefits and it is considered necessary and beneficial to the community that the Council undertakes the planning, implementation and maintenance of the stormwater services within the urban areas.

Contribution to community outcomes

This activity contributes to the following identified community outcomes:

- Our unique and special natural environment is bountiful, healthy, clean and protected.
- Our built urban and rural environments are functional, pleasant, safe and sustainably managed.
- Our transport, and essential services are sufficient, efficient and sustainably managed.

Impact on the current/future social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing of the community

An adequate stormwater system has a significant positive impact on the social, economic and environmental wellbeing of the community.

Distribution of benefits

The benefits apply indirectly to the whole community and directly to those who are connected to each scheme. While there are wider community and environmental benefits relating to the availability of an effective stormwater system, the Council considers that properties that are connected, or will be connected, to the stormwater schemes should be responsible for funding expenditure to ensure the environment is protected and reduce the extent of flooding. Stormwater drainage minimises flood damage to public and private property.

It promotes, health, safety and access and minimises inconvenience to the general public.

Council acknowledges that the sole responsibility for funding of non cash expenses associated with this activity does not lie with the beneficiaries, direct or indirect, of this activity, therefore depreciation has been funded at the income statement level.

The costs and benefits of funding from the activity distinctly from other activities

The benefit of funding stormwater distinctly is that only those currently connected, or planning to connect, to schemes, or property within a rural stormwater area will contribute to their funding.

Targeted rates have been used to ensure accountability and transparency to those who fund the schemes.

The extent to which the actions or inaction of particular individuals or a group contribute to the need to undertake the activity

Owners of developed properties require that there are systems for the collection and disposal of stormwater. It is considered appropriate for these people to fund this work through targeted rates.

Developers who are adding to the demands placed on schemes which require the Council to undertake new capital works related to growth will contribute to these costs. The Council applies capital contributions to contribute to funding those costs – refer to the Development Contributions Policy.

Period in which the benefits are expected to occur

The stormwater systems that are being implemented over the next 10 years will provide long-term benefit to the community. The duration of benefits is dependent on the ability to gain the necessary resource consents, but is anticipated to be a maximum of 35 years.

Further capital costs are to be funded from borrowing with rates set at a level to cover interest costs and loan repayments. It is considered that borrowing is the funding method that will most efficiently achieve inter-generational equity.

Council considers the beneficiaries of this activity to be:

Property owners, general public, Council, central government, road drainage.

4.11	Operating	Capital
Funding		
General Rates		
Targeted Rates	Yes	Yes
Fees and Charges	Yes	
Interest and Dividends from Investments (Sundry Income)	Yes	Yes
Borrowing		Yes
Proceeds from Asset Sales		
Development Contributions		Yes
Financial Contributions under the Resource Management Act 1991		
Grants and Subsidies		

4.12 Rivers

Activity description

Tasman District Council maintains 285 kilometres of the region’s rivers in order to carry out its statutory roles to promote soil conservation and mitigate damage caused by floods. These rivers are “classified” and funded by a differential river rating system. The rivers are on private, Council and Crown (Department of Conservation, Land Information New Zealand)) lands. The associated river protection works such as stopbanks, rock and willows are owned, maintained and improved by Council.

Council involvement in rivers outside the classification scheme is limited to carrying out river and soil conservation works, which have some defined community benefit. These are not Council-owned assets as the landowner takes over ongoing responsibility to maintain the asset. However these works are an integral part of the river control system and therefore it is considered appropriate to address them.

Why we do it

The provision of river management services is considered to be a core function of local government. Prior to 1992 rivers were managed by the Nelson Catchment Board followed by the Nelson/ Marlborough Regional Council. In 1992 the functions of a catchment board under the soil conservation and Rivers Control Act 1941 were transferred to Tasman District Council.

The service provides many public benefits such as a level of flood protection to dwellings in the flood plain for selected rivers, river management and river maintenance. It is considered necessary and beneficial to the community that the Council undertakes the planning, implementation, and maintenance of these rivers services in the District in accordance with their respective legislative requirements and responsibilities.

Revenue and Financing Policy (cont.)

Contribution to community outcomes

This activity contributes to the following identified community outcomes:

- Our unique and special natural environment is bountiful, healthy, clean and protected.
- Our built urban and rural environments are functional, pleasant, safe and sustainably managed.
- Our transport, and essential services are sufficient, efficient and sustainably managed.

Council considers the beneficiaries of this activity to be:

Property owners, recreational users, Council, commercial and government agencies.

Impact on the current/future social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing of the community

An efficient rivers network has a significant positive impact on the social, economic and environmental wellbeing of the community.

Distribution of benefits

The benefits apply indirectly to the whole community and directly to those whose properties are adjacent to the District's rivers. While there are wider community and environmental benefits relating to an effective rivers network, the Council considers that properties directly adjacent to rivers will fund the cost of that activity at a higher level than those deemed to indirectly benefit. There is a private benefit in this activity as Council involvement limits damage to property and production. The Council's work protects access to services which assists utilities like Telecom, the New Zealand Transport Agency, Network Tasman and DOC. The general public is served by ensuring the health and accessibility of rivers for recreational enjoyment.

Council acknowledges that the sole responsibility for funding of non cash expenses associated with this

activity does not lie with the beneficiaries, direct or indirect, of this activity, therefore depreciation has been funded at the income statement level.

The costs and benefits of funding the activity distinctly from other activities

The benefit of funding rivers separately from other activities is that it is possible for those adjacent to the rivers network to pay a higher proportion of the costs of the service. Accountability and transparency for each targeted rate are clearer and has been established.

The extent to which the actions or inaction of particular individuals or a group contribute to the need to undertake the activity

Development of properties adjacent to the rivers network means there are assets being located in flood plains which are at risk of flooding. The need to protect these assets is creating the need for the Council to undertake work relating to asset development and maintenance. It is considered appropriate for owners of these properties to fund this work through targeted rates.

Period in which the benefits are expected to occur

The duration of benefits is dependent on the ability to gain the necessary resource consents, but is anticipated to be a maximum of 35 years.

4.12	Operating	Capital
Funding		
General Rates		Yes
Targeted Rates	Yes	Yes
Fees and Charges	Yes	Yes
Interest and Dividends from Investments (Sundry Income)	Yes	Yes
Borrowing		Yes
Proceeds from Asset Sales		
Development Contributions		
Financial Contributions under the Resource Management Act 1991		
Grants and Subsidies		

4.13 Water Supply

Activity description

This activity comprises the provision of potable water (i.e. suitable for use and consumption by people) to properties within 16 existing water supply areas in the Tasman District. The Council's network is extensive and growing rapidly. At present the network comprises approximately 659km of pipeline, 34 pumping stations, 11,387 domestic connections, and 43 reservoirs and break pressure tanks with a capacity of approximately 18,330 cubic metres of water. In addition Council manages the Wai-iti water storage dam to provide supplementary water into the Lower Wai-iti River and aquifer. Water is supplemented at times of low river flows to allow a sustained water take for land irrigation.

Tasman District Council owns, operates and maintains 10 Urban Water Supply Schemes, three Rural Supply Schemes, and three Community Schemes.

Why we do it

The provision of water supply services is considered to be a core public health function of local government and is something that the Council has always provided. The service provides many public benefits and it is considered necessary and beneficial to the community that the Council undertakes the planning, implementation and maintenance of water supply services in the District.

Territorial authorities have numerous responsibilities relating to the supply of water. One such responsibility is the duty under the Health Act 1956 to improve, promote, and protect public health within the districts. This implies that, in the case of the provision of potable water, councils have the obligation to identify where such a service is required, and to either provide it directly themselves, or to maintain an overview of the supply if it is provided by others.

Revenue and Financing Policy (cont.)

Comment

Targeted rates for water supply and irrigation schemes are charged to each rating unit and on separately used and inhabited parts of a rating unit that have a connection to a Council water scheme. Refer to the rating policy for details.

Contribution to community outcomes

This activity contributes to the following identified community outcomes:

- Our unique and special natural environment is bountiful, healthy, clean and protected.
- Our built urban and rural environments are functional, pleasant, safe and sustainably managed.
- Our transport, and essential services are sufficient, efficient and sustainably managed.

Impact on the current/future social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing of the community

Water is a necessity of life and the supply of water has a significant positive impact on the social, economic and environmental wellbeing of the community.

Distribution of benefits

The benefits apply indirectly to the whole community and directly to those who are connected to each scheme. While there are wider community and environmental benefits relating to the availability of a high quality supply of potable and irrigation water, the Council considers that properties that are connected, or will be connected, to the water schemes should be solely responsible for funding expenditure.

Therefore for operating costs, it is considered that targeted rates are the most equitable form of funding this activity. The Council's supply systems offer convenient, healthy, reliable and cost effective water and give all users an assurance of quality and quantity.

The water storage component of this activity contributes to maintaining environmental flows in the rivers. Any Council contribution to these flows will be funded primarily from the general rate.

Council acknowledges that the sole responsibility for funding of non cash expenses associated with this activity does not lie with the beneficiaries, direct or indirect, of this activity, therefore depreciation has been funded at the income statement level.

The costs and benefits of funding the activity distinctly from other activities

The benefit of funding water separately from other Council activities is that only those currently connected, or planning to connect, to schemes will be contributing to their funding. Therefore for accountability and transparency, targeted rates have been set for each scheme.

The extent to which the actions or inaction of particular individuals or a group contribute to the need to undertake the activity

People who are connected to the water schemes are creating the need for the Council to undertake work relating to the availability of a high quality supply of potable water. Council considers it appropriate for these people to fund this work through targeted rates. Developers who are adding to the demands placed on schemes which require the Council to undertake new capital works related to growth will contribute to these costs. The Council applies capital contributions to contribute to funding those costs – refer to the Capital Contributions Policy.

Period in which the benefits are expected to occur

The water supply systems that are being implemented over the next 10 years will provide long-term benefit to the community. The duration of benefits is dependent on the ability to gain the necessary resource consents, but is anticipated to be a maximum of 35 years.

Further capital costs are to be funded from borrowing with rates set at a level to cover interest costs and loan repayments. It is considered that borrowing is the funding method that will most efficiently achieve inter-generational equity.

Council considers the beneficiaries of this activity to be:

All households and commercial operators connected to the supply, the general public.

4.13	Operating	Capital
Funding		
General Rates	Yes	Yes
Targeted Rates	Yes	Yes
Fees and Charges	Yes	Yes
Interest and Dividends from Investments (Sundry Income)	Yes	Yes
Borrowing		Yes
Proceeds from Asset Sales		
Development Contributions		Yes
Financial Contributions under the Resource Management Act 1991		
Grants and Subsidies		Yes

4.14 Libraries

Activity description

Tasman District Libraries provide quality services to the community; promoting lifelong learning and creative use of leisure. Libraries provide access to information and leisure as well as space for our communities to interact. Access to information in a variety of formats including books, electronic databases and other media. An information service is available during all opening hours with qualified staff to help users to find the information they are seeking. Children’s services include a variety of activities in all the libraries. Outreach services to the homebound as well as to preschools, and other organisations are provided by the libraries.

Service is to all residents of the District through libraries in Richmond, Motueka, Takaka and Murchison. Electronic resources are provided via the libraries’ website and in the libraries.

Link libraries, providing limited book stock only, operate in Wakefield, Tapawera, Mapua, Collingwood and Dovedale.

Why we do it

Council is required by law and community expectation to promote the wellbeing of the community. Libraries develop an informed community whose members are literate and inspired.

Contribution to community outcomes

This activity contributes to the following identified community outcomes:

- Our vibrant community is safe, well, enjoys an excellent quality of life and supports those with special needs.
- Our community understands regional history, heritage and culture.
- Our diverse community enjoys access to a range of spiritual, cultural, social, educational and recreational services.

Revenue and Financing Policy (cont.)

- Our participatory community contributes to District decision-making and development.

Impact on the current/future social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing of the community

The provision of libraries contributes to the social and cultural wellbeing of the community by providing individuals with recreational and educational opportunities.

Distribution of benefits

The benefits potentially apply to the whole community as libraries provide individuals with the opportunity to enhance their lifestyle through recreational and educational activities. Libraries provide access to fiction and non-fiction information.

They offer recreational and social benefits to the general public and provide access to current affairs, commercial and intellectual issues.

Libraries offer safe and stimulating environments, they strengthen literacy and break down barriers to social isolation.

Council acknowledges that the sole responsibility for funding of non cash expenses associated with this activity does not lie with the beneficiaries, direct or indirect, of this activity, therefore depreciation has been funded at the income statement level.

The costs and benefits of funding the activity distinctly from other activities

There is private benefit for those who use the library services. However, the Council considers that there are wide community benefits from ensuring only minimal charges are imposed, thereby encouraging public use that may not occur if significant user charges were imposed.

The extent to which the actions or inaction of particular individuals or a group contribute to the need to undertake the activity

The Council undertakes the activity to help to ensure that the community has access to a broad range of recreational, arts, cultural and social opportunities.

Period in which the benefits are expected to occur

The existing facilities will be of long-term benefit to the community.

Further capital costs are to be funded from borrowing with rates set at a level to cover interest costs and loan repayments. It is considered that borrowing is the appropriate funding method that will most efficiently achieve inter-generational equity.

Council considers the beneficiaries of this activity to be:

Library users, visitors, future generations, Council, central government, public organisations.

4.14	Operating	Capital
Funding		
General Rates	Yes	Yes
Targeted Rates		
Fees and Charges	Yes	Yes
Interest and Dividends from Investments (Sundry Income)	Yes	Yes
Borrowing		Yes
Proceeds from Asset Sales		
Development Contributions		
Financial Contributions under the Resource Management Act 1991		Yes
Grants and Subsidies	Yes	Yes

4.15 Cultural Services and Community Grants

Activity description

The role of this activity is strengthening communities by providing the resources for community initiatives and community organisations to enable them to achieve their objectives by way of grants. Grants are predominately for 'not for profit' community and voluntary groups working for the benefit of Tasman District communities.

These are the various contestable funding streams provided by Council: School Swimming Pool Subsidy (\$55,874), Community Grants (\$170,726), Tasman \$200 Ships (\$3,104), Mature Person's Scholarships (\$5,174), Creative Communities (\$31,041) on behalf of Creative NZ and the SPARC Rural Travel Fund (\$17,590) on behalf of SPARC.

In addition to the contestable funds the Council allocates annual grants to various cultural services including: the Provincial Museum, Motueka and Golden Bay Museums and The Suter art gallery. The community is invited to apply for grants subject to eligibility criteria. Applications are available from Council offices, libraries and on-line. A special Council Committee considers applications

Why we do it

Council is required by community expectation to promote the wellbeing of the communities in its District. This requires community growth and participation. Community organisations are often staffed by volunteers, but provide a key service throughout the region. These services require support to remain sustainable

Contribution to community outcomes

This activity contributes to the following identified community outcomes:

- Our vibrant community is safe, well, enjoys an excellent quality of life and supports those with special needs.

- Our diverse community enjoys access to a range of spiritual, cultural, social, educational and recreational services.
- Our participatory community contributes to District decision making and development.

Impact on the current/future social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing of the community

This activity has a significant impact on the social, economic and cultural wellbeing of the community, in terms of promoting cultural enrichment and opportunities for residents to be involved in community life.

Distribution of benefits

The benefits apply to the whole community by providing grants to community organisations that support volunteerism, active involvement and the community generally. The grants help facilitate the provision of community services that ultimately benefit the wider community.

Grants promote educational improvement, physical, social and cultural wellbeing and they acknowledge input made by volunteers.

The district museums provide a sense of community identity. They show case our heritage and conserve cultural artefacts for the education and enjoyment of present and future generations. They provide professional advice and support for displays. Council acknowledges that the sole responsibility for funding of non cash expenses associated with this activity does not lie with the beneficiaries, direct or indirect, of this activity, therefore depreciation has been funded at the income statement level.

The costs and benefits of funding the activity distinctly from other activities

The benefit of funding community grants is that the organisations are providing services that are of

Revenue and Financing Policy (cont.)

benefit to the whole district (public). Therefore the activity is funded as a public good through rates.

The extent to which the actions or inaction of particular individuals or a group contribute to the need to undertake the activity

The Council undertakes the activity to allow Tasman District residents to enjoy access to a wide range of cultural and social activities.

Period in which the benefits are expected to occur

The community grants provide ongoing benefit to the community.

Council considers the beneficiaries of this activity to be:

Community groups, individuals, residents, sports groups, the arts, cultural and craft groups.

4.15	Operating	Capital
Funding		
General Rates	Yes	Yes
Targeted Rates		
Fees and Charges	Yes	
Interest and Dividends from Investments (Sundry Income)	Yes	
Borrowing		Yes
Proceeds from Asset Sales		
Development Contributions		
Financial Contributions under the Resource Management Act 1991		
Grants and Subsidies	Yes	

4.16 Community Recreation

Activity description

The Community Recreation activity provides for the recreational and cultural needs of the communities of the Tasman District. This is done via projects that support and develop the community engagement with recreation, sports, arts and heritage. The activity requires working collaboratively with community and government agencies to ensure sustainability of programmes. Where gaps exist in services that should be provided, there is a role to advocate and work on behalf of the community.

Why we do it

Active and involved communities are sustainable and healthy communities. Recreation and leisure activities contribute to the regions prosperity and identity.

The Community Recreation Activity is an essential component of Councils Business in terms of:

- How it relates to the communities.
- How it strengthens its communities.
- How it supports its communities.
- How it maintains an accurate picture of community opportunities and challenges.

Contribution to community outcomes

This activity contributes to the following identified community outcomes:

- Our vibrant community is safe, well, enjoys an excellent quality of life and supports those with special needs.
- Our diverse community enjoys access to a range of spiritual, cultural, social, educational and recreational services.
- Our community understands regional history, heritage and culture.
- Our participatory community contributes to District decision-making and development.

- Our built urban and rural environments are functional, pleasant, safe and sustainably managed.
- Our unique and special natural environment is bountiful, healthy, clean and protected.
- Our transport and essential services are sufficient, efficient and sustainably managed.
- Our growing and sustainable economy provides opportunities for us all.

Comment

The Active Communities “Way2Go” Community Pathway Project is administered and co-ordinated by Community Recreation. This project is supported with funding from the District Health Board and SPARC (Sport and Recreation New Zealand), through a funding agreement, which includes other partnership organisations.

Council considers the beneficiaries of this activity to be:

Local residents and visitors, families, senior citizens, youth and children.

Impact on the current/future social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing of the community

The activity has a significant positive impact on the social, economic and cultural wellbeing of the community, in terms of promoting cultural enrichment and opportunities for residents to be involved in community life.

Distribution of benefits

The public gain better use of resources, facilities and recreational opportunities and as such gain physical and psychological wellbeing and a sense of community identity. Overall there are district and national benefits from people being healthy. Council also considers there is a private benefit to

all those who use Council recreation facilities including community and sporting groups.

Council acknowledges that the sole responsibility for funding of non cash expenses associated with this activity does not lie with the beneficiaries, direct or indirect, of this activity, therefore depreciation has been funded at the income statement level.

4.16	Operating	Capital
Funding		
General Rates	Yes	Yes
Targeted Rates		
Fees and Charges	Yes	
Interest and Dividends from Investments (Sundry Income)	Yes	
Borrowing		
Proceeds from Asset Sales		
Development Contributions		
Financial Contributions under the Resource Management Act 1991		
Grants and Subsidies	Yes	

Revenue and Financing Policy (cont.)

4.17 Camping Grounds

Activity description

Council owns four commercially operated camping grounds on reserve land in Collingwood, Motueka, Pohara, and Murchison. These campgrounds assist in meeting the demand for camping at popular holiday destinations in Tasman District for both visitors and residents.

Eventually all the camping grounds will be operated on long-term commercial lease arrangements.

Why we do it

The camping grounds are located on reserve land at popular holiday destinations. They provide an opportunity for low cost holiday and visitor accommodation and deliver a range of benefits including:

- Providing unique recreation and holiday experiences.
- Providing facilities to cater for local residents and visitors to the District.
- Providing low cost access to riverside and coastal camping.

These reserves have historically been used as camping grounds – a permitted activity under the Reserves Act 1977. Council recognises that operating camping grounds is not core business and has endeavoured to enter into long-term lease arrangements to limit its involvement in the day-to-day running of these businesses.

Contribution to community outcomes

This activity contributes to the following identified community outcome:

- Our diverse community enjoys access to a range of spiritual, cultural, social, educational and recreational services.

Council considers the beneficiaries of this activity to be:

Campers, domestic and international visitors.

Impact on the current/future social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing of the community

This activity has a positive impact on the social, economic and cultural wellbeing of the community, in terms of promoting social and cultural enrichment and opportunities for residents to be involved in community life.

Distribution of benefits

Our camping grounds provide open-space and amenity benefits and enable access to reasonably priced accommodation. The primary beneficiaries are campground users and lessees (private). The wider community receives a benefit from the annual dividend returned to the Council from the camping grounds.

Council acknowledges that the sole responsibility for funding of non cash expenses associated with this activity does not lie with the beneficiaries, direct or indirect, of this activity, therefore depreciation has been funded at the income statement level.

4.17	Operating	Capital
Funding		
General Rates		
Targeted Rates		
Fees and Charges	Yes	Yes
Interest and Dividends from Investments (Sundry Income)	Yes	
Borrowing		Yes
Proceeds from Asset Sales		
Development Contributions		
Financial Contributions under the Resource Management Act 1991		
Grants and Subsidies		

4.18 Parks and Reserves

The projected population growth of the District will increase the demand for reserves.

Capital contributions will be required from developers, through financial contributions under the Resource Management Act 1991, to enable Council to match the demand for new reserves resulting from growth in the District.

Activity description

Tasman District Council manages a range of parks, reserves, open spaces and recreational facilities for and on behalf of the community. Easily accessible parks and open spaces provide active recreation, play and social opportunities for both residents and visitors. Council's activities in this area aim to assist in the development of healthy, active, functioning communities. Parks and reserves includes the provision of:

- Urban open spaces and amenity reserves
- Formal parks and gardens
- Trees, plots and verges
- Sports grounds
- Rabbit Island recreation reserves
- Rural recreation and esplanade reserves
- Walkway reserves
- Scenic and special interest parks.

Why we do it

Council is required by law and community expectation to manage the use, development and protection of land and natural resources in a way that protects environmental standards and promotes community wellbeing.

Council recognises it plays a key role in creating the environment in which communities can prosper and enjoy improved health and well-being. The provision of open spaces and recreational facilities influences the way in which people can take part in the life of the community and makes the choice for people to be active more convenient, easy, safe and enjoyable.

Contribution to community outcomes

This activity contributes to the following identified community outcomes:

- Our vibrant community is safe, well, enjoys an excellent quality of life and supports those with special needs.
- Our diverse community enjoys access to a range of spiritual, cultural, social, educational and recreational services.
- Our unique and special natural environment is bountiful, healthy, clean and protected.
- Our built urban and rural environments are functional, pleasant, safe and sustainably managed.

Impact on the current/future social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing of the community

This activity has a significant positive impact on the social, economic, cultural and environmental wellbeing of the community, in terms of promoting recreation opportunities and activities, and providing social spaces, cultural enrichment and opportunities for residents to be involved in community life. It also provides environmental enhancement while adding distinctive open spaces and infrastructure.

Provision of adequate public conveniences and cemeteries cater for specific needs within the wider community.

Distribution of benefits

Parks and Reserves benefit a wide number of residents and visitors. They offer sports grounds for clubs, picnic areas for families and encourage good physical and psychological health. They can also help protect the natural areas and environmental values.

The facilities protect cultural and heritage benefits and they provide controlled and serviced areas for recreational enjoyment and appreciation of the environment.

Revenue and Financing Policy (cont.)

Community halls encourage social, mental and physical wellbeing by offering venues for social gatherings, sports and dances.

Groups are also able to obtain exclusive use of indoor facilities for a limited period of time.

The Council provides attractive and functional cemeteries. They provide a final resting place where families and friends can visit deceased loved ones.

Council acknowledges that the sole responsibility for funding of non cash expenses associated with this activity does not lie with the beneficiaries, direct or indirect, of this activity, therefore depreciation has been funded at the income statement level.

The costs and benefits of funding the activity distinctly from other activities

This activity is provided mainly for the public good and so is predominantly funded from the general rate. Where parts of this activity are funded from money taken for reserve financial contributions this expenditure is detailed in Volume 1 of the Ten Year Plan.

Funding the activity separately from other Council activities enables transparency to ensure that the financial contributions are used for the purposes for which they were intended.

The extent to which the actions or inaction of particular individuals or a group contribute to the need to undertake the activity

Council undertakes the activity to allow Tasman District residents and visitors to enjoy access to a wide range of reserves, cultural and social activities.

It is considered appropriate for this activity to be funded through general and targeted rates, user charges and reserve financial contributions.

Period in which the benefits are expected to occur

The reserves, which are being developed over the next 10 years, provide ongoing benefit to the community.

Further capital costs are to be funded from loans. Council considers that borrowing is the appropriate funding method that will most efficiently achieve inter-generational equity.

The public conveniences that are being built over the next 10 years will provide long-term benefit to the community.

Council considers the beneficiaries of this activity to be:

Residents, visitors, sports groups.

4.18	Operating	Capital
Funding		
General Rates	Yes	Yes
Targeted Rates	Yes	Yes
Fees and Charges	Yes	
Interest and Dividends from Investments (Sundry Income)	Yes	Yes
Borrowing		Yes
Proceeds from Asset Sales		
Development Contributions		
Financial Contributions under the Resource Management Act 1991	Yes	Yes
Grants and Subsidies	Yes	Yes

4.19 Community Facilities

Activity description

We provide a rating source to meet the costs associated with a wide range of community facilities that have been proposed by Council.

Why we do it

The objective of this rating source is to provide a fund to assist with the construction of those facilities that would not normally be included within the bounds of Council's general activities.

Contribution to community outcomes

This activity contributes to the following identified community outcomes:

- Our vibrant community is safe, well, enjoys an excellent quality of life and supports those with special needs.
- Our community understands regional history, heritage and culture.
- Our diverse community enjoys access to a range of spiritual, cultural, social, educational and recreational services.
- Our built urban and rural environments are functional, pleasant and safe.

Council considers the beneficiaries of this activity to be:

Communities, community groups, sport and recreational groups.

Impact on the current/future social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing of the community

This activity has a significant positive impact on the social, economic, cultural and environmental wellbeing of the community, in terms of promoting recreation opportunities and activities, social spaces, cultural enrichment and opportunities for residents to be involved in community life, environmental enhancement and cultural enrichment while adding distinctive open spaces and infrastructure.

Distribution of benefits

The Community Facilities Rate is levied to meet part of the costs of capital funding for new, large, community, recreational, sporting or cultural District or Regional projects which have met the relevant criteria and which will provide benefit to the citizens of Tasman District. This activity provides a public benefit and by funding as a targeted rate transparency is improved.

Council acknowledges that the sole responsibility for funding of non cash expenses associated with this activity does not lie with the beneficiaries, direct or indirect, of this activity, therefore depreciation has been funded at the income statement level.

Period in which the benefits are expected to occur

Further capital costs and operating grants are to be funded from borrowing with rates set at a level to cover interest costs and loan repayments. It is considered that borrowing is the funding method that will most efficiently achieve inter-generational equity.

Council considers the beneficiaries of this activity to be:

All citizens within Tasman District.

4.19	Operating	Capital
Funding		
General Rates		
Targeted Rates	Yes	Yes
Fees and Charges		
Interest and Dividends from Investments (Sundry Income)	Yes	Yes
Borrowing	Yes	Yes
Proceeds from Asset Sales		
Development Contributions		
Financial Contributions under the Resource Management Act 1991		
Grants and Subsidies	Yes	Yes

Revenue and Financing Policy (cont.)

4.20 Community Housing

Activity description

This activity involves providing housing for predominantly elderly and/or people with disabilities (subject to a General Practitioner supporting the need) within the Tasman District by providing for rental, 30 cottages in Richmond, seven cottages in Brightwater, seven cottages in Wakefield, 45 cottages in Motueka, four in Takaka and four in Murchison, giving a total of 97.

Housing allocation is carried out as per Tasman District Council's Policy on Pensioner Housing. This policy also sets income and asset limits and eligibility criteria.

Why we do it

Prior to 1992, the Government provided subsidies and low interest loans to local authorities to provide housing for the elderly. When these subsidies ceased, Council resolved to continue with the provision of housing for the predominantly elderly and/or disabled.

Council considers it has a social responsibility to provide affordable cottages for pensioners and people with disabilities.

Contribution to community outcomes

This activity contributes to the following identified community outcome:

- Our vibrant community is safe, well, enjoys an excellent quality of life and supports those with special needs.
- Our diverse community enjoys access to a range of spiritual, cultural, social, educational and recreational services.

Impact on the current/future social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing of the community

This activity has a significant positive impact on the social and cultural wellbeing of the community.

Distribution of benefits

Council cottages provide safe, affordable housing for the elderly. The primary beneficiaries are those housed in the cottages (private).

Council acknowledges that the sole responsibility for funding of non cash expenses associated with this activity does not lie with the beneficiaries, direct or indirect, of this activity, therefore depreciation has been funded at the income statement level.

The costs and benefits of funding the activity distinctly from other activities

Council has appropriate systems in place to separately identify the costs and administration of charging rent. Appropriate rentals are set to recover the costs associated with providing housing for the elderly. The Council recovers costs slightly more rental from cottage tenants than is required to meet the costs of the activity. A dividend of 5 percent of the income is returned to the Council from the cottage rentals.

The extent to which the actions or inaction of particular individuals or a group contribute to the need to undertake the activity

Predominantly elderly and/or people with disabilities who have a need for assistance with accommodation creates the need to undertake this activity.

Period in which the benefits are expected to occur

Council's community cottages are maintained to a high standard to provide an ongoing service. Where capital expenditure is required it will be funded from accumulated funds and or borrowing.

Council considers the beneficiaries of this activity to be:

Primarily the elderly and people with disabilities.

4.20	Operating	Capital
Funding		
General Rates		
Targeted Rates		
Fees and Charges	Yes	Yes
Interest and Dividends from Investments (Sundry Income)	Yes	Yes
Borrowing		Yes
Proceeds from Asset Sales		
Development Contributions		
Financial Contributions under the Resource Management Act 1991		
Grants and Subsidies		Yes

4.21 Governance

Activity description

This activity involves running the electoral process to provide the District with a democratically elected Mayor, Council and Community Boards and the governance of the District by its elected representatives.

Why we do it

Tasman District Council as a Unitary Authority has a wide range of functions and responsibilities under a number of statutes and associated regulations. These statutes define what we are required to do and in many cases, how we must carry out these duties and responsibilities.

Contribution to community outcomes

This activity contributes to the following identified community outcome:

- Our participatory community contributes to District decision-making and development.

Impact on the current/future social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing of the community

This activity has a significant impact on the social, economic, cultural and environmental wellbeing of the community, in terms of providing effective decision-making and leadership for the community, and through effective public information and providing opportunities for public input into Council decision-making processes.

Distribution of benefits

The Governance process provides a public benefit. The democratic process and decisions affect individuals and properties within the community. Everyone has an equal opportunity to be heard by Council and have his or her views considered. The provisions surrounding the number of wards and makeup of Council and community boards

Revenue and Financing Policy (cont.)

ensures that the governing bodies in the District are democratically elected and that they carry out Council functions according to the democratic parameters.

Council acknowledges that the sole responsibility for funding of non cash expenses associated with this activity does not lie with the beneficiaries, direct or indirect, of this activity, therefore depreciation has been funded at the income statement level.

The costs and benefits of funding the activity distinctly from other activities

Council has the appropriate systems in place to separately identify the charges and costs of this activity. Council considers that the most appropriate method to recover the public benefit component is general rate. However in line with Council’s policy of charging by targeted rate those that directly benefit from a service, Community Boards are funded by a targeted rate after allowing for a general rate subsidy.

For transparency and accountability, the costs associated with the democratic process have been separated from other Council activities.

Period in which the benefits are expected to occur

The benefits will occur in the year in which expenditure is made to ensure the people of the Tasman District are adequately represented, informed and consulted.

Council considers the beneficiaries of this activity to be:

All citizens within Tasman District.

4.21	Operating	Capital
Funding		
General Rates	Yes	
Targeted Rates	Yes	
Fees and Charges	Yes	
Interest and Dividends from Investments (Sundry Income)	Yes	
Borrowing		Yes
Proceeds from Asset Sales		
Development Contributions		
Financial Contributions under the Resource Management Act 1991		
Grants and Subsidies		

4.22 Forestry

Activity description

This activity involves the management of approximately 2,800 stocked hectares of commercial plantation forestry. Council forests are currently managed under contract by P F Olsen and Company.

Why we do it

- To provide a steady income to offset rates.
- To provide recreational opportunities where appropriate.

Contribution to community outcomes

This activity contributes to the following identified community outcomes:

- Our growing and sustainable economy provides opportunities for us all.
- Our unique and special natural environment is bountiful, healthy and protected.
- Our built urban and rural environments are functional, pleasant, safe and sustainably managed.

Impact on the current/future social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing of the community

Positive impacts on the economic and social wellbeing of the community.

Distribution of benefits

The operation of commercial forests enables a reduction in rates. Forests also provide leisure facilities.

Council acknowledges that the sole responsibility for funding of non cash expenses associated with this activity does not lie with the beneficiaries, direct or indirect, of this activity, therefore depreciation has been funded at the income statement level.

The costs and benefits of funding the activity distinctly from other activities

This activity predominantly contributes to the general rate and provides a dividend to Parks and Reserves. Separating the funding of this activity allows transparency and accountability for this activity.

The extent to which the actions or inaction of particular individuals or a group contribute to the need to undertake the activity

The demand for recreational use of forests could impact on the forestry activity.

Period in which the benefits are expected to occur

Forestry assets are maintained to appropriate standards to provide an ongoing service. Where capital expenditure is required it will be funded from accumulated funds and borrowing.

Council considers the beneficiaries of this activity to be:

Ratepayers, residents, visitors.

4.22	Operating	Capital
Funding		
General Rates		
Targeted Rates		
Fees and Charges	Yes	
Interest and Dividends from Investments (Sundry Income)	Yes	Yes
Borrowing		Yes
Proceeds from Asset Sales		
Development Contributions		
Financial Contributions under the Resource Management Act 1991		
Grants and Subsidies		

Revenue and Financing Policy (cont.)

4.23 Property

Activity description

This activity encompasses the provision of property related services for the Council. This includes:

- The provision of facilities for Council's operational properties (libraries and administration offices), their management, maintenance and development.
- The acquisition and disposal of property for Council purposes.
- The management, maintenance and development of Council's commercial property portfolio.
- The provision of property services to other activities of the Council including lease and rental services, property valuation services, property advisory services and the provision of a council property register.
- Property associated with infrastructural assets.

Why we do it

The Council is the owner or custodian of a substantial property portfolio and has identified the need for quality property services and professional expertise within Council to meet its ongoing property requirements.

Contribution to community outcomes

This activity contributes to the following identified community outcomes:

- Our growing and sustainable economy provides opportunities for us all.
- Our vibrant community is safe, well, enjoys an excellent quality of life and supports those with special needs.
- Our built urban and rural environments are functional, pleasant, safe and sustainably managed.

Impact on the current/future social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing of the community

This activity has positive impacts on the environmental and social wellbeing of the community.

Distribution of benefits

The ownership of property allows Council to operate from central locations, which are readily accessible to residents (public).

Council acknowledges that the sole responsibility for funding of non cash expenses associated with this activity does not lie with the beneficiaries, direct or indirect, of this activity, therefore depreciation has been funded at the income statement level.

The costs and benefits of funding the activity distinctly from other activities

Council has the appropriate systems in place to separately identify the charges and costs of this activity. Council considers that the most appropriate method to recover the public benefit component is general rate (rate in the dollar based on capital value) and considers the most appropriate method to recover the private portion is fees and charges.

Rentals are set at market rates to recover the costs associated with providing commercial property. To achieve cost recovery, costs need to be separately identified. This allows transparency and accountability for this activity.

The extent to which the actions or inaction of particular individuals or a group contribute to the need to undertake the activity

Demand from Council activities for additional or less operational space impacts on the need to undertake the activity.

Period in which the benefits are expected to occur

Property assets are maintained to appropriate standards to provide an ongoing service. Where capital expenditure is required it will be funded from accumulated funds and borrowing.

Council considers the beneficiaries of this activity to be:

Council, residents, other Council departments.

4.23	Operating	Capital
Funding		
General Rates	Yes	Yes
Targeted Rates		
Fees and Charges	Yes	Yes
Interest and Dividends from Investments (Sundry Income)	Yes	Yes
Borrowing		Yes
Proceeds from Asset Sales	Yes	Yes
Development Contributions		
Financial Contributions under the Resource Management Act 1991		
Grants and Subsidies		



Part 8 – Water and Sanitary Services Assessments Summary

Introduction

The commentary in this section represents the executive summary of Council's Water and Sanitary Services Assessments which was initially publicly consulted on during April to June 2005 and formally adopted by Council on 30 June 2005.

The Council has planned to review its Water and Sanitary Services Assessments in 2010/2011. Brief comments have been included in the executive summary below to note progress or development since 2005.

The Water and Sanitary Services Assessment (WSSA) is an assessment of water and sanitary services in the Tasman District. The Council is required to carry out this assessment under the Local Government Act 2002. It looks at both Council owned services and privately owned services relating to:

- Water supply
- Sewerage and sewage disposal
- Stormwater disposal
- Public toilets
- Cemeteries/Crematoria

The aim is to assess the adequacy of these services, both now and for the future.

Water Supply

Council Owned Water Supplies

The Council owns 16 water supplies. There are 10 supplies serving essentially urban areas. These are provided with on-demand, metered water to individual properties. There are three Rural Water Supply systems

that provide low flow, restricted supplies, with each customer providing their own storage tank and on-property reticulation system.

There are three "Community" schemes (excluding Torrent Bay), that are schemes that do not fit within the Urban classification, but which are not rural water supplies either.

Most Council owned schemes have been assessed as providing sufficient water of drinkable standard for current and future needs. There are however some key issues that have been identified, including:

- Securing adequate water to continue supplying the growing populations of the Waimea Basin Water Supply Schemes (Richmond, Waimea, Brightwater/ Hope and Wakefield).
- Constructing a system to meet the large unmet demand in the Coastal Tasman Area and to provide a reticulation system for Motueka.
- Continuing to meet the growing demand in the Rural Water Supply Schemes (Eighty-Eight Valley, Redwood Valley and Dovedale), as well as resolving reticulation limitations and water quality standards.
- Constructing a system to meet the large unmet demand in the Pohara to Tata Beach area.
- Upgrading water treatment on all schemes, but especially those with surface water takes, to meet drinking water standards. (New legislation passed in 2007 now requires Council to improve treatment on most of its water supplies.)
- Developing measures to improve water conservation by demand management and leakage control.

It is noted that in the Council's Water Activity Management Plan, there are many improvements listed to upgrade the

This section represents the executive summary of Council's Water and Sanitary Services Assessments which was initially publicly consulted on...

Council systems. They include:

- Construction of a new water treatment plant to treat Richmond and Waimea waters (still planned).
- Construction of new water sources for Dovedale Rural water supply (still planned).
- Construction of better linkage systems between the Waimea communities (may not be necessary).
- Construction of a number of new storage reservoirs (large reservoir constructed in Brightwater, more planned for Richmond/Wakefield).
- Upgrade trunk mains between the Waimea Basin schemes (significant upgrades planned for Richmond).
- The development of Public Health Risk Management Plans (under way).

Further options to improve Council water supplies include:

- Preparation of a comprehensive Waimea Basin Water Strategy (now complete in Richmond Strategy).

- Review of Water Source and Treatment Facilities and Identification of Gaps (complete but changing requirements may need it reviewed).
- Preparation of a Water Demand Management and Leakage Strategy (planned for).

Communities Without Council Water Supplies

There are a number of communities in Tasman District that do not have a Council owned water supply. From an assessment of each community's water supply arrangement, a priority ranking has been determined based on general water availability and reliability of supply, and the quality of the water that is available. It is aimed at prioritising which communities most need to improve their water supplies. This priority ranking is shown in the table below.

Priority Ranking of Tasman Community Water Supplies

Priority Categories	Community	
Priority 1	Motueka	
Priority 2	Marahau/Sandy Bay	Ligar Bay
	Tasman/Kina	Tata Beach
	Takaka	Patons Rock
	Pohara	
Priority 3	Braeburn/Harakeke	Puponga
	Brooklyn	Rangihaeata
	Pakawau	Tukurua
	Parapara	Upper Moutere
Priority 4	Lower Moutere	Tadmor
	Rotoroa	Toko Ngawa
	St Arnaud	



Water and Sanitary Services Assessments (cont.)

The community that is considered to be the highest priority for an improved water supply is Motueka. This is because of its size and the public health risks that this raises and the lack of adequate fire fighting provisions. Council has in its Activity Management Plan a project to construct a water supply for Motueka (still planned for period between 2012 to 2015).

The Priority 2 communities are those where the sources of water in the immediate area are unlikely to be of sufficient quality or quantity to meet the needs of the community. Many of these communities are also where there is considered to be high demand and development potential. It is recommended that these communities review their water supply arrangements and consider whether alternative sources are feasible. (Council has made provision for water supplies for all Priority 2 communities in the Water Supply AMP, but all are beyond 10 years.)

Priority 3 communities are generally small communities where there is considered to be relatively low development pressure, and where water supplies are generally deficient in some way, whether it be water availability or water quality. Most of these communities may be happy to continue with the status quo, however, if a water supply was offered at the right price they may be inclined to join the scheme.

Priority 4 communities have issues regarding the availability of additional water sources. The small populations of the communities and the cost of developing and delivering a more reliable source of supply, place these communities in a lower level or urgency for an upgrade. Present water supply methods are meeting the community's needs.

Wastewater Disposal

Council Owned Systems

The Council owns, manages, operates and maintains 13 wastewater systems in the Tasman District. It has seven wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs) and is a joint owner of the Nelson Regional Sewerage Business Unit (NRSBU) which includes Bells Island WWTP.

Adequacy of wastewater services can be assessed on the basis of the wastewater system's ability to remove wastewater from each property; and the system's ability to treat and dispose of the wastewater into the environment in a manner that meets environmental compliance criteria, that minimises the risk to public health, and that minimises the impact on the environment.

The assessment of the Council systems concluded that while the Council owned systems cover many communities in the District, there are some inherent problems that require addressing. These include:

- High wet weather flows.
- Insufficient capacity to convey future flows.
- Pumping system deficiencies in some systems.
- Wastewater treatment and disposal performance at some treatment plants.

The Council has recognised most of the inadequacies and is progressing plans to rectify them. These plans are outlined in the Council's Wastewater Activity Management Plan 2006.

Solutions to these problems cannot be provided over night, and Council is planning a staged upgrade process. However, the planned series of upgrades is comprehensive and addresses the main inadequacies that the assessments have identified.

Privately Owned Systems and Non-Reticulated Areas

The provision of wastewater services within the District is quite comprehensive. Most urban areas of any size within the District have a Council reticulation and disposal system. However, most rural areas within the District, which includes some reasonably sized communities, rely on private on-site disposal systems.

There are no privately owned wastewater systems in the District that serve multiple properties.

The success of the on-site disposal systems is variable across the District. There is however, a developing understanding within the Council that an unacceptably high number of on-site disposal systems are performing poorly.

Adequacy of wastewater services in non-reticulated communities has been assessed on the basis of the ability of the systems to treat and dispose of the wastewater into the environment in a manner that meets environmental compliance criteria; that minimises the risk to public health; and that minimises the impact on the environment.

Based on these assessments, a priority ranking has been determined as shown on the table below.

