

West Coast Regional Council

Long Term Plan
July 2015 to June 2025



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Chairperson's Foreword

I am pleased to present the Council's Long Term Plan for 2015 – 2025. Council believes through feedback received over the last few years that our community wants us to show leadership in regional economic development.

The Regional Council is therefore going to take a greater role in helping to develop our regional economy. The region's Mayors and Chairs forum are championing a new Economic Development Agency for the region, to be co-funded by Development West Coast and the councils for a three year trial period. A new regional manager position will be created (co-funded by WCRC and DWC), who will work closely with district council economic development staff and other agencies who already work in this space.

We want important regional industries such as tourism, farming, and mining to prosper; but importantly our economy must diversify over time, and the number of jobs needs to grow to sustain our regional communities.

Thank you to those persons and organisations who submitted on the Long Term Plan Consultative Document. Sixty three submissions were received. Following consideration of submissions Council agreed to delete the proposed boundary extension to include a new Class E in the Hokitika Seawall Separate Rating area.

Council wants to be fair in the way that we fund our activities. We use general rates to fund activities that benefit everyone generally, and we use targeted rates to fund those activities that people benefit directly from (for example individual flood and river protection schemes). Rate increases will be minimal (2%) for the general rate. However there are larger increases in some fees and charges.

Various initiatives occurring at the national level have resulted in a requirement to conduct more intensive river and lake monitoring than council performs currently. We have shifted from quarterly to monthly water monitoring at 46 river and lake sites. This costs more money, and we plan to introduce these changes gradually over the 5 year period 2015–2020. Costs may impact on general rate in years 2016–20 but council's intention is to attempt to use other funding sources to cover these cost increases, if possible.

We want to help to protect land by maintaining current flood and drainage schemes, and by developing and building new schemes - where the affected community can afford those. We also want to increase community understanding of other hazards they may face. Our new civil defence structure has a part to play to keep us all safe from hazards. We want to promote informed debates within the community on developing realistic responses to threats and risks – practical responses the community can afford. Westport faces flood risks from the Buller River and there will be discussions soon on how to address these.

Most of our core activities and services are proposed to continue unchanged over the next 10 years.

Andrew Robb
Chairman
West Coast Regional Council

Highlights at a glance

This Plan sets out the Council's strategic direction, funding intentions and work programmes for the next ten years. The following is a quick summary of the key issues likely to be of public interest from 2015-2025, and the coming year in particular.

Long Term Intentions of Council

The Council once again intends focusing on high quality delivery of its core activities, which we consider contribute strongly to the community outcomes: in particular the environmental outcome but also community safety and economic outcomes for the West Coast.

The core activities we intend to continue to deliver are:

- a) Protecting our rivers and lakes and coastal waters from pollution;
- b) Managing our RMA consenting processes efficiently and effectively;
- c) Monitoring the state of our rivers and lakes, and contact recreation waters;
- d) Ensuring a simple but comprehensive set of policy documents reflect community needs, and a sustainable development ethic;
- e) Undertaking compliance monitoring to ensure high risk activities are well managed;
- f) Responding to community requests for flood protection and maintaining these works;
- g) Continuing to provide flood monitoring services on the monitored rivers;
- h) Coordinating civil defence in partnership with the district councils; and
- i) Managing regional transport functions efficiently and continuing to provide subsidies for the transport disadvantaged in our three main towns; and
- j) Managing the control of pest plants where the community signals a regulatory input is needed.

Collaboration is the new approach for West Coast councils

Instead of each council doing things alone, the four West Coast Councils now ask one another whether each activity or function could be delivered at a regional level, using a collaborative approach. A good example of this is the civil defence service, which is now delivered as an integrated regional service, but still retains an officer working from each District Council office. By focusing on the delivery of services regionally, the councils can achieve maximum efficiency without the costly exercise of reform. Some functions and services are better delivered at a local level, and if so these will remain as they are.

Another collaboration the four West Coast Councils have benefitted from is a joint insurance procurement process, which involved 23 Councils around New Zealand. This has saved West Coasters nearly \$0.5M per year in Council insurance costs across the region. The four Councils will be looking into being involved in further initiatives of this nature so we can reap further savings on behalf of the ratepayer.

Regional Economic Development Plan

Another collaborative project managed by the Mayors and Chairs forum is the 2014 Economic Development Plan, signed by the four Council leaders and Development West Coast. The plan was prepared following an Economic Summit in December 2013. The plan now includes 11 action areas, which the CEOs of the five organisations are championing. The CEOs meet quarterly to drive these projects forward. The Economic Plan is a critical driver for economic growth in our region and it has strong support from other regional agencies such as the Department of Conservation, Westpower, Tai Poutini Polytechnic and others.

The Plan's vision is that, in 2030 the West Coast is a busy, vibrant community, with a diverse economy underpinned by the three cornerstone sectors of Dairy, Mining and Tourism - all of which have strengthened and expanded over the 15 year period. The region is politically unified and well organised, with a single vision and direction. The West Coast has a clear voice in Wellington. There is a sustainable and independent future for our residents; who have embraced steady growth in employment, welcoming the changes that come with new businesses being encouraged to develop locally. West Coasters continue to treasure our unique natural and built heritage but simultaneously seek to stay near the forefront of modern living, communications, transport and

technology trends. We welcome economic growth, diversity and innovation.

Aspirational Targets for 2030 include:

1. Job numbers region-wide grow 25% from 15,560 to 19,450 FTE's by 2030
2. Regional population figures increase 15% from 32,148 to 36,970 by 2030
3. Regional GDP increases by 35% from \$1.47 billion to \$1.98 billion by 2030
4. Exports as a percentage of GDP exceeds 40% by 2030 currently around 36%

The four Councils and DWC are committed to an open, collaborative approach where each organisation supports the others. We are not competing - we are collaborating, for the betterment of our region. We are guided by what is best for our regional community as a whole. This unity provides clarity, purpose and a mandate to achieve desired outcomes while also providing Government decision makers a clear picture of our region's goals.

Funding a new Economic Development Agency

As a result of the Regional Economic Development Plan, the 4 councils and Development West Coast (DWC) have agreed to form a new Economic Development Agency for the West Coast. The West Coast Regional Council and DWC will fund a new Regional Economic Development Manager (see page 26). The three district councils will provide staff in each of the districts who will work with the new manager to achieve our Regional Economic Development Plan targets.

Minimising Cost Increases to ratepayers

Council recognises that our region has a small number of ratepayers, and remains focused on cost effective delivery of our functions. Council philosophy is 'user pays where possible' and cost recovery is a high priority. However, many costs can only be met from general funds such as the general rate.

The philosophy is that the general rate should increase at the rate of growth in the region. This generally results in a nil rate increase to existing ratepayers, but the total rate taken increases due to new rateable properties being created in the region (new subdivisions). This approach, while keeping the cost to each ratepayer approximately the same each year, ensures Council funding keeps up with growth in the region.

Council investment income and returns from its VCS business unit are an important part of its financial strategy. Council intends to continue using the income from its investment fund, plus the returns from the VCS business unit, to help to minimise general rate increases. If these income sources are not able to deliver as predicted the general rate may need to be increased to compensate.

Affordability of Council Services

A key premise underpinning this Plan is Council's desire to deliver affordable services to ratepayers and residents of the Region. Council focuses on maintaining rates at levels affordable for the community and seeks other income sources wherever possible. Council actively seeks grants from various agencies to fund particular projects and also continues to lobby government with regard to sharing mineral levies and royalties with local councils and local communities. Council charges are being adjusted this year, in particular for resource consents, gravel permits, dairy farm inspections and whitebait stand annual inspection charges.

Regional Policy Statement Review

The Regional Policy Statement is under review and Council has spent a lot of time consulting with District Councils, Iwi, Department of Conservation, members of the community and various other agencies over how this statutory document should best reflect the views, and needs, of our community. The Council wants this strategic document to reflect a more mature understanding of the craft of environmental management, recognizing the positive as well as the adverse impacts of new developments. The new RPS will recognise the need for growth in the region as well as the need for continuing improvements in environmental quality.

River and Coastal Protection Works

The Council has over 25 special rating districts for managing river and flood protection works. Additional protection works are a direct cost to the ratepayers of the relevant rating districts. The works are owned by the Council on behalf of the ratepayers of that rating district. Engineering staff undertake annual inspections and any

maintenance needed is funded by the rating district. New capital works are funded by short term loans, which are then repaid by the rating district.

Westport ratepayers will be invited to comment on a new Buller River protection scheme, in the coming months.

Summary of Results from Questions Raised in the Long Term Plan Consultative Document

Questions asked in consultative document	Council decision following consideration of public submissions
Question: Should Council part fund an Economic Development Agency for the West Coast region?	Council decision: Council will be part funding the Economic Development Agency.
Question: Should the four West Coast Councils collaborate on regional matters?	Council decision: Council is committed to continued collaboration with the other West Coast Councils.
Question: Should Resource Users fund 70% - 80% of the costs of managing resource use?	Council decision: Council has confirmed this funding %.
Question: Should Council continue to fund state of the environment monitoring from general rate funding?	Council decision: Council will continue to fund state of the environment monitoring from general rate funding.
Question: Should Council continue rating for flood protection works using targeted rates collected from those benefiting from the works?	Council decision: Council reaffirmed this policy.
Question: Should Council fund investigations of potential new protection works from general rate funds?	Council decision: Council will continue to fund investigations from general rate funds.
Question: Should Council Revenue & Financing Policy be amended from 40% - 60% of income earned to be re-invested into the fund, to at least 30% re-invested in the fund?	Council decision: Council confirmed the "at least 30% option"
Question: Should the Boundaries of the Hokitika Seawall Separate Rating Area be extended to include a new Class E which would pay \$25 including GST per occupied property?	Council decision: Council agreed that it would not proceed with the proposed boundary extension. The additional \$25,000 (GST inclusive) that would have been raised from Class E will now be raised from Classes A,B,C and D. The impacts of this decision on existing Class A,B,C and D properties is as follows;
	Class A properties will pay an additional \$25.47 GST inclusive per \$100,000 of Capital Value.
	Class B properties will pay an additional \$19.10 GST inclusive per \$100,000 of Capital Value.
	Class C properties will pay an additional \$15.28 GST inclusive per \$100,000 of Capital Value.
	Class D properties will pay an additional \$2.55 GST inclusive per \$100,000 of Capital Value.

Introduction to the Long Term Plan (LTP)

Once every 3 years, Council is required under the Local Government Act 2002, to produce a Long Term Plan. The Plan covers a period of 10 years. It details the activities of Council, sets the performance targets for each of those activities for the first three years of the Plan, and then outlines what may be done in the following seven years. It also provides financial estimates for the ten-year period and shows how those costs will be funded.

This Plan is in six parts:

Part 1 - Financial Strategy and 30 year Infrastructure Strategy

This part includes the financial strategy Councils are required to prepare pursuant to the Local Government Amendment Act 2010.

Part 2 - The West Coast Regional Council.

This part provides information on who your Councillors are and what this Council does, including an overview of the community outcomes the West Coast Regional Council aims to achieve. This includes how these outcomes were identified and how Council intends to contribute to furthering these outcomes.

Part 3 - Groups of Activities Contributing to the Community Outcomes

Activities with similar outcomes have been grouped together and details of their service levels and performance targets have been stated. Financial information relating to each activity is also provided for the ten-year period.

Part 4 - Ten Year Financial Projections

This part provides details of the overall financial impact of our activities and it explains the various funding sources and how they are calculated.

Part 5 - Funding Impact Statement

Statements required by the Local Government Act 2002 to be included in this LTP are included in this part.

Part 6 - Council Policies

Statement of Compliance

The West Coast Regional Council and its officers confirm that all the relevant statutory requirements of Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002 (relating to planning, decision making and accountability) have been complied with.

The Council and its officers accept responsibility for the preparation of the Long Term Plan and the prospective financial statements.

In the opinion of the Council and its officers, the Long Term Plan for the ten years commencing 1 July 2015 provides a reasonable basis for long term integrated decision making and for decision making by the public and subsequent accountability to the community about the activities of the West Coast Regional Council.



A Robb
CHAIRMAN



C Ingle
Chief Executive Officer

23 June 2015

Report from Audit New Zealand

AUDIT NEW ZEALAND

Mana Arotake Aotearoa

To the reader

Independent auditor's report on West Coast Regional Council's 2015/25 Long Term Plan

I am the Auditor General's appointed auditor for West Coast Regional Council (the Council). Section 94 of the Local Government Act 2002 (the Act) requires an audit report on the Council's Long Term Plan (the plan). I have carried out this audit using the staff and resources of Audit New Zealand. We completed the audit on 23 June 2015.

Opinion

In my opinion:

the plan provides a reasonable basis for:

long term, integrated decision making and coordination of the Council's resources; and

accountability of the Council to the community;

the information and assumptions underlying the forecast information in the plan are reasonable; and

the disclosures on pages 73 to 76 represent a complete list of the disclosures required by Part 2 of the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014 and accurately reflect the information drawn from the Council's audited information.

This opinion does not provide assurance that the forecasts in the plan will be achieved, because events do not always occur as expected and variations may be material. Nor does it guarantee complete accuracy of the information in the plan.

Basis of Opinion

We carried out our work in accordance with the Auditor General's Auditing Standards, relevant international standards and the ethical requirements in those standards.¹

We assessed the evidence the Council has to support the information and disclosures in the plan and the application of its policies and strategies to the forecast information in the plan. To select appropriate audit procedures, we assessed the risk of material misstatement and the Council's systems and processes applying to the preparation of the plan.

Our audit procedures included assessing whether:

the Council's financial strategy, and the associated financial policies, support prudent financial management by the Council;

the Council's infrastructure strategy identifies the significant infrastructure issues that the Council is likely to face over the next 30 years;

the information in the plan is based on materially complete and reliable asset and activity information;

the Council's key plans and policies have been consistently applied in the development of the forecast information;

the assumptions set out within the plan are based on the best information currently available to the Council and provide a reasonable and supportable basis for the preparation of the forecast information;

the forecast financial information has been properly prepared on the basis of the underlying information and the assumptions adopted and complies with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand;

¹The International Standard on Assurance Engagements (New Zealand) 3000 (Revised): *Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information* and The International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3400: *The Examination of Prospective Financial Information*.

the rationale for the Council's activities is clearly presented and agreed levels of service are reflected throughout the plan;

the levels of service and performance measures are reasonable estimates and reflect the main aspects of the Council's intended service delivery and performance; and

the relationship between the levels of service, performance measures and forecast financial information has been adequately explained within the plan.

We did not evaluate the security and controls over the electronic publication of the plan.

Responsibilities of the Council and auditor

The Council is responsible for:

meeting all legal requirements affecting its procedures, decisions, consultation, disclosures and other actions relating to the preparation of the plan;

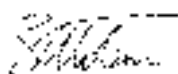
presenting forecast financial information in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand; and

having systems and processes in place to enable the preparation of a plan that is free from material misstatement.

I am responsible for expressing an independent opinion on aspects of the plan, as required by sections 94 and 259C of the Act. I do not express an opinion on the merits of the plan's policy content.

Independence

We have followed the independence requirements of the Auditor General, which incorporate those of the External Reporting Board. Other than our work in carrying out all legally required external audits, we have no relationship with or interests in the Council.



Scott Tobin,
Audit New Zealand
On behalf of the Auditor General, Christchurch, New Zealand

PART 1

FINANCIAL STRATEGY AND INFRASTRUCTURE STRATEGY

West Coast Regional Council Financial Strategy

Overview

Generally, Council wishes to continue the financially prudent approach to managing public funds. Council is proud of the fact that it provides quality resource management, planning and hazard management services to the West Coast community at very affordable rates. Council wants this to continue.

Council philosophy is to charge users of our services wherever this is possible, but to ensure those user charges are fair and reasonable. With the General Rate, annual increases should match the rate of growth in the region. This generally results in a nil rate increase to existing ratepayers, but the total rate taken increases due to new rateable properties being created in the region (new subdivisions).

The Council's investment income is to be used 70% for operational programmes with the other 30% reinvested in the fund so that it grows over the longer term. Council will continue to diversify investments to protect this asset. The VCS business unit income is also a major income source.

The Council is relaxing its caps on targeted rates, so that if communities wish to purchase flood or erosion protection infrastructure, Council can respond quickly to those needs.

Introduction

The Local Government Act requires each council to prepare a Financial Strategy as part of its Long Term Plan. The purpose of the Strategy is to facilitate:

- a) Prudent financial management, by providing a guide for Council to consider proposals for funding and expenditure against.
- b) Consultation on the Council's proposals for funding and expenditure by making transparent the overall effects of those proposals on services, rates, debt and investments.

The Financial Strategy includes:

1. Expected changes in population and land use and the impact of these changes on operating costs.
2. Expected capital expenditure that is required to maintain existing levels of service.
3. Other significant factors affecting the ability to maintain existing levels of service and to meet additional demands for services.
4. Quantified limits on rates and rate increases.
5. Quantified limits on borrowing.
6. Policy on giving of security for its borrowings.
7. Objectives for holding and managing financial and equity investments and quantified targets for returns on those investments.

The four main obligations on Council to ensure that financial prudence is achieved are:

- Manage finances prudently in a way that promotes the current and future interests of the community.
- A financial strategy that informs and guides the assessment of funding and expenditure proposals.
- Funding and financial policies that offer predictability and certainty about sources and levels of funding.
- Operating revenues that meet operating expenses.

Council's Key assumptions

- Investment returns will continue to deliver at least 7% per annum (except for Catastrophe Fund Conservative portfolio which is budgeted to return 6% per annum).
- VCS Business Unit returns will at least equal \$500,000 per annum.
- General rate income is maintained in real terms.

1. Expected Changes in population and land use and their impact on operating costs

The Statistics New Zealand "medium series" population estimates for the Region show modest population growth over the ten year period, from 33,000 people in 2015 to 34,000 people in 2025. Council therefore does not expect increased operating or capital expenditure resulting from population change in the Region.

There are at present approximately 380 dairy farms in the Region. Modest growth in the number of dairy farms, or the total hectares of land used for dairy farming is expected. This is not expected to have a significant impact on Council operating or capital expenditure requirements. Land use in the region is otherwise not expected to change significantly over the ten year period.

2. Expected Capital Expenditure for Maintaining Existing Levels of Service

Council has identified the following capital expenditure over the 10 year life of the Long Term Plan:

Replacements (to maintain existing levels of service)	\$2,951,385
Improved Levels of Service	0
Meet additional demand	0
Total	\$2,951,385

3. Other significant factors affecting the ability to maintain existing levels of service and meet additional demand for services.

Council relies on the following income sources across the 10 year life of the LTP:

Income type	(average over 10 year period)
General rates	23%
Targeted rates	15%
User charges	20%
Business Unit income	30%
Investment income	11%
Other	1%
Total	100%

General Rates

It will be important for Council to maintain the value of its general rate income in "real terms", ie after adjusting for projected future cost increases (inflation). The estimated general rate income over the LTP has been adjusted to take into account these estimated future cost increases. If the general rate income was not to keep pace with these cost increases, then this could affect the ability of Council to maintain existing levels of service.

Business Unit Income and Investment Income

The earnings from the Council's Investments and the VCS Business Unit are a key part of Council funding requirements. If Business Unit or Investment incomes do not meet expectations this could also affect the ability of Council to maintain existing levels of service.

Meeting Additional Demands for Services

Council has not identified any expenditure requirements in the LTP which would be necessary to meet additional demands for services. The most likely future demand would be in the flood protection area, which is financed by loans repaid by targeted rates set on the benefitting community. The caps on borrowing have been relaxed in anticipation of that possible demand.

Council's ability to provide and maintain existing levels of service and to meet additional demands for services within the quantified limits on rates increases and borrowing.

Council assesses that it can maintain the existing levels of service within the previously mentioned quantified limits. Future drivers for Council borrowing are likely to be requests for new or upgraded River, Drainage & Coastal protection schemes from particular defined communities. Such schemes will involve consultation with the initiating community in accordance with Council's Significance & Engagement Policy.

Any capital expenditure on new protection schemes agreed on with the initiating community will normally be

funded by borrowing and repaid by that community by way of a targeted rate which will match the term of the loan. It is for this reason that Council has adopted caps on targeted rates and borrowing that allow it to respond to borrowing requirements such as described above.

4. Quantified limits on rates and rate increases.

The Council wishes to set rate caps as follows on future rate increases:

- General Rates: not more than 30% of total income (currently 23%, see table above).
- General rate % increases will not exceed the estimated BERL “other” inflation cost indexes.
- Targeted Rates: not more than 25% of total income (currently 15%, see table above).
- Targeted rates (sum of all targeted rates) not to exceed 100% increase on the 2015/16 baseline over the ten year period.

There is considerable allowance for the targeted rates to increase because Council believes there may be more demand from our communities in future for new flood or erosion protection schemes. Council does not know when this demand may arise nor the amount of money likely to be needed, however past experience shows that demand will occur over the ten year period and it is felt appropriate to allow for 25% of total income from targeted rates, so Council can meet this demand.

5. Quantified limits on borrowing.

The Council normally borrows money to fund flood or erosion protection schemes, with repayments made via targeted rates set on the benefiting ratepayers, normally over a 5-20 year repayment term.

The Council wishes to set a cap on borrowing as follows:

- Term Liabilities per capita will not exceed \$500 per head of population.
- Loan interest costs plus loan principal repayments not to exceed 15% of total revenue. An increase to 15% is necessary to accommodate possible large scale borrowing in the future with regard to a Westport protection scheme

The per capita cap for term liabilities contained in the 2012 Long Term Plan was \$125. It is necessary to increase this to \$500 to accommodate:

- Borrowing of \$1.5 million for the Hokitika Seawall (which was not known or predicted in 2012).
- Possible substantial protection schemes at Westport and Franz Josef, of cost so far unknown.
- Possible further demand for borrowing from communities who may desire flood protection.

Council’s term liabilities per head of population are currently as follows:

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Population (,000s)	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
\$ per head	\$149	\$140	\$130	\$120	\$109	\$100	\$89	\$78	\$68	\$61

Increasing the cap to \$500 gives headroom for future borrowing, should communities demand that.

The following is the Council’s interest costs + loan principal repayments, divided by total revenue:

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Interest Costs	3.1%	2.9%	2.7%	2.4%	2.2%	2.0%	1.8%	1.5%	1.3%	1.1%
Loan Principal	3.8%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	2.9%	2.5%
Total	6.9%	6.5%	6.3%	6.0%	5.7%	5.5%	5.3%	5.0%	4.2%	3.6%

Council debt repayments compared to total revenue are comfortably within manageable levels.

6. Policy on giving of security for Council borrowings.

As at 30 June 2015 Council borrowings will total:

Rating District protection schemes repaid by targeted rates	\$3,449,720
Investment in Associates (PCR LP)	\$443,034
Investment in commercial property (Rolleston land and building)	\$814,126
Warm West Coast Insulation Scheme	\$705,000
Leased Assets	\$24,551
Total	\$5,436,431

In accordance with its existing borrowing policy, Council may offer the following forms of security to lenders:

- Deed of Acknowledgement of Debt.
- Negative Pledge.
- Specific charge over particular targeted rates (s115 Local Government Act 2002)
- Specific charge over general rate (s115 Local Government Act 2002)

Westpac bank holds a general first ranking Deed of Charge over rates (targeted and general). This Deed of Charge secures:

Overdraft Facility	\$500,000
Term Loan	\$22,837
Bond	\$30,000
Cards	\$20,000
Multi option credit line	\$7,500,000*
Risk management products dealing line	\$350,000
Total	\$8,422,837

* \$5,389,043 will be utilised @ 30/6/15

7. Objectives for holding and managing financial and equity investments and quantified targets for returns on those investments.

As at 30 June 2015 it is estimated that Council Investments will amount to;

1. \$11,500,000 managed in a diversified "balanced" portfolio by a Fund Manager.
2. Rolleston Land and Building Investment worth \$1,300,000.
3. Pest Control Research LP shareholding worth \$700,000.
4. \$900,000 in a "conservative risk" portfolio with its bankers. This is a fund established by Council as a Catastrophe Fund.

The Council's objectives for holding and managing the first three investments are to generate capital gains in order to protect the real value of the investment portfolio; and to create income to be able to be used for Council activities and to be able to be reinvested to ensure further growth in the portfolio over and above the growth mentioned above.

The objectives of the \$900,000 Catastrophe Fund portfolio are to help manage risks to Council Infrastructure (Rating District protection works) and to help ensure access to central government's 60% assistance contribution in the "Infrastructure Recovery Repairs" provisions of the National Civil Defence Emergency Management Plan (section 26.5).

Targeted level of returns

- The target return for the \$11.5 million portfolio is at least 7% per annum.
- The Rolleston Land and Building target return is at least 7% per annum.
- The PCR LP target return is at least 7% return on investment.
- The target return for the Catastrophe Fund Portfolio is 6% per annum.

West Coast Regional Council 30 Year Infrastructure Strategy

West Coast Regional Council 30 Year Infrastructure Strategy

1. Introduction

Council owns a wide range of assets, including land, buildings and motor vehicles. Infrastructure assets held by council are flood and drainage scheme assets and these are operated and maintained by council. Their book value is approximately \$54.062 million at 30 June 2014, representing approximately 70% of the value of total assets held by Council.

This strategy focuses on our infrastructure assets, which are made up primarily of hundreds of kilometres of floodbanks, drains, erosion works (eg groynes) and other infrastructure associated with the river erosion, drainage and flood protection schemes.

Flood protection and drainage assets are grouped into "Rating Districts". The majority of our Rating Districts have infrastructure in place, and we want to ensure that the infrastructure will provide to their communities the agreed levels of service.

Council administers 26 Rating Districts which range from very large schemes protecting major towns to very small schemes providing for the maintenance of drainage or a creek opening.

The purpose of this strategy is to identify how we will manage our infrastructure assets over the next 30 years through to 2045. We have made many assumptions in determining our strategic direction for the 30 year period and these are also discussed in this strategy.

2. Geographical context

Approximately 85% of the region is administered by the Department of Conservation, with the remaining 15% comprising farmland, forestry and urban areas. The region is long with the population sparsely spread throughout, with 3 main centres Hokitika, Greymouth and Westport. Like most of the country the main towns and other centres are located near to flood and other hazards. The majority of Rating Districts were formed to reduce the impact of the local flood hazard, to levels agreed amongst the local community. The continued safe occupation and use of these areas is important to the wellbeing of its communities, and so continued protection from flooding is important. Our flood protection schemes aim to protect people and property from flooding, and/or to attempt to minimise river or sea erosion. Our 2 drainage schemes assist maintaining the productive capability of the land on an ongoing basis.

We manage 26 flood and drainage schemes, protecting both the urban and rural sectors within the West Coast Region. Those schemes are as follows:

- Okuru (seawall, preventing sea erosion)
- Canavans Knob (in abeyance)
- Coal Creek (river flood protection)
- Franz Josef (river flood protection)
- Greymouth (river flood protection structures owned by the District Council)
- Hokitika (seawall, preventing sea erosion)
- Hokitika southside (river erosion protection)
- Inchbonnie (river flood and erosion protection)
- Kaniere (river erosion protection)
- Karamea (river flood protection and erosion protection)
- Kongahu (land drainage scheme)
- Kowhitirangi (river flood and erosion protection)
- Lower Waiho (river flood and erosion protection)
- Matanui (creek clearance and erosion protection)
- Mokihinui (river and flood protection and sacrificial coastal bund)
- Nelson Creek (river flood protection)
- Punakaiki (seawall, preventing sea erosion)

- Raft Creek (land drainage scheme)
- Redjacks Creek (river flood and erosion protection)
- Taramakau (river flood and erosion protection)
- Vine Creek (creek clearance, erosion protection and stopbanking)
- Waitangitaona (river flood and erosion protection)
- Wanganui (river flood and erosion protection)
- Whataroa (river erosion protection)
- 12 mile (private coastal works inspection only - no council owned infrastructure)
- Saltwater Creek / New River (coastal rivermouth opening only - no infrastructure)

3. Capital Expenditure

The following are drivers for capital investment in our flood and drainage schemes:

- The need to replace existing assets that are no longer fit for purpose;
- The need for an increase in the level of service that the schemes currently provide;
- A new flood or drainage scheme.

3.1 Replacing assets

All assets are appropriately maintained, however, some assets will still need to be renewed / replaced at the end of their useful lives. The types of assets that have a programme of renewal / replacement include culverts, pipes and other structures which have a finite life.

The renewals/replacement programme for each of the schemes is based on the assumptions that:

- there will be no deferred maintenance during the 30 year period.
- there will be no events (flood, earthquake etc.) of a magnitude that will damage the assets.

3.2 Increasing the levels of service

We define levels of service as the level of protection our flood and drainage schemes provide. These may be expressed in terms of the return period of a flood, e.g., the 1 in 100 year flood, or in other terms. Council may decide to increase the level of service if the community desires a greater level of flood protection or drainage than is currently being provided, and has decided that it is affordable.

The current levels of service provided by council for all flood and drainage schemes are stated in the recently updated Asset Management Plans for each Rating District, and in this Long Term Plan on pages 41-43. Council consults regularly with each Rating District community which allows feedback on these levels of service.

We cannot predict if or when major floods or earthquake events may occur, or whether they might result in damage to scheme assets. The capital level of service programmes for each of the schemes in this strategy do not include such events taking place. However, the likelihood of such an event occurring during the 30 year period is reasonably high. Council does have a catastrophe fund in place for use to help to restore damaged infrastructure in tandem with the central government National Disaster Recovery Plan.

3.3 New need or demand

It is likely that new schemes may be developed in areas where currently no council flood or erosion protection services are provided. Council is likely to undertake several investigations to determine the feasibility of proposed new schemes during the 30 year period, where there is a demand for possible new schemes. Over the past ten years new schemes established include Punakaiki seawall in 2005, Mokihinui scheme, Whataroa river scheme, Saltwater Creek/New River scheme and Hokitika Seawall scheme.

In addition to the new schemes there were also major capital upgrades in existing schemes, such as the Inchbonnie capital works and Greymouth floodwalls upgrade in 2009, and the more recent Franz Josef capital works.

The capital estimates in the Long Term Plan assume that there will be no new schemes developed over the 30 year period. This is because it cannot be predicted at this time if, or where, these schemes may be needed, or their cost, or the appetite of communities to fund them (see section 7 for possible known future capital works).

Maintenance costs over the coming thirty year period are expected to track approximately the same upward trend as the first ten years, as in figure 1 below, assuming no demand for new schemes.

