

4. Appendices



The Shearer Statue - Rora Street, Te Kuiti

4.1 Amendments to the Long Term Plan

Revenue and Financing Policy

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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Under the LGA 2002 (LGA 2002), all local authorities are required to adopt a Revenue and Financing Policy. Council adopted its previous Revenue and Financing Policy in 2003 and reviewed the policy as an amendment to the 2006-16 Long Term Council Community Plan (2006-16 LTCCP) in conjunction with the 2008/09 Annual Plan.
- 1.2 Under the Local Government Amendment Act (No. 3) 1996, Council was required to follow a three-step process in determining how costs were shared and funding tools were selected. At the first step, costs were allocated on the basis of 'beneficiary pays' or 'exacerbator pays' principle. At the second step, cost allocation made at step 1 could be modified, if desired, to accommodate considerations such as fairness, equity, transitional impacts and Council policies. And in the final step, the appropriate funding tools were selected. While there is no fundamental change to the substance of these funding criteria, the process involved in the development of a Revenue and Financing Policy is different under the LGA 2002. Now, Council is also required to identify community outcomes and consider the current and future economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of the community in addition to economic principles relating to cost sharing.
- 1.3 This document provides details of Council's policies in respect of funding operating and capital expenditure, including how the policy was developed and what sources are used to fund the different activities. Total funding comprises a funding mix of rates, fees and charges, debt and other income.
- 1.4 Policy Intent
- 1.5 The purpose of this Policy is to clearly and transparently demonstrate how and why each significant activity of Council is funded. The policy takes into account the Community Outcomes that Council is committed to, as outlined in the 2006-16 LTCCP.

2.0 Legal Requirements

- 2.1 Local Government Act 2002
- 2.2 Section 102(4) (a) of the LGA 2002 requires Council to adopt a Revenue and Financing Policy. Section 103 states the requirements of the policy:
- 2.3 Section 103 Revenue and Financing Policy states:
- (1) *A policy adopted under section 102(4)(a) must state –*
- (a) *the local authority's policies in respect of the funding of operating expenses from the sources listed in subsection (2)*
- (b) *the local authority's policies in respect of the funding of capital expenditure from the sources listed in subsection (2).*
- (2) *The sources referred to in subsection (1) are as follows:*
- (a) *general rates, including –*
- (i) *choice of valuation system*
- (ii) *differential rating*
- (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;*
 - (j) *any other source.*
- (3) A policy adopted under section 102(4)(a) must also show how the local authority has, in relation to the sources of funding identified in the policy, complied with section 101(3).

2.4 Section 101(3) states:

The funding needs of the local authority must be met from those sources that the local authority determines to be appropriate, following consideration of:

- (a) in relation to each activity to be funded –
 - (i) the Community Outcomes to which the activity primarily contributes.
 - (ii) the distribution of benefits between the community as a whole, any identifiable part of the community, and individuals.
 - (iii) the period in or over which those benefits are expected to occur.
 - (iv) the extent to which the actions or inaction of particular individuals or a group contribute to the need to undertake the activity.
 - (v) the costs and benefits, including consequences for transparency and accountability, of funding the activity distinctly from other activities.
- (b) the overall impact of any allocation of liability for revenue needs on the current and future social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of the community.

2.5 Section 14 Principles relating to local authorities

2.6 This section lists some general principles that a local authority must act in accordance with, when performing its role and conducting its business. In summary, local authorities are required to be:

- Open, transparent and accountable.
- Efficient and effective.
- Aware of and pay regard to the views of its communities.
- Focused on meeting Community outcomes.
- Responsive to diverse community interests including future generations.
- Collaborative with other local authorities.
- Inclusive of Maori.
- Based on sound business practices in the case of commercial transactions.
- Demonstrative of prudent stewardship of resources.
- Based on a sustainable approach reflecting the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of future generations.

2.7 Other Legal Requirements

2.8 While the Revenue and Financing Policy is governed by the LGA 2002, there are other legislations that are relevant for determining appropriate funding mechanisms such as:

2.9 Local Government (Rating) Act 2002

2.10 The Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 (LGRA 2002) replaced the Rating Powers Act 1988 and provides simplified procedures for changing the rates system and greater flexibility in setting targeted rates. The LGRA 2002 sets out all the legal requirements for rating. It covers who is liable to pay rates, what land is rateable, what kind of rates may be set and how those rates are set, the valuation systems which may be used and the various rating mechanisms available (such as targeted rates). It also sets a number of limits on local government. For example, total uniform charges (excluding any UAC for water or wastewater) may not exceed 30% of total rates revenue.

2.11 Building Act, Sale of Liquor, etc

2.12 A number of Acts, such as the above, set out statutory fees for various types of regulatory services. These fees may not be exceeded. Where fee setting is up to the local authority, there is often a general legal requirement for this to be "fair and reasonable".

2.13 Resource Management Act 1991

2.14 The Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA 1991) sets out Council's responsibilities in terms of the environment. It also specifies the circumstances in which local authorities may require financial contributions from developers to meet the costs of their impact on the environment, including their impact on the demand for infrastructure. Alternatively, under the LGA 2002, local authorities are allowed to seek development contributions or a combination of development and financial contributions under the respective Acts.

3.0 Policy Statement

3.1 Funding Of Operating Expenditure

3.2 Where expenditure does not create a new asset for future use, or extend the lifetime or usefulness of an existing asset, it is classed as operating expenditure.

3.3 Council funds operating expenditure from the following sources:

- General Rates
- Uniform Annual General Charge
- Targeted Rates
- Fees and Charges
- Interest and Dividends from investments
- Grants and Subsidies towards operating expenses
- Other Sources

3.4 Council may choose to not fully fund operating expenditure in any particular year, if the deficit can be funded from operating surpluses in the immediately preceding or subsequent years.

3.5 Council has determined the proportion of operating expenditure to be funded from each of the sources listed above, and the method for apportioning rates and other charges. The process used is as specified by the LGA 2002.

3.6 The Funding Impact Statement produced each year (as required by LGA 2002) shows the impact of the Revenue and Financing Policy each year. It also shows the amounts to be collected from each available source, including how various rates are to be applied.

3.7 Funding Of Capital Expenditure

3.8 Capital expenditure is the spending on creation of a new asset, or extending the lifetime of an existing asset. Capital expenditure can also be incurred to improve the level of service provided by the asset.

3.9 The following sources are available for Council to fund capital expenditure:

- Grants and Subsidies
- Loans
- Rates
- Proceeds from Asset Sales
- Depreciation Reserves
- Financial Contributions under the Reserve Management Act
- Development Contributions under the Local Government Act
- Other

4.0 Policy Development Process

4.1 In developing the Revenue and Financing Policy and determining the appropriate funding sources for each activity, Council considered each activity against the principles laid out in LGA 2002. These are:

4.2 Community Outcomes

4.3 Community outcomes are the priorities identified by the community by following the consultation process prescribed in the LGA 2002. Section 101(3)(a)(i) requires that in determining the funding sources, Council identify the Community Outcome to which each activity primarily contributes.

4.4 This Revenue and Financing Policy lists for each significant activity, the outcomes to which it primarily contributes, and states why each activity is undertaken.

4.5 Distribution Of Benefits

- 4.6 Section 101(3)(a)(ii) of LGA 2002 requires costs to be allocated where the benefits lie. Council assessed the distribution of benefits for each activity, whether the benefits flowed to the District as a whole, or to individuals or identifiable parts of the community.
- 4.7 In order to assess the distribution of benefits, it is necessary to first describe and define the different types of benefits that flow from Council activities.

Definition of Terms

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

4.8 Period Of Benefits (Intergenerational Equity)

- 4.9 Section 101(3)(a)(iii) requires the consideration of intergenerational equity – the principle that costs of any expenditure should be recovered over the time that the benefits of the expenditure accrue. This principle applies particularly to the allocation of capital expenditure and results in infrastructural costs being spread more evenly across the life of the asset and the different ratepayers who benefit from it.
- 4.10 These principles of funding operating and capital expenditure are as stated in the Policy Statement section of this policy. They are assumed to apply to each activity, unless otherwise stated in the individual Activity Analysis section.

4.11 Exacerbator Pays

- 4.12 Section 101(3)(a)(iv) requires Council to assess the extent to which each activity is undertaken to remedy the negative effects of the actions or inaction of an individual or group. It is important to note that the actions themselves may not be negative or “bad” but they may have negative effects on the whole community. This principle (exacerbator or polluter pays principle) is particularly relevant to Council’s regulatory functions and other activities undertaken to mitigate the adverse effects on the environment.
- 4.13 The principle suggests that Council should recover any costs directly from those causing the problem, or if that is not efficient, then from other appropriate sources.
- 4.14 Most activities do not exhibit exacerbator pays characteristics. This heading is only included in the analysis of those activities which do demonstrate such characteristics.

4.15 Costs and Benefits

- 4.16 This consideration includes transparency, accountability and some assessment of the cost efficiency and practicality of funding a particular activity separately.
- 4.17 Transparency and accountability are most evident when an activity is totally distinctly funded. This allows ratepayers, or payers of user charges as the case may be, to see exactly how much money is being raised for and spent on the activity. However, funding every activity on such a distinct basis would be extremely administratively complex. The administrative costs and lack of materiality has led Council to fund a number of activities collectively. The individual Activity Analysis section of this policy does not repeat this argument for each activity.

4.18 Overall Impact of the Funding Mechanisms Selected

- 4.19 The final step in Council’s process of developing the Revenue and Financing policy has been to consolidate the results of the individual activity analysis and consider these results in terms of Section 101(3)(b), whereby the overall impact on the community needs to be assessed. The impact was assessed on the current and future social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of the community, and any adjustments required to the funding allocations have been made in the Activity Analysis sections.

4.20 Use of Funding Mechanisms

4.21 The funding sources available to a local authority are set out under the LGA 2002 and the LGRA 2002. Presented below are descriptions of the available funding sources.

(a) General Rate

The General Rate is set under Section 13(2)(a) of the LGRA 2002 and has been used to part fund the activities of Leadership, Community Development, Community Facilities, Regulation and Safety, Resource Management, Investment and Solid Waste Management. It is set according to the Revenue and Financing Policy for these services.

The General Rate is a rate in the dollar on capital value applied to all properties in the District. A General Rate is used according to the Revenue and Financing Policy, when:

- Council considers that a capital value rate is fairer than the use of other existing rating tools for the service funded; and
- Council considers that the community as a whole should meet costs of the function; and
- Council is unable to achieve its user charge targets and must fund expenditure; or
- Council favours use of the UAGC but is constricted by the 30% cap (Section 21).

(b) Uniform Annual General Charge (UAGC)

The UAGC, levied on each separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit, is set under Section 15 of the LGRA 2002 and has been used to part-fund the activities of Leadership, Community Development, Community Facilities, Regulation and Safety, Resource Management, Land Transport and Solid Waste Management. It is set according to the Revenue and Financing Policy for these services.

UAGC is levied on each separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit to:

- Ensure equity in bearing the cost liability of a service (or part of service) which is deemed equally beneficial to all
- Ensure that those with multiple use pay a fair share
- Provide a consistent treatment between all uniform charges

UAGC is essentially in the same category as the General Rate with both being used to fund the District Benefit allocation. The intent of the inclusion of UAGC into the funding toolkit was to ensure an added element of equity in rating, so that those properties with higher capital values are not unduly disadvantaged.

UAGC is used according to the Revenue and Financing Policy, when:

- Council considers that all District ratepayers benefit to an equal extent from all or some portion of one of Council's services. The percentage of benefit is determined by Council's Revenue and Financing Policy; and
- Council considers that applying a user charge for that portion of a service would not be practicable; and
- Valuation based rating does not provide a better proxy for equitable rating.

(c) Targeted Rates

A Targeted Rate, levied on each separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit, is set under Sections 16 or 19 of the LGRA 2002 and has been used to part fund the activities of Sewerage, Water, Stormwater, Solid Waste Management and Land Transport. Targeted Rates are set according to the Revenue and Financing Policy for these services. A Targeted Rate is used according to the Revenue and Financing Policy, when:

- Council considers that a Targeted Rate would enable a higher level of transparency in funding allocation; or
- Council considers that a Targeted Rate is fairer than the use of other existing rating tools for the service funded, in consideration of the benefit derived from the service. The percentage of benefit is determined by Council's Revenue and Financing Policy.

The LGRA 2002 allows for Targeted Rates to be levied on lands defined on the basis of use to which land is put, area of land, location of land, the value of land and the provision or availability of Council services. Targeted Rates may be imposed as a uniform annual charge or differentially for different types of property uses.

(d) Targeted Services TUAC

A Targeted Services TUAC, levied on each separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit, is set under Sections 16, 18 or 19 of the LGRA 2002 and has been used to part fund the activities of Swimming Pool and Unsubsidised Rooding.

This Targeted Services TUAC is set according to the Revenue and Financing Policy for these services.

The Targeted Services TUAC will be levied as a Targeted Uniform Annual Charge differentiated by rating areas, being the Te Kuiti Urban and Periphery Rating Area and the Rural Rating Area (rest of the District).

The boundary of Te Kuiti Urban and Periphery Rating Area for the purpose of levying the Targeted Services TUAC, will be a 5km radius, all around, from the Information Centre (deemed to be the centre of town). Council considers this boundary of Te Kuiti Rating Area (for the purpose of levying the Targeted Services TUAC) to be fair in consideration that the benefit derived from the services funded by this TUAC are accrued equally by those living within the 5km radius.

A map depicting the Te Kuiti Urban and Periphery Rating Area is included on page 147.

(e) Separately used inhabited parts

Rating units, parts or portions of rating units are terms used to define separately used or inhabited rating units and include any part of a rating unit used or inhabited by the owner or any other person who has the right to use or inhabit that part by virtue of tenancy, lease or other agreement. At a minimum, the land or premises intended to form the separately used or inhabited part of the rating unit must be capable of actual habitation, or actual separate use. For the avoidance of doubt, a rating unit that has only one use

(i.e. does not have separate parts or is vacant land) is treated as being one separately used or inhabited part. Detailed practice notes are included in Appendix Two of this Annual Plan.

(f) Fees and Charges

Fees and Charges will be set according to Council's Revenue and Financing Policy where:

- It is assessed that the level of benefit to identified beneficiary/ exacerbator groups justifies the seeking of user charges; and
- There are identifiable and distinct user groups/exacerbators identified by Council's Revenue and Financing Policy; and
- User fees represent the fairest method to seek a contribution from identified beneficiaries or exacerbators.

(g) Interest and Dividends

Council receives limited interest from cash investments. Any interest received is used to offset the rate required in the year received. Council has an investment in Inframax Construction Ltd. Any dividend received is used in the first instance to repay public debt.

(h) Borrowing

Borrowing is managed by the provisions of Council's Policy on Liability Management. Council's use of funding mechanisms to fund capital development is as follows: Council will first apply depreciation funding available and other revenue, e.g. subsidy, then loan funding, and lastly rate funding.

(i) Proceeds from Asset Sales

Funds from any asset sales are applied first to offset borrowing in the relevant activity from which the asset was sold (Policy on Liability Management).

(j) Development Contributions

Council's Policy on Development Contributions developed as part of the 2006-16 LTCCP determines that Council will not charge development contributions.

This Policy is to be reviewed in the planning period covered by the 2009-19 LTP.

(k) Grants and Subsidies

Council receives a subsidy from Land Transport New Zealand to part-fund operations, renewal, and capital development in Land Transport. The percentage of this subsidy differs for different types of works.

Council receives a limited subsidy from Department of Internal Affairs to part-fund the operations in Emergency Management.

Council pursues other Grant and Subsidy funding available from Central Government wherever it is considered appropriate.

5.0 Analysis of Activities and Funding Conclusions

Council's Activities are aligned under three groups of activities. Council aligns its activities in a manner that describes how Council is promoting community well-being.

COUNCIL - COMMUNITY WELLBEING		
Community (Social) and Cultural Sustainability	Environmental Sustainability	Economic Sustainability
Leadership	Solid Waste Management	Water Supply
Community Facilities	Stormwater	Land Transport
Community Development	Resource Management	Investments
Regulation and Safety	Sewerage	



Arorangi Reserve, Awakino Highway

Summary of Funding Sources

The table below summarises by activity the assessment of benefits and the funding sources selected.

Activity	Assessed Benefit (%)					Funding Sources						
	National/ Regional Benefit	District Benefit	Community Benefit	User/ Applicant Benefit	Exacerbator	General Rate	UAGC	Targeted UAC	Targeted Rate	Fees and Charges	Grants and Subsidies	Interest/ Dividend
Leadership												
Mayors Office		100%				50%	50%					
Council and Committees		100%				50%	50%					
Long Term and Annual Planning	20%	80%				50%	50%					
Community Consultation / Communication		100%				50%	50%					
District and Urban Development Planning	20%	80%				50%	50%					
Policy Development/ Advocacy		100%				50%	50%					
Monitoring of Community Outcomes	20%	80%				50%	50%					
Annual Report		100%				50%	50%					
Community Development												
Community Support Strategy Development		100%				50%	50%					
Community Grants	10%	80%		10%		45%	45%				10%	
Economic Development Strategy Development	10%	90%				45%	45%				10%	
Sister City		100%					100%					

Activity	Assessed Benefit (%)					Funding Sources						
	National/ Regional Benefit	District Benefit	Community Benefit	User/ Applicant Benefit	Exacerbator	General Rate	UAGC	Targeted UAC	Targeted Rate	Fees and Charges	Grants and Subsidies	Interest/ Dividend
Visitor Information Centres	10%	30%		60%		50%	50%					
Regional Tourism	10%	90%				45%	45%				10%	
Event Co-ordination		100%				50%	50%					
Automobile Association	5%	15%		80%		10%	10%			80%		
Regulation and Safety												
Environmental Health		60%		30%	10%	30%	30%			40%		
Animal Control		90%			10%	15%	95%			5%		
Dog Control		30%		50%	20%	15%	15%			70%		
Building Control Services		35%		60%	5%	35%				65%		
Liquor Licensing		35%		35%	30%	65%	65%			35%		
Emergency Management	10%	90%				90%	90%				10%	
Rural Fires		40%		50%	10%	100%						
Community Facilities												
Active Reserves		90%		10%		45%	45%			10%		
Passive Reserves		100%				50%	50%					
Esplanade Reserves		100%				50%	50%					
Leased Reserves		20%		80%		10%	10%			80%		
Playgrounds		40%		60%		50%	50%					
Elder Persons Housing		5%		95%		2.5%	2.5%			95%		
Community Halls		100%				50%	50%					
Other Land and Buildings		30%		70%		15%	15%			70%		

Activity	Assessed Benefit (%)						Funding Sources					
	National/ Regional Benefit	District Benefit	Community Benefit	User/ Applicant Benefit	Exacerbator	General Rate	UAGC	Targeted UAC	Targeted Rate	Fees and Charges	Grants and Subsidies	Interest/ Dividend
District Libraries		20%		80%		45%	45%			10%		
Swimming Pool		20%	60%	20%		5%	58.6% (Urban) 25.1% (Rural)			6.3%		
Arts, Culture and Heritage	20%	60%		20%		45%	45%			10%		
Aerodrome		20%		80%		20%				80%		
Public Toilets		60%		40%		50%	50%					
Cemeteries		10%	30%	60%		60%				40%		
Street Furniture		95%			5%	50%	50%					
Public Carparks		100%				50%	50%					
ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY												
Solid Waste Management												
Kerbside Collection			100%					55%		45%		
Kerbside Recycling			100%					100%				
Landfill and Transfer Stations Management		55%		45%				55%		45%		
Waste Minimisation		90%				50%	50%					
Stormwater												
Stormwater Reticulation and Disposal			90%	10%				72% (Urban) 18% (Rural)		10%		
Resource Management												
District Plan Administration		100%				50%	50%					
Consent Monitoring		15%		75%	10%	7.5%	7.5%			85%		

Activity	Assessed Benefit (%)					Funding Sources						
	National/ Regional Benefit	District Benefit	Community Benefit	User/ Applicant Benefit	Exacerbator	General Rate	UAGC	Targeted UAC	Targeted Rate	Fees and Charges	Grants and Subsidies	Interest/ Dividend
Sewerage												
Sewerage Reticulation, Treatment and Disposal			75%	25%				75%		25%		
ECONOMIC SUSTAINABILITY												
Water Supply												
Water Extraction, Treatment and Reticulation			100%					100%				
Land Transport												
Subsidised Rooding	58%	42%					2.1%		39.9%		58%	
Unsubsidised Rooding		100%						90% (Urban) 10% (Rural)				
Investments												
Local Authority Shared Services		100%				100%						
Inframax Construction Limited		100%										100%
Council Owned Quarries		100%										100%
Forestry located at Waitomo District Landfill		100%				100%						

COMMUNITY AND CULTURAL SUSTAINABILITY

The Community and Cultural Sustainability group of activities focuses on building and developing cohesive and functional communities in the Waitomo District. Council provides a range of services and facilities to the various communities in the Waitomo District.