Priority Ranking for Tasman Communities Wastewater Systems

Priority Categories	Community	
Priority 1	Marahau/Sandy Bay	Tasman/Kina
	Patons Rock	Pakawau
Priority 2	Parapara	Upper Moutere
	Tukurua	
Priority 3	Anchorage	Rotoroa
	Awaroa	Torrent Bay
	Bark Bay	Totaranui
Priority 4	Best Island	Rangihaeata
	Brooklyn	Quinney's Bush Camp
	Lower Moutere	Tadmor
	Puponga	Toko Ngawa

Water and Sanitary Services Assessments (cont.)

The key issues for the identified unreticulated communities are:

- For many of the communities identified, the alternatives to on-site treatment are limited and expensive.
- There are many old systems in place that are not up to what would be considered current standards today, and therefore will continue to provide poor performance.
- Many on-site systems are not operated and maintained well enough.
- There is very little monitoring of performance and/or compliance of on-site systems.
- There are some communities that are on septic tanks, however, the nature and size of the community has changed and it is now less appropriate for those communities to remain on septic tanks.

The Priority 1 communities are those where on-site systems are unlikely to work well. It is recommended that some form of centralised treatment and disposal should be considered by these communities. Some of the communities may qualify for subsidies to assist the funding of such a system. If community wastewater systems are not adopted, the options similar to the Priority 2 communities below could be pursued.

(Council has made provision for a reticulation system for Marahau in its AMP, but beyond the 10 Year Plan period of the LTCCP. Council also considered Tasman/Kina but did not think it was affordable.)

Priority 2 communities are generally those where parts of the communities are on soils that are not good for on-site disposal. In these communities, options could include:

- Education programmes to teach residents proper operation and maintenance procedures

- Environmental monitoring programmes to benchmark and assess environmental health of downstream systems.
- Compliance monitoring programmes and/or licensing systems to ensure residents are keeping systems maintained.
- Contract out system maintenance to other parties, perhaps through Council, to ensure regular maintenance.
- Most of the communities in Priority 3 are in or around National Parks. Options for these would need close consultation with DOC.

Priority 4 communities appear to have on-site disposal systems that are operating well. However, Council could consider expanding some of the options listed for Priority 2 communities to the entire District.

Stormwater Disposal

The assessment of the adequacy of the stormwater disposal systems has been done by:

1. Considering the impact on public health
2. Considering the impact on the environment

Stormwater Disposal Systems Impact on Public Health

The assessment of the impact on public health has been done by considering the following questions:

- Are communities at risk from flooding?
- If the community floods, will this compromise community drinking water?
- If the community floods, will this compromise community wastewater systems?

From this assessment, a priority ranking has been determined. Community priority rankings are shown in the table (opposite page).

Priority Ranking of Communities which could be impacted by Stormwater Disposal Systems

Priority Categories	Community	Comment
Priority 1	Tasman/Kina	Water extracted from on-site wells on many properties, surface flooding and potential for contamination from wastewater
	Motueka	
	Takaka	
Priority 2	Brightwater	Water supplies may be affected by river floods although very rarely. Flooding can cause sewage overflows however these are in limited, known areas and are rare
	Richmond	
	Riwaka	
	Wakefield	
Priority 3	Brooklyn	Water supplies may be affected by river floods although very rarely
	Collingwood	
	Kaiteriteri	
	Murchison	
Priority 4	Patons Rock	Flooding may compromise on-site wastewater disposal systems

Key issues include:

- Surface flooding where there is on-site abstraction of water.
- Major river flooding could cause flooding around several Council water supply systems well heads.
- Surface flooding will increase inflow into wastewater systems and can cause sewage overflows.
- Surface flooding can compromise on-site sewage disposal.

Where there is a risk of flooding, the options for improvements are mainly based around:

- Ensuring any wells used for drinking water are protected from possible flood levels.
- Discontinuing use of shallow wells for drinking water purposes.
- Ensuring on-site wastewater systems are protected from possible flood levels.
- Providing a community water supply and/or a wastewater system.

- Improving flood protection to the surrounding waterways.
- Ensuring that if sewage overflows occur, impact of overflows on public health and particularly water supplies are considered, and if necessary action taken (e.g. notify local residents, erection of signs).
- Assessing all well heads that are in flood plains to ensure they are adequately designed to withstand flooding without compromising public health.
- Reviewing emergency response procedures to ensure that in the event of flooding, appropriate action is taken to review water quality during and after flood and issue boil water notices as necessary.

Water and Sanitary Services Assessments (cont.)

Stormwater Disposal Systems' Impact on the Environment

To assess the potential impact on the environment, the areas of nationally or internationally important natural ecosystem value that are listed in the Tasman Resource Management Plan (TRMP) have been each assessed as to whether urban stormwater disposal systems are likely to impact the areas. This has focussed on the impact of urban runoff rather than rural runoff. The rating has also considered the potential impact from sewage overflows and/or runoff from poorly performing on-site disposal systems.

The impact of most of the stormwater disposal systems on these areas is considered to be minor in most instances. Richmond is perhaps the only urban centre of sufficient size and density to be of significant impact, especially when the Waimea Inlet also receives stormwater discharge from Stoke (Nelson City).

Waste Management Plan Summary

Introduction

Council adopted the Tasman District Council Waste Management Plan (WMP) on 27 November 2003, by resolution of the Engineering Services Committee. While a review of the plan was scheduled within five years (by November 2008), this review was delayed, pending the introduction of the Waste Minimisation Act (2008).

The Waste Minimisation Act introduces new requirements for the review of the existing WMP and for development of a new Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP) to replace the existing WMP by 1 July 2012.

Council has made provision in the Ten Year Plan, to consult with the community and to develop a new WMMP and is exploring the development of a joint WMMP with Nelson City Council.

The following is a summary of the key elements, purposes, issues, goals and principles of the plan, taken directly from the 2003 document. The full body of the WMP is available from Council offices.

Summary of Key Elements

This is a brief overview of the key elements of the Tasman District Council's Waste Management Plan (the Plan). The main proposals, including issues, objectives, policies and methods are discussed in Sections 4 to 13 of the Plan. These are discussed under the headings of: integrated waste management; solid waste reduction; education and promotion; solid waste reuse and recycling; organic resource recovery; solid waste collection; liquid wastes; hazardous wastes; disposal; and cost recovery.

Key new initiatives of the Waste Management Plan are:

- Move the Council's focus from being a basic provider to being a key leader in waste minimisation and executing better waste management practices.
- 'Brand' the Council's waste management and promotion activities with a common identity promoting waste minimisation.
- Expand the Council's role in working with the community in order to facilitate community based solutions to improve waste management and to encourage good waste management as a community responsibility.
- Initiate, plan and maintain consistent promotional and educational programmes on waste minimisation and good waste management practices.
- Use the appropriate levies and charges on waste disposal to assist cost recovery, in order to fund waste minimisation initiatives and also encourage the community to make informed and responsible choices regarding their own waste management.
- Review and update Council's Trade Waste Bylaw. Investigate the feasibility of large-scale composting or mulching.
- Introduce a ban on mixed refuse to landfill within five years, mixed refuse being defined here as "unsorted refuse containing materials that can be reused or recycled".
- On the expiry of current waste operations contracts, implement alternative contract arrangements that provide incentives for waste minimisation, including separation of transfer station and waste disposal activities.

Waste Management Plan (cont.)

- Investigate alternatives to the Council's domestic mixed refuse collection service and implement the best alternative which will provide for a basic residual waste collection while encouraging waste minimisation.
- Investigate and implement bylaws which control waste collection and or license waste collection operators to ensure waste minimisation targets are achieved and to encourage efficiency and prevent public nuisance.

Waste Management Plan

This document is the Tasman District Council Waste Management Plan (the Plan). As outlined in Section 2.1 of this document, the Plan is a legislative requirement of, and has been prepared in accordance with the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA). The Plan contains Aims, Policies and Methods for each of the defined facets of the waste management system.

For the purposes of the Plan, waste means "any material, solid, or liquid, that is unwanted and/or unvalued and discarded or discharged." This definition follows that used in the New Zealand Waste Strategy.

This Plan assumes that changes in waste management are inevitable. It includes some measures with a longer-term view while primarily focusing on actions for the next five years.

The long-term view of this Plan is to avoid waste production by placing greater emphasis on the front-end of the waste process. To achieve this the Council's emphasis is on cleaner production and other methods of waste minimisation rather than merely providing waste disposal services, to include leading waste minimisation and waste management in the region. The Council's role in this will be as a facilitator to help waste producers adopt environmentally appropriate waste management practices. To this end Council formally adopted a Zero Waste Strategy for the Tasman District in March 2001. It should be noted that the aims, objections and actions of the Zero Waste Strategy have been incorporated into this Plan.

Purpose

A Waste Management Plan document is a strategy for the management of wastes. It sets goals and specific targets, and outlines the policies and methods required to achieve these. It also aids Council in forecasting the financial and technical resources required to appropriately manage its wastes in the foreseeable future. This Plan will provide a blueprint for the management of wastes by the Council and those operating within its jurisdiction.

Issues

The Council requires a Plan for the integrated management of waste to suit current and future conditions. The Plan must provide for the best management options considering economic, social, technical, land use and environmental perspectives. The waste management issues facing Tasman District are:

- Establishing systems to implement Council's "zero waste to landfill" goal. Expenditure on alternative waste systems and practices is required if the zero waste goal is to be achieved.
- The Council's role in providing and/or managing waste collection and disposal services, i.e. Council versus private/community sector provision.
- Ensuring that waste management practices within the District adopt a sustainable approach and meet the purpose of the LGA.
- The relationship with other neighbouring authorities in providing waste management services.
- Moving the Council beyond being a basic provider to being a key leader in executing better waste management practices.
- The effectiveness of promotion initiatives and the availability of information on waste minimisation initiatives and responsible waste management.
- Using incentives to encourage and assist the community to make informed, responsible choices regarding their waste disposal – particularly through user pays charges.
- Maintaining the certainty of service availability and standard.

- Cost recovery for waste minimisation and management activities.
- The possibility of cross media contamination such as fly tipping, discharge to land, burning, discharging into sewers or stormwater.
- Encouraging and assisting the separation and controlled disposal of hazardous and special wastes.
- Ensuring waste services are available and affordable to all in the Tasman District while taking into account:
 - The practice of uniformity of service for all parts of the District.
 - The small and dispersed settlements within the District.
 - The distance from markets that can re-use and/or recycle waste.
 - The impact of tourism on the waste stream both generated by visitors and indirectly generated by services provided for visitors, e.g. building material and waste from accommodation and food premises.
- Ensuring, through monitoring, that the methods implemented as a result of this Plan are achieving the purpose of the LGA, namely sustainable development, which includes the environment, economic, social and cultural considerations.

Goals

To this end, the goals of the Plan are based on those described in the New Zealand Waste Strategy:

1. To lower the social costs and risks of waste.
2. To reduce the damage to the environment from waste generation and disposal.
3. To increase economic benefits by more efficient use of materials.

The long-term goal of Council's solid waste management is to achieve zero waste to landfill or other disposal by 2015. Some initial work has been done in implementing this target.

This Plan aims to achieve the specific targets in the New Zealand Waste Strategy regarding minimisation and

diversion of waste which apply to Tasman District Council and local government generally, unless another target has been specified in another section of this Plan.

The focus of this Waste Management Plan is to make the next steps toward the target of zero waste and the targets in the New Zealand Waste Strategy and to establish the systems needed to achieve the targets.

Principles

The Waste Management Plan developed for the Tasman District must be comprehensive to ensure that all relevant issues are addressed in an integrated way.

The basis of this Plan is the integrated management of waste to suit current and projected conditions, providing the best management options considering economic, social, technical, land use and environmental perspectives.

The key principles of this Plan are:

Principle 1: The Waste Management Hierarchy

The management of wastes should be based on the following hierarchy of options, as identified by the LGA. They are:

- The first priority in the hierarchy is to reduce the quantity of all material and the toxicity of hazardous material that enters the waste stream and the impact on the environment of producing it in the first place.
- The second priority is to reuse as much material as possible using it again or for another purpose.
- The third priority is to recycle as much material as possible by reprocessing to make new or different products.
- The fourth priority is to recover as much material and/or energy from the waste stream as is possible so as to be able to use it in another way.
- The fifth priority is to provide environmentally safe and effective residual management including disposal by landfill, once the waste stream has been reduced in each of the above stages.

Waste Management Plan (cont.)

Principle 2: Responsibility for the Costs of Waste Disposal

As far as practicable, people and organisations that are disposing of waste should meet the full financial costs of managing the waste they seek to dispose of. When costs are allocated to those who dispose of waste in equitable proportion to the quantities or types of waste they dispose, a strong incentive will be provided to them to change their behaviour and reduce the quantities of waste requiring collection, treatment and/or disposal.

Principle 3: Sustainable Resource Management

Management of the waste stream should reflect the need for sustainable management of the natural and physical resources of the District as defined in the Resource Management Act 1991. Waste management solutions should reflect, as nearly as possible, natural processes of breakdown and renewal. Life-cycle approaches which consider all aspects of resource use, waste generation, storage, transport, treatment and disposal are most effective.

Principle 4: Partnerships in the Community

People and communities are at the centre of concerns for waste management. They are entitled to a healthy, safe, and productive life and should be free to provide for their social, economic and cultural wellbeing with a high degree of certainty for the future within the ability of the environment to sustain their activities. The ways in which wastes are managed must respect those environmental limits, take account of community values and conditions while also ensuring that the community is involved in the implementation of improved waste management practices.

Principle 5: Cultural Diversity

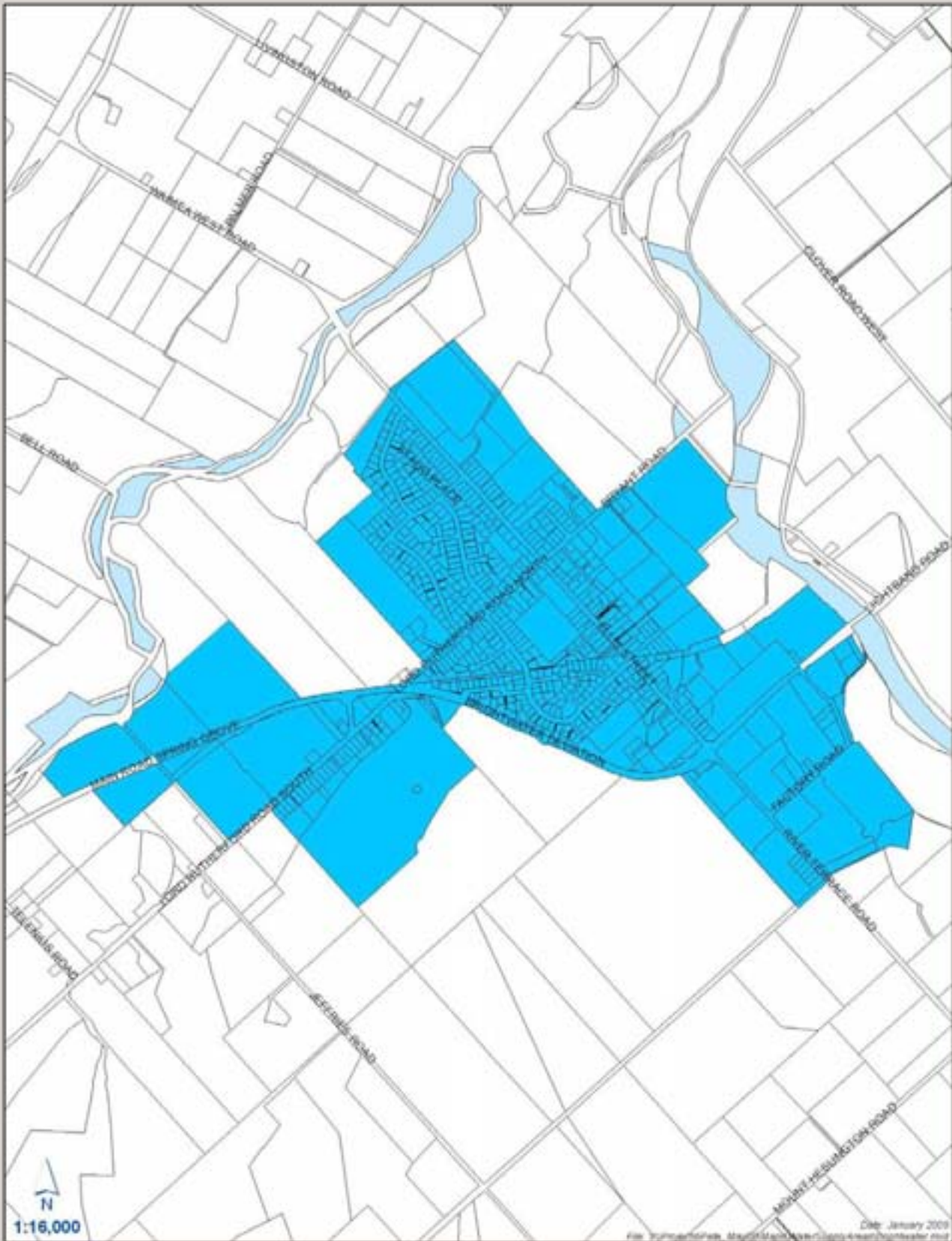
Cultural issues play a vital and legitimate role in waste management. The planning for, and activities associated with, waste management must recognise and balance the identity, culture and interests of all people in the District.

Principle 6: Transparency

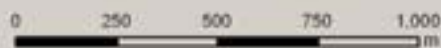
The development (and amendment) and implementation of this Plan will be undertaken in an open, transparent and accountable manner. Regular reporting on progress is essential to maintain the impetus and the changes that will occur.

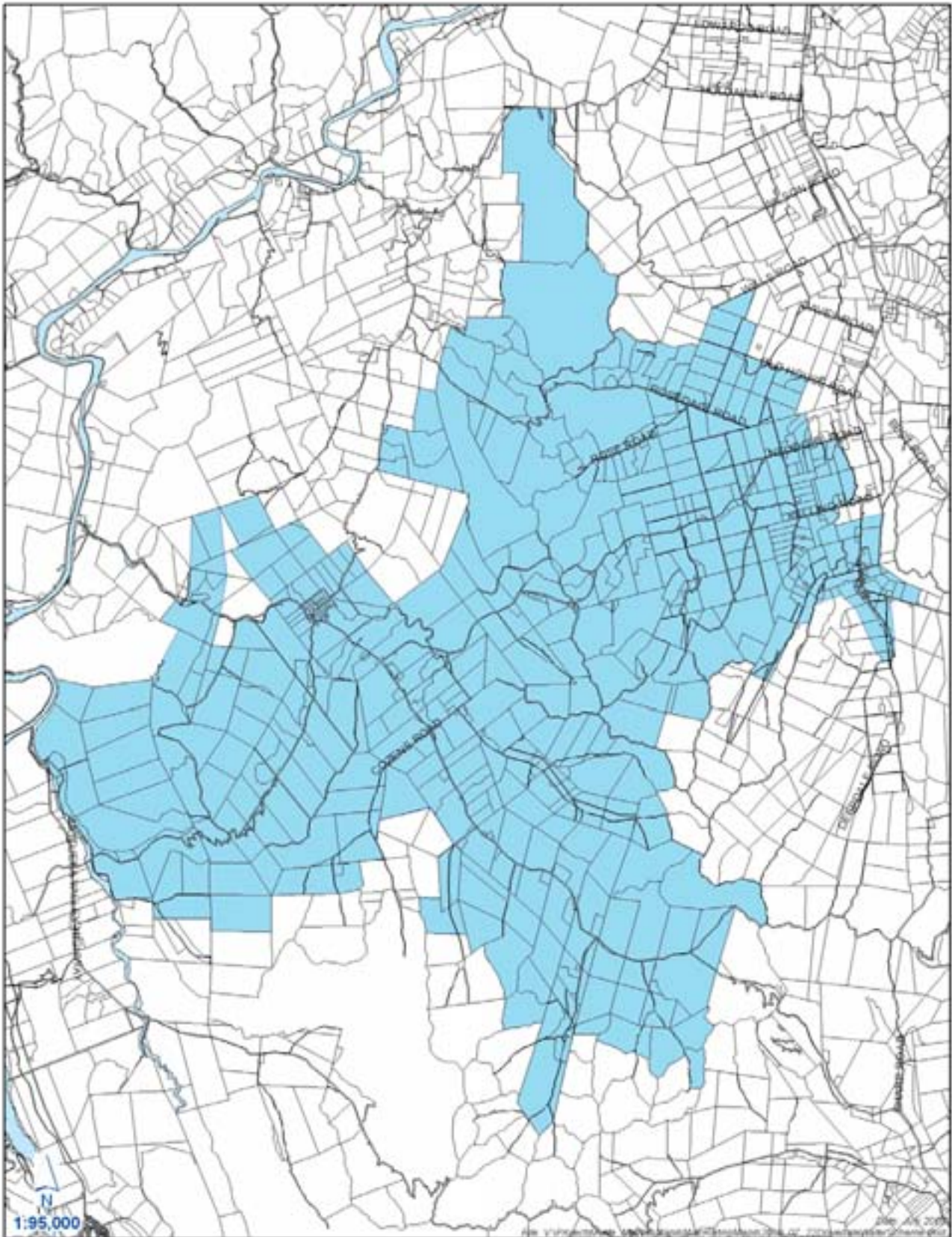
Principle 7: Private Enterprise

Council acknowledge that they have a responsibility to ensure that Tasman District has an efficient and effective waste management system. However, Council considers that this can be achieved without their active involvement in service delivery. Therefore, Council will actively encourage the involvement of private enterprise in the delivery aspects of waste management.



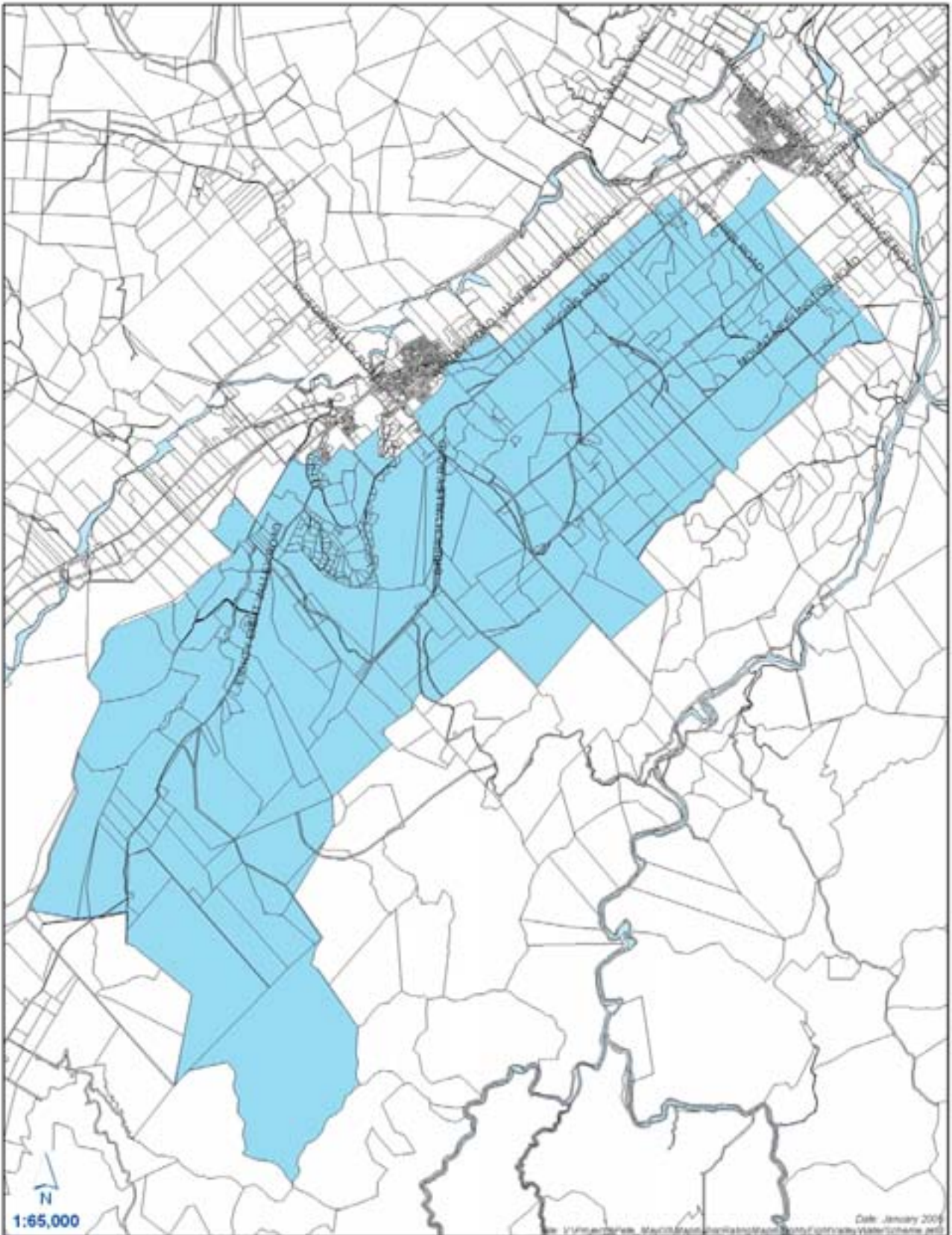
Brightwater Water Supply Area





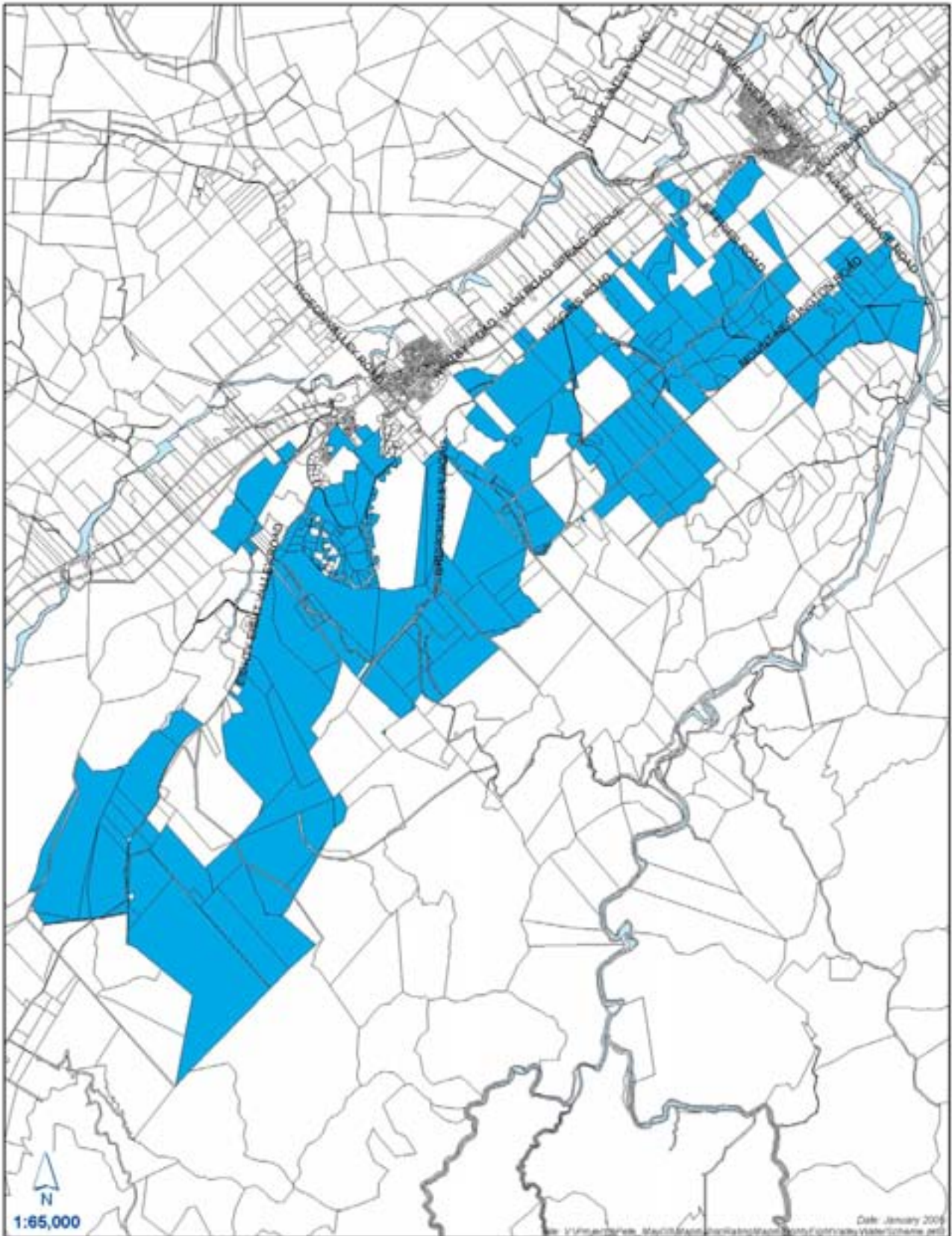
Dovedale Water Supply Area





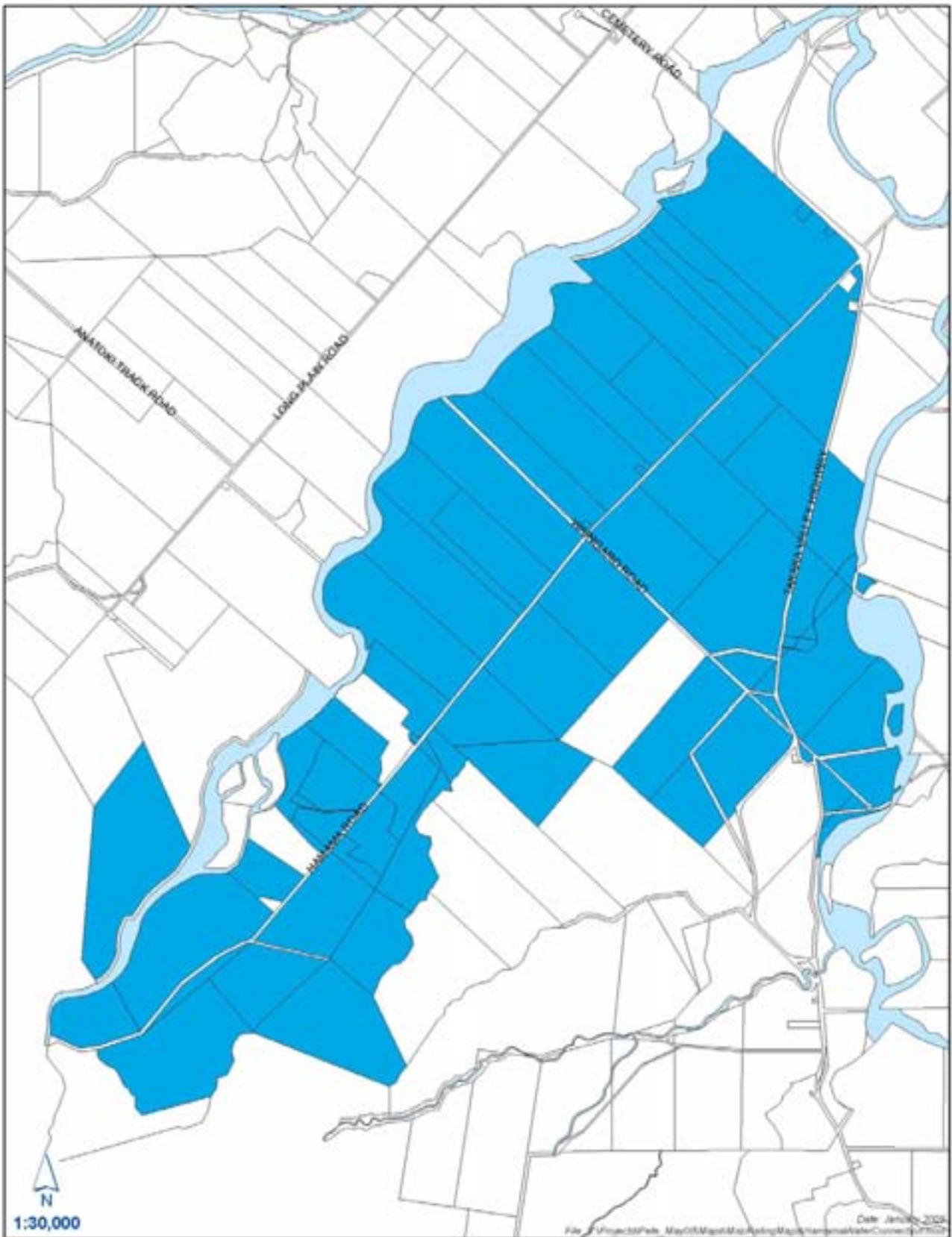
Eighty Eight Valley Water Supply Area





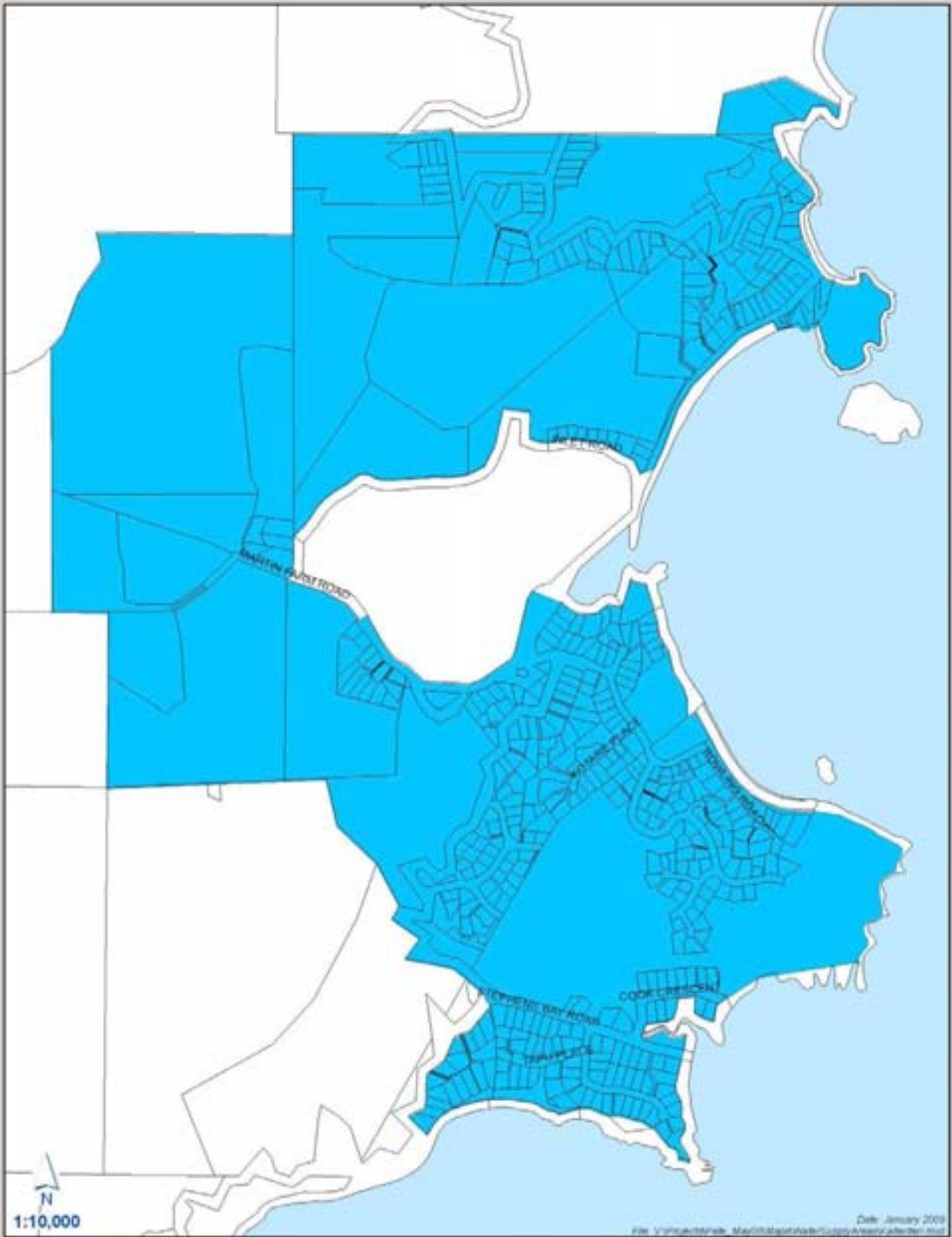
Eighty Eight Valley Water Scheme Service Charge Rating Area