Maintenance Expenditure

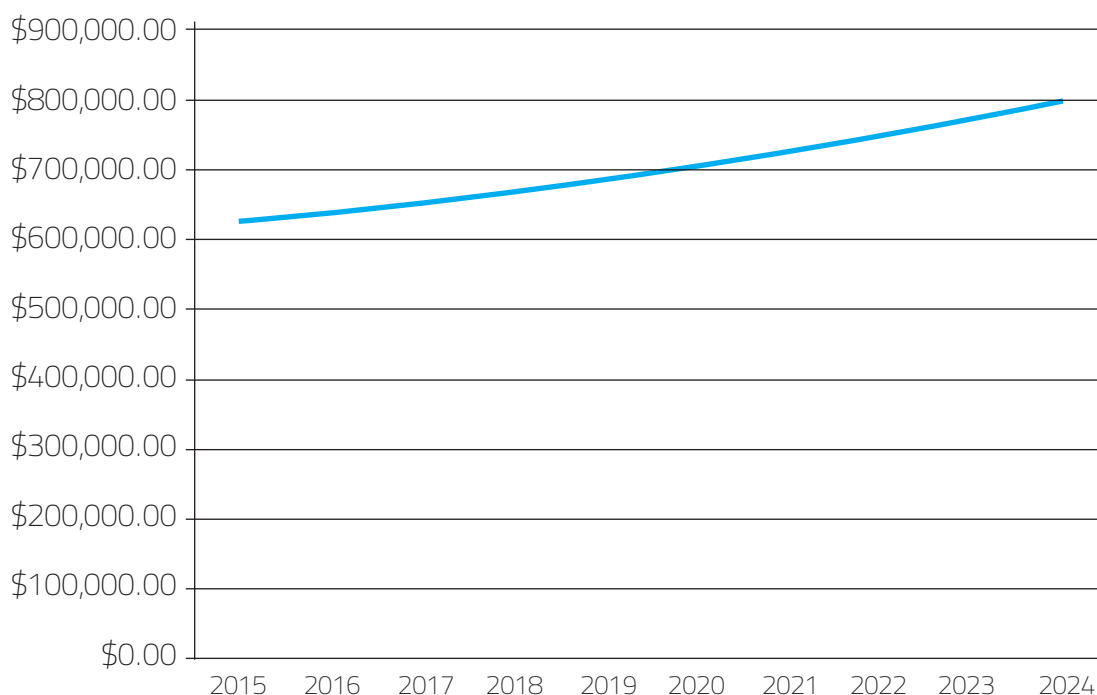


Figure 1: Budgeted maintenance expenditure for flood and erosion protection schemes that Council is responsible for.

In terms of new capital items in the coming thirty years, this is almost a complete unknown at this stage. The Westport flood protection working group is currently developing a flood protection plan for the town. No detailed plans or costings are yet available for this project, however. The working group are currently refining the options available. Consultation with contributing ratepayers will occur once this information is available.

4. Operational Expenditure

Operational expenditure covers the maintenance and operation works associated with each scheme and includes depreciation and the day to day running costs.

Council has operational and maintenance plans in place, and these set out the maintenance requirements of each type of asset (see asset management plans on Council's website: www.wcrc.govt.nz).

5. Our Priorities

Council's priorities for our future flood and drainage scheme activities include the following:

- Providing and maintaining agreed levels of flood and erosion protection to our communities;
- Communicating the hazard risk to communities where recommended levels of service are not being achieved, or there is a high likelihood of failure;
- Continuing to refine our asset management plans for each scheme.

These priorities will assist our future planning and decision making processes

6. Other Assumptions

We do not expect significant population growth, so there won't be any significant increase in the demand on our flood protection and drainage scheme assets as a result. The most likely area of population growth is Franz Josef, but that is uncertain at present. The assets are not directly impacted by the population levels within the scheme areas, more so by the location of the new development in relation to river or sea hazards. Existing seafront communities (eg. Neil's Beach) are looking at the feasibility of sea protection works and these investigations are likely to continue to be needed over the thirty year period.

7. Significant Issues and Uncertainties

There is no planned capital expenditure for the next 30 years at the time that this strategy was written. The only planned capital upgrade is the Greymouth floodwall stage 2 upgrade, which would bring the current floodwall height up to protect against a one in 150 year event. This was planned to occur once the current loans are paid off (in 2030). No detailed plans or costings have been completed for this project yet, and it would only proceed if it were supported by the majority of contributing ratepayers who return their postal opinion survey.

Over the last 10 years, Council spent nearly \$6 million on new capital items, and another \$7.5 million in operating expenditure maintaining existing flood protection, river control and land drainage assets. The major capital items included the construction costs of: the Punakaiki Seawall (2005); Inchbonnie scheme upgrade (2009); Greymouth Floodwall upgrade (2009); Franz Josef stopbanks (2011); and Hokitika Seawall (2013).

Westport Issues

The Council has commenced work with a flood working group for the Buller River, this work is in the initial scoping stage and no plans are in place to undertake any flood protection works. Community consultation would occur prior to the formation of a Rating District. The issue with the Buller River and Westport is that there is currently no stopbanking in place, and a 1 in 50 year flood in the Buller River would be expected to cause significant flooding in the town

Franz Josef Issues

Flood modelling analysis of the Waiho River indicates that the north stopbank which protects the main town can contain a theoretical 1 in 100 year return period flood. This modelling work highlighted a potential gap between the two stopbanks on the northside where water could back up during a large flood event, and this is being addressed through planned construction works.

The southside stopbank is not capable of containing a theoretical 1 in 10 year flood. This side of the river is seriously vulnerable due to the severe aggradation of gravel in the river and the impracticalities of providing higher levels of protection. The Council is removing the properties on the south bank of the Waiho River from the Franz Josef rating district.

In 2011 Council commissioned an independent report on how to best manage the Waiho River and its flood protection assets. Due to further aggradation, In 2014 Council commissioned more work looking into the rate of aggradation in the Waiho River. The work indicated that on average the aggradation was occurring at 0.2m per year since 1940, the report highlighted that in some areas surveyed aggradation has been more rapid in the order of 1-2m in a single year. Work is ongoing on identifying possible solutions.

PART 2

THE WEST COAST REGIONAL COUNCIL

The West Coast Regional Council

The Council has seven Councillors, representing the following constituencies:

Buller Constituency

Neal Clementson
Terry Archer (MBE)

Grey Constituency

Andrew Robb - Chairman
Peter Ewen - Deputy Chairman
Allan Birchfield

Westland Constituency

Peter McDonnell
Stuart Challenger



Key: (left to right)
Terry Archer (MBE),
Neal Clementson,
Stuart Challenger,
Andrew Robb, Peter
McDonnell, Allan
Birchfield, Peter Ewen.

West Coast Regional Council Mission Statement

“To work with the people of the West Coast to sustainably manage the environment for the social, cultural and economic well-being of present and future generations.”

Regional Council Functions and Responsibilities

The West Coast Regional Council is an organisation complementary to the District Councils within the West Coast. It does not compete with or duplicate the functions of these Councils.

Regional Councils

Regional councils promote the sustainable management of our natural and physical resources for the benefit of present and future generations. As caretakers of our land, air and water, regional councils monitor our environment and where appropriate, limit or control the use of our resources. Regional councils liaise with our community to develop resource management plans and pest management strategies, construct and maintain sea and catchment protection works, and carry out environmental monitoring, flood warning and pollution prevention work as well as transport and civil defence co-ordination.

District Councils

District Councils manage local roads, rubbish collection, provide reticulated water, manage sewerage and stormwater, control land use and subdivisions and building development. District Councils also provide community facilities such as libraries, and recreation/sports grounds.

Collaboration between Regional and District Councils

The four councils on the West Coast have been focussing increasingly on collaborative approaches to serving our

²For example civil defence, transport planning, road safety, insurance purchasing, economic development, IT, GIS services.

communities. The Mayors and Chairs forum meets quarterly and oversees collaborative projects. There are many areas where the councils work together already², and new ones are being developed every year.

West Coast Regional Council Core Activities

Resource Management Policymaking

Establishing and implementing objectives, policies and methods to achieve the integrated management of the natural and physical resources of the West Coast, under the Resource Management Act.

Water Quality Management

Managing and preserving our water by monitoring discharges and other activities where they might affect water quality in streams, rivers, lakes, groundwater and the coastal marine area.

Pollution Control

Operating a 24-hour pollution hotline throughout the entire West Coast region to respond to any illegal or accidental discharges of contaminants to our land, air and water.

Air Quality Management

Monitoring ambient air quality, in Reefton, with the aim of enhancing winter air quality.

Floodwarning services and maintaining Flood Protection Works

Minimising the damage due to flooding by maintaining our rating district works, where communities request our assistance; and managing a responsive flood-warning system for the monitored rivers.

Pest Management

Implementing and reviewing the West Coast Pest Plant Management Strategy.

Regional Land Transport

Co-ordinating safe, efficient transport systems through the Regional Land Transport Plan.

Civil Defence and Emergency Management

Administering the West Coast Civil Defence Emergency Management Group, providing regional co-ordination during civil defence emergencies and exercises and periodically reviewing the Group Plan.

Council's Approach to Sustainable Development

Council is committed to furthering our Community Outcomes for the betterment of the West Coast, and S14 (h) of the Local Government Act requires us to adopt a sustainable development approach, taking into account both socio-economic wellbeing, environmental quality and the needs of future generations.

Therefore much effort is spent on decision-making that achieves the right balance between:

- making sure the quality of our environment is not unduly compromised; and
- enabling economic development to occur relatively unconstrained by regulatory processes.

The approach Council has taken is to develop permitted activities in our Regional Plans that allow activities to proceed without needing a resource consent, provided they meet certain conditions. The policy framework in our Regional Plans is enabling of new activities that will benefit the regional economy, provided any environmental effects are managed appropriately through the consenting process. It is important that business can operate without undue constraint or delays due to RMA processes.

Our compliance team carries out inspections of higher risk activities to check those conditions are being adhered to.

Council and Committee Structure

The West Coast Regional Council sets overall policy direction and oversees the financial policy and performance of the Council. The full Council also considers any matters that fall outside the day-to-day activities, which require policy development or specific resolution. All matters relating to the development of the LTP and Annual Plan, Finances and Assets, Funding Policy and Investment Strategy, are managed by the full Council. It manages through policy direction, the council's operations, river, drainage, and coastal protection works; and management of Council quarries. The Council has established a Committee structure to assist with the effective functioning of

the Council. The Resource Management Committee is a standing Committee of Council that meets monthly. Its functions are set out below:

Resource Management Committee

All Councillors are members of this Committee plus two Tangata Whenua representatives, one representing Te Runaka o Ngati Waewae and one representing Te Runanga o Makaawhio.

The Committee analyses, develops and facilitates consultation on all policies, plans and strategies on resource management, biosecurity and transport matters. The Committee oversees and directs the Council's flood warning, and state of the environment monitoring functions. The Committee also oversees and directs the Council's consents and compliance monitoring functions.

Regional Transport Committee

The Regional Transport Committee oversees the development, implementation and review of the Regional Land Transport Strategy. This Committee has two appointees from the Council, plus representatives appointed from District Councils, and the New Zealand Transport Agency.

Greymouth Floodwalls Joint Committee

Council has three elected members appointed to the Greymouth Floodwalls Joint Committee, together with three members of the Grey District Council. This is a joint committee of both councils.

Hokitika Seawall Joint Committee

Council has three elected members appointed to the Hokitika Joint Seawall Committee, together with three members of the Westland District Council. This is a joint committee of both councils.

West Coast Civil Defence Emergency Management Group

Council's Chairman is on the West Coast Civil Defence Emergency Management Group, together with the Mayors from each of the three district councils. This Group is a requirement of the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act. The four councils have a MOU that sets out an integrated civil defence structure.

Management Structure

Chief Executive Officer: Chris Ingle

Division	Manager	Functions
CEO's Office	Chris Ingle	Civil Defence Emergency Management Transport planning
Corporate Services	Robert Mallinson	Accounting & corporate planning Rating administration
Consents & Compliance	Jackie Adams	Resource consent processing Compliance monitoring & enforcement Environmental complaints & pollution response
Planning & Environmental	Michael Meehan	Planning & state of environment monitoring Flood warning & natural hazards Quarry & rating district management
Information Services	Les Gibbs	Information technology Communications technology
VCS Business Unit	Randal Beal	Pest control contract delivery for TB Free & others. Oil spill and biosecurity response teams. VCS environmental assists consent applicants

West Coast Regional Council's Community Outcomes

The following three high-level community outcomes apply for the West Coast region:

Economy A thriving, resilient and innovative economy is promoted, which creates many opportunities for growth, wealth generation and employment.

Environment The high quality and distinctive character of our environment is retained.

Safety A region that is a safe place to live, with a strong community spirit and cohesion.

How the Council will contribute to furthering the Community Outcomes

The Council's RMA functions make it a lead agency for furthering the Environment Outcome in particular. The levels of service in the Resource Management group of activities reflect the Council's efforts to contribute to the community outcomes for Environment.

The Council will co-fund an Economic Development Agency for the region (see page 26). This will contribute directly to the Economy outcome.

All six groups of Council activities assist with the achievement of the three outcomes as follows:

Activity Area	Community Outcome (s)
Governance	Economy, Safety and Environment
Resource Management	Environment, Economy and Safety
Transport Planning	Environment, Economy and Safety
Hydrology and Flood Warning Services	Environment and Safety
Civil Defence Emergency Management	Safety and Economy
River, Drainage & Coastal Protection Works	Economy and Safety
Vector Control Services Business Unit	Economy and Environment

Each Community Outcome is contributed to by different Council Activities

Economy: A thriving, resilient and innovative economy is promoted, which creates many opportunities for growth, wealth generation and employment

- Regional Plans assist economic development by ensuring an 'enabling' planning framework is in place. Permitted activities in regional plans allow for much development to occur without the need for consent processes. Where consents are needed the activity classification is normally controlled or discretionary which tends to enable activities to proceed without undue delay, with appropriate conditions applied to protect the environment.
- Consent processing within statutory timeframes is one of Council's highest priorities. This ensures that when a consent is needed the applicant should have their consent processed without delay (provided sufficient information is provided). Council also makes full use of non-notified and limited-notified processes to ensure delays in consent processing are minimised as far as is practicable.
- Flood warning services and flood protection works help the economy by ensuring business confidence in investing in flood protected areas. Protection works also increase property values in affected areas.
- The VCS business unit keeps rates at a more modest level, and provides local employment.
- Transport planning enables us to advocate for national road funding on strategic freight or tourism routes,

which can result in strategic transport upgrades.

Environment: The high quality and distinctive character of our environment is retained

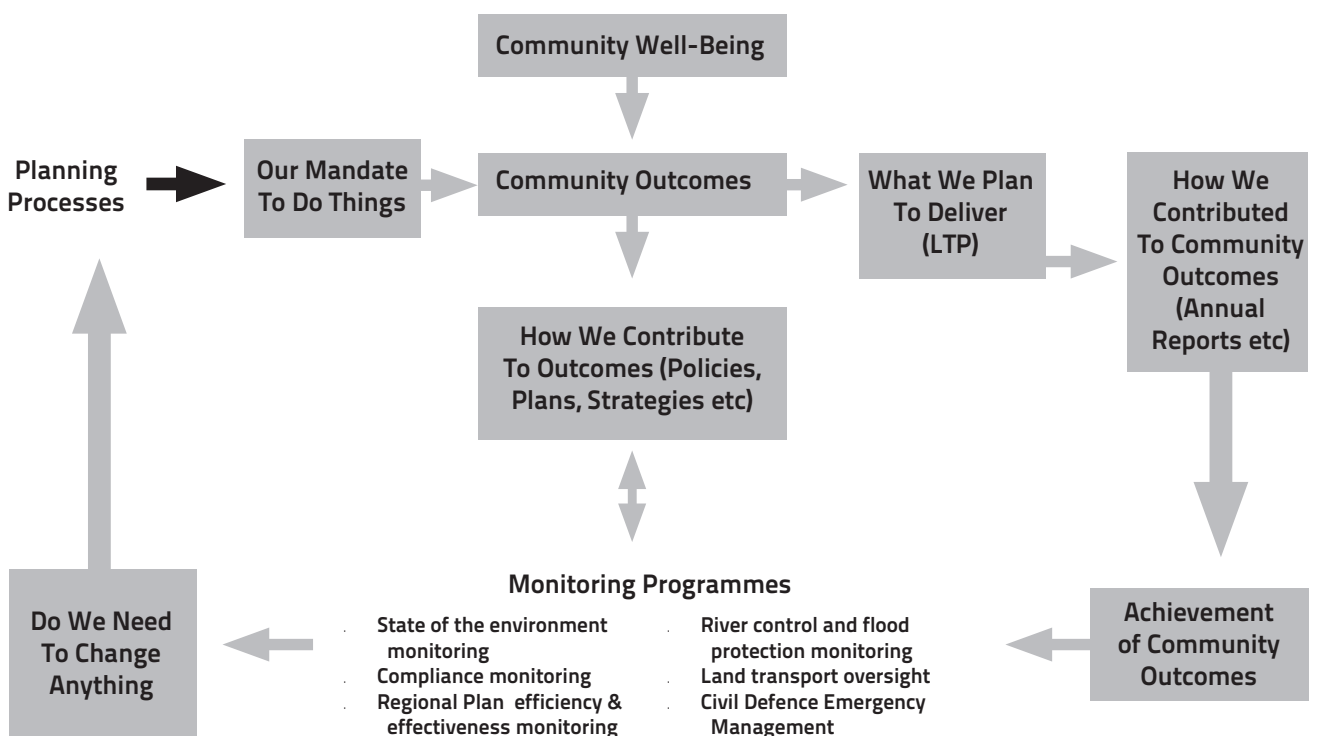
- Our state of the environment monitoring established environmental baselines so we can measure progress with maintaining or improving our environment. This monitoring information informs reviews of the
- Regional plans. Regional plans establish the balance between enabling economic development and requiring environmental protection. They have all been through a rigorous public consultation process and reflect West Coast community desires.
- Resource consent processes help to ensure environmental matters are given due consideration by setting appropriate conditions on specific resource uses, in accordance with the policies set by council plans.
- Compliance monitoring work ensures the conditions set are adhered to.
- Pollution response teams help to ensure accidental spills are cleaned up promptly before major environmental damage occurs.
- Control of pest plants also contributes to the environmental outcome.

Safety: A region that is a safe place to live, with a strong community spirit and cohesion.

- The Council’s flood warning service and the flood protection works assist with community safety in areas protected by those services, during flood events.
- Civil defence work is primarily concerned with community safety in a major emergency event.
- The summer contact recreation water sampling assists by ensuring swimmers know of sites that are of higher risk of bacterial contamination.
- Regional transport road safety work assists with community road safety.
- Resource consents often include conditions set for public safety and risk avoidance and consent compliance also partially addresses safety issues.

Working together to achieve community outcomes

This diagram depicts how the Council depends on community feedback (on the lefthand side) to let us know if things need changing in order to better achieve the outcomes the community wish to see delivered. The monitoring programmes listed at the bottom represent some of the information that can be used by the public to assess whether existing programmes are enough, or whether more work is needed.



How the Council will Work with Others

Council will continue to use the following methods to work with others:

- Processes prescribed under legislation, for example, the Resource Management, Biosecurity, and Transport Acts for consultation on Plan development, and good practice procedures;
- Public submission and hearing processes;
- Liaison, for example, on consent processing and compliance work;
- Participation in joint working groups and joint committees, the Mayors and Chairs forum;
- Encourage participation by Iwi in Committee meetings and other processes e.g. resource consents;
- Responding to enquiries, environmental incidents and complaints;
- Field days, site visits, workshops, networks, training and seminars.

In consulting and working with the community the Council will apply the consultation, planning and decision-making provisions of the Local Government Act 2002 and other statutes that it works under.

New Regional Economic Development Agency

The West Coast Regional Council Chairman and CEO attend all quarterly Mayors and Chairs forum meetings, as do the Mayors and CEOs of the three West Coast district councils. This forum was originally formed by the Triennial Agreement (A Local Government Act requirement) but has since been extended to include Development West Coast's Chairman and CEO. This forum championed the recent Civil Defence Heads of Agreement which led to forming the integrated Civil Defence West Coast and creating the new Manager position. The forum is now championing the Economic Development Plan for the West Coast.

The Mayors and Chairs are forming a new Regional Economic Development Agency, independent of the Councils or Development West Coast (DWC). The new agency will at its core be responsible for implementing the 11 action points that are part of the 2014 Regional Economic Development Plan. The West Coast Regional Council and DWC have agreed to fund a new Regional Economic Development Manager. The three district councils will provide staff in each of their districts, who will work with the new regional manager to achieve our Regional Economic Development Plan targets. The regional council's share of the cost of this agency/manager role is expected to be approximately \$150,000 per annum. This will be funded from general rates, due to the benefit across the entire region resulting from the agency's work.

Key Strategic Planning Documents

The Council has a number of key strategic documents in place that govern many of its activities. These relate to and will assist in working towards the achievement of Community Outcomes. All of the documents can be found on the Council website at www.wcrc.govt.nz. The documents include:

- West Coast Regional Economic Development Plan 2014-2030
- West Coast Regional Land Transport Plan 2015
- Proposed West Coast Regional Policy Statement 2015
- Proposed Regional Coastal Plan 2015
- Regional Land and Water Plan 2014
- Regional Air Quality Plan 2002 (under review)
- Regional Pest Plant Management Strategy 2010
- Regional Civil Defence Emergency Management Plan 2010

How can the Public Monitor our Outputs and Outcomes?

Council undertakes monitoring of water quality, groundwater, river levels and air quality, at key locations. The Council prepares 'State of the Environment' reports which are all available on the Council website. These reports aim to identify trends in environmental quality, which can be an indicator of how well the environmental programmes of the Council are delivering on the environmental outcome. This information will also now be used in our annual reports to measure against Resource Management performance targets.

Council follows RMA consultative processes for our Regional Plans and the Biosecurity Act process for the Pest Plant Strategy. Every 10 years, each RMA policy document is publicly notified and any person may make a

submission suggesting amendments to the document. This is another avenue for public input.

The Council measures its own performance against the targets set in this LTP on a 4 monthly basis and the results are reported in public at a Council meeting and reported on Council's website. Any member of the public is welcome to attend the Council meetings where elected members monitor the programmes staff deliver. The Council also produces an annual report that includes a summary of all targets and their achievement and this report is audited by Audit NZ on behalf of the Office of the Auditor General and made available on the Council website.

The public can therefore keep track of progress on LTP targets during the year, via the 4 and 8 month reports, attend the relevant council meeting where these reports are presented, or wait for the audited 12 month or annual report which can also be viewed on the website (www.wcrc.govt.nz).

PART 3

GROUPS OF ACTIVITIES CONTRIBUTING TO THE COMMUNITY OUTCOMES

Groups of Activities

For the purpose of this LTP the Council has arranged its business into groups of activities as follows:

- Governance
- Resource Management
- Regional Transport Planning
- Hydrology and Flood Warning Services
- Civil Defence Emergency Management
- River, Drainage and Coastal Protection Work
- Vector Control Services Business Unit

For each group of activities information is presented to:

- Describe why the Council carries out these activities
- Outline any significant negative effects that any activity may have on the social, economic, environmental, or cultural well-being of the local community
- Identify any significant assets that the group of activities needs to carry out its work
- Explain the levels of service and performance measures

With respect to asset management, only flood warning services and river, drainage and coastal protection work have significant assets requiring comment. Schedule 10 of the Local Government Act specifies what information needs to be provided about these assets.

Asset Management

For each group of activities, the Council is required to identify the assets or groups of assets required by the group of activities and identify, in relation to those assets or groups of assets:

- How the local authority will assess and manage the asset management implications of changes to:
 - a) Demand for, or consumption of, relevant services.
 - b) Service provision levels and standards.
- What additional asset capacity is estimated to be required.
- How the provision of additional asset capacity will be undertaken.
- The estimated costs of the provision of additional asset capacity.
- How the costs of the provision of addition asset capacity will be met.
- How the maintenance, renewal, and replacement of assets will be undertaken.
- How the costs of the maintenance, renewal, and replacement of assets will be met.

All groups of activities utilise the day-to-day operational assets of the Council (buildings, motor vehicles, plant and equipment, office furniture and computer equipment). Other than for flood and coastal protection, no assets of significance or infrastructure assets are used.

The Council maintains sufficient operational assets to undertake its activities. The operational assets are maintained to sufficient service levels to enable staff to complete their duties efficiently and effectively. All maintenance budgets are included in the operational expenses of the Council.

All operational assets are depreciated over their useful life. Replacement and new operational assets are funded from depreciation. Any significant increase in operational assets that could not be funded from retained earnings would be funded by application of the Council's Revenue and Financing Policy (no such expenditure is planned or provided for in this Plan).

Asset Management Plans have been prepared and are regularly reviewed and updated for all of Council's significant river, drainage and coastal protection infrastructure assets.

Governance

Activities within this group

Governance covers the costs of operating the democratic function of the Council. Elected Councillors determine policies, and monitor the achievement of these. Council operates in an open, public manner and ensures all relevant information is available to interested members of the public via regular newsletters; and reports and documents posted on the Council's web site.

Governance contributes to all three Community Outcomes.

No significant adverse effects of these activities on the community have been identified.

The Governance group of activities does not utilise significant assets in the delivery of services.

Rationale for Governance Activities

Governance activities of the Council are carried out under the Local Government Act 2002, the Resource Management Act, and the Land Transport Act, among others. The Council conducts eleven monthly meetings of the Council and the Resource Management Committee, and convenes other meetings and workshops as appropriate.

Individual Councillors attend other committee meetings as representatives of the whole Council, such as the Land Transport Committee, the Civil Defence Group, the TB Free Committee, and the Greymouth Floodwall and Hokitika Seawall joint committees. Councillors also act as commissioners from time to time on resource consent and Regional Plan hearings.

Under the Local Government Act the Council must consider ways in which it may foster the development of Maori capacity to contribute to the decision-making processes of the Council. Council has invited appointment of a member of each of the two local Runanga to attend the Resource Management Committee. The two Runanga have also assisted with developing Iwi sections of some regional plans, and also make submissions on proposed plans and consent applications. Council forwards resource consent application information to the Runanga weekly, and has also assisted both Runanga in developing Iwi management plans.

The consultation process of this draft LTP is one way that other Maori not affiliated to the Ngati Waewae or Makaawhio Runanga can communicate their views to the Council.

Governance Performance Targets

The performance targets included in this Group of Activities apply across each of the 10 years of the LTP.

Levels of Service	Measure	Performance Target
	Number of public meetings held and individual Councillor attendance	Conduct eleven monthly meetings of Council and the Resource Management Committee, plus other scheduled meetings and scheduled workshops during the year with at least 80% attendance by all Councillors. In 2014 all current Councillors attended more than 80% of meetings
Maintain a Council of elected representatives in accordance with statutory requirements and in a manner that promotes effective decision-making, transparency, and accountability to the West Coast regional community	Compliance with statutory timeframes	Prepare and notify the Council's Annual Plan or Long Term Plan by 31 May each year, and the Annual Report by 31 October, in accordance with the procedures outlined in the Local Government Act 2002. In 2014 both of these deadlines were met
	Timing and number of newsletters, and internet website based information related to public consultation processes.	Publish an informative Council newsletter twice a year to be circulated to all ratepayers, with their rate demand, in March and September and ensure required information is posted on the Council website when Council invites submissions on a new or revised policy document. In 2014 these targets were all met
Continue to support the contribution our two West Coast Runanga make to Council's decision-making processes; and continue to seek contributions from other Maori	Attendance of Iwi appointees at Resource Management Committee meetings	Continue to invite attendance of Makaawhio and Ngati Waewae representatives as appointees to the Council's resource management committee, to enable Maori participation in resource management decision-making. In 2014 both Runanga were invited to attend these Committee meetings

Resource Management Activities

Activities within this group

- Planning, Policies and Strategies.
- Monitoring the State of the Environment
- Resource Consent Enquiries and Processing
- Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement
- Hazardous Substance Spill Response

Resource Management activities contribute to all three Community Outcomes.

No significant adverse effects of these activities have been identified.

This group of activities does not utilise significant assets in the delivery of services.

Rationale for Resource Management

The Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) enables regional councils to have certain RMA Plans to provide certainty to resource users on when consents are required.

The plans enable activities with no more than minor adverse effects to be carried out without needing resource consent, and also provide policy guidance on assessing activities with greater potential effects. The Council also has a Pest Plant Strategy to managing pest plants in the region. All Plans are required to be reviewed within the ten year period, by inviting public submissions.

The Council also makes submissions and

responds to other resource management documents or proposed government policies or standards where these may affect the West Coast. This is in order to advocate for the interests of our West Coast communities.

Council monitors the state of our environment to detect trends in environmental quality and to detect emerging issues. This information is fundamental for assessing the effectiveness of resource management policies and plans. It assists Council to make decisions based on sound factual and up to date information.

Resource consents allow activities that are otherwise restricted by the RMA. Our Consents team processes over 500 individual resource consents each year, on average. This level of demand is not expected to change significantly over the next ten year period.

Compliance monitoring and enforcement involves monitoring the exercise of resource consents, dairy farm discharges and mining operations. Where non-compliance is detected the Council's Enforcement Policy guides decisions around enforcement actions. The enforcement of resource consent conditions underpins the integrity of the regional plans and the consents issued under them.

Under the Maritime Transport Act 1994 the

Regional Council is responsible for responding to marine oil spills within the territorial waters of the West Coast.

Staff are also trained to respond to terrestrial hazardous substance spills, assisting the responsible party to clean up spills in order to minimise environmental impacts.

New Charges for Consents and Compliance

Council has established an annual administration fee for all resource consents. This fee is set at \$55 per resource consent, and will cover the ongoing costs of compiling and monitoring accounts, dealing with general enquiries, maintaining consents and compliance databases and other administration tasks.

Also, there have been adjustments to 2 existing charges: Monitoring of whitebait stands charge is rising from \$100 per year to \$150; and the permitted activity dairy farm inspections rises from \$250 per year to \$300.

Proposed for July next year (16/17) is a gravel extraction annual compliance monitoring charge. Elsewhere in the South Island a set annual charge has been put in place. The proposal is to set a standard annual charge, based on the amount of gravel allowed by each resource consent.

Resource Management Performance Targets

The performance targets included in this Group of Activities apply across each of the 10 years of the LTP.

Levels of Service	Measure	Performance Target
To maintain or enhance water quality in the West Coast's rivers	<p>State of the Environment Monitoring: Ammoniacal nitrogen, periphyton, clarity, turbidity and faecal coliforms are measured quarterly at 38 river sites. These parameters characterise the water quality of West Coast rivers and have been measured since 1996.</p> <p>Compliance Monitoring for Discharges: The number of compliant or non-compliant point source discharges to water, or discharges likely to enter water, and council's response to any non-compliance.</p>	<p>Improvement of these parameters, when compared with a baseline of 1996 data on water quality.</p> <p>This target was achieved for all five parameters in the 2014 year</p> <p>All significant consented discharges¹ are monitored at least annually, and all dairy sheds at least bi-annually depending on each individual compliance record. All non-compliances publicly reported to the Resource Management Committee and responded to using Council's Enforcement Policy.</p> <p>These targets were all achieved in the 2014 year, with all dairy farms with consented discharges inspected</p>
To maintain or enhance the water quality in Lake Brunner	<p>The trophic state of Lake Brunner is measured by the Trophic Level Index (TLI) which combines clarity, nutrient and algal measures. The rolling 5-year mean is compared with a 2002-2006 baseline mean.</p>	<p>The annual (rolling 5-year mean) TLI of Lake Brunner is less than the 2002-2006 TLI baseline mean of 2.79.</p> <p>The Lake Brunner TLI score in the 2014 year was 2.84 (2.9 in 2013)</p>
Complete current regional plans to operative stage, and review them to maintain their community acceptability.	<p>Statutory requirements for plan review.</p>	<p>Compliance with statutory requirements for the review of Council's plans and strategies.</p> <p>This target was achieved in the 2014 year</p>
Advocate for the West Coast interests when external environmental policymaking may affect the West Coast.	<p>Number of submissions made and number of successful advocacy outcomes.</p>	<p>Submit on all central or local government discussion documents, draft strategies, policies or Bills that may impact on West Coast interests, within required timeframes.</p> <p>This target was achieved in 2014, with input to the Reporting Bill and NPS Freshwater.</p>
Compliance with the consent processing timeframes in the RMA and mining legislation.	<p>Compliance with discounting regulations and mining timeframes</p>	<p>Process all resource consent applications without incurring any cost to Council due to the RMA discounting regulations; and process at least 95% of mining work programmes within 20 working days of receipt.</p> <p>This target was not achieved in 2014, with five consents incurring costs</p>

Levels of Service	Measure	Performance Target
To maintain or enhance the life supporting capacity and amenity value of the West Coast's rivers	Stream ecosystem health: Instream macroinvertebrate community health (SQMC) scores are measured at 29 river sites. The values for each site are calculated using five year rolling means and comparing them to baseline means calculated from data from 2005-2009. Bathing beach sampling: 20 swimming sites are sampled, weekly or fortnightly for E coli (moderate-high risk > 550) or Enterococci (moderate-high risk > 280).	Macroinvertebrate health index ² (SQMC) mean is higher, or no more than 20% lower, than the baseline mean. This target was achieved for all sampling sites in 2014 Scheduled swimming sites do not exceed the moderate-high risk threshold on more than 10% of sampling occasions. In 2014 this standard was achieved for 18 sites, but two sites did not achieve this standard
To protect human health from adverse impacts of poor groundwater quality.	28 Wells are monitored at least twice annually, 24 of which are used for human consumption. The guideline of 11.3mg/L of nitrate is used to protect human health, particularly for babies. The data from the year is averaged before comparing against the 11.3mg guideline.	In wells used for human consumption, nitrate levels do not exceed the health guideline of 11.3 mg/L. In 2014, all 24 wells used for human consumption were within guidelines
To protect human health from any adverse impacts of poor air quality in Reefton.	Reefton's air is monitored in accordance with the National Environmental Standard (NES) for air quality by measuring PM ₁₀ (airborne particles smaller than ten micrometers, which affect human respiration). The threshold is a 24hr mean PM ₁₀ of 50 micrograms/m ³ .	NES Requirement: 24hr PM ₁₀ values do not exceed the NES threshold more than three times in one year, between 2016 & 2020; whereas after 2020 only 1 exceedance per year is allowed. In the 2014 winter there were 17 exceedances of the NES standard
Respond to all genuine incident complaints received by the Council and take enforcement action where needed.	Number of complaints received and number of enforcement actions resulting from these.	Operate a 24-hour complaints service, assess and respond to all genuine complaints within 24 hours where necessary. This was achieved in the 2014 year, with 157 complaints responded to
Respond to marine oil spills in coastal waters in accordance with the Tier 2 Oil Spill Response Plan and maintain readiness for spill response.	Timing of responses & number of trained staff	Respond within 4 hours to all spills, using Council or MNZ spill equipment to contain spills; plus ensure at least 25 staff are trained responders. Council had 26 trained staff in 2014, and no spill responses needed.

