



# **ANNUAL PLAN**

## **2011-12**

**Approved by Council on 30 June 2011**

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## District Vision

### *Carterton*

*A safe, attractive and vibrant community within a healthy and sustainable environment.*

*Safe* – A community where residents live with confidence.

*Attractive* – A community which displays a sense of pride in the presentation of its built and natural environment.

*Vibrant* – A community which values cultural diversity and entrepreneurial spirit.

*Healthy* – A community which is welcoming, caring and encourages its citizens to adopt healthy lifestyles.

*Sustainable* – A community which respects and protects the environs of Carterton district for current and future generations.

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## Purpose of the Annual Plan

This Annual Plan is the Council's plan and budget for the 2011-12 financial year which commences on 1 July 2011.

The initial basis for this Annual Plan was year three of the Council's 2009-19 Long Term Council Community Plan (LTCCP).

The Annual Plan has been prepared in accordance with Section 95 of the Local Government Act and:

- Contains the annual budget and funding impact statement for the year to which the annual plan relates; and
- Identifies any significant variations from the financial statements and funding impact statement included in the local authority's long term council community plan in respect of the year; and
- Supports the long term council community plan in providing integrated decision-making and co-ordination of the resources of the local authority; and
- Contributes to the accountability of the local authority to the community; and
- Extends opportunities for participation by the public in decision-making processes relating to the costs and funding of activities to be undertaken by the local authority.

The Annual Plan can be described as a budgeting instrument. Its focus is on financial matters in the year of the Annual Plan and not on the role, scope, service levels and priorities of the Long Term Council Community Plan, and any subsequent amendments.

The Annual Plan's primary purpose is to provide the accountability base for the setting and assessing of rates. Rates cannot be set until the Annual Plan is adopted.

## Consultation

Submissions on the Proposed Annual Plan were invited from the public on 21 May 2011; closing on 21 June 2011. 28 submissions were received and these were considered by Council on 27 June 2011. Consideration on that day included hearing the 16 submitters who wished to speak to their submission.

Changes to the Annual Plan as a result of the consultation involved the following.

- A \$5000 grant to the Wairarapa Irrigation Trust for further investigation of community irrigation schemes.
- Grants of \$10,000 and \$5000 to the Wairarapa A & P Society to assist with car park improvements at Clareville and improvements to their water supply respectively.
- A grant of \$3000 for the Wairarapa Workforce Development Trust.
- Agreement for Council to employ a part-time person to organise the information service in the new events centre building instead of making grants to the Carterton Information Centre.
- The addition of another \$175,000 of fit-out in the new events centre building to make it more usable for events – to be loan funded.
- A provision of \$10,000 for local economic development projects as may be agreed by Council.
- A grant of \$4250 for the Enviroschools programme to be funded from the waste minimisation levy.
- An increase in the grant for Aratoi of \$1500.

## Mayor's & Chief Executive's Introduction

We have pleasure in introducing the Carterton District Council's Annual Plan for the 2011/12 financial year. This document summarises the activities to be undertaken by Council and sets the budget and rates for the coming financial year from 1 July 2011.

This Annual Plan is largely based upon the activities set out in the Council's Long Term Council Community Plan 2009-19 (LTCCP), and in particular the information in the LTCCP relating to the 2011/12 year. In some cases, these activities have been modified by Council to reflect the latest information available and the Council's current priorities.

As in previous years, the large majority of Council's expenditure will be on providing and maintaining physical infrastructure for the District like roading and water. However, Council will also be actively working on other activities that contribute to the overall community wellbeing of a district like ours. The highlight of the coming year will be the opening and initial use of the new Carterton Events Centre which is presently taking shape in Holloway Street.

Details relating to the Council's more significant activities and projects for the coming year are outlined in the section – Projects and Plans.

To fund next year's planned activities requires an average increase in rates per property of 6.6%. The Council has tried very hard to keep the increase in rates to a reasonable level this year especially given the continuing economic situation. However, like other organisations, Council is affected by increased costs and there are new debt servicing costs this year for recent projects such as the improved treatment system for the town water supply and the construction of the Events Centre building. There have also been unavoidable changes like substantial increases in insurance costs because of the Canterbury earthquakes.

The actual rates for individual properties will vary depending upon the rating valuation of each property and the targeted rates that are applicable to that property. In addition, there will be changes for all properties this year as a result of the Council's decision in April to change the basis for the Council's general rate from land value to capital value, and to reduce the number of differentials applying to the general rate from nine categories to three. The majority of properties will experience limited changes in their rates from previously, but the change for some properties will be substantial, both up and down.

Council was pleased to receive a number of submissions on the Proposed Annual Plan. These covered a variety of topics with no one issue dominating. We thank those who made submissions as these assist Council in its planning for the future.



**Ron Mark**  
Mayor



**Colin Wright**  
Chief Executive

## **Projects & Plans for 2011/12**

The following is an outline of some of the more significant projects and activities that Council is planning for the 2011/12 financial year.

### **Events Centre**

Construction of the Carterton Events Centre is proceeding apace and it is expected to be completed and open in October 2011.

The Centre is the new multi-purpose community building in Holloway Street that includes:

- Refurbishment and extension of the historic library building originally built in 1881. This includes earthquake strengthening, installation of insulation, and the replacement of sub-standard components like the foundations which had partly rotted away
- A new public auditorium / town hall which will be able to host large meetings, shows, cultural and community activities, exhibitions, conferences and social events
- The refurbishment of the Scout hall to provide a robust centre for a variety of youth activities
- Plunket rooms, the toy library, the Carterton Information Centre, and two meeting rooms where local and visiting groups can gather.
- Spaces for Red Cross, Foodbank and archives.

The Events Centre will be the focal point for future social and cultural development of a strong and vibrant community. It will provide economies of scale by bringing many facilities and groups together in the one place. The library is the oldest library building still operating as a public library in the country and it will now be ready for another 130 years of service.

Funding for the \$6 million construction cost for the building is to comprise \$2m from the Major Projects Fund, a \$1 million long-term loan, \$1.5 million from external fundraising (of which over \$1.1 million has been achieved so far), and the remaining \$1.5 million from a combination of logging from Council's forestry, the sale of surplus assets (Exhibition Centre building and Waiohine crusher land), and the recreation reserve.

Council has agreed to allocate a further \$300,000 from each of the Major Projects Fund and the Recreation Reserve towards the design, construction supervision and other costs associated with the project. Council also proposes to loan fund the purchase of sufficient furniture and fittings to get the full use of the building underway. There will also need to be some interim loan funding until all sources of the above funding are available, e.g. the sale of assets.

### **Roading**

Roading continues to be the Council's largest ongoing expenditure item with this activity absorbing 60% of the general rate in the coming year.

Expenditure in the coming year is budgeted at \$2.1 million for operating and maintenance costs and \$2 million for capital expenditure. These are increases from previous years as it is vital to keep our roads in good working order. Capital expenditure includes \$820,000 for road improvements, \$424,000 for scheduled resealing work, and \$497,000 for gravelling on unsealed roads.

The subsidy from the land transport funding system is becoming harder for councils to obtain as some of the road user charges generated from traffic on local roads is now being spent by government on state highway improvements rather than being returned to councils for spending in local areas.

## **Wastewater Treatment Improvements**

The resource consent allowing the Dalefield Road wastewater treatment plant to discharge to land for the summer months and to the Mangaterere River for the remainder of the year has expired. However, the plant can continue to operate in the meantime as an application for a new consent is being processed by the Regional Council.

Since 2009 Council has been consulting regarding this consent application with Iwi and other interested groups such as Fish and Game, the Department of Conservation, and Sustainable Wairarapa. Council's long-term aim is to dispose of an increasing proportion of the treated effluent on to land by irrigation rather than discharging it to the river. Council's preference is to achieve this by making suitable arrangements with farmers rather than Council having to buy farm land for this purpose.

The current treatment plant processes comprise primary sedimentation, two stage oxidation ponds, and wetlands treatment before discharge to the Mangaterere River or on to adjacent Council land. Council has been contemplating adding a micro-filtration process to further improve the quality of the treatment plant discharge. Other options are also under active consideration and discussion with interested parties.

Provision has been allowed for in this annual plan for further investigations and work to advance the consent process and the options for the future.

## **District Plan Changes**

The new combined Wairarapa District Plan will be fully operative before the approaching financial year. This is the first combined district plan in the country and comes after many years of collaborative work between the Carterton, Masterton and South Wairarapa District Councils.

Work will be continuing in the coming year on related matters involving biodiversity and landscaping strategies. Over the past two years Council has also been preparing structure plans for the southern portion of Carterton and for the Waingawa industrial area. Incorporation of this structure planning work into the new district plan will commence shortly.

Structure plans are a recognised way of determining the overall pattern of future roading layouts and other requirements that are desired for new developments in an area. The alternative is to let subdivision development occur in a rather ad-hoc manner as each developer prefers. The proposed future roading layouts, etc, will only occur when and if property owners choose to subdivide.

## **Swimming Pool**

Free admission to the outdoor swimming pool was trialled over the past summer. This trial was considered to be very successful and Council has decided to continue with free admission for the coming year. Attendance at the pool over the past summer was several times higher than in previous years. Council considers that free admission to the pool gives an opportunity for more families to use this local facility and to encourage children to learn to swim.

## **Trade Waste Charges**

Since July 2008 a trade waste bylaw has applied to the more significant industrial and commercial discharges to the sewerage system. Charges apply to trade waste discharges based on various discharge parameters, such as flow and suspended solids. Last year Council decided to introduce additional charges based on the nutrient levels in the discharges. These charges are being phased in evenly over three years with the second step occurring this coming year. Such charges ensure that the more significant dischargers are paying a fair share towards the costs of the wastewater system.

## **Water System Pressures**

Council is planning to reduce the operating pressure of the town's water supply system. A lot of effort has been put into eliminating leaks from the system in recent years and overall water usage has dropped noticeably. Most of the system currently operates at pressures that are well above the levels considered to be optimum for urban supplies. A reduction in operating pressure would



result in less water leaks and dripping taps plus pipe bursts, thus saving significant money over time.

Installation of a suitable pressure reducing valve is a relatively simple matter and this work is proceeding. However, the current pressure in the town is governed by water being provided to consumers in the Clareville area and in particular on the old pipeline in Chester Road north of the railway line. Hence Council will be installing a booster pump at the north end of the town to continue to provide sufficient pressure in the Clareville area when the pressure in the town is reduced. The long term future of continuing to supply water several kilometres from the town boundary is an issue that Council will be addressing in the future.

### **Waingawa Rates**

Council reticulates water and sewerage services in the Waingawa industrial area that are connected, by agreement, with the Masterton systems. As the Masterton District Council is planning significant increases in its sewerage charges (over 40%), this Council has little option but to follow suit for the relevant rates on Waingawa properties.

### **Rural Fire**

Council is currently responsible for some but not all aspects of rural fire activities. Full responsibility for rural fire matters will be transferred to the Wairarapa Rural Fire District from 1 July 2011. Funding for rural fire matters will still come from the Council's general rate and an increase is required as the rural fire authority is putting more resources into this activity.

### **Long Term Plan**

Council will be undertaking a complete review of its long term plan during the coming year. This is a major exercise and there are many aspects that are required to be considered with much being defined by legislation.

The long term plan will examine all activities and services and their funding for the next 10 years. However, the major focus will be on the initial three years of the plan as it will be reviewed again in three years time.