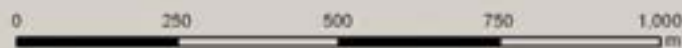


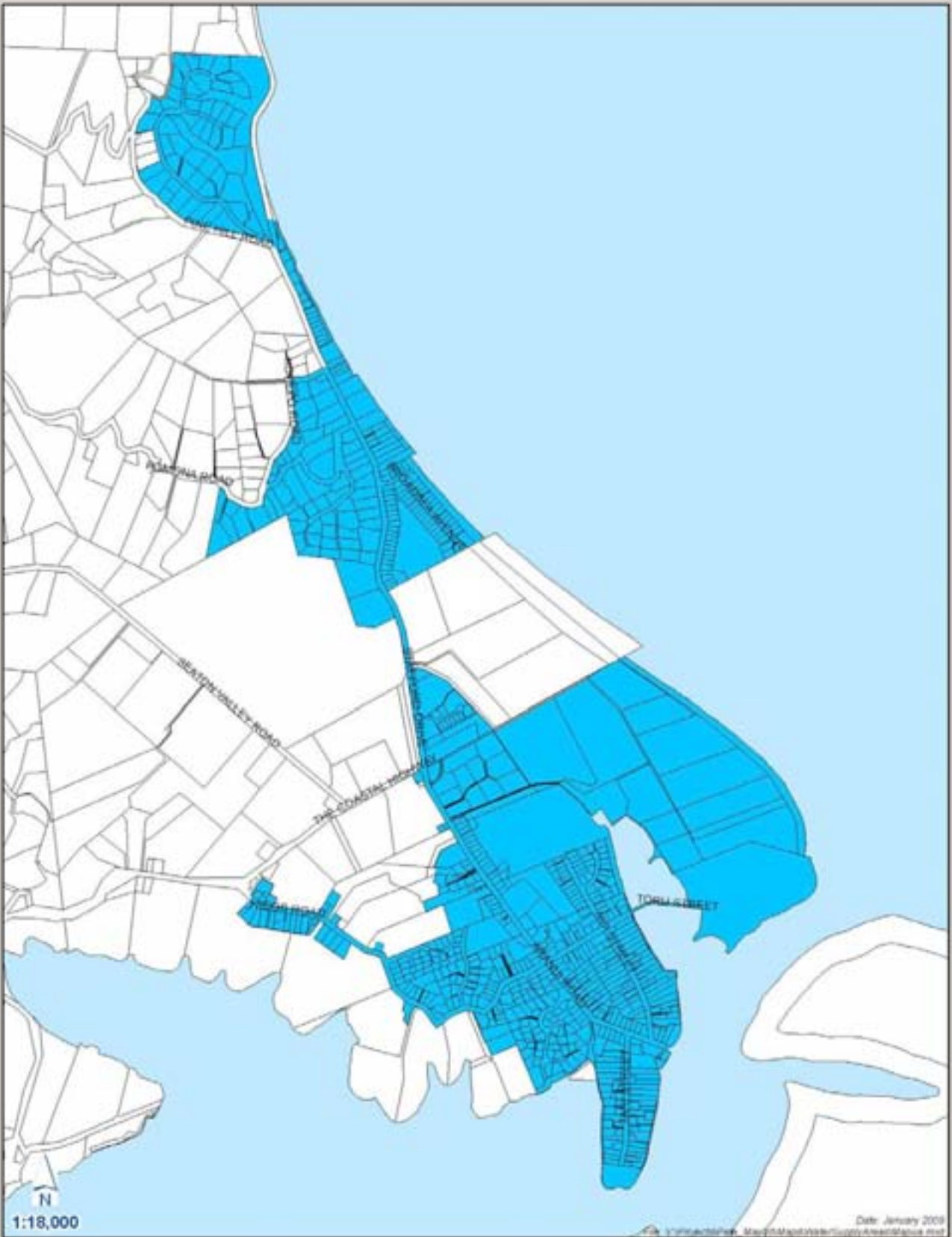
Hamama Water Connection Rating Area



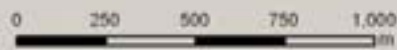


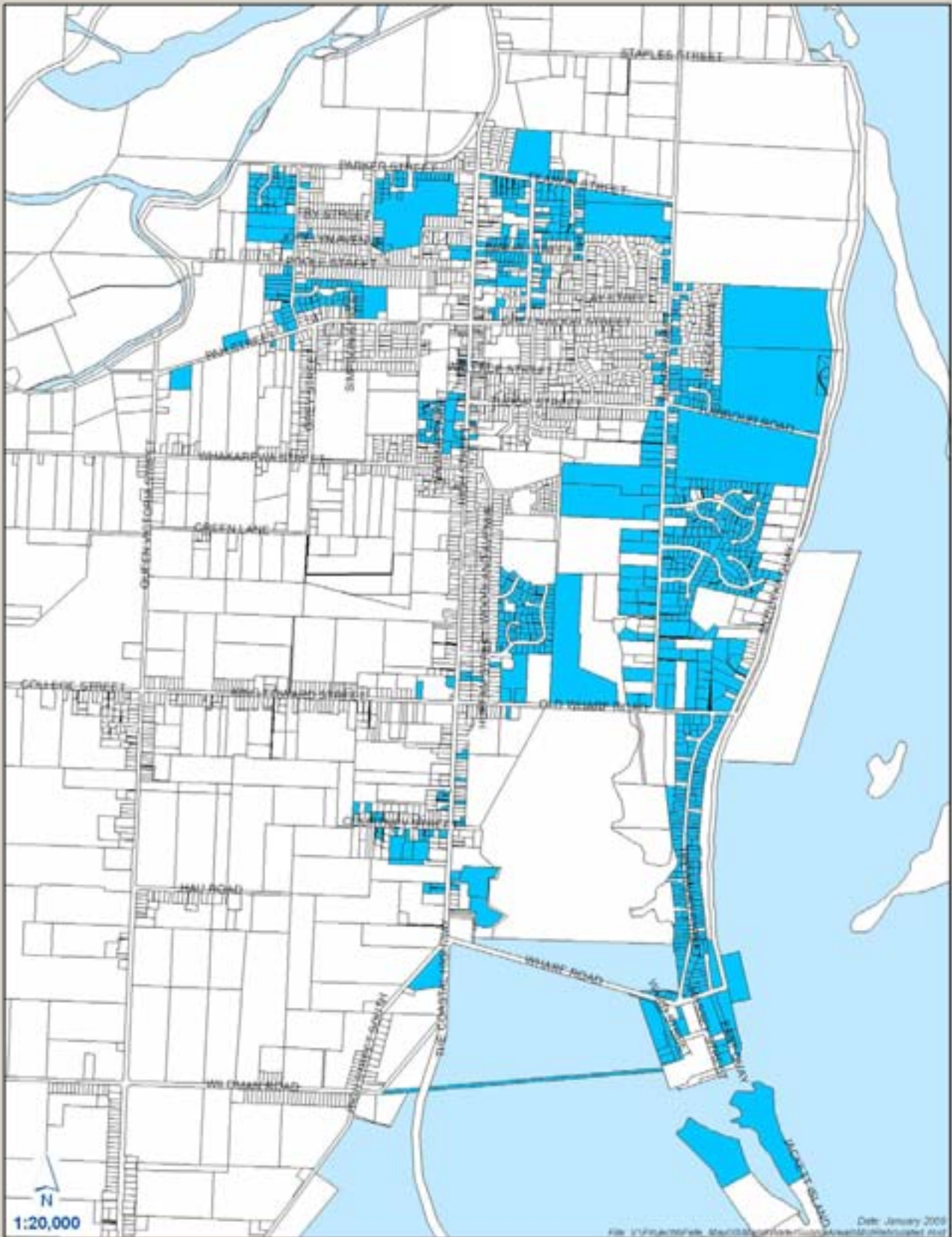
Kaiteriteri Water Supply Area



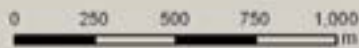


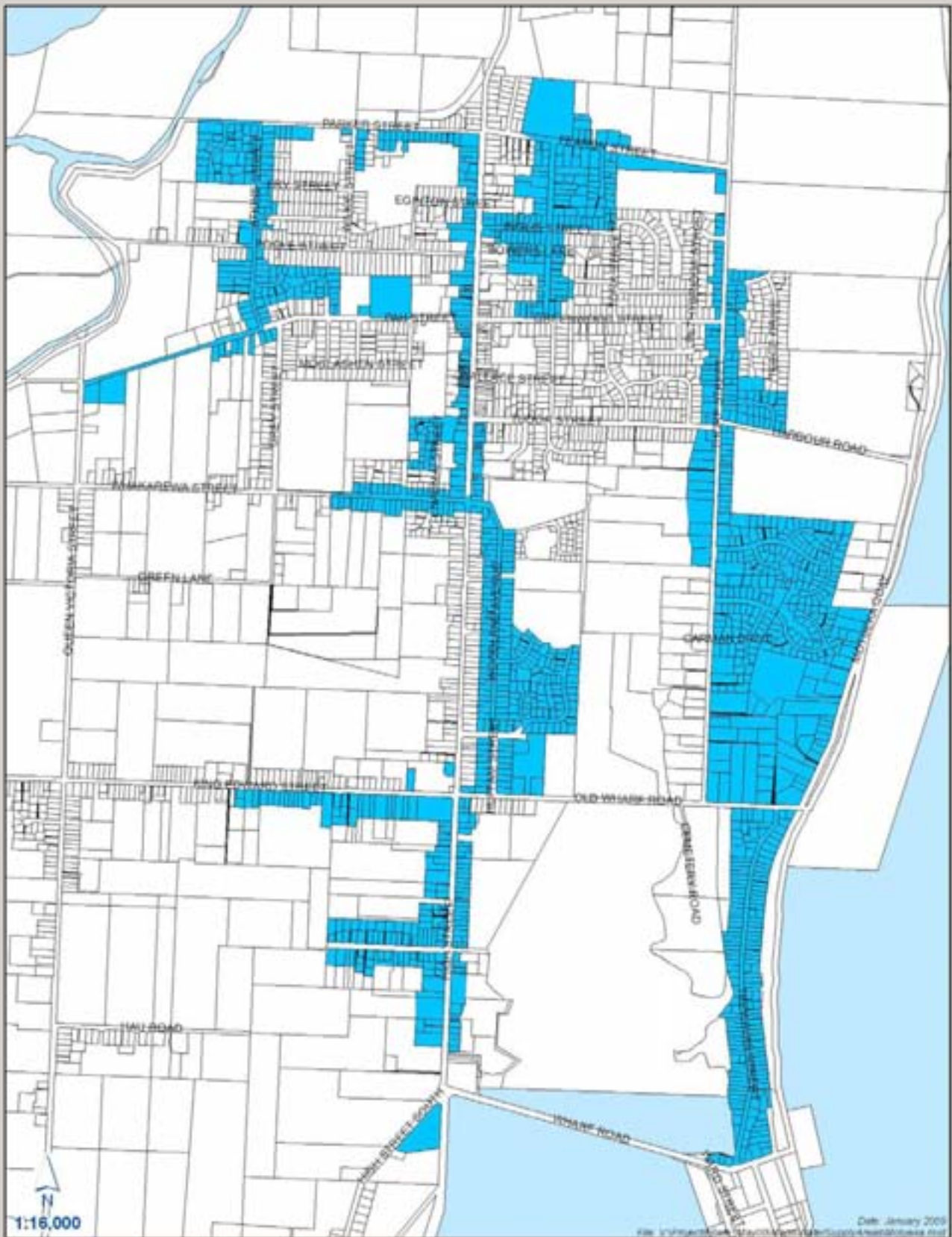
Mapua Water Supply Area



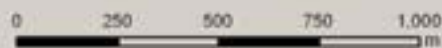


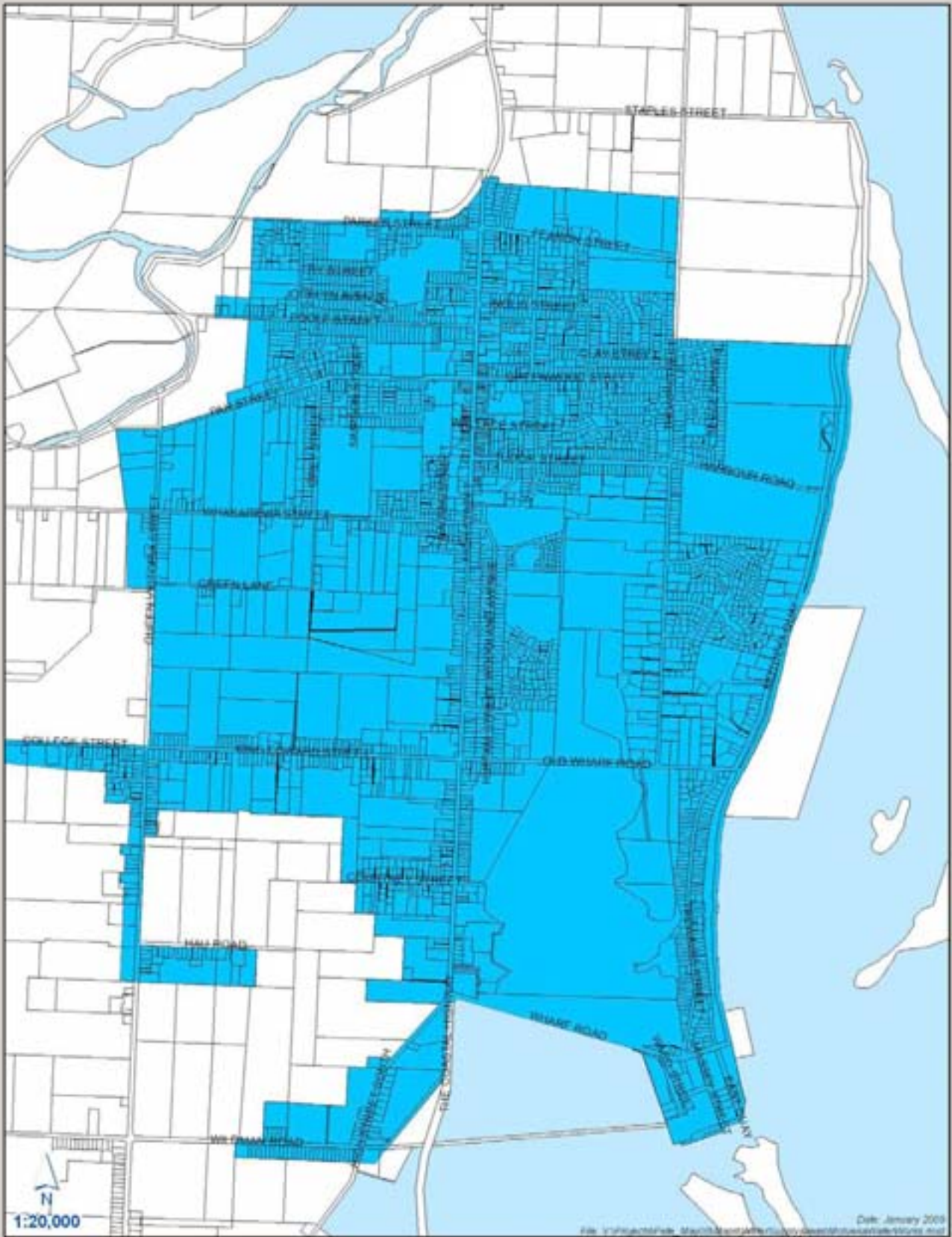
Motueka Water Supply Existing Reticulated Community Targeted Rate



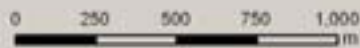


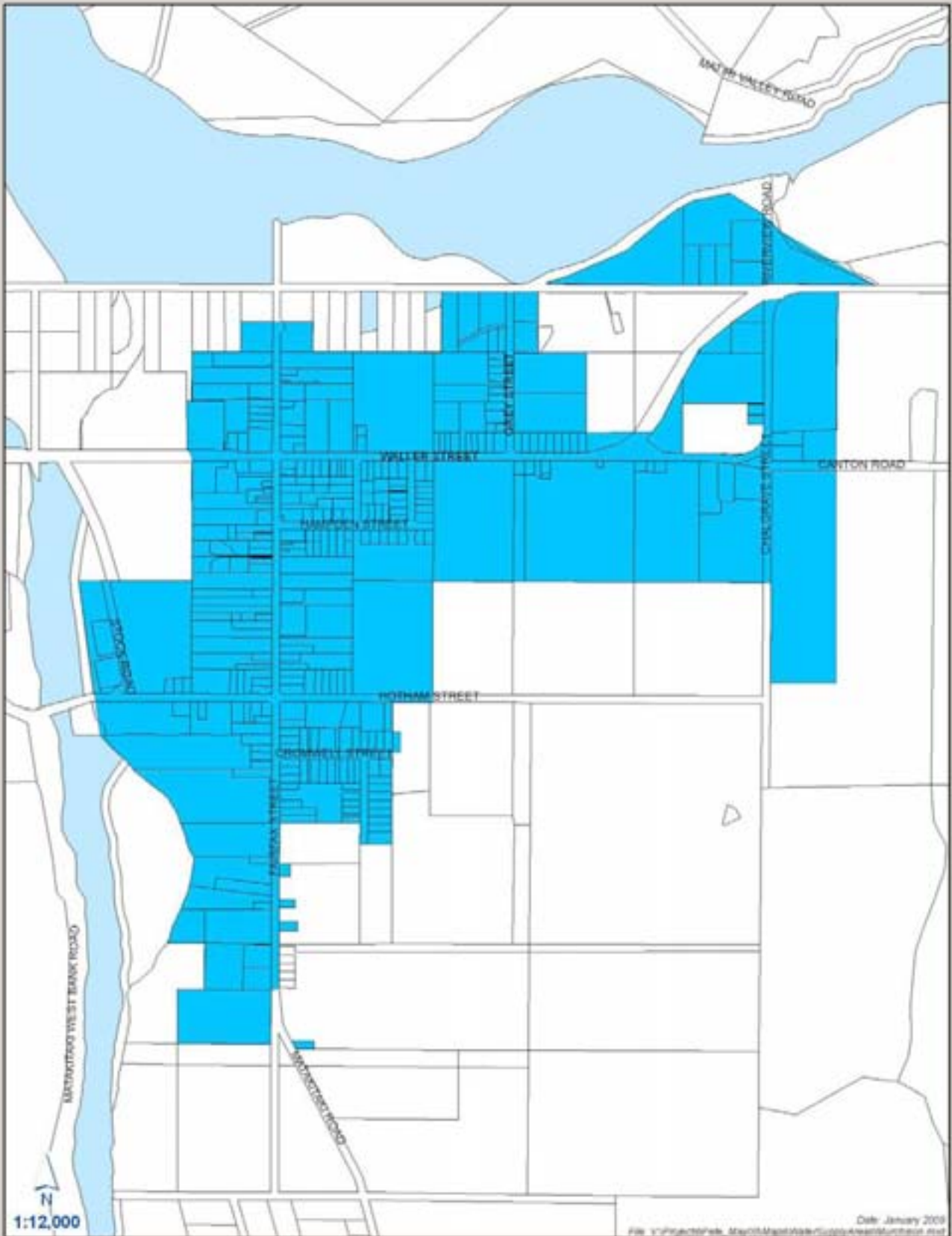
Motueka Water Supply Area



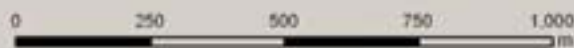


Motueka Water Works Services Area





Murchison Water Supply Area

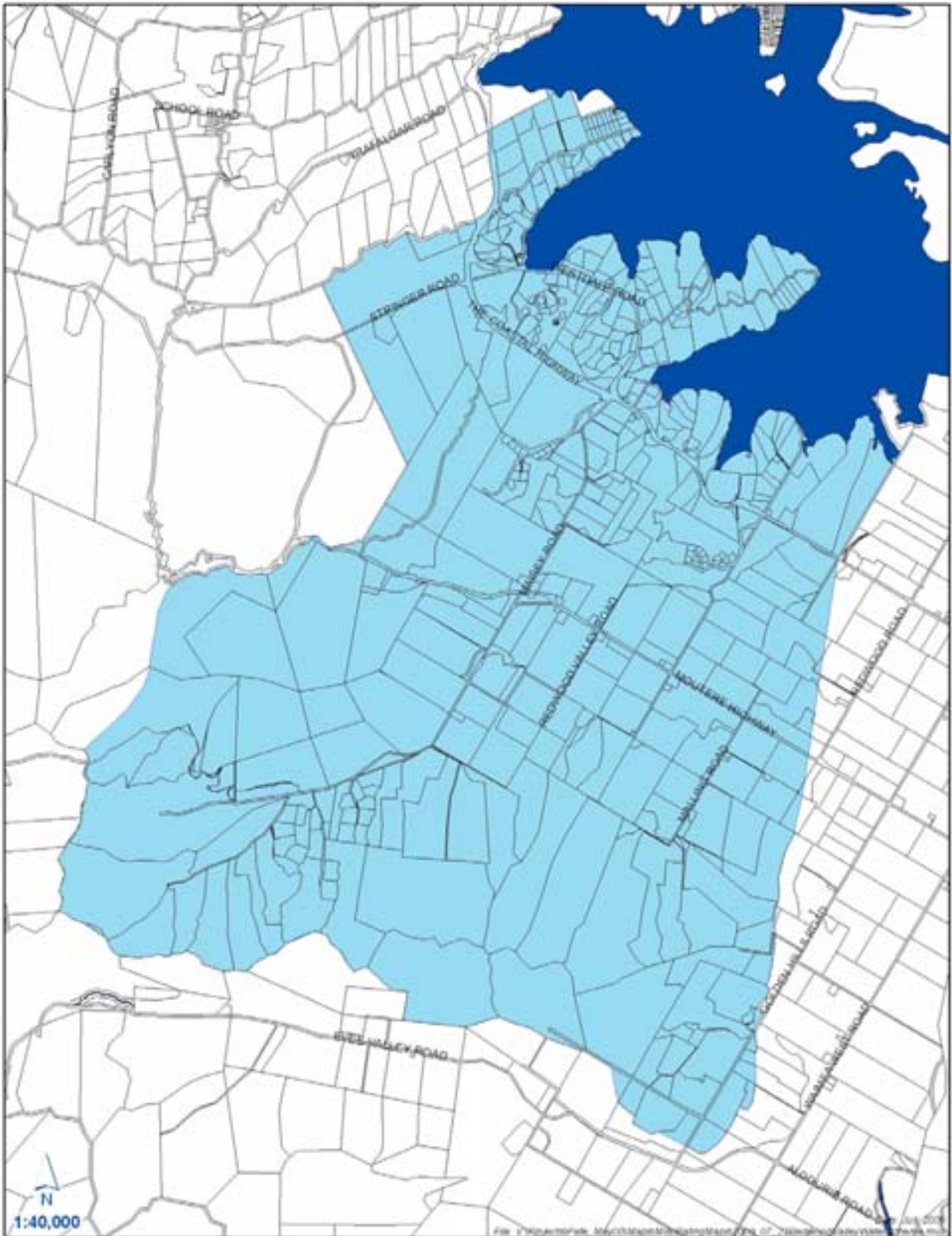




Pohara Water Supply Area

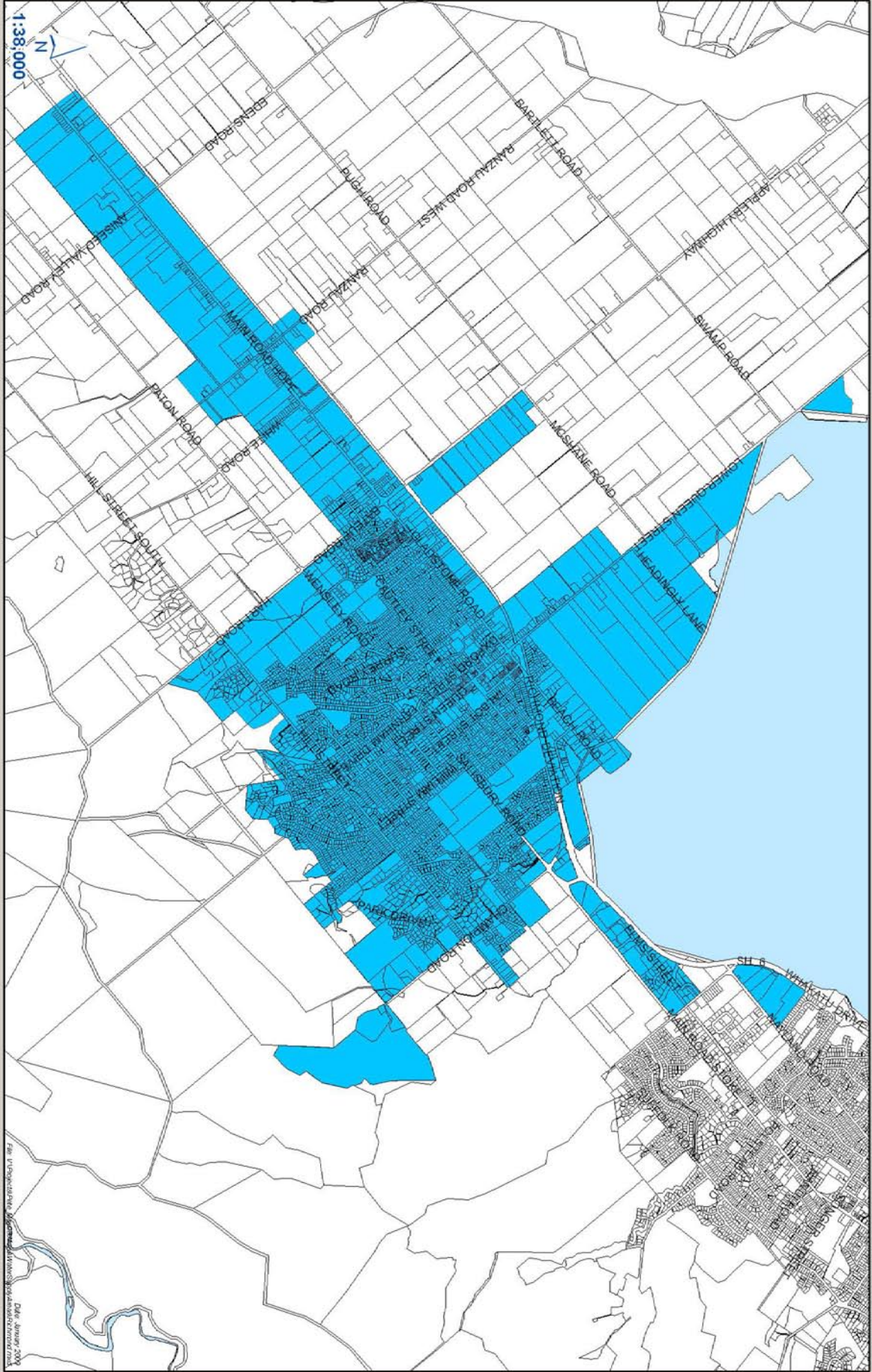


Date: August 2009



Redwood Valley Water Supply Area





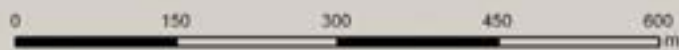
Richmond Water Supply Area

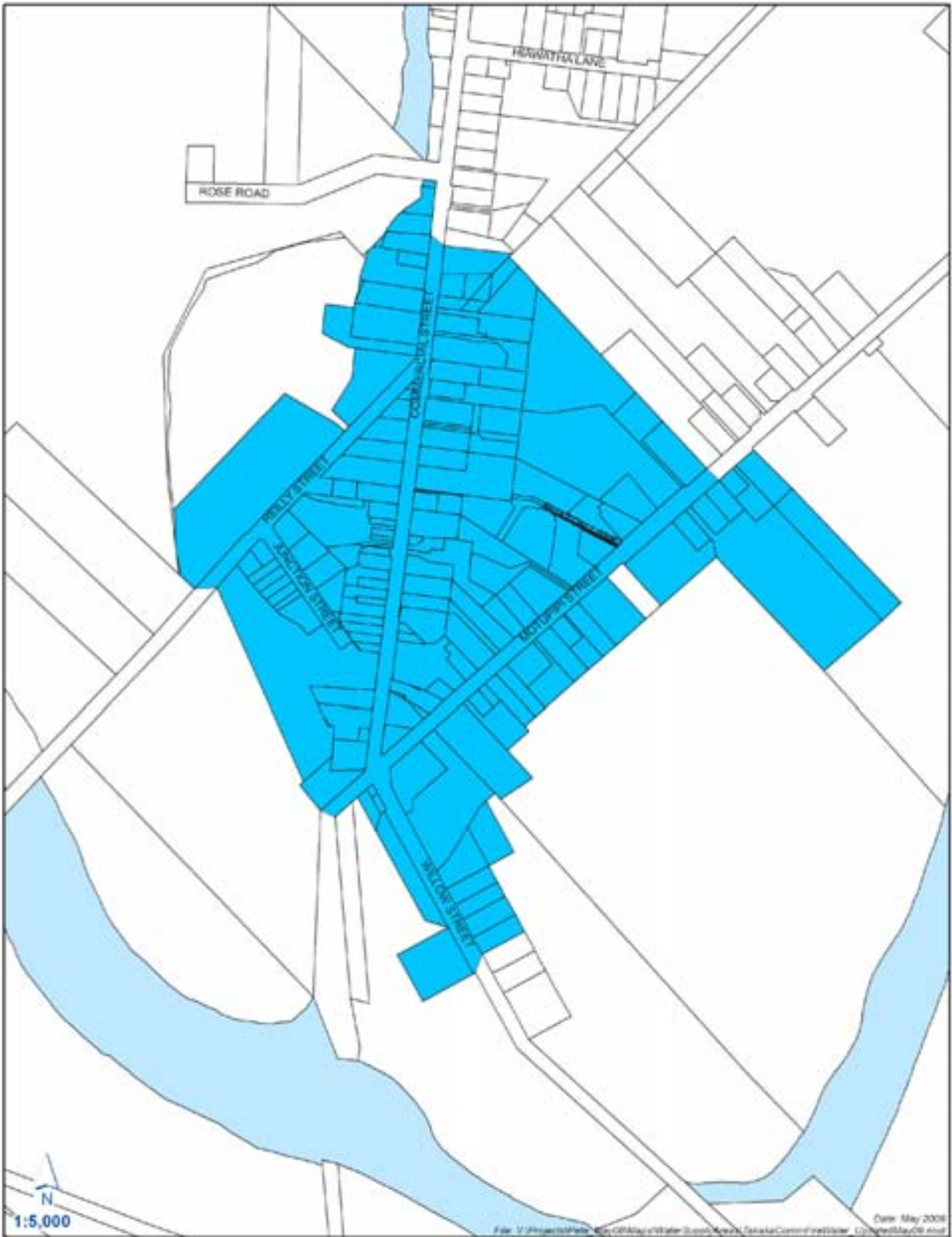


Date: August 2009
The Urban Growth Boundary is shown in grey.



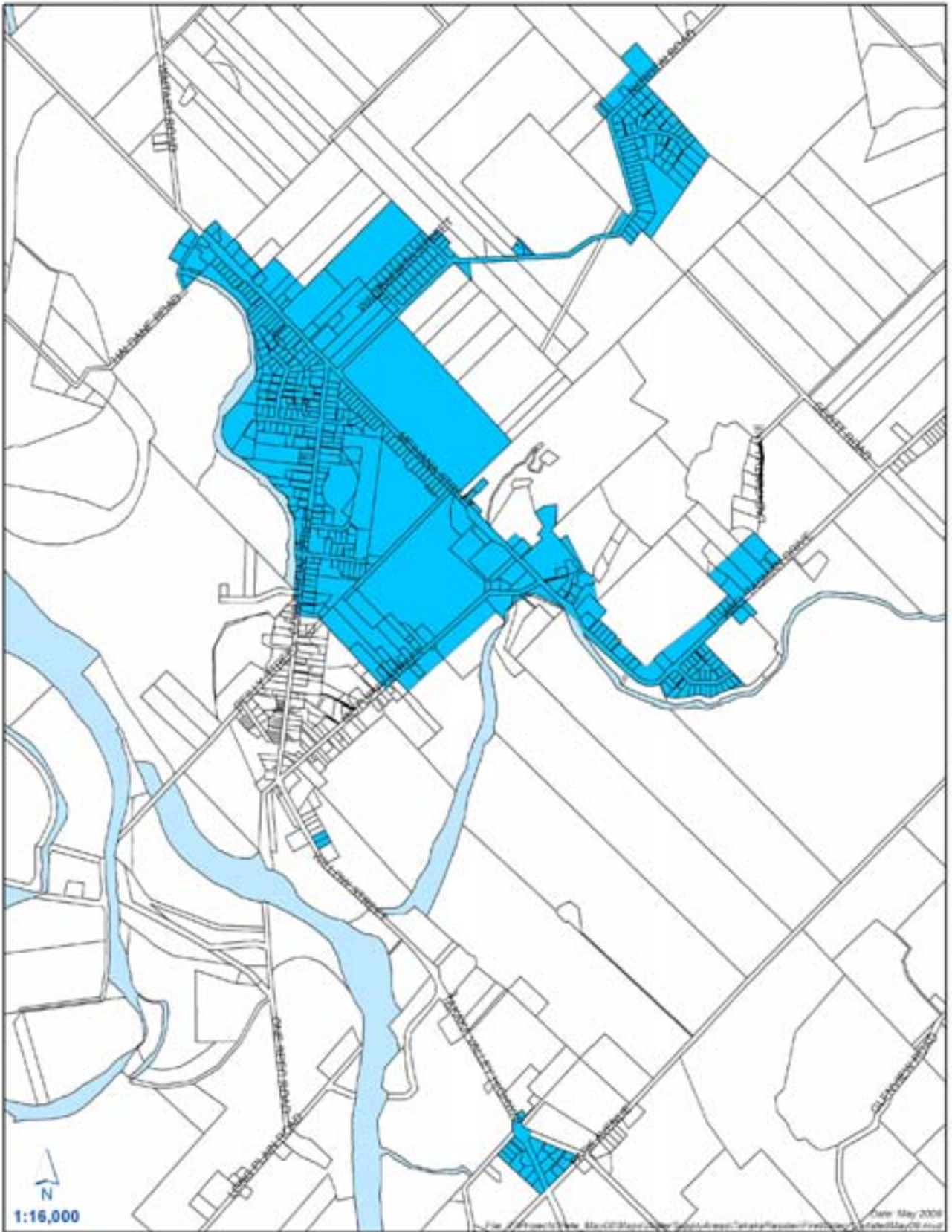
Riwaka Water Supply Area





**Takaka Firefighting Water Supply
Takaka Commercial CBD Target Rating Area**





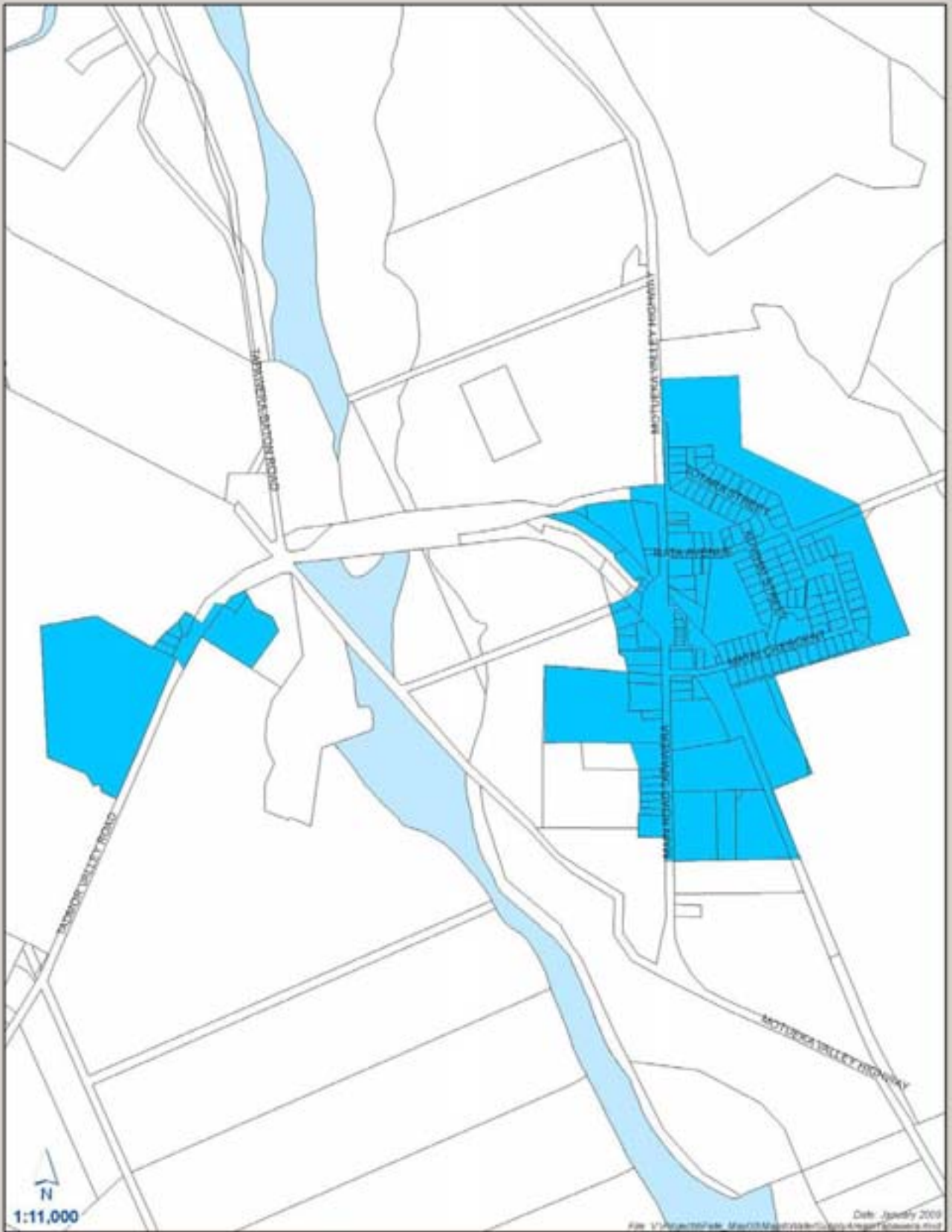
**Takaka Firefighting Water Supply
Takaka Residential Target Rating Area**



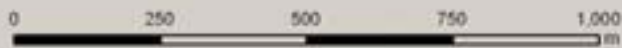


Rest of Takaka Firefighting Rating Area



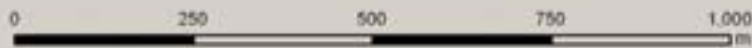


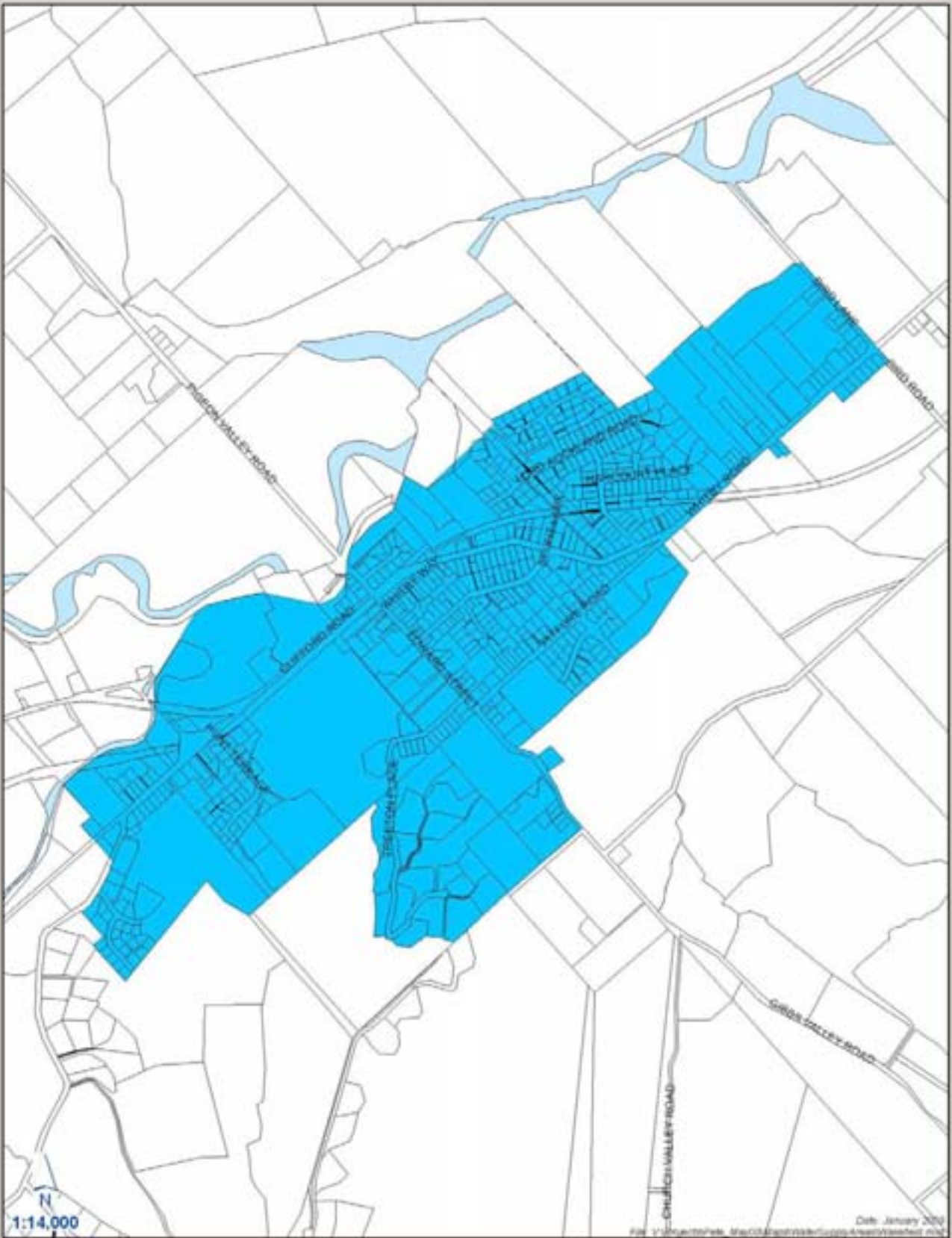
Tapawera Water Supply Area



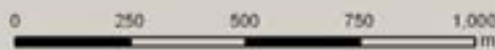


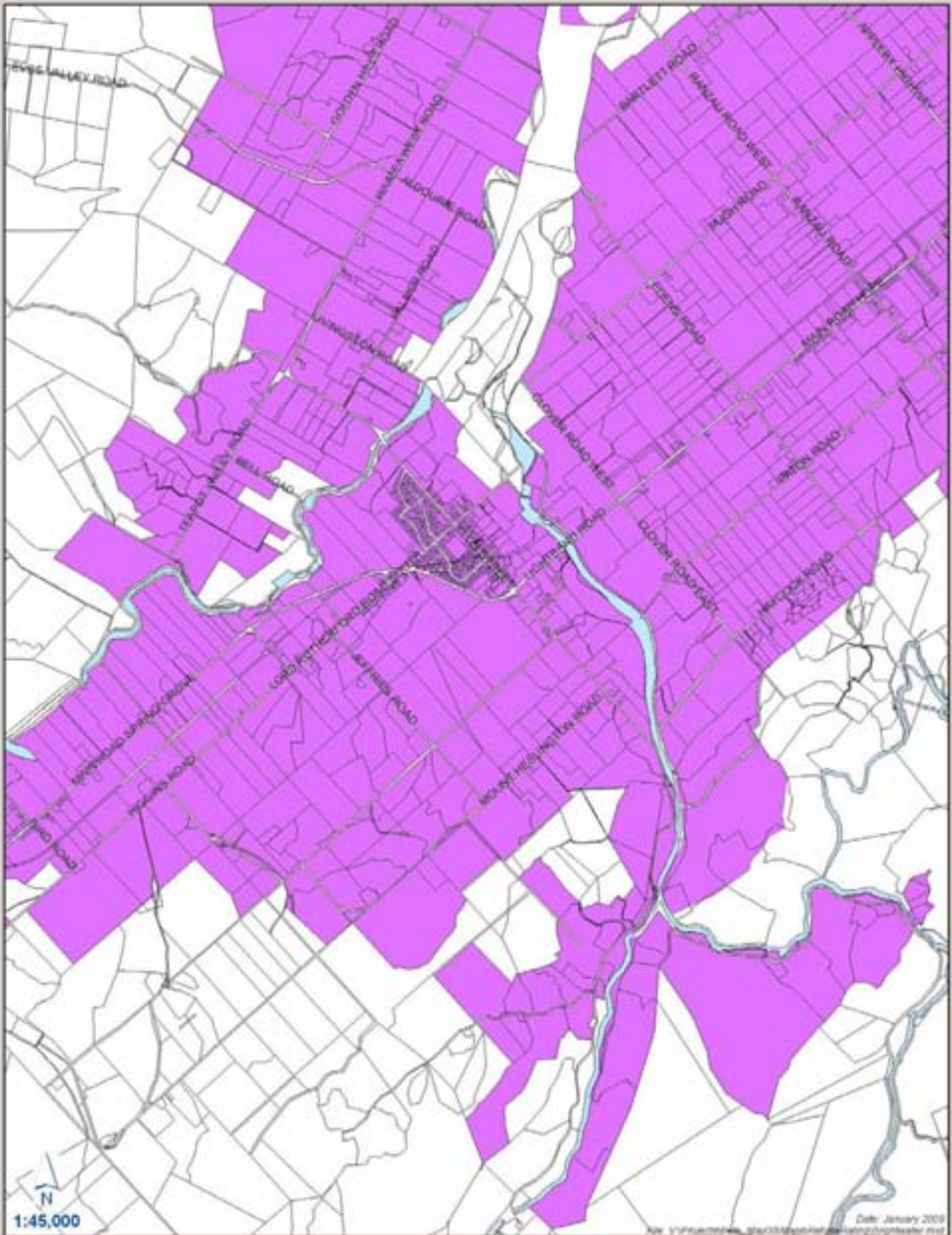
Upper Takaka Water Supply Area



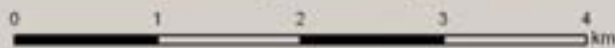


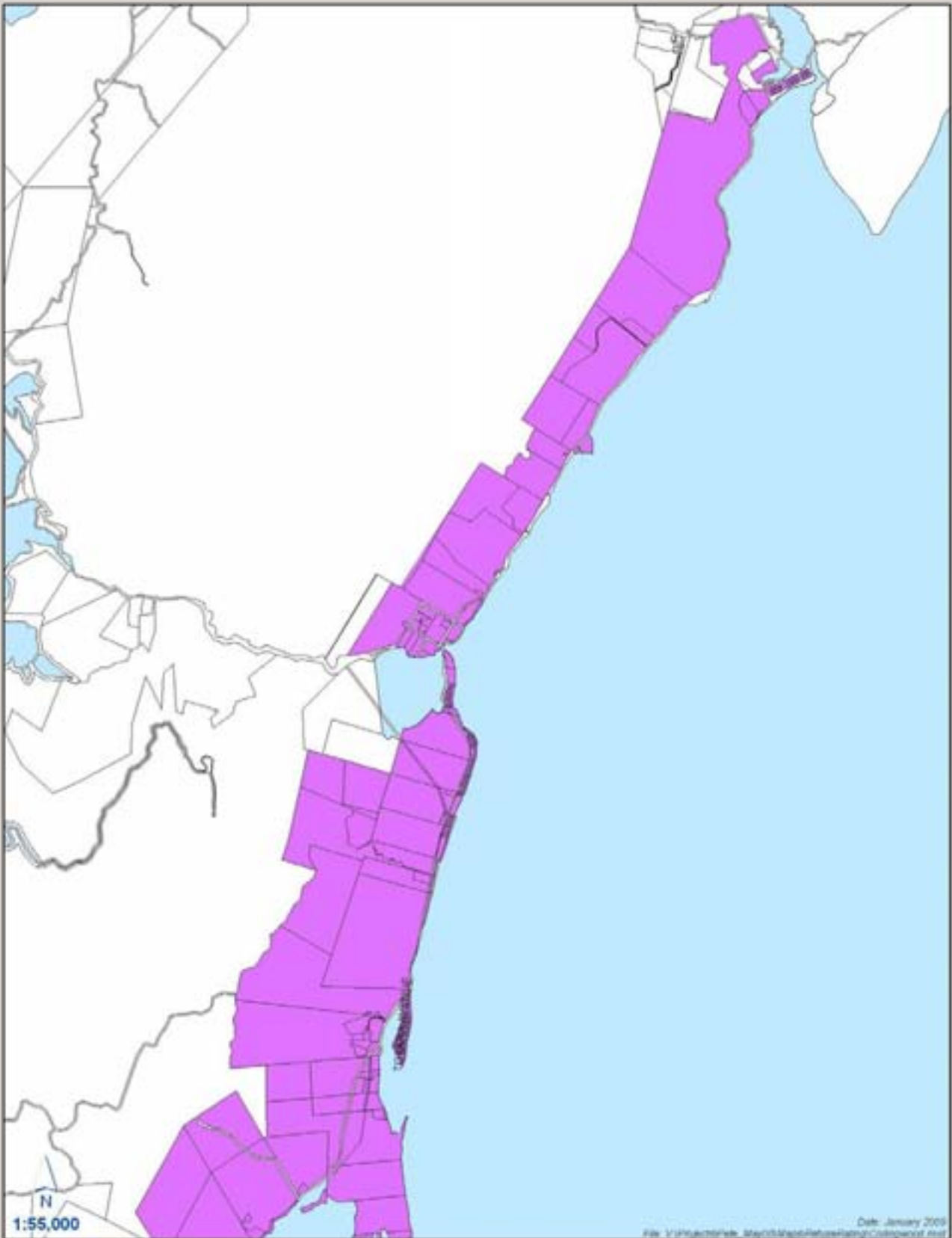
Wakefield Water Supply Area



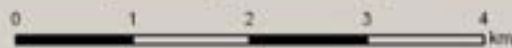


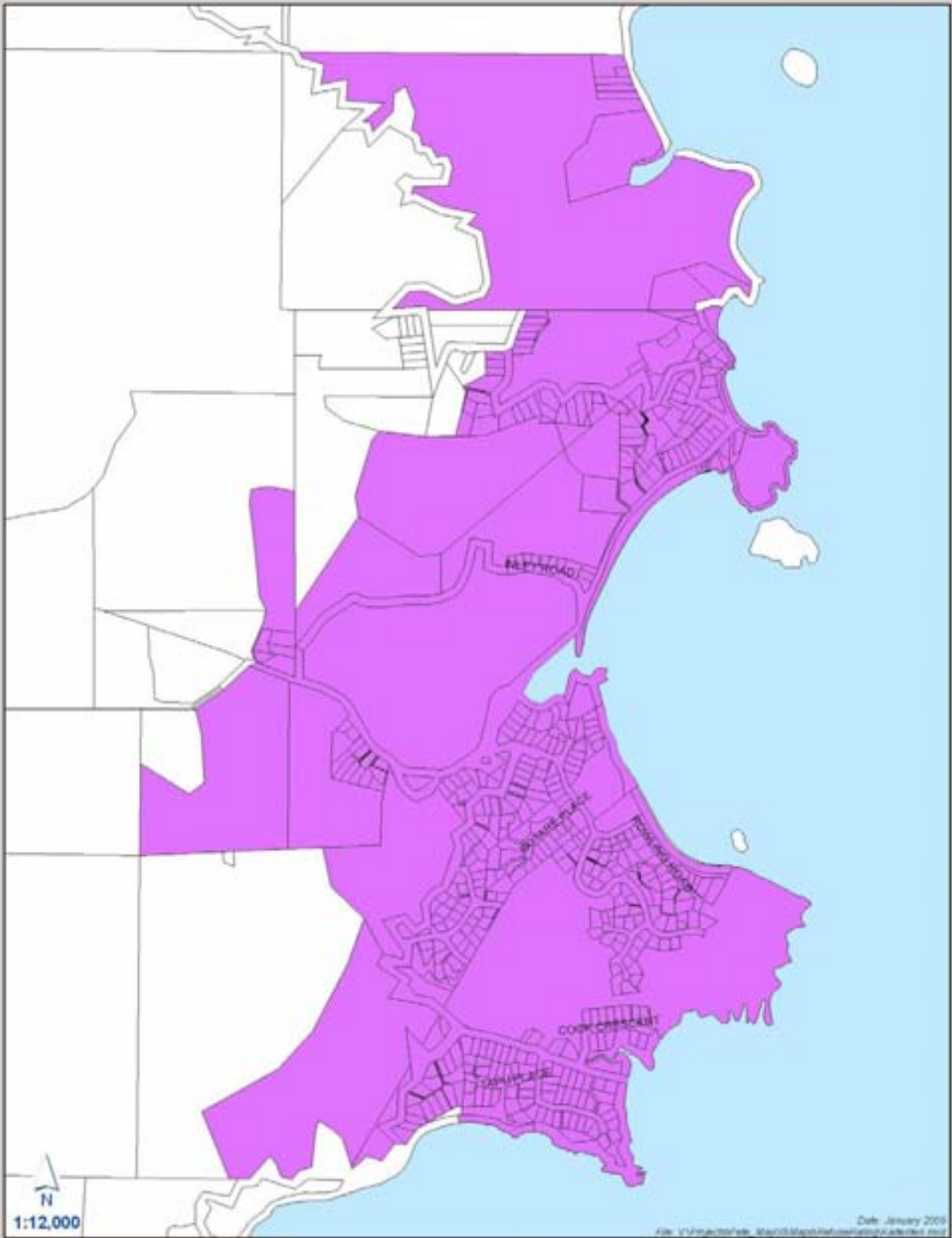
Brightwater-Waimea West Recycling Rating Area