²Significant Consented Discharge includes: any consented discharge from a municipal sewage scheme or landfill, any consented discharge from a working mine site, any consented discharge of dairy effluent to water, and large scale industrial discharge (WMP, Kokiri).

⁴This macroinvertebrate index uses comparative samples of aquatic invertebrates to evaluate water quality, based on the type and tolerances of invertebrates (bugs) found at that site and how those communities of invertebrates may change over time. Some bug species are pollution tolerant while others are pollution sensitive, so the mix of species tells us a lot about the water quality at the site.

Other Resource Management Activities planned for 2015-2025

(These matters will not be measured or reported on in Council's Annual Reports)

Plan & Strategy preparation & review:

1. Receive submissions and further submissions on the Proposed Regional Policy Statement in 2015, then hold hearings and release decisions in 2016.
2. Notify the Regional Coastal Plan and invite submissions in 2015, hold hearings and make decisions on submissions in 2016.
3. Continue to work with the Reefton community on options for meeting the National Air Quality Standard and developing appropriate provisions for the Regional Air Plan.
4. Develop, in collaboration with neighbouring regional councils, a new Pest Plant Plan for the West Coast.
5. Ensure policy implications of Council's science reports are formally assessed, within 6 months of the science report being released.
6. Notify amendments to the schedule 2 wetland boundaries where the maps in the Land and Water Plan were found to be in error.

Consents Processing, Compliance Monitoring:

7. Ensure S42A reports for notified consent applications are with the applicant within ten working days of receipt of all required information.
8. Respond to all written enquiries regarding consents or compliance matters within 10 working days, or 20 working days for LGOIMA requests.
9. Release all bonds within 4 months of the surrender, forfeiture or expiry of the mining licence or permit, provided rehabilitation is complete.
10. Inspect all consents for whitebait stands on the Little Wanganui, Taramakau, Hokitika, Wanganui, Paringa, and Waiaototo Rivers annually and on other rivers at least every third year.
11. Assess farm compliance in the Lake Brunner catchment at least annually, to ensure full compliance in this sensitive catchment.
12. Inspect new consents that involve major construction works; and monitor any other major consented activity, when necessary, based on their environmental risk.

Resource Science activities:

13. Complete the Lake Brunner monitoring programme and report the cumulative results annually on the Council website by December each year.
14. Report the monthly contact recreation sampling results from swimming rivers to the media, and complete follow up studies of incongruous results.
15. Prepare state of the environment reports for surface water quality and groundwater, every third year.
16. Provide monthly reports during wintertime on Reefton PM₁₀ monitoring, posted on Council's website.

Regional Transport Planning

Transport activities contribute to all three community outcomes.

No significant adverse effects of these activities on the community have been identified.

This activity does not utilise significant assets in the delivery of services.

Rationale for Regional Transport Planning

The Council primarily has a co-ordinator and administrator role in relation to transport

issues so that funding can be effectively accessed from the New Zealand Transport Agency. In order to obtain that funding the Council must adhere to the Land Transport Management Act 2003.

Council must appoint a Regional Transport Committee, with membership to include local authorities and New Zealand Transport Agency, who then prepare a Regional Land Transport Plan. The Committee also prepare a Passenger Transport Plan.

Section 35 of the Land Transport Management Act 2003 requires that the needs of persons who are transport disadvantaged be considered in land transport programmes.

To implement this function, Council administers subsidies for transport for those with limited mobility through the Total Mobility Programme. The Regional Council also participates on the Regional Road Safety Committee and oversees the Road Safety Co-ordinator.

Performance target

The performance targets included in this group of activities apply across each of the 10 years of the LTP.

Levels of Service	Measure	Performance Target
Maintain a Regional Land Transport Plan in compliance with relevant legislation and is acceptable to our West Coast community.	An Operative Regional Land Transport Plan	Compliance with statutory requirements for the preparation, review and implementation of the Regional Transport Plan and Passenger Transport Plan. This was achieved in 2014/15.

Hydrology and Flood Warning Services

Hydrology and Flood warning activities contribute to the Environment and Safety community outcomes.

No significant adverse effects of these activities have been identified.

Assets for Activities

19 hydrometric sites are owned by Council. Another 8 sites are jointly owned by Council and NIWA. They are located in-river with equipment to record and send river level data to the Council office. The on-site equipment is attached to concrete piles secured on the riverbanks.

Four repeaters and 4 link radios are located on hill or mountain tops to transmit the hydrometric information to the server at the

Council office.

Rationale for Hydrology and Flood warning

Section 35 of the RMA requires councils to monitor the state of the environment. Hydrology monitoring records trends in water levels in key rivers and can also detect emerging issues. This information assists Council to make decisions based on sound factual and up to date information.

Flood warning provides information to civil defence, police and local communities that enables them to assess risk of flood events, so appropriate action can be taken.

How Council manages changes in demand

There is sometimes demand for new rivers to

be added to our flood warning service, and our ability to meet demand such depends on the resources available balanced against the river's proximity to a major population centre and the risk profile. Any decision to invest in new assets would take into account factors such as need (risk), cost, accessibility, and whether there are clear communications to the site.

Will new infrastructure be required?

It is very difficult to accurately predict when or where new hydrology equipment may be required. The Mokihinui River was added to our flood warning rivers recently, and it is possible that further sites/rivers will also be added in the future.

Performance targets

The performance targets included in this Group of Activities apply across the whole 10 years of the LTP.

Level of Service	Measure	Performance Targets
Continue to provide flood warning to assist communities to assess risk of impending floods, for the five rivers (Karamea, Buller, Grey, Hokitika, and Waiho).	Availability of information about high flow events and the staff response to those.	Provide a flood monitoring service for the six rivers monitored and respond in accordance with the flood-warning manual, ensuring data on river levels is available on the Council website (updated 12 hourly; or 3 hourly during floods). River level data is available on Council website, as specified above
	Low flow recorders installed and transmitting to council headquarters.	Complete the installing of new low flow monitoring equipment in the Mawheraiti River catchment. This is a new target

Other Hydrology and Flood Warning activities planned for 2015 - 25 years:

Prepare a hydrology data summary report for the West Coast every fifth year.

Civil Defence Emergency Management

The Civil Defence and Emergency Management activities contribute to the Safety and Economic community outcomes.

No significant adverse effects of these activities on the community have been identified.

The activity does not utilise significant assets in the delivery of services.

Rationale for Emergency Management

The Council is part of the Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) Group, along with the region's district councils. The Group is made up of the district council mayors and regional council Chairman. The coordinating

Executive Group (CEG) which is the main working group of civil defence in the region. It is made up of the CEOs of the 4 councils plus emergency services and health representatives. The CEG generally reports to the Group quarterly. There is also a lifelines group which provides advice.

The functions of the CDEM Group include the co-ordination of civil defence emergency management planning, delivering CDEM programmes and CDEM activities across the region, and carrying out risk management. The Regional Council is the administering authority for the West Coast CDEM Group. The

West Coast CDEM Group Plan was prepared in 2005, was reviewed in 2010, and is due for another review in 2015.

The LTP levels of service and performance targets reflect only the regional council's role in the CDEM work. District council LTP's and annual plans will also provide for local CDEM services.

The four Councils now co-ordinate the delivery of CDEM regionally. The regional council have employed a CDEM Manager and the district councils have seconded their part time staff to this Manager, in order to achieve a fully integrated CDEM staff group for the region.

Performance targets

The performance targets included in this Group of Activities apply across the whole 10 years of the LTP.

Levels of Service	Measure	Performance Targets
Maintain a Civil Defence Plan that delivers efficient and effective management of the region's civil defence functions in compliance with the legislation and is acceptable to West Coast community desires.	Civil Defence Plan always operative.	Compliance with statutory requirements for the preparation, review and implementation of the Group CDEM Plan. The Group Plan is due for review in 2015
	Number of trained staff	Ensure at least 30 Council staff are trained as Emergency Coordination Centre (ECC) personnel so that we have three shifts of ECC staff trained and exercised in case of a regional emergency. Currently there are over 30 staff that are EOC trained

Other Civil Defence Activities planned for 2015 - 25 years:

1. Maintain the Emergency Co-ordination Centre in a ready state for possible emergency events, in accord with the Group Plan.
2. Prepare and distribute public information as determined in the Group Plan, or subsequent Group or CEG decisions.
3. Ensure all new hazards research is communicated to the Lifelines and CEG meetings to assist with risk avoidance and preparedness activities.
4. Co-ordinate one training exercise per year to ensure EOC and ECC staff are familiar with each other and with each other's roles in an event.

River, Drainage, and Coastal Protection Work

River, Drainage and Coastal protection activities include:

- Managing Council's flood protection assets
- Administering the Special Rating Districts
- Quarry management and administration

The River, Drainage and Coastal Protection Work activities contribute to the Safety and Economic community outcomes.

There are potential adverse environmental effects as a result of installing and maintaining flood and erosion protection works, and these are managed through the Resource Management Act consents processes.

Communities do need to be aware that flood protection cannot guarantee absolute protection, particularly from very large flood events, which tend to occur very infrequently.

Assets Administered by Council

The Regional Council presently administers 26 special rating districts at the following locations: Karamea, Kongahu (drainage scheme), Mokihinui, Punakaiki, Twelve Mile⁵, Redjacks, Nelson Creek, Coal Creek, Greymouth⁶, Saltwater Creek/New River, Taramakau, Inchbonnie, Hokitika Seawall, Kanierie, Southside Hokitika, Raft Creek (drainage scheme), Kowhitirangi, Vine Creek, Wanganui, Whataroa, Matainui, Waitangitanga, Franz Josef, Lower Waiho, Canavan's Knob⁷ and Okuru.

The Regional Council also currently

administers rock quarries at the following locations: Miedema Rock Deposit (Karamea)⁸, Oparara (in abeyance), Blackball, Cobden (being rehabilitated), Kiwi Point⁹, Inchbonnie, Camelback, Taramakau (in abeyance), Whataroa, and Okuru.

The primary reason for Council owning these quarries is to supply the rating districts with rock for maintaining river and coastal protection works. Council also supplies rock to individual customers.

How Council manages changes in service

Any increase in level of service provided by the protection works is primarily determined by the community that pays the targeted rate. Decisions about changes in service levels are recorded in the minutes of the rating district meeting. These minutes are then received by Council, and rate set accordingly. If requests for new works are received, Council will evaluate what additional expenditure would be required and discuss it with the rating district that would be funding the increased level of service. Council will over-ride committee recommendations if Council feels those recommendations are unsustainable or could lead to the assets not being properly managed. The demand for rock from quarries is driven by the need to maintain works or build new protection works, plus private sales. Some years see high demand for rock and therefore the

quarries run a surplus, while in other years the quarries can run at a loss. Council's aim is to run quarries on a cost-neutral basis, as a long term average.

Will more rating districts or quarries be established?

Council formed the new Whataroa rating district in 2011 and the New River/Saltwater Creek rating district in 2012. In 2013 the Hokitika Seawall Rating District was formed to fund a new \$1.8M seawall to protect the town centre.

It is likely that further enquiries will be received within the ten year life of this Plan. Rating districts will be established upon request if there is sufficient support from the affected ratepayers that respond when an opinion survey is circulated.

Who pays for the works?

Protection infrastructure is financed by each of the individual communities by way of targeted rates set on properties within defined geographical areas (rating districts). The maps of these special rating areas are all on Council's website. Annual works reports are prepared by Council following the annual assets inspection. Proposed works are discussed at a rating district meeting. Maintenance works and new capital works are put out for tender, and Council's engineering staff then supervise the contractor that wins the tender.

⁵Administered on an inspection-only basis with owners individually responsible for maintenance.

⁶The Regional Council does not own the Greymouth Flood Wall but rates for its structural maintenance.

⁷Currently in abeyance.

⁸Privately owned, but Council has a licence to take rock.

⁹Land owned by Grey District Council

close by to the flood and river protection works that need repair or maintenance.

The cost of any additional quarries or maintenance of existing ones will be paid for either on a user pays basis, or based on quantities of rock used.

focus on the process for managing the quarries, including stockpiling rock.

There generally appears to be sufficient rock in the existing quarries to supply the anticipated level of maintenance or additions to existing protection works in the existing rating districts, however there are not always rock sources

Performance targets

The performance targets included in this Group of Activities apply across the whole 10 years of the LTP.

Levels of Service for Quarries	Measure	Performance Targets
<p>Ensure efficient and effective management and safe operation of Council's quarries, delivering rock to any customers within ten working days with priority given to Council rating district customers.</p>	<p>Timing of delivering on rock requests.</p>	<p>Deliver on requests for rock within two weeks, and ensure sufficient stockpiled rock is available where practical.</p> <p>This has been achieved in 2014/15, with development work ensuring future supply is available at the main quarries</p>
	<p>Number of site inspections to monitor contractor health and safety and performance</p>	<p>Visit each active quarry site at least twice a year, when contractors are working the quarry (where possible), to ensure health and safety standards and other permit requirements are being adhered to.</p> <p>Quarries are visited when there are contractors working the quarry.</p>

Rationale for Rating Districts

The Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Act 1941 requires the Regional Council to prevent and mitigate soil erosion, and prevent damage by floods. To carry out these functions, the Council manages rating district protection assets throughout the Region, and participates in the Greymouth and Hokitika Joint Committees.

River cross-section studies and aerial photography of some riverbeds and coastal areas are carried out to monitor gravel build-up and changing patterns in river and beach

systems. This assists to identify what, if any, maintenance or additional protection is needed for rating districts. This work will be done as needed depending on urgency and the seriousness of the risks and consequences. The work will be done according to recognised engineering standards and practices and according to the affordability to the local community who are funding the work.

The Council rating districts all have different levels of flood protection according to the history of the works and affordability for the community. Several schemes also have in-river

or riverbank erosion protection works such as groynes or rock rip rap. The intent is to maintain these works to their current dimensions in accordance with each asset management plan. The following section sets out the flood protection levels of service for each scheme.

Levels of Service for Rating Districts

The flood protection schemes described below offer different levels of protection from flood events. Several schemes are associated with aggrading river beds, and flood protection levels can alter as riverbeds rise. Generally, Council staff recommend to affected communities

that they adopt a minimum level of protection against a 2% annual probability flood protection against a 1 in 50 year flood event.

Some of the Council's schemes do not provide this level of protection, despite Council recommending it to the ratepayers. Sometimes such protection is not affordable for affected ratepayers. Council considers that each community of ratepayers is entitled to choose the level of risk that they feel is appropriate for their circumstances.

The Council intends managing its rating district assets as follows:

Karamea

Cross-section and flood flow analysis undertaken for the Karamea township flood bank indicates that its current service potential is capable of containing less than the 1 in 50 year return period flood at some locations.

The rating district has a five year plan that identifies priority works for the community to improve their protection against flood impacts. The rating district has increased their annual rates to allow for this additional work.

Kongahu (Little Wanganui)

This is a drainage scheme that carries drainage flows from the Kongahu farmland to Blackwater and Granite Creeks. Maintenance of the drainage channels is ongoing. Granite Creek has aggraded due to slips in the headwaters and that affects drainage efficiency at the northern end of the scheme. The ratepayers are currently involved in eradicating parrots feather, an invasive aquatic weed, from the scheme drains.

Mokihinui

The Mokihinui scheme was formed in 2009, but the works have been in place for many

years. There is an outer sacrificial gravel bund protecting the township from the sea, plus a river stopbank near the river mouth on the south bank, which extends around the township on the coastal side as well, inside of the sacrificial gravel sea bund.

The Mokihinui erosion control works were generally designed to handle a low to medium stage storm. The design reflects the historic tide and surge characteristics of the Tasman Sea in the vicinity of the Mokihinui Township.

Punakaiki

The Punakaiki seawall was built in 2005 and was designed to handle the historically observed tidal fluctuations and surge patterns of the Tasman Sea in the vicinity. The scheme structures are being maintained to the dimensions that they were originally constructed.

Greymouth Floodwalls

The Greymouth floodwalls were initially constructed in the late 1980s and early 1990s to a service level that would protect the town from a 2% annual exceedance probability (1 in 50 year flood event). More recent hydrological analysis revealed that the floodwalls needed to be raised to meet the same service level they were initially constructed for. The hydrology statistics changed with the longer flow record. Council consulted with affected ratepayers and decided to upgrade most of the wall to the new 50 year flood level, with any concrete work upgraded to the 150 year flood level. It is anticipated that prior to the loans for this work being repaid (2030) Council will approach the community again to suggest raising the rest of the wall to the 150 year flood protection level.

Coal Creek (Greymouth)

The historic stop bank crest height was 900mm above the highest known flood. However, the November 2011 floods came very close to overtopping the coal creek stopbank and the Council raised the stopbank in 2012. Erosion upstream of the stopbank is a current issue.

Nelson Creek

There has been a mix of design standards during the life of this scheme. The original stopbanks were built to 900mm above the highest known flood. After 1983, sections of stopbank were built to contain a flood of 539 cumecs which at that time was estimated to be a 2% annual probability flood (1 in 50 year flood).

The rating district has had a new flood analysis undertaken in 2011 but this is yet to be applied.

Redjacks Creek

There has been a mix of design standards during the life of this scheme. The original stopbanks were built 900mm above the highest known flood. After 1986, sections of stopbank were built to contain a flood of 411 cumecs which at that time was estimated to be a 2% annual probability flood (1 in 50 year flood).

The Council have suggested that an analysis be commissioned to quantify the actual level of protection that the scheme currently provides. The ratepayers decided that they do not wish to have any new analysis undertaken. Given that there has been no analysis carried out the scheme structures will continue to be maintained to their current dimensions.

Inchbonnie

Cross-section and flood flow analysis undertaken for the Inchbonnie scheme indicates that its current service potential is

capable of containing 2620m³/s plus 900mm freeboard, which is the current model estimate of a 1 in 400 year flow.

Taramakau River

Cross-section and flood flow analysis undertaken for the Taramakau scheme indicates that approximately 70% of the main stopbanks are not capable of containing 4,100 cumecs, which is the 2008 estimate of the 1 in 50 year return period flood with 900mm freeboard.

Hokitika Seawall

In 2013 Council constructed a \$1.8M seawall across the frontage of the Hokitika town centre. The wall is designed to withstand tidal fluctuations and surge patterns of the Tasman Sea in the vicinity. The structure will be maintained its current dimensions.

Southside (Hokitika Bridge)

This scheme maintains five groynes and a section of continuous riprap that protect the riverbank immediately south of the bridge from erosion (not a stopbank). These structures will continue to be maintained to the dimensions that they were originally constructed.

Kaniere

This scheme maintains three groynes and a section of continuous riprap that protect the river bank from erosion (not a stopbank). These structures will continue to be maintained to the dimensions that they were originally constructed. There is a Plan for extending the river protection up river to provide protection for currently unprotected properties. This work is not going to proceed unless a trigger point is reached that shows erosion of these properties is likely.

Raft Creek (Kokatahi)

This drainage scheme assists drainage of farmland near Kokatahi (not a stopbank). The sections of drain constructed in the revised scheme of 1960 were designed for a maximum drainage flow of 23 cumecs. Maintenance of the drainage channels is ongoing.

Kowhitirangi

Cross-section and flood flow analysis undertaken for the Kowhitirangi scheme indicates that its current service potential is capable of containing river flows greater than the 2008 estimate of the 1% annual probability flood (1 in 100 year flood). The scheme structures will continue to be maintained to their current dimensions.

Vine Creek (Kowhitirangi)

The objective of the Vine Creek Rating District is to contain Vine Creek in its existing channel in order to prevent uncontrolled gravel deposition over nearby farmland. The revised Vine Creek scheme of 1985 was designed to contain a flow of 88 cumecs with 300mm freeboard.

Wanganui River (Harihari)

The historic "existing standard" was 900mm above the highest known flood. The Council has suggested that an analysis be commissioned to quantify the actual level of protection that the scheme currently provides. However, the ratepayers decided that they do not wish to have any new analysis undertaken. Given that there has been no analysis carried out the scheme structures will continue to be maintained to their current dimensions.

Whataroa River

The Whataroa scheme was established in 2011, primarily to manage existing riverbank protection within 1.5km of the highway bridge. These works are all instream groynes, not

stopbanks. They will be maintained to their current dimensions.

Matainui Creek (Whataroa)

The historic "existing standard" was 300mm above the highest known flood. The Council has suggested that a re-analysis of flood protection levels be commissioned. However, the ratepayers do not wish to have any new analysis undertaken to quantify the actual level of protection that the scheme currently provides. The scheme structures will therefore continue to be maintained to their current dimensions.

Waitangitona River

Cross-section and flood flow analysis undertaken for the Waitangitona scheme indicates that it is capable of containing less than 990 cumecs, which is the 2008 estimate of the 2% annual probability flood (1 in 50 year flood) with 600mm freeboard. The ratepayers accept there is a need to eventually increase the level of protection afforded by the stopbank and are considering raising its height in future.

Franz Josef

Flood modelling analysis indicates that the North stopbank which protects the main town can contain a theoretical 1 in 100 year return period flood. This modelling work highlighted a potential gap between the two stopbanks on the northside where water could back up during a large flood event, and this is being addressed through planned construction works.

The southside stopbank is not capable of containing a theoretical 1 in 10 year flood. This side of the river is seriously vulnerable due to the severe aggradation of gravel in the river and the impracticalities of providing higher levels of protection. The Council intends removing the properties on the south side of the river from

the Rating District.

In 2011 Council commissioned an independent report on how to best manage the Waiho River and its flood protection assets. Due to further aggradation, In 2014 Council commissioned more on the rate of aggradation in the Waiho River. The work indicated that on average the aggradation was occurring at 0.2m per year since 1940, the report highlighted that in some areas surveyed aggradation has been more rapid in the order of 1-2m in a single year. Work is ongoing on identifying possible solutions.

Lower Waiho (Franz Josef)
 Flood flow analysis in 2008 indicated that the Rubbish Dump stopbank could contain a theoretical 1 in 50 year return period flood. The same report indicated that 80% of the Milton and Others stopbank would contain the same flow.

Since commissioning this report further severe aggradation has occurred in the Waiho River. The Council has raised the Rubbish Dump stopbank and constructed a compacted gravel stopbank which links the Rubbish Bank and the Milton and Others stopbank. Due to the aggradation the 2008 report is now out of date and no further modelling work has been undertaken in this area.

Okuru
 The seawall built in 2000 has been designed to handle the historically observed tidal fluctuations and surge patterns of the Tasman Sea in the vicinity. The scheme structures will be maintained to their current dimensions.

New River / Saltwater Creek
 The mouth of New River and Saltwater Creek will be re-opened if it becomes blocked, causing risk of flooding nearby properties. Generally this occurs once or twice per year.

Performance targets

The performance targets included in this Group of Activities apply across the whole 10 years of the LTP.

Levels of Service	Measure	Performance Targets
Meet or exceed the flood protection, drainage or erosion protection levels as described in the 'levels of service background' section above.	Completion of rating district inspections, works reports, and consultation meetings (for rating districts where material works are proposed).	Complete all asset inspections, works reports, and rating district meetings. Perform all capital and maintenance works as agreed at those meetings. This was achieved in 2014
	Proportion of schemes performing to their agreed service level.	Monitor all rating district infrastructural assets to ensure they perform to the service level consistent with the Asset Management Plan of each Rating District, or whatever level the community has decided is an acceptable risk. All rating district assets performed to their standard in 2014
	Meet timeframes for plan review	Review Rating District Asset Management Plans every third year or earlier where information indicates a significant change from what is stated in the asset management plan. Asset Management Plans were all reviewed in 2014

Changes to the Franz Josef Rating District

The ratepayers in the Franz Josef rating district decided to adjust the boundary of its rating district to remove the south side of the river from the Franz Josef rating district. The river bed has risen alarmingly over recently years, to the extent that today it is not practical nor safe to continue lifting the level of the south bank stopbank. There have been negotiations with the motel owner on the south bank to purchase the land and buildings, and settlement of the purchase occurred on 30 June 2015. Council intends to demolish the buildings as soon as possible. The land will be retained by Council for flood management purposes.

The Council cannot continue to raise the south bank so

it reviewed the boundary of the rating district so that south bank residents are no longer included. The rating district now wishes to only focus on maintaining the north bank works.

The Council circulated an opinion survey amongst rating district ratepayers on 5 February 2015. That survey asked if ratepayers wished to permanently exclude the Southside properties from the Franz Josef rating district. A total of 88% of respondents agreed with that proposal. Council has now agreed to remove the southbank properties from the Franz Josef Rating District.



Franz Josef Rating District
Amendment 2015

Vector Control Services Business Unit

The Council's business unit exists to provide a suitable return to Council, to ensure there is capacity for delivering Tb possum control work on the West Coast, and to assist with other Council and contracted work as appropriate. Current work areas the business unit is involved in include:

- Ground-based and aerial pest control, and bulk storage facilities;
- Providing support for biosecurity responses;
- Environmental consultancy work in support of primary industry on the West Coast;
- Support for Marine Oil Spill and pollution responses.

While pest management is the principal activity, and money earner, of the business unit, the intention is to continue to broaden the scope of services provided, as other suitable opportunities arise where our staff can add value.

The Business Unit will tender for work both within and outside the West Coast region.

The Community Outcome to which the Activity primarily contributes

The VCS business unit contributes to the Economy Outcome as an employer of permanent and casual staff. Most of the staff

are recruited from the local community. In this role there is a commitment by the unit to upskill and train staff, thereby improving the employment opportunities of the people that move through the unit. With the successful operation and management of the business unit there will be a financial return to the Council which will allow it to offset some of its other costs, saving the ratepayer money.

Significant negative effects of activities

The Council is a significant user of 1080 poison in its delivery of pest management programmes. Some people prefer other methods of possum control. However the use of pesticides is currently the most effective tool for controlling the spread and proliferation of Bovine TB amongst farmed cattle and deer herds and the benefits of the use of pesticides far outweigh any perceived adverse effects.

Council acknowledges the level of community concern about aerial 1080 operations but Council decisions do need to be based on benefits to the region as a whole.

Assets for Activities

VCS operates from a depot in Jacks Road Greymouth. It owns various vehicles and other equipment. These are not considered to be

the type of assets that require management statements in the LTP as per Schedule 10.2 of the Local Government Act.

Why have a VCS Business Unit?

The Council has traditionally had a pest control operational unit and it was decided in 2004 to operate that unit using a business model. Operating as a business unit enables Council service delivery functions to be carried out efficiently and effectively in accordance with sound business practices.

VCS competes on the open market for possum control work. VCS has the capability to compete for other contract work, as appropriate, to maintain a profitable business and provide a financial return to the Council. The VCS business unit also ensures the Council has suitably trained staff and equipment available at short notice for emergency work.

In 2012 VCS added a new RMA contracting service which has attracted clients that require assistance with meeting their RMA responsibilities. This small team specialises in giving advice and provides professional planning services for the West Coast's farming and mining sectors.

Performance targets

The performance targets included in this Group of Activities apply across the whole 10 years of the LTP.

Levels of Service	Measure	Performance Targets
To produce a financial surplus (to offset general rates) by tendering for and delivering on vector control and other contracts.	Achieve or exceed budgeted financial return	Tender for, and win, sufficient contracts to provide or exceed the annual budgeted return to Council.
To provide marine oil spill and terrestrial hazardous substance spill support, and biosecurity response services for the MNZ, MAF and the Regional Council	Availability of trained staff	Have staff available as a response unit for marine and terrestrial pollution spill events as per the MOU dated 11 November 2005.
	Availability of trained staff	Have 4 staff plus a vehicle available for biosecurity emergencies, as per the National Biosecurity Capability Network agreement 2011.

PART 4

TEN YEAR FINANCIAL PROJECTIONS

Significant Forecasting Assumptions

The preparation of a long-term plan requires the adoption of a number of assumptions about events and activities that the Council believes will reasonably occur over the life of the strategy.

The assumptions underlying the preparation of these forecasts were adopted on 14 April 2015 and incorporate known financial results as at that date and estimates for the year to 30 June 2015. Events occurring subsequent to this date may have a significant effect on these forecasts.

The overarching assumptions used in preparing the Long Term Plan are that:

- The Council will continue to perform its existing functions in accordance with present legislation. That is, there will be no significant changes to the existing statutory functions and duties of the Council, which will significantly impact on expenditure requirements.
- The Council will continue to deliver functions and services in accordance with adopted policies, plans and operational strategies.
- Economic activity and growth within the region will remain at levels consistent with those experienced over the last five years. That is, there will be no significant increase or decrease in the demand for the Council's services over the life of the LTP.

The following significant forecasting assumptions have been addressed due to the potential for them to materially impact upon the Council's overall revenue; operating expenditure; ability to finance and fund future operating and capital expenditure; strategic assets and ability to deliver intended levels of service.

Forecasting Assumption	Risk	Level of Uncertainty	Reasons and Financial Effect of Uncertainty
Return on investments.	Investments do not return sufficient funds and general rates have to increase.	Medium to high	<p><u>Main Investment Fund</u> Returns of 7% have been budgeted for across the 10 year term of the LTP, for Council's main investment fund.</p> <p><u>Catastrophe Fund</u> Returns of 6% have been budgeted across the 10 year term of the LTP, for this conservative fund.</p> <p><u>Investment in Pest Control Research Limited Partnership</u> A 10% return on capital invested has been budgeted for PCR LP.</p> <p><u>General Comment</u> A significant shortfall in the returns may increase the demand on general rates. Such a shortfall would also reduce the reinvestment into the main fund and catastrophe fund portfolios and that would also impact future investment returns.</p>
Vector Control Services Business Unit.	This Council business unit competes on a contestable basis for pest control contracts.	Medium to high	It is uncertain what contracts might be won by the VCS business unit during the ten year period. The budget expectations are partly based on historical achievements by the VCS Business Unit. If the VCS business unit cannot meet budgeted profit expectations, there may be a need by Council to increase general rates or cut back services.