Council will be consulting with the public of the District before finalising this plan.

### **Shared Services / Future Governance**

The Council is increasingly looking to achieve efficiencies by working in collaboration with other councils. Current examples include the combined Wairarapa District Plan, Rural Fire, the Wairarapa Road Safety Council, the joint Wairarapa contract for refuse and recycling and operation of the transfer stations, and the joint library arrangements with the South Wairarapa District Council. The Council also has joint insurance and rating valuation contracts with other councils to save costs.

Council intends to examine other ways in which it can work more closely with other councils during the coming year. At the same time, there are matters being raised about the future shape of local government. For example Government has recently announced a major review of the fundamental aspects of local government and this may in the future lead to changes with local governance arrangements in the Wairarapa.

### **Insurance**

Insurance has been an issue of significant concern when preparing this Annual Plan. The effects of the two Canterbury earthquakes on the insurance industry has resulted in considerable uncertainty regarding the availability of appropriate insurance cover and associated premiums for Council's infrastructure assets. A substantial increase in premiums is certain for this coming year, but the full extent is not known at present. Already Council has been advised of a quadrupling of the premium for insurance on its underground assets like pipelines.

## **Significant Variations from the Long Term Council Community Plan**

The Local Government Act requires Council to identify any significant variations from the financial statements and funding impact statement included in the local authority's long term council community plan in respect of this particular year.

The Long Term Council Community Plan predicted a rate increase of 5.7% for this year. The proposed average increase in rates per ratepayer is 6.6% after allowing for the 1.9% increase in the number of rateable properties during the past year. This is growth of rateable properties is a reflection on the increased population that Council is now serving.

Significant variations from the Long Term Council Community Plan are outlined as follows.

### Roads, Streets and Footpaths

The sealing of Parkers Road is no longer necessary as this work was undertaken ahead of schedule in the 2009/10 year.

### Urban Water

Income from water metering has been reduced from \$105,000 to \$50,000 which is a more realistic forecast now that many leaks in private property pipelines are being fixed.

The replacement of unspecified water mains has been deferred as Council has decided to reduce the town water pressure to more optimum levels and concentrate on other moves to reduce consumption and prepare for the renewal of the Kaipaitangata water take consent in 2012/13.

### Water Races

A new provision of \$120,000 has been allowed for the renewal of resource consents for the Taratahi and Carrington water race systems. The existing consents are long overdue for renewal. Council intends to spread the funding of the consent renewal costs over the next 10 years.

### Wastewater

The capital expenditure for improvements to the wastewater treatment and disposal systems as outlined in the LTCCP has been delayed because the resource consent process and associated consultation is taking longer to come to conclusions on the optimum approach for the future. Capital expenditure has been allowed for this coming year to progress this process.

A provision of \$20,000 has been allowed to construct a cover on the sludge digester at the wastewater treatment plant. Significant improvements have been made to the digester including the installation of heating to aid the digestion process and reduce odours. A cover is now required to make this heating more efficient and to further reduce the possibility of odours.

### Stormwater

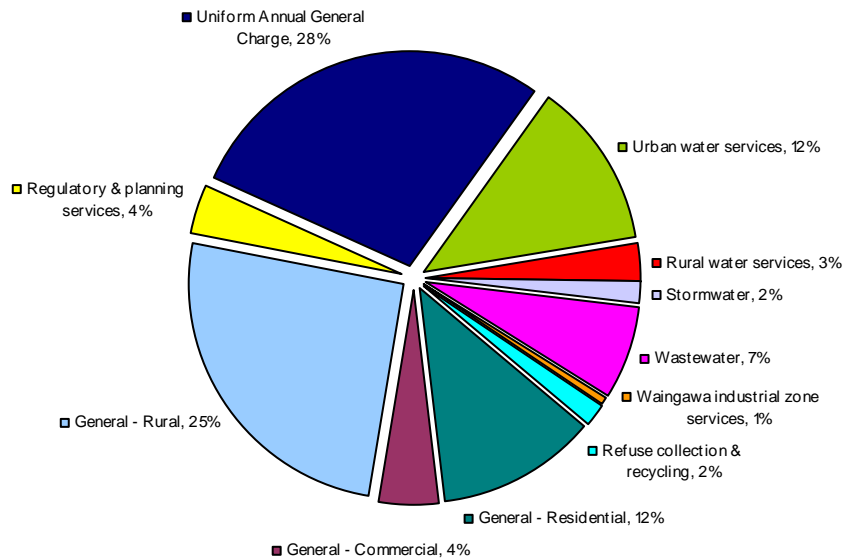
The Waikakariki Stream diversion project has been delayed until the coming year because of difficulties in confirming the route.

### Property

The property accounts have been changed to reflect the now proposed funding and timing of the Carterton Events Centre as outlined in the earlier section on Projects and Plans. This includes changes to the asset values to reflect the expected cost, including furniture and fittings, now that the work is well underway.

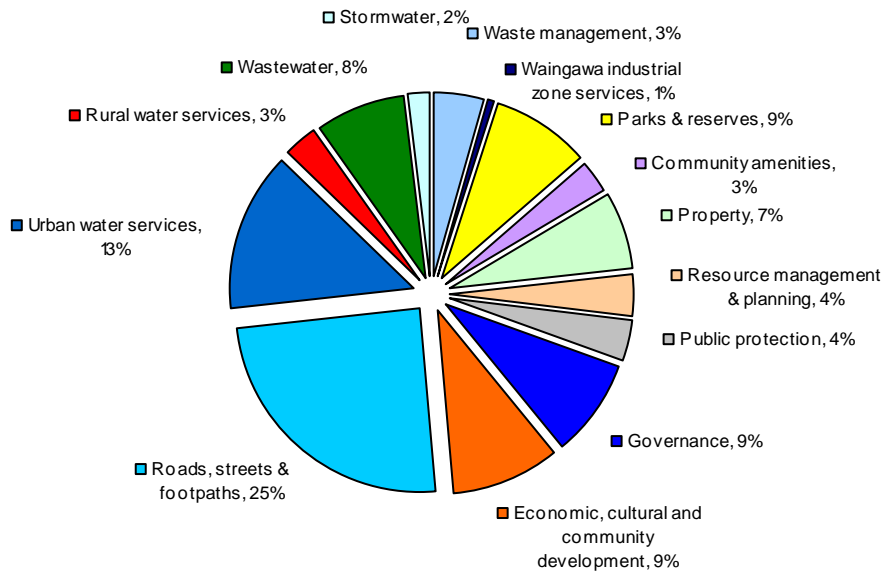
## How Your Rates will be Spent

The total amount of rates to be collected for the 2011/12 year is \$7,808,604  
 The breakdown per differentials is displayed in the following graph:



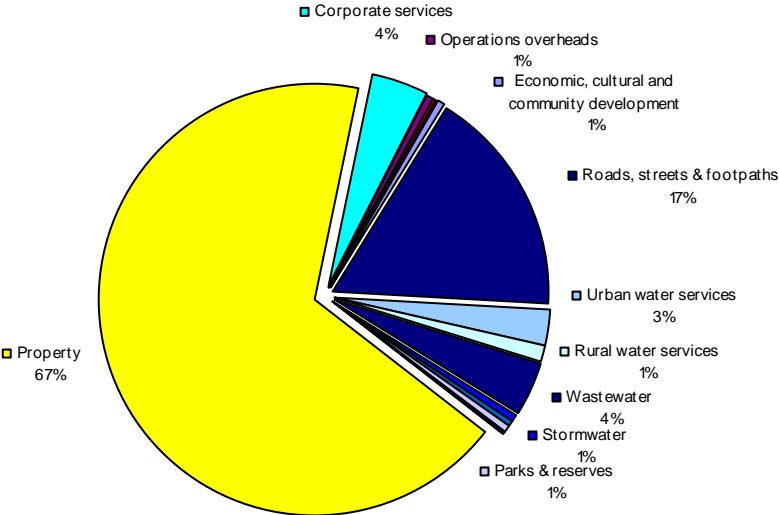
This money will be spent on the following activities:

### Operating Expenses for Each Activity (Day to Day Running Costs)



Capital Expenditure for Each Activity

Total projected capital expenditure for the 2011/12 year is \$12,009,805  
The breakdown per activity is displayed in the following graph:



# **Significant Activities**

## **A Guide to the Significant Activities Section**

This section of the Annual Plan explains the Council's Significant Activities and how they contribute to the future of the district and to the community outcomes. It also shows how Council manages, delivers and funds the activities it is involved in.

### **Scope & Nature of the Activity**

This section gives a brief description of the services or activities provided.

### **Why Council Undertakes this Activity**

This section gives the reason/s for providing the service or activity.

### **Community Outcomes to which the Activity Contributes**

The table provided for each activity identifies the main community outcomes that the activity contributes to and the way in which Council contributes towards furthering the outcomes.

### **What Role will Council Play in Achieving the Community Outcomes**

This section sets out the role Council will play in achieving the community outcomes.

### **How We Manage the Activity**

This section gives an explanation of how Council intends to manage the activity to achieve the level of service set for the activity.

### **Levels of Service and Performance Measures**

This section outlines what level of service the Council will provide for a particular activity and how performance will be measured.

### **Financial Summary**

The financial summary for each activity provides information on the budget and funding requirements of the activity for the year.

## Governance

### Scope & Nature of Activity

This activity includes the following services and programmes:

- Elected member salaries.
- Electoral expenses.
- Council and Committee expenses including associated staff costs and other costs of democracy expenses like advocacy.
- Public communication expenses.

### Why Council Undertakes this Activity

The purpose of the Governance activity is to enable democratic decision-making at a local level which promotes the social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing of the Carterton District community now and into the future.

### Community Outcomes to which the Activity Contributes

Community Outcomes	How Governance Contributes
Strong and positive leadership.	By conducting Council business in an open, transparent and democratically accountable manner.
A vibrant and prosperous economy.	By ensuring prudent stewardship and the efficient and effective use of Council resources.
A district which promotes sustainable infrastructure and services.	Council assets are managed for the wellbeing of current and future generations.

### What Role will Council Play in Achieving the Community Outcomes

Advocate	√
Funder	√
Collaborator	√
Service Provider	√
Regulator	√
Facilitator	√
Monitor	√

### How We Manage the Activity

The level of service for this activity is generally governed by the statutory requirements set out in the Local Government Act 2002, the Local Government Official Information & Meetings Act 1987, and the Local Electoral Act 2001.

### Level of Service & Performance Measures

Level of Service	Performance Indicators
The Governance Activity is managed at the best possible cost for the level of service.	Expenditure for the Governance Activity is within budget as approved by Council.
Council business is conducted in an open and transparent manner.	Less than 6% of items are dealt with as "public excluded" business. "Council Snippets" will be included in each issue of the Carterton Crier.
Elected Members are open and transparent in the conduct of Council business.	75% residents' satisfaction achieved for the performance of the Mayor and Council. Confirmed minutes for all open council meetings are available to the public on Council's website.
Elected Members undertake effective monitoring of the performance of Council.	The Annual Report is adopted by 31 October 2012.