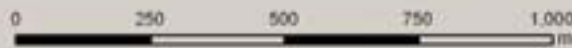


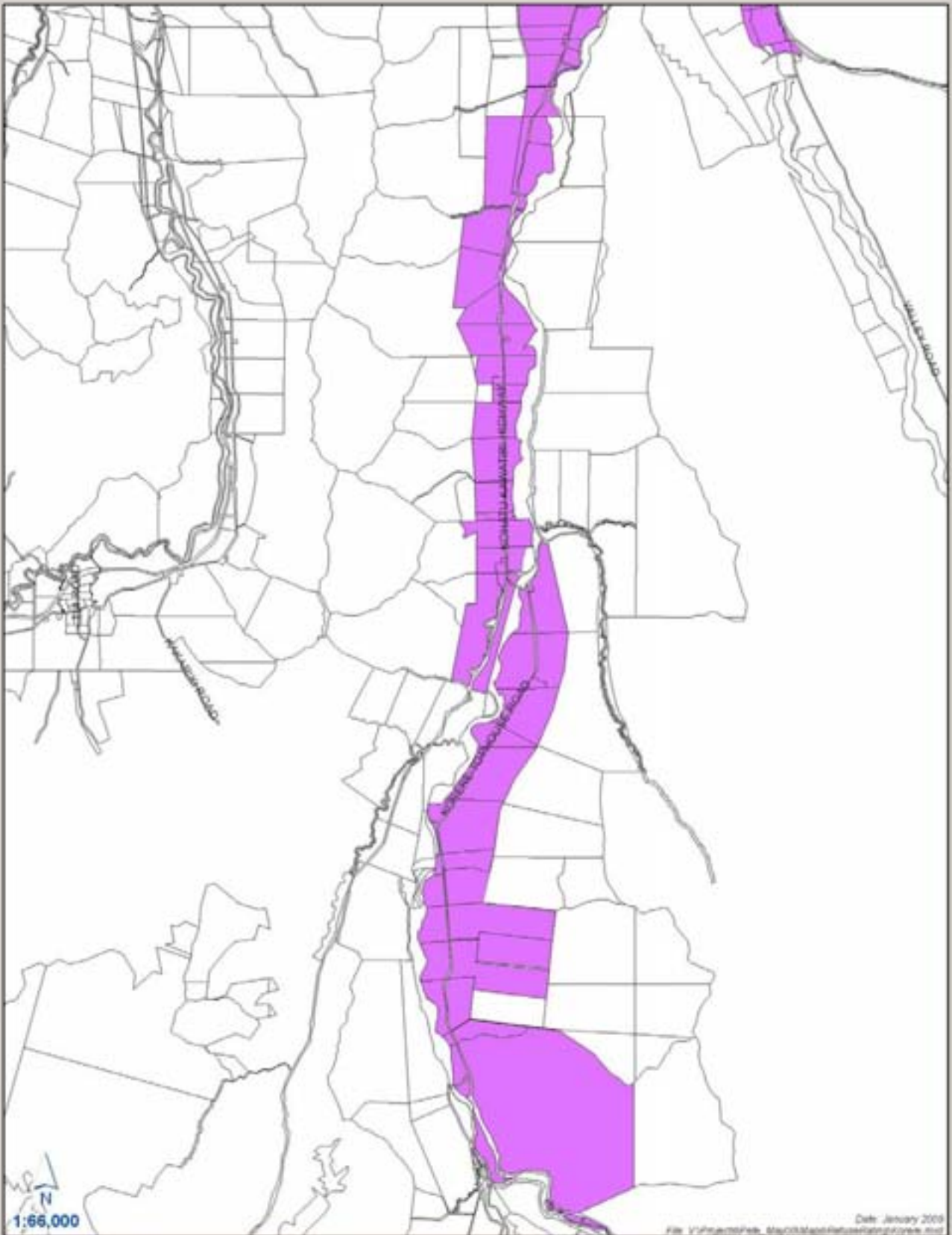
Collingwood-Puponga Highway Recycling Rating Area



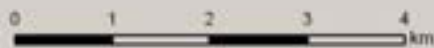


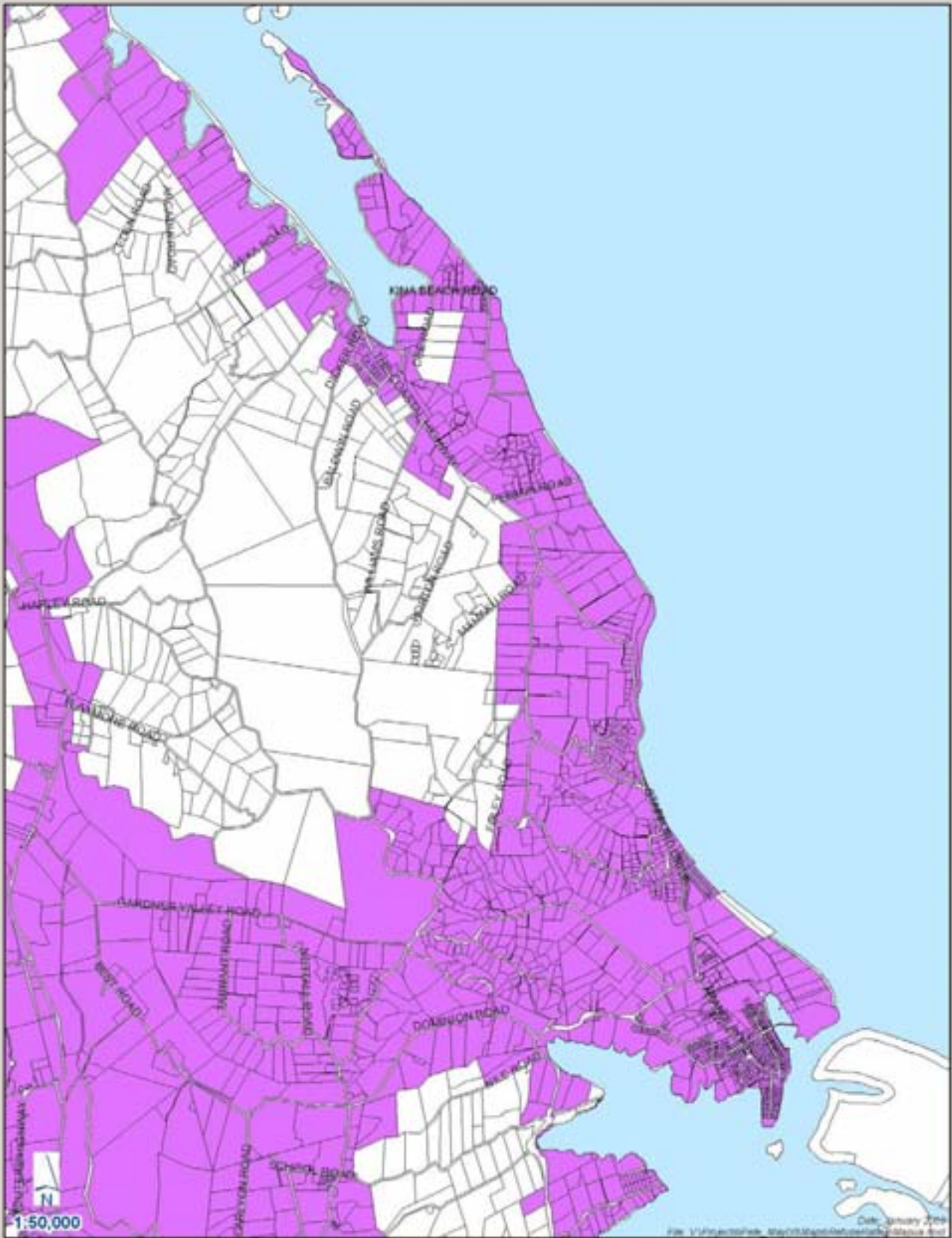
Kaiteriteri Refuse Rating Area





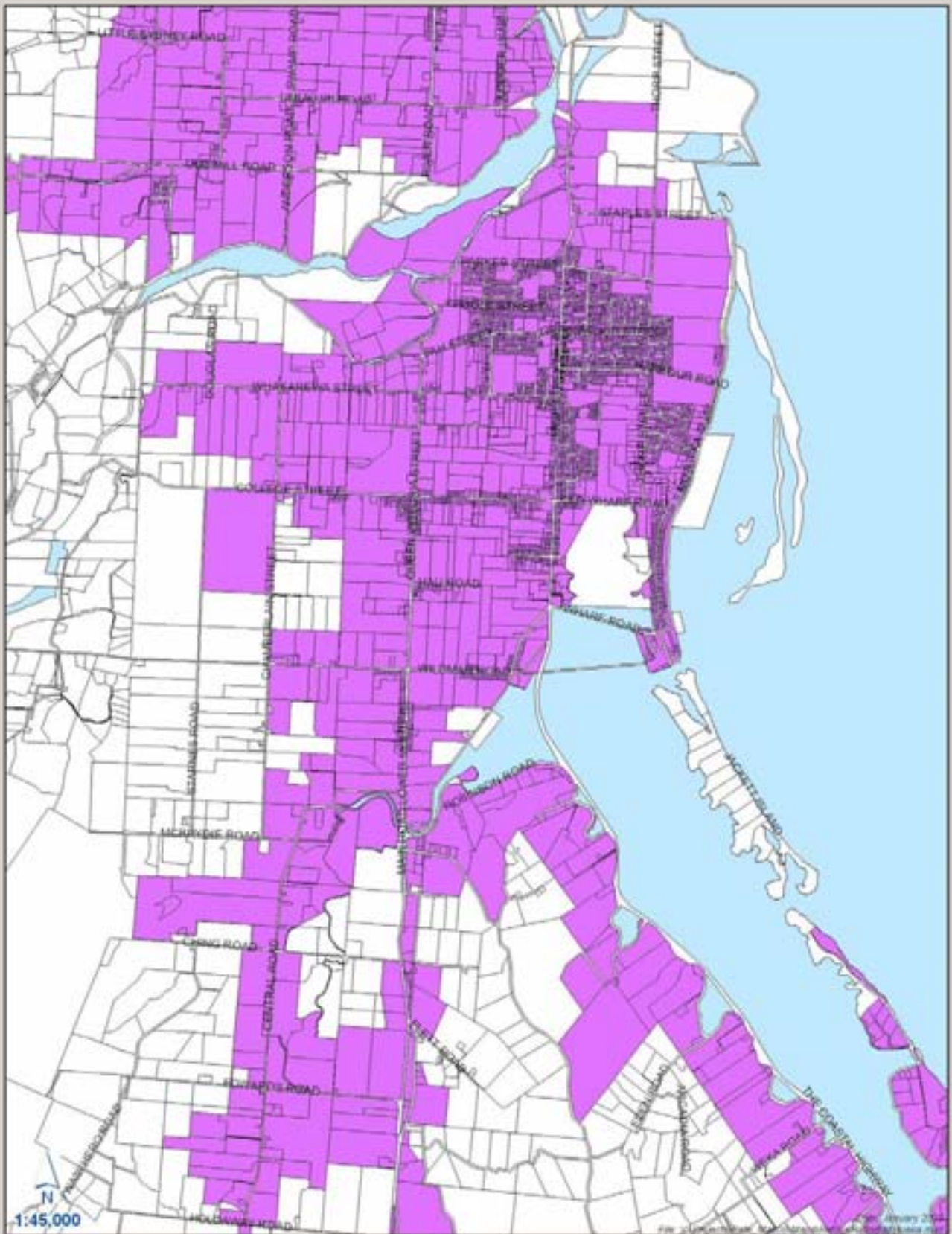
Korere-Motupiko Recycling Rating Area



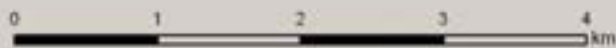


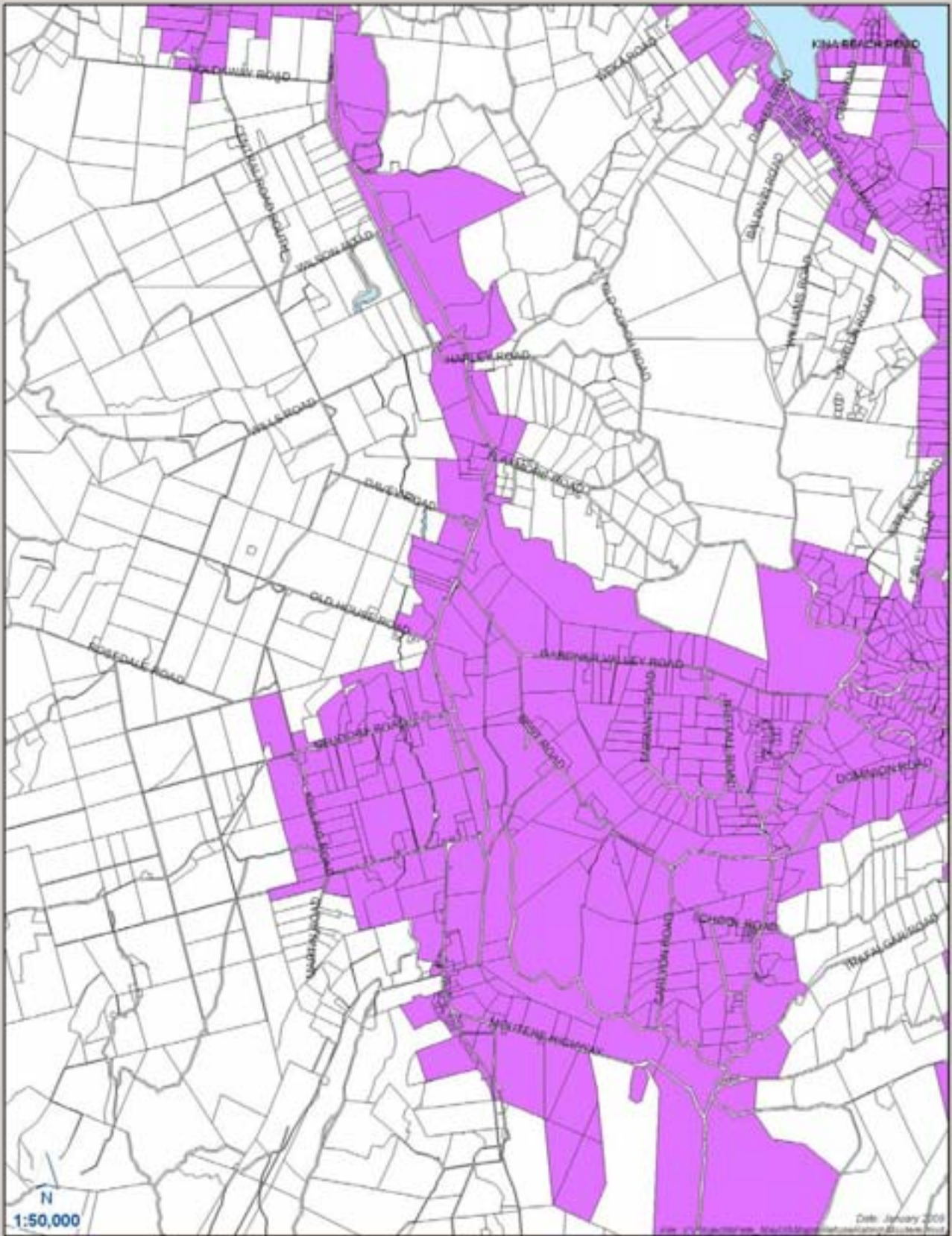
Mapua-Ruby Bay Recycling Rating Area



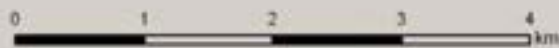


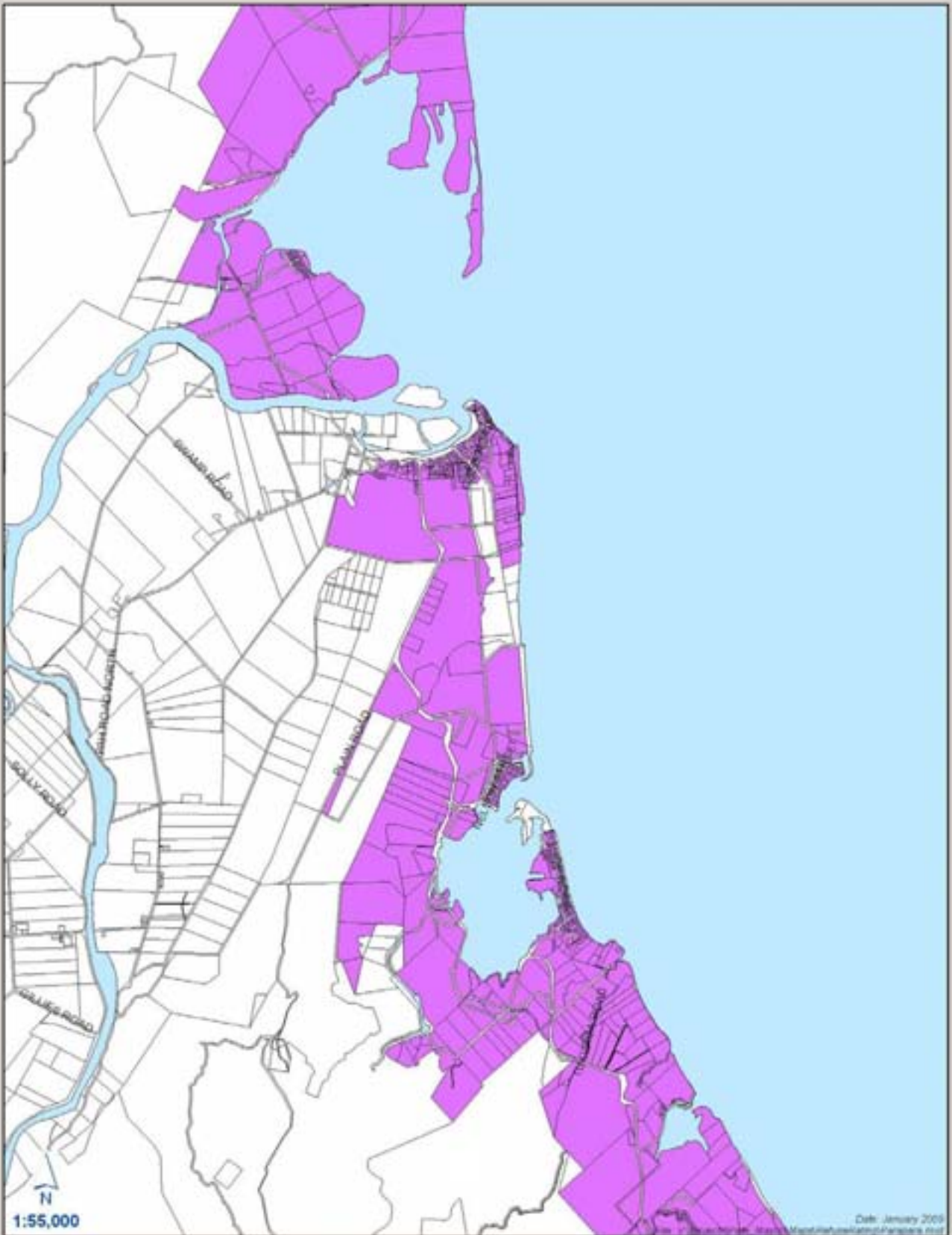
Motueka Recycling Rating Area



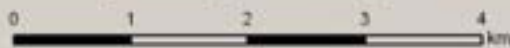


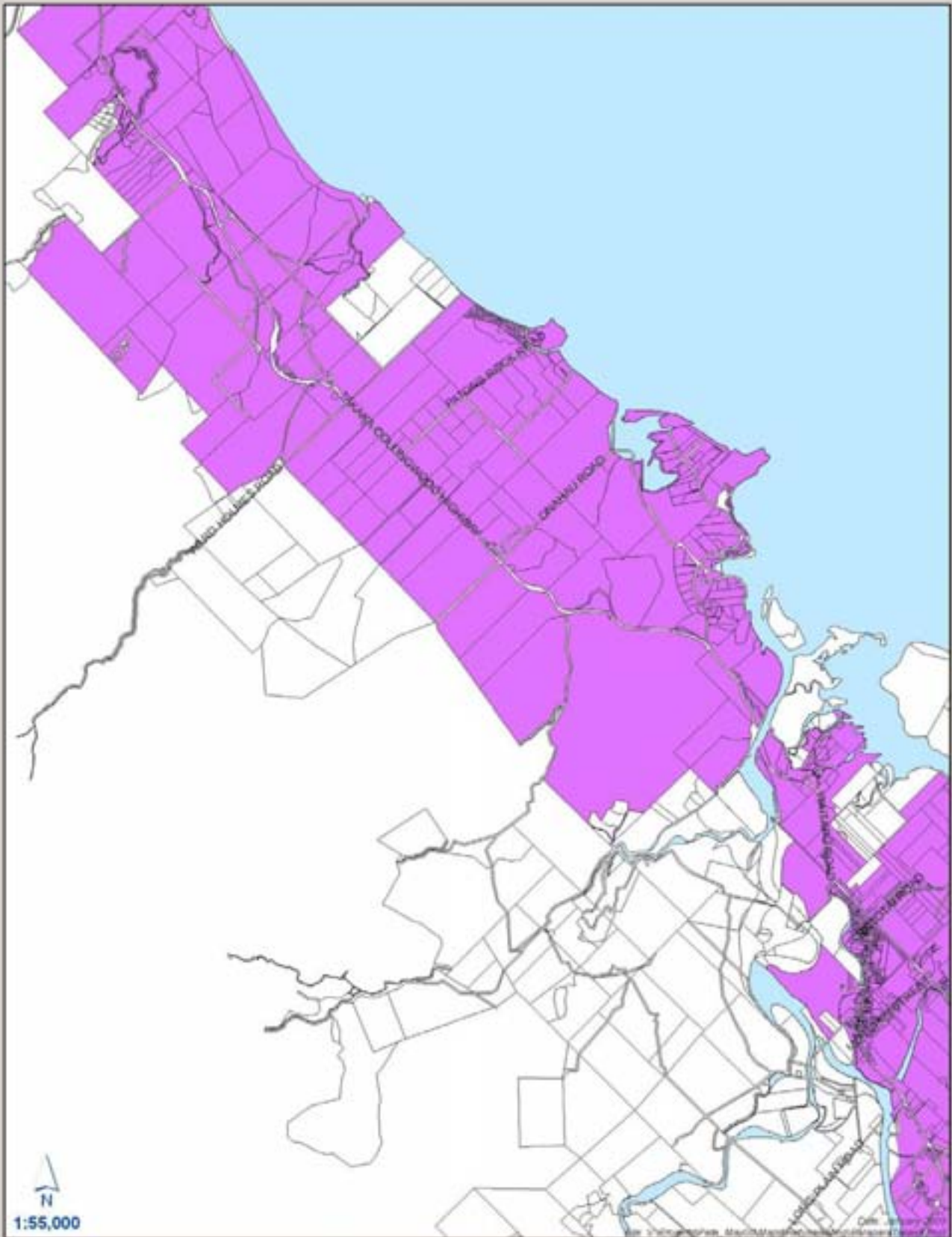
Moutere Recycling Rating Area



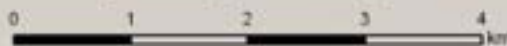


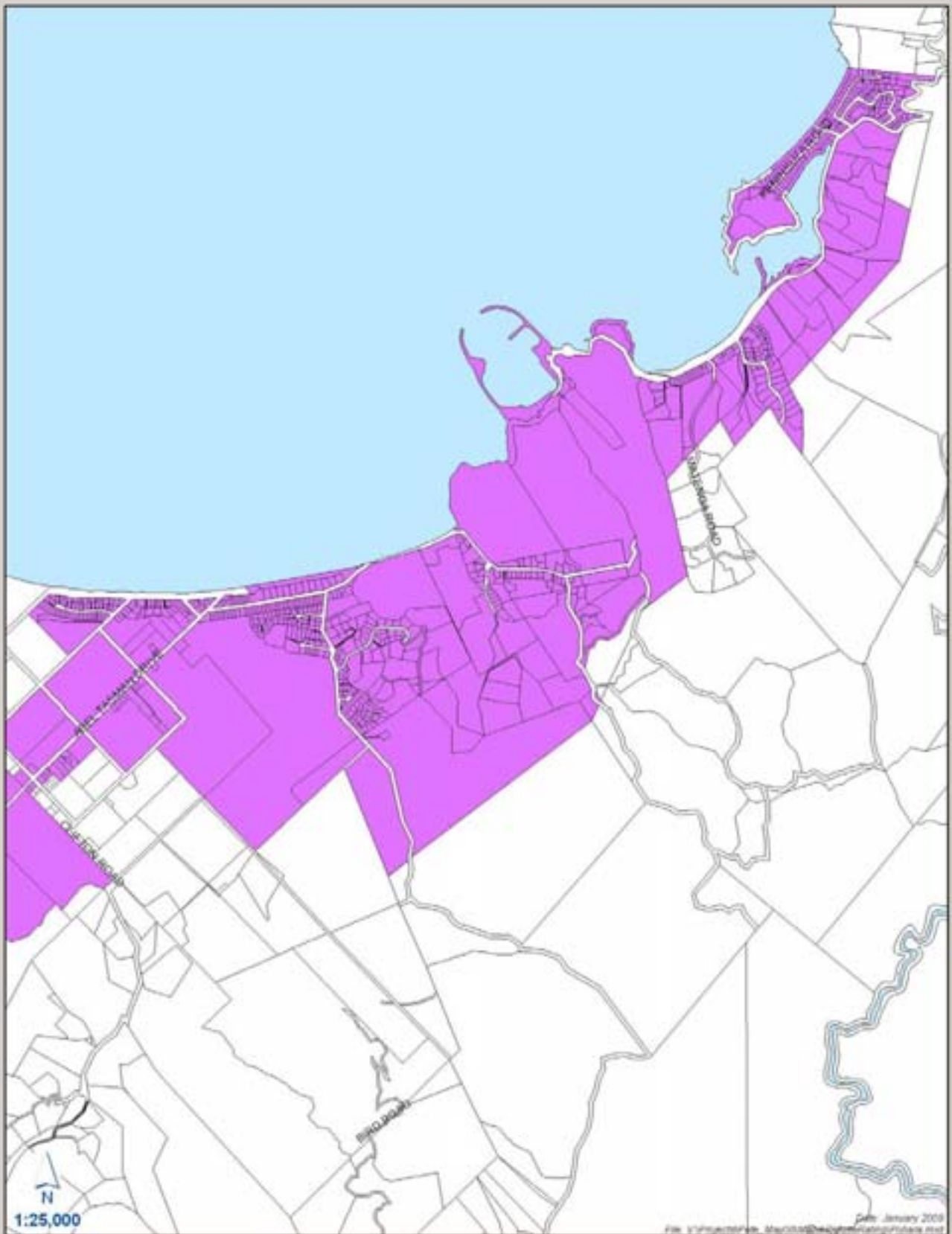
Parapara-Collingwood Highway Recycling Rating Area



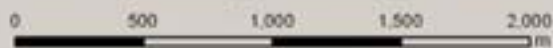


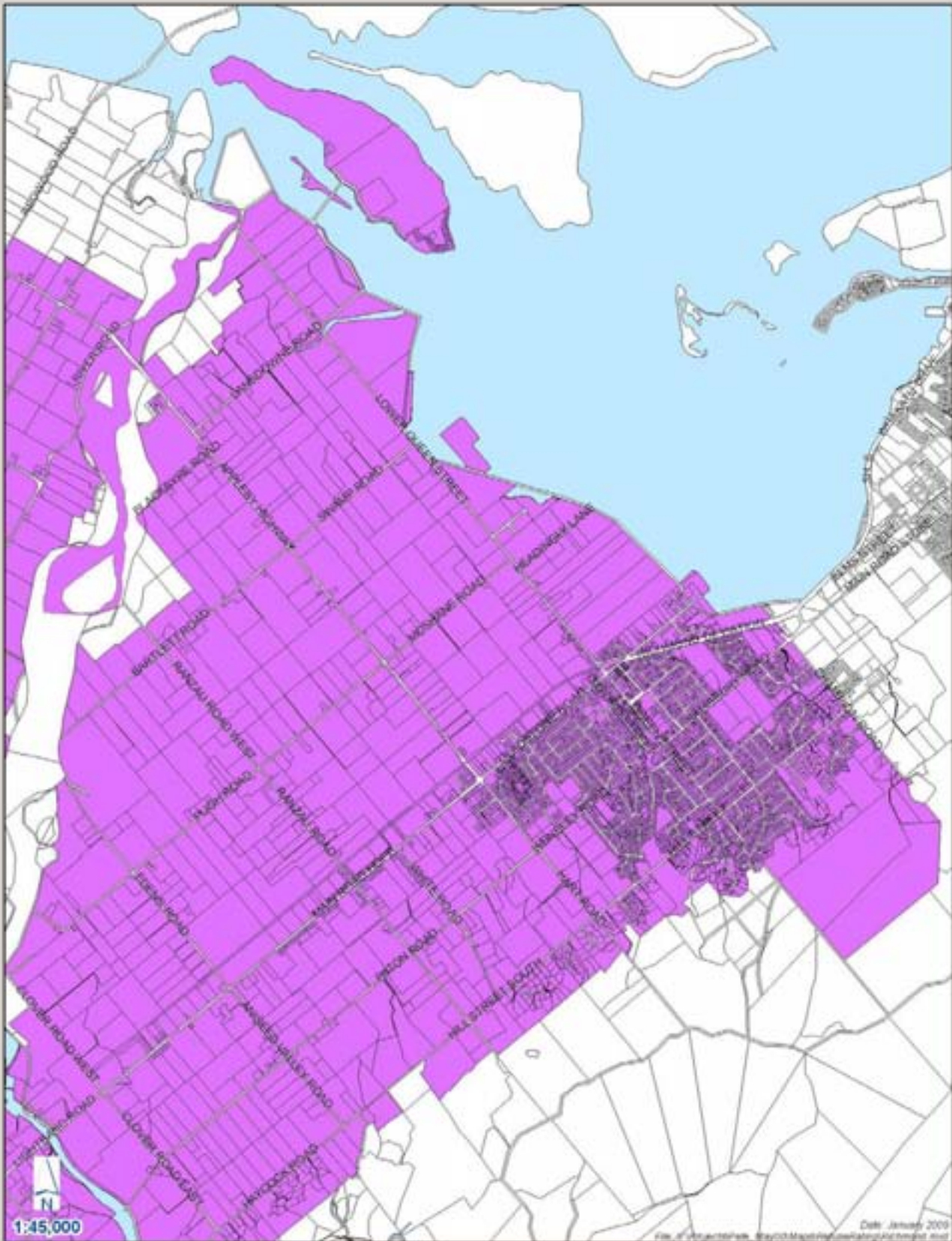
Parapara-Takaka Highway Recycling Rating Area



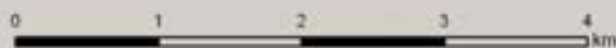


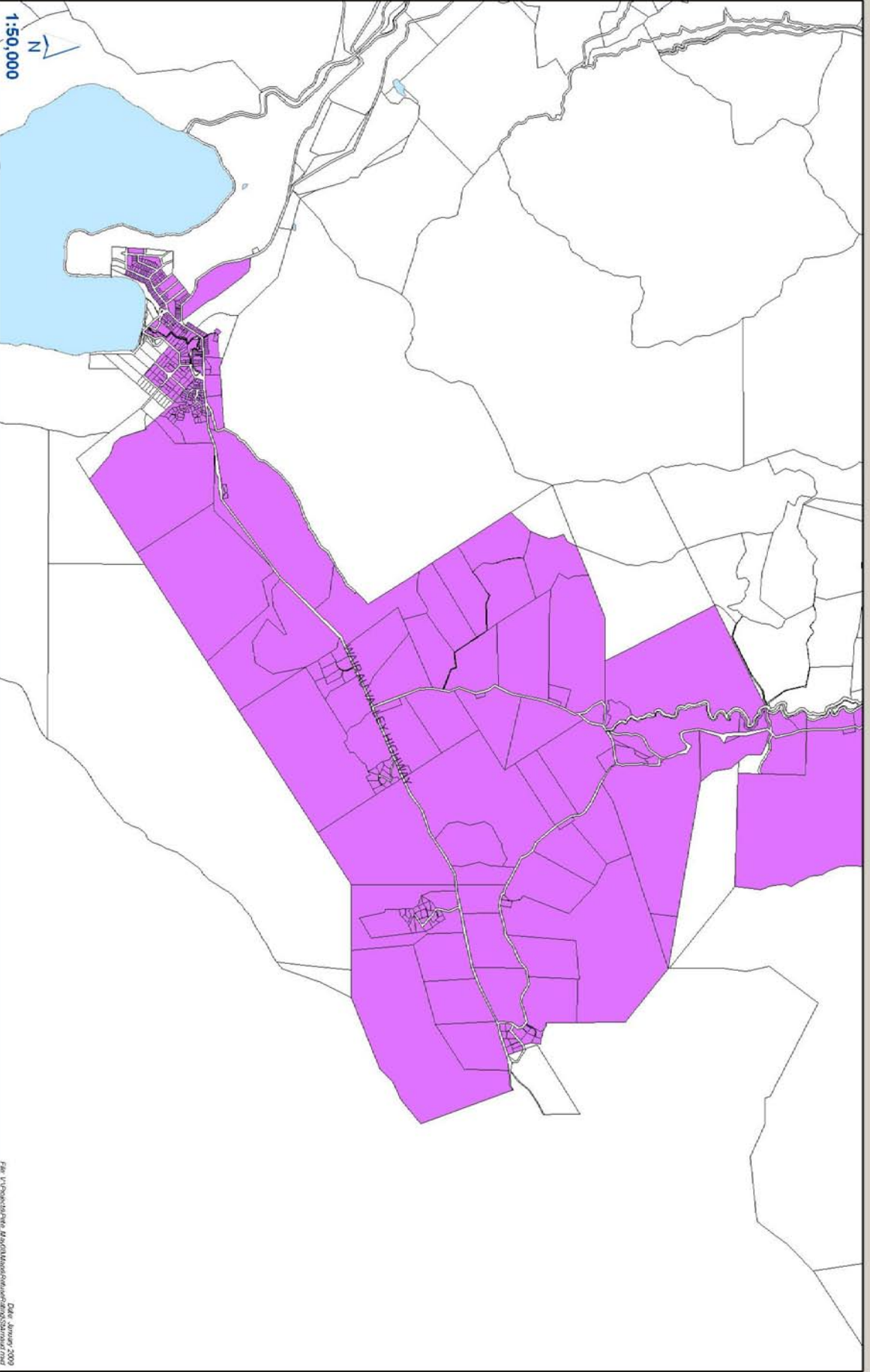
Pohara-Tata Beach-Ligar Bay Recycling Rating Area



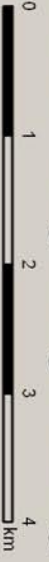


Richmond Recycling Rating Area



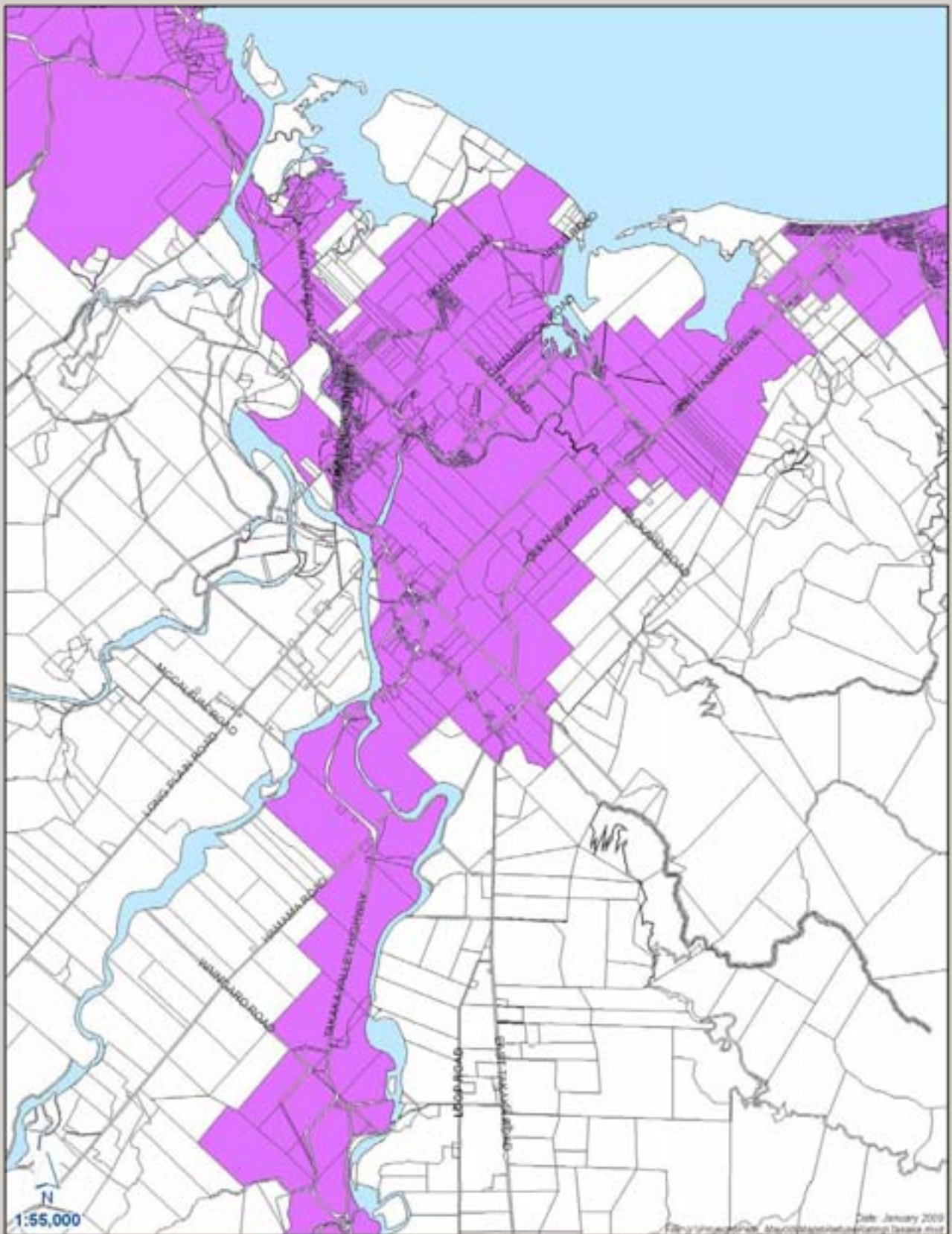


St Arnaud Recycling Rating Area

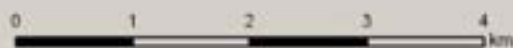


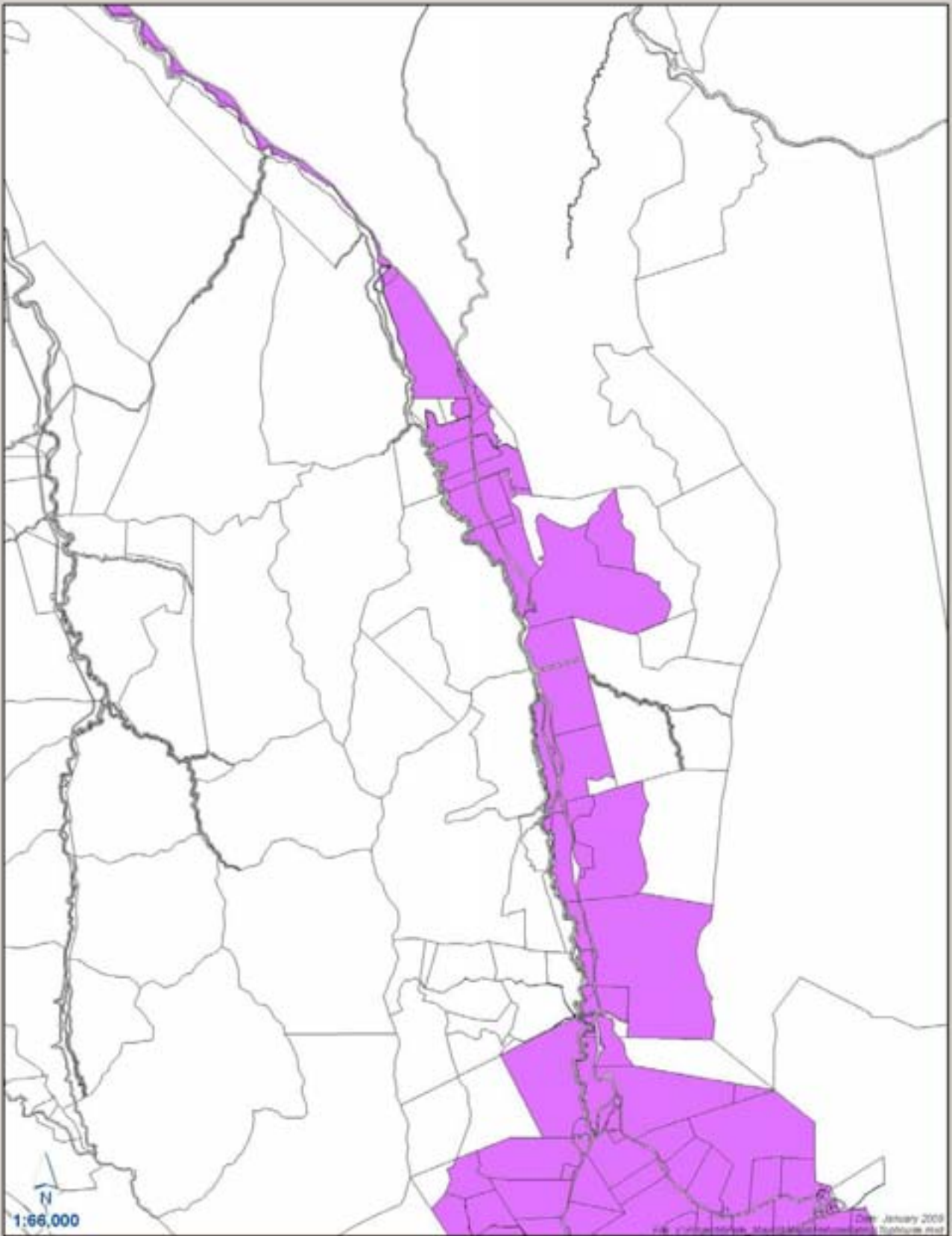
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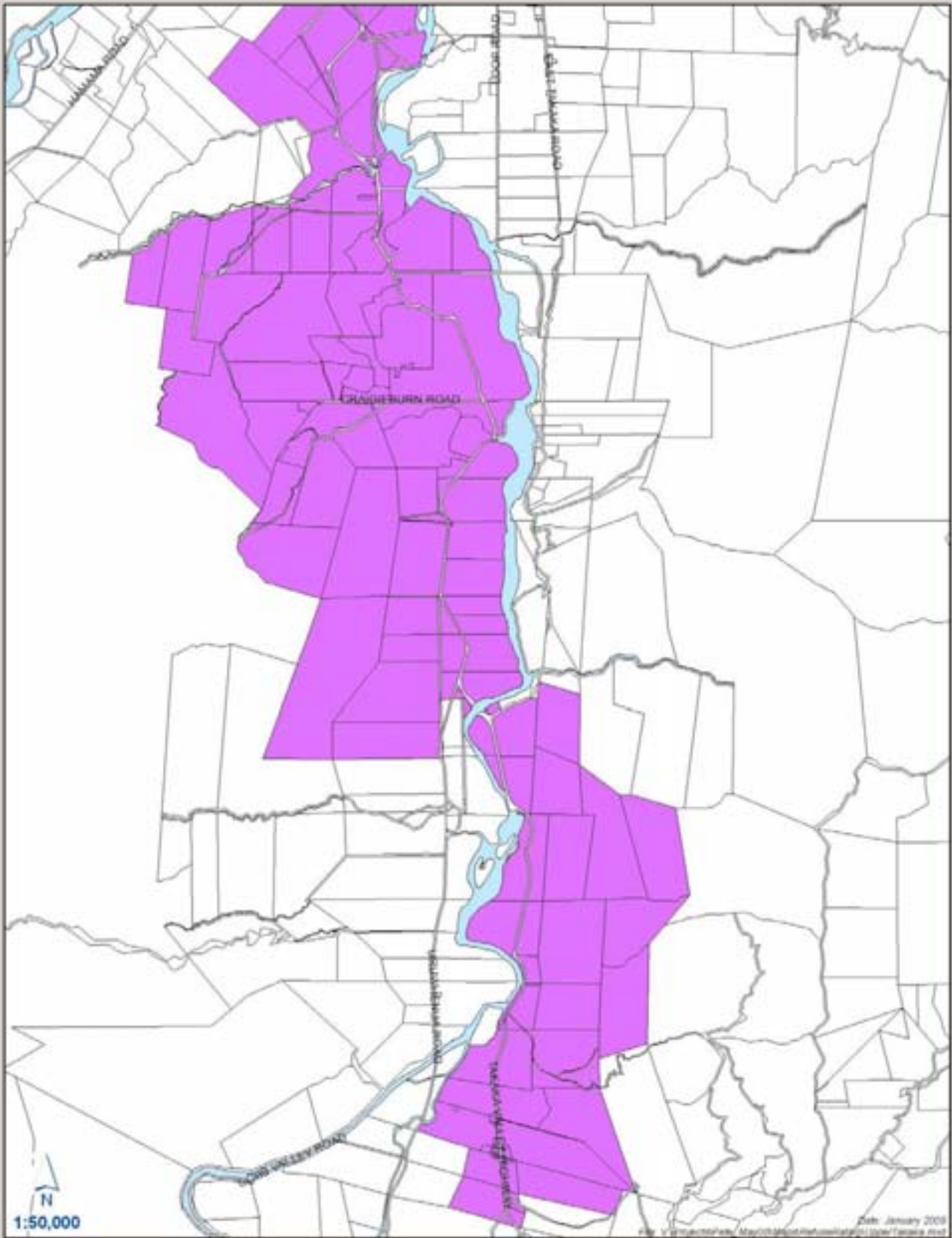
Takaka Recycling Rating Area