The significant activities contained within this group are:

- 5.1 Leadership
- 5.2 Community Development
- 5.3 Regulation and Safety
- 5.4 Community Facilities

5.1 LEADERSHIP

5.1a Description

The Leadership Significant Activity provides for:

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

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

5.1b Functions

There are eight functions under this significant activity –

Mayor's Office	District and Urban Development Planning
Council and Committees	Policy Development/Advocacy
Long Term and Annual Planning	Monitoring of Community Outcomes
Community Consultation/Communication	Annual Report

5.1c COMMUNITY OUTCOMES

The table below shows the Community Outcomes that this Activity contributes to:

CO1	Cultural Heritage and Social Harmony A District that is enriched by the values of all its people and in particular Maori heritage, culture, beliefs and way of life are an inherent and valued part of community life.
CO3	Visitors and Tourism The image and attraction value of tourism is maximised to aid in bringing new business and new residents to Waitomo.
CO4	Water Supplies High quality water supply provisions in all urban centres greater than 200 population.
CO5	Wastewater and Sewage Availability of reliable and functional sewage systems for urban communities greater than 200 population.
CO6	Land Use, Farming, Forestry and Mining Planned 'intensification' and diversity of use to achieve the best economic benefit of land in productive use.
CO9	Urban Development To create vibrant communities that attract people and investment and offer a quality of life and society expected by New Zealanders in the 21st century.

C13	Energy Minimise energy consumption through efficient use and investment in energy development/ capacity is carried out in a manner consistent with a sustainable environment.
C16	Image Work towards creating a readily prosperous, identifiable and attractive image to the world outside Waitomo based on a strong internal sense of pride, self-image and self-esteem.
C17	Employment Collaboratively work towards creating a wide range and number of employment opportunities in the region.
C19	Education To be a community where the level of education of all residents is high enough to take advantage of opportunities that improve the quality of life for the community.
C21	Government Services To ensure the community has appropriate and timely access to services provided by Central Government.

5.1d Period Of Benefit (Intergenerational Equity)

Leadership is considered an annually funded activity.

5.1e Costs and Benefits

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

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

5.1f Benefits Allocation And Funding Mechanism

Council's Revenue and Financing Policy has been developed at the functions level. The revenue and financing of separate functions of the Leadership activity follow.

5.1g Overall Impact Of Funding Mechanisms

Following the consideration of the matters referred to in Section 101(3)(a) a picture emerges of where the benefits of engaging in the activity accrue. Once this is done and indicative costs allocation compiled, Council considered the overall impact of any allocation of liability for revenue needs on the current and future social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of the community and made any adjustments as assessed by them.

Council agreed that for most activities where a District benefit has been identified, funding that benefit allocation equally through General Rate and UAGC would be the most efficient, equitable and transparent funding method.

Council's reasoning behind this decision was that for some activities UAGC would be the most appropriate method for funding the District allocation because of the 'equal benefit' nature of the activity, but Council needs to take into account the 'ability to pay' issues of the community. It can also be argued that higher valued properties gain more economic benefit from growth and development of the District as a whole.

This reasoning by Council has not been repeated in the rest of the document except where Council has made exceptions to it.

The results of the individual activity analysis and any adjustments proposed to funding allocations are presented on the following pages.

ACTIVITY ANALYSIS AND FUNDING MECHANISMS

5.1.1 Mayor's Office

This function involves the provision of leadership and governance of the District

Attributable Benefit		Funding	
Benefit Group	% of Benefit	%	Method
District Benefit	100%	50%	General Rate
		50%	UAGC

5.1.1a Distribution of Benefits

District Benefit: The benefit of the Mayor's Office is considered to be District wide in nature. The Mayor is elected for the benefit of the District at large and has a governance and leadership role for the entire District representing the wider community.

5.1.1b Funding Mechanism

District Allocation: Given the District wide benefit associated with the Mayor's Office, Council resolved a combination of General Rate and UAGC to be the most efficient and effective funding mechanism for this allocation.

5.1.2 Council and Committees

This function is carried out as a subset of the Council's governance and leadership responsibilities. In the interests of business efficiency, and to provide separation between the Council's regulatory and non-regulatory roles, the Council may choose to establish committees. Representation on, and delegations to, committees is decided by the Council, usually after each triennial election. The Waitomo District Council has established two committees for the current triennium, being the Hearings Committee and the Inframax Construction Ltd Relationship Committee.

Attributable Benefit		Funding	
Benefit Group	% of Benefit	%	Method
District Benefit	100%	50%	General Rate
		50%	UAGC

5.1.2a Distribution of Benefits

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

5.1.2b Funding Mechanism

District Allocation: Given the District wide benefit associated with the Council and Committees, Council resolved a combination of General Rate and UAGC would be the most efficient, effective and transparent method for funding this allocation.

5.1.3 Long Term and Annual Planning

This function involves carrying out long term and annual planning for the District and producing plans which reflect the outcomes desired by the community. It also involves outlining of Council's role and level of involvement in achieving the Community Outcomes.

Attributable Benefit		Funding	
Benefit Group	% of Benefit	%	Method
District Benefit	80%	50%	General Rate
		50%	UAGC
Regional Benefit	20%		No funding mechanism

5.1.3a Distribution of Benefits

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

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

5.1.3b Funding Mechanism

District Allocation: Given the District wide benefit associated with Long Term and Annual Planning a combination of General Rate and UAGC was resolved to be the most efficient, effective and transparent method for funding this allocation.

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

5.1.4 **Community Consultation/Communication**

Communicating and consulting with the community on projects, issues and various planning documents, as well as surveys to gauge community satisfaction with services provided.

Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
Benefit Group	% of Benefit	%	Method
District Benefit	100%	50%	General Rate
		50%	UAGC

5.1.4a Distribution of Benefits

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

5.1.4b Funding Mechanism

District Allocation: Given the District wide benefit associated with Community Consultation/Communication, a combination of General Rate and UAGC was resolved to be the most efficient, effective and transparent method for funding this allocation.

5.1.5 **District and Urban Development Planning**

Planning and strategy development around urban and District development with a view to promoting the principles of sustainable development.

Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
Benefit Group	% of Benefit	%	Method
District Benefit	80%	50%	General Rate
		50%	UAGC
Regional Benefit	20%		No funding mechanism

5.1.5a Distribution of Benefits

District Benefit: District and Urban Development Planning benefits the wider District as a whole. Sustainable land use and growth planning seeks to uphold and protect outcomes that are important to the entire District. Every resident and ratepayer within the Waitomo District has the opportunity to be involved in Council's District and Urban Development Planning processes.

Regional Benefit: There is an element of Regional Benefit to Council's District and Urban Development Planning function in that Regional outcomes and priorities can be advanced at a local level. Further, there is a requirement in law that Council's District Plan is aligned with the regional policy statement.

5.1.5b Funding Mechanism

District Allocation: Given the District wide benefit associated with District and Urban Development Planning, a combination of General Rate and UAGC was resolved to be the most efficient, effective and transparent method for funding this allocation.

Regional Allocation: There is no lawful funding mechanism available to Council to recover from this group of beneficiaries, and therefore Council resolved to reallocate this allocation to District Allocation.

5.1.6 **Policy Development/Advocacy**

This function provides for the development of policy to promote community outcomes at a local level, and to influence policy at a regional or national level.

Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
Benefit Group	% of Benefit	%	Method
District Benefit	100%	50%	General Rate
		50%	UAGC

5.1.6a Distribution of Benefits

District Benefit: Policy Development/Advocacy benefits the wider District as a whole. Policy Development and Advocacy seeks to uphold and protect outcomes that are important to the entire District. Policies such as the Revenue and Financing Policy, Significance Policy, etc are developed on a District wide basis. Council acts as an advocate for the community on issues of interest as they impact on the Waitomo District, e.g. Central Government strategy and policy.

5.1.6b Funding Mechanism

District Allocation: Given the District wide benefit associated with Policy Development/Advocacy, a combination of General Rate and UAGC was resolved to be the most efficient, effective and transparent method for funding this allocation.

5.1.7 **Monitoring of Community Outcomes**

The purpose of this function is to monitor and report on the progress made by the District in achieving its community outcomes. Section 92 of the LGA 2002 requires local authorities to carry out this monitoring activity.

Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
Benefit Group	% of Benefit	%	Method
District Benefit	80%	50%	General Rate
		50%	UAGC
Regional Benefit	20%		No funding mechanism

5.1.7a Distribution of Benefits

District Benefit: The monitoring of community outcomes benefits the wider District as a whole. Monitoring of community outcomes is a requirement of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA). Monitoring of community outcomes enables community stakeholders to gauge the effectiveness of their strategic planning. The monitoring provides a feedback loop for organisations (including Council) to adjust the strategies established through Long Term and Annual Plans to reflect the changing needs of the community.

This monitoring process is strongly linked to the Long Term and Annual Planning function of Council and has the same beneficiary groups.

Regional Benefit: There is an element of Regional Benefit to monitoring of community outcomes as the information gathered can be shared regionally. Other stakeholders such as the Regional Council will find the data informative for their own planning and monitoring processes.

5.1.7b Funding Mechanism

District Allocation: Given the District wide benefit associated with the Monitoring of Community Outcomes, a combination of General Rate and UAGC was resolved to be the most efficient, effective and transparent method for funding this allocation.

Regional Allocation: There is no lawful funding mechanism available to Council to recover from this group of beneficiaries, and therefore Council resolved to reallocate this allocation to District Allocation.

5.1.8 Annual Report

This function involves the preparation of Council's Annual Report comprising public information on achievement against the financial and key performance targets of the previous year. This function is carried out to promote Council's accountability to the community for the decisions that have been made throughout the year.

Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
Benefit Group	% of Benefit	%	Method
District Benefit	100%	50%	General Rate
		50%	UAGC

5.1.8a Distribution of Benefits

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

5.1.8b Funding Mechanism

District Allocation: Given the District wide benefit associated with the Annual Report, a combination of General Rate and UAGC was resolved to be the most efficient, effective and transparent method for funding this allocation.

5.2 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

5.2a Description

The Community Development Activity works to ensure that individuals living in the Waitomo District have access to a range of services and facilities to increase their quality of life and promote community well-being.

5.2b Functions

There are 8 functions under this significant activity:

Community Support Strategy Development	Visitor Information Centres
Community Grants	Regional Tourism Strategy Development
Economic Development Strategy Development	Event Co-ordination
Sister City	Automobile Association

5.2c COMMUNITY OUTCOMES

The table below shows the Community Outcomes that this Activity contributes to:

CO1	Cultural Heritage and Social Harmony A District that is enriched by the values of all it's people and in particular Maori heritage, culture, beliefs and way of life are an inherent and valued part of community life.
CO2	Communications and Information The District has a communication network equivalent to that of main urban centres and a community that is conversant in the use of modern communication technology.
CO3	Visitors and Tourism The image and attraction value of tourism is maximised to aid in bringing new business and new residents to Waitomo.
CO5	Wastewater and Sewage Availability of reliable and functional sewage systems for urban communities greater than 200 population.
CO7	Manufacturing Process and Service Industries A District that has primary sector value-added businesses and an infrastructure of commerce that competes in the global market and provides local jobs and local wealth.
CO9	Urban Development To create vibrant communities that attract people and investment and offer a quality of life and society expected by New Zealanders in the 21st century.
C16	Image Work towards creating a readily prosperous, identifiable and attractive image to the world outside Waitomo based on a strong internal sense of pride, self-image and self-esteem.
C17	Employment Collaboratively work towards creating a wide range and number of employment opportunities in the region.
C18	Health To pursue personal, social and cultural well-being supported by locally available health services.
C19	Education To be a community where the level of education of all residents is high enough to take advantage of opportunities that improve the quality of life for the community.
C20	Recreation and Social Amenities A District where the community is able to enjoy social, cultural and spiritual well-being, through community amenities, facilities, recreation, sports, and arts activities that provide for a full quality of life and choice of enjoyment for all residents.
C21	Government Services To ensure the community has appropriate and timely access to services provided by Central Government.

5.2d Period Of Benefit (Intergenerational Equity)

The Agency Service and Community Initiatives function is considered to be an annually funded activity, therefore there are not considered to be any intergenerational equality issues.

5.2e Costs and Benefits

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

- (a) More transparent disclosure and accountability of projects and funding to the Waitomo Community.
- (b) Greater opportunity for the Waitomo Community to have input on decisions, proposals, issues and other matters through consultation.
- (c) Identification of how the Activity contributes to the achievement of COs and service delivery goals

- through detailed understanding and planning.
- (d) Improved monitoring of the Activity in terms of how well Council is achieving its COs annually.
 - (e) Identification of costs required supporting the Activity in terms of time involved in planning, monitoring, accounting, reporting and administration.

5.2f Benefits Allocation And Funding Mechanism

This funding policy has been developed at the functions level. The revenue and financing of separate functions of the Community Development significant activity follow.

5.2g Overall Impact Of Funding Mechanisms

Any adjustment made to funding allocations of individual activities, in consideration of the overall impacts on current and future social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of the community are presented in the activity analysis section.

ACTIVITY ANALYSIS AND FUNDING MECHANISMS

5.2.1 Community Support Strategy Development

This function involves the development and facilitation of a strategy for community support with the purpose of developing the community and contributing to its four well-beings. Monitoring and advocacy of the community's health related issues, funding of "Get Active" recreation programmes for youth and other residents, liaison with NZ Police on community safety issues and projects, are all part of Council's involvement in this activity.

Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
Benefit Group	% of Benefit	%	Method
District Benefit	100%	50%	General Rate
		50%	UAGC

5.2.1a Distribution of Benefits

District Benefit: Community Support Strategy Development is considered to have a District wide benefit as the goals and objectives in such a strategy are designed to give effect to the development of the District as a whole.

5.2.1b Funding

District Allocation: Given the District wide benefit associated with the service , a combination of General Rate and UAGC was resolved to be the most efficient, effective and transparent method for funding this allocation.

5.2.2 Community Grants

Grant funding to assist community groups and organisations

Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
Benefit Group	% of Benefit	%	Method
National Benefit	10%	10%	Grants
District Benefit	80%	45%	General Rate
User Benefit	10%	45%	UAGC

5.2.2a Distribution of Benefits

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

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

User Benefit: For the purpose of Community Initiatives (Grants and Schemes) users are those organisations that receive the grant.

5.2.2b Funding

National Allocation: Council resolved that this allocation be funded through Central Government Grants.

District Allocation: Given the District wide benefit associated with the service, a combination of General Rate and UAGC was resolved to be the most efficient, effective and transparent method for funding this allocation.

Fees and Charges: Council resolved that this portion of the allocation be reallocated to District Allocation because although the user benefit of this service is high, the users (i.e. the community organisations) exist for the purpose of servicing the community and not for any private good and hence it would not be fair or equitable to levy fees and charges.

5.2.3 Economic Development Strategy Development

This function involves administering grants funding to assist community groups and organisations that provide services benefitting local residents.

Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
Benefit Group	% of Benefit	%	Method
National Benefit	10%	10%	Grants
District Benefit	90%	45%	General Rate
		45%	UAGC

5.2.3a Distribution of Benefits

National Benefit: Undoubtedly economic development of the District will have the flow on effect of developing the regional and national economy as Districts do not exist as islands and economic activities are interlinked between District, region and country, e.g. more jobs in the Waitomo District means more people living, working and playing in the region.

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

5.2.3b Funding

National Allocation: Council resolved that funding this allocation through Central Government Grants would be the most effective and transparent funding method. (There are no Grants currently availed of but an effort can be made to identify and obtain).

District Allocation: Given the District wide benefit associated with the service, a combination of General Rate and UAGC was resolved to be the most efficient, effective and transparent method for funding this allocation.

5.2.4 Sister City

Promotion and support of Council's Sister City relationship with Tatsuno with the aim of contributing to the cultural and economic well-being of the District.

Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
Benefit Group	% of Benefit	%	Method
District Benefit	100%	100%	UAGC

5.2.4a Distribution of Benefits

District Benefit: The benefits derived from maintaining and advancing the relationship with our Sister City will serve the District as a whole and cannot be isolated to any particular individual or group or part of the District. The Sister City relationship contributes to the social, cultural and economic well-being of the entire District community.

5.2.4b Funding

District Allocation: Council resolved that funding this allocation through UAGC would be the most efficient, effective and transparent funding method, ensuring that every ratepayer pays an equal amount towards this allocation.

5.2.5 Visitor Information Centres

Provision of an Information Centre in Te Kuiti which is intended to act as a central repository of tourism related information of the District. Tourism is facilitated through the provision of this service.

Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
Benefit Group	% of Benefit	%	Method
National /Regional Benefit	10%	50%	General Rate
District Benefit	30%	50%	UAGC
User Benefit	60%		

5.2.5a Distribution of Benefits

National Benefit: Having well resourced information centres is considered to have a degree of national/regional benefit attributable to visitors from outside the District who benefit from the services.

District Benefit: There is an element of District wide benefit that results from the provision of information to visitors to the District that encourages them to visit attractions, stay longer in the District and as a result spend money which contributes to economic activity.

User Benefit: This service provides a high degree of benefit to the user, who can be local, regional, national or international.

5.2.5b Funding

National/Regional Allocation: No lawful funding method is available for this allocation. Council resolved this allocation be reallocated to District Allocation.

District Allocation: Council resolved that a combination of General Rate and UAGC would be the most efficient, effective and transparently lawful available method for funding this allocation.

Fees and Charges: The user benefit is reflected in the Fees and Charges Revenue collected by the service provider.

5.2.6 Regional Tourism

This activity involves regional tourism growth at both domestic and international levels, using Waikato regional branding rather than individual District brands. It also involves coordinating local tourism products and experiences using the regional approach in partnership with Tourism NZ and other tourist organisations.

Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
Benefit Group	% of Benefit	%	Method
National /Regional Benefit	10%	10%	Grants
District Benefit	90%	45%	General Rate
		45%	UAGC

5.2.6a Distribution of Benefits

National Benefit: There is an element of national and regional benefit that results from regional tourism. New Zealand as a whole and particularly the region will benefit from the provision and promotion of a tourism product offering that attracts overseas and local visitors. Increased visitor numbers to Waitomo District will have flow on effects for our neighbours and help in promoting other neighbouring Districts as well.

District Benefit: Regional Tourism is considered to have a District wide benefit as the activity gives effect to the economic development and employment within the District as a whole. There are numerous examples that demonstrate tourism can contribute immensely to the whole economy in terms of increased employment, revenue generation and the like and that benefit will accrue to the overall District.

5.2.6b Funding

National/ Regional Allocation: Council resolved that this allocation be funded through Grants (there are none currently availed of but an effort can be made to identify and obtain some).

District Allocation: Given the District wide benefit associated with this service, a combination of General Rate and UAGC was resolved to be the most efficient, effective and transparent method for funding this allocation.

5.2.7 **Event Coordination**

Coordination of major events in the District including the Great NZ Muster, Christmas Parade and the Gardening Competition.

Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
Benefit Group	% of Benefit	%	Method
District Benefit	100%	50%	General Rate
		50%	UAGC

5.2.7a Distribution of Benefits

District Benefit: It is assessed that events provide District wide benefit and are held for the social, and cultural well-being of the entire District and not for any private benefit.