**GOVERNANCE PROSPECTIVE SIGNIFICANT ACTIVITY STATEMENT  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012**

Annual Plan 30 June 2011 \$		Annual Plan 30 June 2012 \$	LTCCP 30 June 2012 \$
	<b><u>Operating Income</u></b>		
5,000	Election deposits	-	-
<u>35,100</u>	Miscellaneous income	<u>100</u>	<u>106</u>
40,100	<b>Total Operating Income</b>	100	106
	<b><u>Operating Expenditure</u></b>		
581,680	Mayor and councillors	648,422	658,032
<u>84,497</u>	Elections	<u>1,500</u>	<u>2,048</u>
666,177	<b>Total Operating Expenditure</b>	649,922	660,080
(626,077)	<b>Net Cost of Service</b>	(649,822)	(659,974)
	<b><u>Capital Expenditure</u></b>		
2,800	<b>Total Capital Expenditure (see following page)</b>	-	-
	<b><u>Public Debt</u></b>		
-	Loan repayments	<u>10,560</u>	<u>-</u>
-	<b>Total Debt Requirements</b>	10,560	-
	<b><u>Reserves</u></b>		
-	Election contingency fund	<u>17,000</u>	<u>17,000</u>
-	<b>Total Reserve Requirements</b>	17,000	17,000
2,800	<b>Total Capital, Debt and Reserves</b>	27,560	17,000
628,877	<b>Funding Required</b>	677,382	676,974
	<b><u>Funded By:</u></b>		
573,234	Rates income	663,856	631,921
-	UAGC and general rates	-	-
<u>-</u>	Targeted rates	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
573,234	<b>Total Rates Income</b>	663,856	631,921
-	Loans	-	-
2,800	Depreciation reserve	-	-
34,000	Reserve transfers	-	-
<u>18,843</u>	Other	<u>13,525</u>	<u>45,053</u>
55,643	<b>Total Other Funding</b>	13,525	45,053
628,877	<b>Total Funding</b>	677,382	676,974

**GOVERNANCE PROSPECTIVE SIGNIFICANT ACTIVITY CAPITAL  
EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012**

Annual Plan 30 June 2011 \$		Annual Plan 30 June 2012 \$	LTCCP 30 June 2012 \$
	<b><u>Capital Expenditure</u></b>		
<u>2,800</u>	Mayor - PC	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
2,800	<b>Total Capital Expenditure</b>	-	-



## Economic, Cultural & Community Development

### Scope & Nature of Activity

This activity includes the following services and programmes:

#### Economic

- Tourism and economic development support, including grants to Destination Wairarapa, the Wairarapa Regional Irrigation Trust, and the Carterton Information Centre.
- Event support, including the Daffodil Carnival, Balloon Fiesta and community events.
- General promotion of the Carterton District.

#### Cultural

- Provision of library services, including written and recorded material, CDs, magazines and access to electronic information.
- Funding to Aratoi.
- Funding to the Wairarapa Arts, Culture & Heritage Trust – Toi Wairarapa towards the ongoing development and implementation of the Wairarapa Arts, Cultural & Heritage Strategy.
- Creative Communities Fund

#### Community Development

- Community support, including grant funding for the Wairarapa A & P Society, Southern Wairarapa Safer Community Council, Wairarapa Healthy Homes and Council's Community Grants Scheme.
- Provision of annual scholarships to UCOL and the Taratahi Agricultural Training Centre.
- Administration of Rural Sports Travel Fund.
- Grants for community groups including the Historical Society.

### Why Council undertakes this Activity

#### Economic

Economic growth is vital to the development of the district and region. Council contributes to economic development initiatives to support business growth, employment and tourism in the district and region.

#### Cultural & Community Development

Access to cultural and community development activities and services contribute to the cultural and social wellbeing of the community. Council contributes because it is part of the social fabric which makes the Carterton District vibrant and a great place to live.

### Community Outcomes to which the Whole Activity Contributes

<b>Community Outcomes</b>	<b>How Economic, Cultural &amp; Community Development Contributes</b>
A vibrant and prosperous economy.	By contributing to the economic development of the district
A district which promotes lifelong learning.	By providing for education and skill development.
A district which enjoys creativity and recreation.	By providing the Library as a place for social interaction and participation in community life.

## What Role will Council Play in Achieving the Community Outcomes

Funder	√
Service Provider	√
Collaborator	√
Facilitator	√
Monitor	√

## How We Manage the Activity

### Cultural

Council aims to maintain the Library and its services at an appropriate standard to maintain the existing levels of service.

### Economic & Community Development

The majority of activities covered under the headings of Economic and Community Development are either contributions Council makes in conjunction with the region's other territorial authorities to other organisations to provide agreed services to the Wairarapa region, or funding provided by Council which has to meet the criteria set for that particular funding.

## Levels of Service & Performance Measures

Level of Service	Performance Indicator
The Economic, Cultural and Community Development activity is managed at the best possible cost for the level of service.	Expenditure for the Economic, Cultural and Community Development Activity is within budget as approved by Council.
Grant monies are used effectively.	To distribute the community grants budget in accordance with Council's Community Grants Policy.
Provide a quality library/information service to customers.	The number of items issued by the library shows an annual increase.
A range of school holiday programmes are available through the Library.	Four school holiday programmes are run by the Library annually.

**ECONOMIC, CULTURAL & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTIVE  
SIGNIFICANT ACTIVITY STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012**

Annual Plan 30 June 2011 \$		Annual Plan 30 June 2012 \$	LTCCP 30 June 2012 \$
	<b><u>Operating Income</u></b>		
16,200	Fees and charges	17,000	6,882
10,895	Recoveries	11,925	11,477
77,100	Grants and subsidies	23,500	27,394
-	Rentals	-	10,271
9,500	Miscellaneous income	9,000	13,416
<b>113,695</b>	<b>Total Operating Income</b>	<b>61,425</b>	<b>69,440</b>
	<b><u>Operating Expenditure</u></b>		
204,224	Community grants	181,980	165,350
152,903	Promotions and economic development	201,776	149,243
97,913	Community development	51,465	45,370
350,122	Cultural services	376,957	443,622
<b>805,162</b>	<b>Total Operating Expenditure</b>	<b>812,178</b>	<b>803,584</b>
<b>(691,467)</b>	<b>Net Cost of Service</b>	<b>(750,753)</b>	<b>(734,144)</b>
	<b><u>Capital Expenditure</u></b>		
<b>325,800</b>	<b>Total Capital Expenditure (see following page)</b>	<b>63,500</b>	<b>78,755</b>
	<b><u>Public Debt</u></b>		
6,727	Loan repayments	2,964	21,115
<b>6,727</b>	<b>Total Debt Requirements</b>	<b>2,964</b>	<b>21,115</b>
	<b><u>Reserves</u></b>		
-	Transfer to reserves	-	-
<b>-</b>	<b>Total Reserve Requirements</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>332,527</b>	<b>Total Capital, Debt and Reserves</b>	<b>66,464</b>	<b>99,870</b>
<b>1,023,994</b>	<b>Funding Required</b>	<b>817,217</b>	<b>834,014</b>
	<b><u>Funded By:</u></b>		
676,180	Rates income	736,280	702,701
-	UAGC and general rates	-	-
-	Targeted rates	-	-
<b>676,180</b>	<b>Total Rates Income</b>	<b>736,280</b>	<b>702,701</b>
260,000	Loans	-	-
65,800	Depreciation reserve	63,500	78,753
1,000	Reserve transfers	2,000	1,000
21,014	Other	15,437	51,560
<b>347,814</b>	<b>Total Other Funding</b>	<b>80,937</b>	<b>131,313</b>
<b>1,023,994</b>	<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>817,217</b>	<b>834,014</b>

**ECONOMIC, CULTURAL & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTIVE  
SIGNIFICANT ACTIVITY CAPITAL EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR  
THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012**

Annual Plan 30 June 2011 \$		Annual Plan 30 June 2012 \$	LTCCP 30 June 2012 \$
	<b><u>Capital Expenditure</u></b>		
-	CCTV camera	5,000	-
260,000	CBD re-vitalisation stage III	-	-
8,000	Information Kiosk - renew road/street maps	-	-
55,000	Library - books	55,000	56,411
2,800	Library - computer replacements	3,500	11,704
-	Library - microfilm reader	-	10,640
325,800	<b>Total Capital Expenditure</b>	63,500	78,755

# Roads, Streets, & Footpaths

## Scope & Nature of Activity

The Council's role is to provide and operate a safe and efficient roading and footpath network that serves the needs of the Carterton District.

This activity includes the following services and programmes:

- Management and improvement of assets – roads, bridges, footpaths, street lighting, and road signs.
- Funding towards the Wairarapa Road Safety Council.

## Why Council Undertakes this Activity

Council has a legislative requirement to provide and manage the roads within the district.

The roading and footpath network benefits every resident in the district and society in general and are essential for the social, economic and cultural wellbeing of the district and region.

## Community Outcomes to which the Whole Activity Contributes

Community Outcomes	How Roads, Streets & Footpaths Contributes
A safe district	By providing well maintained and reliable roads, streets, footpaths and street lighting to provides residents and visitors with a sense of personal safety.
A vibrant and prosperous economy.	By providing a well maintained, reliable service to enable the efficient and cost effective transportation of goods.
A district which promotes sustainable infrastructure and services.	By providing a well maintained quality service which is cost effective.

## What Role will Council Play in Achieving the Community Outcomes

Advocate	√
Funder	√
Service Provider	√
Monitor	√

## How We Manage the Activity

The district's roading and footpath network is managed under the Roothing Asset Management Plan, which sets out the targets for asset condition, performance and levels of service.

## Level of Service & Performance Measures

Level of Service	Performance Indicators
The Road, Streets and Footpath activity is managed at the best possible cost for the required level of service.	Maintenance and capital budgets are managed within budget as approved by Council.
The network and its facilities are up to date, in good condition and 'fit for purpose'.	90% compliance with Maintenance Contract Response times. Achieve an average road roughness index on sealed roads of 80 or less. See footnote.
Traffic signs and markings are easy to see and understand.	95% of regulatory signs are repaired or replaced within three days of advice of a fault.  Less than 5% of road signs and markings are found missing or not visible during six monthly safety inspections.

Footpaths are safe.	90% of fault reports and public complaints are acknowledged within 2 working days from notification.
Lighting is provided to enhance safety for all road users and to aid navigation and security.	Street lighting is audited monthly for faults. Faults are repaired within two weeks.
Provide support to the Wairarapa Road Safety Council.	Annually provide agreed funding to the Wairarapa Road Safety Council.
Monitor residents' satisfaction with the standard of the District's roads.	80% residents' satisfaction level achieved for the district's roads and street lights.  60% residents' satisfaction level achieved for the district's footpaths.

Footnote – Road roughness is a measure of the longitudinal profile of each wheel track on the road, but takes into account the rate of change in the profile, i.e. short, sharp changes in profile are 'rougher' to ride on than long gradual changes. Most drivers would not be able to discern roughness changes in the 70 – 90 range.