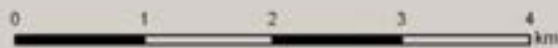


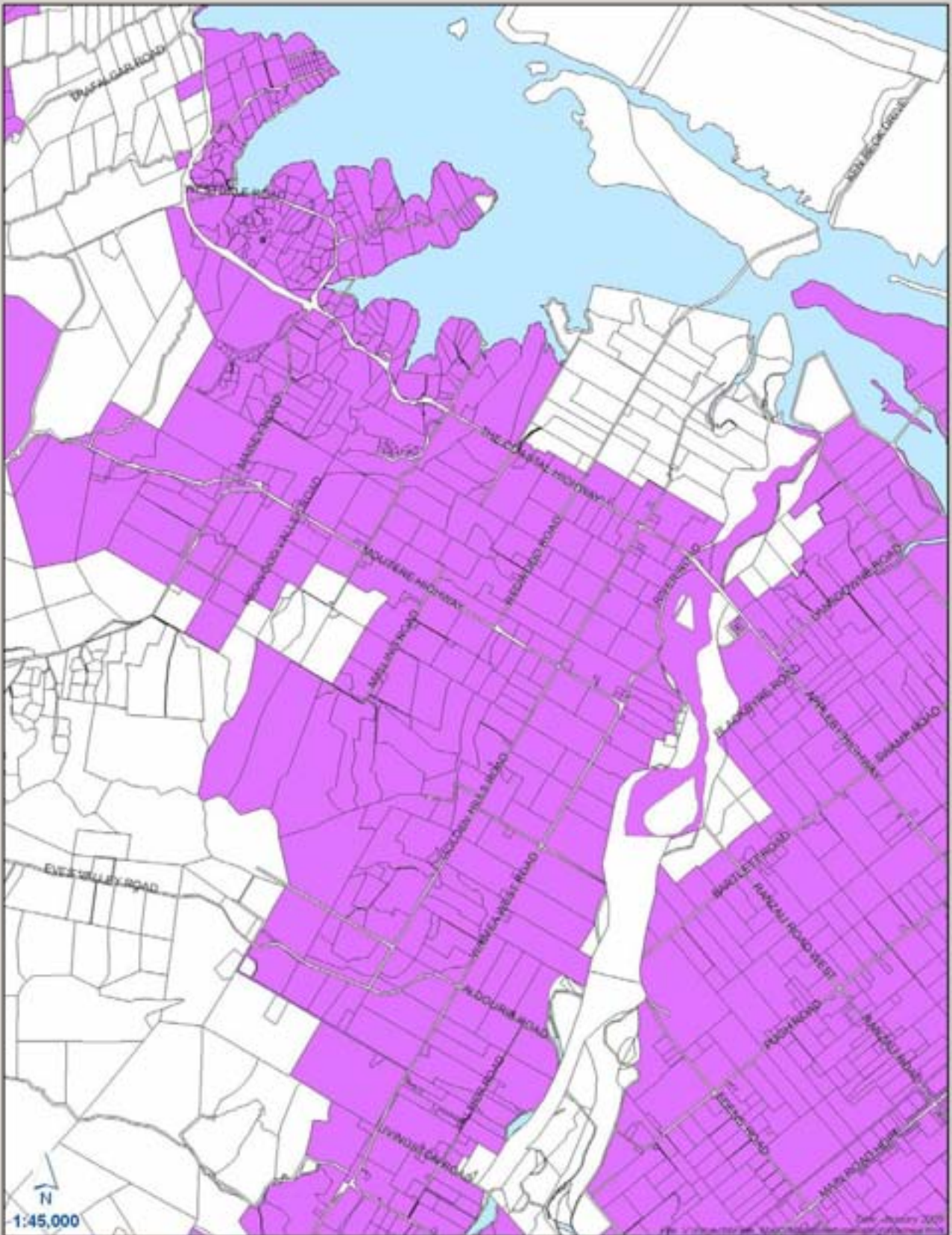
Tophouse Recycling Rating Area



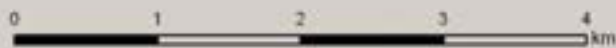


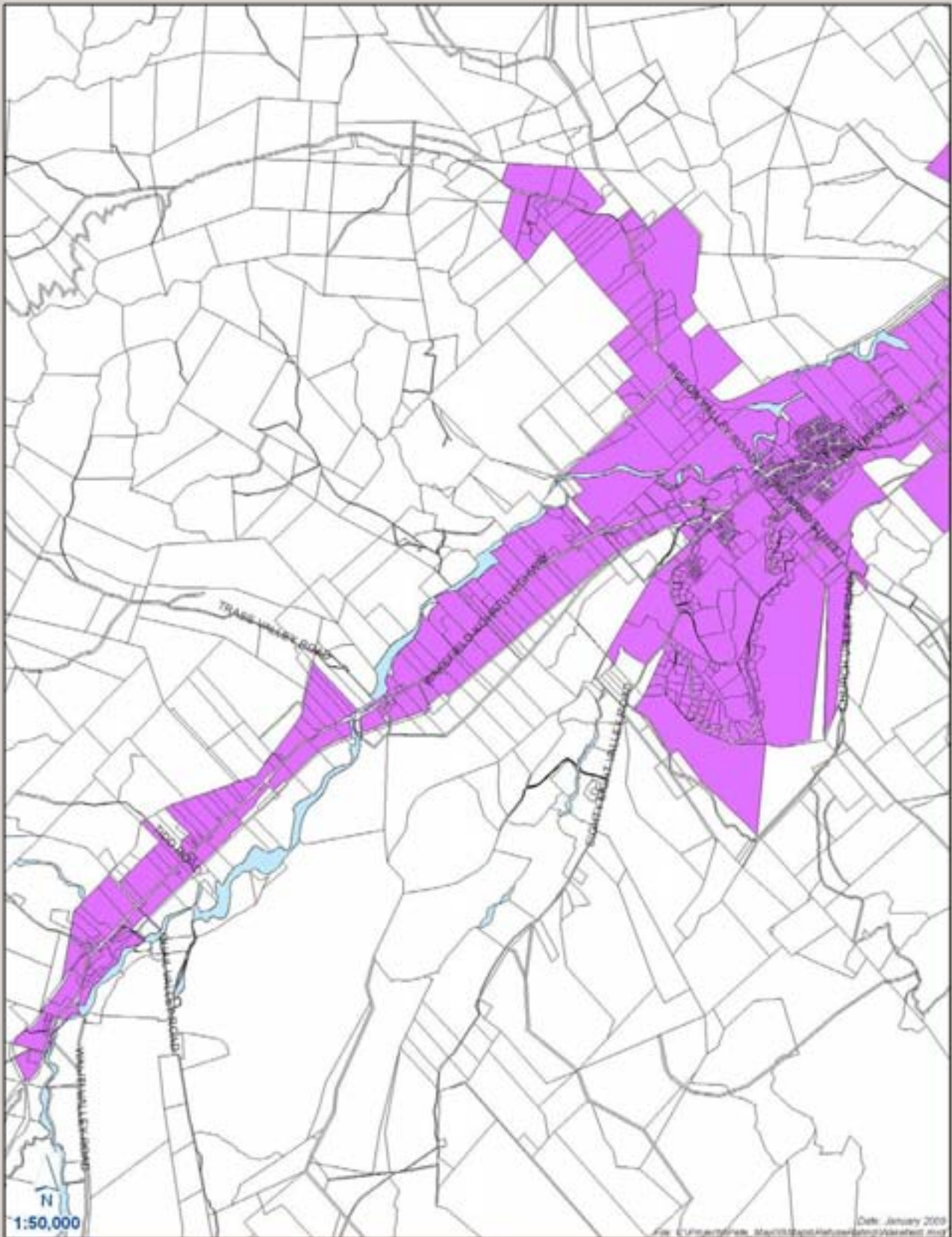
Upper Takaka Recycling Rating Area



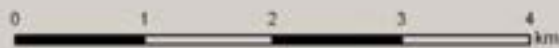


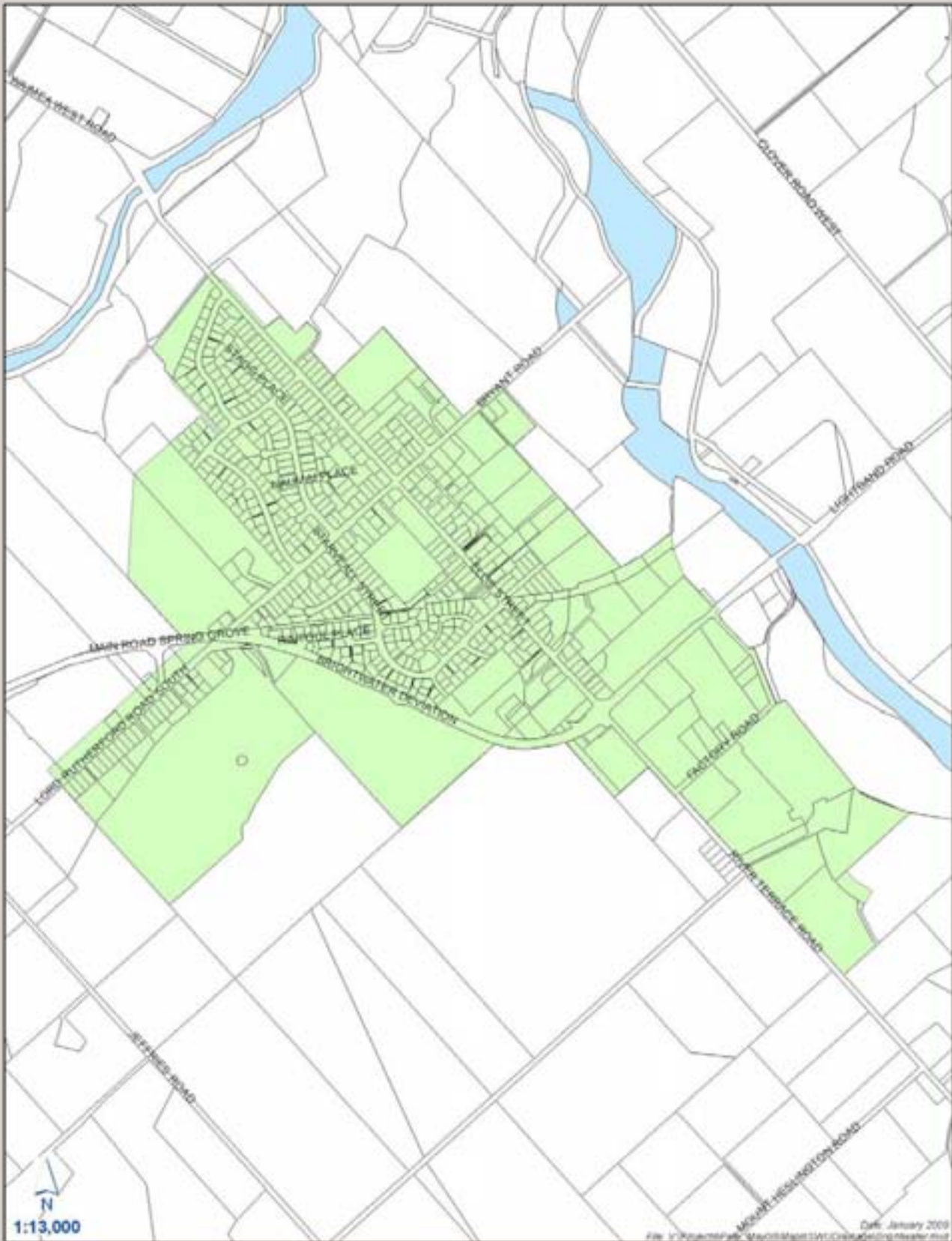
Waimea Recycling Rating Area



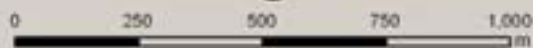


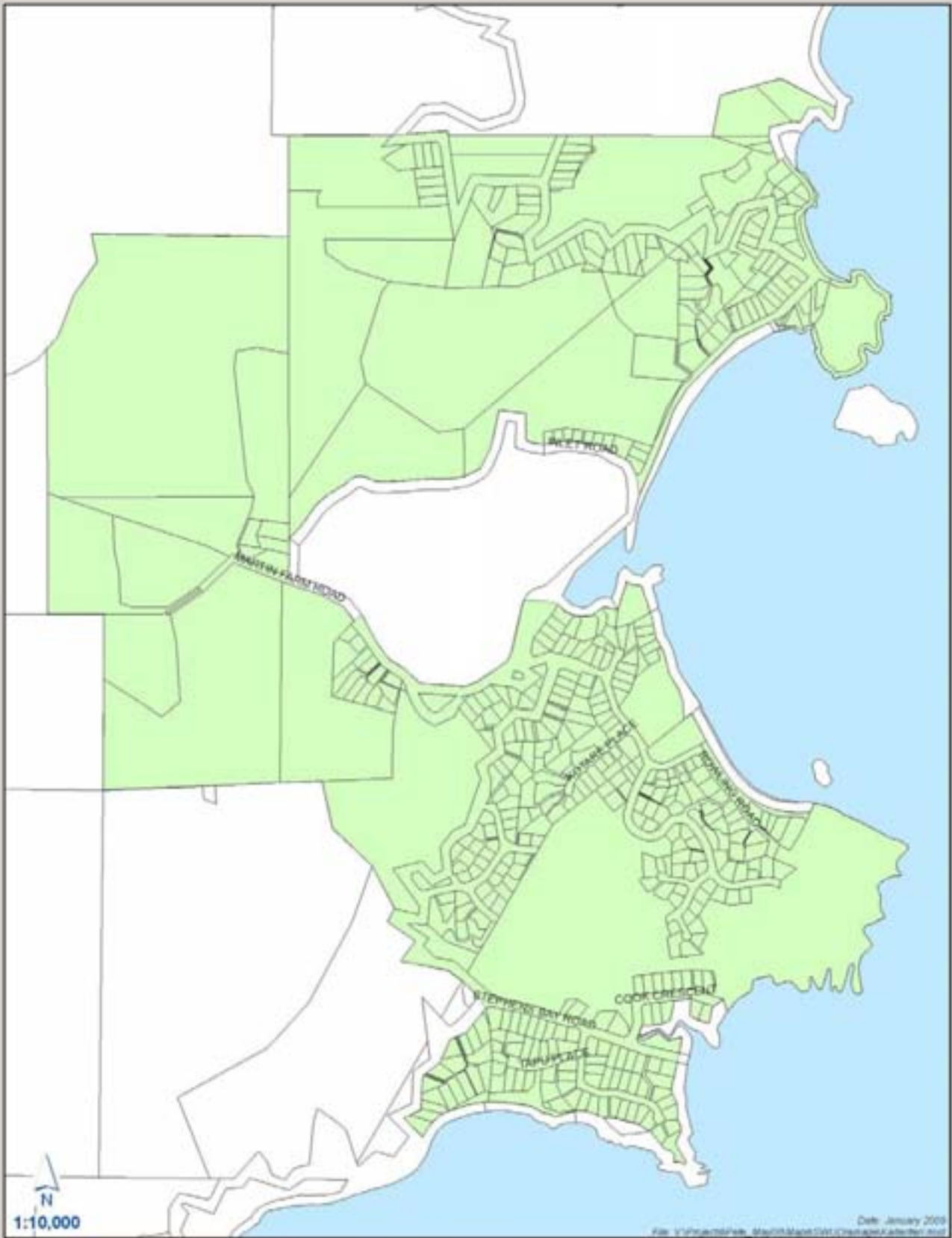
Wakefield Recycling Rating Area



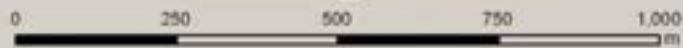


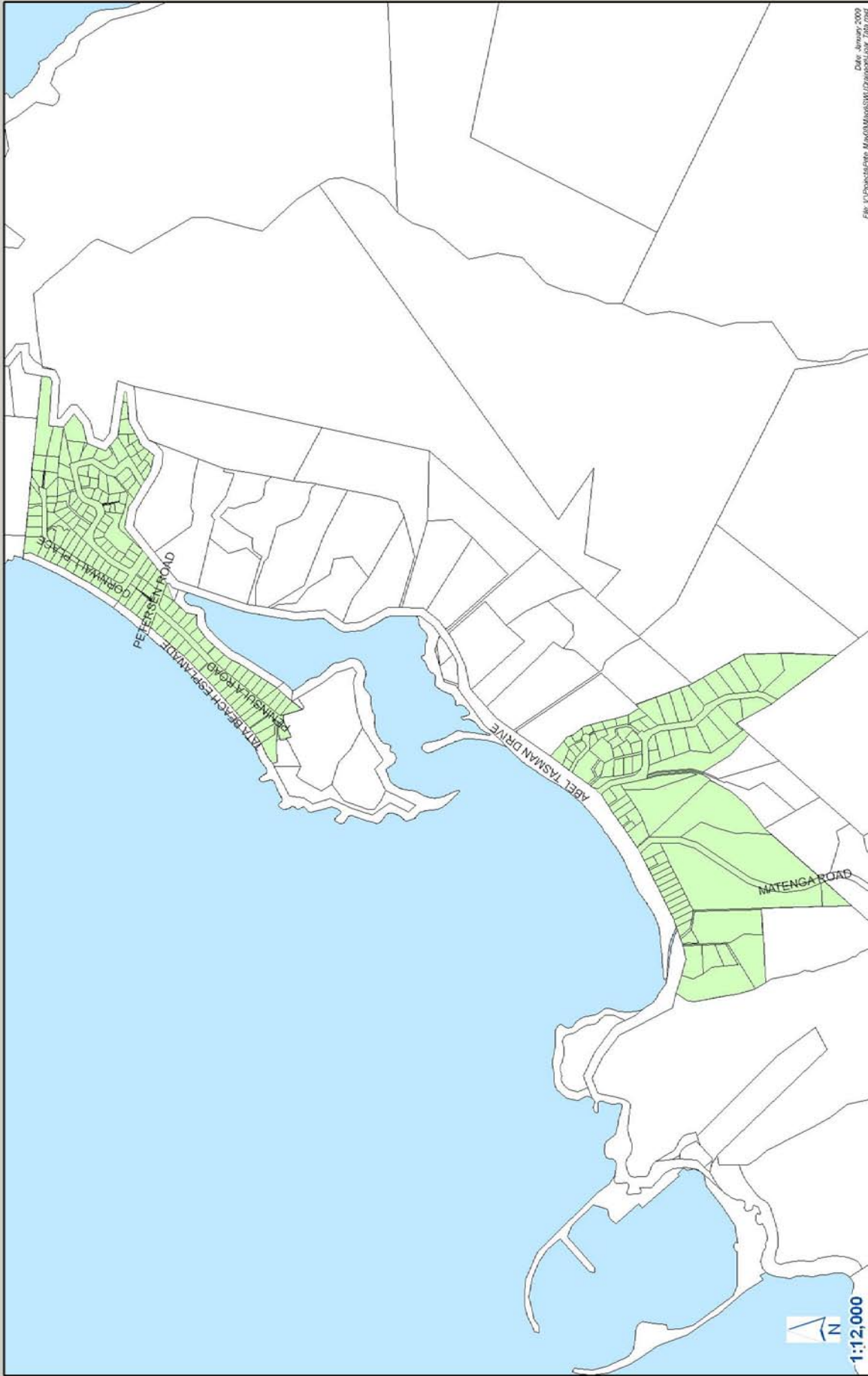
Brightwater Stormwater Urban Drainage Area





Kaiteriteri Stormwater Urban Drainage Area



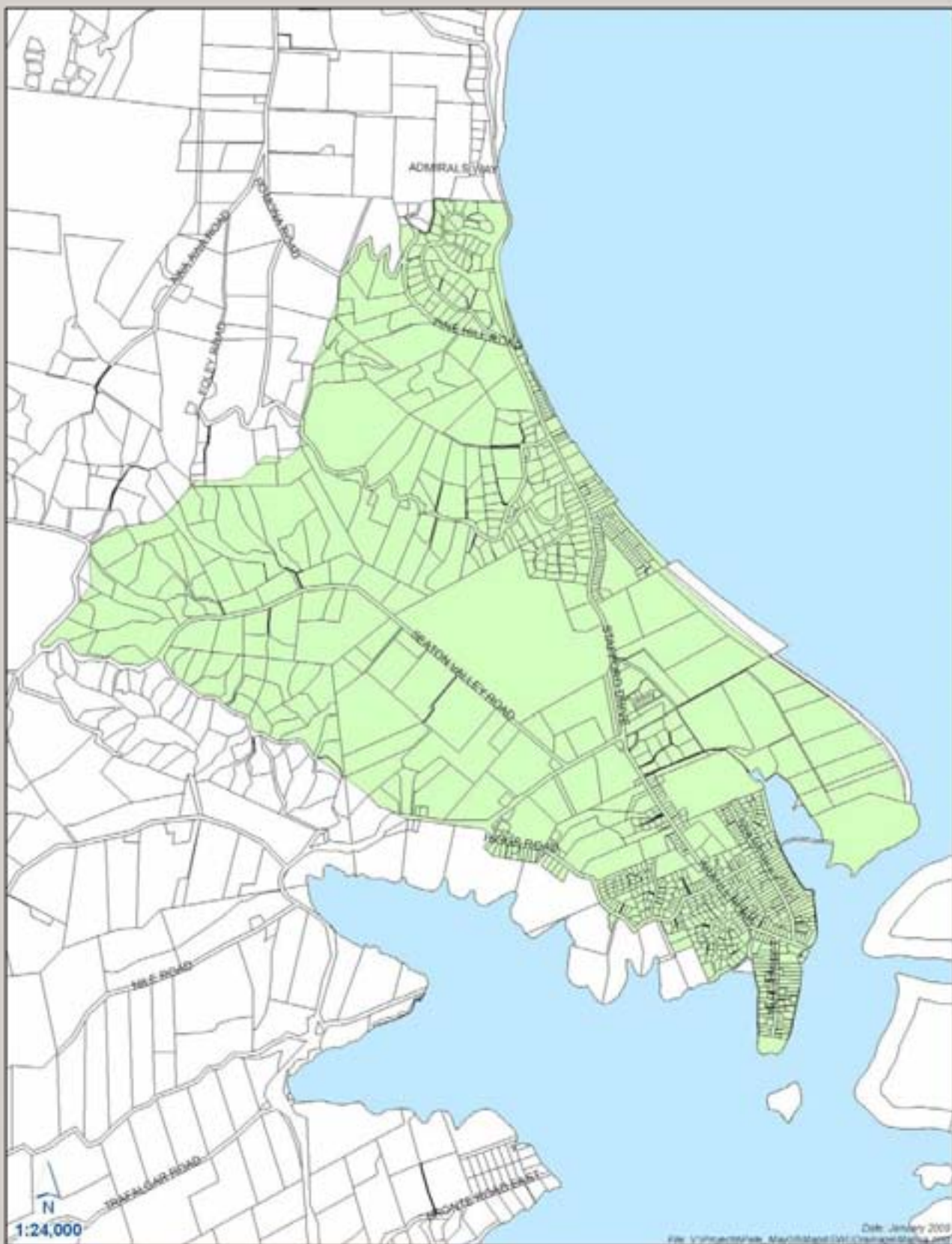


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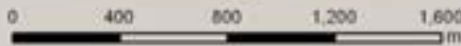


Ligar Bay/Tata Beach Stormwater Urban Drainage Area



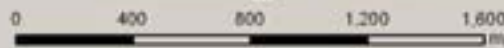


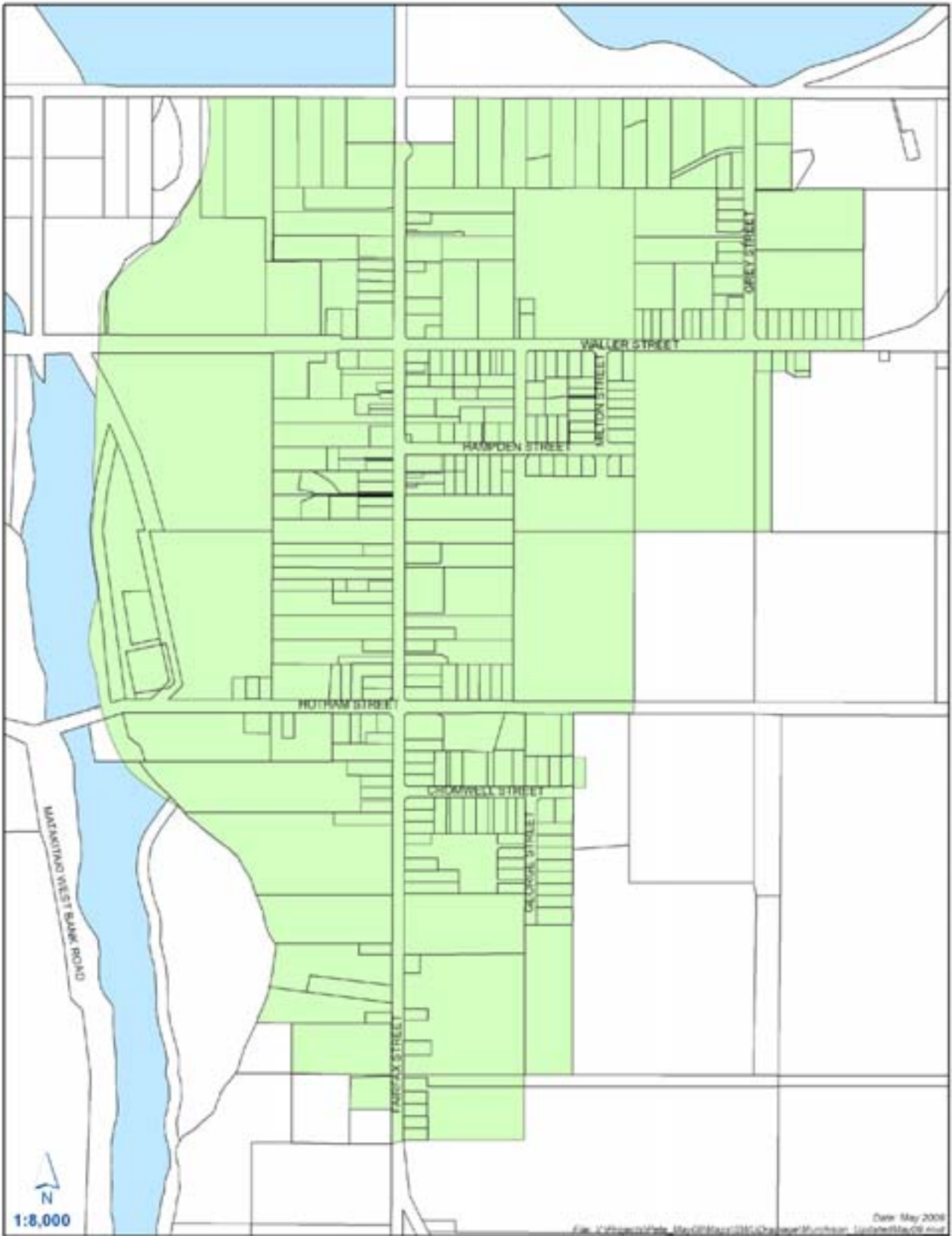
Mapua/Ruby Bay Stormwater Urban Drainage Area





Motueka Stormwater Urban Drainage Area



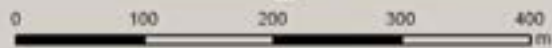


Murchison Stormwater Urban Drainage Area



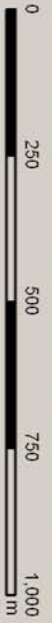


Patons Rock Stormwater Urban Drainage Area

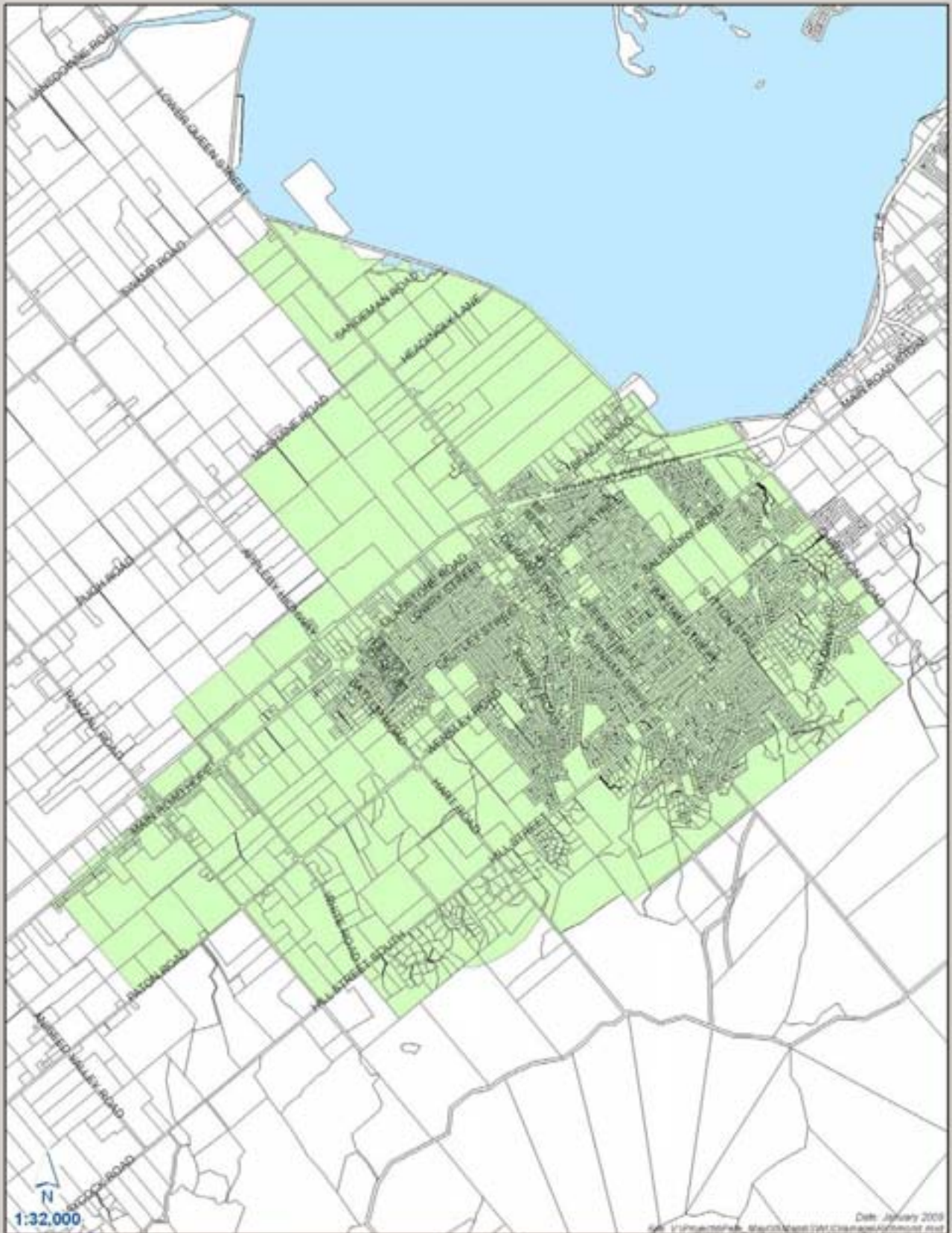




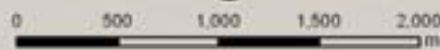
Pohara Stormwater Urban Drainage Area

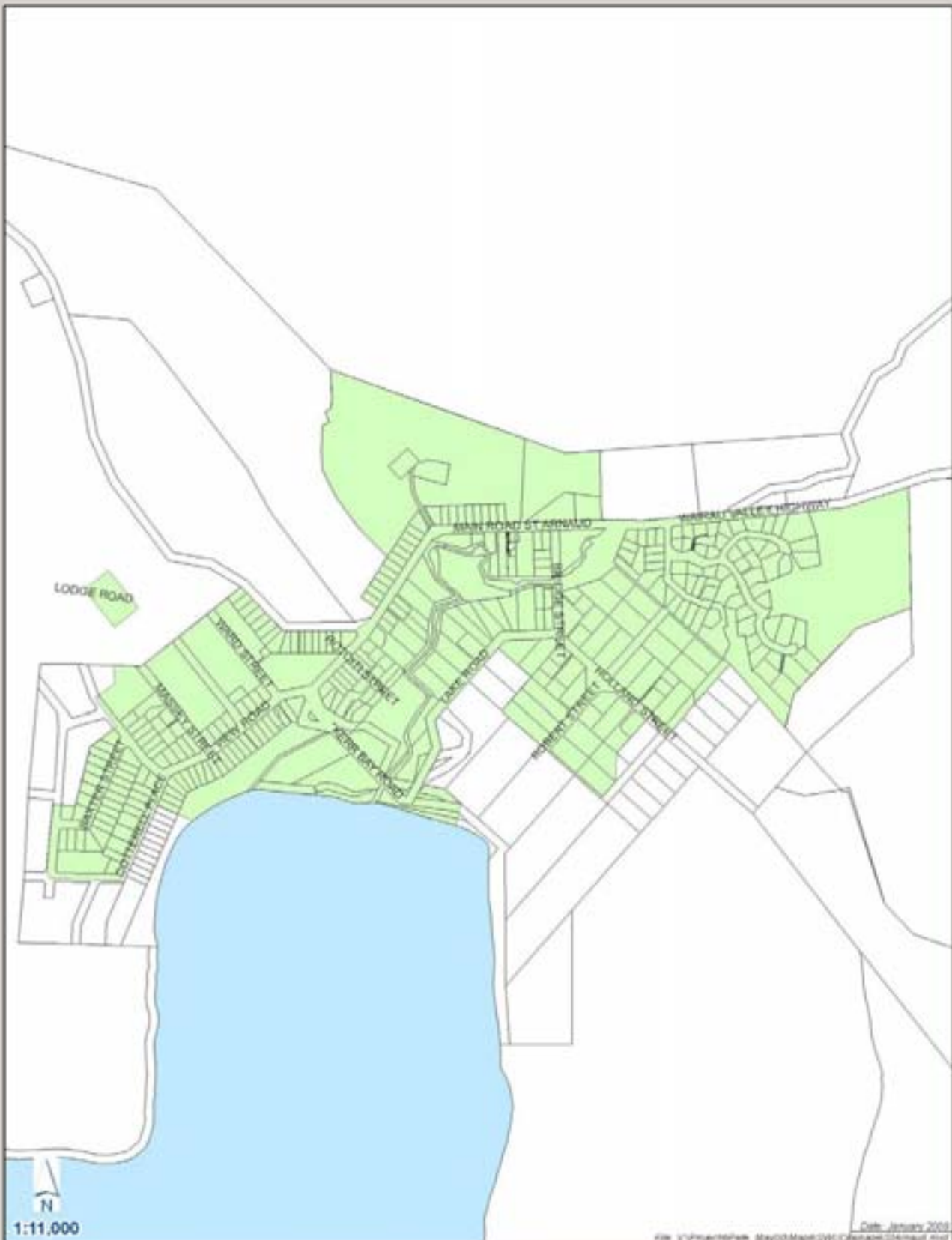


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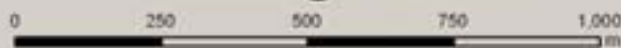


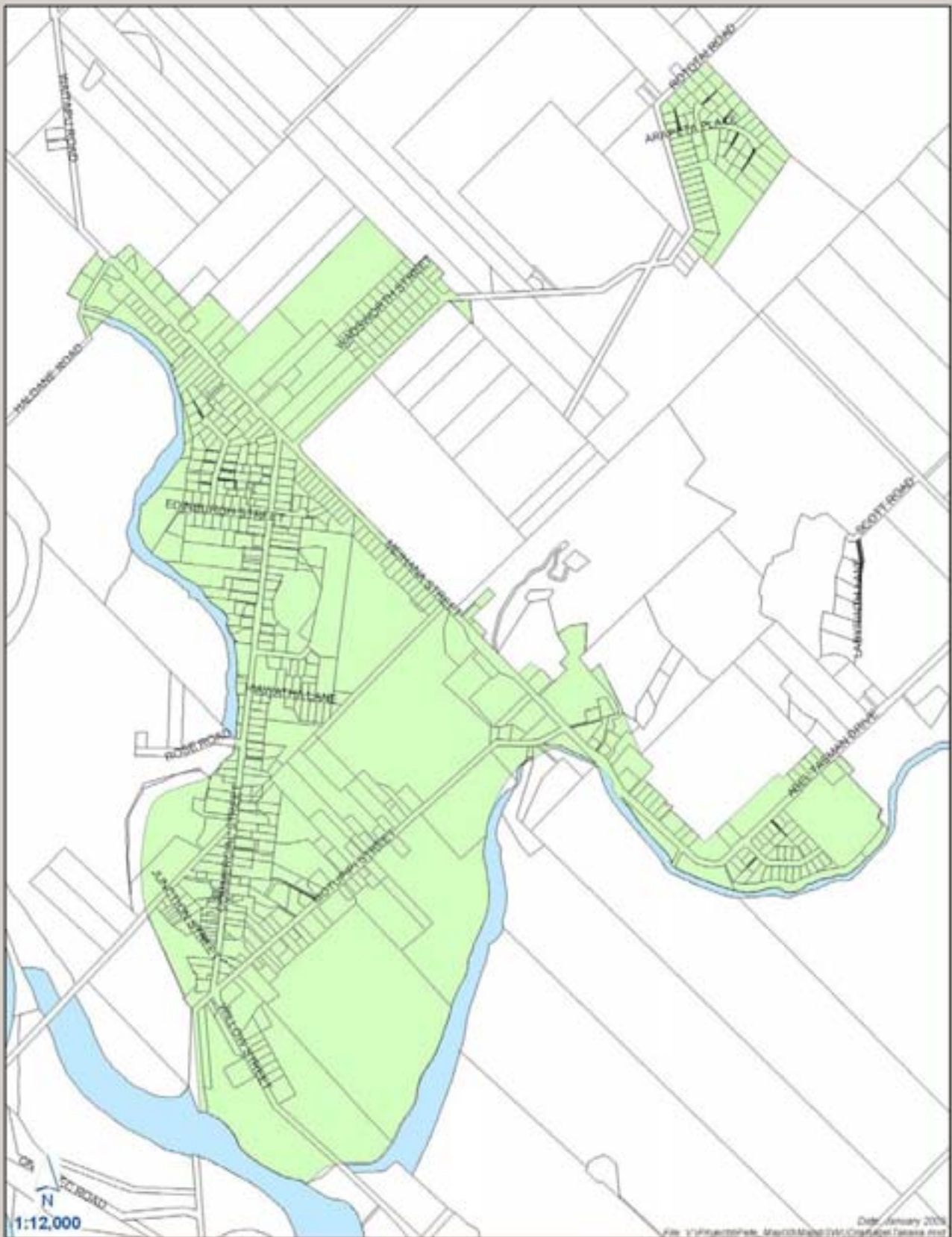
Richmond Stormwater Urban Drainage Area



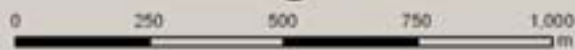


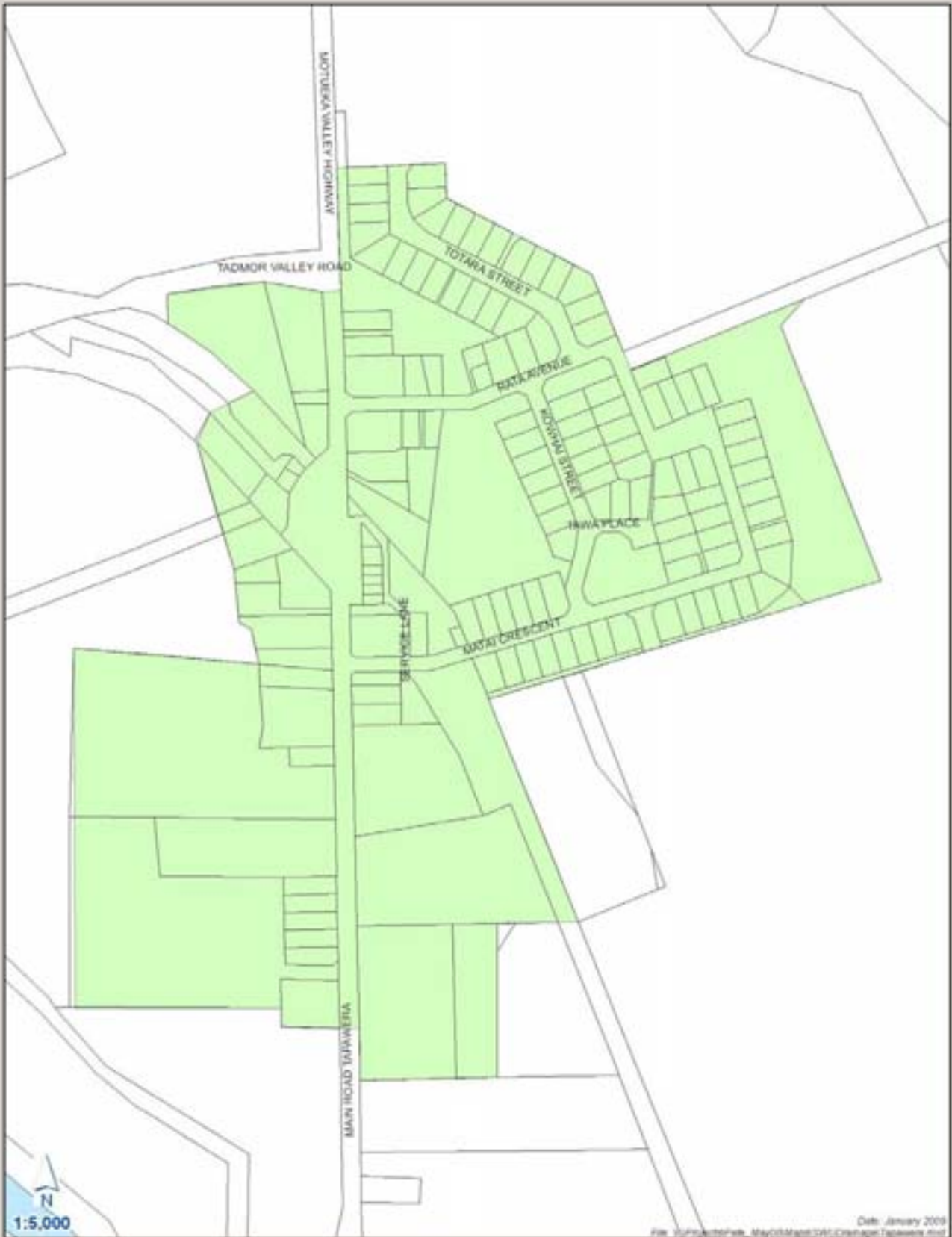
St Arnaud Stormwater Urban Drainage Area