5.2.7b Funding

District Allocation: Given the District wide benefit associated with this service, a combination of General Rate and UAGC was resolved to be the most efficient, effective and transparent method for funding this allocation.

5.2.8 **Agencies**

This activity aims to facilitate community access to government services through a combination of monitoring, advocating and providing. With regard to the latter, the Council currently acts as an agency for the Automobile Association (AA), including provision of driver licensing services.

Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
Benefit Group	% of Benefit	%	Method
Regional Benefit	5%		No funding mechanism
District Benefit	15%	10%	General Rate
		10%	UAGC
User Benefit	80%	80%	Fees and Charges

5.2.8a Distribution of Benefits

Regional Benefit: Having an AA agency in Te Kuiti is considered to have a degree of regional benefit as the services of the agency are availed by residents of neighbouring Districts as well.

District Benefit: Though it is primarily the users of this service that benefit from it, there is also an element of District wide benefit in that anyone within and around the District requiring the service has easy access to it.

User Benefit: Users of the agency are the direct beneficiaries of the service.

5.2.8b Funding

Regional Benefit: No lawful finding mechanism is available for this allocation. Council resolved that it be reallocated to District Allocation.

District Allocation: A combination of General Rate and UAGC was resolved to be the most efficient, effective and transparent method for funding this allocation.

Fees and Charges: Council resolved that user fees and charges would be the most efficient, effective and transparently lawful available method for funding this allocation.

5.3 REGULATION AND SAFETY

5.3a Description

The Regulation and Safety Activity works towards the goal of seeking to effectively and efficiently provide a safe and sustainable environment through the administration and enforcement of Central Government Legislation.

5.3b Functions

The functions under this activity are -

Environmental Health	Animal Control
Dog Control	Building Control
Liquor Licensing	Emergency Management
Rural Fire	

5.3c COMMUNITY OUTCOMES

The table below shows the Community Outcomes that this Activity contributes to:

CO6	Land Use, Farming, Forestry and Mining Planned 'intensification' and diversity of use to achieve the best economic benefit of land in productive use
CO8	Retail To be seen as a destination for shopping offering choice and convenience.
CO9	Urban Development To create vibrant communities that attract people and investment and offer a quality of life and society expected by New Zealanders in the 21st century.
C10	Housing and Accommodation Availability of choice in housing and visitor accommodation to meet the needs of all people who wish to reside or visit the District, in a way that contributes to the District appeal and image
C11	Transport Movement of goods and people is efficient, safe, competitive and convenient so that commercial and community social needs are able to support the quality of life expected or chosen by the community.
C12	Preserving the Environment Preserve the natural environment for future generations, ensuring that natural resources are used in a sustainable manner.
C13	Energy Minimise energy consumption through efficient use and investment in energy development/capacity is carried out in a manner consistent with a sustainable environment.
C14	Coastline, Parks and Reserves To preserve the natural character of the District's coastline and reserves. Ensuring public access to the coastline and reserves.
C15	Waste A District that works towards minimising the impact of waste on the environment.
C18	Health To pursue personal, social and cultural well-being supported by locally available health services.

5.3d Period Of Benefit (Intergenerational Equity)

Regulation and Safety is considered an annually funded activity.

5.3e Costs and Benefits

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

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

5.3f Benefits Allocations And Funding Mechanisms

This funding policy has been developed at the functions level. The revenue and financing of separate functions of the Regulation and Safety significant activity follow.

5.3g Overall Impact Of Funding Mechanisms

Any adjustment made to funding allocations of individual activities, in consideration of the overall impacts on current and future social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of the community are presented in the activity analysis section.

ACTIVITY ANALYSIS AND FUNDING MECHANISMS

5.3.1 Environmental Health

Provision of environmental health services, including health licencing and noise control. The Council has specific statutory responsibilities under each of these functions.

Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
Benefit Group	% of Benefit	%	Method
District Benefit	60%	30%	General Rate
		30%	UAGC
User /Applicant Benefit	30%	40%	Fees and Charges
Exacerbator	10%		

5.3.1a Distribution of Benefits

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

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

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

5.3.1b Funding

District Allocation: Council resolved that a combination of General Rate and UAGC would be the most effective and transparent funding tool for this allocation.

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

Exacerbator Allocation: Council resolved that Fees and Charges is the most efficient, effective and transparently lawful available method for funding this allocation.

5.3.2 Animal Control

Provision of an animal control service for the District.

Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
Benefit Group	% of Benefit	%	Method
District Benefit	90%	95%	UAGC
Exacerbator	10%	5%	Fees and Charges

5.3.2a Distribution of Benefits

District Benefit: The District benefit is received from general advice given to the public, education and public safety. All residents have equal access to the use of the service.

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

5.3.2b Funding

District Allocation: Council resolved that the most efficient and effective method for funding this allocation would be UAGC.

Exacerbator Allocation: Council resolved that education and monitoring would be the most effective methods to promote good animal management and control. Moreover, it is usually inefficient to prosecute offenders and therefore, 5% of the exacerbator allocation should be reallocated to District Allocation.

5.3.3 Dog Control

Provision of a dog control service for the District and the carrying out of specific statutory responsibilities set out by Central Government.

Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
Benefit Group	% of Benefit	%	Method
District Benefit	30%	15%	UAGC
		15%	General Rates
User /Applicant Benefit	50%	70%	Fees and Charges
Exacerbator	20%		

5.3.3a Distribution of Benefits

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

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

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

5.3.3b Funding

District Allocation: Council resolved that the most efficient and effective method for funding this allocation would be a combination of General rate and UAGC.

User Allocation: Council resolved that User Fees and Charges would be the most efficient, effective and transparently lawful method available for funding this allocation.

Exacerbator Allocation: Council resolved that education and monitoring would be the most effective method to promote good animal management and control. Council also proposes that User Fees and Charges would be the most efficient, effective and transparently lawful method available for funding this allocation.

5.3.4 Building Control Services

Provision of building control services, including issuing and monitoring of building consents.

Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
Benefit Group	% of Benefit	%	Method
District Benefit	35%	35%	General Rate
User /Applicant Benefit	60%	65%	Fees and Charges
Exacerbator	5%		

5.3.4a Distribution of Benefits

District Benefit: The District benefit is received from general advice given to the public, education, and public safety. This Activity is mandatory for Council and has a District benefit by ensuring minimum building standards are met and that buildings are safe for use. This activity is also driven by Central Government policies and there is increased focus at the national level around sustainable building development.

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

Exacerbator: These are the costs incurred in responding to the actions of offenders. This includes costs associated with non-compliance with consents and Warrants of Fitness.

5.3.4b Funding

District Allocation: Council resolved that the most efficient, effective and transparent method for funding this allocation would be General Rate since any investment in and development of the District will have more positive economic impact on larger property owners.

Applicant Allocation: Council resolved that User Fees and Charges would be the most efficient, effective and transparently lawful available method for funding this allocation.

Offender Allocation: Council resolved that User Fees and Charges would be the most efficient, effective and transparently lawful available method for funding this allocation.

5.3.5 Liquor Licensing

The provision of a liquor licensing agency. It also involves ensuring bylaws are enforced and complied with for public safety and well-being.

Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
Benefit Group	% of Benefit	%	Method
District Benefit	35%	65%	UAGC
User /Applicant Benefit	35%	35%	Fees and Charges
Exacerbator	30%		

5.3.5a Distribution of Benefits

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

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

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

5.3.5b Funding

District Allocation: Council considered that this activity ensures the safety and well-being of all residents equally and resolved that UAGC would be the fairest funding method, ensuring that every ratepayer pays an equal amount towards this allocation.

Applicant Allocation: Council resolved user Fees and Charges to be the most equitable method for funding this portion of the benefit allocation.

Offender Allocation: Council agreed that it was not efficient or effective to separately fund this allocation due to the costs associated with prosecution, collection and administration and that education and monitoring are probably the most effective methods to promote health and safety in the District. It was resolved to reallocate this portion to District Allocation.

5.3.6 Emergency Management

Provision of emergency response capability, includes public education and administering the Civil Defence and Emergency Management Act 2002.

Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
Benefit Group	% of Benefit	%	Method
National and Regional Benefit	10%	10%	Government Subsidy
District Benefit	90%	90%	UAGC

5.3.6a Distribution of Benefits

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

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

5.3.6b Funding

National Allocation: Council resolved that given the element of national benefit provided by the service, Central Government subsidy would be the most efficient and effective method of funding this allocation.

District Allocation: Council resolved that given the wide public benefit associated with this activity and the fact that the benefits fall more or less equally among all District residents, UAGC would be the most equitable method of funding this allocation.

5.3.7 Rural Fires

Provision of rural fire fighting capability and support of Tainui Rural Fire Party.

Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
Benefit Group	% of Benefit	%	Method
District Benefit	40%	100%	General Rate
User /Applicant Benefit	50%		
Exacerbator	10%		

5.3.7a Distribution of Benefits

District Benefit: The Rural Fire Service has a medium degree of public benefit in that it provides security to the entire population that the District has emergency preparedness plans in place for rural fire. Also, the District benefit accrues from the fact that any escalated rural fire not contained, can cause

widespread damage to forestry or farms which will have a negative economic impact on the District as a whole.

User Benefit: With regard to Rural Fire Services, both public and private rural property owners can be identified as the users and hence beneficiaries of this service. This benefit accruing to rural property owners is assessed as high because Rural Fire service is offered to all properties excluding those in urban areas, and they gain benefit through the use of Council's resources and training.

Exacerbator: The offender for Rural Fire is the fire starter.

5.3.7b Funding

District Allocation: Council resolved General Rate to be the most equitable, efficient and transparent method of funding this allocation. This service is provided in the rural area but it does mitigate the negative impacts of a rural fire on the whole District.

User Benefit Allocation: Council resolved that this portion of benefit be reallocated to District Allocation, because although the user benefit level for this service is assessed as high and the users can be identified as a particular group and Targeted Rate would be the most equitable method for funding this portion of the benefit, but it would not be efficient or cost effective to set a separate rate for this service.

Exacerbator Allocation: It is usually not practicable or possible to identify or prosecute the offender or starter of a fire (it could be natural causes) and so it would not be effective or efficient to separately fund this part of this function. Council resolved that it be reallocated to District Allocation and be funded through General Rate.

5.4 COMMUNITY FACILITIES

5.4a Description

Council provides recreation and community facilities with the aim of ensuring that basic ranges of recreational activities are available to meet the present and future needs of the Community, and that Council meets its statutory obligations under such acts as the Reserves Act 1977 and Burials and Cremations Act 1964.

This Activity also ensures that the Community has essential community facilities such as public toilets and cemeteries. These facilities are necessary to ensure that public health and safety is maintained.

5.4b Functions

The functions comprising this activity are:

Active Reserves	Elder Persons Housing
Passive Reserves	Community Halls
Esplanade Reserves	Other Land and Buildings
Leased Reserves	Public Toilets
Playgrounds	Cemeteries
District Libraries	Street Furniture
District Swimming Pools	Public Car parks
Arts, Culture and Heritage	Aerodrome

5.4c COMMUNITY OUTCOMES

The table below shows the Community Outcomes that this Activity contributes to:

CO1	Cultural Heritage and Social Harmony A District that is enriched by the values of all its people and in particular Maori heritage, culture, beliefs and way of life are an inherent and valued part of community life.
CO7	Manufacturing Process and Service Industries A District that has primary sector value-added businesses and an infrastructure of commerce that competes in the global market and provides local jobs and local wealth.

CO8	Retail To be seen as a destination for shopping offering choice and convenience.
CO9	Urban Development To create vibrant communities that attract people and investment and offer a quality of life and society expected by New Zealanders in the 21st century.
C10	Housing and Accommodation Availability of choice in housing and visitor accommodation to meet the needs of all people who wish to reside or visit the District, in a way that contributes to the District appeal and image.
C14	Coastline, Parks and Reserves To preserve the natural character of the District's coastline and reserves. Ensuring public access to the coastline and reserves.
C20	Recreation and Social Amenities A District where the community is able to enjoy social, cultural and spiritual well-being, through community amenities, facilities, recreation, sports, and arts activities that provide for a full quality of life and choice of enjoyment for all residents.

5.4d Period Of Benefit (Intergenerational Equity)

The Agency Service and Community Initiatives function is considered to be an annually funded activity, therefore there is not considered to be any intergenerational equality issues.

5.4e Costs and Benefits

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

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

5.4f Benefits Allocation And Funding Mechanism

This funding policy has been developed at the functions level. The revenue and financing of separate functions of the Community Facilities significant activity follow.

5.4g Overall Impact Of Funding Mechanisms

Any adjustment made to funding allocations of individual activities, in consideration of the overall impacts on current and future social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of the community are presented in the activity analysis section.

ACTIVITY ANALYSIS AND FUNDING MECHANISMS

5.4.1 Active Reserves

This function involves the provision of areas for organised sporting activity and other recreational activity for residents and visitors in the District.

Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
Benefit Group	% of Benefit	%	Method
District Benefit	90%	45%	General Rate
		45%	UAGC
User Benefit	10%	10%	Fee and Charges

5.4.1a Distribution of Benefits

District Benefit: Provision and maintenance of Active Reserves is considered to have an element of District wide benefit as they can be used by any and everyone in the District. These reserves are also provided for the promotion of an active and healthy lifestyle and to meet the recreational needs of the District as a whole.

User Benefit: The individuals or clubs who use these facilities can be identified and are considered direct beneficiaries of the service.

5.4.1b Funding

District Allocation: Council resolved that a combination of General Rate and UAGC would be the most effective and transparent method of funding this allocation.

Fees and Charges: Council resolved Fees and Charges to be the most appropriate funding tool for this allocation.

5.4.2 **Passive Reserves**

This function involves the provision of open space, including public gardens, to enhance the visual amenity of the locality and provide informal and impromptu recreational activities.

Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
Benefit Group	% of Benefit	%	Method
District Benefit	100%	50%	General Rate
		50%	UAGC

5.4.2a Distribution of Benefits

District Benefit: Provision and maintenance of Passive Reserves provides benefit to the wider District as a whole. They are available for anyone and everyone to use as well as providing aesthetic value to the District. They contribute to the social and cultural well-being of the District as a whole.

5.4.2b Funding

District Allocation: Council resolved that a combination of General Rate and UAGC would be the most appropriate funding tool for this allocation, given the District wide benefit associated with the service and considering that the users are not readily identifiable or excludable.

5.4.3 **Esplanade Reserves**

This function involves the management and provision of Esplanade Reserves that control/reduce the risk from natural hazards, protect conservation values and promote and improve recreational opportunities along the District's principal waterways.

Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
Benefit Group	% of Benefit	%	Method
District Benefit	100%	50%	General Rate
		50%	UAGC

5.4.3a Distribution of Benefits

District Benefit: Maintenance of Esplanade Reserves provides benefit to the wider District as a whole. They are available for anyone and everyone to use as well as providing aesthetic value to the District. It is also difficult to identify or exclude any particular user group for these reserves.

5.4.3b Funding

District Allocation: Council resolved that a combination of General Rate and UAGC would be the most effective and transparent method of funding this allocation.

5.4.4 Leased Reserves

This function involves the management and maintenance of land held, though not currently used by Council as reserves, but is land-banked for future recreational purposes should the need arise.

Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
Benefit Group	% of Benefit	%	Method
District Benefit	20%	10%	General Rate
		10%	UAGC
User Benefit	80%	80%	Fees and Charges

5.4.4a Distribution of Benefits

District Benefit: There is a small element of District wide benefit in the provision of leased reserves in that they are still available to be used by the general public or a group, if required.

User Benefit: The Lessee of the land is the user and hence the direct beneficiary of the service.

5.4.4b Funding

District Allocation: Council resolved that a combination of General Rate and UAGC would be the most effective and transparent method of funding this allocation.

User Allocation: Council resolved user Fees and Charges to be the most appropriate method for funding this allocation.

5.4.5 Playgrounds

This function involves the provision of playground equipment to provide opportunities for recreation and physical development of children

Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
Benefit Group	% of Benefit	%	Method
District Benefit	40%	50%	General Rate
User Benefit	60%	50%	UAGC

5.4.5a Distribution of Benefits

District Benefit: Provision and maintenance of Playgrounds provides benefit to the wider District as a whole as they are available for anyone and everyone to use. They contribute to the social and cultural well-being of the District as a whole and also promote a healthy and active lifestyle.

User Benefit: The users of the playgrounds are considered direct beneficiaries of the service.

5.4.5b Funding

District Allocation: Council resolved that a combination of General Rate and UAGC would be the most effective and transparent method of funding this allocation.

User Allocation: Council discussed that although the user benefit of this service is high, charging Fees and Charges for the use of playgrounds would be detrimental to their usage and also extremely hard to administer as it would mean somehow segregating these areas and putting in charge collection mechanisms. It would also defeat the purpose of promoting a healthy community and hence it was resolved that this allocation be transferred to District Allocation.

5.4.6 Elder Persons Housing

This function involves the provision of affordable housing for the elderly. There are currently 20 pensioner units owned by Council. This function also involves maintenance of these units.

Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
Benefit Group	% of Benefit	%	Method
District Benefit	5%	2.5%	General Rate
		2.5%	UAGC
User Benefit	95%	95%	Fees and Charges

5.4.6a Distribution of Benefits

District Benefit: Provision and maintenance of housing for the elderly provides a level of District wide benefit as it provides for the social well-being of the District.

User Benefit: This service has a high degree of private benefit. The direct beneficiaries of Elder Persons Housing are the occupants, and the family and friends of the occupants.

5.4.6b Funding

District Allocation: Due to the public nature of the benefit derived, Council resolved that a combination of General Rate and UAGC would be the most effective and transparent method of funding this allocation.

User Allocation: Council resolved Fees and Charges to be the most appropriate funding tool for this allocation as the users (tenants) are easily identifiable and excludable and the user charges can be easily administered.

5.4.7 **Community Halls**

This function involves the provision and maintenance of halls through the support of Hall Committees throughout the District.

Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
Benefit Group	% of Benefit	%	Method
District Benefit	100%	50%	General Rate
		50%	UAGC

5.4.7a Distribution of Benefits

District Benefit: Provision of Community halls is assessed to provide benefit to the wider District as a whole as any member of the District can use the halls directly or as guests for functions, etc. Halls serve as places for meetings or functions, particularly where other options are unavailable.

5.4.7b Funding

District Allocation: Given the element of general public benefit associated with this activity, the Council resolved a combination of General Rate and UAGC to be the most appropriate, efficient and transparent funding tool for this allocation.

Council recognised that most community halls are operated and maintained by the different communities themselves and Council's expenditure on the activity was in the form of grants provided to the various hall committees towards operating costs.

In the case of Council assistance given for the development of Marokopa Community Hall, the same will be recovered over time as a Targeted Uniform Annual Charge levied within the Marokopa Community Centre rating area.

5.4.8 **Other Land and Buildings**

This function involves the maintenance and management of other miscellaneous Council owned properties (including two camping grounds).

Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
Benefit Group	% of Benefit	%	Method
District Benefit	30%	15%	General Rate
		15%	UAGC
User Benefit	70%	70%	Fees and Charges

5.4.8a Distribution of Benefits

District Benefit: This activity is assessed to have a degree of District wide benefit as these land and buildings are retained and maintained by Council either with strategic intent or as investments which provide benefit to the District as a whole.

User Benefits: Lessees of these properties are the direct beneficiaries of the service. They are identifiable and excludable.

5.4.8b Funding

District Allocation: Council resolved a combination of General Rate and UAGC to be the most appropriate, efficient and transparent funding tool for this allocation.

User Allocation: Council resolved Fees and Charges to be the most efficient and transparently lawful method of funding this allocation.

5.4.9 **District Libraries**

This function involves the provision of library services to support culture, education, economic and personal development in the District. The main library is located at Te Kuiti with mobile services to Mokau and Piopio.

Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
Benefit Group	% of Benefit	%	Method
District Benefit	20%	45%	General Rate
		45%	UAGC
User Benefit	80%	10%	Fees and Charges

5.4.9a Distribution of Benefits

District Benefit: District libraries provide a degree of benefit to the wider District as a whole which relates to enhancing the knowledge and skills of the population and provides enjoyment. Benefits also include the promotion of knowledge building, social interaction and the provision of services to people with special needs (e.g. the visually impaired and people with disabilities).