Forecasting Assumption	Risk	Level of Uncertainty	Reasons and Financial Effect of Uncertainty
New Rating Districts for Flood, Drainage and Coastal Protection.	Council may receive requests from communities to build new infrastructure or extend existing works. It is not possible to predict if and when these requests will occur.	Medium to high	<p>This LTP has been prepared based on maintaining existing Infrastructure and identifies known and likely planned extensions/ upgrades but does not predict exact funding requirements. Council may and will receive further requests for protection schemes from time to time but cannot predict when they will occur. It is not possible to budget for such requests before we know their exact shape.</p> <p>Such requested new / extended Infrastructure is paid for by the affected community, usually funded by a loan and repaid by a targeted rate.</p> <p>Attention is also drawn to the Council's Revenue & Financing Policy, Financial Strategy and 30 year Infrastructure Strategy.</p>
Change to Functions	Change to Council functions could significantly increase costs	Medium	The statutory functions of Council under RMA and Transport legislation for example change constantly. The recent trend is increasing functions which are transferred by Central Government with no accompanying funding. No allowance has been made in the budgets for new functions
Unforeseen environmental issues or resource management challenges.	New environmental issues requiring works that cannot be funded out of normal budgetary provisions.	Medium	The potential effect of any new environmental or resource management issues is dependent upon the scale, type, location and impact upon the environment of the issue. Each issue will be addressed on its merits and any funding requirement addressed in terms of the principles outlined in the Revenue and Financing Policy.
Council amalgamation proposals	Council amalgamation within the West Coast region is needed.	Medium	The LTP has been prepared on the assumption that there is no region-wide desire for change to existing local government arrangements for the West Coast region.
Camelback Quarry capitalised expenditure	Council may amortise the capitalised costs of \$433,000 during the life of the LTP	Medium	<p>Council cannot predict when the face resource (49,335 tonnes of rock) developed at Camelback Quarry during 13/ 14 will be used and the costs amortised. Council has not therefore allowed for any amortisation of this resource during the life of the LTP.</p> <p>When the face resource is used the cost of the rock used will be amortised at a cost of \$10 / tonne.</p>
Climate Change	Climate change might impact adversely on estimated costs contained in this LTP.	Low to medium	There is uncertainty about the actual effects of climate change over the 10 year life of this LTP. The effects are more likely to become apparent over a longer time frame.
Revaluation of River & Coastal Protection Infrastructure Assets	Movements in the value of the Infrastructure assets might be greater or lesser than the estimates.	Low to medium	<p>Estimated future revaluations have been calculated using the BERL "earthmoving" index. The Infrastructure asset revaluations are a function of contracting rates prevailing at the time of revaluation. Revaluations will occur every third year. However, these revaluations have no funding impact.</p> <p>The next three yearly revaluation will be as at 31 December 2015.</p>
Projected growth change factors.	Increased population and economic activity pressures Council to increase its levels of service.	Low	No significant population increases are anticipated. The Statistics NZ "medium series" forecasts only increases in the Regional population over the 10 year term of the LTP.

Forecasting Assumption	Risk	Level of Uncertainty	Reasons and Financial Effect of Uncertainty																																												
Cost changes.	Inflation will increase costs to Council and there will be insufficient revenue.	Low	<p>Cost changes have been included in the financial projections. Cost changes are as per BERL estimates. Revenue estimates have also been adjusted using the same BERL index.</p> <p>Index adopted</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Staff costs</th> <th>Other costs</th> <th>Capex (earthmoving)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2015/16</td> <td>baseline</td> <td>baseline</td> <td>baseline</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016/17</td> <td>1.85%</td> <td>2.50%</td> <td>2.61%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017/18</td> <td>2.01%</td> <td>2.54%</td> <td>2.26%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018/19</td> <td>2.06%</td> <td>2.75%</td> <td>2.12%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019/20</td> <td>2.11%</td> <td>2.85%</td> <td>2.07%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020/21</td> <td>2.25%</td> <td>2.95%</td> <td>2.30%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021/22</td> <td>2.37%</td> <td>3.2%</td> <td>2.42%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2022/23</td> <td>2.49%</td> <td>3.26%</td> <td>2.53%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2023/24</td> <td>2.60%</td> <td>3.48%</td> <td>2.80%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2024/25</td> <td>2.61%</td> <td>3.59%</td> <td>3.12%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Staff costs	Other costs	Capex (earthmoving)	2015/16	baseline	baseline	baseline	2016/17	1.85%	2.50%	2.61%	2017/18	2.01%	2.54%	2.26%	2018/19	2.06%	2.75%	2.12%	2019/20	2.11%	2.85%	2.07%	2020/21	2.25%	2.95%	2.30%	2021/22	2.37%	3.2%	2.42%	2022/23	2.49%	3.26%	2.53%	2023/24	2.60%	3.48%	2.80%	2024/25	2.61%	3.59%	3.12%
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Borrowing rates	Borrowing rates could be higher than estimated.	Low	Borrowing for protection works is normally at fixed rates for 5 – 10 years. Council has entered into various interest rate swap arrangements with its banker to protect against interest rate volatility. Other borrowing projected in the LTP is costed at 4.65%.																																												
Significant natural or other hazard emergencies.	Emergencies require work that cannot be funded out of normal budgetary provision.	Low	The potential effect of a natural disaster on the Council's financial position is dependent upon the scale, duration and location of the event. The Government will refund most of the direct rescue costs of major emergency events. Council has a dedicated Catastrophe Fund to self-insure our assets.																																												
General Rate Increases	The general rate requirement might exceed that forecast in the LTP	Low	There is a risk that new government requirements on the Council will add significant additional costs; or that major court appeals could result in additional costs. This could result in a moderate general rate increase.																																												

Statement of Accounting Policies

Reporting Entity

The West Coast Regional Council is domiciled and operates in New Zealand and is a regional local authority governed by the Local Government Act 2002.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with that legislation which requires compliance with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand (NZ GAAP).

The primary objective of Council is to provide goods or services for the community or social benefit rather than making a financial return. Accordingly, Council is a public benefit entity for the purposes of financial reporting.

West Coast Regional Council annual operating expenditure is less than \$30,000,000. Due to this and the fact that Council is not publicly accountable as defined by the NZ International Public Sector Accounting Standards (NZ IPSAS), Council has elected to report as a Tier 2 entity.

Statement of Compliance

The forecast financial statements have been prepared in terms of Section 111 of the Local Government Act 2002, The Financial Reporting Act 1993 and Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in New Zealand (NZ GAAP). These Prospective Financial Statements also comply with Financial Reporting Standard # 42.

Cautionary Note

Readers of these prospective financial statements should be aware that actual results are likely to vary from the information presented and that variations may be material.

The prospective financial statements have been prepared to meet the requirements for a Long Term Plan prescribed in the Local Government Act 2002.

The prospective financial statements are prepared to assist compliance with the purpose of the Long Term Plan, which is to:

- Describe the activities of the local authority.
- Describe the community outcomes of the Region.
- Provide integrated decision making and coordination of the resources of the local authority.
- Provide a long-term focus for the decisions and activities of the local authority.
- Provide a basis for accountability of the local authority to the community.
- Provide an opportunity for participation by the public in decision-making processes on activities to be undertaken by the local authority.

The information may not be appropriate for purposes other than those described.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements of Council have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002: Part 6, Section 98 and Part 3 of Schedule 10, which includes the requirement to comply with New Zealand generally accepted accounting practice (NZ GAAP).

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with NZ GAAP. They comply with NZ Public Benefit Entity accounting standards (NZ International Public Sector Accounting Standards), and other applicable Financial Reporting Standards, as appropriate for public benefit entities.

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, modified by the revaluation of land and buildings, certain infrastructural assets and financial instruments (including derivative instruments).

The financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars. The functional currency of WCRC is New Zealand dollars.

Significant Accounting Policies

The following accounting policies, which materially affect the measurement of results and financial position, have been applied consistently to all years presented from 1 July 2015, unless otherwise stated.

Investment in Associates

An associate is an entity over which the Council has significant influence and that is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in a joint venture. The investment in an associate is initially recognised at cost and the carrying amount in the Council's financial statements is assessed, at the end of each reporting period, for any indications that its value is impaired. If there are indications that its value is impaired then a full assessment is undertaken and its carrying value reduced by the amount of the impairment.

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential will flow to Council and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

The following specific criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised.

Revenue from non-exchange transactions General and targeted rates.

These are set annually and invoiced within the year. Council recognises revenue from rates when they have been struck and the rates assessment provided. Rates revenue is measured at the amount assessed, which is the fair value of the cash received or receivable.

Government Grants & Funding Revenues from non-exchange transactions

Revenues from non-exchange transactions with the Government and government agencies is recognised when the Council obtains control of the transferred asset (cash, goods, services, or property)

Revenue from government grants and funding is measured at the fair value of the assets (cash, goods, services, or property) transferred over to the Group at the time of transfer, To the extent that there is a condition attached that would give rise to a liability to repay the grant amount or to return the granted asset, a deferred revenue liability is recognised instead of revenue. Revenue is then recognised only once the Council has satisfied these conditions.

Fines

The Council recognises revenue from fines and infringements when the notice of infringement is issued.

Direct charges - subsidised

(i) Rendering of services - subsidised

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

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

(ii) Sale of goods - subsidised

A sale of goods at a price that is not approximately equal to the value of the goods provided by the Council is considered a non-exchange transaction.

This includes sales of goods where the price does not allow the Council to fully recover the cost of producing the goods and where the shortfall is subsidised by income from other activities such as rates.

Revenue from the sale of such subsidised goods is recognised when the Council issues the invoice or bill for the goods. Revenue is recognised at the amount of the invoice or bill, which is the fair value of the cash received or receivable for the goods.

Revenue from exchange transactions:
Direct charges - full cost recovery

(i) Rendering of other services - full cost recovery

Revenue from the rendering of services (such as Vector Control Services Business Unit contract income) is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the service. Stage of completion is measured by reference to labour hours incurred to date as a percentage of total estimated labour hours for each contract. When the contract outcome cannot be measured reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent that the expenses incurred are eligible to be recovered.

(ii) Sale of goods - full cost recovery

Revenue from the sale of goods (such as Quarry rock) is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, usually on delivery of the goods, and when the amount of revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the Council.

Interest revenue

For all financial instruments measured at amortised cost and interest-bearing financial assets classified as available-for-sale, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate. Effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability.

Interest income is included in finance income in the statement of financial performance.

Dividends

Revenue is recognised when the Council's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

Rental revenue

Rental revenue arising from operating leases on investment properties is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in revenue in the statement of financial performance due to its operating nature.

Other gains and losses

Other gains and losses includes fair value gains and losses on financial instruments at fair value through surplus or deficit, unrealised fair value gains and losses on the revaluation of investment properties, share of surplus or deficit of associates and joint venture, and realised gains and losses on the sale of PP&E held at cost.

Borrowing costs

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

Leases

Finance leases

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

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

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

Operating leases

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

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts.

Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment.

A provision for impairment of receivables is established when there is objective evidence that Council will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted using the effective interest method.

Inventories

Inventories held for consumption in the provision of services that are not supplied on a commercial basis are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

The write down from cost to current replacement cost or net realisable value is recognised in the surplus or deficit.

Foreign Currency Transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

Derivative Financial Instruments and Hedge Accounting

Derivative financial instruments are used to manage exposure to foreign exchange and interest rate risks arising from financing activities. In accordance with its treasury policy, the Council does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for trading purposes.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value at each balance date. The method of recognising the resulting gain or loss depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, and, if so, the nature of the item being hedged.

The associated gains or losses of derivatives that are not hedge accounted are recognised in the surplus or deficit. The Council designates certain derivatives as either:

- Hedges of the fair value of recognised assets or liabilities or a firm commitment (fair value hedge); or
- Hedges of highly probable forecast transactions (cash flow hedge).

The Council documents at the inception of the transaction the relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as its risk management objective and strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. The Council also documents its assessment, both at hedge inception and on an ongoing basis, of whether the derivatives that are used in hedging transactions are highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of hedged items.

The full fair value of a hedge accounted derivative is classified as non-current if the remaining maturity of the hedged item is more than 12 months, and as current if the remaining maturity of the hedged item is less than 12 months.

The full fair value of a non-hedge accounted foreign exchange derivative is classified as current if the contract is due for settlement within 12 months of balance date; otherwise, foreign exchange derivatives are classified as non-current. The portion of the fair value of a non-hedge accounted interest rate derivative that is expected to be realised within 12 months of the balance date is classified as current, with the remaining portion of the derivative classified as non-current.

Fair value hedge

The gain or loss from re-measuring the hedging instrument at fair value, along with the changes in the fair value on the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk, is recognised in the surplus or deficit. Fair value hedge accounting is only applied for hedging fixed interest risk on borrowings.

If the hedge relationship no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, the adjustment to the carrying amount of a hedged item for which the effective interest method is used is amortised to the surplus or deficit over the period to maturity.

Cash flow hedge

The portion of the gain or loss on a hedging instrument that is determined to be an effective hedge is recognized in other comprehensive income, and the ineffective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised in the surplus or deficit as part of finance costs.

If a hedge of a forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a financial asset or a financial liability, the associated gains or losses that were recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified into the surplus or deficit in the same period or periods during which the asset acquired or liability assumed affects the surplus or deficit. However, if it is expected that all or a portion of a loss recognised in other comprehensive income will not be recovered in one or more future periods, the amount that is not expected to be recovered is reclassified to the surplus or deficit.

When a hedge of a forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or a nonfinancial liability, or a forecast transaction for a non-financial asset or non-financial liability becomes a firm commitment for which fair value hedge accounting is applied, the associated gains and losses that were recognised in other comprehensive income will be included in the initial cost or carrying amount of the asset or liability.

If a hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, exercised, or revoked, or it no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument that has been recognised in other comprehensive income from the period when the hedge was effective will remain separately recognised in equity until the forecast transaction occurs. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, any related cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument that has been recognised in other comprehensive income from the period when the hedge was effective is reclassified from equity to the surplus or deficit.

Financial assets

The Council has two classifications for its financial assets:

- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.
- Loans and receivables.

The classification depends on the purpose for which the investments were acquired. Management determines the classification of its investments at initial recognition and re-evaluates this designation at every reporting date.

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

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date. Council's fund manager obtains independent verified market prices from third parties such as trading banks, broking houses and originating companies for all assets/securities. Managed funds are valued at the value date price used as the exit price at month end and can be deemed to be fair value.

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. Council uses a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at each balance date. Quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments are used for long-term debt instruments held. Other techniques, such as estimated discounted cash flows, are used to determine fair value for the remaining financial instruments.

The two categories of financial assets that apply to Council are:

(1) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

This category has two sub-categories: financial assets held for trading, and those designated at fair value through profit or loss at inception. A financial asset is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term or if so designated by management. Derivatives are also categorised as held for trading unless they are designated as hedges. Assets in this category are classified as current assets if they are either held for trading or are expected to be realised within 12 months of the balance sheet date.

After initial recognition they are measured at their fair values. Gains or losses on re-measurement are recognised

in the surplus or deficit.

Financial assets in this category include derivatives and Council's investment portfolio.

Council has foreign exchange contracts which are used to manage currency risk for those Investments denominated in foreign currencies.

Council does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for trading purposes.

Council has adopted the provisions of hedge accounting.

(2) Loans and receivables

These are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market.

After initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses when the asset is impaired or derecognised are recognised in the surplus or deficit. Loans and receivables are classified as "trade and other receivables" in the statement of financial position.

Impairment of financial assets

At each balance sheet date Council assesses whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. Any impairment losses are recognised in surplus or deficit.

Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets held for sale are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction, not through continuing use. Non-current assets held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Any impairment losses for write-downs of non-current assets held for sale are recognised in the surplus or deficit. Any increases in fair value (less costs to sell) are recognised up to the level of any impairment losses that have been previously recognised. Non-current assets (including those that are part of a disposal group) are not depreciated or amortised while they are classified as held for sale.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment consists of:

Operational assets - These include land, buildings, plant and equipment, and motor vehicles.

Infrastructure assets - Infrastructure assets are the river, drainage and coastal protection systems owned by WCRC. They include rock protection work and stopbanks.

Property, plant and equipment is shown at cost or valuation, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Additions

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

In most instances, an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised at its cost. Where an asset is acquired at no cost, or for a nominal cost, it is recognised at fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Disposals

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

Subsequent costs

Costs incurred subsequent to initial acquisition are capitalised only when it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to WCRC and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The costs of day to day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the surplus or deficit as they are incurred.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis on all property, plant and equipment other than land and river protection systems, at rates that will write off the cost (or valuation) of the assets to their estimated residual values over their useful lives. Due to the nature of the river systems and the structural composition of river

protection works, no decline in service potential occurs. The useful lives and associated depreciation rates of major classes of assets have been estimated as follows:

Item	Estimated life	Rate
Buildings (non-component items)	50 - 67 years	1.5% - 2%
Portable buildings	10 years	10%
Building components	6.7 - 20 years	5% - 15%
Plant and Equipment	4 - 6.7 years	15% - 25%
Office Equipment Leases	3 - 4 years	25% - 33%
Truck	6.7 years	15%
Motor Vehicle	6 - 7 years	15 %

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

Revaluation

Those asset classes that are revalued are valued on a three yearly valuation cycle on the basis described below. All other asset classes are carried at depreciated historical cost. The carrying values of revalued items are reviewed at each balance date to ensure that those values are not materially different to fair value.

Operational land:

This is revalued on a cyclical 3-year basis at fair value as determined from the most recent market based rating valuations. Valuations are as at 1 September 2012 (Grey District area land), 1 September 2013 (Westland District area land), and 1 September 2014 (Buller District area land).

Infrastructural asset classes:

River, Drainage and Coastal Protection Assets.

At fair value determined on a replacement cost basis by a staff member and peer reviewed by an independent river control engineer. At balance date Council assesses the carrying value of its infrastructural assets to ensure that they do not materially differ from the assets' fair values.

Accounting for revaluations:

Council accounts for revaluations of property, plant and equipment on a class of asset basis.

The results of revaluing are credited or debited to an asset revaluation reserve for that class of asset and other comprehensive income. Where this results in a debit balance in the asset revaluation reserve, this balance is expensed in the surplus or deficit. Any subsequent increase on revaluation that off-sets a previous decrease in value recognised in the surplus or deficit will be recognised first in the surplus or deficit up to the amount previously expensed, and then credited to the revaluation reserve for that class of asset and other comprehensive income.

Investment property

Property leased or intended to be leased to third parties under operating leases are classified as investment property unless the property is held to meet service delivery objectives, rather than to earn rentals or for capital appreciation. Investment property is measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. After initial recognition, all investment property is measured at fair value as determined annually by an independent valuer. Gains or losses arising from a change in the fair value of the investment property are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Software acquisition and development

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

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

Mining rights

Mining rights are recognised at cost on acquisition. Mining rights potentially have an indefinite life and are not amortised, but are instead tested for impairment annually.

Amortisation

The carrying value of an intangible asset with a finite life is amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful life. Amortisation begins when the asset is available for use and ceases at the date that the asset is derecognised.

The amortisation charge for each period is recognised in the surplus or deficit.

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

Item	Estimated life	Rate
Computer Software	3.3 10 years	10% - 30%

Impairment of non-financial assets

For non-financial assets, except for those measured using a revaluation model, assets that have a finite useful life are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

Value in use is depreciated replacement cost for an asset where the future economic benefits or service potential of the asset are not primarily dependent on the assets ability to generate net cash inflows and where the entity would, if deprived of the asset, replace it's remaining future economic benefits or service potential.

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

If an asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount the asset is impaired and the carrying amount is written down to the recoverable amount. For revalued assets the impairment loss is recognised against the revaluation reserve for that class of asset. Where that results in a debit balance in the revaluation reserve, the balance is recognised in the surplus or deficit.

For assets not carried at a revalued amount, the total impairment loss is recognised in the surplus or deficit. The reversal of an impairment loss on a revalued asset is credited to the revaluation reserve. However, to the extent that an impairment loss for that class of asset was previously recognised in the surplus or deficit, a reversal of the impairment loss is also recognised in the surplus or deficit.

For assets not carried at a revalued amount (other than goodwill) the reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the surplus or deficit.

Employee benefits

Short-term benefits

Employee benefits that Council expects to be settled within 12 months of balance date are measured at nominal values based on accrued entitlements at current rates of pay.

These include salaries and wages accrued up to balance date, annual leave earned to, but not yet taken at balance date, retiring and long service leave entitlements expected to be settled within 12 months.

Long-term benefits:

Long service leave

Entitlements that are payable beyond 12 months, such as long service leave have been calculated on an actuarial basis. The calculations are based on:

- likely future entitlements accruing to staff, based on years of service, years to entitlement, the likelihood that staff will reach the point of entitlement and contractual entitlements information;

Superannuation schemes

Defined contribution schemes

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

Provisions

Council recognises a provision for future expenditure of uncertain amount or timing when there is a present obligation (either legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that expenditures will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

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

Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at their fair value. After initial recognition, all borrowings are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Equity

Equity is the community's interest in Council and is measured as the difference between total assets and total liabilities. Equity is disaggregated and classified into a number of reserves.

The components of equity are:

- Retained earnings
- Restricted reserves
- Asset revaluation reserves

Restricted and Council created reserves

Restricted reserves are a component of equity generally representing a particular use to which various parts of equity have been assigned. Reserves may be legally restricted or created by Council.

Restricted reserves are those subject to specific conditions accepted as binding by Council and which may not be revised by Council without reference to the Courts or a third party. Transfers from these reserves may be made only for certain specified purposes or when certain specified conditions are met.

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

Good and Service Tax (GST)

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

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

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

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed exclusive of GST.

Cost allocation

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

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

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

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

In preparing these financial statements, Council has made estimates and assumptions concerning the future.

These estimates and assumptions may differ from the subsequent actual results. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations or future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The assumptions underlying the preparation of these forecasts were adopted on 23 April 2015 and incorporate known financial results as at that date and estimates for the year to 30 June 2015. Events occurring subsequent

to that date may have a significant effect on these forecasts.

Differences between Cost of Services Shown in the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue & Expense (SCRE) and the Funding Impact Statements (FIS) prepared pursuant to the Local Government (Financial Reporting) regulations 2011

The Statement of Comprehensive Revenue & Expense has been prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (GAAP). The Funding Impact Statements, prepared under the Regulations, are not prepared in accordance with GAAP as they do not include non-cash types of expenditure such as depreciation.

The difference in operating expenditure between the costs of activities as shown in the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue & Expense, and the Funding Impact Statements are as follows:

Year	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
SCRE	432,613	748,452	855,225	890,757	905,811	1007,842	1037,464	1047,912	1122,896	1173,624
FIS	765,877	1089,717	1143,425	1179,482	1172,893	1261,098	1278,834	1263,981	1316,223	1373,430
**	333,264	341,265	288,200	288,725	267,082	253,256	241,370	216,069	193,327	199,806

** These differences are the amount of the non-cash depreciation expense and investment income

Year	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Depreciation	367,079	375,924	323,725	325,140	304,405	291,513	280,584	256,262	234,526	242,035
Investment Property Revaluations	-33,815	-34,659	-35,525	-36,415	-37,323	-38,257	-39,214	-40,193	-41,199	-42,229
Total	333,264	341,265	288,200	288,725	267,082	253,256	241,370	216,069	193,327	199,806

Reconciliation of Prospective Statement of Comprehensive Revenue & Expense Surplus from Activities

Year	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Surplus	432,613	748,452	855,225	890,757	905,811
Less transfers to / -from retained earnings:					
-Rating Districts	-290,736	-291,232	-306,363	-319,989	-336,214
-Quarry account	-5,444	-6,364	-7,207	-7,499	-8,408
-Tb Special rate	325,740	0	0	0	0
-Investment income	-241,500	-223,835	-308,784	-319,912	-306,655
-Catastrophe Fund	-105,000	-112,300	-120,038	-128,240	-136,935
Loan Principal repaid	-81,859	-80,062	-77,307	-78,703	-80,275
Investment Property Revaluations	-33,815	-34,659	-35,525	-36,415	-37,323
	-432,613	-748,452	-855,225	-890,757	-905,811

Year	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Surplus	1,007,842	1,037,464	1,047,912	1,122,896	1,173,624
Less transfers -to / from retained earnings:					
-Rating Districts	-353,015	-369,036	-376,042	-393,148	-410,601
-Quarry account	-9,311	-10,064	-11,370	-12,239	-13,633
-Tb Special rate	0	0	0	0	0
-Investment income	-380,742	-384,646	-373,890	-417,163	-436,176
-Catastrophe Fund	-146,151	-155,920	-166,275	-177,252	-188,887
Loan Principal repaid	-80,366	-78,584	-80,141	-81,895	-82,098
Investment Property Revaluations	-38,257	-39,214	-40,193	-41,199	-42,229
	-1,007,842	-1,037,464	-1,047,912	-1,122,896	-1,173,624

Reserve Funds

Schedule of Movements in Reserves

		2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Rating District Balances	opening balance	2,250,000	2,341,602	2,450,474	2,569,551	2,696,981	2,834,983	2,983,732	3,142,016	3,300,356	3,477,298
	Deposits										
	Transfer from Surplus	290,736	291,230	306,361	319,989	336,213	353,014	369,035	376,042	393,148	410,602
	Withdrawals										
	Loan Principal Repayments	-199,134	-182,358	-187,284	-192,559	-198,211	-204,265	-210,751	-217,702	-216,206	-206,004
	closing balance	2,341,602	2,450,474	2,569,551	2,696,981	2,834,983	2,983,732	3,142,016	3,300,356	3,477,298	3,681,896
Investment Growth Reserve	opening balance	9,250,000	9,491,500	9,738,072	10,062,615	10,382,527	10,689,182	11,069,923	11,454,569	11,828,459	12,245,622
	Deposits										
	Transfer from Surplus	241,500	246,572	324,543	319,912	306,655	380,741	384,646	373,890	417,163	436,176
	Withdrawals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		9,491,500	9,738,072	10,062,615	10,382,527	10,689,182	11,069,923	11,454,569	11,828,459	12,245,622	12,681,798
Quarry Account	opening balance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Deposits										
	Transfer from Surplus/-Deficit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Withdrawals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Catastrophe Fund	opening balance	900,000	1,005,000	1,117,300	1,237,338	1,365,578	1,502,513	1,648,664	1,804,584	1,970,859	2,148,111
	Deposits										
	Transfer from Surplus	105,000	112,300	120,038	128,240	136,935	146,151	155,920	166,275	177,252	188,887
	Withdrawals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1,005,000	1,117,300	1,237,338	1,365,578	1,502,513	1,648,664	1,804,584	1,970,859	2,148,111	2,336,998
Tb Special Rate Balance	opening balance	320,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Deposits										
	Transfers from Surplus/-Deficit	-320,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Withdrawals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Reserves		12,838,102	13,305,846	13,869,504	14,445,086	15,026,678	15,702,319	16,401,169	17,099,674	17,871,031	18,700,692
Funded by:											
Westpac Main Portfolio		11,741,500	11,988,072	12,312,615	12,632,527	12,939,182	13,319,923	13,704,569	14,078,459	14,495,622	14,931,798
Westpac Catastrophe Fund		1,005,000	1,117,300	1,237,338	1,365,578	1,502,513	1,648,664	1,804,584	1,970,859	2,148,111	2,336,998
Other Investments	Commercial Property Equity	613,997	690,404	767,678	845,840	924,913	1,004,918	1,085,880	1,167,822	1,250,769	1,334,746
	PCR LP Net of debt	281,470	323,218	364,966	406,714	448,462	490,210	531,958	573,706	615,454	657,202
		13,641,967	14,118,994	14,682,597	15,250,659	15,815,070	16,463,715	17,126,991	17,790,846	18,509,956	19,260,744

Reserve Funds Purposes

Rating Districts

(River, Drainage & Coastal Protection Schemes)

Purpose

These reserves reflect the unspent balances of the targeted rates struck to fund the River, Drainage & Coastal protection schemes.

Activities the Reserve Funds relate to

- River, Drainage & Coastal Protections Group of Activities.

Investment Growth Reserve

Purpose

In 2003 Council established a separate Equity Reserve Fund called the "Investment Growth Reserve". The funds relating to this Reserve were originally from the 2000 Crown payment of \$7,000,000 to this Council (Council share of the \$120 million compensation payment to the West Coast following the cessation of native logging).

The balance of the fund is calculated by identifying the Investment Portfolio balance, less the amount relating to Rating Districts.

Activities the Reserve Fund relates to

This reserve fund generates income, some of which is used to fund general Council activities. The reserve helps fund the following activities.

- Governance
- Resource Management
- Regional Transport Planning
- Hydrology & Flood-warning services
- Civil Defence Emergency Management
- River, Drainage & Coastal Protection Work

Quarry Account

Purpose

This reserve represents the cumulative surplus /-deficit in the Quarry account.

Activities the Reserve fund relates to

- River, Drainage & Coastal Protection Work

Catastrophe Fund

Purpose

This reserve was established when Council withdrew from the NZ Local Authority Protection Programme (LAPP Fund) following the 2010/11 Canterbury earthquakes.

Council had used LAPP Fund membership to insure its Rating District Infrastructure.

Continued membership in the fund by Council became unaffordable due to a quadrupling of the annual cost of membership.

Council then established a Catastrophe Fund of initially \$500,000. All income is retained in the fund and Council deposits \$50,000 per annum into the fund.

Activities the Reserve Fund relates to

- River, Drainage & Coastal Protections Group of Activities.

Tb Special Rate Balance

Purpose

This reserve reflects the unspent balance of the targeted Tb Pest Management rate.