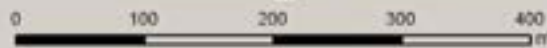


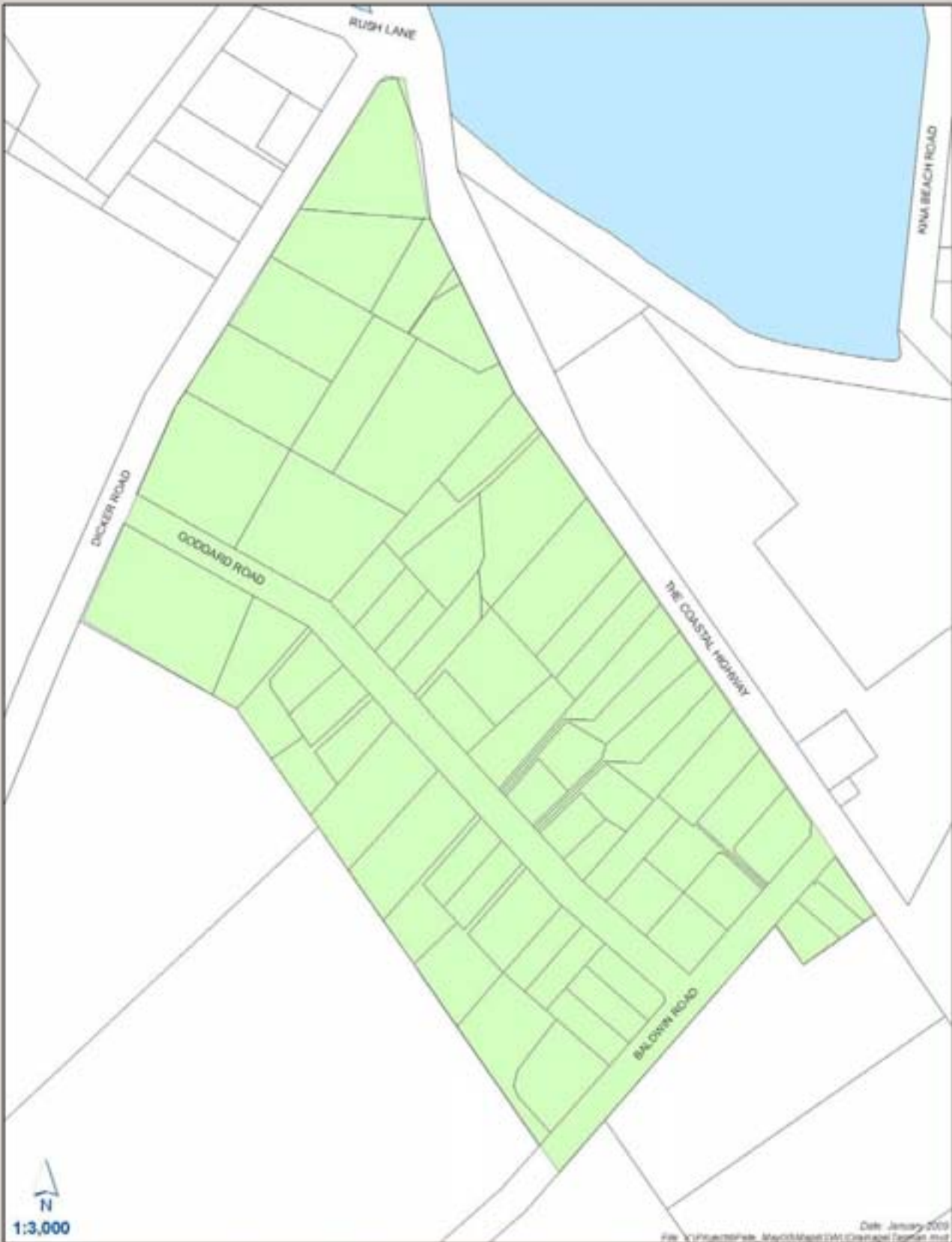
Takaka Stormwater Urban Drainage Area



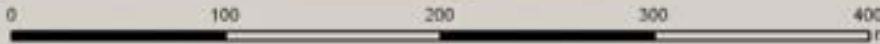


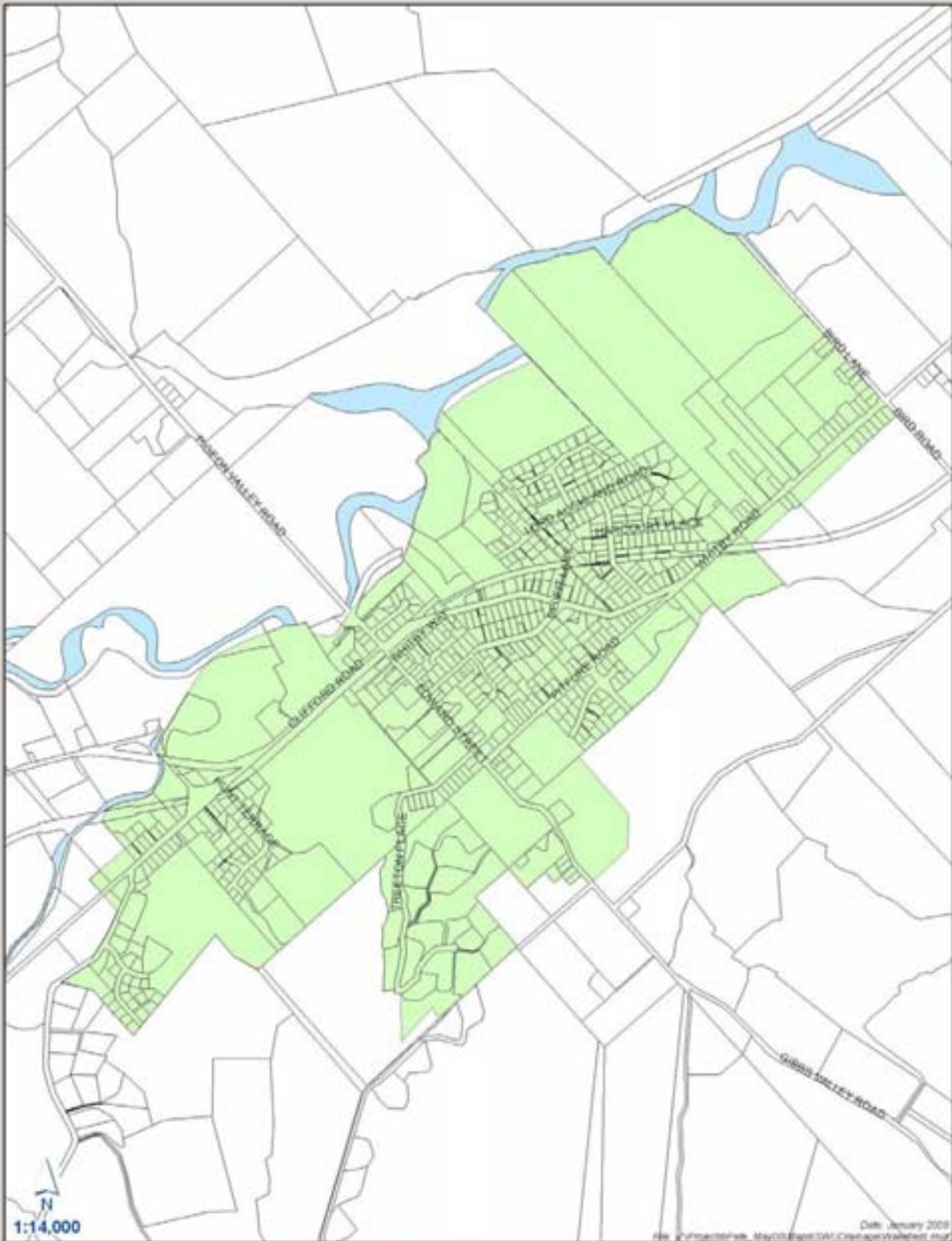
Tapawera Stormwater Urban Drainage Area



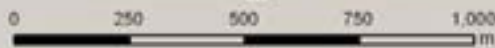


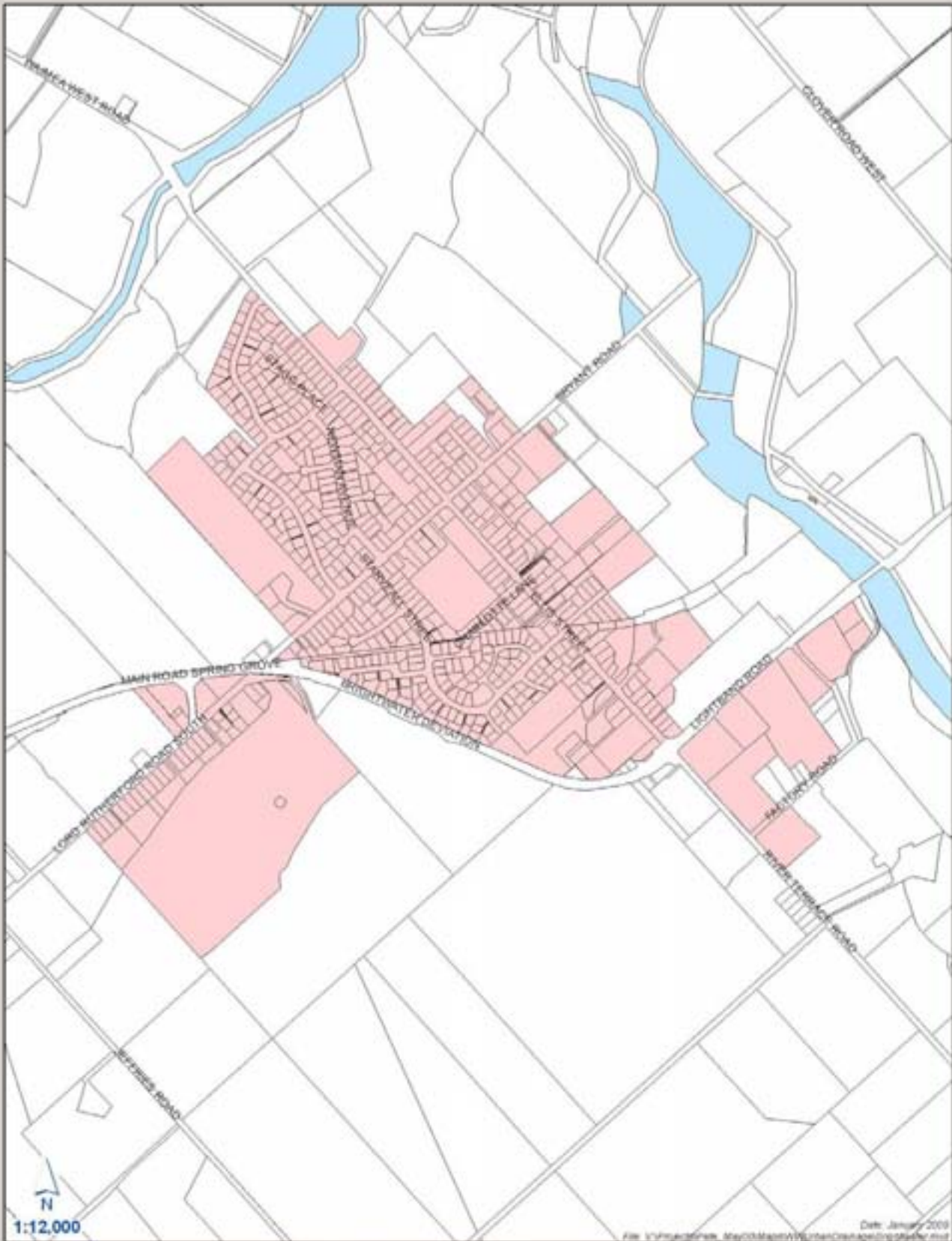
Tasman Stormwater Urban Drainage Area



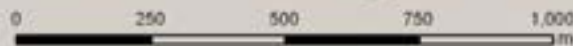


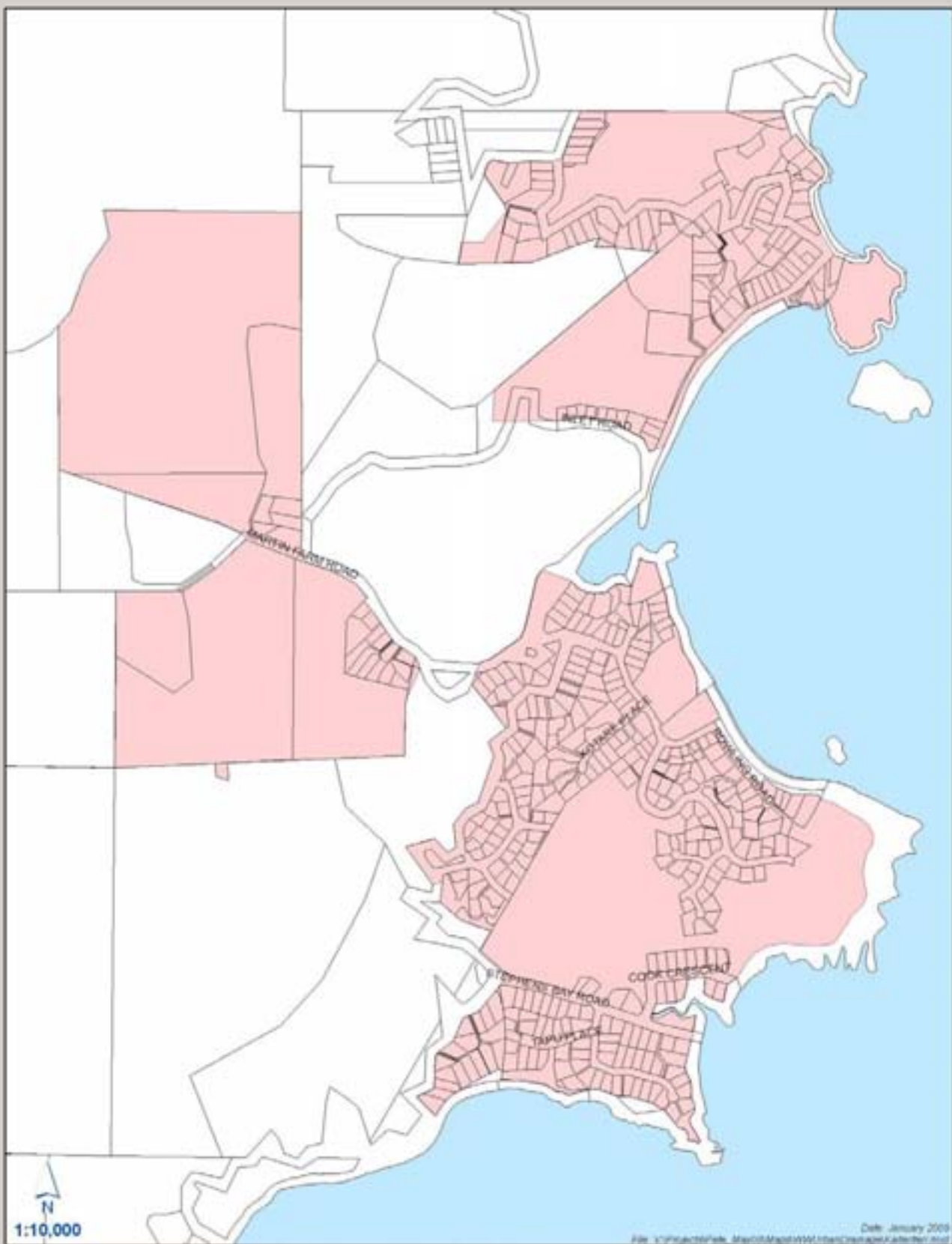
Wakefield Stormwater Urban Drainage Area





Brightwater Wastewater Urban Drainage Area

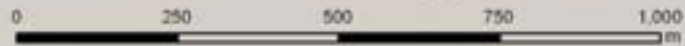




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Date: January 2009
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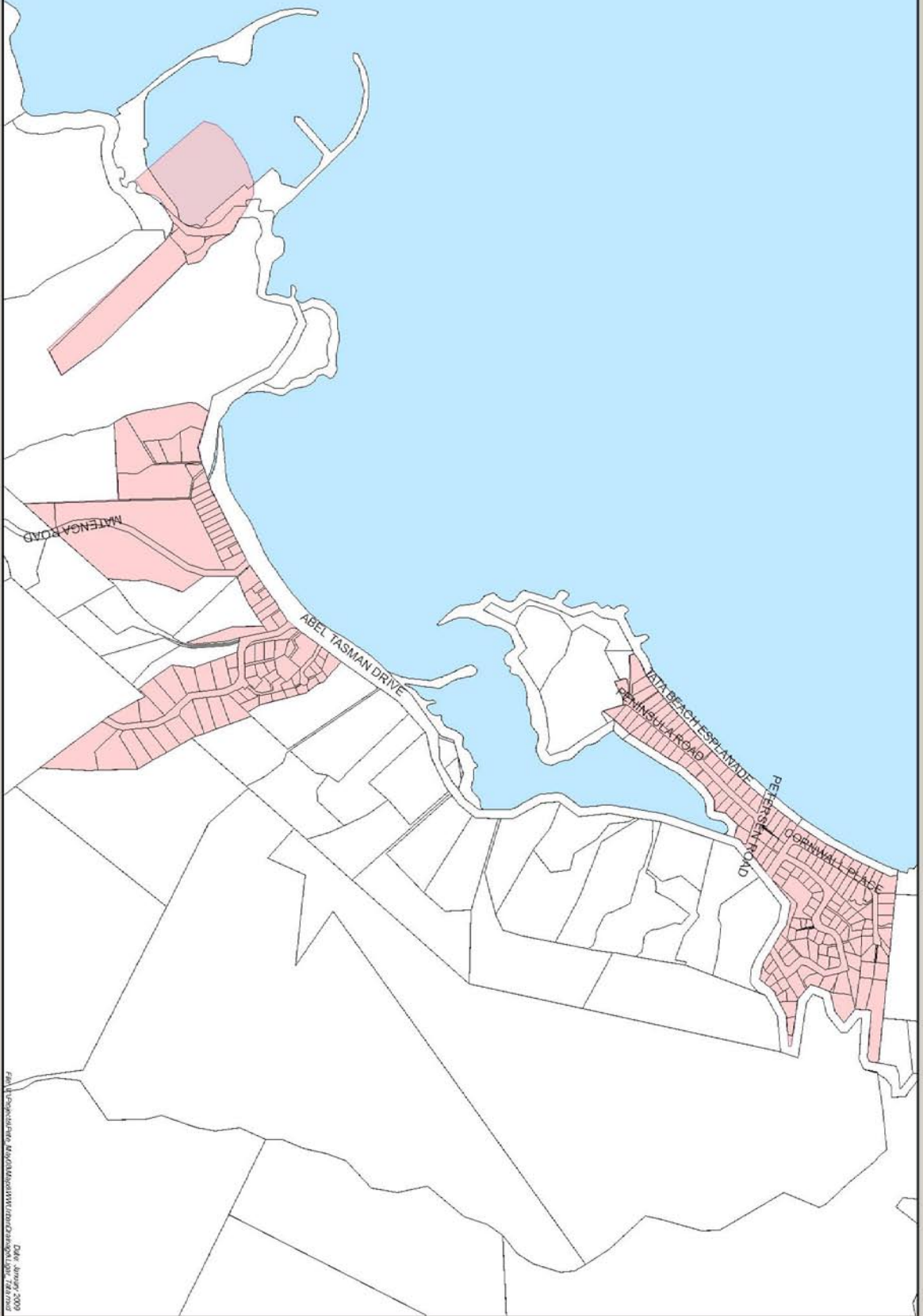
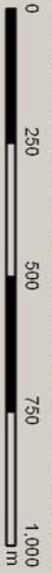
Kaiteriteri Wastewater Urban Drainage Area





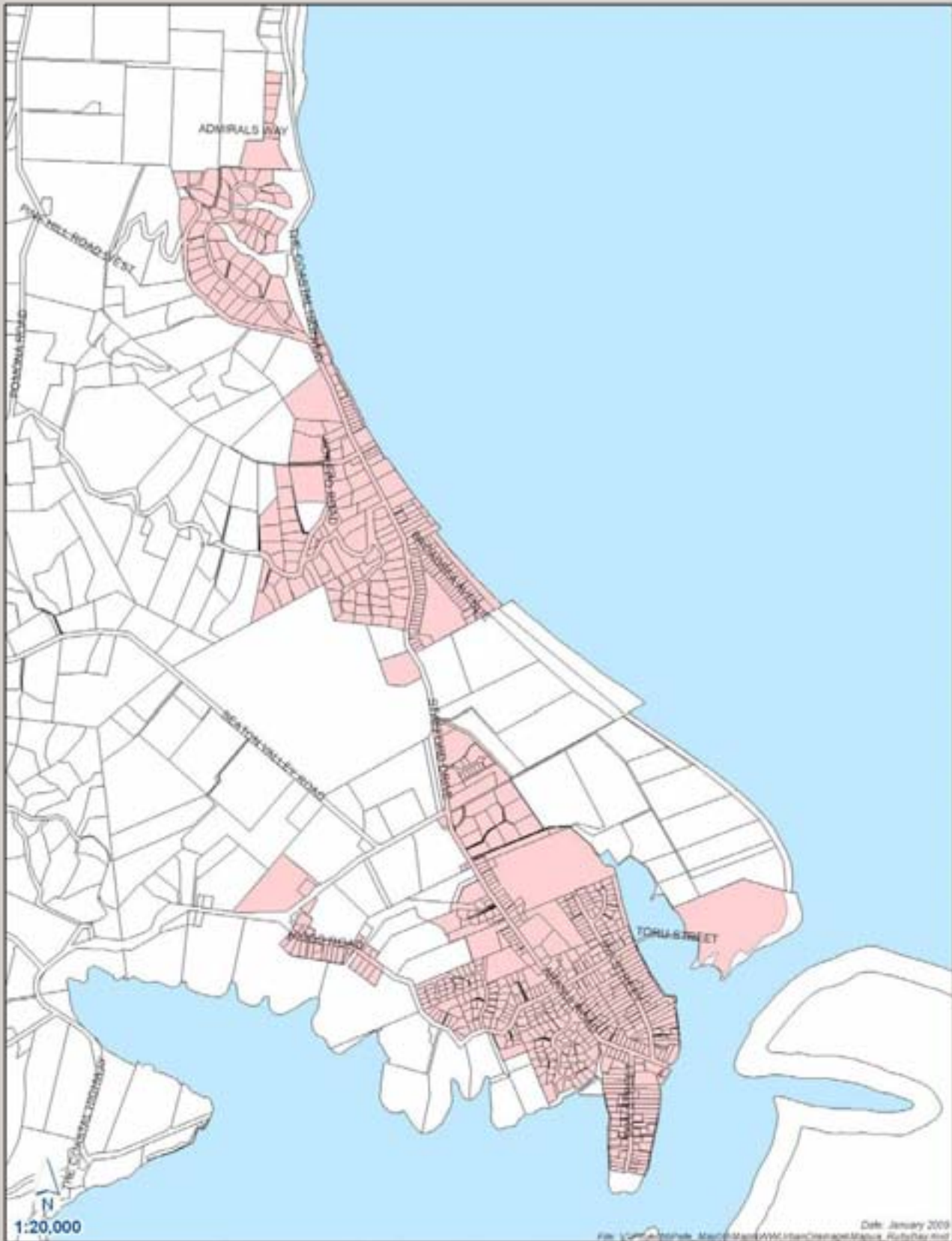
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Ligar Bay/Tata Beach Wastewater Urban Drainage Area

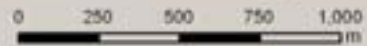


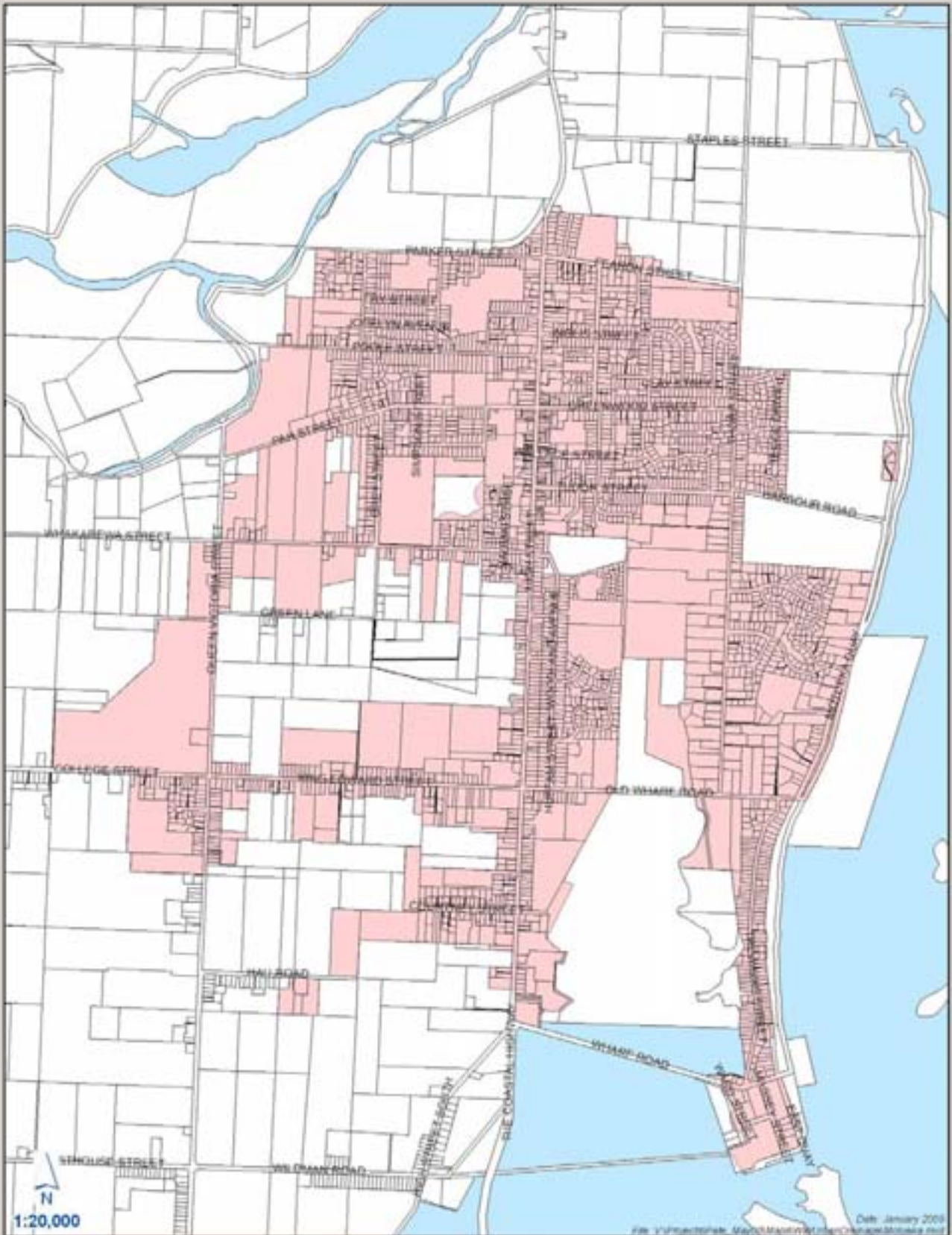
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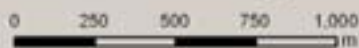


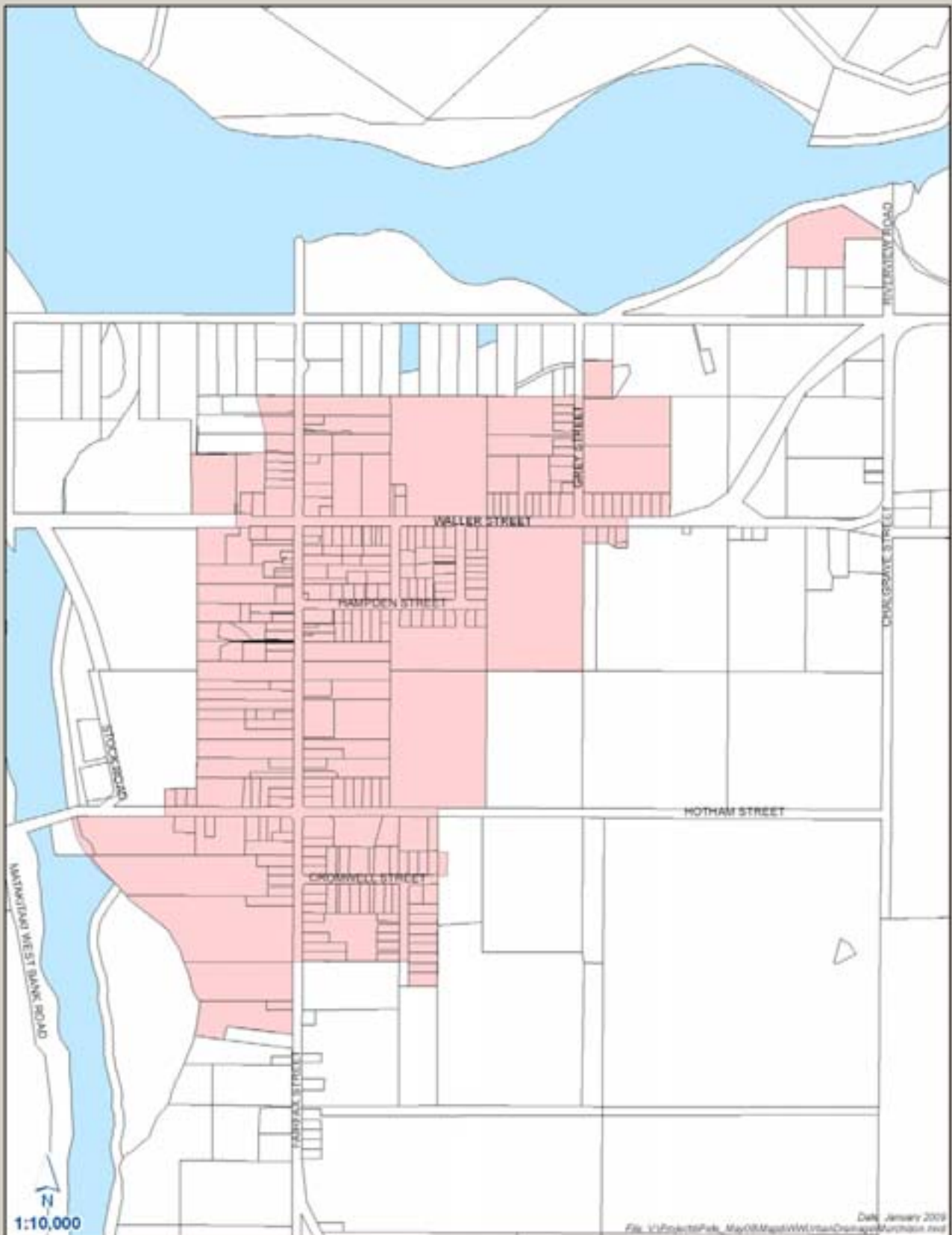
Mapua/Ruby Bay Wastewater Urban Drainage Area



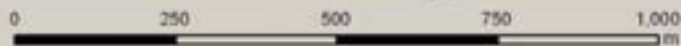


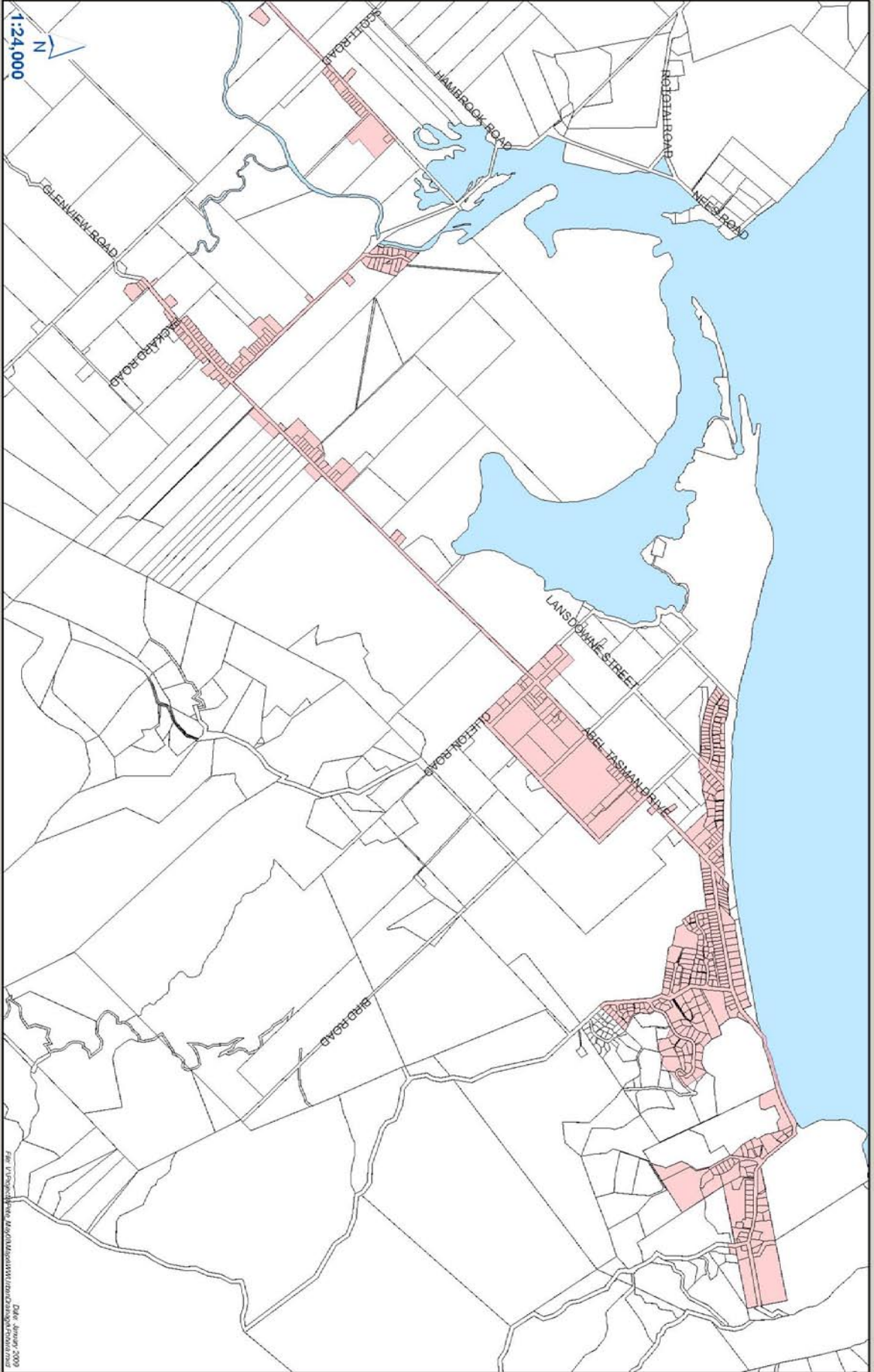
Motueka Wastewater Urban Drainage Area



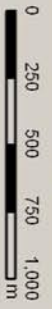


Murchison Wastewater Urban Drainage Area

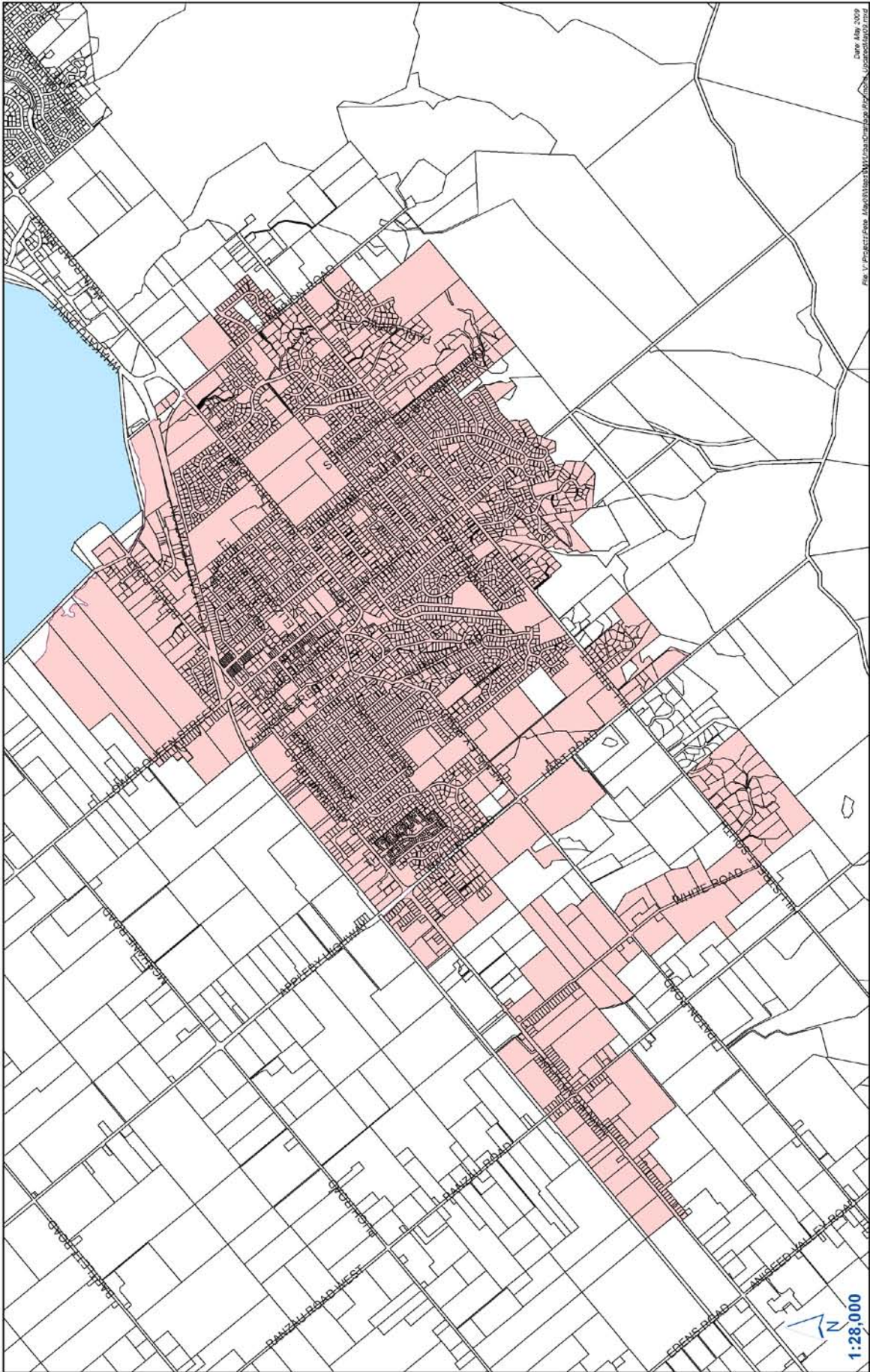




Pohara Wastewater Urban Drainage Area



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Date: June 2009

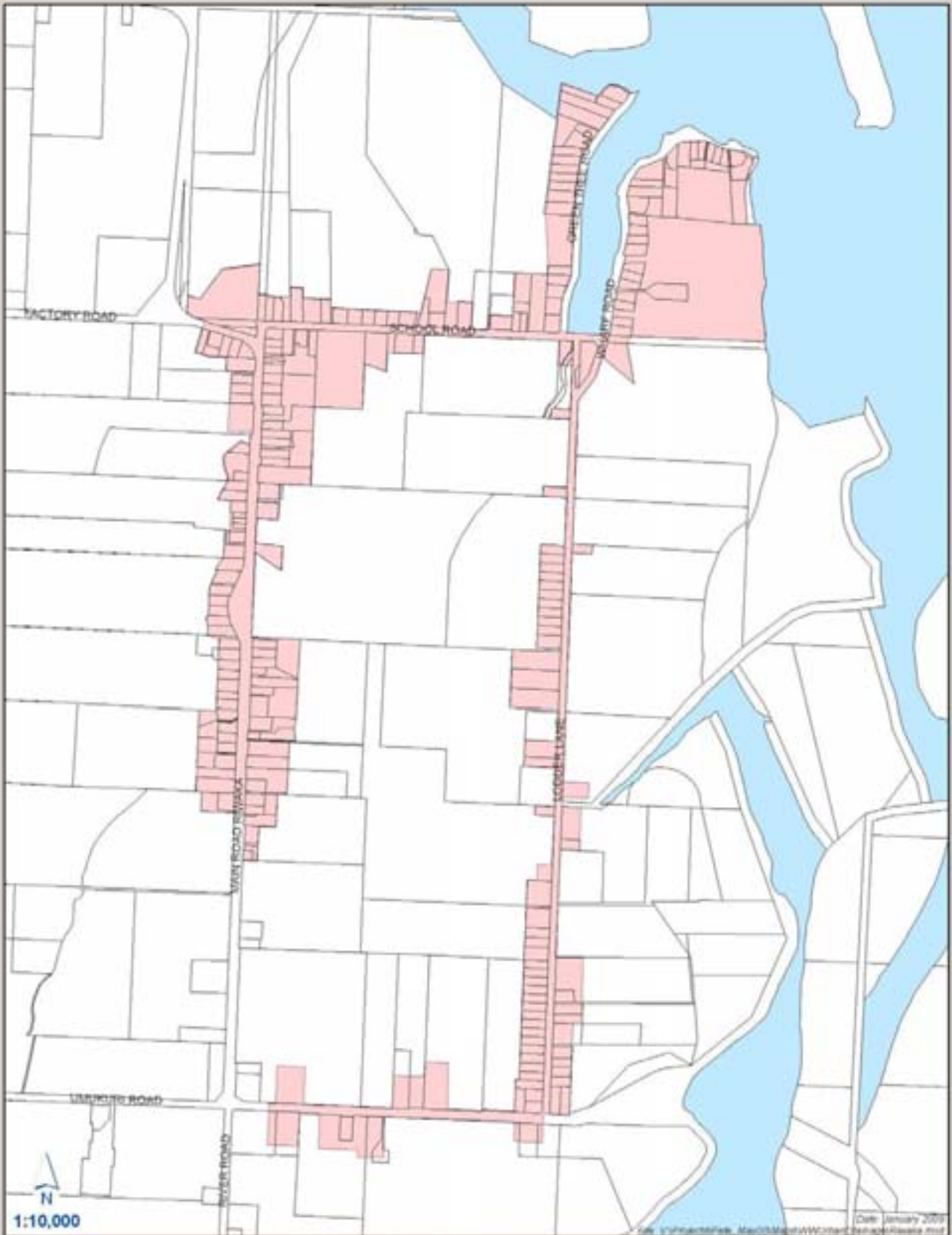


Dev. Apr. 2009
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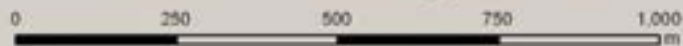