User Benefit: Borrowers, information seekers and users of other library services are direct beneficiaries of the service.

5.4.9b Funding

District Allocation: Council resolved a combination of General Rate and UAGC to be the most appropriate, efficient and transparent funding tool for this allocation.

User Allocation: Council resolved that although the user benefit for this service is high, funding this allocation totally through Fees and Charges would be detrimental to usage. Since libraries provide intangible benefits of promoting social and cultural development of the general population and also contribute to increasing literacy, it would be to the advantage of the District to promote their usage. It was resolved that 10% of the allocation be funded through Fees and Charges and the remaining be reallocated to District allocation.

5.4.10 **District Swimming Pool**

This function involves the provision and maintenance of the Waitomo District Swimming Pool for leisure and competitive recreation opportunities for the community. Council's current aquatic asset is the public swimming pool in Te Kuiti.

Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
Benefit Group	% of Benefit	%	Method
District Benefit	10%	5%	General Rate
		5%	UAGC
Community Benefit	70%	58%	TUAC (Urban Rating area)
		25%	TUAC (Rural rating area)
User Benefit	20%	7%	Fees and Charges

5.4.10a Distribution of Benefits

District Benefit: This activity is assessed to provide a degree of benefit to the wider District as a whole in that anyone wanting to use the facility has access to it. It is a facility that can be used by all and provides for the leisure, training or health needs of the entire District.

Community Benefit: Swimming pools have a comparatively high degree of community benefit. It is assessed that people who live within the Community will benefit more than those who have to travel a longer distance to use the facility.

User Benefit: Individual users, clubs and schools are direct beneficiaries of the service.

5.4.10b Funding

District Allocation: Council resolved a combination of General Rate and UAGC to be the most appropriate, efficient and transparent funding tool for this allocation.

Community Allocation: Council discussed that a large proportion of the benefit of this service lay in the urban area and resolved that the activity be funded through a Targeted Uniform Annual Charge differentiated by rating area (Te Kuiti Urban and Periphery Rating Area/Rural Rating Area).

User Allocation: Council discussed that although the user benefit of this service is high, charging higher for the use of the pool would be detrimental to its usage. It would also impact on the purpose of promoting a healthy community and hence it was resolved that part of this allocation be transferred to Community Allocation.

5.4.11 **Arts, Culture and Heritage**

This function involves the maintenance and management of Culture and Heritage Buildings in the District including the Cultural and Arts Centre and Piopio Museum Buildings.

Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
Benefit Group	% of Benefit	%	Method
National/ Regional Benefit	10%		No Funding Mechanism
District Benefit	80%	45%	General Rate
		45%	UAGC
User Benefit	10%	10%	Fees and Charges

5.4.11a Distribution of Benefits

National/Regional Benefit: Preserving arts, culture and heritage have a small national benefit as they add benefit to the nation as a whole through stimulating preservation of local knowledge and history. They also help to add tourism value to the District.

District Benefit: This activity is assessed to provide a degree of benefit to the wider District as a whole in that it contributes to the cultural well-being of the District as a whole. The facilities can also be enjoyed by all.

User Benefit: Individual users are direct beneficiaries of the service.

5.4.11b Funding

National Allocation: A lawful funding method for this allocation is not available. Council resolved that this allocation be transferred to District Allocation.

District Allocation: Council resolved a combination of General Rate and UAGC to be the most appropriate, efficient and transparent funding tool for this allocation.

User Allocation: Council resolved user Fees and Charges to be the most appropriate funding tool for this allocation.

5.4.12 **Aerodrome**

This function involves the provision of an Aerodrome facility in Te Kuiti to provide leisure and recreational opportunities for residents and visitors to the District. Provision of a base for commercial aerial activities

Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
Benefit Group	% of Benefit	%	Method
District Benefit	20%	20%	General Rate
User Benefit	80%	80%	Fees and Charges

5.4.12a Distribution of Benefits

District Benefit: This activity is assessed to provide a degree of benefit to the wider District as a whole in that it provides a facility that contributes to the District economy through commercial use.

User Benefit: Individual users, clubs and commercial users are direct beneficiaries of the service.

5.4.12b Funding

District Allocation: Council resolved General Rate to be the most efficient, effective and transparent method to fund this allocation.

User Allocation: Council resolved that user Fees and Charges would be the most appropriate funding tool for this allocation.

5.4.13 **Public Toilets**

This function involves the provision of Public Toilet facilities in the District to ensure visitors and residents have access to safe, clean and sanitary facilities. Council presently owns and maintains 18 public toilets located through the District.

Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
Benefit Group	% of Benefit	%	Method
District Benefit	60%	50%	General Rate
		50%	UAGC
User Benefit	40%		

5.4.13a Distribution of Benefits

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

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

5.4.13b Funding

District Allocation: Council resolved a combination of General Rate and UAGC to be the most appropriate, efficient and transparent funding tool for this allocation.

User Allocation: Council agreed that although users are the direct beneficiaries of this service it would be highly inefficient to try and recover the costs through Fees and Charges, moreover, the usage is not high enough to warrant such a funding mechanism. Council resolved that this allocation be reallocated to District Allocation.

5.4.14 Cemeteries

This function involves the provision and maintenance of cemeteries in the District as required under the provisions of the Burials and Cremations Act 1964.

Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
Benefit Group	% of Benefit	%	Method
District Benefit	10%	60%	General Rate
Community Benefit	30%		
User Benefit	60%	40%	Fees and Charges

5.4.14a Distribution of Benefits

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

Community Benefit: Cemeteries have a small degree of community benefit. The Community benefit results from the promotion of public health and sanitary disposal of the deceased. It is also assessed that those people who live within the Community will utilise the cemetery more than those outside the Community.

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

5.4.14b Funding

District Allocation: Council resolved a combination of General Rate and UAGC to be the most appropriate, efficient and transparent funding tool for this allocation.

Community Allocation: It was resolved that this allocation be reallocated to District Allocation as it was difficult to draw boundaries around the area serviced by a cemetery. Also, allocating the exact users of the cemeteries on a per community basis would be fraught with difficulties.

User Allocation: Council resolved user Fees and Charges to be the most efficient, effective and transparently lawful available method to fund this allocation. However, as it is difficult to accurately predict the fees and charges that will be generated from this activity and it can vary quite a bit from year to year, it was resolved that 20% be reallocated to District Allocation.

5.4.15 Street Furniture

This function involves the provision and maintenance of street furniture, bins and other structures to visually enhance the town's environment and provide facilities for people to relax and enjoy the environment.

Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
Benefit Group	% of Benefit	%	Method
District Benefit	95%	50%	General Rate
		50%	UAGC
Exacerbator	5%		

5.4.15a Distribution of Benefits

District Benefit: This activity is assessed to provide District wide benefit since all people of the District benefit from the provision of street furniture, bins and the like. The service also contributes to public health and sanitation. Information displayed on notice boards is for all.

Exacerbator: These are costs associated with responding to offenders (vandals).

5.4.15b Funding

District Allocation: Council resolved a combination of General Rate and UAGC to be the most appropriate, efficient and transparent funding tool for this allocation.

Exacerbator Allocation: Council resolved that as it is usually hard to identify or inefficient to prosecute offenders so this allocation be transferred to District Allocation.

5.4.16 **Public Car Parks**

This function involves the provision and maintenance of car park areas to ensure residents and visitors to the District can access conveniently located off street parking in our towns.

Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
Benefit Group	% of Benefit	%	Method
District Benefit	100%	50%	General Rate
		50%	UAGC

5.4.16a Distribution of Benefits

District Benefit: This activity is assessed to provide District wide benefit since all people of the District can benefit from usage of parking facilities.

5.4.16b Funding

District Allocation: Council resolved a combination of General Rate and UAGC to be the most appropriate, efficient and transparent funding tool for this allocation.

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

The Environmental Sustainability group of activities works towards promoting and ensuring that the environment is sustainably managed.

The significant activities contained within this group are:

- 5.5 Solid Waste Management
- 5.6 Stormwater
- 5.7 Resource Management
- 5.8 Sewerage

5.5 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

5.5a Description

The Solid Waste Activity manages the refuse collection, disposal and recycling services for the Waitomo District. The solid waste network involves a series of recycling and transfer stations throughout the District. Residual waste is deposited at the District Landfill in Te Kuiti.

The Solid Waste Activity is made up of two sub activities:

- Collection which includes Kerbside Collection and Recycling and,
- Management which includes Landfill Management and Waste Minimisation.

People generate un-recyclable waste each day and the current trend of increasing amounts of packaging and waste material results in an ongoing challenge for waste management. If waste is not managed in an appropriate manner it may result in serious public health and environmental concerns.

5.5b Functions

The functions comprising this activity are

Kerbside Collection	Kerbside Recycling
Landfill and Transfer Stations Management	Waste Minimisation

5.5c COMMUNITY OUTCOMES

The table below shows the Community Outcomes that this Activity contributes to:

C03	Visitors and Tourism The image and attraction value of tourism is maximised to aid in bringing new business and new residents to Waitomo.
C07	Manufacturing Process and Service Industries A District that has primary sector value-added businesses and an infrastructure of commerce that competes in the global market and provides local jobs and local wealth.
C09	Urban Development To create vibrant communities that attract people and investment and offer a quality of life and society expected by New Zealanders in the 21st century.
C12	Preserving the Environment Preserve the natural environment for future generations, ensuring that natural resources are used in a sustainable manner.
C15	Waste A District that works towards minimising the impact of waste on the environment.

5.5d Period Of Benefit (Intergenerational Equity)

Capital works that are an improvement or addition to the asset are considered intergenerational in nature.

5.5e Costs and Benefits

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

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

5.5f Benefits Allocation And Funding Mechanism

This funding policy has been developed at the functions level. The revenue and financing of separate functions of the Solid Waste significant activity follow.

5.5g Overall Impact Of Funding Mechanisms

Any adjustment made to funding allocations of individual activities, in consideration of the overall impacts on current and future social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of the community are presented in the activity analysis section.

ACTIVITY ANALYSIS AND FUNDING MECHANISMS

5.5.1 Kerbside Collection

This function involves the provision of kerbside collection service to residents of Te Kuiti, Piopio, Mokau and Waitomo (part only).

Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
Benefit Group	% of Benefit	%	Method
Community/user Benefit	100%	45%	Fees and Charges
		55%	TUAC (per community where service is provided)

5.5.1a Distribution of Benefits

Community Benefit/User: Communities that are provided with kerbside collection service are the beneficiaries of this service.

5.5.1b Funding

Community Allocation/User Allocation: As users can be identified as a particular group (communities that are provided with the service) and also individuals that will avail of the service, Council resolved that Fees and Charges and a Targeted Uniform Annual Charge per separately used or inhabitable part of a rating unit differentiated by Community would be the most effective, efficient and transparent method for funding this allocation. Fees and charges are resolved upon in order to meet the Waste Minimisation objectives in the draft Solid Waste Management and Minimisation Plan.

The utilisation of fees and charges (including the cost of solid waste disposal in the cost of the rubbish bag) will ensure that the true cost of collection and disposal is reflected in the right place and paid for by the beneficiary. Reflecting the true cost of disposal in the price of a rubbish bag is also expected to encourage waste minimisation.

5.5.2 Kerbside Recycling

This function involves the provision of kerbside recycling service to residents of Te Kuiti, Piopio, Mokau and Waitomo (part only).

Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
Benefit Group	% of Benefit	%	Method
Community/user Benefit	100%	100%	TUAC (per community where service is provided)

5.5.2a Distribution of Benefits

Community/User Benefit: Communities that are provided with kerbside recycling are considered to be the beneficiaries of this service.

5.5.2b Funding

Community Allocation/User Allocation: Since users can be identified as a particular group (communities that are provided with the service) Council resolved that Targeted Uniform Annual Charge per separately used or inhabitable part of a rating unit differentiated by Community would be the most effective, efficient and transparent method for funding this allocation.

5.5.3 Landfill and Transfer Stations Management

This function involves the maintenance and management of the Waitomo District Landfill in Te Kuiti and Transfer Stations across the District

Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
Benefit Group	% of Benefit	%	Method
District Benefit	55%	55%	Solid Waste TUAC (District wide)
Community/user Benefit	45%	45%	Fees and Charges

5.5.3a Distribution of Benefits

District Benefit: The provision of this service provides benefit to the entire District derived from the accessibility of landfill and transfer stations and in terms of maintaining public health standards within the District.

User Benefit: Users of the landfill and transfer stations are the direct beneficiaries of this service.

5.5.3b Funding

District Allocation: Council resolved that a Targeted Uniform Annual Charge levied on the basis of separately used or inhabitable part of a rating unit across the entire District would be the most efficient and transparent method for funding this allocation.

User Allocation: Council resolved that user Fees and Charges would be the most efficient and transparent method to fund this allocation.

5.5.4 **Waste Minimisation**

Preserves the environment and minimises potentially negative effects of the solid waste activity. Includes education programmes aimed at drawing attention to the benefits of waste minimisation and recovery.

Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
Benefit Group	% of Benefit	%	Method
National Benefit	10%	50%	General Rate
District Benefit	90%	50%	UAGC

5.5.4a Distribution of Benefits

National Benefit: Effective Waste Minimisation provides not only environmental, but economic benefits as well, that accrue to the nation as a whole. Effective and appropriate disposal of solid waste helps protect public health and the environment for all New Zealanders

District Benefit: All residents of the District benefit from general advice and education provided as part of this service. This activity is driven by Central Government policies and there is increased focus on waste minimisation at a national level, the benefits and costs of which accrue to the wider District as a whole.

5.5.4b Funding

National Allocation: There is no lawful funding method to fund this allocation and therefore Council resolved that it be transferred to District Allocation.

District Allocation: Since all residents of the District benefit from the provision of this service, Council resolved a combination of General Rate and UAGC to be the most efficient, effective and transparent funding mechanism available to fund this allocation.

5.6 **STORMWATER**

5.6a Description

Stormwater is rain that runs over the ground on its way to a natural watercourse. When rain falls on buildings, carparks, driveways, roads and gardens, if it doesn't soak into the ground it follows its natural flow path downhill until it reaches a water course or is collected by a pipe system. Where there is development, runoff from properties and roads flow into stormwater systems. The greater the level of development in a catchment, the greater the level of impervious surfaces (e.g. roofs, driveways, paths etc), and therefore the greater the conversion of rainfall into runoff. If this runoff is not managed well, it will cause flooding. Generally stormwater is channelled on to roads or into open watercourses, then down streams and rivers to lakes and then the sea.

The stormwater system manages runoff by collecting and removing the runoff, eventually disposing of it into natural streams and rivers. The Stormwater Activity involves maintaining and extending the capacity of the existing system and advocating for the appropriate management of rivers and streams within the Waitomo District.

5.6b COMMUNITY OUTCOMES

The table below shows the Community Outcomes that this Activity contributes to:

C03	Visitors and Tourism The image and attraction value of tourism is maximised to aid in bringing new business and new residents to Waitomo.
C09	Urban Development To create vibrant communities that attract people and investment and offer a quality of life and society expected by New Zealanders in the 21st century.
C11	Transport Movement of goods and people is efficient, safe, competitive and convenient so that commercial and community social needs are able to support the quality of life expected or chosen by the community.
C12	Preserving the Environment Preserve the natural environment for future generations, ensuring that natural resources are used in a sustainable manner.

5.6c Period Of Benefit (Intergenerational Equity)

Capital works that are an improvement or addition to the asset are considered intergenerational in nature.

5.6d Costs and Benefits

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

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

5.6e Activity Analysis And Funding Mechanisms

Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
Benefit Group	% of Benefit	%	Method
Community Benefit	90%	72%	TUAC (Urban rating area)
		18%	TUAC (Rural rating area)
User Benefit	10%	10%	Fees and Charges

5.6f Distribution Of Benefits

Community Benefit: Communities that are provided with this service are the direct beneficiaries as it is their land and buildings that are protected from potential flooding. There are general public health benefits in providing a stormwater system. A further significant community benefit from the stormwater system is that roads remain passable during times of heavy rain and flooding.

User/Applicant Benefit: Individual land or property owners who can connect or are connected to the stormwater network are the direct beneficiaries of the service.

5.6g Funding

Community Allocation: Council resolved that the most effective and transparent method to fund this allocation is through a Targeted Uniform Annual Charge to be differentiated between the Urban and Rural rating areas. In deciding the funding split between the Urban and Rural rating areas, Council recognised

that most of the stormwater network exists in the Urban rating area and Urban properties benefitted most from the service.

User/Applicant Allocation: Council resolved that user Fees and Charges is the most efficient and transparently lawful available method for funding this allocation.

5.6h Overall Impact Of Funding Mechanisms

Any adjustment made to funding allocations of individual activities, in consideration of the overall impacts on current and future social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of the community are presented in the activity analysis section.

5.7 RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

5.7a Description

The Resource Management Activity works towards the goal of seeking to effectively and efficiently provide a safe and sustainable environment through the administration and enforcement of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA 1991).

5.7b Functions

The functions comprising this activity are:

District Plan Administration	Consent Monitoring
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5.7c **COMMUNITY OUTCOMES**

The table below shows the Community Outcomes that this Activity contributes to:

C03	Visitors and Tourism The image and attraction value of tourism is maximised to aid in bringing new business and new residents to Waitomo.
C01	Cultural Heritage and Social Harmony A District that is enriched by the values of all it's people and in particular Maori heritage, culture, beliefs and way of life are an inherent and valued part of community life.
C06	Land Use, Farming, Forestry and Mining Planned 'intensification' and diversity of use to achieve the best economic benefit of land in productive use.
C07	Manufacturing Process and Service Industries A District that has primary sector value-added businesses and an infrastructure of commerce that competes in the global market and provides local jobs and local wealth.
C08	Retail To be seen as a destination for shopping offering choice and convenience.
C09	Urban Development To create vibrant communities that attract people and investment and offer a quality of life and society expected by New Zealanders in the 21st century.
C10	Housing and Accommodation Availability of choice in housing and visitor accommodation to meet the needs of all people who wish to reside or visit the District, in a way that contributes to the District appeal and image.
C11	Transport Movement of goods and people is efficient, safe, competitive and convenient so that commercial and community social needs are able to support the quality of life expected or chosen by the community.
C12	Preserving the Environment Preserve the natural environment for future generations, ensuring that natural resources are used in a sustainable manner.
C14	Coastline, Parks and Reserves To preserve the natural character of the District's coastline and reserves. Ensuring public access to the coastline and reserves.

5.7d Period Of Benefit (Intergenerational Equity)

Resource Management is considered to be an annually funded activity, therefore there is not considered to be any intergenerational equality issues.

5.7e Costs and Benefits

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

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

5.7f Benefits Allocation And Funding Mechanism

This funding policy has been developed at the functions level. The revenue and financing of separate functions of the Resource Management significant activity follow.

5.7g Overall Impact Of Funding Mechanisms

Any adjustment made to funding allocations of individual activities, in consideration of the overall impacts on current and future social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of the community are presented in the activity analysis section.

ACTIVITY ANALYSIS AND FUNDING MECHANISMS

5.7.1 District Plan Administration

Administration of the District Plan for the sustainable management of physical and natural resources in the District and ensuring the District is developed in a planned and orderly manner.

Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
Benefit Group	% of Benefit	%	Method
District Benefit	100%	50%	General Rate
		50%	UAGC

5.7.1a Distribution of Benefits

District Benefit: Proper and careful administration of the District Plan benefits the wider District as a whole as it implements the framework set out for sustainable land use practices. Accurate administration is instrumental in protecting Environmental Outcomes that are important to the entire District.

5.7.1b Funding

District Allocation: Council resolved that a combination of General Rate and UAGC would be the most effective and efficient method of funding this allocation.

5.7.2 Consent Monitoring

Issuing of Resource Consents for land use and subdivisions and monitoring consents for compliance with conditions. This function ensures protection of the District's environment and sustainable land use.

Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
Benefit Group	% of Benefit	%	Method
District Benefit	15%	7.5%	General Rate
		7.5%	UAGC
User/Applicant Benefit	75%	75%	Fees and Charges
Exacerbator	10%	10%	Fees and Charges

5.7.2a Distribution of Benefits

District Benefit: This function benefits the wider District as a whole to a certain extent as it promotes, advances and controls sustainable land use, the benefits of which are accrued by the whole District. Central Government policies are an important driver behind this activity and promoting practices that are of national interest and focus is beneficial to the District as a whole.

User/Applicant Benefit: Individuals and groups applying for Resource Consents requiring monitoring are direct beneficiaries of this service.

Exacerbators: These are costs incurred in responding to the actions of offenders. This includes costs associated with non-compliance with consent conditions, and can result in expensive legal action and/or hearings.

5.7.2b Funding

District Allocation: Council resolved that a combination of General Rate and UAGC would be the most effective, efficient and transparently lawful method available for funding this allocation.

User/Applicant Allocation: Council resolved that user Fees and Charges would be the most efficient, effective and transparently lawful method available for funding this allocation.

Exacerbator Allocation: Council resolved user Fees and Charges to be the most efficient and effective method to fund this allocation.

5.8 SEWERAGE

5.8a Description

The purpose of the Sewerage Activity is to collect and dispose of sewage in an effective and environmentally friendly manner. Effective and efficient sewage collection and disposal is essential to protect the environment, maintain public health and to facilitate further economic development.

5.8b Schemes

Council provides sewerage disposal facilities in the following communities, in order to ensure the effective disposal of sewage in an environmentally sustainable manner and to promote and protect public health.

Te Kuiti	Benneydale
Piopio (proposed)	Te Waitere

5.8c **COMMUNITY OUTCOMES**

The table below shows the Community Outcomes that this Activity contributes to:

C03	Visitors and Tourism The image and attraction value of tourism is maximised to aid in bringing new business and new residents to Waitomo.
C05	Wastewater and Sewage Availability of reliable and functional sewage systems for urban communities greater than 200 population.
C07	Manufacturing Process and Service Industries A District that has primary sector value-added businesses and an infrastructure of commerce that competes in the global market and provides local jobs and local wealth.

C09	Urban Development To create vibrant communities that attract people and investment and offer a quality of life and society expected by New Zealanders in the 21st century.
C12	Preserving the Environment Preserve the natural environment for future generations, ensuring that natural resources are used in a sustainable manner.

5.8d Period Of Benefit (Intergenerational Equity)

Capital works that are an improvement or addition to the asset are considered intergenerational.

5.8e Costs and Benefits

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

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

5.8f Activity Analysis And Funding Mechanisms

Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
Benefit Group	% of Benefit	%	Method
Community Benefit	75%	75%	TUAC Differentiated by Scheme
User/Applicant Benefit	25%	25%	Fees and Charges

5.8g Distribution Of Benefits

Community Benefit: Sewer Collection and Treatment reduces the possibility of health problems like spread of communicable diseases resulting from open sewer or inadequate septic tank facilities the benefits of which can be attributed to the community as a whole. Inadequate sewer disposal facilities can also detract from the aesthetic nature of the community and impact on receiving waterways. The Community benefit can vary depending upon the amount of demand present. High users include premises with multiple pans and those that discharge high strength and/or volume waste.

User Benefit: Individual users in the particular sewer scheme who want to and are able to use the service can be identified as beneficiaries of the service.

5.8h Funding

Community Allocation: Council resolved that a Targeted Uniform Annual Charge differentiated by scheme and levied on each separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit, would be the most efficient, effective and transparently lawful method for funding this allocation.

Within a scheme area, the charge will be differentiated for properties that are connected or have the ability to connect (serviceable). Any rating unit will be considered to have the ability to connect (serviceable) if its boundary is situated within 30 metres of a public sewerage drain, to which it is able to be connected but is not so connected.

In Te Kuiti, sewer charges will be levied as per the following considerations –

- Sewer charges will be further differentiated on the basis of residential and non residential properties.
- All residential properties will be treated as having one pan.

- Non residential properties will be charged a base charge for up to 3 pans and will be charged per pan for any additional pans. These charges will be calculated based on their average hours of operation or business hours per week (calculated as an average over the year). All non residential properties will fall under one of the three categories below and the base charge and per pan charge will be calculated as follows:

Business hours greater than 40 hrs per week	76% of residential pan charge
Business hours equal to 40 hrs per week	36% of residential pan charge
Business hours less than 40 hrs per week	20% of residential pan charge

Based on their average hours of operation or business hours

Assistance for Smaller Communities

Wastewater services are provided by Council in communities where environmental, public health/safety and/or economic outcomes require it as an imperative. Council recognises that there are smaller, comparatively under populated, communities in the Waitomo District that may require assistance in funding the sustainable operation of such a service. Council resolved that a contribution be made by all rating units in the District towards the funding of existing Wastewater services in smaller communities that are eligible so that appropriate and affordable services can be provided on a sustainable basis in response to community outcomes. Council notes that the social, economic and environmental benefits of smaller communities in the District having sustainable wastewater services accrue to the entire District and not just to those communities or the Rural Ward alone.

Council will consider applying this Assistance for Smaller Communities policy to eligible rural communities when the cost per connection to an existing wastewater service exceeds a trigger level of \$900 (incl. GST). This trigger will be reviewed in line with the LTCCP review every 3 years. In future, Council might consider capping the total level of assistance that will be provided to eligible communities, making allowance only for annual Consumer Price Index (CPI) adjustments.

User Allocation: Council resolved user Fees and Charges to be the most efficient method for funding this allocation. Revenue is received from connection fees and Trade Waste charges.

Trade Waste Charges

Council has for the past two financial years been progressively implementing the Trade Waste Bylaw as it relates to Trade Waste Charges. The strategy (in 2008/09) was to introduce a new Trade Waste Charging regime that resulted in larger industries (the meat processing companies) contributing to 60% of the cost associated with Council receiving and treating their Trade Waste, increasing by 10% per year with a view to full cost recovery after four years. This policy position was to be monitored by Council and reviewed periodically.

Council has now amended this position in support of its Strategic Goals for Community Development and Economic and Social Well-being. These larger industrial meat processing industries (namely Te Kuiti Meats and Universal Beef Packers) play a major role in the local community. The very nature of their presence means that they contribute to economic and social well-being, they do that by virtue of the fact that they employ a large number of local people. There are a range of positive downstream impacts for the community as a result. There is an economic benefit in that the related employment results in economic activity with people living locally and investing in the local property market, sending their children to local schools and spending their earnings within the local economy. Social benefits also accrue with families becoming integrated within the local community, joining clubs and societies and reduced crime.

As a result Council has changed the Revenue and Financing Policy as it relates to the levying of Trade Waste Charges. The amended policy is designed to recognise the Economic and Social gains that exist from having good Corporate Citizens operating within the local Community.

Council will continue with the exacerbator pays principle for the large industrial meat processing companies as users of the Wastewater Network in Te Kuiti through the continued implementation of the Trade Waste Bylaw as it relates to Trade Waste Charges. However, Council will recognise the public good attached to the contribution these industries make to the Social and Economic Wellbeing of the District Wide Community. This public good component is considered to be enjoyed by all in the community. By having such a large combined demand for a labour force means that these industries attract people to our community for work and lifestyle reasons. Having these people living and working in the community provides economies of scale for infrastructure and services that are then enjoyed by all in the District. Further, these industries not only provide employment opportunities but also largely exist to add value to

products produced by primary industry within the Waitomo District.

Council has decided that the cost of receiving and treating Trade Waste via the Te Kuiti Wastewater Network will be funded 80% by way of Trade Waste Charges (Exacerbator Pays) and 20% by way of Targeted Uniform Annual Charge (Public Good) across every rateable property in the District. The funding of the public good component by way of a Targeted Uniform Annual Charge (TUAC) on every rateable property in the District will be implemented in the 2010/11 financial year. The cap on Trade Waste Charges at 80% of full cost recovery is dependant on Te Kuiti Meats Limited and Universal Beef Packers (by 30 June 2011) providing a demonstrable commitment to an agreed level of on-site treatment of their Trade Waste prior to releasing it to the Te Kuiti Waste Water Reticulation Network.

5.8i Overall Impact Of Funding Mechanisms

On the basis of the activity analysis in terms of benefits and cost allocation, Council resolved that no adjustments need to be made to the cost liability allocations.

ECONOMIC SUSTAINABILITY

The Environmental Sustainability group of activities works to promote a growing and sustainable economy in the Waitomo District.

The significant activities contained within this group are:

- 5.9 Investments
- 5.10 Water Supply
- 5.11 Land Transport

5.9 INVESTMENTS

5.9a Description

Council has investments in land and other entities that it holds for the Social and Economic well-being of the community and to generate income.

5.9b Functions

The functions comprising this activity are

Local Authority Shared Services (LASS)	Inframax Construction Limited
Council Owned Quarries	Forestry located at Waitomo District Landfill

5.9c **COMMUNITY OUTCOMES**

The table below shows the Community Outcomes that this Activity contributes to:

CO7	Manufacturing Process and Service Industries A District that has primary sector value-added businesses and an infrastructure of commerce that competes in the global market and provides local jobs and local wealth.
CO9	Urban Development To create vibrant communities that attract people and investment and offer a quality of life and society expected by New Zealanders in the 21st century.
C11	Transport Movement of goods and people is efficient, safe, competitive and convenient so that commercial and community social needs are able to support the quality of life expected or chosen by the community.

5.9d Period Of Benefit (Intergenerational Equity)

The total expenditure and income of Investment Activities needs to be specified over the proposed investment period as part of intergenerational funding decisions.

5.9e Costs and Benefits

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

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

5.9f Benefits Allocation And Funding Mechanism

This funding policy has been developed at the functions level. The revenue and financing of separate functions of the Investments significant activity follow.

5.9g Overall Impact Of Funding Mechanisms

Any adjustment made to funding allocations of individual activities, in consideration of the overall impacts on current and future social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of the community are presented in the activity analysis section.

ACTIVITY ANALYSIS AND FUNDING MECHANISMS

5.9.1 Investment in Local Authority Shared Services (LASS)

This function represents Council's shareholding/ investment in Local Authority Shared Services (LASS). The principle objective for the company is to provide the most effective access to regional information of mutual value to the regional community using modern technology and processes and to be an umbrella for future development of shared services within the region.

Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
Benefit Group	% of Benefit	%	Method
District Benefit	100%	100%	General Rate

5.9.1a Distribution of Benefits

District Benefit: LASS are assessed to have a District wide benefit as they are either made to generate income or to explore opportunities for cost reduction/efficiencies, which are used for the benefit of the entire District, or Council is involved in them for a strategic reason which again is for the benefit of the District as a whole.

5.9.1b Funding

District Allocation: Council resolved that General rate would be the most effective, efficient and transparently lawful method available for funding this allocation.

5.9.2 Investment in Inframax Construction Ltd (ICL)

This function represents Council's investment in Inframax Construction Ltd (ICL). ICL is a provider of roading construction and maintenance and other civil engineering infrastructural services.

Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
Benefit Group	% of Benefit	%	Method
District Benefit	100%	100%	Dividends

5.9.2a Distribution of Benefits

District Benefit: ICL is assessed to have District wide benefit as it exists to give affect to Social and Economic Outcomes that benefit of the entire District. Council's investment in ICL is considered to be strategic in nature and for the benefit of the wider District as a whole.

5.9.2b Funding

Investment Income: Council resolved that as this investment has been entered into for Social and Economic purposes, it would be equitable to fund the cost of this activity through Investment Income. Any

net surplus income generated through this investment will be used to accelerate the repayment of Term Debt which benefits the wider community by enhancing the financial sustainability of the Waitomo District Council. Any deficit resulting from Council's Investment in ICL to be funded by way of General Rate and UAGC which reflects the Public Good associated with the investment.

5.9.3 Council Owned Quarries

This function involves the maintenance and management of council owned quarries.

Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
Benefit Group	% of Benefit	%	Method
District Benefit	100%	100%	Investment Income

5.9.3a Distribution of Benefits

District Benefit: Council owned quarries are assessed to have District wide benefit as they exist to give affect to Social and Economic Outcomes that benefit of the entire District. Council's investment in quarries is considered to be strategic in nature and for the benefit of the wider District as a whole.

5.9.3b Funding

Investment Income: Council resolved that as this investment has been entered into for Social and Economic purposes, it would be most equitable to fund this activity through investment income. Any net surplus income generated through this investment will be used to offset rates income collected from the entire District.

5.9.4 Forestry located at Waitomo District Landfill

This function involves the maintenance and management of forestry located at Waitomo District Landfill.

Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
Benefit Group	% of Benefit	%	Method
District Benefit	100%	100%	General Rate

5.9.4a Distribution of Benefits

District Benefit: The forestry plantation at Waitomo District Landfill is assessed to have District wide benefit as it exists to generate income which is used for the benefit of the entire District. Council's investment in forestry is considered to be strategic in nature and for the benefit of the wider District as a whole.

5.9.4b Funding

Investment Income: Council resolved that the income generated from this investment depends upon harvest plans and maturity and hence will be intergenerational and therefore it would be most appropriate and transparently lawful to fund this allocation through General Rate.

5.10 WATER SUPPLY

5.10a Description

The purpose of the Water Supply Activity is to supply safe water to the communities in the Waitomo District. Water supply is essential to run households, maintain public health and sustain economic development. Council is committed to providing a water supply service that meets the diverse needs of the Waitomo District.

5.10b Supply Areas

Council provides water supply in the following communities

Te Kuiti	Mokau
Benneydale	Piopio

5.10c **COMMUNITY OUTCOMES**

The table below shows the Community Outcomes that this Activity contributes to:

C03	Visitors and Tourism The image and attraction value of tourism is maximised to aid in bringing new business and new residents to Waitomo.
C04	Water Supplies High quality water supply provisions in all urban centres greater than 200 population.
C07	Manufacturing Process and Service Industries A District that has primary sector value-added businesses and an infrastructure of commerce that competes in the global market and provides local jobs and local wealth.
C09	Urban Development To create vibrant communities that attract people and investment and offer a quality of life and society expected by New Zealanders in the 21st century.
C12	Preserving the Environment Preserve the natural environment for future generations, ensuring that natural resources are used in a sustainable manner.
C09	Image Work towards creating a readily prosperous, identifiable and attractive image to the world outside Waitomo based on a strong internal sense of pride, self-image and self-esteem.

5.10d Period Of Benefit (Intergenerational Equity)

Capital works that are an improvement or addition to the asset are considered intergenerational in nature.

5.10e Costs And Benefits

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

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

ACTIVITY ANALYSIS AND FUNDING MECHANISMS

Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
Benefit Group	% of Benefit	%	Method
Community Benefit	100%	100%	TUAC (per community)

5.10.1a Distribution Of Benefits

Community Benefit: Water treatment and supply contributes to providing a safe and healthy lifestyle and reduces the possibility of health problems resulting from contaminated water and inadequate supply. These benefits are attributable to the community (where the services are provided) as a whole. Provision of water supply ensures the maintenance of fire fighting capability, the benefits of which accrue to the entire community. All residents and properties in the area serviced by a particular water supply scheme can be identified as direct beneficiaries of the service.

5.10.1b Funding

Community Allocation: Council resolved that Targeted Uniform Annual Charge differentiated by supply area and levied on each separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit, would be the most efficient, effective and transparently lawful method for funding this allocation.

Within a water supply area, the charge will be differentiated for properties that are connected or have the ability to connect (serviceable). Any rating unit will be considered to have the ability to connect (serviceable) if its boundary is situated within 100 metres of a water main, to which it is able to be connected but is not so connected.

Any rating unit fitted with a water meter and/or defined as an extraordinary user will be charged a fixed rate per cubic metre of water consumed.

Assistance for Smaller Communities

Water Supply services are provided by Council in communities where environmental, public health/safety and/or economic outcomes require it as an imperative. Council recognises that there are smaller, comparatively under populated, communities in the Waitomo District that may require assistance in funding the sustainable operation of such a service. Council resolved that a contribution be made by all rating units in the District towards the funding of existing Water Supply services in smaller communities that are eligible, so that appropriate and affordable services can be provided on a sustainable basis in response to community outcomes. Council notes that the social, economic and environmental benefits of smaller communities in the District having sustainable Water Supply services accrue to the entire District and not just to those communities or the rural ward alone.

Council will consider applying this Assistance for Smaller Communities policy to eligible rural communities when the cost per connection to an existing water supply service exceeds a trigger level of \$1,300 (incl. GST). This trigger will be reviewed in line with the LTCCP review every 3 years. In future, Council might consider capping the total level of assistance that will be provided to eligible communities.

At this point in time Benneydale is the only small community eligible for this assistance.

5.10g Overall Impact Of Funding Mechanisms

Council proposes as a result of the activity analysis that no adjustment needs to be made to the cost liability allocations.

5.11 LAND TRANSPORT ACTIVITY

5.11a Description

The Land Transport Activity involves the maintenance and development of roads, kerbs and channels, bridges, street lighting, footpaths and street cleaning for all of the Waitomo District, with the exception of the State Highways, which are managed by Transit New Zealand. Council maintains its roads under contract to a standard that provides safe and comfortable driving within the limitations of available funding.

5.11b Functions

The functions comprising this activity are:

Subsidised Roothing	Unsubsidised Roothing
---------------------	-----------------------

5.11c **COMMUNITY OUTCOMES**

The table below shows the Community Outcomes that this Activity contributes to:

C03	Visitors and Tourism The image and attraction value of tourism is maximised to aid in bringing new business and new residents to Waitomo.
C07	Manufacturing Process and Service Industries A District that has primary sector value-added businesses and an infrastructure of commerce that competes in the global market and provides local jobs and local wealth.
C08	Retail To be seen as a destination for shopping offering choice and convenience.
C09	Urban Development To create vibrant communities that attract people and investment and offer a quality of life and society expected by New Zealanders in the 21st century.
C11	Transport Movement of goods and people is efficient, safe, competitive and convenient so that commercial and community social needs are able to support the quality of life expected or chosen by the community.

C12	Preserving the Environment Preserve the natural environment for future generations, ensuring that natural resources are used in a sustainable manner.
C14	Coastline, Parks and Reserves To preserve the natural character of the District's coastline and reserves. Ensuring public access to the coastline and reserves.

5.11d Period Of Benefit (Intergenerational Equity)

Capital works that are an improvement or addition to the asset are considered intergenerational in nature.

5.11e Costs and Benefits

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

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

5.11f Benefits Allocation And Funding Mechanism

This funding policy has been developed at the functions level. The revenue and financing of separate functions of the Land Transport significant activity follow.

5.11g Overall Impact Of Funding Mechanisms

Following the consideration of the matters referred to in Section 101(3)(a) a picture emerges of where the benefits of engaging in the activity accrue. Once this is done and indicative costs allocation compiled, Council considered the overall impact of any allocation of liability for revenue needs on the current and future social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of the community and made any adjustments as assessed by them. Elected member judgement was important at this point, because many of the benefit distribution and resulting funding allocations are subjective and benefit from final overall assessment and adjustment by community representatives.

The results of the individual activity analysis and any adjustments made to funding allocations are presented on the following pages.

ACTIVITY ANALYSIS AND FUNDING MECHANISMS

5.11.1 Subsidised Roding

Land Transport New Zealand (LTNZ), the national road funding authority, provides a subsidy for works that meet the criteria for subsidy. The Activities currently subsidised by LTNZ are:

Sealed Pavement Maintenance	Traffic Services Maintenance	Level Crossing Warning Devices
Unsealed Pavement Maintenance	Environmental Maintenance	Emergency Reinstatement
Routine Drainage Maintenance	Structures Maintenance	Network and Asset Management

Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
Benefit Group	% of Benefit	%	Method
National Benefit	58%	58%	Subsidy
District Benefit	42%	39.9%	Targeted Rate (rate per \$100 of capital value)
		2.1%	UAGC

5.11.1a Distribution of Benefits

National Benefit: The District's roading network is part of the national and regional transport network. Efficient and sustainable development of the network within the District contributes to the economic and social well-being of the entire nation as it is used by travellers, goods transporters and others who may or may not live in the District. Transport facilities are maintained and developed to provide safe and comfortable travel within and through the District.