Activities the Reserve Fund relates to

- Regional share of TB Free West Coast programme costs

Prospective Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense

Annual Plan 2014/15	LTP 2015/16	LTP 2016/17	LTP 2017/18	LTP 2018/19	LTP 2019/20	LTP 2020/21	LTP 2021/22	LTP 2022/23	LTP 2023/24	LTP 2024/25
Cost of Services										
431,939	423,128	453,302	432,370	444,443	489,913	469,589	484,724	536,444	517,405	535,254
0	150,000	150,000	150,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	165,000	165,000	165,000	170,000
2,910,979	3,057,270	3,164,251	3,225,128	3,298,244	3,377,678	3,424,066	3,515,178	3,577,108	3,682,123	3,740,701
168,549	167,110	170,447	174,074	178,755	183,102	187,783	193,297	198,548	204,932	211,248
470,938	505,695	541,787	517,143	529,158	548,922	564,745	575,144	588,374	606,060	622,355
315,597	252,512	256,635	260,721	267,857	274,047	280,949	289,988	297,666	308,049	317,056
1,525,423	1,525,135	1,540,330	1,557,615	1,581,872	1,603,610	1,627,983	1,658,156	1,686,350	1,722,362	1,758,922
686,571	725,740	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2,795,861	2,347,975	2,394,904	2,457,914	2,501,825	2,546,209	2,611,058	2,677,545	2,758,994	2,818,148	2,922,372
164,000	109,000	109,000	109,000	109,000	109,000	109,000	109,000	109,000	38,000	0
104,172	92,157	89,097	86,039	82,982	79,799	76,744	73,239	70,099	67,052	64,007
9,574,029	9,355,722	8,869,753	8,970,004	9,154,136	9,372,280	9,511,917	9,741,271	9,987,583	10,129,131	10,341,915
Revenue										
4,261,136	3,979,778	3,631,826	3,711,563	3,799,156	3,892,654	3,993,058	4,104,278	4,212,300	4,271,232	4,372,029
60,000	60,000	61,477	63,035	64,767	66,614	68,577	70,771	73,080	75,619	78,332
88,600	90,500	92,765	95,117	97,729	100,517	103,478	106,789	110,272	114,105	118,199
1,095,409	1,042,718	1,067,923	1,095,203	1,122,027	1,151,715	1,180,301	1,208,467	1,235,350	1,263,980	1,292,385
4,989,461	4,581,525	4,729,555	4,824,785	4,924,800	5,029,267	5,136,088	5,249,216	5,364,299	5,485,892	5,612,365
0	33,814	34,659	35,526	36,414	37,324	38,257	39,214	40,194	41,199	42,229
10,494,606	9,788,335	9,618,205	9,825,229	10,044,893	10,278,091	10,519,759	10,778,735	11,035,495	11,252,027	11,515,539
920,577	432,613	748,452	855,225	890,757	905,811	1,007,842	1,037,464	1,047,912	1,122,896	1,173,624
0	3,121,103	0	0	3,984,979	0	0	4,152,181	0	0	5,434,063
920,577	3,553,716	748,452	855,225	4,875,736	905,811	1,007,842	5,189,645	1,047,912	1,122,896	6,607,687

Summary of Operating Expenditure by Expenditure Type

Annual Plan 14/15	LTP 2015/16	LTP 2016/17	LTP 2017/18	LTP 2018/19	LTP 2019/20	LTP 2020/21	LTP 2021/22	LTP 2022/23	LTP 2023/24	LTP 2024/25
370,650	313,471	295,439	279,834	259,820	239,254	220,389	203,588	181,738	160,541	143,887
453,494	367,079	375,924	323,725	325,140	304,405	291,513	280,584	256,262	234,525	242,034
3,281,191	3,359,250	3,472,321	3,542,116	3,615,083	3,691,362	3,774,415	3,863,870	3,960,079	4,063,042	4,168,681
5,468,694	5,315,922	4,726,069	4,824,329	4,954,093	5,137,259	5,225,600	5,393,229	5,589,504	5,671,023	5,787,313
9,574,029	9,355,722	8,869,753	8,970,004	9,154,136	9,372,280	9,511,917	9,741,271	9,987,583	10,129,131	10,341,915

Prospective Statement of Changes in Equity

Annual Plan 2014/15	LTP 2015/16	LTP 2016/17	LTP 2017/18	LTP 2018/19	LTP 2019/20	LTP 2020/21	LTP 2021/22	LTP 2022/23	LTP 2023/24	LTP 2024/25
Ratepayers Equity										
19461000	20856233	21170744	21451452	21743019	22058194	22382413	22714614	23053228	23402635	23754174
920577	432613	748452	855225	890757	905811	1007842	1037464	1047912	1122896	1173624
-350964	-241500	-246572	-324543	-319912	-306655	-380741	-384646	-373890	-417163	-436176
-21816	-91602	-108872	-119077	-127430	-138002	-148749	-158284	-158340	-176942	-204598
2119	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
-98000	-105000	-112300	-120038	-128240	-136935	-146151	-155920	-166275	-177252	-188887
-133429	320000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19779487	21170744	21451452	21743019	22058194	22382413	22714614	23053228	23402635	23754174	24098137
Rating Districts (Targeted Rates Reserves)										
1500000	2250000	2341602	2450474	2569551	2696981	2834983	2983732	3142016	3300356	3477298
21816	91602	108872	119077	127430	138002	148749	158284	158340	176942	204598
1521816	2341602	2450474	2569551	2696981	2834983	2983732	3142016	3300356	3477298	3681896
Revaluation Reserve										
35299357	35299357	38420460	38420460	38420460	42405439	42405439	42405439	46557620	46557620	46557620
0	3121103	0	0	3984979	0	0	4152181	0	0	5434063
35299357	38420460	38420460	38420460	42405439	42405439	42405439	46557620	46557620	46557620	51991683
TB Special Rate (Targeted Rates Reserves)										
138000	320000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
133429	-320000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
271429	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Investment Growth Reserve										
11479000	9250000	9491500	9738072	10062615	10382527	10689182	11069923	11454569	11828459	12245622
350964	241500	246572	324543	319912	306655	380741	384646	373890	417163	436176
11829964	9491500	9738072	10062615	10382527	10689182	11069923	11454569	11828459	12245622	12681798

Annual Plan 2014/15	LTP 2015/16	LTP 2016/17	LTP 2017/18	LTP 2018/19	LTP 2019/20	LTP 2020/21	LTP 2021/22	LTP 2022/23	LTP 2023/24	LTP 2024/25
Catastrophe Fund										
775000	900000	1005000	1117300	1237338	1365578	1502513	1648664	1804584	1970859	2148111
98000	105000	112300	120038	128240	136935	146151	155920	166275	177252	188887
873000	1005000	1117300	1237338	1365578	1502513	1648664	1804584	1970859	2148111	2336998
Quarry Account										
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
-2119	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
-2119	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
69572934	72429306	73177758	74032983	78908719	79814530	80822372	86012017	87059929	88182825	94790512

Prospective Statement of Financial Position

Annual Plan 2014/15	LTP 2015/16	LTP 2016/17	LTP 2017/18	LTP 2018/19	LTP 2019/20	LTP 2020/21	LTP 2021/22	LTP 2022/23	LTP 2023/24	LTP 2024/25
Current Assets										
264,653	97,349	206,105	369,639	272,875	462,428	692,023	700,012	783,318	720,632	459,201
1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000
650,000	700,000	700,000	700,000	700,000	700,000	700,000	700,000	700,000	700,000	700,000
91,842	75,758	79,788	84,032	88,501	93,208	98,166	103,387	37,439	0	0
1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
4,106,495	3,973,107	4,085,893	4,253,671	4,161,376	4,355,636	4,590,189	4,603,399	4,620,757	4,520,632	4,259,201
Total Current Assets										
Non-Current Assets										
3,056,091	4,302,695	4,262,170	4,123,439	4,261,054	4,113,262	3,983,503	4,018,931	3,959,332	4,034,256	4,051,834
54,071,993	57,183,061	57,183,061	57,183,061	61,168,040	61,168,040	61,168,040	65,320,221	65,320,221	65,320,221	70,754,284
245,802	212,450	179,098	145,745	112,393	79,041	45,688	12,336	0	0	350,000
893,004	584,522	504,734	420,702	332,201	238,993	140,827	37,440	0	0	0
1,347,172	1,386,375	1,421,034	1,456,560	1,492,974	1,530,299	1,568,556	1,607,770	1,647,964	1,689,163	1,731,392
0	902,500	902,500	902,500	902,500	902,500	902,500	902,500	902,500	902,500	902,500
13,378,535	11,338,102	11,805,846	12,369,504	12,945,086	13,526,678	14,202,319	14,901,169	15,599,674	16,371,031	17,200,692
72,992,597	75,909,705	76,258,443	76,601,511	81,214,248	81,558,813	82,011,433	86,800,367	87,429,691	88,317,171	94,990,702
77,099,092	79,882,812	80,344,336	80,855,182	85,375,624	85,914,449	86,601,622	91,403,766	92,050,448	92,837,803	99,249,903
Total Assets										

Annual Plan 2014/15	LTP 2015/16	LTP 2016/17	LTP 2017/18	LTP 2018/19	LTP 2019/20	LTP 2020/21	LTP 2021/22	LTP 2022/23	LTP 2023/24	LTP 2024/25
Current Liabilities										
34,1986	13,810	11,055	12,451	14,023	14,114	12,332	13,889	15,643	15,846	14,086
1,500,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
280,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
2,121,896	2,313,810	2,311,055	2,312,451	2,314,023	2,314,114	2,312,332	2,313,889	2,315,643	2,315,846	2,314,086
Non-Current Liabilities										
20,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5,314,262	5,069,696	4,785,523	4,439,748	4,082,882	3,715,805	3,396,918	3,007,860	2,604,876	2,269,132	2,075,305
70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000
5,404,262	5,139,696	4,855,523	4,509,748	4,152,882	3,785,805	3,466,918	3,077,860	2,674,876	2,339,132	2,145,305
Equity										
19,779,487	21,170,744	21,451,452	21,743,019	22,058,194	22,382,413	22,714,614	23,053,228	23,402,635	23,754,174	24,098,137
1,521,816	2,341,602	2,450,474	2,569,551	2,696,981	2,834,983	2,983,732	3,142,016	3,300,356	3,477,298	3,681,896
873,000	1,005,000	1,117,300	1,237,338	1,365,578	1,502,513	1,648,664	1,804,584	1,970,859	2,148,111	2,336,998
35,299,357	38,420,460	38,420,460	38,420,460	42,405,439	42,405,439	42,405,439	46,557,620	46,557,620	46,557,620	51,991,683
271,429	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
-2,119	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11,829,964	9,491,500	9,738,072	10,062,615	10,382,527	10,689,182	11,069,923	11,454,569	11,828,459	12,245,622	12,681,798
69,572,934	72,429,306	73,177,758	74,032,983	78,908,719	79,814,530	80,822,372	86,012,017	87,059,929	88,182,825	94,790,512
77,099,092	79,882,812	80,344,336	80,855,182	85,375,624	85,914,449	86,601,622	91,403,766	92,050,448	92,837,803	99,249,903

Prospective Statement of Cash Flows

Annual Plan 2014/15	LTP 2015/16	LTP 2016/17	LTP 2017/18	LTP 2018/19	LTP 2019/20	LTP 2020/21	LTP 2021/22	LTP 2022/23	LTP 2023/24	LTP 2024/25
Cash Flow from Operating Activities										
1,095,409	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4,261,136	3,979,778	3,631,826	3,711,563	3,799,156	3,892,654	3,993,058	4,104,278	4,212,300	4,271,232	4,372,029
5,138,061	4,732,025	4,883,797	4,982,937	5,087,296	5,196,398	5,308,143	5,426,776	5,547,651	5,675,616	5,808,896
10,494,606	8,711,803	8,515,623	8,694,500	8,886,452	9,089,052	9,301,201	9,531,054	9,759,951	9,946,848	10,180,925
Less Cash Paid for:										
370,650	313,471	295,439	279,834	259,820	239,254	220,389	203,588	181,738	160,541	143,887
8,749,885	8,675,174	8,198,392	8,366,445	8,569,177	8,828,622	9,000,015	9,257,098	9,549,083	9,733,553	9,955,468
9,120,535	8,988,645	8,493,831	8,646,279	8,828,997	9,067,876	9,220,404	9,460,686	9,730,821	9,894,094	10,099,355
1,374,071	-276,842	21,792	48,221	57,455	21,176	80,797	70,368	29,130	52,754	81,570
Cash Flow from Investing Activities										
Cash From:										
0	1,042,718	1,067,923	1,095,203	1,122,027	1,151,715	1,180,301	1,208,467	1,235,350	1,263,980	1,292,385
111,992	8,568	18,699	14,419	73,284	6,135	14,525	50,684	58,260	23,528	11,523
111,992	1,051,286	1,086,622	1,109,622	1,195,311	1,157,850	1,194,826	1,259,151	1,293,610	1,287,508	1,303,908
Cash Paid to:										
460,000	158,000	269,494	166,060	502,686	129,395	85,756	333,345	243,087	333,489	556,358
397,923	438,102	467,744	563,658	575,582	581,592	675,641	698,850	698,505	771,357	829,661
857,923	596,102	737,238	729,718	1,078,268	710,987	761,397	1,032,195	941,592	1,104,846	1,386,019
-745,931	455,184	349,384	379,904	117,043	446,863	433,429	226,956	352,018	182,662	-82,111
Net Cash Flow Investing Activities										

Annual Plan 2014/15	LTP 2015/16	LTP 2016/17	LTP 2017/18	LTP 2018/19	LTP 2019/20	LTP 2020/21	LTP 2021/22	LTP 2022/23	LTP 2023/24	LTP 2024/25
Cash Flow from Financing Activities										
200,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Loans Raised									
200,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Loans Advanced									
413,487	280,993	262,420	264,591	271,262	278,486	284,631	289,335	297,843	298,101	260,890
	Loan Principal Repaid									
-413,487	-280,993	-262,420	-264,591	-271,262	-278,486	-284,631	-289,335	-297,843	-298,101	-260,890
	Net Cash Flow from Financing									
214,653	-102,651	108,756	163,534	-96,764	189,553	229,595	7,989	83,305	-62,685	-261,431
	Total Changes in Cash held									
50,000	200,000	97,349	206,105	369,639	272,875	462,428	692,023	700,012	783,317	720,632
	Opening Cash Balance									
264,653	97,349	206,105	369,639	272,875	462,428	692,023	700,012	783,317	720,632	459,201
	Closing Cash Balances									

Projected Capital Expenditure

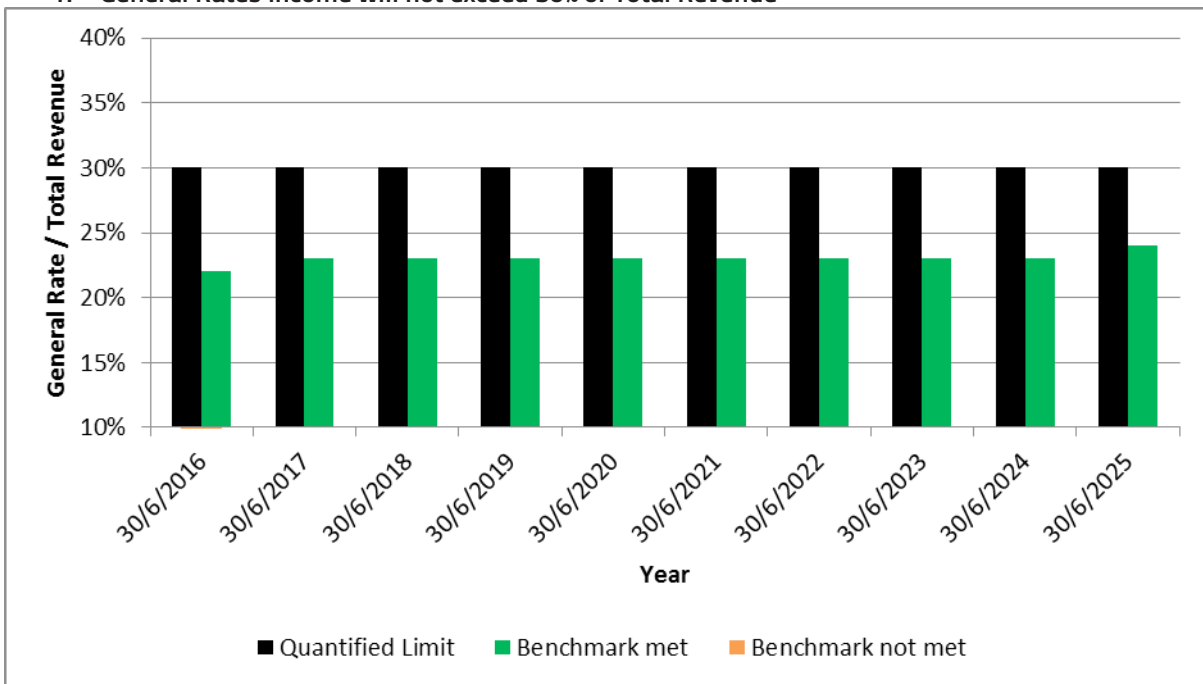
Annual Plan 2014/15	Item	Type of Expenditure	LTP 2015/16	LTP 2016/17	LTP 2017/18	LTP 2018/19	LTP 2019/20	LTP 2020/21	LTP 2021/22	LTP 2022/23	LTP 2023/24	LTP 2024/25
40,000	IT Equipment	Replacement	15,000	15,375	15,765	16,198	16,660	17,151	17,700	18,277	18,912	19,590
50,000	Disaster Recovery Site	Improve level of service										
10,000	Other	Replacement										
60,000	Hydrology	Replacement	60,000	61,501	63,060	64,793	66,641	68,604	70,799	73,109	75,650	78,363
40,000	Hydrology	Improve level of service										
15,000	Samples database	Improve level of service										
0	Flood protection and control network	Replacement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	New Financial Systems	Replacement										350,000
	EDMS	Replacement				107,988						
145,000	WCRC Vehicle Replacements	Replacement		127,615		134,445	46,093		146,908		156,973	54,202
	Photocopiers	Replacement		51,251				57,170				65,303
	VCS-Plant Replacements	Replacement		65,000							81,954	
100,000	VCS-Vehicle Replacements	Replacement	83,000		87,233	179,261			97,938	151,701		54,202
460,000	TOTAL		158,000	320,742	166,058	502,685	129,394	142,925	333,345	243,087	333,489	621,660
460,000	Funded Depreciation/ Amortisation		158,000	269,491	166,058	502,685	129,394	85,755	333,345	243,087	333,489	556,357
0	Funded Lease Loan		0	51,251				52,170				65,303
460,000	TOTAL		158,000	320,742	166,058	502,685	129,394	142,925	333,345	243,087	333,489	621,660

Local Government (Financial reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014

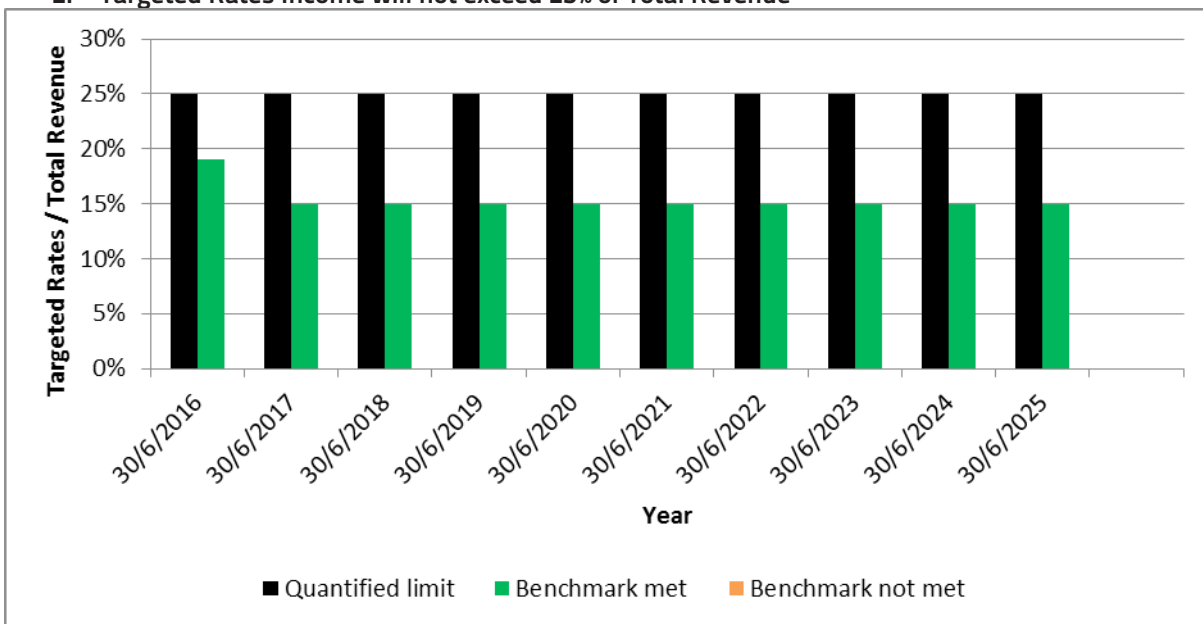
Council includes these statements in its Long Term Plan in accordance with these regulations.

Rates Affordability Benchmarks

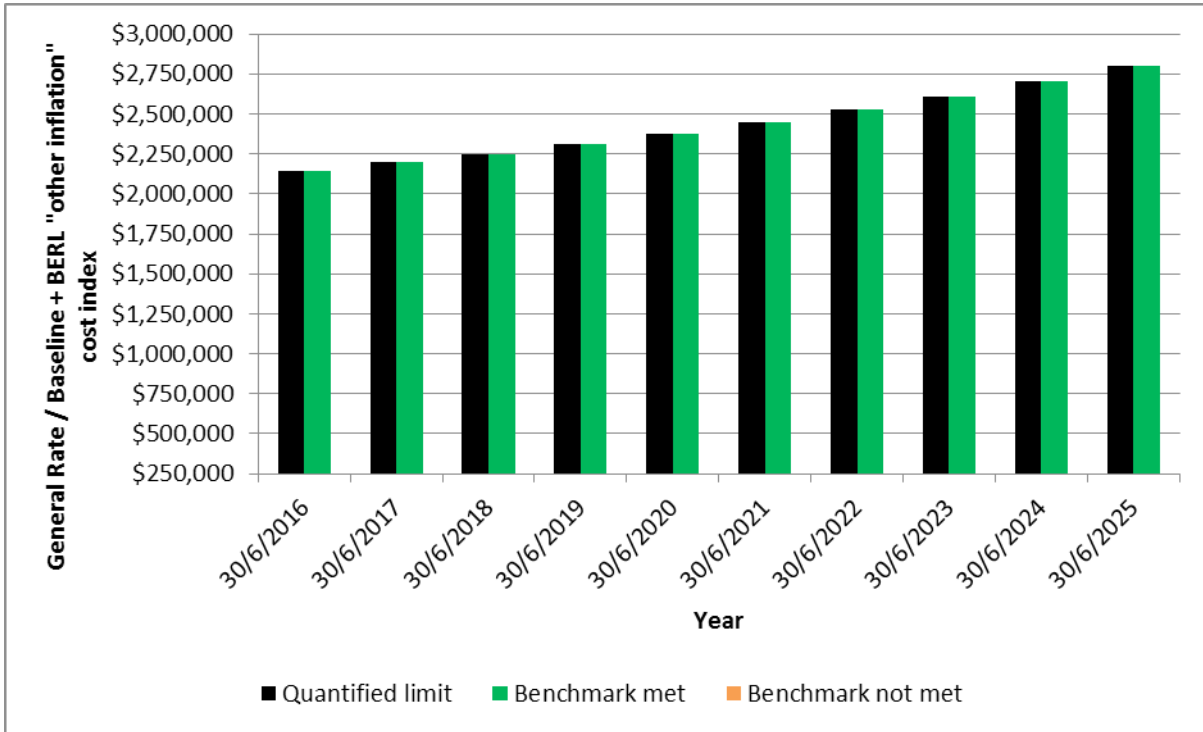
1. General Rates income will not exceed 30% of Total Revenue



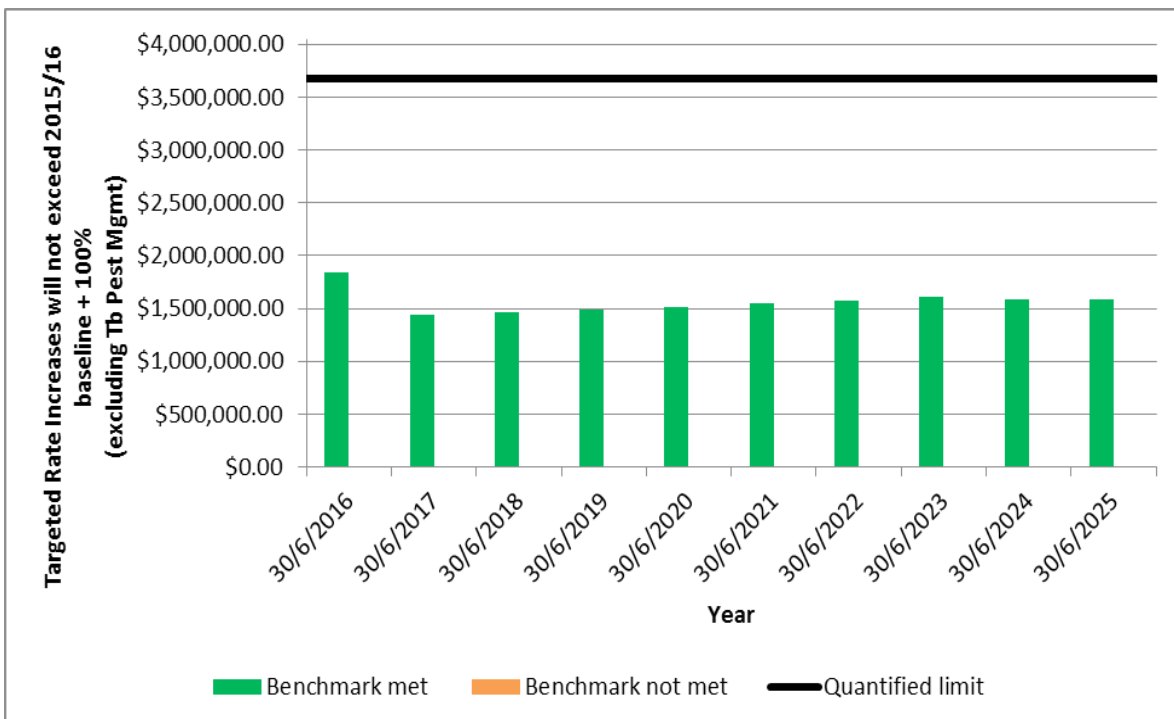
2. Targeted Rates Income will not exceed 25% of Total Revenue



3. The General Rate will not exceed the Business and Economic Research Ltd (BERL) "Other Inflation" cost index produced in 2014