## ROADING PROSPECTIVE SIGNIFICANT ACTIVITY STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012

Annual Plan 30 June 2011 \$		Annual Plan 30 June 2012 \$	LTCCP 30 June 2012 \$
	<b><u>Operating Income</u></b>		
25,700	Recoveries	29,000	13,184
1,554,338	NZTA subsidy	1,579,163	1,748,002
65,000	Petrol tax	56,000	68,557
-	Miscellaneous income	26,000	-
<b>1,645,038</b>	<b>Total Operating Income</b>	<b>1,690,163</b>	<b>1,829,743</b>
	<b><u>Operating Expenditure</u></b>		
2,947,874	Subsidised roading	3,319,574	3,121,867
306,114	Unsubsidised roading	314,498	281,739
<b>3,253,988</b>	<b>Total Operating Expenditure</b>	<b>3,634,072</b>	<b>3,403,606</b>
<b>(1,608,950)</b>	<b>Net Cost of Service</b>	<b>(1,943,909)</b>	<b>(1,573,863)</b>
	<b><u>Capital Expenditure</u></b>		
1,617,415	<b>Total Capital Expenditure (see following page)</b>	1,997,772	1,935,454
	<b><u>Public Debt</u></b>		
24,606	Loan repayments	23,858	50,773
<b>24,606</b>	<b>Total Debt Requirements</b>	<b>23,858</b>	<b>50,773</b>
	<b><u>Reserves</u></b>		
(721,097)	Depreciation not funded	(795,109)	(784,885)
29,000	Roading emergency fund	27,687	29,000
<b>(692,097)</b>	<b>Total Reserve Requirements</b>	<b>(767,422)</b>	<b>(755,885)</b>
949,924	<b>Total Capital, Debt and Reserves</b>	1,254,208	1,230,342
2,558,874	<b>Funding Required</b>	3,198,117	2,804,205
	<b><u>Funded By:</u></b>		
1,753,790	Rates income	1,940,820	1,774,505
-	UAGC and general rates	-	-
-	Targeted rates	-	-
<b>1,753,790</b>	<b>Total Rates Income</b>	<b>1,940,820</b>	<b>1,774,505</b>
340,000	Loans	400,000	-
415,918	Depreciation reserve	816,996	897,594
-	Reserve transfers	-	21,200
49,166	Other	40,302	110,906
<b>805,084</b>	<b>Total Other Funding</b>	<b>1,257,298</b>	<b>1,029,700</b>
<b>2,558,874</b>	<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>3,198,117</b>	<b>2,804,205</b>

**ROADING PROSPECTIVE SIGNIFICANT ACTIVITY CAPITAL EXPENDITURE  
STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012**

Annual Plan 30 June 2011 \$		Annual Plan 30 June 2012 \$	LTCCP 30 June 2012 \$
	<b><i>Capital Expenditure</i></b>		
-	Drainage renewals - kerb & channel replacement	80,000	78,440
-	Holloway Street upgrade	400,000	-
-	Footpaths - Frederick Street	-	21,200
80,000	Footpath resurfacing (unsubsidised)	84,800	84,800
204,415	Minor safety works	217,172	210,940
461,000	Pavement rehabilitation	140,000	360,400
440,000	Reseals	423,800	412,340
-	Seal extension - Parkers Road	-	170,660
-	Seal extensions - Portland / Phillips Streets	46,000	46,004
92,000	Traffic services	92,000	73,670
340,000	Unsealed road metalling	497,000	477,000
-	Associated improvements	17,000	-
<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>
1,617,415	<b>Total Capital Expenditure</b>	1,997,772	1,935,454



## Urban Water

### Scope & Nature of Activity

This activity includes the following services:

- Management and development of the District's water reticulation and treatment facilities.
- Monitoring the quality of the reticulated water supply.
- Promotion and education of water conservation methods.

### Why Council Undertakes this Activity

The urban public water supply system is to provide water suitable for drinking for the general wellbeing and health of the community. It also supports community and property safety through the fire fighting capacity of the system.

Council's role is to ensure that the community has an adequate water supply which is sustainable for future generations and does not adversely affect the environment.

### Community Outcomes to which the Whole Activity Contributes

Community Outcomes	How Urban Water Contributes
A safe district.	The fire fighting capability of the water supply supports a safe community.
A healthy district.	A high quality water supply is fundamental to community health.
A vibrant and prosperous economy.	A reliable water supply is a requirement for the efficient operation of existing and new businesses.
A district which values and protects its natural environment.	The adoption of conservation based strategies to encourage appropriate usage of the water resource.
A district which promotes sustainable infrastructure and services.	Collective ownership of resources will reduce the environmental impact of multiple individual systems.

### What Role will Council Play in Achieving the Community Outcomes

Advocate	√
Funder	√
Service Provider	√
Monitor	√

### How We Manage the Activity

The urban reticulated water network is managed under the Water Asset Management Plan which sets out the targets for asset condition, performance and levels of service.

### Levels of Service & Performance Measures

Level of Service	Performance Indicators
The urban water service is managed at the best possible cost for the required level of service.	Maintenance and capital budgets are managed and delivered within budget as approved by Council.
Water is safe to drink.	100% compliance with NZ Drinking Water Standards bacteriological requirements.
Water pressure is appropriate for its intended use.	90% compliance with minimum NZ Fire Service pressures at 10 randomly selected fire hydrants tested annually.  Fewer than 10 complaints per annum regarding water pressure.

Failures and service requests are responded to promptly.	<p>All significant water main breaks are responded to within 4 working hours of notification.</p> <p>80% of customers are satisfied with the reliability and standard of the water supply service.</p>
Water resources are used sustainably.	100% compliance with resource consent conditions.

**URBAN WATER PROSPECTIVE SIGNIFICANT ACTIVITY STATEMENT  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012**

Annual Plan 30 June 2011 \$		Annual Plan 30 June 2012 \$	LTCCP 30 June 2012 \$
	<b><u>Operating Income</u></b>		
134,724	Fees and charges	127,757	148,253
-	Recoveries	-	-
-	Grants and subsidies	-	-
-	Miscellaneous income	-	-
<hr/> 134,724	<b>Total Operating Income</b>	<hr/> 127,757	<hr/> 148,253
	<b><u>Operating Expenditure</u></b>		
822,540	Reticulation	798,903	835,434
39,724	New water connections	32,757	42,679
84,825	Underground	106,385	90,155
228,271	Filtration plant	273,529	211,163
<hr/> 1,175,360	<b>Total Operating Expenditure</b>	<hr/> 1,211,574	<hr/> 1,179,431
(1,040,636)	<b>Net Cost of Service</b>	(1,083,816)	(1,031,178)
	<b><u>Capital Expenditure</u></b>		
117,300	<b>Total Capital Expenditure (see following page)</b>	339,013	186,381
	<b><u>Public Debt</u></b>		
8,894	Loan repayments	16,759	19,477
<hr/> 8,894	<b>Total Debt Requirements</b>	<hr/> 16,759	<hr/> 19,477
	<b><u>Reserves</u></b>		
<hr/> -	Transfer to reserves	<hr/> -	<hr/> -
-	<b>Total Reserve Requirements</b>	-	-
126,194	<b>Total Capital, Debt and Reserves</b>	355,772	205,858
1,166,830	<b>Funding Required</b>	1,439,589	1,237,036
	<b><u>Funded By:</u></b>		
	Rates income		
101,794	UAGC and general rates	107,803	97,893
916,147	Targeted rates	970,231	881,039
<hr/> 1,017,941	<b>Total Rates Income</b>	<hr/> 1,078,035	<hr/> 978,932
-	Loans	-	-
117,300	Depreciation reserve	177,800	186,381
-	Reserve transfers	161,213	-
31,588	Other	22,541	71,723
<hr/> 148,888	<b>Total Other Funding</b>	<hr/> 361,554	<hr/> 258,104
1,166,830	<b>Total Funding</b>	1,439,589	1,237,036

**URBAN WATER PROSPECTIVE SIGNIFICANT ACTIVITY CAPITAL  
EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012**

Annual Plan 30 June 2011 \$		Annual Plan 30 June 2012 \$	LTCCP 30 June 2012 \$
	<b><i>Capital Expenditure</i></b>		
10,800	Chester road boost pump station	111,213	-
-	Resource consent renewal	20,000	-
-	Chlorine injection unit supplementary	6,000	-
95,000	Demand management strategy development	95,000	-
-	Fencing - Kaipaitangata reserves	10,000	-
-	Kaipaitangata stream study	30,000	-
-	Leak detection	11,000	-
-	Mains upgrade / replacement	-	180,540
5,500	New values (better network IS isolation)	5,800	5,841
6,000	Service of actuators	-	-
-	Subdivision infrastructure vested in council	50,000	-
117,300	<b>Total Capital Expenditure</b>	339,013	186,381

## Rural Water Services

### Scope & Nature of Activity

This activity includes the following services:

- Management of the Carrington and Taratahi Water Races for the supply of water for stock use, non-potable domestic and industrial use, plus rural fire-fighting capability and to allow disposal of stormwater.

### Why Council Undertakes this Activity

Water is an essential commodity for farming and for business viability.

Council's role is to ensure that property owners and businesses who have access to the Carrington and Taratahi Water Race system have a sufficient supply of non-potable water which is sustainable and does not adversely affect the environment.

### Community Outcomes to which the Whole Activity Contributes

Community Outcomes	How Rural Water Services Contributes
A vibrant and prosperous economy.	Water is an essential requirement for rural farming businesses.
A safe district.	The fire fighting capability of the rural water service supports a safe community.
A district which values and protects its natural environment.	A sustainably derived rural water service managed to protect and enhance the natural environment.
A district which promotes sustainable infrastructure and services.	By delivering a managed rural water service in a cost effective manner.

### What Role will Council Play in Achieving the Community Outcomes

Funder	√
Service Provider	√

### How We Manage the Activity

The Rural Water Race activity is under the oversight of the Water Race Committee which is made up of councillors and community members elected by water race users. The Committee determines policy and sets targets for maintenance to retain the existing level of service.

### Levels of Service & Performance Measures

Level of Service	Performance Indicators
The rural water service is managed at the best possible cost for the required level of service.	Maintenance and capital budgets are managed within budget as approved by Council.
A reliable rural water supply.	Repairs and system failures are acknowledged within 4 working hours.
Water resources are used sustainably.	100% compliance with water resource consent requirements. No unresolved environmental complaints at 30 June each year.

## WATER RACES PROSPECTIVE SIGNIFICANT ACTIVITY STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012

Annual Plan 30 June 2011 \$		Annual Plan 30 June 2012 \$	LTCCP 30 June 2012 \$
	<b><u>Operating Income</u></b>		
-	Fees and charges	20,000	-
-	Miscellaneous income	-	-
-	<b>Total Operating Income</b>	20,000	-
	<b><u>Operating Expenditure</u></b>		
199,876	Taratahi water race	201,605	197,035
62,570	Carrington water race	64,326	64,877
262,446	<b>Total Operating Expenditure</b>	265,931	261,912
(262,446)	<b>Net Cost of Service</b>	(245,931)	(261,912)
	<b><u>Capital Expenditure</u></b>		
32,000	<b>Total Capital Expenditure (see following page)</b>	120,000	14,868
	<b><u>Public Debt</u></b>		
-	Loan repayments	-	-
-	<b>Total Debt Requirements</b>	-	-
	<b><u>Reserves</u></b>		
5,000	Water race contingency fund	5,000	5,000
5,000	<b>Total Reserve Requirements</b>	5,000	5,000
37,000	<b>Total Capital, Debt and Reserves</b>	125,000	19,868
299,446	<b>Funding Required</b>	370,931	281,780
	<b><u>Funded By:</u></b>		
25,955	Rates income		
	UAGC and general rates	24,589	24,903
233,592	Targeted rates	221,305	224,129
259,547	<b>Total Rates Income</b>	245,894	249,032
-	Loans	-	-
-	Depreciation reserve	-	14,868
32,000	Reserve transfers	120,000	-
7,899	Other	5,037	17,880
39,899	<b>Total Other Funding</b>	125,037	32,748
299,446	<b>Total Funding</b>	370,931	281,780

## WATER RACES PROSPECTIVE SIGNIFICANT ACTIVITY CAPITAL EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012

Annual Plan 30 June 2011 \$		Annual Plan 30 June 2012 \$	LTCCP 30 June 2012 \$
	<b><u>Capital Expenditure</u></b>		
14,000	Weirs	-	14,868
18,000	Motor vehicle - 4WD motor bike	-	-
-	Resource consents - Taratahi	80,000	-
-	Resource consents - Carrington	40,000	-
32,000	<b>Total Capital Expenditure</b>	120,000	14,868

## Wastewater

### Scope & Nature of Activity

This activity includes the following services:

- Management and development of the urban reticulated wastewater system including the treatment plant and pumping stations.