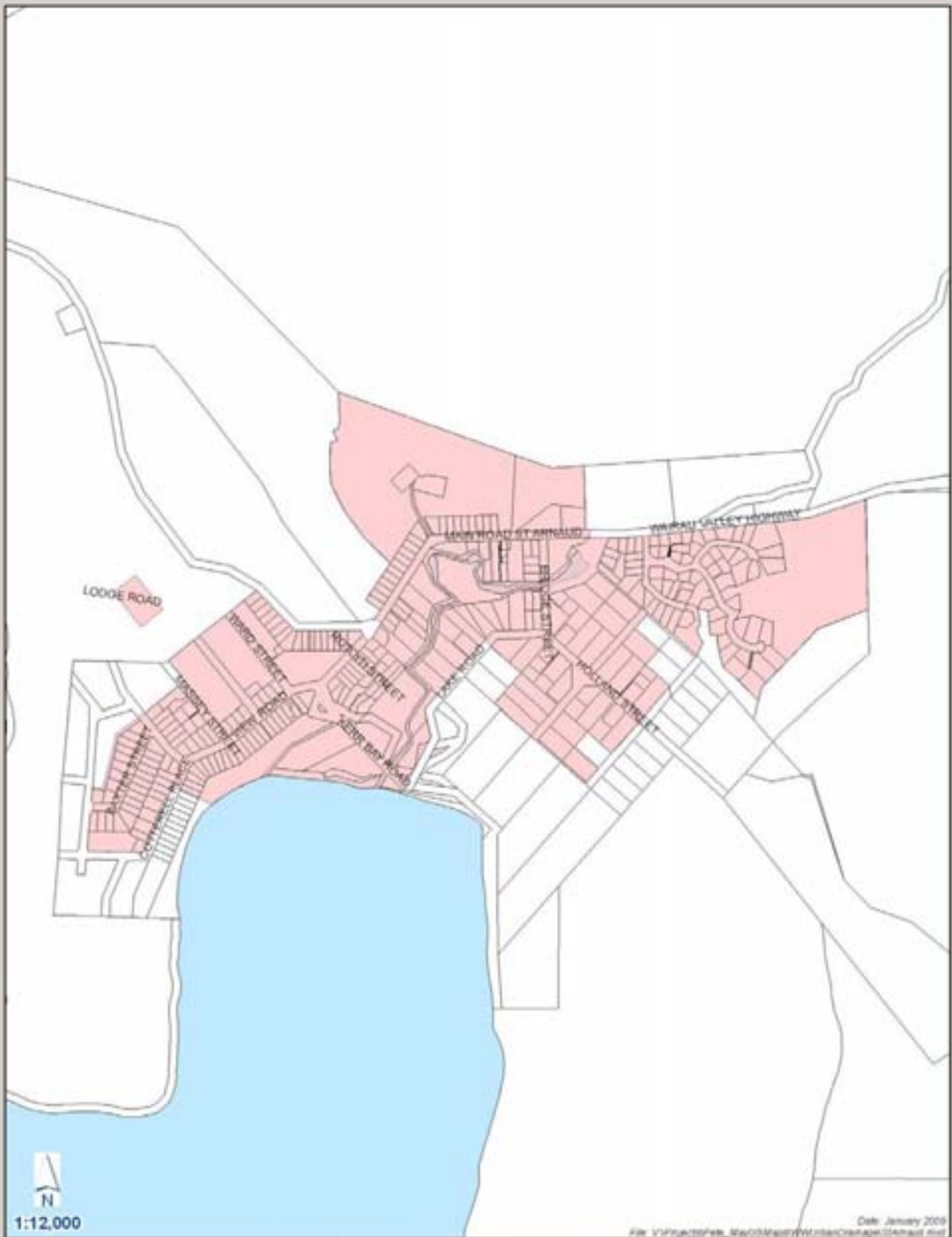
Richmond Wastewater Urban Drainage Area



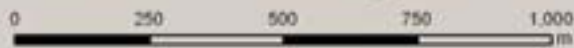


Riwaka Wastewater Urban Drainage Area



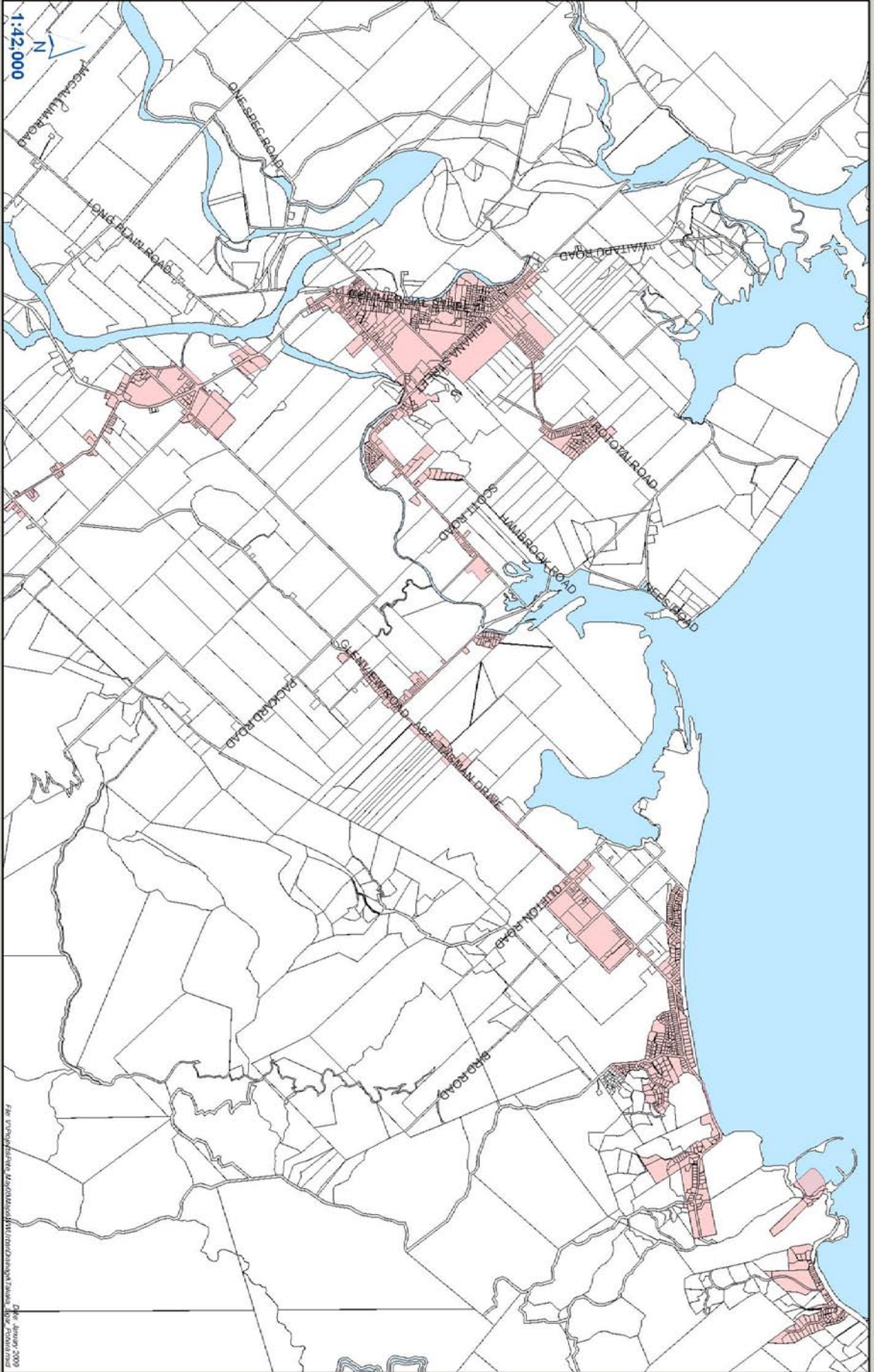
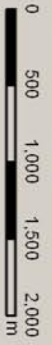


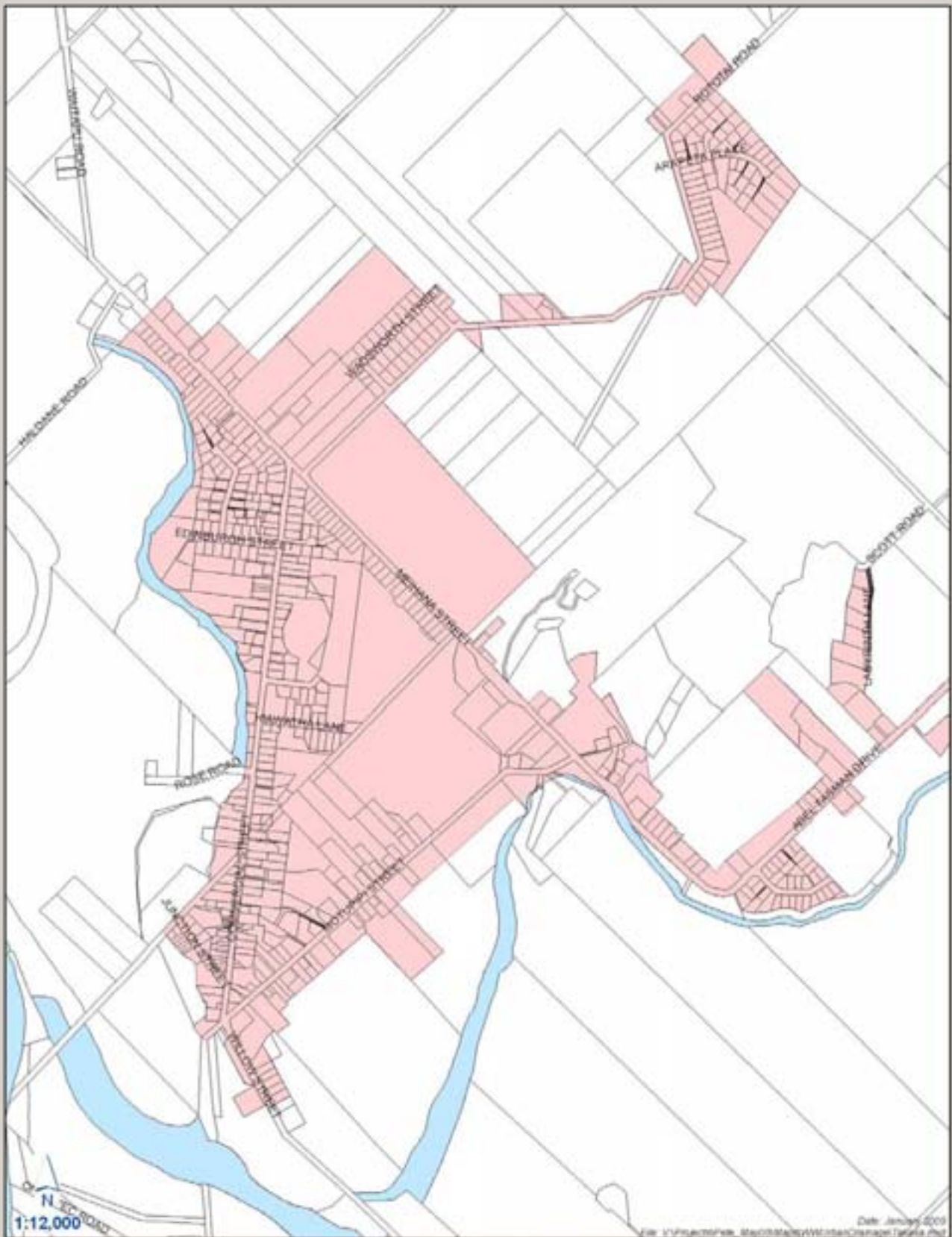
St Arnaud Wastewater Urban Drainage Area



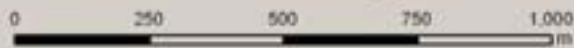


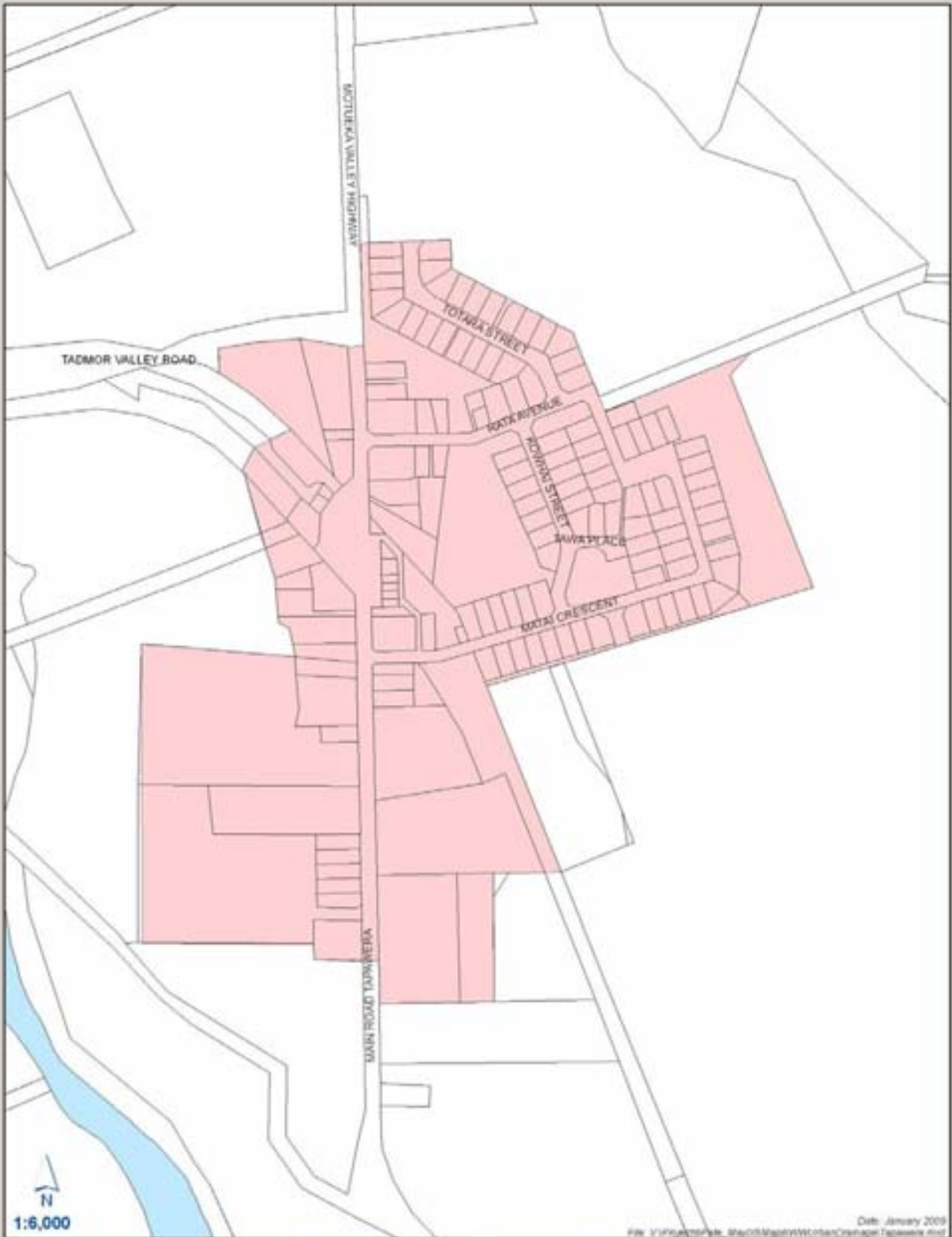
Takaka/Pohara/Ligar/Tata Wastewater Urban Drainage Area



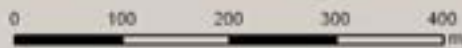


Takaka Wastewater Urban Drainage Area



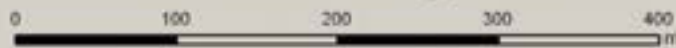


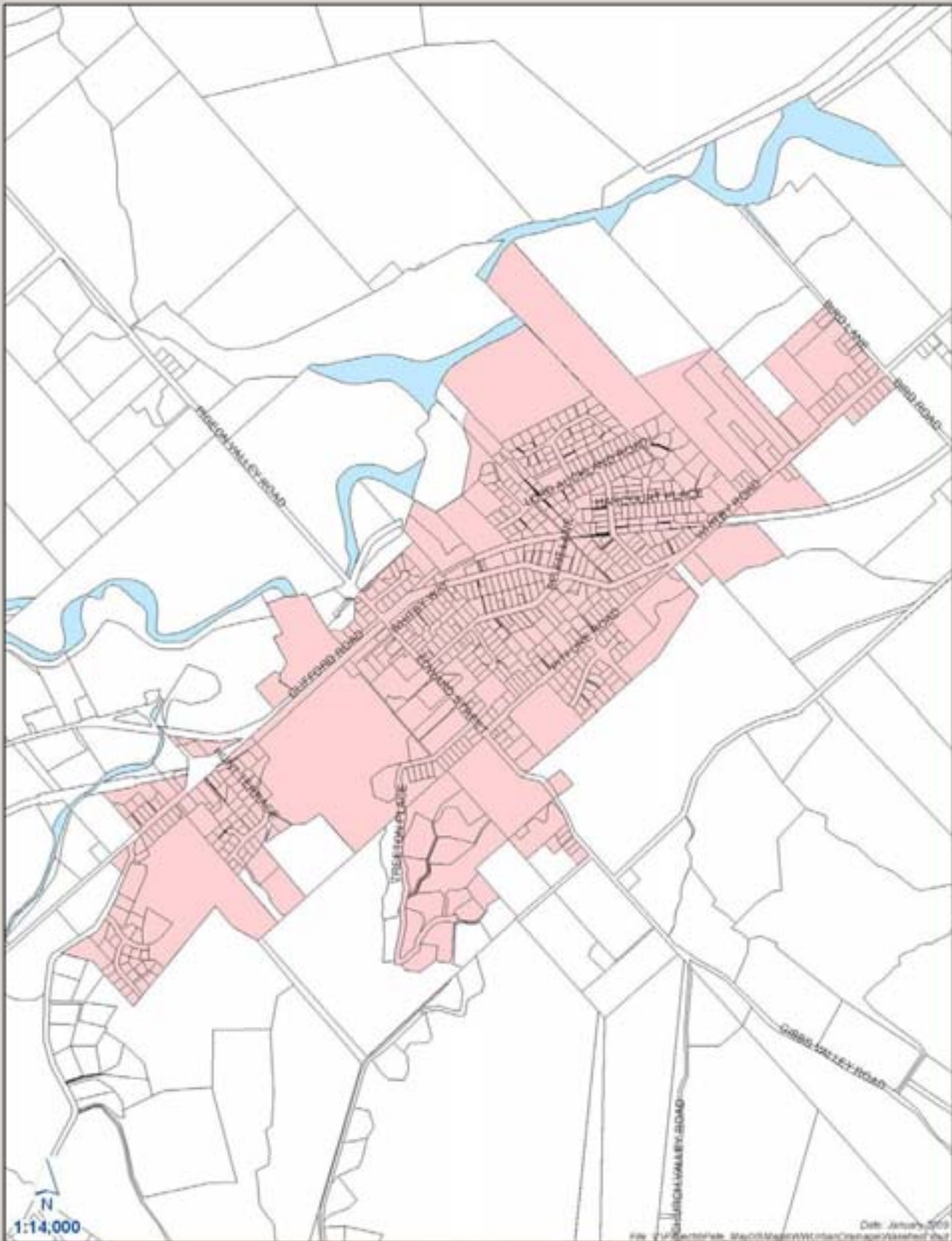
Tapawera Wastewater Urban Drainage Area



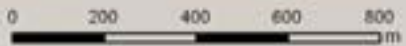


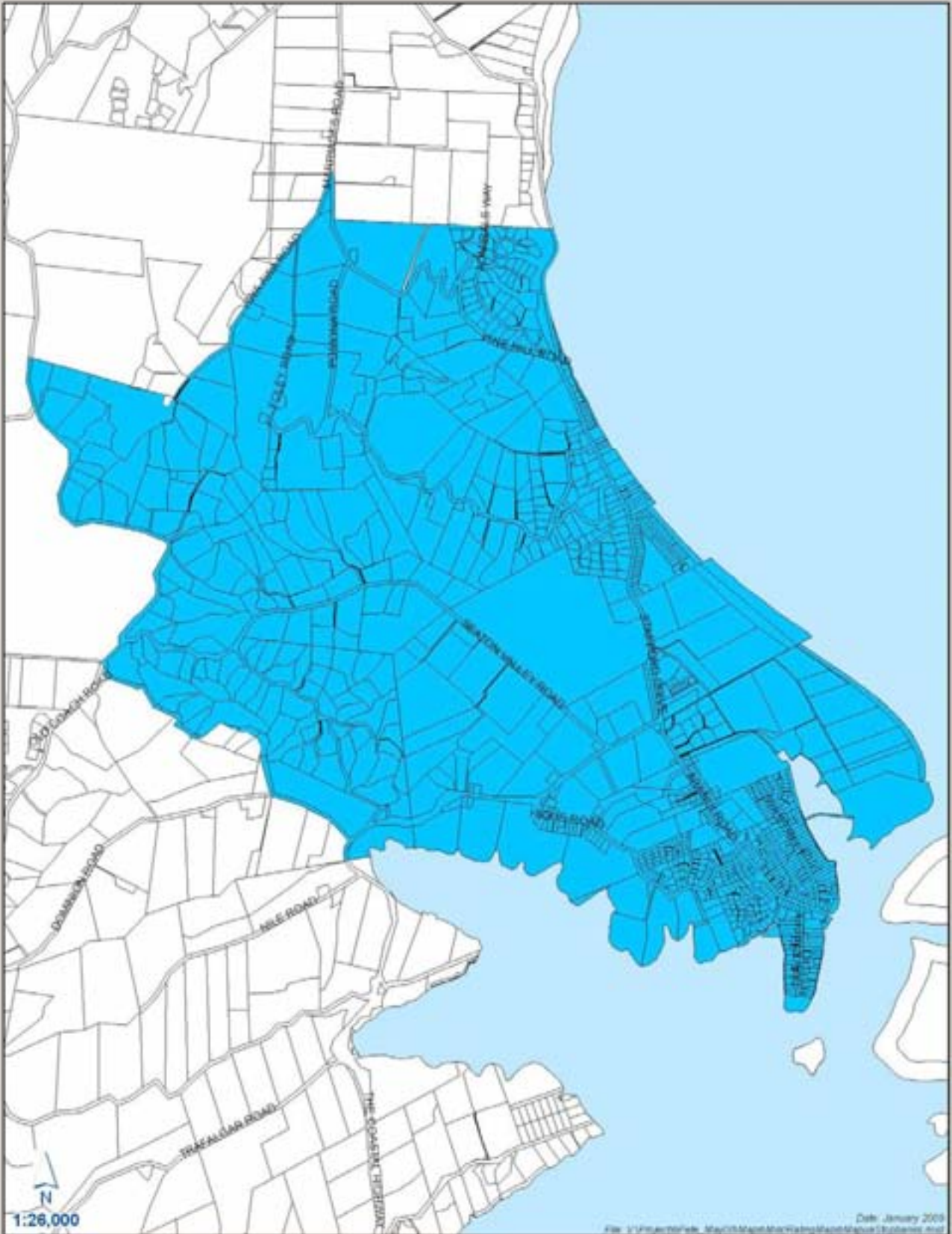
Upper Takaka Wastewater Urban Drainage Area



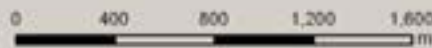


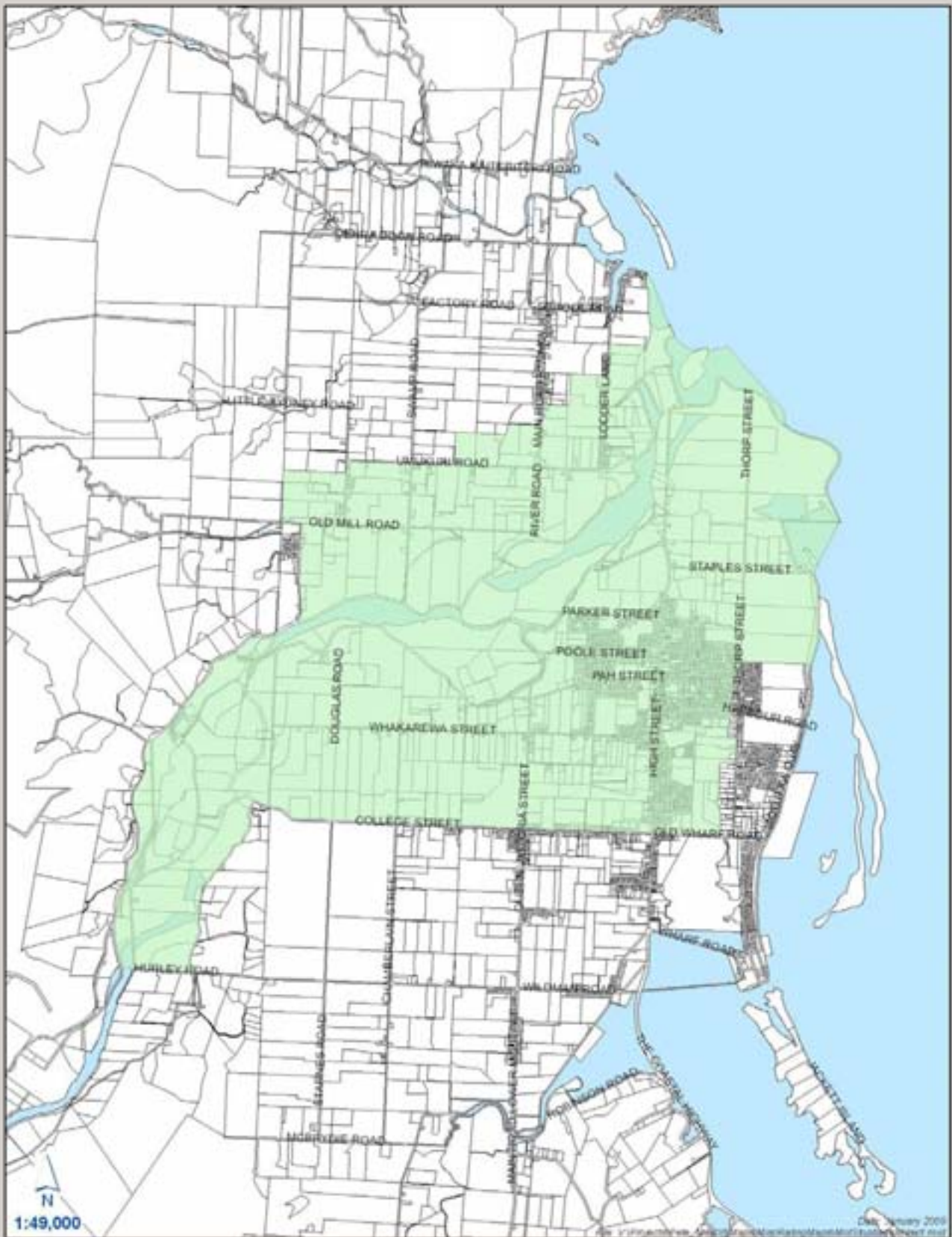
Wakefield Wastewater Urban Drainage Area



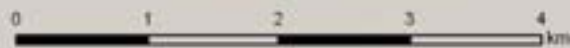


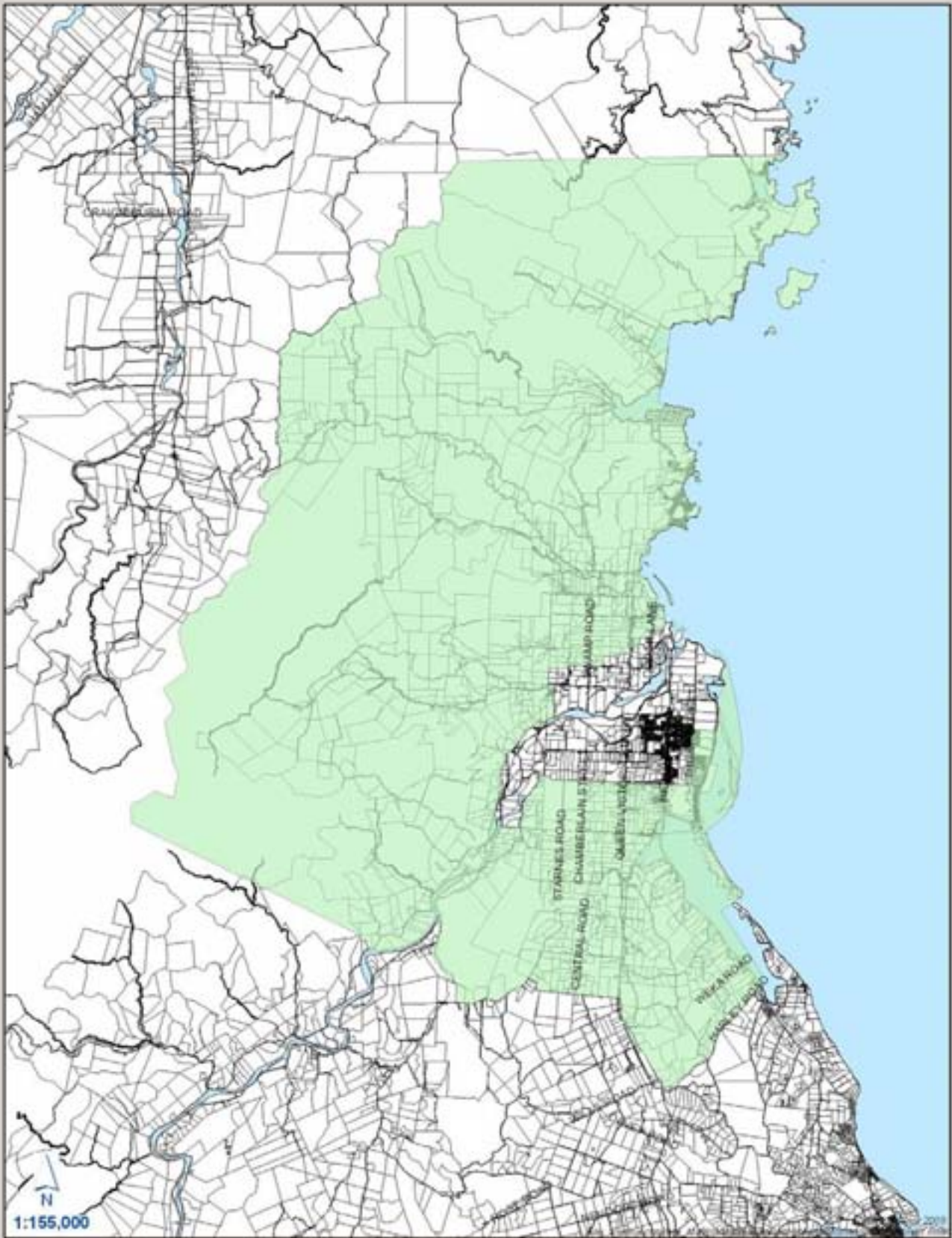
Mapua Stopbank Rating Area



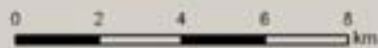


Motueka Stopbank (Direct) Rating Area A





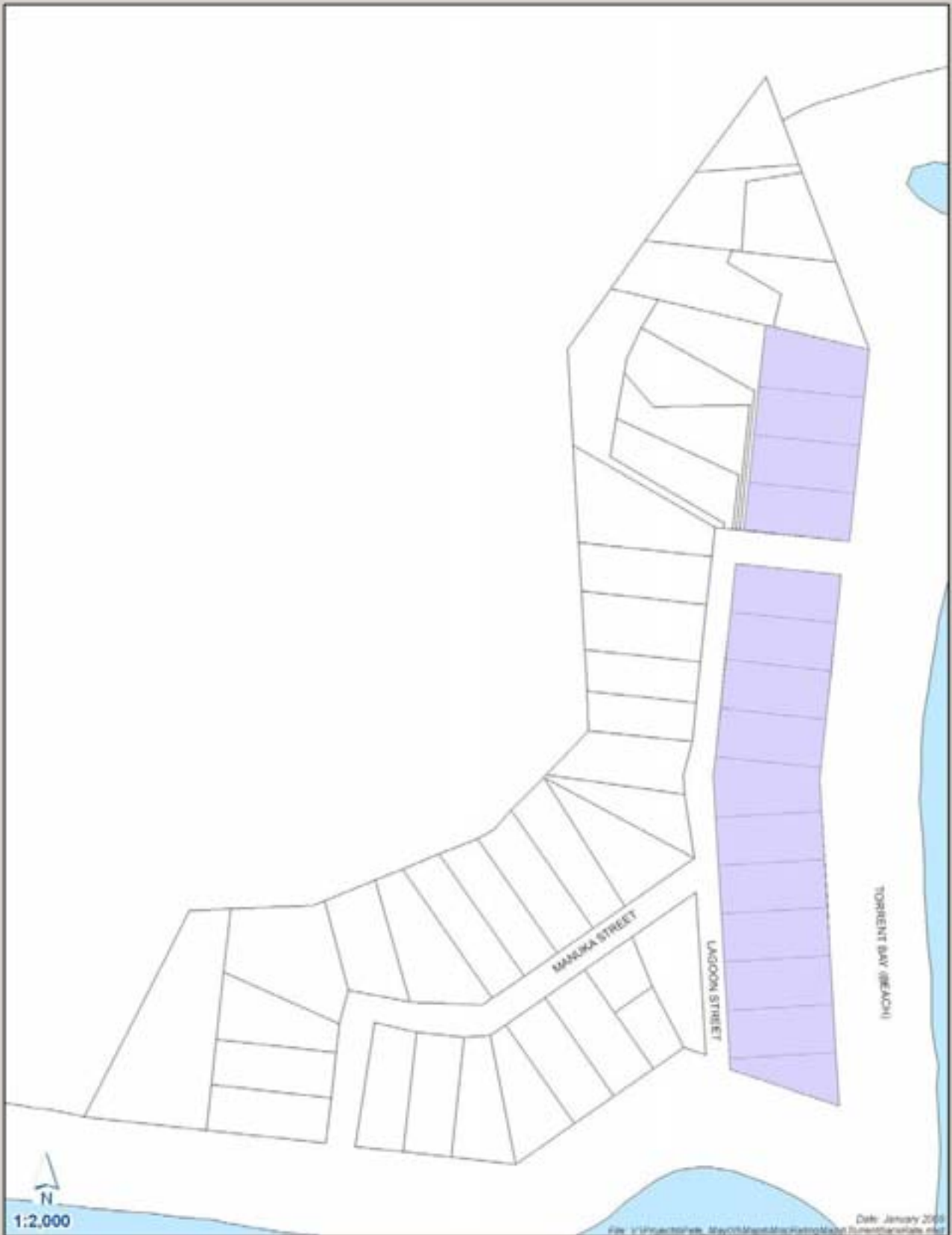
**Motueka Stopbank (Indirect)
Rating Area B**



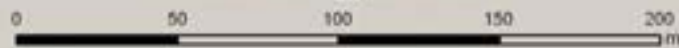


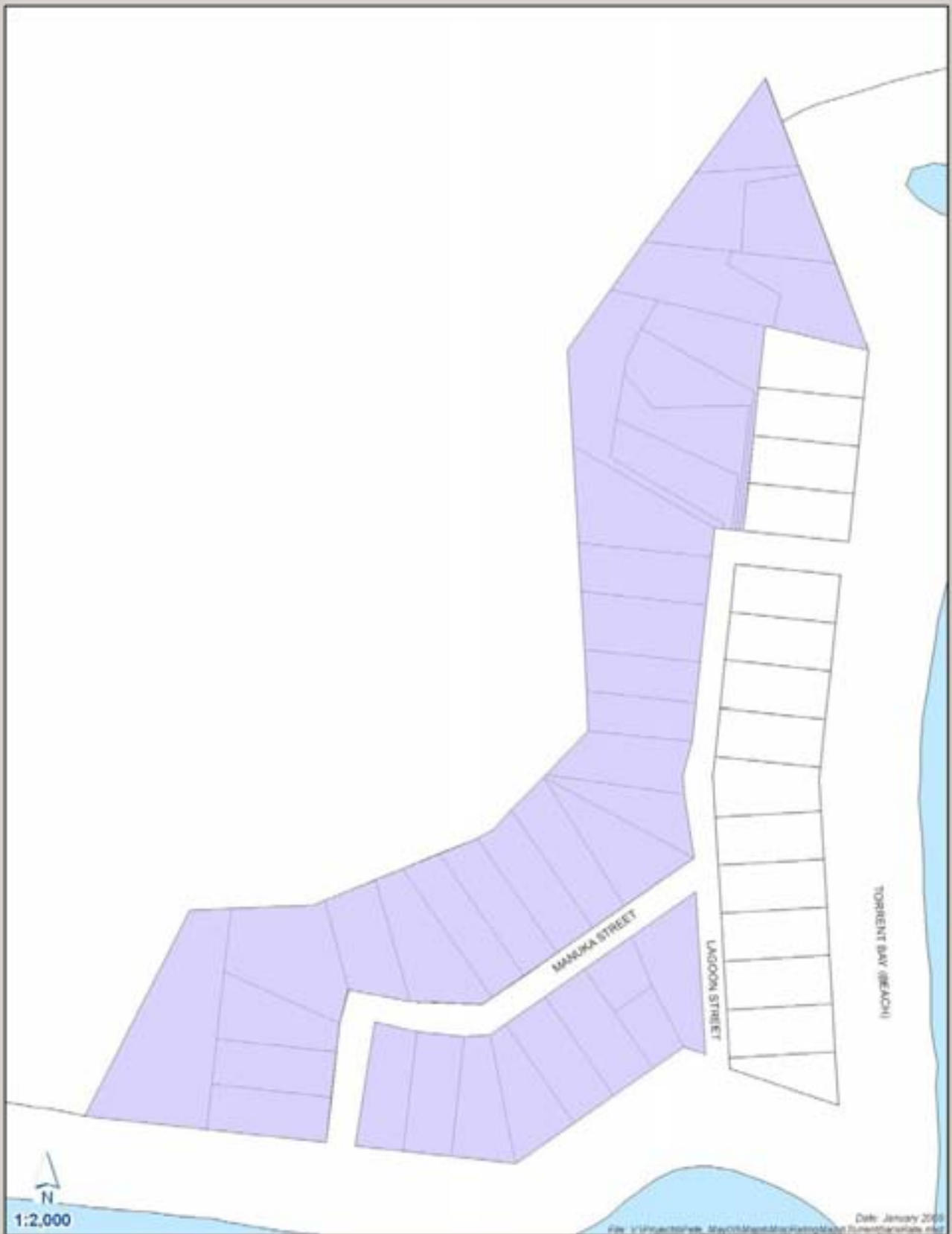
Ruby Bay Stop Bank Rating Area



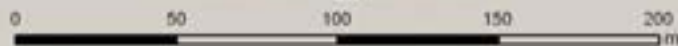


Torrent Bay - Front Rate (A) Rating Area





Torrent Bay - Back Rate (B) Rating Area



The Golden Bay Ward is exempt from this rate

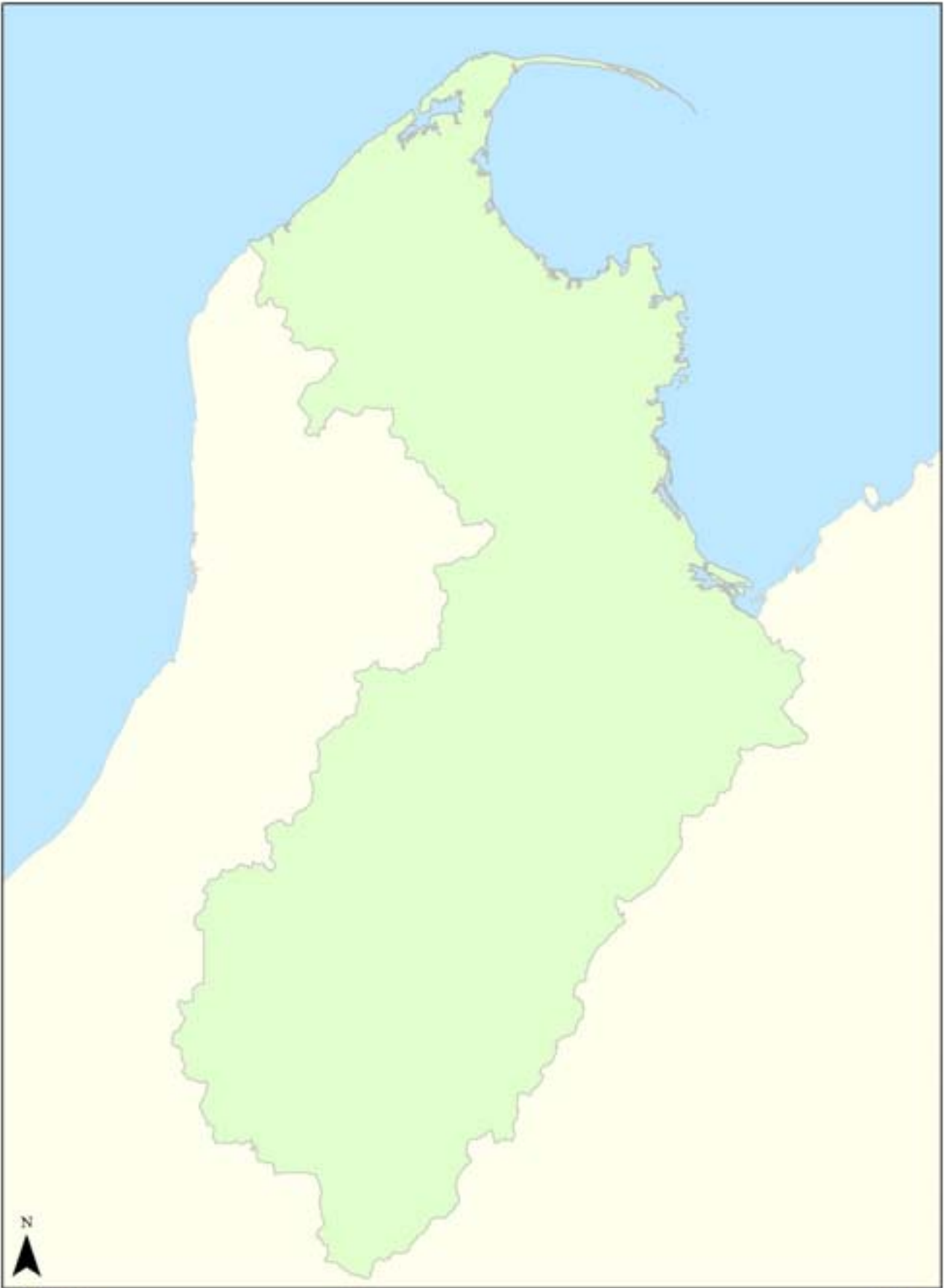


Date: January 2009
File: V:\Project\Facilities Operation Rating Maps\Facilities Operation.mxd