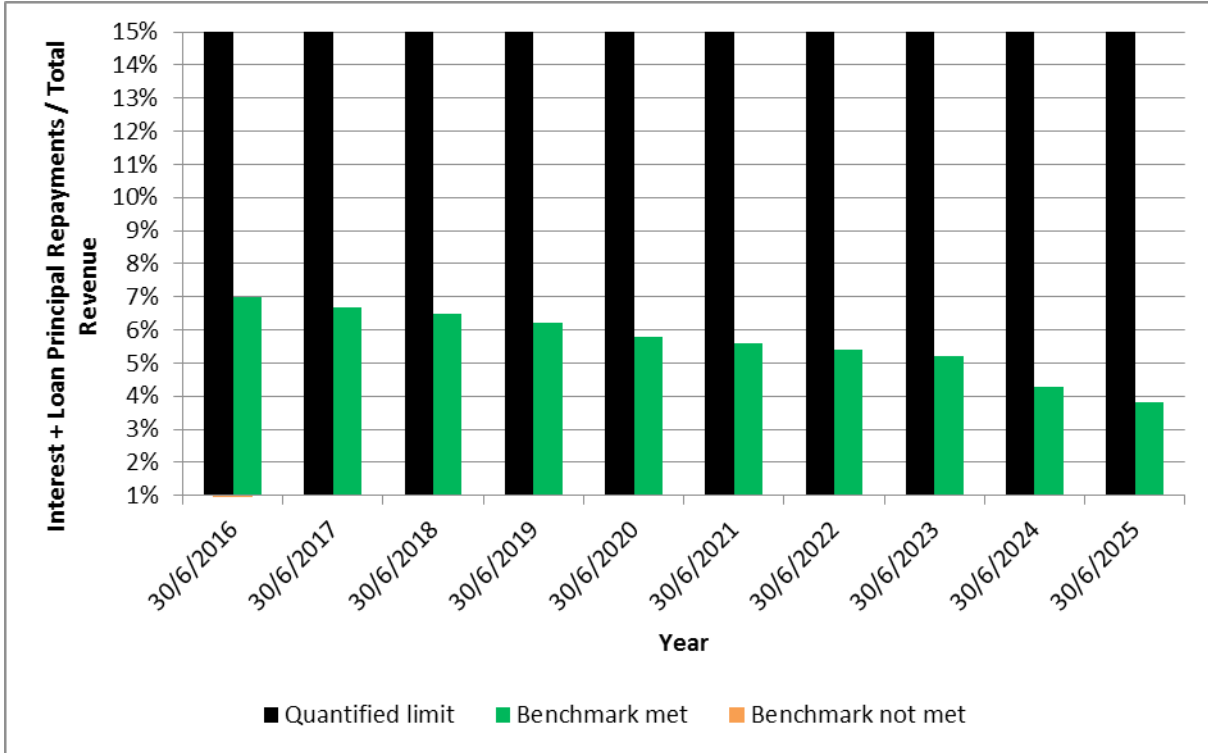


4. Total Targeted Rates will not exceed the 2015/16 baseline + 100% of that baseline.

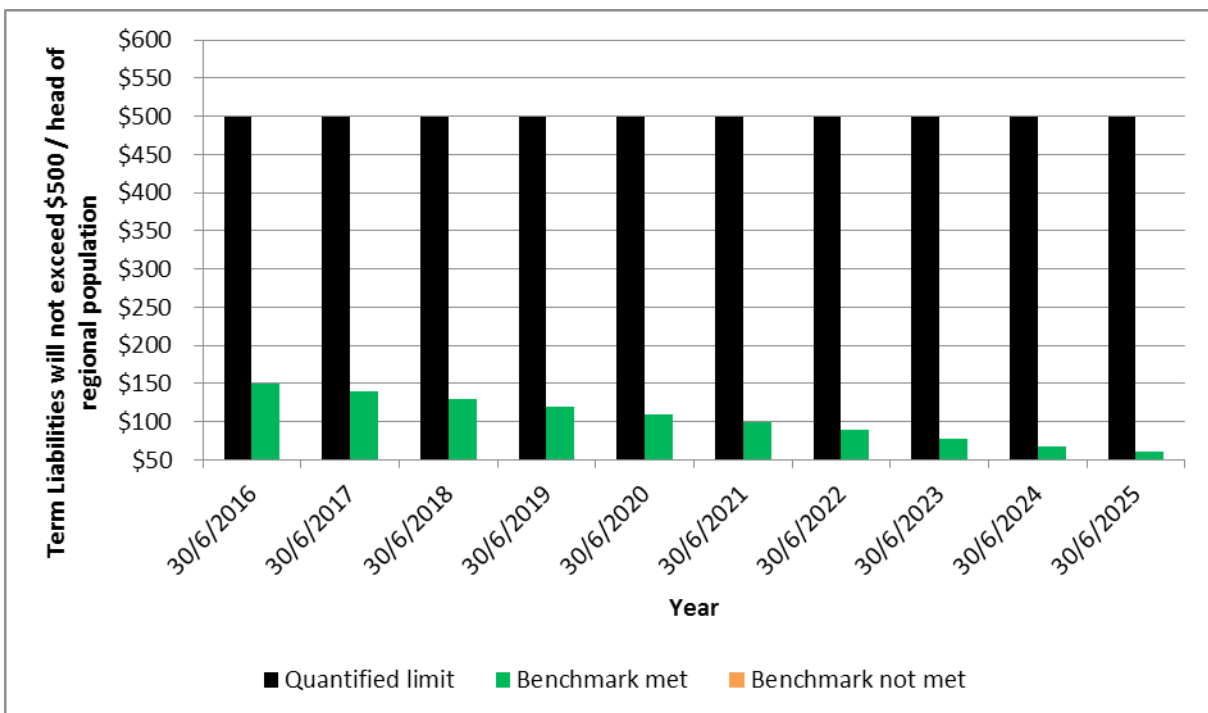


Debt Affordability Benchmarks

1. Interest & Principal Repayments will not exceed 15.00% of Total Revenue

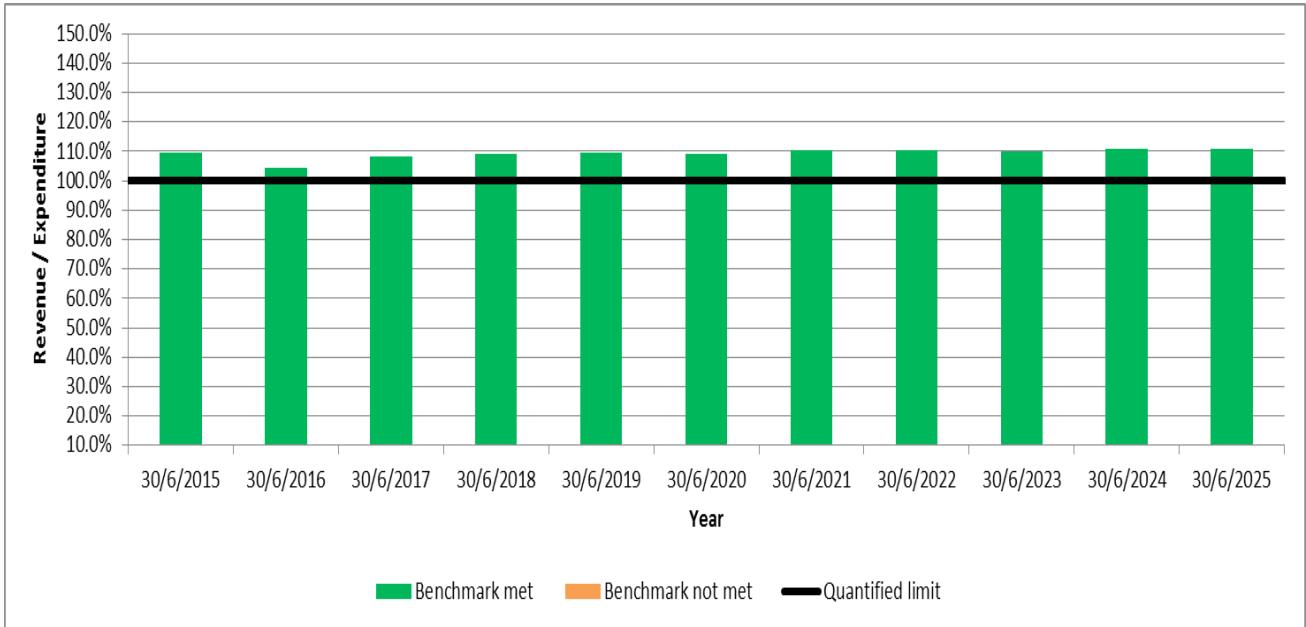


2. Term Liabilities will not exceed \$500 / head of Regional Population (34,000)



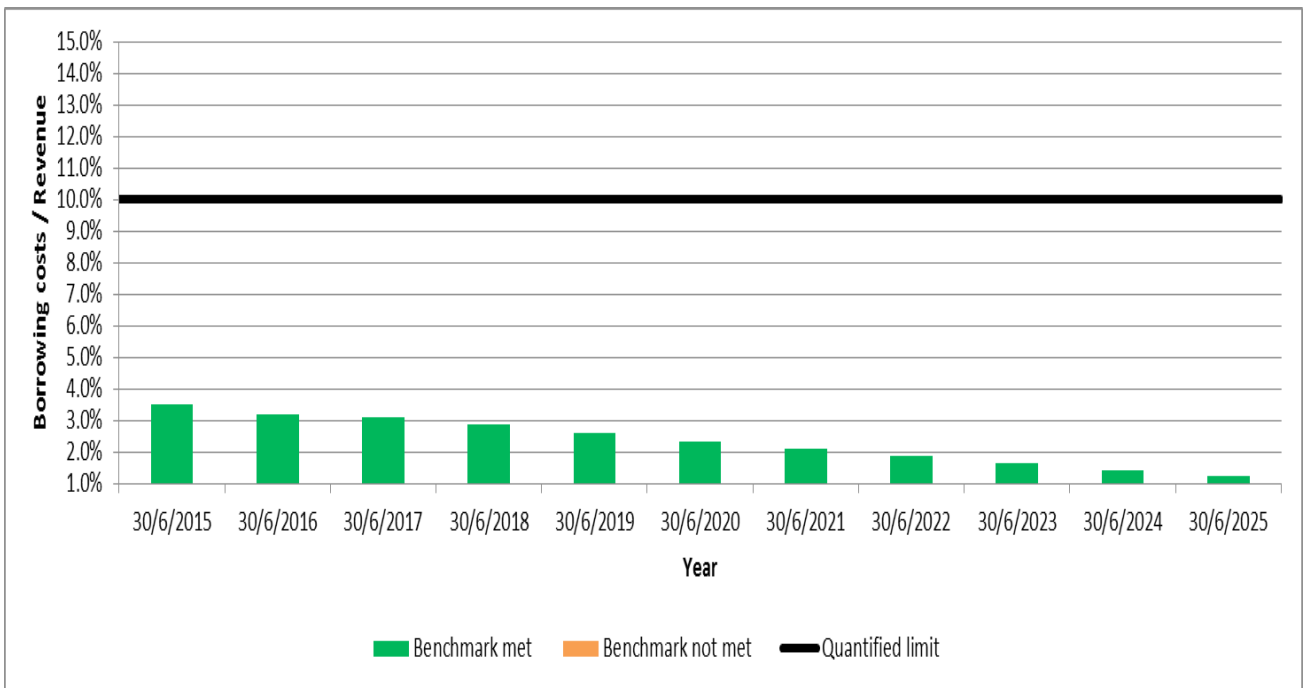
Balanced Budget Benchmark

Council meets this benchmark if its budgeted revenues equal or exceed its budgeted operating expenses.



Debt Servicing Benchmark

Council meets this benchmark if its borrowing costs are equal to or less than 10% of its revenue



PART 5

FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENTS

Targeted Rates

The following table summarises the types of targeted rate, the group of activities or activity funded by that targeted rate together with matters and factors of the targeted rates.

Notes:

- Differential with regard to River, Drainage & Coastal protection activity scheme rates means that there may be several different classes of land with the Separate Rating Area, eg Classes A, B, C, D etc. These different classes reflect the different degrees of benefit that the different classes of land receive from the protection works.
- Copies of maps setting out the boundaries of the various separate rating areas may be accessed on Council website www.wcrc.govt.nz
- Council does not invite nor will it accept lump sum contributions in lieu of any targeted rate.

Activity Group	Types of Rates	Types of land	Different categories
River, Drainage & Coastal Protection	Scheme maintenance rate	Land within the boundaries of the Vine Creek Separate Rating area	Differential Land Value
River, Drainage & Coastal Protection	Scheme maintenance rate	Land within the boundaries of the Wanganui Separate Rating area	Differential Land Value
River, Drainage & Coastal Protection	Scheme maintenance rate	Land within the boundaries of the Kaniere Separate Rating area	Differential Land Value
River, Drainage & Coastal Protection	Scheme maintenance rate	Land within the boundaries of the Kowhitirangi Separate Rating area	Differential Capital Value
River, Drainage & Coastal Protection	Scheme maintenance rate	Land within the boundaries of the Coal Creek Separate Rating area	Capital Value
River, Drainage & Coastal Protection	Scheme maintenance rate	Land within the boundaries of the Karamea Separate Rating area	Differential Capital Value
River, Drainage & Coastal Protection	Scheme maintenance rate	Land within the boundaries of the Inchbonnie Separate Rating area	Differential Capital Value
River, Drainage & Coastal Protection	Scheme maintenance rate	Land within the boundaries of the Greymouth Floodwalls Separate Rating area	Capital Value
River, Drainage & Coastal Protection	Scheme loan repayment rate	Land within the boundaries of the Greymouth Floodwalls Separate Rating area	Capital Value
River, Drainage & Coastal Protection	Scheme maintenance rate	Land within the boundaries of the Okuru Separate Rating area	Capital Value
River, Drainage & Coastal Protection	Scheme maintenance rate	Land within the boundaries of the Redjacks Separate Rating area	Differential Land Area
River, Drainage & Coastal Protection	Scheme maintenance rate	Land within the boundaries of the Raft Creek Separate Rating area	Land Area
River, Drainage & Coastal Protection	Scheme maintenance rate	Land within the boundaries of the Nelson Creek Separate Rating area	Differential Land Area
River, Drainage & Coastal Protection	Scheme maintenance rate	Land within the boundaries of the Taramakau Separate Rating area	Differential Land Area
River, Drainage & Coastal Protection	Scheme maintenance rate	Land within the boundaries of the Kongahu Separate Rating area	Differential Land Area
River, Drainage & Coastal Protection	Scheme maintenance rate	Land within the boundaries of the Waitangi-taona Separate Rating area	Differential Land Area
River, Drainage & Coastal Protection	Scheme maintenance rate	Land within the boundaries of the Punakaiki Separate Rating area	Differential Capital Value

Activity Group	Types of Rates	Types of land	Different categories
River, Drainage & Coastal Protection	Scheme maintenance rate	Land within the boundaries of the Hokitika River South Bank Separate Rating area	Differential Capital Value
River, Drainage & Coastal Protection	Scheme maintenance rate	Land within the boundaries of the Franz Josef Separate Rating area	Capital Value
River, Drainage & Coastal Protection	Scheme maintenance rate	Land within the boundaries of the Lower Waiho 2010 Separate Rating area	Capital Value
River, Drainage & Coastal Protection	Scheme maintenance rate	Land within the boundaries of the Matainui Creek Separate Rating area	Capital Value
River, Drainage & Coastal Protection	Scheme maintenance rate	Land within the boundaries of the Twelve Mile Separate Rating area	Capital Value
River, Drainage & Coastal Protection	Scheme maintenance rate	Land within the boundaries of the Mokihinui Separate Rating area	Per rating unit
River, Drainage & Coastal Protection	Scheme maintenance rate	Land within the boundaries of the Whataroa River Separate Rating area	Differential Capital Value
River, Drainage & Coastal Protection	Scheme maintenance rate	Land within the boundaries of the New River / Saltwater Creek catchment Separate Rating area	Differential Capital Value
River, Drainage & Coastal Protection	Scheme loan repayment and maintenance rate	Land within the boundaries of the Hokitika Seawall Separate Rating area	Differential Capital Value
Regional Share of Tb Free work	TB Pest Management	Rural Rateable Land greater than or equal to two (2) hectares within the region	Differential Capital Value
Regional Emergency Management	Emergency Management	All rateable land in the region	Capital Value
Warm West Coast	Repayment of insulation / clean heating funding	Only levied on individual properties that have received Council funding to install insulation and/or clean heating appliances.	Amount of Council funding provided * 14.9286% per annum for the term of the funding agreement.

Projected Number of Rating Units Across the life of the Long Term Plan

2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
22341	22500	22800	23000	23200	23500	23700	23900	24000	24400

Rating Impact Ready Reckoner

The following rates are payable by all properties in the Buller District

Rate type	Rate per \$100,000 of Capital value
General Rate	\$31.39
Emergency Management Rate	\$3.48

Other targeted rates will apply depending on whether a property is located within a separate rating area.

- e.g. Karamea Separate rating Area
Kongahu Separate Rating Area
Punakaiki Separate Rating Area
Mokihinui Separate Rating Area
Tb Pest Management Rate (rural properties greater than or equal to 2 hectares)

The following rates are payable by all properties in the Grey District

Rate type	Rate per \$100,000 of Capital value
General Rate	\$36.20
Emergency Management Rate	\$3.48

Other targeted rates will apply depending on whether a property is located within a separate rating area.

- e.g. Coal Creek separate rating area
Inchbonnie Separate Rating Area
Greymouth Floodwall Separate rating Area
Redjacks Separate rating Area
Nelson Creek Separate Rating Area
Taramakau Separate Rating Area
Twelve Mile Separate Rating Area
Saltwater Creek
Tb Pest Management Rate (rural properties greater than or equal to 2 hectares)

The following rates are payable by all properties in the Westland District

Rate type	Rate per \$100,000 of Capital value
General Rate	\$31.14
Emergency Management Rate	\$3.48

Other targeted rates will apply depending on whether a property is located within a separate rating area.

- e.g. Hokitika River South Bank Separate Rating Area
Hokitika Seawall Separate Rating Area
Kaniere Separate Rating Area
Raft Creek Separate Rating Area
Kowhitirangi Separate Rating Area
Vine Creek separate rating area
Wanganui River Separate Rating Area
Waitangi-taona River Separate Rating Area
Whataroa River Separate Rating Area
Franz Josef Separate Rating Area
Canavan's Knob Separate Rating Area
Lower Waiho Separate Rating Area
Matainui Creek Separate Rating Area
Okuru (Maintenance) Separate Rating Area
Tb Pest Management Rate (rural properties greater than or equal to 2 hectares)

FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT - RATES FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 2016						
Note						
All amounts are stated inclusive of GST.						
Rating Instalment Information						
Rates will be payable by two instalments;						
First instalment						
Due date 10 September 2015						
Penalty date 20 October 2015						
Second instalment						
Due date 10 March 2016						
Penalty date 20 April 2016						
A penalty for late payment will be applied at the amount allowed by the Local Government Rating Act 2002 of 10% on any part of an instalment that remains unpaid after the due dates of 1 September 2015 and 1 March 2016, on the penalty dates of 20 October 2015 and 20 April 2016.						
A further 10% penalty will be charged on all accumulated rate arrears as at 30 June 2016, on 1 July 2016.						
1. General Rate						
The General Rate is used to fund activities that are of public benefit and where no other source of revenue is identified to cover the cost of the activities.						
The General Rate will be a differential general rate in the dollar set for all rateable land within the region and calculated on the Capital value of each rating unit.						
Differential						
Rateable Capital Value in the Buller District Council area to yield 31% of the total general rate.						
Rateable Capital Value in the Grey District Council area to yield 39% of the total general rate.						
Rateable Capital Value in the Westland District Council area to yield 30% of the total general rate.						
		differential	Estimated rateable Capital Value	Factor per \$ of Capital Value	Estimated to Yield	GST Exclusive
Rateable Value of Land in the Buller District Local authority Area	31%		2,432,238,350	0.00031396	763,623	664,020
Rateable Value of Land in the Grey District Local authority Area	39%		2,653,356,550	0.00036206	960,687	835,380
Rateable Value of Land in the Westland District Local authority Area	30%		2,372,747,000	0.00031145	738,990	642,600
	100%		7,458,341,900		2,463,300	2,142,000
2. TARGETED RATES						
(a) A targeted rate set differentially in accordance with sections 16, 17, 18 of the Local Government Rating Act 2002 on all rateable land situated in the Vine Creek Separate Rating Area and calculated on the land value of each rating unit, for maintaining the protection works in the scheme.						
		Estimated rateable differential Land Value based on benefits	factor per \$ of Land Value		Estimated to yield \$	GST Exclusive
Vine Creek Rating District						
Class A	\$	4,869,100	1.00	0.0027200	13,244	11,515
Class B	\$	6,031,400	0.70	0.0019040	11,484	9,986
Class C	\$	8,157,000	0.50	0.0013600	11,093	9,646
Class D	\$	20,315,300	0.20	0.0005440	11,051	9,610
Class E	\$	17,932,000	0.10	0.0002720	4,877	4,241
					51,750	45,000
(b) A targeted rate set differentially in accordance with sections 16, 17, 18 of the Local Government Rating Act 2002 on all rateable land situated in the Wanganui River Separate Rating Area and calculated on the land value of each rating unit, for maintaining the protection works in the scheme.						
		Estimated rateable differential Land Value based on benefits	factor per \$ of Land Value		Estimated to yield \$	GST Exclusive
Wanganui River Rating District						
Class A	\$	25,100,700	1.00	0.0020112	50,482	43,899
Class B	\$	22,092,100	0.70	0.0014079	31,103	27,046
Class C	\$	30,687,400	0.45	0.0009051	27,773	24,150
Class D	\$	5,247,800	0.10	0.0002011	1,055	918
Class U1	\$	3,381,600	0.50	0.0010056	3,401	2,957
Class U2	\$	1,178,000	0.50	0.0010056	1,185	1,030
					115,000	100,000

(c) A targeted rate set differentially in accordance with sections 16, 17, 18 of the Local Government Rating Act 2002 on all rateable land situated in the Kaniere Area Separate Rating Area and calculated on the land value of each rating unit, for maintaining the protection works in the scheme.					
Kaniere Rating District					
	Estimated rateable Land Value	differential based on benefits	factor per \$ of Land value	Estimated to yield \$	GST Exclusive
Class A	\$ 304,900	1.00	0.0060423	1,841	1,601
Class B	\$ 107,000	0.60	0.0036254	388	337
Class C	\$ 258,000	0.40	0.0024169	624	542
Class D	\$ 1,654,000	0.15	0.0009063	1,499	1,304
Class E	\$ 409,000	0.10	0.0006042	247	215
				4,600	4,000
(d) A targeted rate set differentially in accordance with sections 16, 17, 18 of the Local Government Rating Act 2002 on all rateable land situated in the Kowhitirangi Area Separate Rating Area and calculated on the capital value of each rating unit, for maintaining the protection works in the scheme.					
Kowhitirangi Flood Control Rating District					
	Estimated rateable Capital Value	differential based on benefits	factor per \$ of capital Value	Estimated to yield \$	GST Exclusive
Class A	\$ 18,853,600	1.00	0.0001784	3,364	2,925
Class C	\$ 39,993,800	0.50	0.0000892	3,568	3,102
Class E	\$ 38,822,000	0.29	0.0000520	2,020	1,757
Class F	\$ 85,679,700	0.17	0.0000297	2,548	2,216
				11,500	10,000
(e) A targeted rate in accordance with sections 16, 17, 18 of the Local Government Rating Act 2002 on all rateable land situated in the Coal Creek Separate Rating Area and calculated on the capital value of each rating unit, for maintaining the protection works in the scheme.					
Coal Creek Rating District					
	Estimated rateable Capital Value		factor per \$ of capital Value	Estimated to yield \$	GST Exclusive
	\$ 6,880,550		0.001671	11,500	10,000
(f) A targeted rate set differentially in accordance with sections 16, 17, 18 of the Local Government Rating Act 2002 on all rateable land situated in the Karamea Riding Separate Rating Area and calculated on the capital value of each rating unit, for maintaining the protection works in the scheme.					
Karamea Riding Rating District					
	Estimated rateable Capital Value	differential based on benefits	factor per \$ of capital Value	Estimated to yield \$	GST Exclusive
Class A	\$ 2,700,300	1.00	0.0012785	3,452	3,002
Class B	\$ 32,397,540	0.80	0.0010228	33,136	28,813
Class C	\$ 4,576,400	0.60	0.0007671	3,510	3,053
Class D	\$ 114,124,180	0.10	0.0001278	14,590	12,687
Class E	\$ 43,981,480	0.05	0.0000639	2,811	2,445
				57,500	50,000
(g) A targeted rate set differentially in accordance with sections 16, 17, 18 of the Local Government Rating Act 2002 on all rateable land situated in the Inchbonnie Separate Rating Area and calculated on the capital value of each rating unit, for maintaining the protection works in the scheme.					
Inchbonnie Rating District					
	Estimated rateable Capital Value	differential based on benefits	factor per \$ of capital Value	Estimated to yield \$	GST Exclusive
Class A	\$ 4,011,300	1.00	0.0010863	4,358	3,789
Class B	\$ 17,274,000	0.75	0.0008147	14,073	12,237
Class C	\$ 6,488,800	0.50	0.0005432	3,524	3,065
Class D	\$ 2,600,000	0.30	0.0003259	847	737
Class F	\$ 1,207,700	0.15	0.0001629	197	171
				23,000	20,000
(h) A targeted rate in accordance with sections 16, 17, 18 of the Local Government Rating Act 2002 on all rateable land situated in the Greymouth Floodwall Separate Rating Area and calculated on the capital value of each rating unit, for repayment of a loan raised to fund the 2010 upgrade of the protection works.					
Greymouth Floodwall (Loan) Rating District					
				Estimated to yield	GST Exclusive

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	Estimated rateable Capital Value		factor per \$ of capital Value	\$	
	\$ 727,745,300		0.0003255	236,900	206,000
(i) A targeted rate in accordance with sections 16, 17, 18 of the Local Government Rating Act 2002 on all rateable land situated in the Greymouth Floodwall Separate Rating Area and calculated on the capital value of each rating unit, for maintaining the protection works in the scheme.					
Greymouth Floodwall (Maintenance) Rating District					
	Estimated rateable Capital Value		factor per \$ of capital Value	Estimated to yield \$	GST Exclusive
	\$ 727,745,300		0.0000790	57,500	50,000
(j) A targeted rate in accordance with sections 16, 17, 18 of the Local Government Rating Act 2002 on all rateable land situated in the Okuru (Maintenance) Separate Rating Area and calculated on the capital value of each rating unit, for maintaining the protection works in the scheme.					
Okuru Rating District (Maintenance)					
	Estimated rateable Capital Value		factor per \$ of capital Value	Estimated to yield \$	GST Exclusive
	\$ 10,162,000		0.000566	5,750	5,000
(k) A targeted rate set in accordance with sections 16, 17, 18 of the Local Government Rating Act 2002 on all rateable land situated in the Redjacks Separate Rating Area and calculated on the land area of each rating unit, for maintaining the protection works in the scheme.					
Redjacks Rating District					
	Estimated rateable Land Area (ha.)	differential based on benefits	Rate per hectare	Estimated to yield \$	GST Exclusive
Class A	0.1000000	6.73%	3869.750	387	337
Class B	1.1100000	35.55%	1838.964	2,041	1775
Class C	0.1200000	3.56%	1705.833	205	178
Class D	2.3000000	17.54%	438.500	1,009	877
Class E	1.4900000	14.23%	549.144	818	712
Class F	1.8500000	4.73%	147.014	272	237
Class G	21.9700000	7.40%	19.367	426	370
Class H	49.1800000	8.60%	10.055	495	430
Class I	77.0200000	1.71%	1.277	98	86
		100%		5,750	5,000
(l) A targeted rate in accordance with sections 16, 17, 18 of the Local Government Rating Act 2002 on all rateable land in the Raft Creek separate rating area calculated on the land area of each rating unit for maintaining the protection works in the scheme.					
Raft Creek					
	Estimated Rateable Land Area (ha.)		Rates per hectare	Estimated to yield \$	GST Exclusive
	762.2400000		12.06969	9,200	8,000
(m) A targeted rate set differentially in accordance with sections 16, 17, 18 and 146 of the Local Government Rating Act 2002 on all rateable land situated in the Nelson Creek Separate Rating Area and calculated on the land area of each rating unit, for maintaining the protection works in the scheme.					
Nelson Creek Rating District					
	Estimated Rateable Land Area (ha.)	differential based on benefits	Rates per hectare	Estimated to yield \$	GST Exclusive
Class A	1.1400000	8.33%	1470.66086	1,677	1,458
Class B	2.9000000	13.10%	909.19892	2,637	2,293
Class C	10.7700000	9.91%	185.25838	1,995	1,735
Class D	10.3000000	9.08%	177.33251	1,827	1,588
Class E	18.5500000	12.94%	140.34231	2,603	2,264
Class F	65.1600000	27.91%	86.20332	5,617	4,884
Class G	18.1100000	8.82%	97.98130	1,774	1,543
Class H	20.0400000	9.11%	91.45527	1,833	1,594
Class I	7.8000000	0.81%	20.82679	162	141
		100%		20,125	17,500
(n) A targeted rate set differentially in accordance with sections 16, 17, 18 of the Local Government Rating Act 2002 on all rateable land situated in the Taramakau Settlement Separate Rating Area and calculated on the land area of each rating unit, for maintaining the protection works in the scheme.					
Taramakau Settlement Rating District					
	Estimated Rateable Land Area (ha.)	differential based on	Rates per hectare	Estimated to yield \$	GST Exclusive

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			benefits			
Class A	306.2600000	33.16%	74.709071		22,879	19,896
Class B	130.0000000	11.54%	61.250769		7,963	6,924
Class C	111.9800000	6.83%	42.085194		4,713	4,098
Class D	127.1300000	6.54%	35.495949		4,513	3,924
Class E	174.4300000	8.63%	34.138050		5,955	5,178
Class F	140.2900000	5.89%	28.969278		4,064	3,534
Class G	392.7400000	13.40%	23.542293		9,246	8,040
Class H	429.4800000	13.77%	22.122800		9,501	8,262
Class I	48.6600000	0.24%	3.403206		166	144
		100%			69,000	60,000
(o) A targeted rate set differentially in accordance with sections 16, 17, 18 of the Local Government Rating Act 2002 on all rateable land situated in the Kongahu Separate Rating Area and calculated on the land area of each rating unit, for maintaining the protection works in the scheme.						
Kongahu Rating District						
	Estimated Rateable Land Area (ha.)	differential based on benefits	Rates per hectare		Estimated to yield \$	GST Exclusive
Class A	733.8600000	1.00	14.938289		10,963	9,533
Class B	68.6000000	0.52	7.833638		537	467
					11,500	10,000
(p) A targeted rate set differentially in accordance with sections 16, 17, 18 of the Local Government Rating Act 2002 on all rateable land situated in the Waitangi-taona River Separate Rating Area and calculated on the land area of each rating unit, for maintaining the protection works in the scheme.						
Waitangitaona Rating District						
	Estimated Rateable Land Area (ha.)	differential based on benefits	Rates per hectare		Estimated to yield \$	GST Exclusive
Class A	618.2000000	25.80%	14.3965286		8,900	7,739
Class B	721.2300000	23.48%	11.2320975		8,101	7,044
Class C	1705.4400000	46.84%	9.4747792		16,159	14,052
Class D	708.2200000	3.88%	1.8923539		1,340	1,165
		100%			34,500	30,000
(q) A targeted rate set differentially in accordance with sections 16, 17, 18 of the Local Government Rating Act 2002 on all rateable land located between the boundaries of the Pororai river, State Highway 6 and the Tasman sea at Punakaiki calculated on the capital value of each rating unit for repayment of the loan raised by Council to carry out the sea wall protection works.						
Punakaiki Loan Repayment Rating District						
	Estimated rateable Capital Value	differential based on benefits	factor per \$ of capital Value		calculated yield \$	GST Exclusive
Class A	\$ 4,955,000	1.00	0.002679305		13,276	11,545
Class B	\$ 5,470,000	0.60	0.001607583		8,793	7,647
Class C	\$ 5,445,000	0.20	0.000535861		2,918	2,537
					24,987	21,728
(r) A targeted rate set differentially in accordance with sections 16, 17, 18 of the Local Government Rating Act 2002 on all rateable land located between the boundaries of the Pororai river, State Highway 6 and the Tasman sea at Punakaiki calculated on the capital value of each rating unit for maintenance of the sea wall protection works.						
Punakaiki Maintenance Rating District						
	Estimated rateable Capital Value	differential based on benefits	factor per \$ of capital Value		calculated yield \$	GST Exclusive
Class A	\$ 4,955,000	1.00	0.005549003		27,495	23,909
Class B	\$ 5,470,000	0.60	0.003329402		18,212	15,836
Class C	\$ 5,445,000	0.20	0.001109801		6,043	5,255
					51,750	45,000
(s) A targeted rate set differentially in accordance with sections 16, 17, 18 of the Local Government Rating Act 2002 on all rural rateable land greater than or equal to two (2) hectares situated in the Tb Pest Management Separate Rating Area and calculated on the capital value of each rating unit.						
Endemic Area means property is in the movement control or vector risk areas as classified by the current Animal Health Board operational plan.						
Non Endemic Area means property that is in the vector fringe and surveillance areas as classified by the current Animal Health Board operational plan.						
Differential						
Rateable properties within the Buller District area to yield 33.33% of the total rate.						
Rateable properties within the Grey District area to yield 33.33% of the total rate.						
Rateable properties within the Westland District area to yield 33.33% of the total rate.						