### Why Council Undertakes this Activity

Council provides the urban reticulated wastewater system and treatment facilities to ensure high quality health outcomes for the community and to minimise any adverse environmental impacts on the environment.

### Community Outcomes to which the Whole Activity Relates

Community Outcomes	How Wastewater Contributes
A vibrant and prosperous economy.	Effective wastewater reticulation will support a vigorous residential and commercial community.
A healthy district.	Efficient collection and disposal of treated wastewater contributes to community health and minimises public health risk.
A district which promotes sustainable infrastructure and services.	Collective ownership of resources will reduce the environmental impact of multiple individual systems.
A district which values and protects its natural environment.	Reticulation and wastewater treatment infrastructure capable of meeting consent requirements and sustainable environmental outcomes.

### What Roles will Council Play in Achieving the Community Outcomes?

Advocate	√
Funder	√
Service Provider	√
Monitor	√

### How We Manage the Activity

The urban reticulated wastewater network is managed under the Wastewater Asset Management Plan, which sets out the targets for asset condition, performance and levels of service.

### Levels of Service & Performance Measures

Level of Service	Performance Indicators
The wastewater service is managed at the best possible cost for the required level of service.	Maintenance and capital budgets are managed within budget as approved by Council.
The wastewater service is managed without risk to public health.	No unresolved public health risks/issues as at 30 June each year.
The wastewater service is managed without adversely affecting the quality of the receiving environment.	100% compliance with resource consent conditions. No more than 10 wastewater overflows per year from storm event due to inflow/infiltration.
Failures and service requests are responded to promptly.	80% of customers are satisfied with the reliability and standard of the wastewater system.  All major system failures are responded to within 4 working hours of notification.

## WASTEWATER PROSPECTIVE SIGNIFICANT ACTIVITY STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012

Annual Plan 30 June 2011 \$		Annual Plan 30 June 2012 \$	LTCCP 30 June 2012 \$
	<b><u>Operating Income</u></b>		
186,206	Fees and charges	235,977	125,131
-	Miscellaneous income	-	-
186,206	<b>Total Operating Income</b>	235,977	125,131
	<b><u>Operating Expenditure</u></b>		
508,752	Reticulation	466,230	568,708
32,706	New wastewater connections	29,977	32,251
33,796	Pumping station	41,358	36,346
323,905	Wastewater plant	265,074	322,278
899,159	<b>Total Operating Expenditure</b>	802,639	959,583
(712,953)	<b>Net Cost of Service</b>	(566,662)	(834,452)
	<b><u>Capital Expenditure</u></b>		
828,902	<b>Total Capital Expenditure (see following page)</b>	498,500	240,224
	<b><u>Public Debt</u></b>		
142,874	Loan repayments	47,008	124,817
142,874	<b>Total Debt Requirements</b>	47,008	124,817
	<b><u>Reserves</u></b>		
-	Transfer to reserves	-	-
-	<b>Total Reserve Requirements</b>	-	-
971,776	<b>Total Capital, Debt and Reserves</b>	545,508	365,041
1,684,729	<b>Funding Required</b>	1,112,170	1,199,493
	<b><u>Funded By:</u></b>		
83,007	Rates Income		
747,062	UAGC and general rates	60,110	89,378
	Targeted rates	540,991	804,406
830,069	<b>Total Rates Income</b>	601,102	893,784
500,000	Loans	-	-
78,902	Depreciation reserve	398,500	240,225
250,000	Reserve transfers	100,000	-
25,758	Other	12,569	65,484
854,660	<b>Total Other Funding</b>	511,069	305,709
1,684,729	<b>Total Funding</b>	1,112,170	1,199,493



**WASTEWATER PROSPECTIVE SIGNIFICANT ACTIVITY CAPITAL EXPENDITUE STATEMETN FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012**

Annual Plan 30 June 2011 \$		Annual Plan 30 June 2012 \$	LTCCP 30 June 2012 \$
	<b><i>Capital Expenditure</i></b>		
-	Consents	120,000	-
-	Flow monitoring installation on wetland outlet	10,000	-
5,200	Grout manholes	5,500	5,522
-	Mains replacement - Wyndham Street	177,500	-
-	Plant water reduction	10,000	-
-	Kent street extension	-	36,108
15,000	Reticulation trunking upgrade	-	15,930
5,000	Road cones & signage upgrade	5,500	5,310
33,702	Sewer condition performance assessment	-	-
-	Strategy	50,000	-
-	Trial of membrane filtration / land disposal	50,000	-
750,000	Wastewater treatment improvements	-	-
20,000	Digester cover	20,000	-
-	Wyndham street	-	177,354
-	Subdivision infrastructure vested in council	50,000	-
828,902	<b>Total Capital Expenditure</b>	498,500	240,224

## Stormwater

### Scope & Nature of Activity

This activity includes the following services:

- Management of the urban stormwater system which includes street kerb collection and piped and open channel disposal systems.
- Identifying flood prone areas, reviewing known trouble areas and developing cost effective solutions.

### Why Council Undertakes this Activity

Council provides the stormwater system to provide effective collection and disposal of surface water from various areas that are serviced within the Carterton urban area.

### Community Outcomes to which the Whole Activity Contributes

Community Outcomes	How Stormwater Contributes
A safe district.	Infrastructure capable of reducing the impacts of flooding to people and property.
A healthy district.	Adequate drainage contributes at a healthy living environment.
A district which promotes sustainable infrastructure and services.	Management to ensure an appropriate provision of drainage assets.
A district which values and protects its natural environment.	Functional stormwater infrastructure capable of meeting consent requirements.

### What Role will Council Play in Achieving the Community Outcomes

Funder	√
Service Provider	√
Monitor	√

### How We Manage the Activity

The urban reticulated stormwater network is managed under the Stormwater Asset Management Plan, which sets out the asset condition, performance and levels of service.

### Levels of Service & Performance Measures

Level of Service	Performance Indicator
The urban stormwater service is managed at the best possible cost for the required level of service.	Maintenance and capital budgets are managed within budget as approved by Council.
Failures and service requests are responded to promptly.	All major stormwater blockages are responded to within 4 working hours during storm events.  70% of customers are satisfied with the reliability and standard of the stormwater system.
The stormwater service is managed in a sustainable manner.	100% compliance with resource consent conditions including discharge requirements.

**STORMWATER PROSPECTIVE SIGNIFICANT ACTIVITY STATEMENT  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012**

Annual Plan 30 June 2011 \$		Annual Plan 30 June 2012 \$	LTCCP 30 June 2012 \$
	<b><u>Operating Income</u></b>		
-	Miscellaneous income	-	-
-	<b>Total Operating Income</b>	-	-
	<b><u>Operating Expenditure</u></b>		
147,894	Stormwater	142,553	128,015
147,894	<b>Total Operating Expenditure</b>	142,553	128,015
(147,894)	<b>Net Cost of Service</b>	(142,553)	(128,015)
	<b><u>Capital Expenditure</u></b>		
119,000	<b>Total Capital Expenditure (see following page)</b>	86,000	42,480
	<b><u>Public Debt</u></b>		
8,672	Loan repayments	9,338	11,683
8,672	<b>Total Debt Requirements</b>	9,338	11,683
	<b><u>Reserves</u></b>		
-	Transfer to reserves	-	-
-	<b>Total Reserve Requirements</b>	-	-
127,672	<b>Total Capital, Debt and Reserves</b>	95,338	54,163
275,566	<b>Funding Required</b>	237,891	182,178
	<b><u>Funded By:</u></b>		
15,185	Rates income	14,878	13,016
136,669	UAGC and general rates	133,903	117,145
136,669	Targeted rates	133,903	117,145
151,854	<b>Total Rates Income</b>	148,781	130,161
-	Loans	-	-
37,000	Depreciation reserve	4,000	42,480
82,000	Reserve transfers	82,000	-
4,712	Other	3,111	9,537
123,712	<b>Total Other Funding</b>	89,111	52,017
275,566	<b>Total Funding</b>	237,891	182,178

**STORMWATER PROSPECTIVE SIGNIFICANT ACTIVITY CAPITAL  
EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012**

Annual Plan 30 June 2011 \$		Annual Plan 30 June 2012 \$	LTCCP 30 June 2012 \$
	<b><u>Capital Expenditure</u></b>		
-	Pipe drain - Lamberts property Belvedere Road	4,000	-
37,000	New open drainage channel - cemetery	-	-
-	Stormwater improvements	-	42,480
82,000	Waikakariki stream diversion	82,000	-
119,000	<b>Total Capital Expenditure</b>	86,000	42,480

## Waste Management

### Scope & Nature of Activity

This activity includes the following services:

- Management of the Dalefield Road Transfer Station facilities.
- Provision of a weekly kerbside refuse and recycling collection.
- Daily collection of refuse from street refuse bins in the CBD and other public spaces.
- Promotion of waste minimisation and recycling.

### Why Council Undertakes this Activity

Waste management is essential for the health, wellbeing and quality of the life of the Carterton community.

### Community Outcomes to which the Whole Activity Contributes

Community Outcomes	How Waste Management Contributes
A healthy district.	By providing the community with a regular kerbside collection and transfer station service for the disposal of residual solid waste.
A district which values and protects its natural environment.	By providing appropriate services for waste disposal that minimise environmental impacts.
A district that promotes sustainable infrastructure and services.	By delivering refuse collection and disposal services that aim to reduce the level of residual waste through recycling and the adoption of waste minimisation practices.

### What Role will Council Play in Achieving the Community Outcomes

Advocate	√
Funder	√
Service Provider	√
Facilitator	√
Monitor	√

### How We Manage the Activity

The District's waste is currently managed in accordance with the Wairarapa Solid Waste Management Plan which was adopted by the three Wairarapa councils in 2005.

A Waste Assessment in accordance with the new Waste Minimisation Act has been produced in conjunction with the other Council's in the Wellington Region. This has led to a Proposed Regional Waste Management and Minimisation Plan which will be finalised this year.

### Level of Service & Performance Measures

Level of Service	Performance Indicators
The waste management service is managed at the best possible cost for the required level of service.	Maintenance and capital budgets are managed within budget as approved by Council.
Convenient and accessible waste services are provided to the community.	75% residents' satisfaction level achieved for transfer station and kerbside refuse collection service.
The waste management service is managed without risk to public health.	No unresolved public health risks/issues relating to the waste management service as at 30 June each year.
Adverse effects of waste on the environment are minimised.	100% compliance with resource consent conditions including compliance monitoring.