Facilities Operation Rating Area





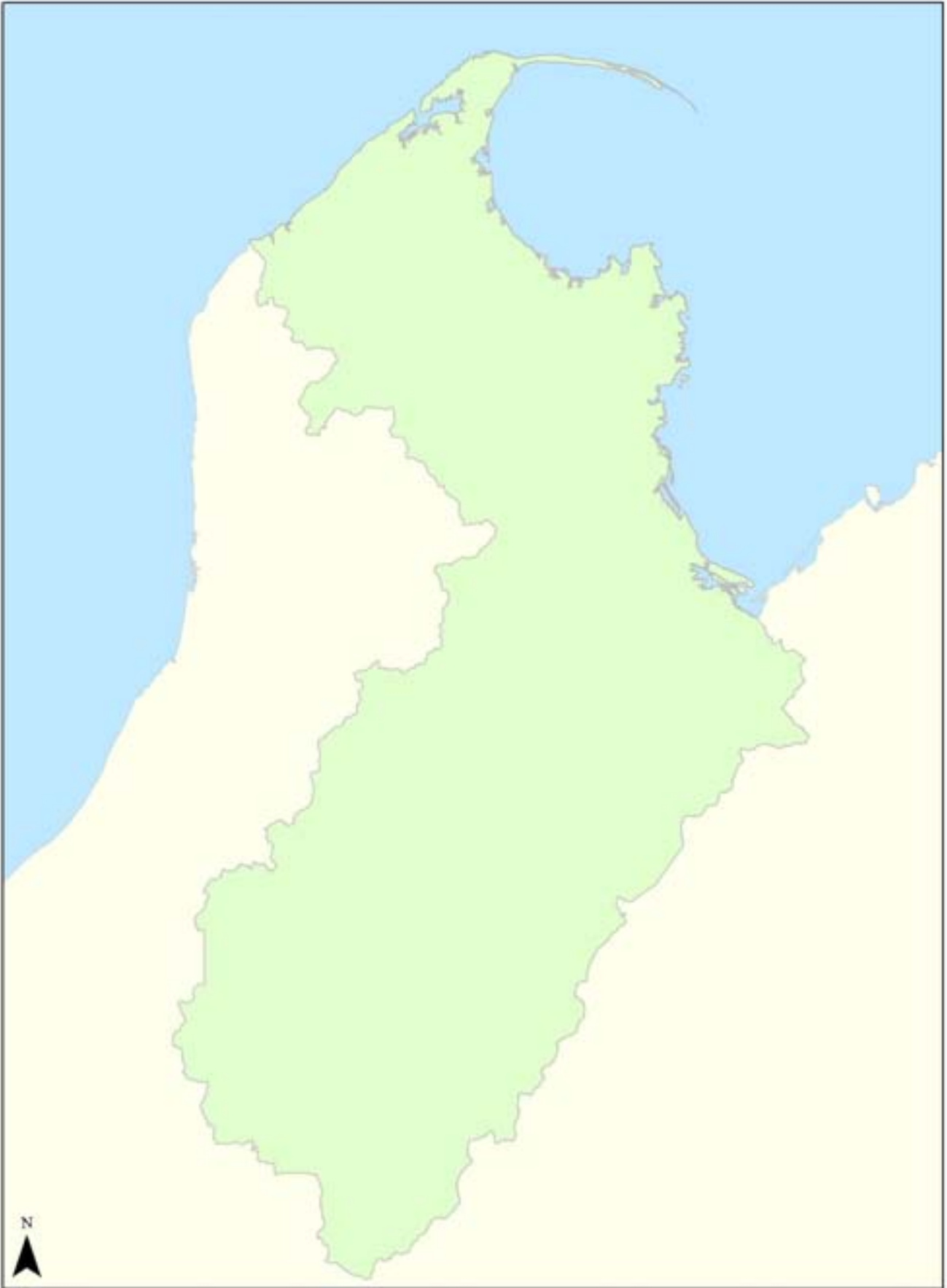
District Facilities Rating Area





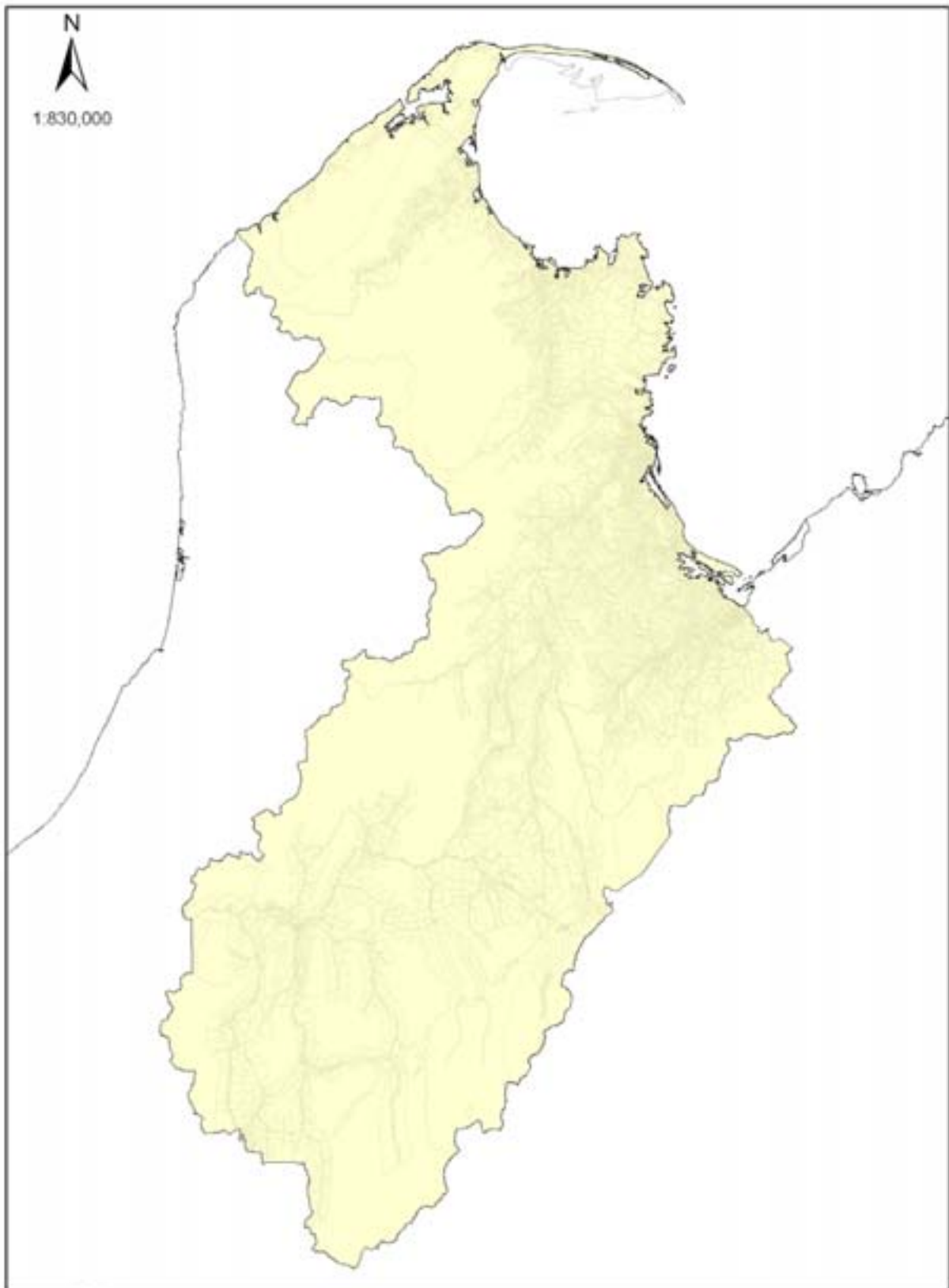
Shared Facilities Rating Area





Museum Facilities Rating Area

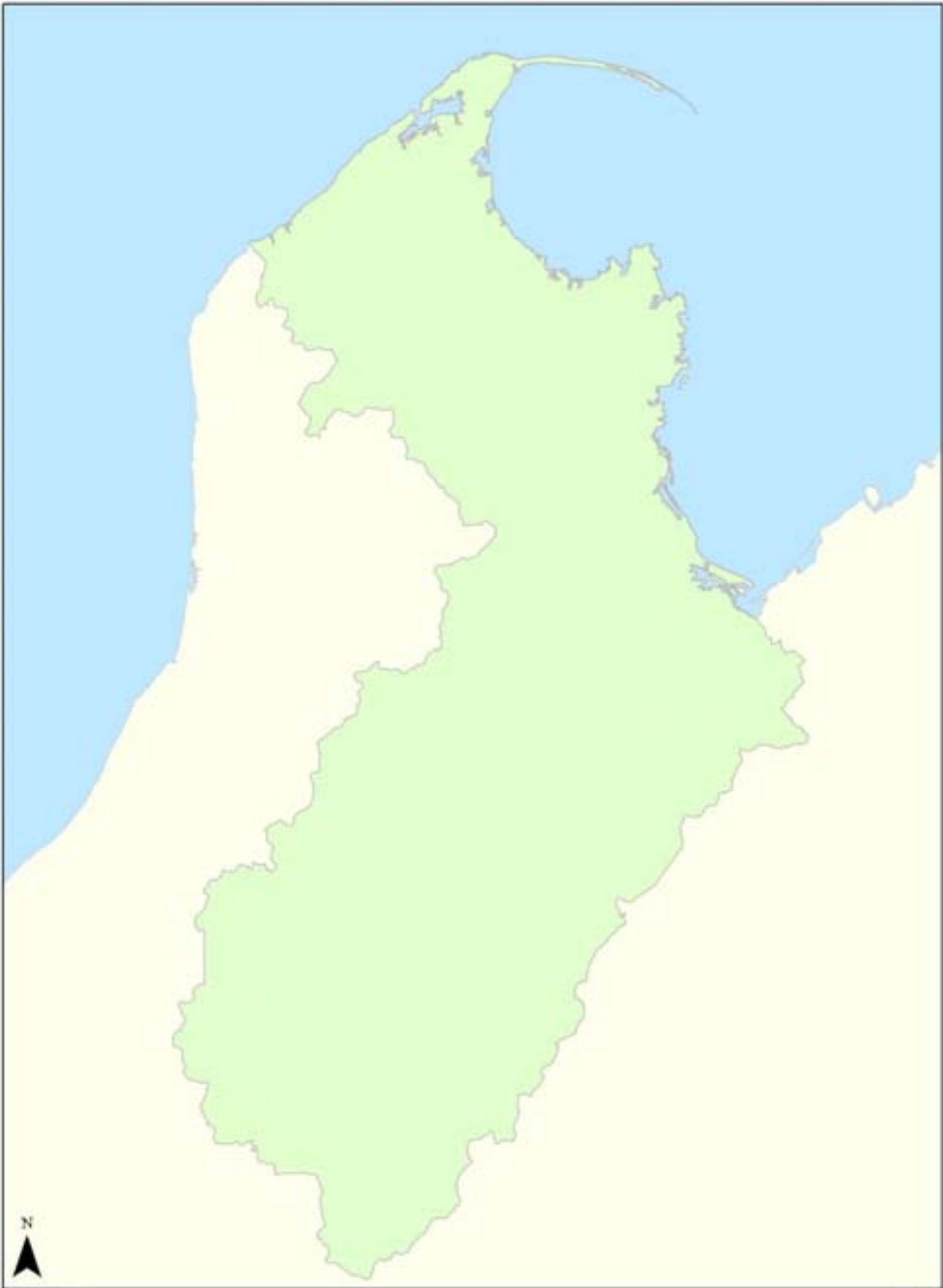




Tourism Levy Rate Rating Area

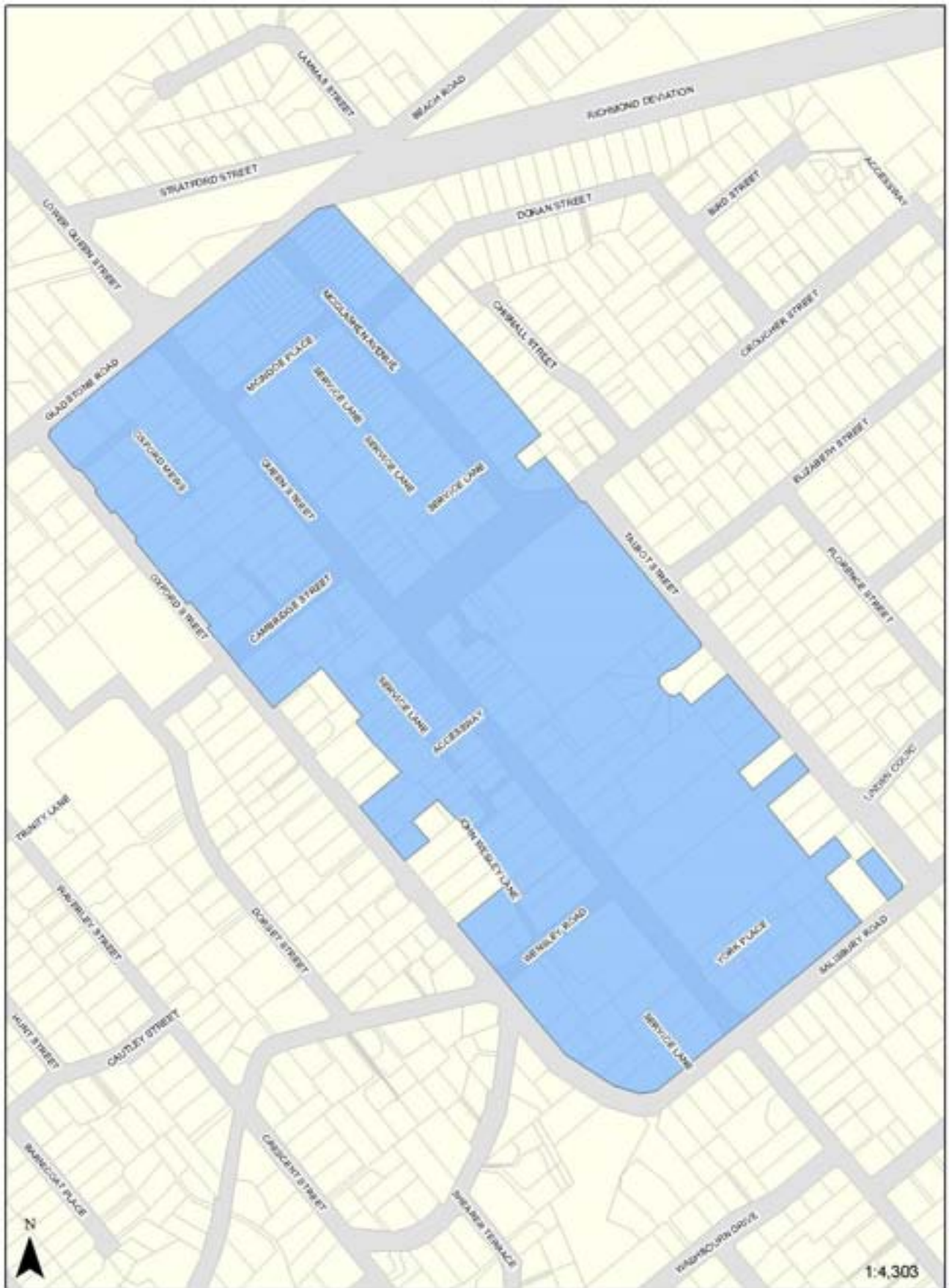
25 February 2009





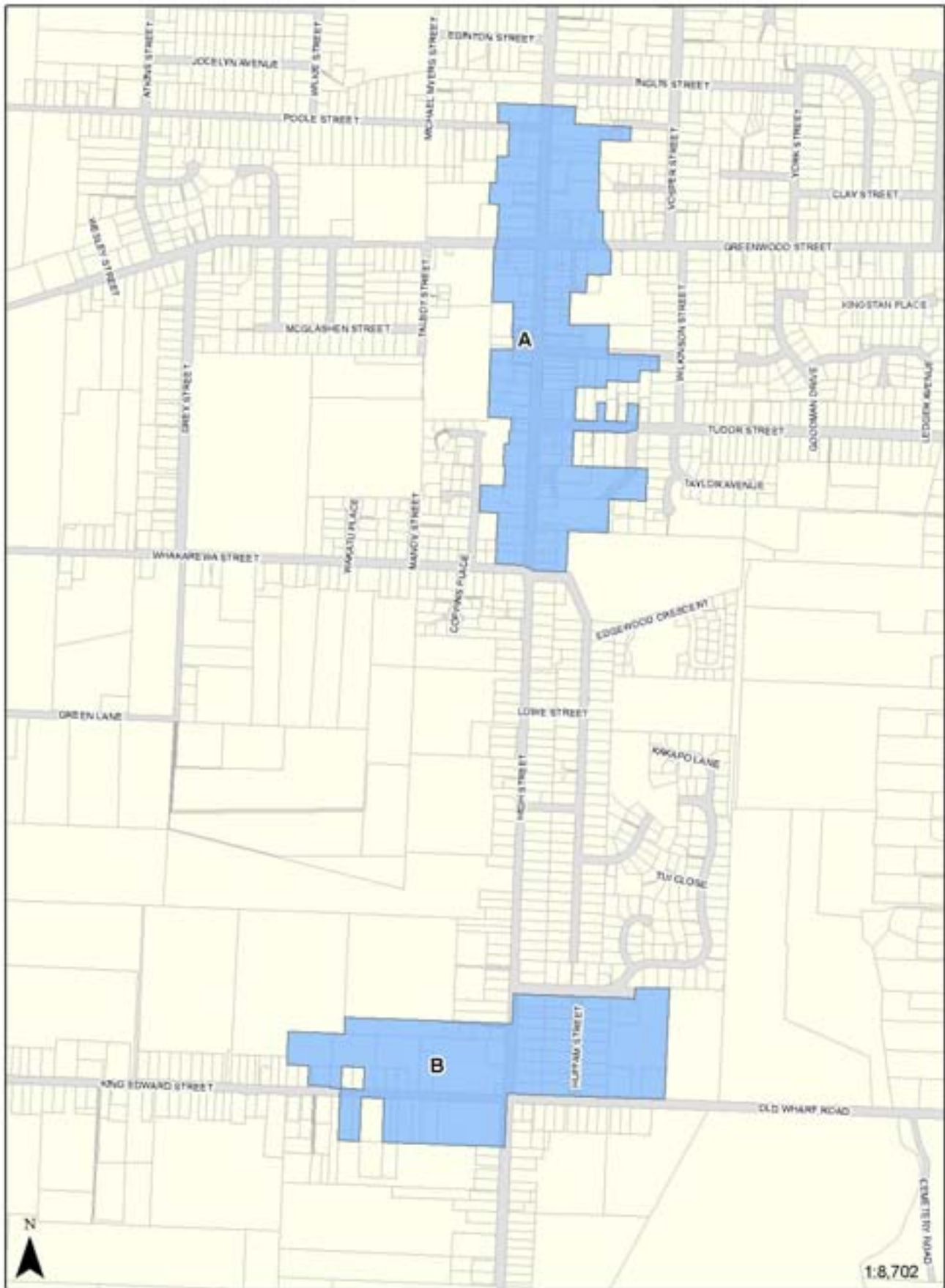
Mapua Rehabilitation Rating Area





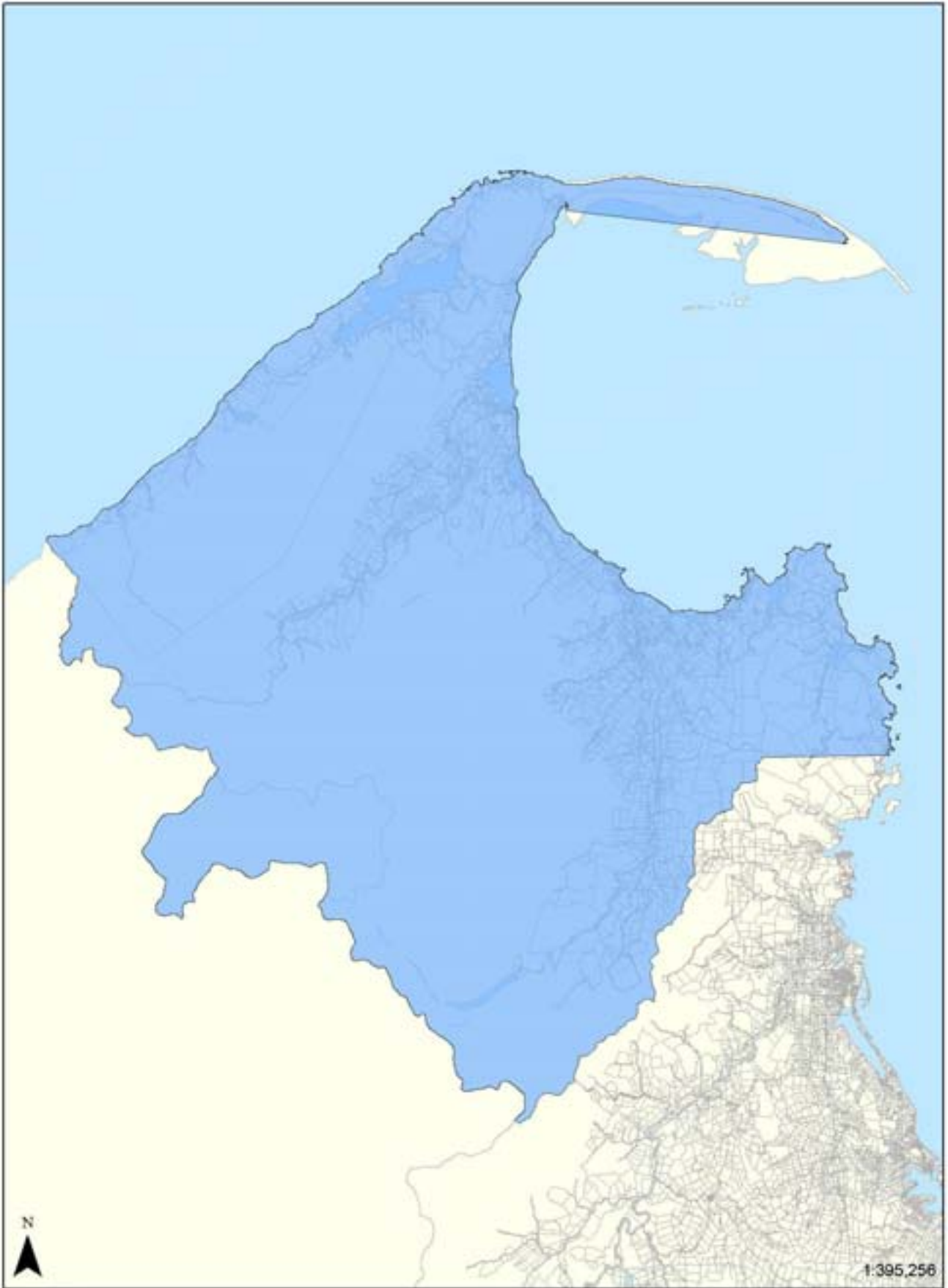
Richmond Business Rating Area





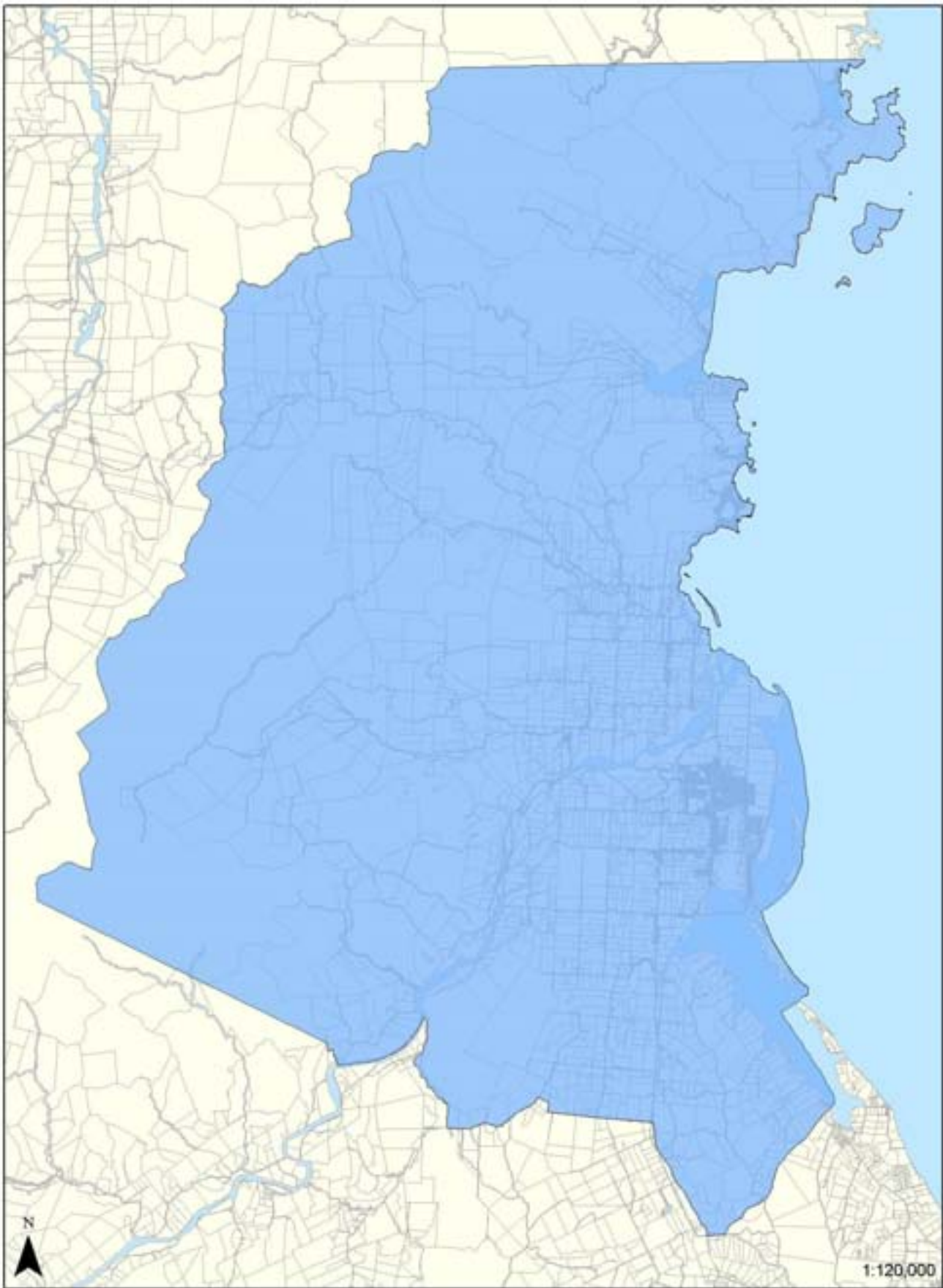
Motueka Business Rating Area A & B





Golden Bay Community Board Rating Area





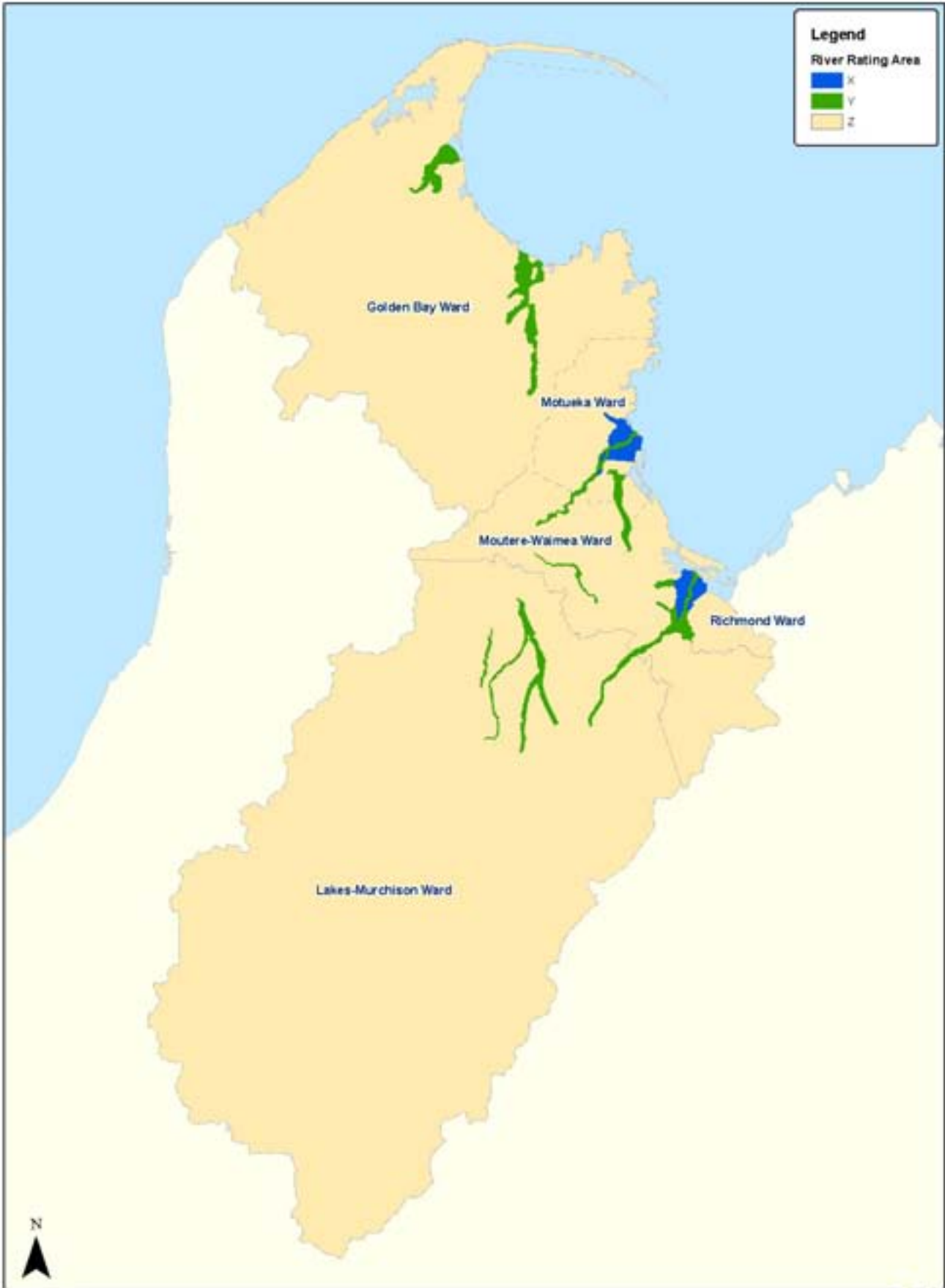
Motueka Community Board Rating Area





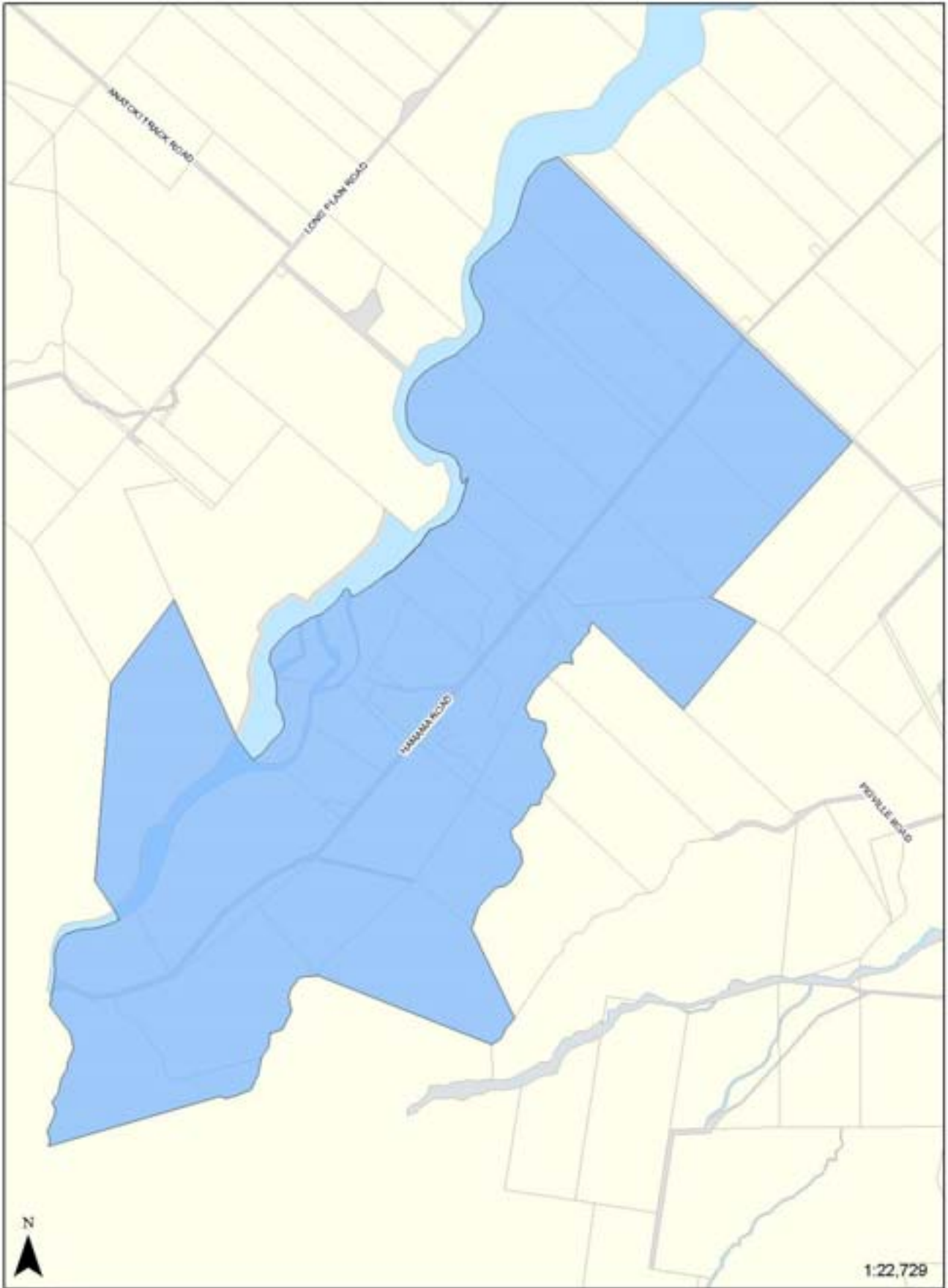
River Rating Area X & Y





River Rating Area Z





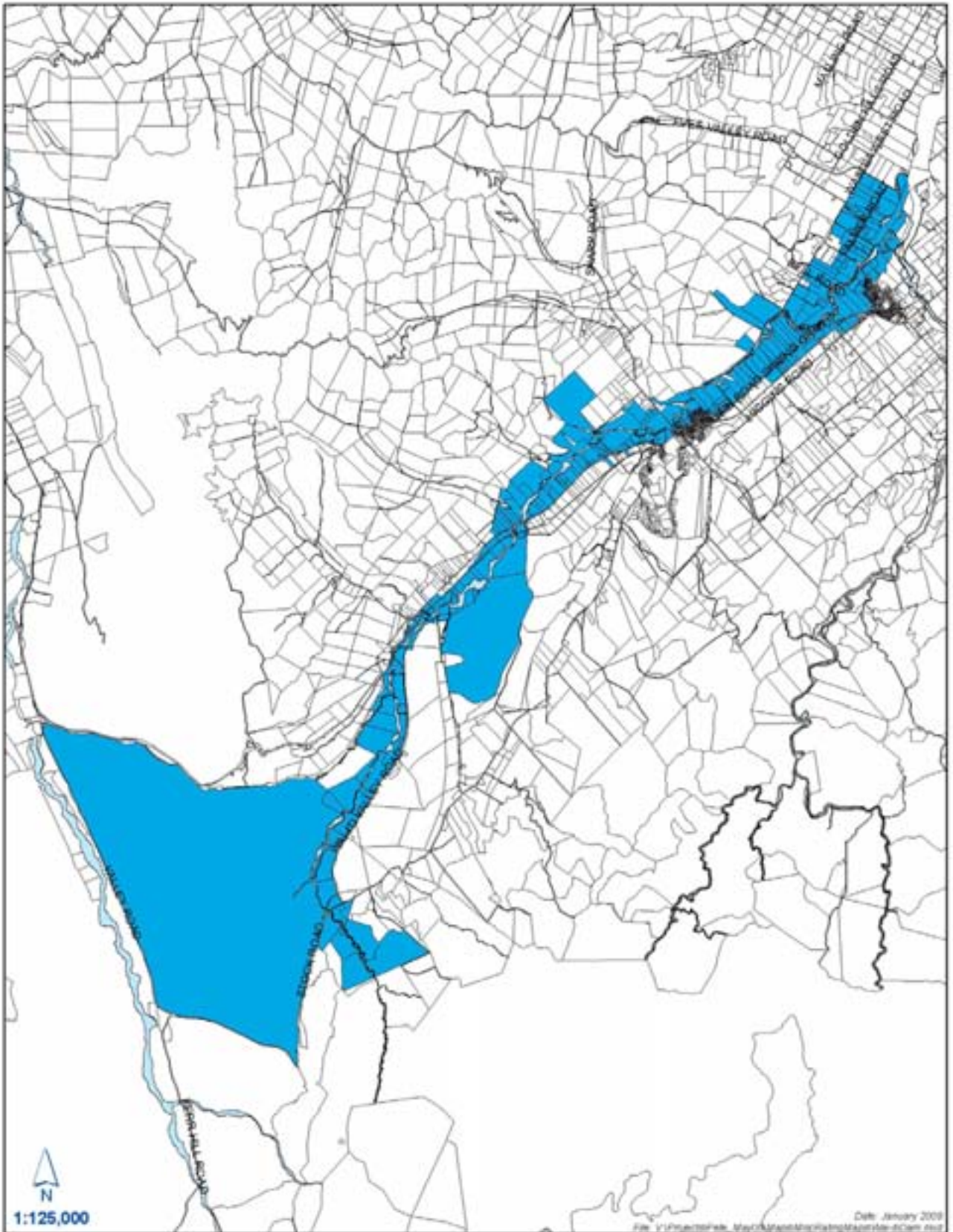
Hamama Road Sealing Rating Area





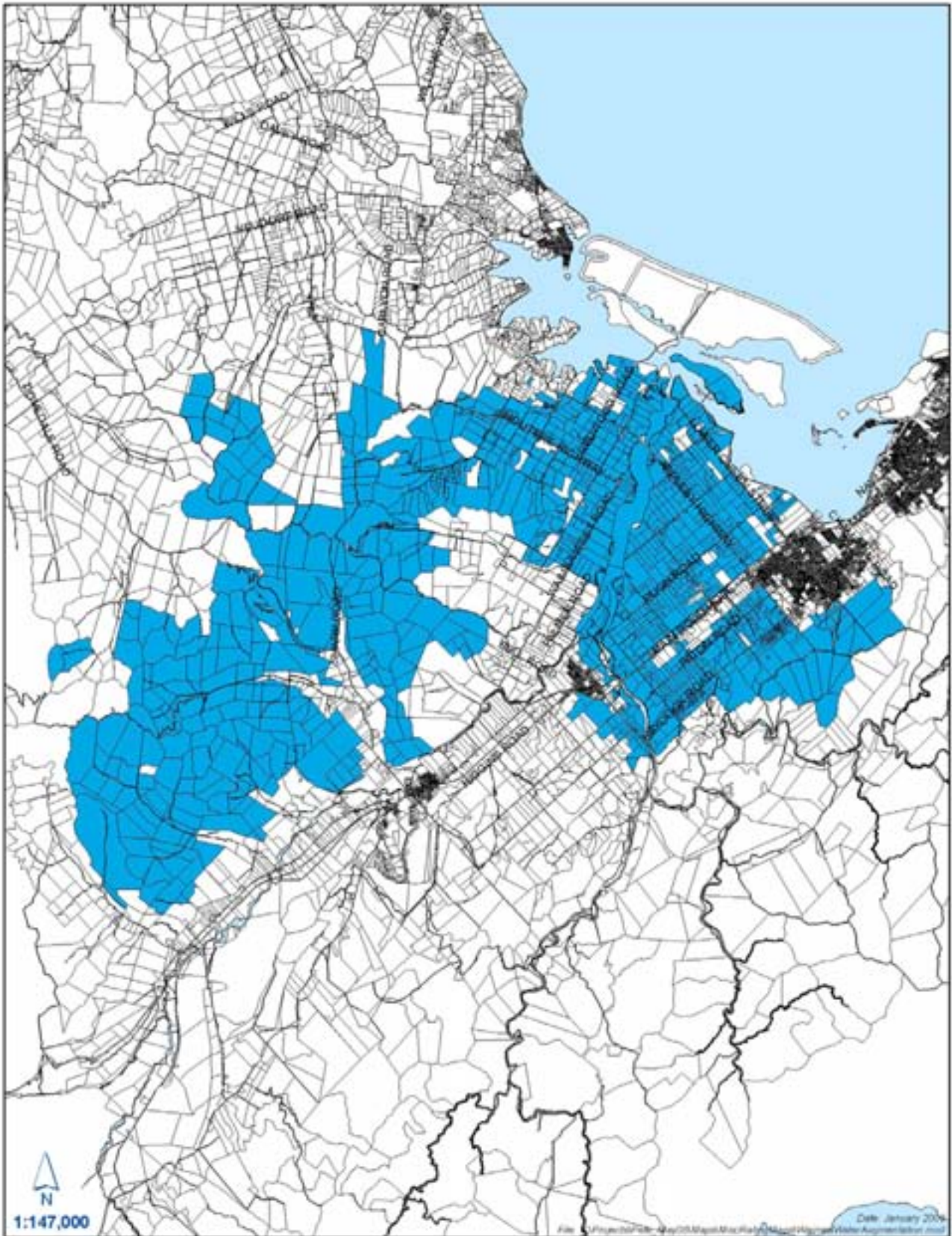
Waimea Fireblight Rating Control Area





Wai-iti Dam Rating Area





Waimea Water Augmentation Rating Area