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Tb PEST MANAGEMENT	Estimated rateable Capital Value	differential	factor per \$ of capital Value	Estimated to yield \$	GST Exclusive
Buller District- Endemic Area	\$ 940,731,800	33.33%	0.00015868 }	149,278	129,807
Buller District- Non Endemic Area	\$ 102,216,000		0.00003967 }	4,055	3,526
Grey District-Endemic Area	\$ 976,489,200	33.33%	0.00015703 }	153,334	133,333
Westland District-Endemic Area	\$ 954,567,000		0.00015425 }	147,240	128,034
Westland District-Non Endemic Area	\$ 158,025,800	33.33%	0.00003856 }	6,094	5,299
	\$ 3,132,029,800	100%		460,000	400,000
(t) A targeted rate set differentially in accordance with sections 16, 17, 18 of the Local Government Rating Act 2002 on properties included in the Hokitika River Southbank separate rating area calculated on the capital value of each rating unit, for maintenance of the protection works.					
Hokitika River South Bank Mtce	Estimated rateable Capital Value	differential based on benefits	factor per \$ of capital Value	calculated yield \$	GST Exclusive
Area A	\$ 2,614,000	1.00	0.000500	1,307	1,137
Area B	\$ 2,608,700	0.10	0.000050	130	113
				1,438	1,250
(u) A targeted rate in accordance with sections 16, 17, 18 of the Local Government Rating Act 2002 on all rateable land in the Franz Josef separate rating area calculated on the capital value of each rating unit for the maintenance of flood protection works.					
Franz Josef	Estimated rateable Capital Value		factor per \$ of capital Value	calculated yield \$	GST Exclusive
	\$ 94,885,500		0.001212	115,000	100,000
(v) A targeted rate in accordance with sections 16, 17, 18 of the Local Government Rating Act 2002 on all rateable land in the Lower Waiho 2010 separate rating area and calculated on the capital value of each rating unit for the maintenance of flood protection works.					
Lower Waiho 2010	Estimated rateable Capital Value		factor per \$ of capital Value	calculated yield \$	GST Exclusive
	\$ 19,765,000		0.004887	96,600	84,000
(w) A targeted rate in accordance with sections 16, 17, 18 of the Local Government Rating Act 2002 on all rateable land in the Matainui Creek separate rating area and calculated on the capital value of each rating unit for the maintenance of flood protection works.					
Matainui Creek	Estimated rateable Capital Value		factor per \$ of capital Value	calculated yield \$	GST Exclusive
	\$ 8,413,000		0.000683	5,750	5,000
(x) A Targeted rate in accordance with sections 16, 17 and 18 of the Local Government Rating Act 2002					
The Targeted Rate will be a uniform rate in the dollar set for all rateable land within the region and calculated on the Capital value of each rating unit.					
The rate will be used to fund Emergency Management activities within the Region.					
Regional Emergency Management		Estimated rateable Capital Value	factor per \$ of capital Value	calculated yield \$	GST Exclusive
		2,432,238,350			
		2,653,356,550			
		2,372,747,000			
		7,458,341,900	0.0000348	259,900	226,000
(y) A targeted rate in accordance with sections 16, 17, 18 of the Local Government Rating Act 2002 on all rateable land in the Twelve Mile separate rating area calculated on the capital value of each rating unit for the funding of further investigations.					
Twelve Mile	Estimated rateable		factor per \$ of	calculated yield	GST

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	Capital Value	capital Value	\$	Exclusive	
	\$ 2,650,000	0.000130	345	300	
(z) A targeted rate in accordance with sections 16, 17, 18 of the Local Government Rating Act 2002 on all rateable land in the Mokihinui separate rating area calculated as a fixed charge of \$306.67 per rating unit.					
Mokihinui	Estimated number of rating units	Amount per rating unit.	calculated yield \$	GST Exclusive	
	42	\$ 306.67	12,880	11,200	
(aa) A targeted rate set differentially in accordance with sections 16, 17, 18 of the Local Government Rating Act 2002 on properties included in the Whataroa River separate rating area calculated on the capital value of each rating unit, for maintenance of the protection works.					
Whataroa River	Estimated rateable Capital Value	differential based on benefits	factor per \$ of capital Value	calculated yield \$	GST Exclusive
Area A	\$ 8,591,000	1.00	0.002365	20,322	
Area B	\$ 14,098,000	0.40	0.000946	13,340	
Area C	\$ 30,943,000	0.20	0.000473	14,639	
			48,300	42,000	
(ab) A targeted rate set differentially in accordance with sections 16, 17, 18 of the Local Government Rating Act 2002 on properties included in the New River /Saltwater Creek catchment separate rating area calculated on the capital value of each rating unit, for management of the river mouth.					
New River / Saltwater Creek Catchment	Estimated rateable Capital Value	differential based on benefits	factor per \$ of capital Value	calculated yield \$	GST Exclusive
Area A	\$ 20,778,000	25.00	0.000094	1,945	
Area B	\$ 248,363,500	1.00	0.000004	930	
			2,875	2,500	
(ac) Warm West Coast Targeted Rate					
A targeted rate in accordance with sections 16, 17 and 18 of the Local Government Rating Act 2002 on properties that have received Council funding to instal insulation and/or clean heating appliances.					
The rate is calculated as a % of the GST inclusive funding provided by Council to the property.					
Funding provided by Council includes interest at 5.25%.					
The rate will be used to repay funding that Council has borrowed to fund this work and will be levied over a 10 year term from 1 July 2013 or 1 July 2014, depending on the year that the funding was approved.					
			calculated yield \$	GST Exclusive	
Warm West Coast Funding Received During years to 30 June 2013 and 30 June 2014	Council funding provided	factor as a % of Council funding provided			
	\$ 839,663	14.9286%	125,350	109,000	
(ad) Hokitika Seawall					
A targeted rate set differentially in accordance with sections 16, 17, 18 of the Local Government Rating Act 2002 on all rateable land within the boundaries of the Hokitika Township calculated on the capital value of each rating unit for maintenance of the seawall protection works.					
The targeted rate set on Classes A, B, C and D is based on differentiated capital value.					
	Estimated rateable Capital Value	differential based on benefits	factor per \$ of capital Value	calculated yield \$	GST Exclusive
A	\$ 16,985,000	1.00	0.001833298	\$ 31,138	\$ 27,076
B	\$ 48,827,000	0.75	0.001374974	\$ 67,136	\$ 58,379
C	\$ 15,532,000	0.60	0.001099979	\$ 17,085	\$ 14,856
D	\$ 352,456,000	0.10	0.00018333	\$ 64,616	\$ 56,188
			179,974	156,499	
			Total Rates	\$ 4,573,524	\$ 3,976,977

**FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENTS
PREPARED PURSUANT TO THE LOCAL
GOVERNMENT (FINANCIAL REPORTING)
REGULATIONS 2014
WHOLE OF COUNCIL AND GROUPS OF
ACTIVITIES**

West Coast Regional Council	Annual Plan 2014/15	LTP	LTP	LTP	LTP	LTP	LTP	LTP	LTP	LTP	LTP	LTP
		2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	
Sources of Funding												
General Rates	2,160,000	2,257,079	2,314,300	2,377,880	2,445,698	2,517,755	2,598,290	2,683,063	2,776,312	2,875,920		
Targeted Rates	2,161,136	1,436,224	1,460,298	1,486,043	1,513,570	1,543,880	1,576,759	1,602,317	1,570,539	1,574,441		
Subsidies & Grants	104,600	92,765	95,117	97,729	100,517	103,478	106,789	110,272	114,105	118,199		
Fees & Charges	4,973,461	4,729,555	4,824,785	4,924,800	5,029,267	5,136,088	5,249,216	5,364,299	5,485,892	5,612,365		
Fines, Infringement Fees & Other Receipts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Interest & Dividends from Investments	1,095,409	1,067,923	1,095,203	1,122,027	1,151,715	1,180,301	1,208,467	1,235,350	1,263,980	1,292,385		
Total Operating Funding (A)	10,494,606	9,754,521	9,583,546	9,789,703	10,008,479	10,240,767	10,481,502	10,739,521	10,995,301	11,210,828	11,473,310	
Applications of Operating Funding												
Payments to staff and suppliers	8,749,883	8,213,390	8,381,444	8,584,177	8,843,620	9,015,015	9,272,099	9,564,582	9,749,064	9,970,993		
Finance costs	370,650	280,439	264,834	244,820	224,254	205,389	188,588	166,738	145,541	128,887		
Other operating funding applications												
Total applied operating funding (B)	9,120,533	8,493,829	8,646,278	8,828,997	9,067,874	9,220,404	9,460,687	9,731,320	9,894,605	10,099,880		
Surplus of Operating Funding	1,374,073	1,089,717	1,143,425	1,179,482	1,172,893	1,261,098	1,278,834	1,263,981	1,316,223	1,373,430		
Sources of Capital Funding												
Subsidies and Grants												
Development and Financial Contributions												
Increase (decrease) in debt	-318,847	-347,420	-349,591	-356,262	-363,486	-369,631	-374,335	-382,843	-323,101	-288,102		
Gross Proceeds Sale assets	111,912	18,699	14,419	73,284	61,35	14,525	50,684	58,260	23,528	11,523		
Lump sum contributions												
Total Sources of capital funding (C)	-206,575	-328,721	-335,172	-282,978	-357,351	-355,106	-323,651	-324,583	-299,573	-276,579		
Applications of capital funding												
Capital expenditure-additional demand		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Capital expenditure-improved levels of service	150,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Capital expenditure-replace existing assets	310,000	269,491	166,058	502,685	129,394	85,755	333,345	243,087	333,459	556,357		
Increase (decrease) in investments	0	438,102	467,744	575,582	581,592	675,641	698,850	698,505	771,357	829,661		
Increase (decrease) in reserves	707,498	-187,650	23,761	-181,763	104,556	144,596	-77,012	-2,194	-88,166	-289,167		
Total applications of capital funding (D)	1,167,498	408,452	760,996	896,504	815,542	905,992	955,183	939,398	1,016,650	1,096,651		
Surplus of Capital Funding	-1,374,073	-765,877	-1,089,717	-1,179,482	-1,172,893	-1,261,098	-1,278,834	-1,263,981	-1,316,223	-1,373,430		
Funding Balance (A - B) + (C - D)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

Governance	Annual Plan 2014/15	LTP	LTP	LTP	LTP	LTP	LTP	LTP	LTP	LTP	LTP	LTP
		2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	
Sources of Funding												
General Rates	431,939	387,308	412,222	404,083	421,977	452,615	446,140	469,251	507,051	507,406	529,521	
Targeted Rates		109,000	109,000	109,000	109,000	109,000	109,000	109,000	109,000	38,000	0	
Subsidies & Grants		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fees & Charges		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Internal Charges & Overheads Recovered		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fines, Infringement Fees & Other Receipts		573,939	522,103	548,526	577,185	581,446	650,417	664,313	687,071	725,015	799,895	
Total Operating Funding (A)	431,939	1,070,248	1,043,325	1,061,609	1,108,162	1,143,062	1,205,557	1,242,564	1,303,122	1,270,421	1,329,416	
Applications of Operating Funding												
Payments to staff and suppliers	391,487	642,563	675,727	656,596	682,187	732,640	715,448	734,965	792,244	704,750	689,193	
Finance costs	0	91,339	84,490	80,042	71,534	62,851	56,272	52,188	43,520	35,970	32,379	
Internal charges and overheads applied	40,452	33,617	34,445	34,773	36,217	37,079	38,009	39,725	40,768	42,728	44,038	
Other operating funding applications	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total applied operating funding	431,939	767,519	794,662	771,411	789,939	832,569	809,729	826,879	876,532	783,448	765,610	
Surplus of Operating Funding	0	302,728	248,663	290,198	318,224	310,492	395,828	415,685	426,590	486,973	563,806	
Sources of Capital Funding												
Subsidies and Grants		-166,859	-165,062	-162,307	-163,703	-165,275	-165,366	-163,584	-165,141	-106,895	-820,98	
Increase (decrease) in debt		8,568	18,699	14,419	73,284	6,135	14,525	50,684	58,260	23,528	11,523	
Lump sum contributions												
Total Sources of capital funding (C)	0	-158,291	-146,363	-147,888	-90,419	-159,140	-150,841	-112,900	-106,881	-83,367	-70,575	
Applications of capital funding												
Capital expenditure-improved levels of service												
Capital expenditure-replace existing assets		15,000	142,990	15,765	258,631	62,753	17,151	164,608	18,277	175,855	423,792	
Increase (decrease) in reserves	0	-308,665	-508,434	-437,113	-606,408	-492,993	-447,805	-560,673	-397,073	-543,606	-760,222	
Increase (decrease) in investments		438,102	467,744	563,658	575,582	581,592	675,641	698,850	698,505	771,357	829,661	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	0	144,437	102,300	142,310	227,805	151,352	244,987	302,785	319,709	403,606	493,231	
Surplus of Capital Funding (C) - (D)	0	-302,728	-248,663	-290,198	-318,224	-310,492	-395,828	-415,685	-426,590	-486,973	-563,806	

Resource Management	Annual Plan 2014/15	LTP 2015/16	LTP 2016/17	LTP 2017/18	LTP 2018/19	LTP 2019/20	LTP 2020/21	LTP 2021/22	LTP 2022/23	LTP 2023/24	LTP 2024/25
Sources of Funding											
General Rates	1,672,979	1,130,565	1,119,698	1,186,639	1,210,703	1,230,144	1,277,021	1,301,521	1,331,028	1,374,559	1,421,740
Targeted Rates		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subsidies & Grants		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fees & Charges	1,238,000	1,418,550	1,454,048	1,490,910	1,531,870	1,575,561	1,621,980	1,673,861	1,728,472	1,788,547	1,852,716
Internal Charges & Overheads Recovered		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fines, Infringement Fees & Other Receipts		367,451	447,132	428,173	425,966	452,498	417,758	433,923	432,570	434,025	388,841
Total Operating Funding (A)	2,910,979	2,916,565	3,020,878	3,105,722	3,168,539	3,258,204	3,316,759	3,409,305	3,492,070	3,597,131	3,663,298
Applications of Operating Funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	1,398,292	1,319,543	1,365,736	1,430,339	1,446,014	1,504,063	1,529,852	1,575,382	1,643,151	1,694,113	1,719,669
Finance costs		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internal charges and overheads applied	1,501,608	1,597,022	1,655,142	1,675,383	1,722,525	1,754,141	1,786,907	1,833,923	1,848,919	1,903,018	1,943,629
Other operating funding applications		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total applied operating funding (B)	2,899,000	2,916,565	3,020,878	3,105,722	3,168,539	3,258,204	3,316,759	3,409,305	3,492,070	3,597,131	3,663,298
Surplus of Operating Funding	11,079	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sources of Capital Funding											
Subsidies and Grants		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gross Proceeds Sale assets		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Sources of capital funding (C)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Applications of capital funding											
Capital expenditure-additional demand											
Capital expenditure-improved levels of service											
Capital expenditure-replace existing assets											
Increase in reserves	-11,079										
Total applications of capital funding (D)	-11,079	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Surplus of Capital Funding (C) - (D)	-11,079	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Funding Balance (A - B) + (C - D)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Regional Transport	Annual Plan 2014/15	Annual Plan											
		LTP 2015/16	LTP 2016/17	LTP 2017/18	LTP 2018/19	LTP 2019/20	LTP 2020/21	LTP 2021/22	LTP 2022/23	LTP 2023/24	LTP 2024/25		
Sources of Funding													
General Rates	79,949	51,771	53,078	54,785	56,566	57,514	59,741	62,479	63,812	67,535	69,864		
Targeted Rates													
Subsidies & Grants	88,600	90,500	92,765	95,117	97,729	100,517	103,478	106,789	110,272	114,105	118,199		
Fees & Charges		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Internal Charges & Overheads Recovered													
Fines, Infringement Fees & Other Receipts		21,245	21,027	21,021	21,027	21,837	21,641	21,145	22,148	20,977	21,077		
Total Operating Funding (A)	168,549	163,516	166,870	170,923	175,322	179,868	184,860	190,413	196,232	202,617	209,140		
Applications of Operating Funding													
Payments to staff and suppliers	119,867	118,990	121,911	125,352	128,428	132,192	136,311	140,580	145,610	150,508	155,911		
Finance costs		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Internal charges and overheads applied	48,682	44,526	44,959	45,571	46,894	47,676	48,549	49,833	50,622	52,108	53,229		
Other operating funding applications		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total applied operating funding (B)	168,549	163,516	166,870	170,923	175,322	179,868	184,860	190,413	196,232	202,617	209,140		
Surplus of Operating Funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Sources of Capital Funding													
Subsidies and Grants													
Development and Financial Contributions													
Increase (decrease) in debt													
Gross Proceeds Sale assets													
Lump sum contributions													
Total Sources of capital funding (C)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Applications of capital funding													
Capital expenditure-additional demand													
Capital expenditure-improved levels of service													
Capital expenditure-replace existing assets													
Increase (decrease) in reserves													
Total applications of capital funding (D)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Surplus of Capital Funding (C) - (D)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Funding Balance (A - B) + (C - D)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

Hydrology & Flood warning Services	Annual Plan	LTP	LTP	LTP	LTP	LTP	LTP	LTP	LTP	LTP	LTP	LTP
	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	
Sources of Funding												
General Rates	470,938	341,738	370,190	358,824	369,419	382,283	400,191	415,387	425,316	450,639	467,279	
Targeted Rates												
Subsidies & Grants												
Fees & Charges												
Internal Charges & Overheads Recovered												
Fines, Infringement Fees & Other Receipts												
Total Operating Funding (A)	470,938	80,083	77,662	97,483	97,849	95,934	90,486	89,086	93,562	83,962	82,572	
		421,821	447,852	456,307	467,268	478,217	490,677	504,473	518,878	534,601	549,851	
Applications of Operating Funding												
Payments to staff and suppliers	205,632	199,372	210,278	216,916	220,929	227,768	235,645	242,695	252,956	260,868	270,233	
Finance costs		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Internal charges and overheads applied	199,447	222,449	237,574	239,391	246,339	250,449	255,032	261,778	265,922	273,733	279,618	
Other operating funding applications		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total applied operating funding (B)	405,079	421,821	447,852	456,307	467,268	478,217	490,677	504,473	518,878	534,601	549,851	
Surplus of Operating Funding	65,859	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sources of Capital Funding												
Subsidies and Grants												
Gross Proceeds Sale assets												
Lump sum contributions												
Total Sources of capital funding (C)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Applications of capital funding												
Capital expenditure-additional demand	40,000											
Capital expenditure-improved levels of service	60,000	60,000	61,501	63,060	64,793	66,641	68,604	70,799	73,109	75,650	78,363	
Capital expenditure-replace existing assets	-34,141	-60,000	-61,501	-63,060	-64,793	-66,641	-68,604	-70,799	-73,109	-75,650	-78,363	
Increase in reserves												
Total capital funding (D)	-65,859	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Surplus of Capital Funding (C) - (D)	-65,859	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Funding Balance (A - B) + (C - D)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Emergency Management	Annual Plan 2014/15	LTP 2015/16	LTP 2016/17	LTP 2017/18	LTP 2018/19	LTP 2019/20	LTP 2020/21	LTP 2021/22	LTP 2022/23	LTP 2023/24	LTP 2024/25
Sources of Funding											
General Rates	99,597	7,104	5,862	4,425	4,556	3,665	3,007	3,201	2,019	2,178	742
Targeted Rates	200,000	226,000	229,055	235,344	241,332	247,785	255,705	263,556	272,872	283,120	294,067
Subsidies & Grants		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fees & Charges	16,000	16,000	19,000	19,000	20,000	21,000	21,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000
Internal Charges & Overheads Recovered	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fines, Infringement Fees & Other Receipts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Operating Funding (A)	315,597	249,104	253,917	258,769	265,888	272,450	279,712	288,757	296,891	307,298	316,809
Applications of Operating Funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	14,1640	145,039	148,435	153,837	156,469	161,374	167,082	172,027	179,558	185,078	191,721
Finance costs		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internal charges and overheads applied	165,358	83,478	85,533	86,347	89,934	92,073	94,384	98,645	101,233	106,102	109,354
Other operating funding applications		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total applied operating funding (B)	306,998	228,517	233,968	240,184	246,403	253,446	261,466	270,672	280,791	291,180	301,075
Surplus of Operating Funding	8,599	20,587	19,949	18,585	19,485	19,003	18,247	18,084	16,100	16,118	15,734
Sources of Capital Funding											
Subsidies and Grants											
Gross Proceeds Sale assets											
Lump sum contributions											
Total Sources of capital funding (C)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Applications of capital funding											
Capital expenditure-additional demand	45,000										
Capital expenditure-improved levels of service											
Capital expenditure-replace existing assets	0										
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-36,401	20,587	19,949	18,585	19,485	19,003	18,247	18,084	16,100	16,118	15,734
Total applications of capital funding (D)	-8,599	20,587	19,949	18,585	19,485	19,003	18,247	18,084	16,100	16,118	15,734
Surplus of Capital Funding (C) - (D)	-8,599	-20,587	-19,949	-18,585	-19,485	-19,003	-18,247	-18,084	-16,100	-16,118	-15,734
Funding Balance (A - B) + (C - D)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

River, Drainage & Coastal Protection	Annual Plan 2014/15	LTP												
		2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25			
Sources of Funding														
General Rates	247,261	283,514	296,028	305,544	314,659	319,477	331,654	346,452	353,837	373,997	386,774			
Targeted Rates	1,147,136	1,102,778	1,098,169	1,115,954	1,135,711	1,156,785	1,179,175	1,204,203	1,220,445	1,249,419	1,280,374			
Subsidies & Grants		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Fees & Charges	389,600	299,000	306,507	314,875	322,929	332,706	343,107	353,355	363,826	375,345	387,649			
Fines, Fees & Other Receipts		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Total Operating Funding (A)	1,783,997	1,685,292	1,700,704	1,736,373	1,773,299	1,808,968	1,853,936	1,904,010	1,938,108	1,998,761	2,054,797			
Applications of Operating Funding														
Payments to staff and suppliers	903,441	989,360	1,012,903	1,040,078	1,065,239	1,095,360	1,128,197	1,162,605	1,202,472	1,242,012	1,285,411			
Finance costs	241,477	207,132	195,949	184,792	173,286	161,403	149,117	136,400	123,218	109,571	96,508			
Internal charges and overheads applied	283,658	303,313	306,261	310,434	319,444	324,774	330,717	339,465	344,840	354,967	362,599			
Other operating funding applications	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Total applied operating funding (B)	1,428,576	1,499,805	1,515,114	1,535,304	1,557,970	1,581,536	1,608,030	1,638,469	1,670,530	1,706,551	1,744,519			
Surplus (deficit) of Operating Funding	355,421	185,487	185,591	201,069	215,330	227,431	245,906	265,540	267,578	292,210	310,278			
Sources of Capital Funding														
Subsidies and Grants														
Development and Financial Contributions														
Increase (decrease) in debt	-238877	-199,134	-182,358	-187,284	-192,559	-198,211	-204,265	-210,751	-217,702	-216,206	-206,004			
Gross Proceeds Sale assets														
Lump sum contributions														
Total Sources of capital funding (C)	-238,877	-199,134	-182,358	-187,284	-192,559	-198,211	-204,265	-210,751	-217,702	-216,206	-206,004			
Applications of capital funding														
Capital expenditure-additional demand														
Capital expenditure-replace assets														
Increase (decrease) in reserves	116,544	-13,647	3,233	13,785	22,771	29,220	41,641	54,789	49,876	76,004	104,274			
Total capital funding (D)	116,544	-13,647	3,233	13,785	22,771	29,220	41,641	54,789	49,876	76,004	104,274			
Surplus of Capital Funding (C) - (D)	-355,421	-185,487	-185,591	-201,069	-215,330	-227,431	-245,906	-265,540	-267,578	-292,210	-310,278			
Funding Balance (A - B) + (C - D)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			

Regional Share of Controls	Annual Plan	LTP	LTP	LTP	LTP	LTP	LTP	LTP	LTP	LTP	LTP	LTP
	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	
Sources of Funding												
General Rates	170,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Targeted Rates	650,000	400,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subsidies & Grants												
Fees & Charges												
Internal Charges & Overheads Recovered												
Fines, Infringement Fees & Other Receipts												
Total Operating Funding (A)	820,000	400,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Applications of Operating Funding												
Payments to staff and suppliers												
Finance costs	660,000	700,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internal charges and overheads applied	0											
Other operating funding applications	26,571	25,741										
Total applied operating funding (B)	686,571	725,741										
Surplus of Operating Funding (A) - (B)	133,429	-325,741										
Sources of Capital Funding												
Subsidies and Grants												
Lump sum contributions												
Total Sources of capital funding (C)	0	0										
Applications of capital funding												
Capital expenditure-additional demand												
Capital expenditure-replace existing assets												
Increase in reserves	133,429	-325,741										
Total applications of capital funding (D)	133,429	-325,741										
Surplus of Capital Funding (C) - (D)	-133,429	325,741										
Funding Balance (A - B) + (C - D)	0	0										

Vector Control Services Business Unit	Annual Plan 2014/15	LTP	LTP	LTP	LTP	LTP	LTP	LTP	LTP	LTP	LTP	
		2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	
Sources of Funding												
General Rates												
Targeted Rates												
Subsidies & Grants												
Fees & Charges	3,345,861	2,847,975	2,950,000	3,000,000	3,050,000	3,100,000	3,150,000	3,200,000	3,250,000	3,300,000	3,350,000	3,350,000
Internal Charges & Overheads Recovered												
Fines, Infringement Fees & Other Receipts												
Total Operating Funding (A)	3,345,861	2,847,975	2,950,000	3,000,000	3,050,000	3,100,000	3,150,000	3,200,000	3,250,000	3,300,000	3,350,000	3,350,000
Applications of Operating Funding												
Payments to staff and suppliers	2,619,764	2,165,159	2,214,485	2,266,427	2,323,556	2,384,034	2,448,883	2,520,476	2,596,287	2,679,078	2,766,388	2,766,388
Finance costs												
Internal charges and overheads applied	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Other operating funding applications												
Total applied operating funding (B)	2,719,764	2,265,159	2,314,485	2,366,427	2,423,556	2,484,034	2,548,883	2,620,476	2,696,287	2,779,078	2,866,388	2,866,388
Surplus of Operating Funding	626,097	582,816	635,515	633,573	626,444	615,966	601,117	579,524	553,713	520,922	483,612	483,612
Sources of Capital Funding												
Subsidies and Grants												
Development and Financial Contributions												
Increase (decrease) in debt												
Gross Proceeds Sale assets												
Lump sum contributions												
Total Sources of capital funding (C)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Applications of capital funding												
Capital expenditure-additional demand												
Capital expenditure-improved levels of service	100,000	83,000	65,000	87,233	179,261	0	0	97,938	151,701	81,954	54,202	54,202
Capital expenditure-replace existing assets	526,097	499,816	570,515	546,340	447,183	615,966	601,117	481,586	402,012	438,968	429,410	429,410
Increase in reserves	626,097	582,816	635,515	633,573	626,444	615,966	601,117	579,524	553,713	520,922	483,612	483,612
Total applications of capital funding (D)	-626,097	-582,816	-635,515	-633,573	-626,444	-615,966	-601,117	-579,524	-553,713	-520,922	-483,612	-483,612
Surplus of Capital Funding (C) - (D)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Funding Balance (A - B) + (C - D)												

PART 6

POLICIES

Revenue and Financing Policy

This policy is required by the Local Government Act 2002, in particular sections 101, 102 and 103.

The purpose of the revenue and financing policy is to provide and explain the policy of the West Coast Regional Council for the funding of operating and capital expenditure from the following sources:

- General Rates, including information regarding choice of valuation system or differential rating.
- Targeted Rates
- Fees and Charges
- Income from Investments
- Borrowing
- Proceeds from Asset Sales
- Financial contributions under the Resource Management Act 1991
- Grants and Subsidies
- Other Sources

The following considerations were factors in determining the sources of revenue and finance for each of the Council's activities.

Available Funding Sources/Mechanisms

Investment Income

Council at present has funds of over \$11M under management with its Fund Manager. Council policy is that at least 30% of the interest earned from the managed fund portfolio must be re-invested into the fund so that the fund grows for the benefit of future generations.

Council also has a Catastrophe fund of \$900,000 invested with its Fund Manager. Interest earned on this fund is retained 100% within the Catastrophe Fund.

Environment Court appeals for RMA planning, enforcement and resource consent are unpredictable. If significant legal expenses are likely to be incurred, Council may consider allocating an additional unbudgeted funding allocation from the investment fund to cover legal fees.

General Rates and Choice of Rating System for General Rate.

Council may make and levy a General Rate either,

- Across the Region, or
- Within each constituent District within the Region, so that the rate made or levied may vary across the three Districts (Westland, Buller and Grey) within the Region.

Council does not propose to use a Uniform Annual General Charge.

Several years ago (2005) Council implemented a differential general rate which fixed the percentage (%) of the general rate to be collected from each of the three District areas within the region. The differentials were based on the historic allocation of the general rate across the three District areas during a time when the rateable valuation of each District was equalised to ensure a fair apportionment of the general rate to each District. Equalisation was used as there were varying revaluation dates across the three Districts. Following discontinuation of equalisation the fixed differentials now achieve the same fairness objective.

The differentials decided were:

- Buller District Area 31%
- Grey District Area 39%
- Westland District Area 30%

Since its creation in 1989, the Council has made and levied its General Rate using the Capital Value system. The nature of the Council's business has not altered significantly in that time. Council concludes that the system of making and levying its General Rate should continue to use the Capital Value system.

General rates are used to fund activities where Council believes there is a general benefit to all ratepayers and it is not possible to identify or charge the cost directly to the beneficiaries.

Targeted Rates

Council may make and levy targeted rates for the purpose of undertaking specific services or work for the benefit of all or part of the Region. Council will be making and levying targeted rates to fund the following types of expenditure:

1. Various river, drainage and coastal protection schemes. These rates are only made and levied over properties that have a direct beneficiary or cause/effect relationship with the service being provided.
2. The Tb Pest Management rate, which is made and levied over all rural properties greater than or equal to two (2) hectares, to fund part of the regional share of Vector Control Work undertaken by TB Free. An equal 1/3 share is collected from each of the three Districts. 2015/16 is the final year this rate will be applied.
3. A Regional Emergency Management rate will be made and levied across the region to fund Emergency Management responsibilities.
4. The Warm West Coast targeted rate scheme requires homeowners who 'borrowed' money from the Council to improve their home heating and insulation, pay this amount back via regional rates.

Rating District Balances

Various river, drainage and coastal protection rating districts have credit balances carried forward from year to year. At various times these credit balances will be utilised to fund works required in those rating districts.

Fees and Charges

Council may directly charge the beneficiary for a service, where the beneficiary is identifiable and there is a lawful mechanism to enable the Council to collect such fees and charges. Fees and Charges are detailed at the end of this LTP document.

Borrowing

The Council's LTP only envisages borrowing to fund scheme works where a clear majority of the contributing community (of those who reply to a postal survey) want Council to carry out river, drainage or sea protection works.

Council borrows the funds required to carry out the project and normally rates the properties identified as benefiting to repay the loan for up to a 20 year period.

Capital Expenditure

Apart from protection works carried out at community request, Council's capital expenditure usually involves continual upgrading of flood warning sites, vehicles, office furniture and office equipment replacements, and purchase of specialised technical equipment.

Council policy with regard to funding of capital expenditure is that it is funded from the annual depreciation charge.

Uniform Annual General Charge

Council does not intend to levy any Uniform Annual General Charge during the 10 year life of the long term Plan.

Revenue and Financing Sources and Mechanisms for the Council's Activities

Group of Activities	Activity	Funding Source
The cost of Governance; elections and the democratic process yields regional benefits that are appropriately funded from general rates.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Democracy • Community Consultation • Maori Capacity 	100% General Rate
Regional Policies & Plans involve completing the plan process for various plans under the Resource Management Act & the Biosecurity Act. These plans yield region wide benefits and are funded 100% by the General Rate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan changes and reviews • Policy analysis reports • Responses 	100% General Rate
Monitoring the State of the Environment documents trends in environmental quality, and helps indicate effectiveness of policies & plans. This activity is assessed as yielding regional benefits and it is 100% funded by the General Rate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water quality monitoring • Hazardous substances sites • Air quality monitoring • Ground water monitoring 	100% General Rate
Resource consents are required under the Resource Management Act to allow activities that otherwise are restricted. Consent processing and Peer Review/ Quality Assurance are funded 75% by user charges and 25% by general rates, which represents a fair assessment of private and public benefit.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consent Processing • Consent Peer Review & Quality Assurance 	70%-80% user charges 20%-30% General rate
Consent Appeals and Enquiries costs are not recoverable from any particular applicant and are therefore funded 100% by the General rate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consent Appeals • Consent Enquiries 	100% General rate
The monitoring of resource consents and mining licences ensures compliance with resource consent and mining licence conditions and is a duty of the Council under section 35 of the RMA.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance monitoring 	70%-80% User charges 20%-30% General Rate
Compliance Enquiries, Complaints and Enforcement Appeals costs are not recoverable from any specific persons and are therefore General Rate funded.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance enquiries • Incident complaints • Enforcement 	100% General Rate (less any recoveries from fines etc.)
Oil Spill Response planning and capability is funded 100% by User Charges from Maritime NZ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Oil spill response capability and planning 	100% User Charges (MNZ)
Civil Defence & Emergency Management response activities include Civil Defence Plan review and implementation activities funded by targeted rate. Hazard research is funded by general rate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil Defence Response • Hazards Research 	100% Targeted Rate 100% General Rate
Transport activities involve various transport related responsibilities which the Council receives approximately 50% subsidy from NZTA.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total Mobility • Regional Transport Planning • Community Road Safety 	50% NZTA Subsidy 50% General Rate 33% general rate 67% subsidy from NZTA ³

¹⁰ The 67% subsidy is reducing by 1% per year till it reaches 58%. The general rate contribution will need to rise annually to compensate for the declining NZTA contribution.

Group of Activities	Activity	Funding Source
<p>The Council administers 26 special rating districts under the Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Act. Expenditure on works directly attributable to a specific rating district is funded on a user pays basis by way of targeted rates onto those communities that benefit.</p> <p>Other expenditure is funded by the General rate recognising indirect benefits to the wider community. River cross-sections work is paid 50-50.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rating Districts • Rating District Management • River Cross section Studies 	<p>100% Targeted Rates</p> <p>100% General Rate 50% targeted rate 50% general rate</p>
<p>Council operates a number of hard rock quarries throughout the region for the purpose of supplying good quality durable rock for river protection works. The quarries are operated on a fully cost recoverable basis from rock users.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarry Operations 	<p>100% User Charges (rock sales)</p>
<p>TB Free Vector Control work has traditionally been 10% funded by regional councils. TB Free's funding review last year recommended the regional council share be discontinued, though one final year's funding has been requested, in 2015/16 only. This cost is 100% met by targeted ratepayers who reside on rural properties of 2 ha or greater.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10% Regional share of cost of Tb vector control work 	<p>100% Targeted Rate</p>

Council Controlled Organisations and Council Organisations

Council Controlled Organisations

A Council Controlled Organisation (CCO) can be a company, partnership, trust, arrangement for the sharing of profits, union of interest, co-operation joint venture or other similar arrangement in which one or more local authorities, directly or indirectly, controls the organisation.

Regional Software Holdings Ltd - owner of Integrated Regional Information Software - (IRIS)

Council is part owner of a CCO with five other regional councils for the purposes of collaboratively developing and maintaining a software application suite for use by regional councils. Regional Software Holdings Ltd (RSHL) is the name of the company.

The CCO is a limited liability company. The shareholders are the six regional councils that have developed the IRIS suite of software. The West Coast Regional Council's CEO is one of the six Directors of RSHL.

Council Organisations

The West Coast Regional Council has interests in two organisations which meet the definition of a Council Organisation as per the above definition: The West Coast Development Trust and Pest Control Research LP.

The West Coast Development Trust (Trading as Development West Coast) was established "for the benefit of the community of the present and future inhabitants of the West Coast Region."

One Trustee is jointly appointed by the four West Coast Councils: Westland District Council, Grey District Council, Buller District Council and West Coast Regional Council.