## WASTE MANAGEMENT PROSPECTIVE SIGNIFICANT ACTIVITY STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012

Annual Plan 30 June 2011 \$		Annual Plan 30 June 2012 \$	LTCCP 30 June 2012 \$
	<b><u>Operating Income</u></b>		
278,000	Fees and charges	283,000	308,115
64,000	Recoveries	64,000	65,647
-	Miscellaneous income	-	-
342,000	<b>Total Operating Income</b>	347,000	373,762
	<b><u>Operating Expenditure</u></b>		
299,063	Refuse collection	231,995	309,713
426,045	Transfer station	449,457	438,250
725,108	<b>Total Operating Expenditure</b>	681,451	747,963
(383,108)	<b>Net Cost of Service</b>	(334,451)	(374,201)
	<b><u>Capital Expenditure</u></b>		
10,000	<b>Total Capital Expenditure (see following page)</b>	-	-
	<b><u>Public Debt</u></b>		
-	Loan repayments	-	-
-	<b>Total Debt Requirements</b>	-	-
	<b><u>Reserves</u></b>		
-	Transfer to reserves	-	-
-	<b>Total Reserve Requirements</b>	-	-
10,000	<b>Total Capital, Debt and Reserves</b>	-	-
393,108	<b>Funding Required</b>	334,451	374,201
	<b><u>Funded By:</u></b>		
	Rates income		
188,198	UAGC and general rates	209,614	168,123
183,379	Targeted rates	135,988	180,532
371,577	<b>Total Rates Income</b>	345,602	348,656
-	Loans	-	-
10,000	Depreciation reserve	-	-
-	Reserve transfers	(18,000)	-
11,531	Other	6,850	25,545
21,531	<b>Total Other Funding</b>	(11,150)	25,545
393,108	<b>Total Funding</b>	334,451	374,201

## WASTE MANAGEMENT PROSPECTIVE SIGNIFICANT ACTIVITY CAPITAL EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012

Annual Plan 30 June 2011 \$		Annual Plan 30 June 2012 \$	LTCCP 30 June 2012 \$
	<b><u>Capital Expenditure</u></b>		
10,000	Investigate minimisation / residual waste disposal	-	-
10,000	<b>Total Capital Expenditure</b>	-	-

## Waingawa Industrial Zone Services

### Scope & Nature of Activity

This activity includes the following services:

- The provision of potable water and wastewater disposal services to the Waingawa Industrial Zone.

### Why Council Undertakes this Activity

Provision of a reliable potable water supply and wastewater disposal service to the Waingawa Industrial Zone is essential for the health and economic prosperity of the district and the region.

### Community Outcomes to which the Whole Activity Relates

Community Outcomes	How the Waingawa Industrial Zone Services Contributes
A vibrant and prosperous economy.	A reliable water and wastewater service is needed to support commercial activity.
A healthy district	Efficient collection and disposal of treated wastewater contributes to community health and minimises public health risk.
A district which promotes sustainable infrastructure and services.	Collective ownership of resources will reduce the environmental impact of multiple individual systems.

### What Roles will Council Play in Achieving the Community Outcomes?

Funder	√
Service Provider	√
Facilitator	√
Monitor	√

### How We Manage the Activity

The bulk provision of water and wastewater services are supplied by agreement with the Masterton District Council and the Carterton District Council reticulates these services from the Waingawa River bridge to individual properties located in the Waingawa Industrial area.

### Levels of Service & Performance Measures

Level of Service	Performance Indicators
The Waingawa Industrial Zone service is managed at the best possible cost for the required level of service.	Maintenance and capital budgets are managed within budget as approved by Council.
Failures and service requests are responded to promptly.	All major system failures are responded to within 4 working hours of notification.

**WAINGAWA INDUSTRIAL ZONE SERVICES PROSPECTIVE SIGNIFICANT  
ACTIVITY STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012**

Annual Plan 30 June 2011 \$		Annual Plan 30 June 2012 \$	LTCCP 30 June 2012 \$
	<b><u>Operating Income</u></b>		
10,000	Fees and charges	58,000	10,000
-	Miscellaneous income	-	-
10,000	<b>Total Operating Income</b>	58,000	10,000
	<b><u>Operating Expenditure</u></b>		
26,761	Water	66,496	20,496
50,498	Wastewater	25,080	38,569
10,289	Pumping stations	9,592	13,765
87,548	<b>Total Operating Expenditure</b>	101,168	72,830
(77,548)	<b>Net Cost of Service</b>	(43,168)	(62,830)
	<b><u>Capital Expenditure</u></b>		
-	<b>Total Capital Expenditure (see following page)</b>	18,000	-
	<b><u>Public Debt</u></b>		
-	Loan repayments	2,435	-
-	<b>Total Debt Requirements</b>	2,435	-
	<b><u>Reserves</u></b>		
-	Transfer to reserves	-	-
-	<b>Total Reserve Requirements</b>	-	-
-	<b>Total Capital, Debt and Reserves</b>	20,435	-
77,548	<b>Funding Required</b>	63,603	62,830
	<b><u>Funded By:</u></b>		
	Rates Income		
5,289	UAGC and general rates	5,514	2,365
48,130	Targeted rates	49,498	20,124
53,418	<b>Total Rates Income</b>	55,012	22,489
-	Loans	-	-
-	Depreciation reserve	-	-
21,796	Reserve transfers	7,657	36,053
2,334	Other	934	4,288
24,130	<b>Total Other Funding</b>	8,591	40,341
77,548	<b>Total Funding</b>	63,603	62,830

**WAINGAWA INDUSTRIAL ZONE SERVICES PROSPECTIVE SIGNIFICANT  
ACTIVITY CAPITAL EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR  
ENDED 30 JUNE 2012**

Annual Plan 30 June 2011 \$		Annual Plan 30 June 2012 \$	LTCCP 30 June 2012 \$
	<b><u>Capital Expenditure</u></b>		
-	Right of way and shed access	18,000	-
-	<b>Total Capital Expenditure</b>	18,000	-

## Parks & Reserves

### Scope & Nature of Activity

This activity includes the following services:

- Maintenance and ongoing development of Carrington, Howard Booth, South End, and Millennium Parks, and Memorial Square.
- Urban street mowing and maintenance of the various civic areas and recreation reserves scattered throughout the urban area.
- Maintenance and ongoing development of the district's rural reserves.

### Why Council Undertakes this Activity

Parks and reserves make an important contribution to the wellbeing and lifestyle of the community. They provide areas for relaxation, sporting activities and green attractive open space areas in built-up areas.

### Community Outcomes to which the Whole Activity Contributes

Community Outcomes	How Parks & Reserves Contributes
A vibrant and prosperous economy.	By providing pleasant parks and reserves that assist in promoting the district.
A safe district.	By providing play equipment which meet New Zealand Standards.
A healthy district	By providing facilities to enable people to participate in physical and sporting activities.
A district which enjoys creativity and recreation.	By providing access for all people to good quality public parks and reserves.
A district which promotes sustainable infrastructure and services.	By promoting sustainable use and development of the District's parks and reserves.

### What Role will Council Play in Achieving the Community Outcomes

Funder	√
Service Provider	√
Facilitator	√

### How We Manage the Activity

The Parks & Reserves activity is managed under the Reserves Management Plans for these amenities. A best practice management regime is practiced to ensure the facilities meet the standard required for each amenity.

### Level of Service & Performance Measures

Level of Service	Performance Indicators
The parks and reserves activity is managed at the best possible cost for the required level of service.	Maintenance and capital budgets are managed within budget as approved by Council.
Provide high quality sports fields and parks.	Sports fields are mowed a minimum of 20 times per year. Parks & Reserves chemical sprayers are GrowSafe Certified. High profile and/or offensive graffiti is removed within four working hours of Council being made aware of it. All other graffiti is removed within three working days
Parks and reserves play equipment is safe.	All new play equipment complies with the NZS 5828 for Playground Equipment & Surfacing.
Parks and reserves are accessible to everyone.	75% of residents are satisfied with their ability to access the districts parks and reserves.



**PARKS AND RESERVES PROSPECTIVE SIGNIFICANT ACTIVITY STATEMENT  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012**

Annual Plan 30 June 2011 \$		Annual Plan 30 June 2012 \$	LTCCP 30 June 2012 \$
	<b><u>Operating Income</u></b>		
5,300	Rentals	4,779	4,779
<u>12,000</u>	Miscellaneous income	<u>12,743</u>	<u>12,743</u>
17,300	<b>Total Operating Income</b>	17,522	17,522
	<b><u>Operating Expenditure</u></b>		
209,798	Parks	239,204	209,825
272,331	Civic and urban reserves	324,218	275,549
47,516	Rural reserves	56,068	52,215
<u>86,456</u>	Nursery	<u>93,023</u>	<u>80,200</u>
616,102	<b>Total Operating Expenditure</b>	712,514	617,790
(598,802)	<b>Net Cost of Service</b>	(694,992)	(600,268)
	<b><u>Capital Expenditure</u></b>		
48,000	<b>Total Capital Expenditure (see following page)</b>	72,800	47,341
	<b><u>Public Debt</u></b>		
-	Loan repayments	-	-
<u>-</u>	<b>Total Debt Requirements</b>	-	-
	<b><u>Reserves</u></b>		
-	Transfer to reserves	-	-
<u>-</u>	<b>Total Reserve Requirements</b>	-	-
48,000	<b>Total Capital, Debt and Reserves</b>	72,800	47,341
646,802	<b>Funding Required</b>	767,792	647,609
	<b><u>Funded By:</u></b>		
580,779	Rates income	680,758	559,290
-	UAGC and general rates	-	-
<u>-</u>	Targeted rates	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
580,779	<b>Total Rates Income</b>	680,758	559,290
-	Loans	-	-
48,000	Depreciation reserve	72,800	47,341
-	Reserve transfers	-	-
<u>18,023</u>	Other	<u>14,234</u>	<u>40,977</u>
66,023	<b>Total Other Funding</b>	87,034	88,318
646,802	<b>Total Funding</b>	767,792	647,609

**PARKS AND RESERVES PROSPECTIVE SIGNIFICANT ACTIVITY CAPITAL EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012**

Annual Plan 30 June 2011 \$		Annual Plan 30 June 2012 \$	LTCCP 30 June 2012 \$
	<b><i>Capital Expenditure</i></b>		
-	Computer replacements	6,300	-
-	Carrington park - flying fox	20,000	-
-	Carrington park - playground fencing	7,000	-
-	Carrington park - soft fall matting	10,000	-
35,000	Carrington park - play equipment	-	34,080
-	Howard Booth park - swing set and soft fall matting	15,000	-
-	Memorial square - plaques	2,000	-
-	Millenium park - irrigation and reseeding lawns	5,000	-
8,000	Clock tower improvements	-	-
-	Seating and rubbish bins	-	9,534
-	Seating (2)	4,000	-
-	Rubbish bins (4)	3,500	-
5,000	Soft fall matting	-	3,728
48,000	<b>Total Capital Expenditure</b>	72,800	47,341

## Community Amenities

### Scope & Nature of Activity

This activity includes the following services:

- Maintenance and the ongoing development of the Clareville Cemetery.
- Maintenance and the ongoing development of the Outdoor Swimming Complex.
- Maintenance and the ongoing development of the public restrooms.

### Why Council Undertakes this Activity

The Community Amenities activity contributes to the overall wellbeing of the district's community and is important to the social fabric of the district.

### Community Outcomes to which the Whole Activity Contributes

Community Outcomes	How Community Amenities Contributes
A vibrant and prosperous economy.	By providing facilities which contribute to the economic wellbeing of the district.
A healthy district.	By providing facilities which contribute to the health, and wellbeing of the district.
A district which enjoys physical activity and recreation,	By providing the Outdoor Swimming Complex for physical activity and recreation.