District Benefit: All residents and properties within the District can be identified as direct beneficiaries of the service as provision of roads enables access and transport to people and organisations within the District. The economic benefits of maintaining efficient transport facilities accrue to all residents of the District in one way or another.

5.11.1b Funding

National Allocation: The National benefit portion is funded through LTNZ subsidy. The amount of subsidy is decided by LTNZ and is based on assessing costs and benefits.

District Allocation: Council resolved that a combination of Targeted Rate (rate in dollar of capital value) levied on all rating units and UAGC would be the most efficient and transparently lawful method of funding this allocation. Council resolved that funding a small portion of the allocation through UAGC would ensure equity in the funding sources by recognizing the fact that the entire community has equal access to the roading network.

In the past, some operational expenditure in this activity has been funded through loan funding. This has led to a greater increase in debt than prudent with no corresponding assets to show for it. In its 2007/08 Annual Plan, Council agreed on a policy response to this of replacing loan funding with rate funding for operating expenditure. This 'catch-up' funding is to be funded through a 'Special Land Transport rate' which will be a District wide Targeted Rate based on capital value.

Having a separate rate for the 'catch-up' funding is in keeping with the transparency principle upheld by Council in its funding policy and will ensure that the ratepayers are clear as to what portion they are having to pay for this 'catch-up' and what they are paying for the service levels they agreed upon and receive.

5.11.2 **Unsubsidised Roding**

These are activities carried out to ensure the safe and efficient travel within and through the District and are necessary for road or pedestrian safety and convenience, but are not subsidised by LTNZ and for which Council has sole financial responsibility. These include:

Footpath Maintenance	Amenity Lights	Street Cleaning
Footpath Renewals	Unsubsidised Miscellaneous	Professional Services

Attributable Benefit		Proposed Funding	
Benefit Group	% of Benefit	%	Method
District Benefit	100%	90%	Targeted Rate (Urban rating area)
		10%	Targeted Rate (Rural rating area)

5.11.2a Distribution of Benefits

District Benefit: Maintenance of transport services to provide for pedestrian safety and convenience has a District wide benefit in that all residents use or visit the urban centres.

5.11.2b Funding

District Allocation: Council resolved that it would be most equitable to ring fence the costs of the activity as they fall in terms of Wards, and therefore a Targeted Rate in dollar of capital value differentiated by rating area would be the most efficient method of funding this allocation.

Policy on Remission of Rates Including Remission and Postponements of Rates on Maori Land

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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 The Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 (LGRA) authorises Council to set, assess and collect rates to fund its activities.
- 1.2 Section 85 of the LGRA and Section 102 (5) of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) provide authority for Council to remit rates and to adopt a rates remission policy. Council sets rates on all rateable land in accordance with its Revenue and Financing Policy (RFP) adopted under Section 102 (4) (a) of the LGA and its Funding Impact Statement (FIS) adopted under Section 10, Schedule 10 of the LGA.
- 1.3 The Rates Remission Policy (RRP) documents any exceptions to the application of the Funding Impact Statement, the objectives sought by way of exception and the criteria applied to determine eligibility.
- 1.4 The RRP sets out a policy for the remission of rates under the following headings:
- Remission of Uniform Annual General Charges.
 - Rates assessed against land owned or occupied by Community Organisations.
 - Remission for Organisations providing Care for the Elderly
 - Rates assessed against land owned or occupied by Societies and Associations.
 - Rates assessed against land owned by Council.
 - Rates assessed against Maori Freehold land.
 - Remission of Penalties levied for Late or Non Payment of Rates.
 - Rates assessed against land comprised in new residential subdivisions in District Townships.
- 1.5 The RRP is authorised by the LGA. In particular Section 109 of the LGA provides that any **Rates Remission Policy** must address the following;
- (1) A policy adopted under section 102(5) (a) must state-
 - (a) The objectives sought to be achieved by the remission of rates; and
 - (b) The conditions and criteria to be met in order for rates to be remitted.
 - (2) In determining a policy under section 102(5) (a), the local authority may consider the matters set out in Schedule 11.
 - (3) For the purposes of this section, the term rate includes penalties payable on unpaid rates.
- 1.6 Section 85 of the LGRA provides that Council may remit rates on the following basis:
- (1) A local authority may remit all or part of the rates on a rating unit (including penalties for unpaid rates) if-
 - (a) The local authority has adopted a remissions policy under section 102 (5) (a) of the Local Government Act 2002; and
 - (b) The local authority is satisfied that the conditions and criteria in the policy are met.
 - (2) The local authority must give notice to the ratepayer identifying the remitted rates.

2.0 Delegation to Operate, Application Process and Review of Decisions

- 2.1 The Chief Executive is delegated the authority to apply the Rates Remission Policy. Access to the rate remission arrangements is by way of annual application to the Council by the owner or occupier of the rating unit(s).

- 2.2 In the event that any applicant, for remission of rates, seeks a review of any decision taken under delegation the following process shall be followed:
1. Any application for review shall be made in writing, on the prescribed form, outlining the reasons for seeking a review and including appropriate documentation in support.

Note: Additional information may be requested to allow a better understanding of the merits and background of the application.
 2. The application will be investigated and the application together with a report and recommendation thereon will be submitted to a meeting of the Council for its consideration and decision.
- 2.3 The decision of the Council will be final, and the applicant will be notified of the decision within 10 working days.

3.0 Remission of Uniform Annual General Charge (UAGC) and other Targeted rates – where two or more rating units are held in common ownership

3.1 Introduction

- 3.2 Section 15 (2) of the LGRA provides that a Uniform Annual General Charge (UAGC) is a rate for the purposes of the Act.
- 3.3 The Council's RFP sets out how UAGCs and other Targeted rates are assessed against rateable land.
- 3.4 Section 20 of the LGRA provides that two or more rating units must be treated as one unit for setting a rate if certain criteria are met;
- ... those units are;
- (a) owned by the same person or persons; and
 - (b) used jointly as a single unit; and
 - (c) contiguous or separated only by a road, railway, drain, water race, river or stream.

- 3.5 This section of the DRRP addresses land ownership and land use situations that fall outside of that limitation defined by Section 20 of the LGRA.
- 3.6 In certain situations Council believes the criteria provided for in Section 20 (a) and (c) of the LGRA does not assist ratepayers where rateable land is used as part of a farm operation.
- 3.7 A remission will be granted in respect of rateable property used for farming purposes where Council is satisfied its objectives are met.

3.8 Objectives of the Policy

- To extend the definitions of ownership and contiguous land as contained in Section 20 (a) and (c).
- To assist the use of rateable land as part of a farming operation where not all the rateable land is contiguous with land owned, or occupied under long term lease, by the same person or persons but is nevertheless used jointly as a single farming unit. The intention being to ensure that the use of such rateable land for farming purposes is not disadvantaged by the obligation to pay multiple UAGCs and other Targeted uniform annual charges.
- To assist ongoing rural economic development by removing certain rates liability that might create a cost barrier to the efficient integration of non contiguous land into one farming operation.
- To assist in the utilisation of unoccupied, undeveloped land in township areas to achieve:
 - good land management,
 - an improvement to visual amenity values
 - better environmental outcomes through assisting in weed and pest management
 - reduction of risk of fire hazard and to public health

By enabling non-contiguous vacant sections that are owned or occupied under long term lease by the same person or persons and used jointly as a single unit that might otherwise be unfairly disadvantaged by way of the obligation to pay multiple UAGCs and other Targeted uniform annual charges.

3.9 Conditions and Criteria

3.10 The following categories of land use shall determine whether or not this policy shall apply to rateable land.

1 Rateable Land used for Farming Purposes

For the purposes of this policy, land used for farming purposes shall be defined as land used for 'pasturage'; being, the business of feeding or grazing livestock. Eligible farming properties are those where:

- a The applicant is the owner or can demonstrate a long term interest in two or more separately rateable rural farm properties and that two or more of those properties are used for farming purposes; and
- b The properties are used jointly as a single farm property for the purpose of carrying out a farming operation; and
- c The property for which the remission is sought does not carry sufficient improvements to allow it to be operated as a separate farming unit; and
- d The land for which the remission is sought is not occupied by a habitable dwelling.

2 Rateable Land located in Townships

Rateable land located within Waitomo District townships where:

- a The applicant is the owner or holds a written long term interest in two or more separately rateable properties that are not contiguous; and
- b The properties are used jointly as a single property; and
- c The property for which the remission is sought does not carry improvements exceeding \$1,000 in value, and is not occupied by a dwelling.
- d The property for which the remission is sought must be maintained in good order and repair as ascertained by the Council.

3.11 Application for remission of Uniform Annual General Charge (UAGC) and other Targeted rates where two or more rating units are held in common ownership must be made on an annual basis to ensure continued eligibility for remission.

4.0 Remissions for Community Organisations (Schedule 1, Part 1: Land fully non-rateable)

4.1 Introduction

4.2 Schedule 1, Part 1 of the LGRA defines land classified as non-rateable for the purposes of the LGRA.

4.3 Council recognises that Schedule 1, Part 1 of the LGRA limits the authority to set, assess, and collect rates on certain land. However non-rateable properties are liable for Targeted Rates assessed for the provision of services as contained within the Funding Impact Statement.

4.4 The LGRA provides in Schedule 1, Part 1 that the land defined in the following clauses is fully non-rateable:

- (4) Land used by a local authority-
(c) for a public hall, library, athenaeum, museum, art gallery, or other similar institution.
- (6) Land owned or used by, and for the purposes of, -
(b) an education establishment defined as-
(iv) an early childhood centre
- (9) Land used solely or principally-
(a) as a place of religious worship
- (12) Land that is set apart under s338 of Te Ture Whenua Maori Act 1993 and-
(a) that is used for the purposes of a marae or meeting place and that does not exceed 2 hectares.

- 4.5 Council wishes to limit the liability for Targeted Rates for some properties classified under Schedule 1, Part 1 of the LGRA.
- 4.6 Council also wishes to remit rates on rateable land where the land use is similar to the land uses defined in Schedule 1, Part 1 but which fall outside of the uses defined in the schedule.
- 4.7 This Policy sets out the remissions available to Waitomo arts and heritage groups, pre-schools, marae and churches. This Policy clarifies liability for groups listed under Schedule 1, Part 1, Sections (4) (6) (9) and (12)).

4.8 Objectives of the Policy

- To extend the arrangement provided for in the LGRA (for arts and heritage groups on Council land), to similar arts and heritage groups on private land.
- To support the development of arts and culture in the Waitomo District.
- To clarify liability for marae, churches and pre-schools' service charges.

4.9 Conditions and Criteria

- (a) Community halls, art galleries and museums receive a rates remission of 100% of the assessed Rates INCLUDING service charges EXCEPT for a maximum of one Targeted Rate charge, set for each of water, sewerage and solid waste collection services. Any Community halls, art galleries or museums opting for a private solid waste collection arrangement will not pay the solid waste collection rate, and would not receive a collection service. Community halls are defined as those halls and community centres located on Council administered land, and those privately owned community halls recognised as fulfilling the same primary function as public halls.
- (b) Pre-schools, marae and churches receive a rates remission of 100% of the assessed Rates INCLUDING service charges EXCEPT for a maximum of one Targeted Rate charge, set for each of water, sewerage and solid waste collection services. Any Pre-school, marae or church opting for a private solid waste collection arrangement would not pay the solid waste collection rate, and would not receive a collection service.
- (c) Not for Profit organisations, which exist exclusively or principally for the provision of emergency services receive a rates remission of 100% of the assessed rates INCLUDING service charges EXCEPT for a maximum of one Targeted Rate charge, set for each of water, sewerage and solid waste collection services. Any organisations opting for a private solid waste collection arrangement will not pay the solid waste collection rates, and would not receive a collection service.
- (d) The policy does not apply to organisations operated for the purposes of profit or gain. Nor will it apply to groups and organisations who engage in community services as a secondary purpose only.
- (e) 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
- (f) Council retains a discretion:
- On whether to grant a remission in any particular case.

5.0 Remission for Organisations providing Care for the Elderly

5.1 Introduction

Council wishes to support not for profit organisations that provide much needed facilities and services for the Elderly within the Waitomo District. The intent is to recognise and assist those organisations that provide specialised care for the Elderly who, in the absence of such services, may need to relocate outside of the Waitomo District, away from family and friends.

5.2 Objectives of the Policy

To support those organisations that provide facilities and services that care for and enable the Elderly to reside in the Waitomo District.

5.3 Conditions and Criteria

- 1 Organisations that demonstrate compliance with the following criteria will receive a rates remission of 100% of assessed rates EXCLUDING service charges set for Water, Sewerage and Solid Waste Collection and Disposal Services. Any organisation opting for a private Solid Waste Collection arrangement will not pay the Solid Waste Collection Rate and would not receive a Collection Service.
- 2 This remission arrangement is available on application on an annual basis by qualifying organisations which:
 - (a) Are charitable organisation(s). Charitable organisations are organisations (incorporated or not) that carry out charitable activities or exist exclusively for charitable purposes. For an organisation's purposes to be charitable its activities or aims must be for public purposes - the benefit must be available to a large part of the community. In addition, it must not be carried on for the benefit or profit of any individual or group, and
 - (b) Provide Rest Home level of care to the Elderly. Rest Home level of care is defined as the provision of 'everyday living assistance' to the Elderly who are fully dependant on other people to assist them with everyday life (e.g. to cook, clean, shower, etc), and/or
 - (c) Provide Hospital Level Care for the Elderly. Hospital level care is defined as provision of palliative care type facilities, the ability to prescribe medicines as per national health standards and have the requisite number of trained nurses as per national and DHB health standards.
 - (d) For the avoidance of doubt – retirement villages are not eligible for remission of rates under this policy.

6.0 Remissions for land owned by Clubs and Societies (Schedule 1, Part 2 of the Local Government Rating Act 2002 Land 50% non-rateable)

6.1 Introduction

6.2 This Policy provides remissions of rates to sport clubs and societies.

6.3 Section 8 and Schedule 1, Part 2 of the LGRA provide that certain land used or owned by a society, or an association of persons must not be assessed for rates at a value of more than 50% of the rates that would otherwise have been assessed under Council's RFP and in the Rating Impact Statement (RIS).

6.4 This land is known as 50% non-rateable.

6.5 The land for which assessed rates must not exceed 50% includes:

- Land owned or used by Agricultural and Pastoral Societies as a showground or place of meeting, and
- Land used or owned by sport clubs.
- Land used or owned for the purpose of any branch of the arts

Note: 50% non-rateable land is rateable for Targeted Rates set under Sections 16 and 19 of the LGRA for water supply, sewage disposal and solid waste collection.

6.6 For the purposes of this part of this Policy, those Targeted Rates are described as Service Charges.

6.7 Council seeks to remit Service Charges set for the purpose of funding water supply, sewage disposal and solid waste collection as defined in the RFP and in the RIS. That remission arrangement is made for land used or owned by certain societies and sports clubs.

Note: This remission arrangement does not extend to all land defined as 50% rateable under Schedule 1, Part 2, LGRA. That land remains liable for the payment of service charges as defined in the RFP and in the RIS.

6.8 The LGRA provides:

Land 50% non-rateable (Schedule 1 Part 2):

- (2) Land owned or used by a society or association of persons (whether incorporated or not) for games or sport, except galloping races, harness races, or greyhound races.

For the purposes of this Part, unless the context otherwise requires-

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

Rate liability on 50% non-rateable land (section 8):

- (2) Rates assessed for the land described in Part 2 of Schedule 1 must not exceed 50% of the rates that would otherwise have been assessed if the land were not described in that schedule.

6.9 Objectives of the Policy

6.10 Council recognises the value of encouraging participation in active and passive recreation for the well-being of its communities. This Policy aims to support the development of sport and physical recreation in the Waitomo District by providing rates remissions for private clubs at the same level as those clubs located on and having long term tenure over Council owned land which is non-rateable under Schedule 1, Part 1 (4) of the LGRA.

6.11 Conditions and Criteria

6.12 The following policy applies to sport and recreation clubs located on either Council owned or privately owned or administered land.

(a) Sport and recreation groups receive a rates remission of 100% of the assessed Rates INCLUDING service charges EXCEPT for a maximum of one Targeted Rate charge, set for each of water, sewerage and solid waste collection services. Any Club or Association opting for a private solid waste collection arrangement would not pay the solid waste collection rate, and would not receive a collection service.

(b) This remission arrangement is available on application on an annual basis by qualifying societies and organisations who:

1 Are groups identified by Schedule I Part 1(4b) and Part 2(2) of the LGRA (2002) and who:

- (i) Demonstrate that their primary function is for the purpose of sport or physical recreation, and
- (ii) Are non-profit organisations, not providing recreation or fitness services for commercial profit, and
- (iii) Are able to demonstrate that they are currently operative, and
- (iv) The primary use of their facility for which they are seeking remissions is for the purpose of that organisation's sport or physical recreation activity, and
- (v) Can demonstrate that their activities benefit or are available to the entire community.

(c) That sport and recreation clubs apply on an annual basis for a remission of rates to ensure their continued eligibility and confirm the land-use remains eligible for remissions.

7.0 Remissions of Rates for Council Properties

7.1 Introduction

7.2 This section of the Policy is included for the sake of transparency. The LGRA provides that certain Council land is non-rateable. This Policy extends that non-rateable status to include any Council property which does not fall within the category of non-rateable land, but never the less the land held by Council has no current operational use that can be attributed for the day to day delivery of a service to the communities of Waitomo District.

7.3 The LGRA defines non-rateable Council land (Schedule 1, Part 1, Section 4 LGRA) as:

- (4) Land used by a local authority-
- (a) for a public garden, reserve or children's playground:
 - (c) for a public hall, library, athenaeum, museum, art gallery or other similar institution:
 - (d) for public baths, swimming baths, bathhouses, or sanitary conveniences

7.4 Objectives of the Policy

7.5 To avoid the need to set, assess and collect rates funding from the District community to pay rates on Council property that is for the time-being not used for any operational purpose.

7.6 Conditions and Criteria

7.7 The Council has delegated authority to the Chief Executive to remit rates set, assessed and levied on land owned or occupied by the Council where the Chief Executive is satisfied that no operational use can be attributed to that land.

8.0 Remission of Rates on Maori Freehold Land

8.1 Introduction

8.2 The LGA provides that Council must adopt under Section 102(4)(f) a policy on the remission and postponement of rates set, assessed and levied on Maori freehold land.

8.3 Section 108 (3) of the LGA provides that any such policy places no obligation on Council to provide for the remission of, or postponement of the requirement to pay, rates on Maori freehold land.

8.4 Council wishes to provide for a fair and equitable rating system, recognising that some Maori owned freehold land has particular conditions, features, ownership structures, or other circumstances.

8.5 Council wishes to support and promote sustainable growth and development within key sectors of the local economy. In addition all of the community have a stake in the District's open spaces. Council recognises Tangata Whenua aspirations to define, preserve and maintain their traditional spiritual, cultural, social, and economic links with Ancestral Lands, waterways, places of habitation, Waahi Tapu and other Taonga.

8.6 The Council is of the view that Waitomo District community outcomes are improved if:

- Owners or Trustees of Maori freehold land benefit from better and appropriate use of undeveloped land, through providing a clear policy on the liability of the land for the payment of rates.
- Council and the Waitomo District community benefit through the efficient collection of rates where they are deemed to be payable.

8.7 Objectives

8.8 The remission of rates on Maori freehold land pursuant to Section 108, LGA 2002, and in recognition of the objectives of the Te Ture Whenua Maori Act, recognises that:

- (a) There are situations where there is no occupier or person gaining economic or financial benefit from the use of, or habitation on the land.
- (b) Some freehold Maori land might be better set-apart from development because of its natural features, significant vegetation and/or habitat, and cultural significance.
- (c) Physical access to some Maori freehold land is not available or is not practicable.
- (d) Takes into account the presence of waahi tapu that may limit the use of the land for other purposes.
- (e) A remission of rates should ONLY apply to those portions of land not occupied, and/or undeveloped.
- (f) Assessing rates against certain Maori freehold land might limit or restrict the development of an economic use of the land.