Pest Control Research Limited Partnership is also a Council Organisation, with Council having a minority shareholding in this small Christchurch business, and appoints one of the three directors.

Policy on Appointments and Remuneration of Directors for Council Organisations and Council Controlled Organisations

This policy details the skills sought from potential appointees and the appointment process to be followed by Council. Development West Coast is this Council's only CO.

The Local Government Act 2002 requires that the Council may appoint a person to directorship of Council Organisations (CO's) or Council Controlled Organisations (CCO's) only if the Council considers the person has the skills, knowledge and experience to:

- Guide the organisation given the nature and scope of its activities.
- Contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the organisation.

The Council is required to adopt a policy setting out the objectives and transparent process for identifying and considering the skills required and appointing the Directors of COs and CCO's.

Skills

The Council considers that any person that it appoints to be a Director of a CO or CCO should as a minimum have the following skills:

- a) Intellectual ability and an understanding of the Region's community,
- b) Appropriate business acumen and experience in the activities of the organisation,
- c) Sound judgement and ability to work with others, and
- d) A high standard of personal integrity.

Appointment Process

When vacancies arise in any CO or CCO the Council will identify and follow the appropriate process for appointing the representative(s).

Final Appointment

Public announcement of the appointment will be made as soon as practicable after the Council has made its decision. An elected member who is under consideration to fill a particular vacancy may not take part in the discussion or vote on the appointment.

Conflicts of Interest

The West Coast Regional Council expects that Directors of COs and CCO's will avoid situations where their actions could give rise to a conflict of interest. To minimise these situations the Council requires the Directors to follow the provisions of the good practice guide by the Office of the Auditor General "Managing Conflicts of Interest: Guidelines for Public Entities".

All Directors are appointed "at the pleasure of the Council".

Remuneration

Remuneration of directors of CO's and CCO's is a matter of public interest.

Where the Council is the sole shareholder in a particular organisation the Council will set Directors remuneration either by resolution at the Annual General Meeting, or will review salaries on an annual basis (for those organisations that do not have such a meeting). In reaching a view on the appropriate level of remuneration for Directors of CO's or CCO's Council will consider the following factors:

- a) The need to attract and retain appropriately qualified people.
- b) The levels and movements of salaries in comparable organisations (Council will retain professional advice on salary levels and movements).
- c) The objectives of the CO or CCO (in particular whether or not the CO or CCO operates on a charitable basis).
- d) The past performance of the organisation.
- e) The financial situation of the organisation.

In cases where Council cannot exercise direct control, such as in an organisation where it is one shareholder among many, it will conduct its own monitoring of salaries against the above factors.

As well as having this policy on appointments and remuneration, Council must monitor performance of its CO. Should Council form a CCO in future, the Local Government Act 2002 contains more rigorous additional requirements.

Policy on the Remission and Postponement of Rates on Maori Freehold Land

Maori freehold land is defined by the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 as “Land whose beneficial ownership has been determined by the Maori Land Court by Freehold Order”.

The Local Government Act 2002 requires Council to adopt a policy on the “Remission and Postponement of Rates on Maori Freehold Land”.

Council adopted a General Remissions and Postponements Policy in 2003, which has the objective of “facilitating the ongoing provision of community services and recreational opportunities for the residents of the West Coast Region”.

The general policy applies to land owned and occupied by charitable organisations, which is used exclusively or principally for sporting, recreation, or community purposes, and the organisation wishes to receive a discretionary 50% remission in addition to any mandatory 50% remission allowed by statute (ie. zero rates).

Existing organisations receiving a discretionary 50% remission as at 30 June 2003 continued to receive this remission provided their circumstances continue to come within the criteria of the general policy.

It is considered appropriate for the existing general remissions and postponements policy to include Maori Freehold Land.

Policy

There is no special treatment of Maori Freehold Land. The Council's existing policy adopted in 2003 with regard to Remission and Postponement of Rates also applies to Maori Freehold Land.

Policy on Financial Contributions

The Local Government Act 2002 requires Council to adopt a policy on financial contributions.

“Financial Contributions” has the meaning given to it by section 108(9) of the Resource Management Act 1991.

The Council does not intend to fund any capital expenditure identified in this LTP from Financial Contributions. However, during the period of this plan, it is possible that in granting a resource consent, a financial contribution may be imposed, according to the Policy set in the relevant Regional Plan.

Copies of Regional Plans are available for inspection at the Regional Council and are available on the Council website www.wcrc.govt.nz

Significance and Engagement Policy

The Purpose of this Significance and Engagement Policy is to enable Council to identify the degree of significance attached to particular issues, proposals, assets, decisions and activities. This will determine the level of assessment and information to be provided, and the nature and extent of public input that may be appropriate in the circumstances.

The Policy will provide clarity about how and when communities can expect to be engaged in decisions made by Council. It will inform Council from the beginning of a decision making process about the extent, form and type of engagement required.

The Policy

1. Engaging with the community enables the Council to understand the views and preferences of people likely to be affected by or interested in a proposal or decision. The Council wishes to apply a consistent and transparent approach to engagement.
2. An assessment of the degree of significance of proposals and decisions, and the appropriate level of engagement, will therefore be considered in the early stages of a proposal before decision making occurs and, if necessary, reconsidered as a proposal develops.
3. The Council will take into account all of the following matters when assessing the degree of significance of proposals and decisions and the appropriate level of engagement:
 - Whether there is a legal requirement to engage with the community.
 - Whether community interest is high or the likely consequences are controversial.
 - Whether the proposal affects the level of service of a significant activity, and if so, to what extent.
 - The level of financial consequences of the proposal or decision.
 - Whether the proposal or decision will affect a large portion of the community.
 - Any likely impact Maori cultural values and their relationship to land and water.
 - The form of engagement used in the past for similar proposals and decisions.
 - Whether community views are already known, including preferences on the form of engagement.
4. If a proposal or decision is affected by a number of the above considerations, it is more likely to have a higher degree of significance. In general, the more significant an issue, the greater the need for community engagement.
5. Council is required to undertake a special consultative procedure as set out in Section 83 of the Local Government Act 2002 or to carry out consultation in accordance with or giving effect to Section 82 of that Act on certain matters (regardless of whether they are considered significant as part of this policy).
6. For all other issues requiring a decision, Council will determine the appropriate level of engagement on a case by case basis.

Note that this policy applies to Local Government Act processes only, not those undertaken under the Resource Management Act, the Biosecurity Act or other legislation.

When the Council will engage

The Council will use the Special Consultative Procedure (in section 83 of the Act) where required to do so by law, including for the following issues requiring decisions:

- The adoption or amendment of a Long Term Plan (in accordance with section 93 A).
- The adoption, amendment, or revocation of bylaws if required under section 156(1)(a).

Unless already explicitly provided for in the Long Term Plan, the Council will seek to amend its Long Term Plan, and therefore use the Special Consultative Procedure, when it proposes to:

- Alter significantly the intended level of service provision for any significant activity undertaken by or on behalf of Council, including commencing or ceasing such an activity; or
- Transfer the ownership or control of strategic assets, as listed in Schedule 1.

The Council will consult in accordance with, or using a process or a manner that gives effect to the requirements of section 82, where required to do so by law, including for the following specific issues requiring decisions:

- Adopting or amending the Annual Plan if required under section 95.
- Transferring responsibilities to another local authority under section 17.
- Establishing or becoming a shareholder in a Council-controlled organisation.
- Adopting or amending a revenue and financing policy, rates remission policy, rates postponement policy, or a policy on the remission or postponement of rate on Maori freehold land.

For such consultation, Council will make available information fulfilling the requirements of Section 82A; allow written submissions; and consider all submissions before making decisions.

When the Council may not engage

There are times when it is not necessary, appropriate or practical to engage the community on a matter or decision. The Council may also choose not to consult on a matter and, if so, will make this determination in accordance with the criteria below and notwithstanding any legislative requirements.

The Council will not engage when:

- The matter is not of a nature or significance that requires consultation; or
- The Council already has a sound understanding of the views and preferences of the persons likely to be affected by or interested in the matter; or
- There is a need for confidentiality or commercial sensitivity; or
- The costs of consultation outweigh the benefits; or
- The matter has already been addressed by the Council's policies or plans, which have previously been consulted on; or
- An immediate or quick response or decision is needed or it is not reasonably practicable to engage, or
- Works are required unexpectedly, urgently, or following further investigations on projects already approved by the Council; or
- Works required are related to the operation and maintenance of an existing Council asset and responsible management requires the works to take place; or
- When Council has consulted on the issue in the last 24 months.

Where any of the above listed circumstances apply and consultation is not to be undertaken, the Council is still required to give consideration to the views and preferences of persons likely to be affected by, or to have an interest in, the matter (Section 78 (1)). The Act requires that this consideration be in proportion to the significance of the matters affected by the decision (section 79 (1)).

Principles of engagement

- We will be genuine in our consultation and engagement.
- We will provide good information for feedback and, wherever possible, enable the community to consider options relating to the decision.
- We will give a timely opportunity to have a say.
- We will have an open mind to community feedback before making decisions.

When seeking your feedback or input we will let you know:

- What is being proposed.
- Why it is being proposed.
- What options we have.
- What the impacts are (if any).
- How you can have a say.
- The timeframes for responding.

Engagement tools and techniques

Council may use a variety of engagement techniques on any issue or proposal based on a range of other factors, including history and public awareness of the issue, stakeholder involvement, and timing related to other events and budgets. Should an identifiable resident or group of residents be affected by any action proposed to be taken, such residents will be consulted specifically in addition to the formal consultation undertaken with the general public.

Council will also take into consideration that the community can feel ‘over consulted’. Each situation will be assessed on a case-by-case basis.

Definitions

Community	A group of people living in the same place or having a particular characteristic in common. Includes interested parties, affected people and key stakeholders
Engagement	Is a term used to describe the process of seeking information from the community to inform and assist decision making.
Significance	As defined in Section 5 of the Local Government Act (LGA) 2002 in relation to any issue, proposal, decision, or other matter that concerns or is before a local authority, means the degree of importance of the issue, proposal, decision, or matter, as assessed by the local authority, in terms of its likely impact on, and likely consequences for, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the region; b) any persons who are likely to be particularly affected by, or interested in, the issue, proposal, decision, or matter; or c) the capacity of the local authority to perform its role and the financial and other costs of doing so.
Strategic asset	As defined in Section 5 of the LGA 2002 in relation to the assets held by a local authority, means an asset or group of assets that the local authority needs to retain if the local authority is to maintain the local authority’s capacity to achieve or promote any outcome that the local authority determines to be important to the current or future well-being of the community; and includes any asset or group of assets listed in accordance with section 76AA(3) by the local authority (see following page).

Schedule 1: West Coast Regional Council Strategic Assets

The following is a list of assets or group of assets that the Council needs to retain if it is to maintain its capacity to achieve or promote any outcome that it determines to be important to the current or future well-being of the community:

- Okuru Seawall
- Franz Josef rating district protection works
- Lower Waiho rating district protection works
- Matainui Creek rating district protection works
- Waitangitana River rating district protection works
- Whataroa River rating district protection works
- Wanganui River rating district protection works
- Kowhitirangi rating district protection works
- Vine Creek rating district protection works
- Raft Creek rating district drainage works
- Kanieri rating district protection works
- Hokitika Southside rating district protection works
- Hokitika Seawall & groynes
- Taramakau rating district protection works
- Inchbonnie rating district protection works
- Greymouth Floodwall protection works
- Coal Creek rating district protection works
- Red Jacks rating district protection works
- Nelson Creek rating district protection works
- Punakaiki Seawall
- Mokihinui rating district protection works
- Kongahu rating district drainage works
- Karamea rating district protection works

Remissions and Postponements Policy

Remissions Policy

This policy is prepared under sections 102 (5), 109 and 110 of the Local Government Act 2002.

Commentary

Under the Local Government Rating Act 2002 the following land is 50% non ratable:

- Land owned or used by A & P Societies, and used as a showground.
- Land owned or used by a society or association for games of sport (except horse and greyhound racing).

These categories do not include premises from which liquor is sold.

Council has historically allowed a discretionary 50% remission in addition to the mandatory 50% remission.

Remissions For Community And Sporting Organisations

Objective

To facilitate the ongoing provision of community services and recreational opportunities for the residents of West Coast Region.

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

- Assist the organisations survival; and
- Make membership of the organisation more accessible to the general public, particularly disadvantaged groups. These include children, youth, young families, aged people and economically disadvantaged people.

Conditions and Criteria

This part of the policy will apply to land owned and occupied by a charitable organisation, which is used exclusively or principally for sporting, recreation, or community purposes, and the organisation wishes to receive a discretionary 50% remission in addition to any mandatory 50% remission allowed by statute (ie. zero rates).

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

Applications for discretionary remission must be made to "The West Coast Regional Council, P.O. Box 66, Greymouth"

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

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

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

Remission of Penalties

Objective

The objective of this part of the remission policy is to enable the Council to act fairly and reasonably in its consideration of rates which have not been received by the Council by the penalty date due to circumstances outside the ratepayer's control.

Conditions and Criteria

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

Remission will be granted where payment is made within 7 days of the penalty date provided the ratepayer has

made no late payment for rates within the previous three years.

Remission of the penalty will be granted if the ratepayer is able to provide evidence that their payment has gone astray in the post or the late payment has otherwise resulted from matters outside their control.

Remission of the penalty will also be considered if the payment received after the penalty date subsequently clears the rates for the year.

Each application will be considered on its merits and a full or partial remission will be granted where it is considered just and equitable to do so.

Decisions on remission of penalties are delegated to officers as set out in the Council's delegations manual.

West Coast Regional Council Postponement Policy

This policy is prepared under section 102,109 and 110 of the Local Government Act 2002 for consultation using the special consultative procedure laid down in section 83 of the same Act.

Extreme Financial Circumstances

Objective

The objective of this part of the policy is to assist ratepayers experiencing extreme financial circumstances, which affect their ability to pay rates.

Conditions and Criteria

Only rating units used solely for residential purposes (as defined by Council) will be eligible for consideration for rates postponement for extreme financial circumstances.

Only the person entered as the ratepayer, or their authorised agent, may make an application for rates postponement for extreme financial circumstances. The ratepayer must be the current owner of, and have owned for not less than 5 years, the rating unit which is the subject of the application. The person entered on the Council's rating information database as the "ratepayer" must not own any other rating units or investment properties (whether in the district or in another district).

The ratepayer (or authorised agent) must make an application to West Coast Regional Council, P.O. Box 66, Greymouth.

The Council will consider, on a case-by-case basis, all applications received that meet the criteria described in the first two paragraphs under this section. The Council will delegate authority to the Chief Executive Officer to approve applications for rates postponement.

When considering whether extreme financial circumstances exist, all of the ratepayer's personal circumstances will be relevant including the following factors: age, physical or mental disability, injury, illness and family circumstances. Before approving an application the Council must be satisfied that the ratepayer is unlikely to have sufficient funds left over, after the payment of rates, for normal health care, proper provision for maintenance of his/her home and chattels at an adequate standard as well as making provision for normal day to day living expenses.

Where the Council decides to postpone rates the ratepayer must first make acceptable arrangements for payment of future rates, for example by setting up a system for regular payments.

Any postponed rates will be postponed until:

- The death of the ratepayer(s); or
- Until the ratepayer(s) ceases to be the owner or occupier of the rating unit; or
- Until the ratepayer(s) ceases to use the property as his/her residence; or
- Until a date specified by the Council.

Postponements will not usually be entertained unless the territorial local authority has already or concurrently approved a postponement.

The policy will apply from the beginning of the rating year in which the application is made although the Council may consider backdating past the rating year in which the application is made depending on the circumstances.

The postponed rates or any part thereof may be paid at any time.

Postponed rates will be registered as a statutory land charge on the rating unit title.

This means that the Council will have first call on the proceeds of any revenue from the sale or lease of the rating unit.

Policy on Development of Maori Capacity to Contribute to Decision-making Processes

Under the Local Government Act the Council must consider ways in which it may foster the development of Maori capacity to contribute to the decision-making processes of the Council.

Council has appointed a member of each of the two local Runanga to attend the Resource Management Committee, and in Resource Management Committee workshops developing the new proposed Regional Policy Statement and Regional Coastal Plan.

In the past the two Runanga have also assisted with developing Iwi sections of regional plans, and Iwi have also participated in making submissions on consent applications and making submissions on Council's proposed plans and strategies.

Council forwards new resource consent application information to each Runanga regularly, and in the past Council has assisted both Runanga in developing Iwi management plans.

Making submissions on the Long Term Plan is one way that other Maori not affiliated to Ngati Waewae or Makaawhio can communicate their views to the Council.

- Council will continue to invite representation on its Resource Management Committee from representatives of both local Runanga: Te Runanga o Ngati Waewae and Te Runanga o Makaawhio.
- Council will continue to involve Iwi in preparing Resource Management Plans and Policy Statements, as required.
- Council will continue to supply Iwi with a list of resource consent applications on a regular basis so they are well informed of natural resource development that is occurring in the region, on a timely basis.

West Coast Regional Council Charges

Introduction

The West Coast Regional Council charges users for the performance of some of its functions under the Resource Management Act 1991, the Crown Minerals Act 1991 and the Local Government Act 2002.

The Resource Management Act 1991

The Resource Management Act allows the Council to charge resource consent applicants and resource consent holders for costs related to those consents.

The Council has a policy of recovery of all actual and reasonable costs from those who receive the benefit from or create the need for an activity within its region. Applicants and resource consent holders will pay the costs of processing and monitoring of resource consents. The provision of information in respect of plans, resource consents and supporting documents is also to be recovered.

Crown Minerals Act 1991, Mining Act 1971 or Coal Mines Act 1979

Pursuant to sections 12 and 150 of the Local Government Act 2002 the Council may prescribe certain charges for the carrying out of its functions in relation to mining legislation. The Council will recover all actual and reasonable costs for all monitoring and transactions in respect of any privilege, including operations for expiry or forfeiture of any privileges.

Table 1: Resource Consent Minimum Application Deposit Fees

Application for Resource Consents	GST Inclusive
Land Use Consent & associated consents for dry bed gravel extraction	\$520
Land Use Consent & associated consents for river protection works	\$700
Discharge Permits for dairy effluent discharges	\$700
Land Use Consent & associated consents for humping & hollowing/flipping earthworks	\$950
Land Use Consent & associated consents for land based alluvial gold mining operations	\$1,150
Land Use Consent & associated consents for alluvial gold mining operations involving watercourse diversions	\$2,300
Coastal Permits for municipal sewage, industrial discharges, large scale infrastructure and marine farms	\$6,400
Application for a change or cancellation of consent conditions	\$380.
Application for a Certificate of Compliance or an Existing Use Certificate	\$380
Application for Transfer of a Water Permit	\$520
Application to extend the lapsing period for a consent	\$380
All other Resource Consents	\$570

Changes Pursuant To Section 36 of the Resource Management Act

Pursuant to section 36(1) of the Resource Management Act 1991 the West Coast Regional Council intends to fix charges from time to time on the basis of the reasonable costs incurred by the Council's actions to which the charge relates.

The Council has resolved to fix charges based on a formula of an hourly rate fixed for the particular officer or consultant undertaking the function multiplied by the number of hours which are required to undertake the function. In some cases, the hourly rate specified will not be sufficient to recover the Council's full actual and reasonable costs.

For some specific activities relating to resource consents, a fixed fee applies.

Where the formula is inadequate to enable the Council to recover the actual and reasonable costs incurred by the Council then an additional charge may be imposed under section 36(3) of the Act. Those additional charges will be passed on having regard to the matters contained in section 36(4) of the Act.

Section 36(5) of the Act provides that the Council may in any particular case at its absolute discretion remit the whole or any part of the charge, including fixed and additional charges which would otherwise be payable. It should also be noted that the Council is entitled to withhold the issue of a resource consent until such charges are paid under section 36(7) of the Act. It is also able to request charges to be paid prior to performing any action to which the charge relates (in addition to the deposit fees set in Table 1 above).

An applicant or a resource consent holder may object to any additional charge imposed under s36(3) pursuant to section 357 of the Act to the Council and if further dissatisfied with the Council's charges may appeal to the Environment Court under section 358 of the Act.

The Council must fix charges from time to time for carrying out of certain functions by resolution and procedures in the Local Government Act. There is no right to object to charges once they are fixed.

Fixed Fees

Pursuant to section 36(1) the Council has fixed the charges for the following functions based on fixed rates listed below (all amounts shown exclusive of GST).

(A) Receiving, processing and granting of applications for resource consents, certificates of compliance, changes or cancellation of conditions, transferring consents to new locations, review of conditions, surrenders of consent and extensions of lapsing periods of consents.

Council officers	\$110 per hour
Council senior officers	\$130 per hour
Council managers	\$200 per hour
Council clerical support staff	\$90 per hour

Independent consultants at \$350 per hour (not more than)

Note that Council engages consultants for:

- Receiving and processing resource consent applications
- Providing any report under section 42A or 92 of the Resource Management Act
- Peer review of Council employees reports
- Providing advice on technical aspects of any application

Council Hearings and/or decisions undertaken by one or more councillors, at hourly rates as determined from time to time by the Remuneration Authority (currently \$80 / hour for Councillors and \$100 / hour by the Chairperson of a hearing).

Independent Hearing Commissioners at (not more than) \$1400 per day/per Commissioner. Legal advice at \$350 per hour (not more than).

In addition:

- File establishment fee \$50 (excluding applications for changes or cancellation of conditions, surrenders of consent and extensions of lapsing periods of consents)
- Vehicle mileage at 75 cents per kilometre
- The actual cost of hire or use of any other mode of transport required during the processing of the application, e.g. Aircraft and boat hire
- Advertising, erecting site notices and telephone tolls at cost
- Photographs and Laboratory costs at cost
- Venue hire, including any catering required for the hearing at cost
- Technical equipment hire and use, (including but not limited to Overhead Projectors, teleconferencing and audio visual equipment) at cost
- Accommodation and meals at cost
- Postage & Courier costs at cost
- Photocopying at 5c/copy or 20c/colour copy

NB. In the event that the charges fixed under this special order are inadequate to enable the Council to recover its actual and reasonable costs for carrying out its functions the Council will render an additional charge pursuant to section 36 (3) of the Resource Management Act 1991.

The Council reserves the right not to perform any action to which any of the above charges relate until the charge has been paid in full, pursuant to section 36(7) of the Resource Management Act.

(B) Annual Consent holder administration fee

Once a resource consent is granted under A above, an annual consent administration fee is set at \$55 per consent file. This covers the on-going cost of compiling and monitoring of accounts, dealing with general enquiries, maintaining consents and compliance databases and other general administration relating to each resource consent file held. This applies to all current consents held.

(C) Notwithstanding (A) above, the following the fees apply for certain consent transfers:

- Transfer of consents and permits to another person: \$50
- Transfer of whitebait consents and permits to another site, or another person: \$100

NB: These fees are required to be paid at the time of submitting the transfers.

NB. In the event that the charges fixed under this special order are inadequate to enable the Council to recover its actual and reasonable costs for carrying out its functions the Council will render an additional charge pursuant to section 36(3) of the Resource Management Act 1991.

The Council reserves the right to not perform any action to which any of the above charges relate until the charge has been paid in full, pursuant to section 36(7) of the Resource Management Act.

(D) Supervision and monitoring of resource consents, including the preparation and service of any abatement or enforcement proceedings required to ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of resource consents.

Council officers	\$110 per hour
Council senior officers	\$130 per hour
Council managers	\$200 per hour
Council clerical support staff	\$90 per hour

Independent consultants engaged by the Council: Not more than \$350 per hour.

Legal advisers: Not more than \$350 per hour.

In addition:

- The actual cost of hire or use of any other mode of transport e.g. Aircraft and boat hire.
- Vehicle mileage at 75 cents per kilometre
- Advertising at cost

- Laboratory costs at cost
- Telephone tolls at cost
- Accommodation and meals at cost
- Postage & courier costs at cost
- Photographs at cost
- Photocopying at 5c/copy and 20c/colour copy.

NB. In the event that the charges fixed under this special order are inadequate to enable the Council to recover its actual and reasonable costs for carrying out its functions the Council will render an additional charge pursuant to section 36(3) of the Resource Management Act 1991.

(E) Notwithstanding D above, the following fixed compliance monitoring charge will apply to all holders of whitebait stand resource consents:

An annual Consent Monitoring fee of \$150 per annum applies to each consent holder.

(F) Notwithstanding D above, the following fixed compliance monitoring charge will apply to all holders of gravel extraction consents as of 1 July 2016:

As of 1 July 2016 a new annual charge will apply to anyone holding a current consent for gravel extraction, according to the table below. This charge covers compliance inspection visits and any advice needed from in-house river engineers. Charges under D above will also apply if additional staff time needs to be spent dealing with any non-compliance with consent conditions.

Volume of consented take (m ³)	Annual monitoring fee
Less than 2,000	\$300
2,000 - 3,999	\$600
4,000 - 7,999	\$1,200
8,000 - 15,000	\$2,200
Over 15,000	\$3,000

(G) Application for preparation or change of a policy statement or plan.

- Preparation of a plan \$10,000
- Change of policy statement or plan \$10,000

The fees are required to be paid at the time of submitting applications.

NB. In the event that the charges fixed under this special order are inadequate to enable the Council to recover its actual and reasonable costs for carrying out its functions the Council will render an additional charge pursuant to section 36(3) of the Resource Management Act 1991.

(H) The provision of information in respect of plans and resource consents payable by persons requesting information, which includes but is not limited to pre and post consent application advice, advice on regional plans, and any enquiries regarding resource consents or plans.

Council officers	\$110 per hour
Council senior officers	\$130 per hour
Council managers	\$200 per hour
Council clerical support staff	\$ 90 per hour

In addition:

- Vehicle mileage at 75 cents per kilometre
- Tolls at cost
- Photographs at cost
- Photocopying at 5c/copy or 20c/colour copy

Except that information for general education and public use there will be no charge for the first half hour of Council time or for the first 10 A4 photocopies.

(I) Charges for the supply of documents are as follows:

All Regional Plans and Strategies and the Regional Policy Statement (operative and/or proposed) will be supplied at a price of \$35 per volume.

Note that all Regional Plans and Strategies, and State of the Environment Reports are all available on the Council website.

Charges under Sections 12 and 150 Local Government Act 2002

(A) Dairy Effluent Inspection

Council charges \$300 plus GST for Dairy Shed inspections required under Rule 13 of the Regional Plan for Discharges to Land and Rule 73 of the proposed Land and Water Plan. In the event of an inspection revealing non-compliance with these rules, Council will charge any follow-up action in accordance with the costs specified in (D) below.

(B) Assessment of Onsite Sewage Discharges

Council charges \$125 + GST for assessments as to whether or not proposed onsite sewage discharges meet Rule 6 of the Regional Plan for Discharges to Land where no site inspection is undertaken or \$250 + GST where a site inspection is undertaken.

(C) Mining Privileges (All amounts shown exclusive of GST)

The following charges are payable by holders of mining privileges and coal mining privileges issued under the Crown Minerals Act 1991, Mining Act 1971 or the Coal Mines Act 1979 and relate to the monitoring and enforcement of privilege conditions, the approval of privilege surrenders and disbursement of bonds and including operations for expiry or forfeiture of any privilege.

Council officers	\$110 per hour
Council senior officers	\$130 per hour
Council managers	\$200 per hour
Council clerical support staff	\$90 per hour

Independent consultants and legal advisors at not more than \$350 per hour.

In addition:

- Vehicle mileage at 75 cents per kilometre
- Laboratory charges at cost
- Tolls at cost
- Photographs at cost
- Photocopying at 5c/copy, or 20c/colour copy

(D) Environmental Incidents (Complaints) and Clean Up (All amounts shown exclusive of GST)

The following charges are payable by persons found to be in breach of regional rules or the Resource Management Act 1991.

Council officers	\$110 per hour
Council senior officers	\$130 per hour
Council managers	\$200 per hour
Council clerical support staff	\$90 per hour

Independent consultants and legal advisors at not more than \$350 per hour.

In addition:

- Vehicle mileage at 75 cents per kilometre
- The actual cost of hire or use of any other mode of transport, e.g. aircraft and boat hire
- The actual cost of mitigating the effects of and cleaning up or remedying the environmental incident.
- Laboratory costs at cost
- Purchase, hire and maintenance of equipment specially required for the monitoring of the incident.
- Accommodation and meals at cost
- Photographs at cost
- Printing (including provision of information in electronic format) at cost.
- Photocopying at 5c/copy, or 20c/colour copy

(E) Local Government Official Information Requests (all amounts shown exclusive of GST)

The following charges are payable by persons requesting information under the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 (first half hour of staff time not charged)

Council officers	\$110 per hour
Council senior officers	\$130 per hour
Council managers	\$200 per hour
Council clerical support staff	\$90 per hour

- Photographs at cost.
- Printing (including provision of information in electronic format) at cost
- Photocopying at 5c/copy, or 20c/colour copy

Charges under Section 33(1) of the Building Act 2004

(A) Building Consent Applications for Dams.

Building Consent Applications for dams are processed by Otago Regional Council and their charges will be applied.

(B) Project Information Memorandum for a Dam (All amounts shown exclusive of GST)

1. Preliminary fixed charge payable at the time of lodging an application for a Project Information Memorandum for a dam	\$1000
2. Fixed charge for the issue of a Resource Management Certificate under Section 37, Building Act 2004.	\$100

Additional costs and expenses:

Staff time will be charged out at the following rates:

Council officers	\$110 per hour
Council senior officers	\$130 per hour
Council managers	\$200 per hour
Council clerical support staff	\$90 per hour

In addition:

- Consultants at cost
- Legal advice at cost
- Vehicle mileage at 75 cents per kilometre

- Photocopying at 5c/copy, or 20c/colour copy
- Disbursements at cost

The charges are payable when the application is lodged. Applications will not be processed until the Council receives the appropriate amount.

The Council may, in any particular case and at its absolute discretion, remit all or any part of the fees which would otherwise be payable under this section.

Where the charge is inadequate to recover the Council's reasonable and actual costs, it may also require under Section 33, Building Act 2004 an additional charge to be paid.

Charges for major consent applications may be significantly in excess of the prescribed amounts. Wherever possible, applicants will be informed of extra costs in advance.

Additional charges may consist of any processing costs including staff time, disbursements, legal charges and consultant(s) fees. Before using consultants to process applications staff shall consult with the applicant and advise of the likely cost.

Other Charges

Regional Pest Plant Management Strategy

The Council's Regional Pest Plant Management Strategy was made operative in December 2010.

The cost of site inspections in response to complaints can be recovered from the land occupier as set out in section 5.3 of that Strategy (i.e. where a land owner fails to comply with a Notice of Direction).

Malicious or vexatious complaints may also be charged the cost of undertaking inspections, as set out under section 6.7 of the Strategy.

Quarry charges

The Council operates various quarries to ensure rock availability for river protection works. Council reserves the right to adjust the price per tonne of rock from any particular quarry, at any time, in order to recover the full costs of managing these quarries, including the cost of any development planning, health and safety requirements and remediation works.

1 Significant Consented Discharge includes: any consented discharge from a municipal sewage scheme or landfill, any consented discharge from a working mine site, any consented discharge of dairy effluent to water, and any large scale industrial discharge (WMP, Kokiri).

2 This macroinvertebrate index uses comparative samples of aquatic invertebrates to evaluate water quality, based on the type and tolerances of invertebrates (bugs) found at that site and how those communities of invertebrates may change over time. Some bug species are pollution tolerant while others are pollution sensitive, so the mix of species tells us a lot about the water quality at the site.

3 The 67% subsidy is reducing by 1% per year till it reaches 58%. The general rate contribution will need to rise annually to compensate for the declining NZTA contribution.



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