8.9 The Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 (LGRA) provides:

- Maori freehold land is defined by the LGRA 2002 as "land whose beneficial ownership has been determined by the Maori Land Court by freehold order". Only rateable land that is the subject of such an order may qualify for remission under this policy.
- Maori freehold land is liable for rates in the same manner as if it were general land, subject to the provisions of Part 4 of the LGRA.

8.10 The Local Government Act 2002 provides:

- Section 102 (4)(f), 108 and Schedule 11 of the LGA sets out the requirements Council must consider in adopting any policy on the remission and postponement of rates on Maori freehold land.

8.11 Te Ture Whenua Maori Act 1993 states as its purposes:

- (1) It is the intention of Parliament that the provisions of this Act shall be interpreted in a manner that best furthers the principles set out in the Preamble to this Act:
Preamble principles:
- to recognise that land is a taonga tuku iho of special significance to Maori people,
 - to promote the retention of that land in the hands of its owners, their whanau, and their hapu,
 - to protect waahi tapu,
 - to facilitate the occupation, development, and utilisation of that land for the benefit of its owners, their whanau, and their hapu,
 - to maintain a Court and to establish mechanisms to assist the Maori people to achieve the implementation of these principles:

8.12 Te Tiriti o Waitangi (Treaty of Waitangi):

- Shall be taken into account under the LGA and the Resource Management Act 1991.

8.13 Interpretation of Terms

Term	Interpretation
Hapu:	Whanau groups descended from their own hereditary ancestor.
Maori customary land:	Land held under the customs and usages of the Maori people, the title to which has not been investigated by the Maori Land Court
Maori freehold land:	Land whose beneficial ownership has been determined by the Maori Land Court by freehold order.
Taonga tuku iho:	Legacy, treasure
Waahi tapu:	Means land set apart under Section 338(1) (b) of the Te Ture Whenua Maori Act 1993 (a place of special significance according to the meaning, custom, obligation and conditions to Maori).
Whanau:	Extended family in which a person is born and socialised.

8.14 Conditions and Criteria

8.15 This policy does not provide for permanent remission or postponement of rates on Maori freehold land recognising the potential for changes in circumstance and land use.

Part A: Council Discretion

- (1) Maori freehold land is liable for rates in the same manner as if it were general land and any rates set, assessed and levied will be collected to the extent authorised by and practicable under legislation.
- (2) Where a remission of rates is made the obligation is on the applicant to advise any change of use that might affect the eligibility of the land for any remission. Note – Council will require that any rates remissions be repaid where the failure to notify Council of a change in circumstance impacts on the eligibility of the land for a rate remission.
- (3) Council's valuation service provider will provide three yearly land use reports to coincide with the three yearly revaluation cycle. These reports will be used to monitor changes in land use and to determine any eligibility for rates remission under this policy.
- (4) Council will monitor, on an ongoing basis the use of any Maori freehold land enjoying a rate remissions under this policy. If, in the Council's opinion, the underlying status of the land has changed and income is being generated from the land, Council will review the land's eligibility for rates remissions.
- (5) Council staff may process applications on behalf of absentee owners of undeveloped and unoccupied Maori Freehold Land, (meaning land that is unoccupied and where no income is derived from the use of that land). Decisions on these remissions are to be made directly by the Chief Executive on the recommendation of officers.

Part B: Maori Freehold Land Rates Remission Register

- (1) Council will maintain a register titled the Maori Freehold Land Rates Remission Register for the purpose of recording the rating units for which rates are remitted pursuant to this Policy. The Register will comprise of two category lists, which are summarised as:
Category A: Maori Freehold Land – General Remissions List

- For the purpose of recording remissions on unoccupied or unproductive land that achieves objectives (a), (b), (c), (d), (e).
- 100% of all rates set on these properties, except Targeted Rates set for water supply, sewage disposal or solid waste collection will be remitted.
- Where there are no services provided to the property and/or it is uneconomic to pursue rates, all rates will be remitted.

Category B: Maori Freehold Land - Economic Use and Development Remissions List

- For the purpose of recording remissions on potentially productive land that achieves objective (f).
- The level of rate liability on land recorded on this list will be subject to the criteria and calculations in PART D of this Policy.

Part C: Category A: Maori Freehold Land - General Remissions List

(1) Eligibility

The following land use categories will be considered for remission of rates:

- (a) Unoccupied or undeveloped Maori freehold land (meaning land that is unoccupied and where no income is derived from the use of that land):
 - (i) That is better set aside and protected from use because:
 - of its special cultural significance and unique natural features, or
 - to protect the indigenous flora and fauna under a formal protection arrangement.
 - (ii) Has no legal or practicable road access available to the land.

(2) Criteria

An annual application for a rate remission under Category A: Maori Land General Remissions List must be made on the prescribed form. That application must be supported by sufficient supporting information to allow an informed decision to be made in respect of the application. Other material that Council will require is outlined under each of the following land-use sections.

- (a) Documentation that the land in question has been determined to be Maori freehold land by the Maori Land Court by way of freehold order.
- (b) A copy of the Certificate of Title if available.
- (c) An identified owner, agent of owner, or occupier to be recorded on the rating records pursuant to Part 4 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.
- (d) That identified owner, agent of owner or occupier must provide Council with evidence that he or she has full control over the property.
- (e) Details of the property size and use.
- (f) Aerial photographs if available.
- (g) A description of the intended use of the land, and a statement as to how the objectives defined under this Policy will be achieved by the granting of rates remission.
- (h) Other documentation that Council may require to make a decision.

(3) Arrears and Penalties

- (a) Remission of penalties may be applied for under this Policy.
- (b) No penalties will be incurred whilst the Agreement on Rates Remission is upheld.
- (c) The remittance of rate arrears will be considered, where it can be shown that current rates have been paid for a continuous period of three years.
- (d) Council Staff may make a one off remission on behalf of the absentee owners of properties

comprising Maori Freehold Land that are undeveloped and unoccupied (meaning land that is unoccupied and where no income is derived from the use of that land) for rates charged in 2008/2009.

(4) Unproductive and Unoccupied Land Blocks

The following provision shall apply:

- (a) Where a property is unproductive (assessed as having no income derived from the land) and unoccupied, including land that is better set aside for non-use because of its natural features and cultural significance and/or is inaccessible, shall be placed and recorded on the Category A: Maori Land General Remissions List.

(5) Dwellings on Maori Freehold Land

The following provisions shall apply:

- (a) Where there is one or more dwelling on the land, Council may establish and identify separately used or inhabited parts of the rating unit:
- That separately used or inhabited portion of the rating unit will be defined based on the area occupied, and/or the area undeveloped and uneconomic, with the written consent of the Trustee or Occupier.
- (b) Rates set assessed and levied on the separately used or inhabited portion of the property will be payable, shall remain paid and in all other respects comply with the provisions of this policy.

(6) Indigenous Flora and Fauna

Indigenous Vegetation lots located wholly or partially on Maori freehold land shall be recorded on the "Maori Land Indigenous Vegetation Register". Each identified indigenous vegetation lot shall be checked every 3 years to verify the land use has remained unchanged.

- (a) Land considered under this policy is subject to the list by one or more of the following criteria being met. The land is unoccupied and:
1. A traditional and important food source for Tangata Whenua.
 2. A traditional and important source for cultural, medicinal, symbolic and spiritual needs of Tangata Whenua.
 3. Includes important tribal landmarks significant to Tangata Whenua.
 4. Important water catchment system to Tangata Whenua for sustaining physical and spiritual values.
- (b) Council will also take into consideration whether the land:
1. Has road access and/or access to other services.
 2. Contains indigenous forest of high ecological value.
 3. Is contiguous with forest reserves or National/Forest Parks
 4. Is complementary with Marae Reserve Areas.
 5. Contains remnants of interspersed indigenous vegetation that provide ecological value.
 6. Offers significant or assessable benefits and protection of developed lower lying land and/or protection for the investment in public roads.
 7. Complements the objectives of and quality of water achieved within formal established water catchment areas.
 8. Enhances and complements the objectives and quality of formal established wildlife areas.
- (c) Where part of the land is deemed to be in indigenous vegetation, the following information must be provided:
1. Location and calculation of the area of the land in question shall be provided.
 2. Photographs and valuation data shall be provided where available.

(7) Other Property

Maori freehold land where no body corporate has been constituted under Part XIII of the Te Ture Whenua Maori Act 1993 has been established to administer such land and/or the whereabouts of

such owner/s is unknown may be considered for Category A remissions at Council's discretion.

Part D: Category B: Maori Freehold Land - Economic Use and Development Remissions List

(1) Objectives and Eligibility

The objective for Category B: Maori Land - Economic Use and Development Remissions is to provide an incentive to assist the conversion of otherwise undeveloped, unoccupied Maori freehold land, to an economic use through a progressive stepped application of a full liability for the payment of rates, over a five year period where:

- (a) There is an intention to make economic use of the land, or a clear intent to progressively develop the economic use of the land over time, Council will enter into a remission of rates arrangement with the Trustees/Owner(s) or Occupier(s) where the Council is satisfied such an arrangement will encourage economic use through development over time.

(2) Extent of Remissions

- (a) No remission will be granted on Targeted Rates for water supply, sewage disposal, and solid waste services.
- (b) All applications for rates remissions toward economic development will be remitted on satisfaction of the application criteria outlined in clause Part C (2) and Part D (4) of this Policy.

(3) Calculation of Liability

- (a) At Council's discretion during the annual review and/or with negotiations with the land owner/s or trustees, a staged rates requirement will be implemented according to the following schedule:

Year 1	Not less than 20% payable for that year
Year 2	Not less than 40% payable for that year
Year 3	Not less than 60% payable for that year
Year 4	Not less than 80% payable for that year
Year 5	100% payable for that year.

(4) Criteria

The following additional supporting material may be required to make annual application for remissions under B: Maori Land - Economic Use and Development Remissions prior to commencement of the rating year.

- (a) A written plan setting out the planned economic use of the land or the planned economic development against a five year timeline prepared by a suitable person holding authority over the land and responsible for the planned use.
- (b) Any other documentation that the Council may require to make an assessment.

8.16 Appeals

8.17 Appeals relating to decisions taken on the eligibility of Maori freehold land for rates remissions will follow the process outlined under the Delegations and Appeals Process Policy.

9.0 Remission of Penalties

9.1 Introduction

9.2 This Policy outlines Council's process and criteria for the remission of penalties incurred by way of late or non-payment of rates, in accordance with Section 85 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002. Penalties are incurred for late or non-payment of rates in accordance with the amount set in Council's Funding Impact Statement.

9.3 Objective of the Policy

- To disclose the circumstances under which Council will consider remitting penalty payments for late or non-payment of rates.

9.4 Policy and Criteria

9.5 Remissions for late or non-payment of rates will be considered on the following grounds:

Circumstance	Policy and Criteria	Delegation
Extenuating circumstances	Remission of a penalty incurred on an instalment will be considered in the following circumstances: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ratepayer has a good payment history. • Extenuating personal circumstances such as family illness, death or other tragedy. • In circumstances considered just and equitable. • Where there is an error made on the part of Council. 	Team Leader Customer Services
Approved Payment Arrangement	Penalties will not be levied where an Approved Payment Arrangement of a minimum of the annual rate x1.5 has been made.	Team Leader Customer Services
	Penalties will not be levied where the remission of all or part of additional charges already levied, or yet to be incurred, will assist in resolving a long term debt situation.	Staff Sub-committee (CE and Corporate Services Manager)
Change of ownership	Remission of a penalty incurred on an instalment will be made where a property changes ownership, but the rates assessment and invoice has been sent to the previous owner.	Manager Financial Services
Abandoned Land sales or Rating sales	Any remaining arrears or penalties following sale of abandoned land, or rating sale, will be written off to ensure that the new owner begins with a nil balance.	Manager Financial Services

9.6 All penalties remitted shall be recorded in the Penalty Remission Register, where the amount remitted is over \$10 for any individual ratepayer.

10.0 Remission of Rates for New Residential Subdivisions

10.1 Introduction

10.2 Council wishes to assist the establishment of new residential subdivisions by providing temporary rates relief from UAGCs assessed against individual vacant lots prior to sale. The Policy provides for the remission of uniform charges for the first full year following subdivision for residential use of 3 vacant lots or more. In that situation multiple lots will be treated as one rating unit. Application of remissions for one full rating year following subdivision provides incentive to sell as intended, but recognises that a full year may be required to achieve the developer's aim.

10.3 Objective of the Policy

- To provide a one off remission of rates assessed against land held in separate title and forming part of a new residential subdivision so as to limit the impact of multiple UAGCs in the first year.
- To encourage development within Waitomo District by providing a one off remission to the subdivider or developer of any UAGC assessed against the newly created lot(s)

10.4 Conditions and Criteria

1. This Policy will apply to land that:
 - (a) Has been subdivided into 3 or more vacant residential lots where the Titles have been issued; and
 - (b) The unsold lots remain in the ownership of the original subdivider/developer and the land has yet to be sold on to subsequent purchasers.
2. A Remission will be made for 100% of the UAGC for each unsold vacant residential lot, except one.
3. The Remission will only be made for the first full rating year following the creation of the new residential lots following subdivision.

11.0 Remission of Rates in Cases of Genuine Financial Hardship

11.1 Introduction

Where an application for rates relief due to financial hardship is received, Council may remit all or part of rates relating to a rating unit.

11.2 Objective

The objective of this policy is to assist ratepayers experiencing extreme financial hardship which affects their ability to pay rates.

11.3 Conditions and Criteria

- Preference will be given to rating units used solely for residential purposes (as defined by Council) when consideration is made for rates remission in cases of financial hardship.
- A ratepayer making an application must be the registered owner and occupier and have owned for not less than 5 years the property in respect of which rates relief is sought.
- A ratepayer making an application must not own any other rating units or investment properties (whether in the district or in another district).
- The ratepayer must supply sufficient evidence, including financial statements, to satisfy the Council that extreme financial hardship exists.
- When considering an application, the ratepayer's personal circumstances will be relevant such as age, physical or mental ability, injury, illness and family circumstances.
- Before approving an application, Council must be satisfied that the ratepayer is unlikely to have sufficient funds left over, after making the payment of rates, for normal health care, proper provision for maintenance of his or her home and chattels at an adequate standard as well as making provision for normal day to day living expenses.
- Council will consider, on a case by case basis, applications received that meet the criteria described in the first six paragraphs under this Policy.
- An approved remission will only apply to the rating year in which the application is made and applications will not be backdated.
- It is expected that the ratepayer will pay a minimum of the value of the Uniform Annual General Charge per annum towards his/her rates account. However, each case will be considered on its merits.
- The Chief Executive is delegated authority to decline an application or remit rates, including arrears, of up to \$2,000 in any one case.
- The Chief Executive will provide Council with a regular monitoring report on all applications received for a hardship rates remission, and the decisions made.

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4.2 Definition and Practical Application of SUIP

Definition of SUIP:

For the purposes of this provision, a separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit is defined as:

A separately used or occupied part of a rating unit includes any part of a rating unit that is used or occupied by any person, other than the ratepayer, having a right to use or inhabit that part by virtue of a tenancy, lease, licence, or other agreement, or any part or parts of a rating unit that are used or occupied by the ratepayer for more than one single use.

As a minimum, the land or premises intended to form the separately used or inhabited part of the rating unit must be capable of actual habitation or actual separate use. For the avoidance of doubt, a rating unit that has only one use (i.e. does not have separate parts or is vacant land) is treated as being one separately used or inhabited part.

Examples of properties with multiple uses / parts include:

General

- *Where more than one property is owned by the same Ratepayer and they are utilised as a single property, then only one unit will count for the purposes of assessing any rate calculated on the basis of a SUIP. Similarly, where an adjoining leased area is utilised as part of the parent property, then only one unit will count for the purposes of assessing any rate calculated on the basis of a SUIP.*
- *A residential property that contains two or more separately habitable units, flats or houses each of which is separately inhabited or is capable of separate habitation. Each separately habitable unit will count as separate units for the purposes of assessing any rate calculated on the basis of a SUIP. For the unit to be considered separately habitable it must be connected to water and sewerage services, have kitchen facilities including a means of cooking and have sleeping arrangements.*
- *A commercial or other non-residential property that contains separate residential accommodation in addition to its commercial or other primary use will attract rates calculated on the basis of a SUIP for each identified use and/or part.*

Business/Commercial Properties

Where professional practices operate from shared premises, each practice constitutes a separate use. Where business properties are used partly for non-business purposes (e.g. a business unit with a flat attached), each business unit and each non-business unit will count as separate parts for the purposes of assessing any rate calculated on the basis of a SUIP.

Business 'parts' that are vacant will be considered a separate part on the basis of potential use and demand on services. A statutory declaration may be completed to declare that the unit will remain vacant for any given rating year.

A commercial premises that contains separate shops, kiosks or other retail or wholesale outlets, each of which is operated as a separate business or is capable of operation as a separate business, will attract a rate on each separately used or inhabited office, shop, kiosk or other retail or wholesale outlet.

Motels, Hotels & Taverns

The number of parts will be equal to the number of major uses, e.g. a motel/hotel complex with owner's accommodation has 2 parts, a motel/hotel complex with owner's accommodation and a restaurant comprises 3 parts, a motel/hotel with owners accommodation, restaurant and conference facilities comprises 4 parts, for the purposes of assessing any rate calculated on the basis of a SUIP.

A boarding house has two parts, one being the operator's accommodation the other the boarder's accommodation.

For the owner's accommodation to be deemed a separate part, the accommodation must be capable of actual separate habitation. (i.e. the accommodation must be connected to water and sewerage services, have kitchen facilities including a means of cooking and have sleeping arrangements and could be habited in its own right, regardless of the Motel/Hotel).

Residential Properties

Each residential unit will count as a separate part for the purposes of assessing any rate calculated on the basis of a SUIP. This includes minor household units often referred to as "granny flats" e.g. a block of three flats comprises

3 parts, a house and granny flat comprises 2 parts, a single dwelling property comprises 1 part.

Dwellings that are not fully self-contained will not count as separate parts for the purposes of assessing any rate calculated on the basis of a SUIP. For a dwelling to be self contained it must be connected to water and sewerage services, have a means of cooking and have sleeping arrangements.

Uninhabitable dwellings will not count as separate parts for the purpose of assessing any rate calculated on the basis of a SUIP. For a dwelling to be uninhabitable it must have deteriorated to a condition not habitable by people and consume no water, power, sewerage, refuse collection

Residential/Business Properties

Residential properties that are partially used for business - the number of parts will equal the number of residential units plus 1 for each business use e.g. a house with a hairdressing salon contains 2 parts, as does a house and doctor's surgery.

For the business to be considered a separate use, the rating unit in question must be the business's standard "place of business". To clarify, a self employed person who resides on a rating unit, but performs their business activities elsewhere, is not considered a separate use (for example electricians and builders).

Small Businesses

Where a small business is used in conjunction with the residential use and the uses are 'co-dependant' i.e. one would not operate/exist without the other, this will be considered one use for the purposes of assessing any rate calculated on the basis of a SUIP. Co-dependency is further explained as follows:

"The two separate uses are co-dependant when the very nature of or the scale of the business operation is such that the sustainability of the business carried out on site may not be viable over time if the business was not physically co-located with the place of residence of the owner. Typically, in this example the ability of the business to deliver service over time would be threatened by a separation from the place of residence and therefore for that reason the owner chooses not to operate from a separate rating unit."

Where a rating unit contains both a commercial operation and residential accommodation, the two separately used parts of the rating unit identified will each attract rates calculated on the basis of a SUIP. The exception to this will be when any rating unit contains a small business use and a residential use. Where that small business is used in conjunction with the residential use; and

- *the small business is owned and operated by the same person who resides in the dwelling contained in the rating unit; and*
- *that small business is operated on a sole charge basis by the resident owner identified in the rating information database for that rating unit, then –*
- *the small business use and the residential use will be considered to be one use for the purposes of assessing any rate calculated on the basis of a SUIP.*

Bed and Breakfast Operations

Each residential unit that is capable of actual separate habitation will count as a separate part. E.g. a residential dwelling that also operates a bed and breakfast business within that dwelling shall be considered 1 part. A rating unit that has a residential dwelling and also operates a bed and breakfast business with a separate unit that is separately habitable will be considered two units for the purposes of assessing any rate calculated on the basis of a SUIP.

Dwellings that are not fully self-contained will not be considered separately habitable. For a dwelling to be self contained it must be connected to water and sewerage services, have a means of cooking and have sleeping arrangements.

Farms

A farming unit with one dwelling will be treated as one use/part, with each additional dwelling counting as an additional used part of the rating unit. Each additional dwelling will be assessed as a separate unit for the purposes of assessing any rate calculated on the basis of a SUIP.

4.3 The Waitomo District Council

District Background

The Waitomo County Act was passed in 1904 and the first meeting of the Waitomo County Council was held in September 1905.

The Borough of Te Kuiti was constituted in 1910.

In 1922 the Awakino County was amalgamated with the Waitomo Council in an area of the then Otorohanga County to form a separate local authority.

Part of the Kawhia County was included with Waitomo County in 1956 and the balance incorporated with Otorohanga.

The Te Kuiti Borough and Waitomo County Councils were amalgamated to form the Waitomo District Council on 1st April 1976, and although minor changes to boundaries occurred with the 1989 reorganisation, the District remains substantially unchanged.

The present Waitomo District Council was reconstituted on 1st November 1989 as a result of the local government reorganisation process that occurred across New Zealand.



Maori Pavillion



Tukutuku panels, Maori Pavillion

District History

The town of Te Kuiti and the majority of the Waitomo District is situated within the King Country, a large tract of the western central North Island. The name King Country arose because this was the region in which King Tawhaio sought refuge after the Waikato land wars. He prohibited the entry of Europeans to the area.

To the Maori people the region was known as Te Rohe Potae. Within Te Rohe Potae there were five tribes who signed an agreement with the Crown, which eventually allowed the North Island Main Trunk Railway line to come into the area. The five tribes were Ngati Maniapoto, Ngati Hikairo, Ngati Raukawa, Ngati Tuwharetoa and Whanganui.

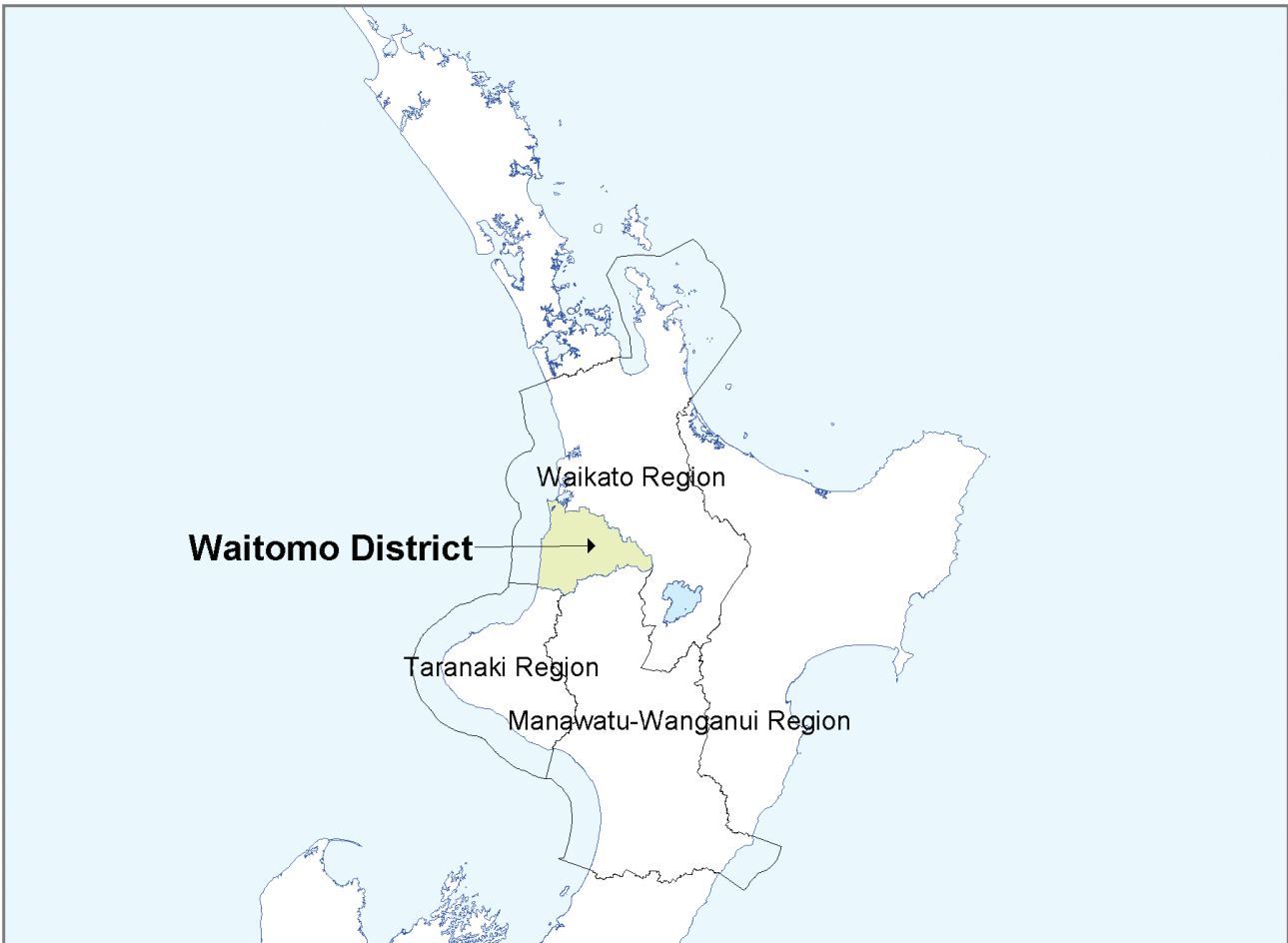
It was also to this area that the rebel Te Kooti fled in 1871, and in return for sanctuary left as a gift for the Maniapoto people, Te Tokanganui-a-noho, the carved meeting house which now stands at the south end of Te Kuiti's main street. Te Kuiti was also the headquarters for paramount Maniapoto chiefs, Wahanui Huatere and Taonui who were instrumental in the opening up of the King Country to the railway and the North Island Main Trunk Railway line.



Te Tokanganui-a-noho Marae

Te Kuiti lies on an area known to Maori as Pukenui. The original Te Kuiti was situated at the mouth of the Mangaokewa Gorge, just below where the Mangaokewa River emerges, from the higher country through ramparts of limestone.

Situated in a pleasant valley with this narrow gorge at the south end, Te Kuiti's original name was Te Kuiti O Nga Whakaaro O Te Iwi, meaning the narrowing down or thoughts of the people.



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District Statistics

Location

Latitude:	38° 21' South
Longitude:	175° 11' East of Greenwich
Altitude:	55m above mean sea level
Area:	336,357 hectares (3363.57 sq km)

Climate

Temperature Summer Average	18.5°C	Winter Average	9.5°C
Sunshine Mean Average	1,749 hours		
Rainfall Average	1,473mm per year		
Frosts Average	47 days per year		

Population Analysis (www.elections.org.nz)

Total Population (as per www.elections.org.nz)	9,441
Electors (as per www.elections.org.nz)	5,793

Rating Statistics

Total Rates Revenue 2008/09 (excluding Penalties)	Budget	\$12,233,000
	Actual	\$12,284,000
Total Rateable Capital Value as at 30 June 2009	\$3,087,204,700	
Total Capital Value at as 30 June 2009	\$3,449,805,550	
Number of Rateable Properties as at 30 June 2009	5546	

Public Debt Outstanding

30 June 2009 (Actual)	\$35,283,000
30 June 2009 (Budget)	\$34,486,000

Public Equity

30 June 2009 (Actual)	\$230,902,000
30 June 2009 (Budget)	\$247,606,000

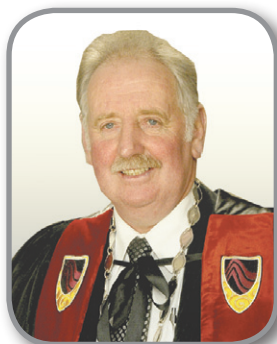
Other Information

Number of Building Consents 2008/09	274
Value of Building Consents 2008/09	\$14,026,547
Total District Roading Sealed (June 2009)	449 kilometres
Total District Roading Unsealed (June 2009)	561 kilometres
Registered Dogs Total (30 June 2009)	4,091



Memorial Arch, King Street, Te Kuiti

Elected Representatives



Mayor Mark Ammon
41 Waitete Road, TE KUITI
Phone: (07) 878 0800 (Business);
(07) 878 6359 (Home)
Fax: (07) 878 7771



Deputy Mayor
Pat Hickey (Urban Ward)
1604 Te Kumi Road, TE KUITI
Phone: (07) 878 3408 (Business);
(07) 878 6316 (Home)
Fax: (07) 878 3409



Peter Keeling
(Rural Ward)
166 Paekaka Road R D 2,
PIOPIO 3970
Phone: (07) 878 5236 (Business);
(07) 877 8779 (Home)
Fax: (07) 878 7157



Brian Hanna
(Rural Ward)
160 Tate Road, RD2, TE KUITI 3982
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Fax: (07) 877 8407

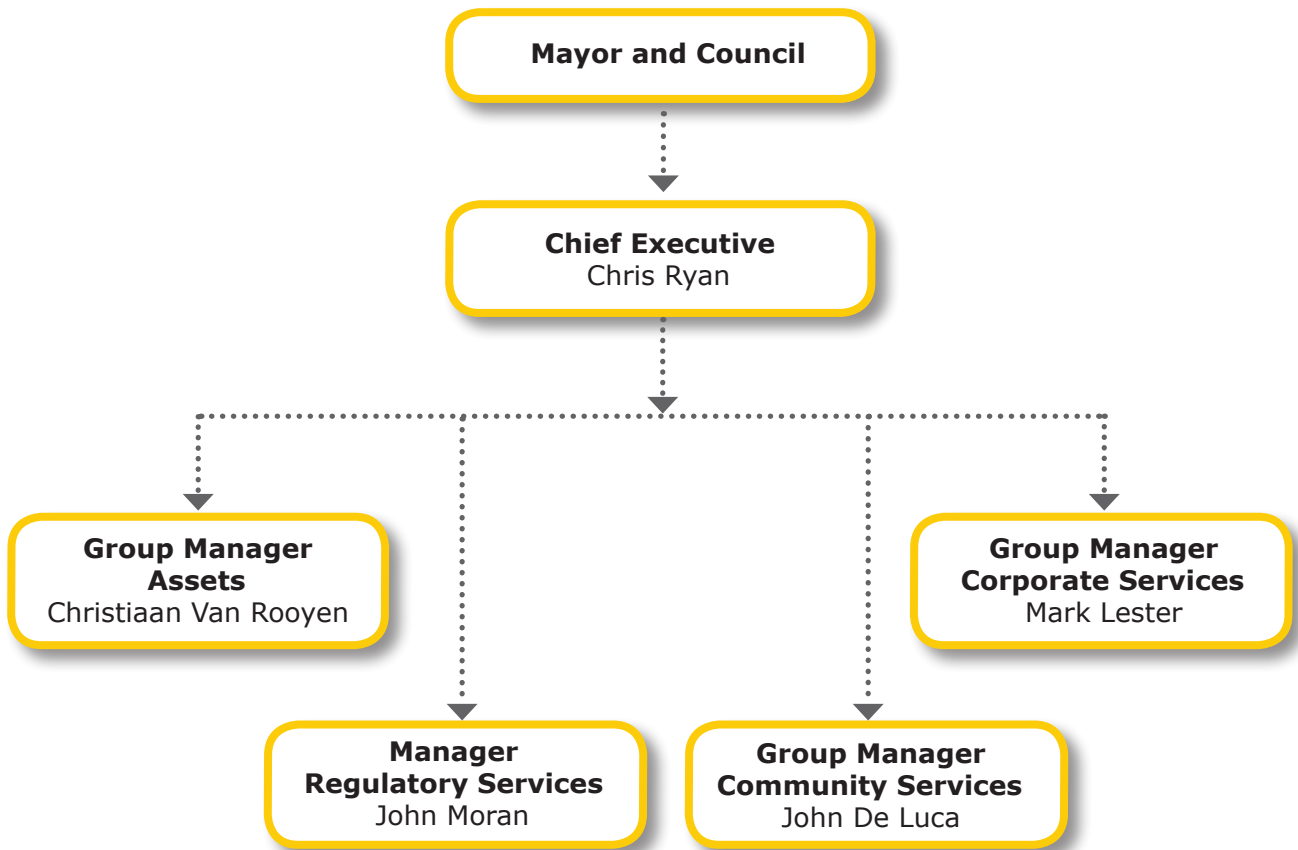


Pauline Ryan
(Urban Ward)
6 South Street, TE KUITI
Phone: (07) 878 8072 (Business);
(07) 878 6797 (Home)
Fax: (07) 878 8072



Sue Smith
(Rural Ward)
313 Te Waitere Road, R D 8,
TE KUITI
Phone: (07) 876 7518
Fax: (07) 876 7518

Management Structure



Waiharakeke Beach

4.4 Glossary of Terms

Activity	The goods or services that Council provides to the Community.
Annual Report	A document that Council prepares each year which provides the public with information on the performance of the Council during the year (in both financial and non-financial terms).
Assets	Assets are things that Council owns, such as roads, parks, buildings and cash holdings.
Asset Management Plan (AMP)	A planning document that combines management, financial, strategic and engineering techniques to ensure an asset continues to provide the desired level of service to its customers at the lowest long term cost.
Capital Expenditure (Capex)	The term used to describe expenditure on assets (land, infrastructure, plant and equipment) that will provide benefit to the Community for a period greater than 12 months.
Capital Value	The sum of the unimproved value (land value), and the value of the improvements is equal to the capital value of the land.
Community	A network of people and organisations linked together by common factors. This might refer to a network of people linked by place (that is, a geographic community), common interest or identity (for example, a Hapu, a voluntary organisation or society), or an administrative community (such as a District).
Community Outcomes (COs)	The Community's view of what is important for its current and future social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being as identified through a special consultative procedure. These outcomes inform the development of Council's planning and co-ordinate the activities and planning of all sectors of the community.
Community Well-beings	One of the main purposes of councils, as stated in the LGA 2002, is to promote the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of communities, in the present and for the future. These four aspects are known as the 'four community well-beings'.
Corporate Support	Used to describe the inputs that are used by all of Council's activities.
Council	The seven elected members that form the governing body (Council) of the WDC.
Council Organisation	Any organisation in which one or more local authorities own or control any proportion of the voting rights or have the right to appoint one or more of the directors, trustees, etc.
Council Controlled Organisation (CCO)	Any organisation in which one or more local authorities own or control 50 percent or more of the voting rights or have the right to appoint 50 percent or more of the directors of the organisation.
Council Controlled Trading Organisation	A council-controlled organisation that operates a trading undertaking for the purpose of making a profit.
Current Assets	Assets that can be readily converted to cash, or will be used up during the year. These include cash, stock, debtors, and operational investments.
Current Liabilities	Creditors and other liabilities due for payment within the financial year.
Designated Investments	Investments representing Special Funds and Reserve Accounts.
Development Expenditure	A form of capital expenditure that refers to an investment in an asset to improve its value. The investment in the asset results in the asset's condition being better than when it was first purchased, or built by Council. This does not include renewing old assets to their original state; these are classed as renewal works.
Exception Annual Plan (EAP)	A document adopted by Council in each of the years between LTPs which sets out the budget and sources of funding for the year and reports on any exceptions from those forecast in the LTP.
Infrastructural Assets	Fixed utility systems that provide a continuing service to the Community and are not generally regarded as tradable. Council's infrastructural assets consist of roads, waste disposal systems, sewerage, stormwater systems and landfill assets.
Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)	Targets set by Council to enable the Community to monitor Council's progress towards agreed outcomes each year. A table of performance measures is provided in each activity section.
Levels of Service (LoS)	Council has Levels of Service that it has agreed to provide to the Community. Examples include the number of times reserves are mowed per year or response times to customer concerns. Operational levels of service are stated in the activity sections of the Waitomo District Council Long Term Council Community Plan (LTP).

Level of Service Expenditure	A form of capital expenditure that refers to an investment in an asset to improve its value as a result of improving the service that the asset provides to the community. The level of service investment in the asset results in the asset's condition being better than when it was first purchased or built by Council. This does not include improvements to assets as a result of increased need or demand for that asset due to growth, this is classed as Development Expenditure; or renewal of old assets to their original state, which is classed as Renewal Expenditure.
Local Government Act 2002 (LGA 2002)	The Key legislation that defines the regulations and responsibilities for local authorities.
2006-16 Long Term Council Community Plan (LTCCP)	A plan covering a period of 10 years (2006-2016), developed by the Council and describing what the Council will do to contribute to the achievement of Community Outcomes. An LTP describes what the Council will do over the ten year period, why it plans to do these things, how much these things will cost including how they will be funded and how success will be judged.
2009-19 Long Term Plan (LTP)	A plan covering a period of 10 years (2009-2019), developed by the Council and describing what the Council will do to contribute to the achievement of Community Outcomes. An LTP describes what the Council will do over the ten year period, why it plans to do these things, how much these things will cost including how they will be funded and how success will be judged.
Operations Expenditure	The expenditure required to meet the costs of normal day-to-day services provided by Council. This includes expenditure resulting from inputs on such items as contract costs, materials, electricity and plant hire.
Operating Revenue	Money earned through Council activities in return for service provided, or by way of a grant or subsidy to ensure particular services or goods are provided. Examples include Land Transport New Zealand (LTNZ) Financial Assistance Rates (FAR) subsidies, rental income and fees and charges.
Operating Surplus	An accounting term meaning the excess of income over expenditure. Income and expenditure in this context excludes "capital" items such as the receipt of repayment of intergeneration loans, the cost of capital works and transfers to and from reserves. An operating surplus is inclusive of non-cash items such as income and expenditure owing but not paid (debtors and creditors) and depreciation.
Outputs	Goods and services the Council will produce or provide to achieve agreed outcomes.
Renewal Expenditure	A form of capital expenditure that describes Council's ongoing programme of works, which is aimed at maintaining the District's assets in a good condition by 'renewing' them back to their original state.
Separately Used or Inhabited Part (SUIP)	A separately used or occupied part of a rating unit includes any part of a rating unit that is used or occupied by any person, other than the ratepayer, having a right to use or inhabit that part by virtue of a tenancy, lease, licence, or other agreement, or any part or parts of a rating unit that are used or occupied by the ratepayer for more than one single use. As a minimum, the land or premises intended to form the separately used or inhabited part of the rating unit must be capable of actual habitation or actual separate use. For the avoidance of doubt, a rating unit that has only one use (i.e. does not have separate parts or is vacant land) is treated as being one separately used or inhabited part.
Stakeholders	People, groups and or organisations that have an interest in what happens in the District.
Strategic Goals	Council has set Strategic Goals for each of its activities. These goals are targeted at ensuring Council's work programmes are promoting the achievement of Community Outcomes. The goals are long-term and in most cases will take many years to achieve.
Sustainable Development	Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations.
Targeted Uniform Annual Charge (TUAC)	A targeted rate based strictly on a uniform amount set for each separately used or inhabited rating unit, within a defined (targeted) area, e.g. stormwater, solid waste kerbside collection, etc.
Uniform Annual Charge (UAC)	A service charge that is levied on each separately used or inhabited rating unit, e.g. solid waste management, sewerage, water supply, etc.
Uniform Annual General Charge (UAGC)	Uniform Annual General Charge that is levied on all separately used or inhabited rating units in the District.
WDC	Waitomo District Council: the organisation established to administer Council affairs, conduct operations and bring effect to Council policy and strategies.