### What Role will Council Play in Achieving the Community Outcomes

Funder	√
Service Provider	√
Collaborator	√
Monitor	√

### How We Manage the Activity

The Clareville Cemetery is managed in compliance with relevant legislation and with assets kept in good condition to maintain the existing level of service.

The Outdoor Swimming Complex is managed to comply with NZS 5826:2000 Pool Water Quality. The assets are kept in a condition to maintain the existing level of service.

The Public Restrooms are clean and useable during opening hours.

### Level of Service & Performance Measures

Level of Service	Performance Indicators
The community amenities activity is managed at the best possible cost for the required level of service.	Maintenance and capital budgets are managed within budget as approved by Council.  75% residents' satisfaction levels achieved for the facilities included in the community amenity activity.
All health and safety incidents are responded to promptly.	All calls with a potential public health or safety risk are responded to within 4 working hours.
Public restrooms facilities are clean and tidy.	Public restroom facilities are cleaned daily.
The Outdoor Swimming Complex provides a good quality experience for all users.	Pool water quality testing during season meets NZS:5826 2000 Pool Water Quality Standards.

**COMMUNITY AMENITIES PROSPECTIVE SIGNIFICANT ACTIVITY STATEMENT  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012**

Annual Plan 30 June 2011 \$		Annual Plan 30 June 2012 \$	LTCCP 30 June 2012 \$
	<b><u>Operating Income</u></b>		
45,000	Fees and charges	45,000	48,534
21,100	Grants and subsidies	16,168	16,151
5,500	Rentals	4,991	4,991
300	Miscellaneous Income	319	319
71,900	<b>Total Operating Income</b>	66,478	69,995
	<b><u>Operating Expenditure</u></b>		
85,165	Cemetery	88,441	91,860
118,943	Swimming baths	135,012	128,875
51,320	Restrooms	47,986	46,820
8,562	Employment schemes	9,257	8,538
263,990	<b>Total Operating Expenditure</b>	280,696	276,093
(192,090)	<b>Net Cost of Service</b>	(214,218)	(206,098)
	<b><u>Capital Expenditure</u></b>		
12,000	<b>Total Capital Expenditure (see following page)</b>	13,800	21,300
	<b><u>Public Debt</u></b>		
-	Loan repayments	-	-
-	<b>Total Debt Requirements</b>	-	-
	<b><u>Reserves</u></b>		
-	Transfer to reserves	-	-
-	<b>Total Reserve Requirements</b>	-	-
12,000	<b>Total Capital, Debt and Reserves</b>	13,800	21,300
204,090	<b>Funding Required</b>	228,018	227,398
	<b><u>Funded By:</u></b>		
186,309	Rates income		
	UAGC and general rates	209,831	192,029
-	Targeted rates	-	-
186,309	<b>Total Rates Income</b>	209,831	192,029
-	Loans	-	-
12,000	Depreciation reserve	13,800	21,300
-	Reserve transfers	-	-
5,781	Other	4,387	14,069
17,781	<b>Total Other Funding</b>	18,187	35,369
204,090	<b>Total Funding</b>	228,018	227,398

**COMMUNITY AMENITIES PROSPECTIVE SIGNIFICANT ACTIVITY CAPITAL EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012**

Annual Plan 30 June 2011 \$		Annual Plan 30 June 2012 \$	LTCCP 30 June 2012 \$
	<b><u>Capital Expenditure</u></b>		
-	Cemetery - concrete burial berms	6,000	-
-	Cemetery - GPS recording	-	15,975
-	Cemetery - landscaping	-	5,325
-	Cemetery - computer replacement	2,800	-
12,000	Outdoor pool - disabled facilities	-	-
-	Swimming baths - toys for pool	5,000	-
12,000	<b>Total Capital Expenditure</b>	13,800	21,300

## Property

### Scope & Nature of Activity

This activity includes the following services:

- Maintenance and ongoing development of the Carterton Holiday Park.
- Maintenance of the Council's housing for the elderly complexes.
- Maintenance of the Exhibition Centre building, some of which is leased.
- Maintenance of Council owned properties, some of which are leased.
- Management of the Council's forestry assets at Kaipaitangata and miscellaneous small roadside forestry blocks located in the Admiral and Clifton Grove Roads area.
- Construction and operation of the new Carterton Events Centre building.

### Why Council undertakes this Activity

The Property activity contributes to the overall wellbeing of the district's community, and is important to the economic and social fabric of the district.

Council regularly review its property needs in terms of the properties it currently owns and occupies. This may result in the upgrade of properties and the sale of surplus assets from time to time.

### Community Outcomes to which the Whole Activity Contributes

Community Outcomes	How Property Contributes
A vibrant and prosperous economy.	The Carterton Holiday Park contributes to the economic wellbeing of the district and region.
A safe district, and A healthy district.	By providing safe and healthy housing complexes for older citizens of Carterton to live in.

### What Role will Council Play in Achieving the Community Outcomes

Funder	√
Service Provider	√
Monitor	√

### How We Manage the Activity

- Maintain and manage the Carterton Holiday Park to a 4 Star Plus Qual Mark Rating.
- Manage housing for the elderly units to a standard which maintains the existing level of service and complies with the Residential Tenancy Act.
- Manage public and leased properties and forestry assets to a level which provides the best return for the community.

### Level of Service & Performance Measures

Level of Service	Performance Indicators
The property activity is managed at the best possible cost for the required level of service.	Maintenance and capital budgets are managed within budget as approved by Council.
Buildings are safe and do not cause a hazard to customers.	All buildings requiring a warrant of fitness hold a current certificate and are maintained in accordance with the warrant.
A quality holiday park.	A minimum of a Three Star Plus Qual Mark Rating is maintained at each annual inspection.
Housing complex residents feel safe.	No personal safety complaints are received from residents of Council's housing complexes.

**PROPERTY PROSPECTIVE SIGNIFICANT ACTIVITY STATEMENT  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012**

Annual Plan 30 June 2011 \$		Annual Plan 30 June 2012 \$	LTCCP 30 June 2012 \$
	<b><u>Operating Income</u></b>		
150,000	Fees and charges	161,854	108,856
1,500,000	Grants and subsidies	1,100,000	-
190,500	Rentals	221,654	186,477
800,000	Forestry harvest	100,000	148,000
<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>
2,640,500	<b>Total Operating Income</b>	1,583,508	443,332
	<b><u>Operating Expenditure</u></b>		
33,915	Carterton events centre	436,328	158,482
203,394	Housing for the elderly	258,319	221,949
183,215	Holiday park	215,795	145,442
61,120	Forestry	52,940	49,632
49,824	Miscellaneous properties	61,895	44,557
<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>
531,467	<b>Total Operating Expenditure</b>	1,025,277	620,061
2,109,033	<b>Net Cost of Service</b>	558,231	(176,729)
	<b><u>Capital Expenditure</u></b>		
6,011,000	<b>Total Capital Expenditure (see following page)</b>	8,197,800	-
	<b><u>Public Debt</u></b>		
14,687	Loan repayments	127,015	97,040
<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>
14,687	<b>Total Debt Requirements</b>	127,015	97,040
	<b><u>Reserves</u></b>		
800,000	Forestry harvest funds	100,000	148,000
1,500,000	Community facility reserve	1,100,000	-
(48,129)	Depreciation not funded	(247,430)	(53,774)
<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>
2,251,871	<b>Total Reserve Requirements</b>	952,570	94,226
8,277,558	<b>Total Capital, Debt and Reserves</b>	9,277,385	191,266
6,168,524	<b>Funding Required</b>	8,719,155	367,995
	<b><u>Funded By:</u></b>		
	Rates income		
220,559	UAGC and general rates	530,186	349,306
-	Targeted rates	-	-
<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>
220,559	<b>Total Rates Income</b>	530,186	349,306
1,000,000	Loans	3,495,000	-
11,000	Depreciation reserve	(397,200)	-
5,000,000	Reserve transfers	5,100,000	-
(63,035)	Other	(8,832)	18,689
<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>
5,947,965	<b>Total Other Funding</b>	8,188,968	18,689
6,168,524	<b>Total Funding</b>	8,719,155	367,995

**PROPERTY PROSPECTIVE SIGNIFICANT ACTIVITY CAPITAL EXPENDITURE  
STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012**

Annual Plan 30 June 2011 \$		Annual Plan 30 June 2012 \$	LTCCP 30 June 2012 \$
	<b><u>Capital Expenditure</u></b>		
6,000,000	Carterton events centre - structure	7,100,000	-
-	Carterton events centre - furniture and fittings	1,095,000	-
8,000	Holiday park - driveway extention	-	-
1,000	Holiday park - fencing	-	-
2,000	Holiday park - beds	-	-
-	Holiday park - computer replacement	2,800	-
6,011,000	<b>Total Capital Expenditure</b>	8,197,800	-



## Resource Management & Planning

### Scope & Nature of the Activity

This activity includes the following services:

- Administration of the responsibilities imposed on Council under Section 31 of the Resource Management Act 1991 with the primary focus being the management of the effects of activities on the environment according to the rules set out in the District Plan.
- Maintenance and development of Council's Geographic Information System (GIS) which provides a cadastral mapping database which graphically depicts property and road boundaries. The system holds valuable data pertaining to each property in the district, i.e. location of sewer and water connections, fault lines, resource consents pertaining to the property, etc.

### Why Council Undertakes this Activity

The Resource Management Act places specific statutory functions on territorial authorities to promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources.

The Resource Management and Planning activity benefits every resident and society in general by promoting sustainable development, whilst encouraging development to occur in a way which benefits the district and region.

### Community Outcomes to which the Whole Activity Contributes

Community Outcomes	How Resource Management & Regulatory Contributes
A vibrant and prosperous economy.	By promulgation of a District Plan which balances environmental safeguards and protection for natural assets in conjunction with the rights of property owners wishing to undertake development.
A district which promotes sustainable infrastructure and services.	By ensuring that new development meets District Plan guidelines in respect to infrastructure requirements.
A district which values and protects its natural environment.	By ensuring minimal adverse effect on the environment through the promulgation and implementation of appropriate policy and consent conditions.

### What Role will Council Play in Achieving the Community Outcomes

Funder	√
Service Provider	√
Regulator	√
Monitor	√

### How We Manage the Activity

The level of service for this activity is governed by the statutory requirements set out in the Resource Management Act 1991 and its amendments.

### Level of Service & Performance Measures

Level of Service	Performance Indicators
The resource management and planning service is managed at the best possible cost for the required level of service.	Operational and capital budgets are managed and delivered within budget as approved by Council.
Applications are processed within a timely manner.	100% of Land Information Memorandums are processed within ten working days,  100% of non-notified and notified resource consents are processed within statutory timeframes.

Enquiries and complaints are dealt with within a timely manner.	Resource management and planning related complaints are responded to within 2 working days of receipt.
Customers have a good understanding of their responsibilities.	75% of customers are satisfied with the service they received in respect to their resource consent application.

**RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING PROSPECTIVE SIGNIFICANT  
ACTIVITY STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012**

Annual Plan 30 June 2011 \$		Annual Plan 30 June 2012 \$	LTCCP 30 June 2012 \$
	<b><u>Operating Income</u></b>		
142,500	Fees and charges	70,500	182,646
500	Miscellaneous income	500	1,059
143,000	<b>Total Operating Income</b>	71,000	183,705
	<b><u>Operating Expenditure</u></b>		
313,045	Resource management administration	262,399	346,087
226,129	District plan	172,259	76,400
539,175	<b>Total Operating Expenditure</b>	434,658	422,487
(396,175)	<b>Net Cost of Service</b>	(363,658)	(238,782)
	<b><u>Capital Expenditure</u></b>		
40,000	<b>Total Capital Expenditure (see following page)</b>	-	-
	<b><u>Public Debt</u></b>		
4,092	Loan repayments	7,647	4,953
4,092	<b>Total Debt Requirements</b>	7,647	4,953
	<b><u>Reserves</u></b>		
(132,379)	Combined district plan reserve	(76,759)	60,500
(132,379)	<b>Total Reserve Requirements</b>	(76,759)	60,500
(88,287)	<b>Total Capital, Debt and Reserves</b>	(69,113)	65,453
307,887	<b>Funding Required</b>	294,546	304,235
	<b><u>Funded By:</u></b>		
	Rates income		
-	UAGC and general rates	-	-
255,840	Targeted rates	286,941	287,597
255,840	<b>Total Rates Income</b>	286,941	287,597
-	Loans	-	-
-	Depreciation reserve	-	-
40,000	Reserve transfers	-	-
12,047	Other	7,605	16,638
52,047	<b>Total Other Funding</b>	7,605	16,638
307,887	<b>Total Funding</b>	294,546	304,235

**RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING PROSPECTIVE SIGNIFICANT  
ACTIVITY CAPITAL EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012**

Annual Plan 30 June 2011 \$		Annual Plan 30 June 2012 \$	LTCCP 30 June 2012 \$
	<b><u>Capital Expenditure</u></b>		
40,000	Building - scan all building consent files for electronic access	-	-
40,000	<b>Total Capital Expenditure</b>	-	-

## Public Protection

### Scope & Nature of Activity

This activity includes the following services:

- Environmental Health
- Liquor Licensing
- Civil Defence/Emergency Management
- Animal & Dog Control
- Building Control
- Rural Fire Control

### Why Council Undertakes this Activity

Council has a legislative requirement to provide and manage the activities included in the Public Protection portfolio. These activities are important for the health and safety of the district's community and environment.

### Community Outcomes to which the Activity Contributes

Community Outcomes	How Public Protection Contributes
A safe district.	By providing services which help to protect the safety and welfare of the community.
A healthy district.	By providing services which promote the health of the district.
A district which promotes sustainable infrastructure and services.	By providing services which are sustainable over the long term.

### What Role will Council Play in Achieving the Community Outcomes

Funder	√
Service Provider	√
Regulator	√
Monitor	√

### How We Manage the Activity

The level of service for this activity is governed by the relevant legislation or policies applicable to the services included in this activity.

### Level of Service & Performance Measures

Level of Service	Performance Indicators
The public protection service is managed at the best possible cost for the level of service.	Operational and capital budgets are managed and delivered within budget as approved by Council.
Enquiries and complaints are dealt with in a timely manner.	Public protection related complaints are responded to within 2 working days of receipt.
Food premises and liquor outlets are safe and healthy.	All known food premises and liquor outlets in the district are registered or licensed in compliance with the Food Act, Food Hygiene Regs and Sale of Liquor Act.
Provide Civil Defence educational/awareness programmes.	Develop tsunami signage, warning systems and standard operating procedures for coastal areas.
PIM and building consent applications are dealt with in a timely manner.	Processing times for PIM's and building consents comply 100% with the 20 day statutory timeframe.
Rural communities and property are safe in the event of a rural fire.	Fire permits are processed within 3 working days.

**PUBLIC PROTECTION PROSPECTIVE SIGNIFICANT ACTIVITY STATEMENT  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012**

Annual Plan 30 June 2011 \$		Annual Plan 30 June 2012 \$	LTCCP 30 June 2012 \$
	<b><u>Operating Income</u></b>		
437,000	Fees and charges	447,603	464,820
-	Recoveries	-	12,790
1,500	Commission	1,500	-
-	Grants and subsidies	-	-
2,000	Miscellaneous income	11,700	3,176
440,500	<b>Total Operating Income</b>	460,803	480,787
	<b><u>Operating Expenditure</u></b>		
37,170	Civil defence	39,246	38,505
303,018	Building inspection	316,169	352,952
75,773	Health inspection	75,450	83,248
33,053	Liquor licensing	33,645	35,577
43,412	Agency fees	43,839	40,684
75,394	Rural fire	93,367	80,663
142,975	Animal and dog control	145,459	143,804
710,794	<b>Total Operating Expenditure</b>	747,174	775,432
(270,294)	<b>Net Cost of Service</b>	(286,372)	(294,646)
	<b><u>Capital Expenditure</u></b>		
-	<b>Total Capital Expenditure (see following page)</b>	3,500	-
	<b><u>Public Debt</u></b>		
-	Loan repayments	-	-
-	<b>Total Debt Requirements</b>	-	-
	<b><u>Reserves</u></b>		
5,000	Dog pound reserve repayments	5,000	5,000
5,000	<b>Total Reserve Requirements</b>	5,000	5,000
5,000	<b>Total Capital, Debt and Reserves</b>	8,500	5,000
275,294	<b>Funding Required</b>	294,872	299,646
	<b><u>Funded By:</u></b>		
267,159	Rates income	285,507	279,532
-	UAGC and general rates	-	-
-	Targeted rates	-	-
267,159	<b>Total Rates Income</b>	285,507	279,532
-	Loans	-	-
-	Depreciation reserve	3,500	-
-	Reserve transfers	-	-
8,135	Other	5,865	20,114
8,135	<b>Total Other Funding</b>	9,365	20,114
275,294	<b>Total Funding</b>	294,872	299,646

**PUBLIC PROTECTION PROSPECTIVE SIGNIFICANT ACTIVITY CAPITAL  
EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012**

Annual Plan 30 June 2011 \$		Annual Plan 30 June 2012 \$	LTCCP 30 June 2012 \$
	<b><u>Capital Expenditure</u></b>		
-	Computer replacement	3,500	-
-	<b>Total Capital Expenditure</b>	3,500	-

# **Financial Information**

# Accounting Policies

## ***Reporting Entity***

Carterton District Council (CDC) is a territorial local body governed by the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA 2002) and is domiciled in New Zealand.

CDC is a separate legal entity and does not have any subsidiaries.

The primary objective of the CDC is to provide goods and services for the community or social benefit rather than making a financial return. Accordingly, the CDC has designated itself as a public benefit entity for the purposes of New Zealand equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (NZ IFRS).

The financial forecasts of the CDC are for the financial year from 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012. The financial forecasts were authorised for issue by Council on 30 June 2011.

## ***Basis of Preparation***

### **Statement of compliance**

The financial forecasts of CDC have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002: Part 6, Section 95 and Part 2 of Schedule 10, by applying the Council's assumptions and presenting the financial information in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand. The Council's responsibilities arise from Section 95 of the Local Government Act 2002.

These financial forecasts have been prepared in accordance with NZ GAAP. They comply with NZ IFRS, and other applicable Financial Reporting Standards, as appropriate for public benefit entities.

### **Statement of prospective financial information**

The financial information contained in this document is a forecast for the purposes of Financial Reporting Standard 42 (FRS 42): Prospective Financial Statements. It has been prepared on the basis of assumptions as to future events that the Council reasonably expects to occur, associated with the actions it reasonably expects to take, as at the date the forecasts were prepared. The purpose for which it has been prepared is to enable the public to participate in the decision making process as to the services to be provided by the Council to the community.

Council does not intend to update the prospective financial statements subsequent to the final presentation of the Annual Plan.

The Annual Plan is in full compliance with FRS 42.

The actual results achieved are likely to vary from the information presented. The variation may be material and will be dependent upon circumstances which arise during the forecast period.

### **Measurement base**

The financial forecasts have been prepared on a historical cost basis, modified by the revaluation of land and buildings, certain infrastructure assets, investment property, forestry assets and certain financial instruments (including derivative instruments).

### **Functional and presentation currency**

The financial forecasts are presented in New Zealand dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest dollar. The functional currency of the Council is New Zealand dollars.

## **Changes in accounting policies**

There have been no changes in accounting policies during the financial year.

The Council has adopted the following revisions to accounting standards during the financial year, which have had only a presentational or disclosure effect:

- NZ IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements (Revised 2007) replaces NZ IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements (Issued 2004). The revised standard requires information in financial statements to be aggregated on the basis of shared characteristics and introduces a statement of comprehensive income. The statement of comprehensive income will enable readers to analyse changes in equity resulting from non-owner changes separately from transactions with owners. The Council has decided to prepare two separate statements (a separate statement of financial performance followed by a statement of comprehensive income) for the year ended 30 June 2010 under the revised standard. Items of other comprehensive income presented in the statement of comprehensive income were previously recognised directly in the statement of changes in equity.
- Amendments to NZ IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures. The amendments introduce a three-level fair value disclosure hierarchy that distinguishes fair value measurements by the significance of valuation inputs used. A maturity analysis of financial assets is also required to be prepared if this information is necessary to enable users of the financial statements to evaluate the nature and extent of liquidity risk. The transitional provisions of the amendment do not require disclosure of comparative information in the first year of application. The Council has elected to disclose comparative information.
- NZ IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures (Revised 2009) replaces NZ IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures (Issued 2004). The revised standard simplifies the definition of a related party, clarifying its intended meaning and eliminating inconsistencies from the definition. The Council has elected to early adopt the revised standard and its effect has been to disclose further information about commitments between related parties.

## **Standards, amendments and interpretations issued that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted**

Standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not yet effective that have not been early adopted, and which are relevant to the Council are:

- NZ IFRS 9 Financial Instruments will eventually replace NZ IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. NZ IAS 39 is being replaced through the following 3 main phases: Phase 1 Classification and Measurement, Phase 2 Impairment Methodology, and Phase 3 Hedge Accounting. Phase 1 on the classification and measurement of financial assets has been completed and has been published in the new financial instrument standard NZ IFRS 9. NZ IFRS 9 uses a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortised cost or fair value, replacing the many different rules in NZ IAS 39. The approach in NZ IFRS 9 is based on how an entity manages its financial instruments (its business model) and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. The new standard also requires a single impairment method to be used, replacing the many different impairment methods in NZ IAS 39. The new standard is required to be adopted for the year ended 30 June 2014. CDC has not yet assessed the effect of the new standard and expects it will not be early adopted.

## ***Significant Accounting Policies***

### **Revenue**

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



## Rates revenue

Rates are set annually by a resolution from Council and relate to a financial year. All ratepayers are invoiced within the financial year to which the rates have been set. Rates revenue is recognised when payable.

Rates collected on behalf of the Wellington Regional Council (WRC) are not recognised in the financial forecasts as CDC is acting as an agent for the WRC.

Revenue from water rates by meter is recognised on an accrual basis. Unbilled usage, as a result of unread meters at year end, is accrued on an average usage basis.

## Government grants

Government grants are received from the New Zealand Transport Agency, which subsidises part of the costs of maintaining the local roading infrastructure. The subsidies are recognised as revenue upon entitlement as conditions pertaining to eligible expenditure have been fulfilled.

## Provision of services

Revenue from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at balance date, based on the actual service provided as a percentage of the total services to be provided.

## Vested assets

Where a physical asset is acquired for nil or nominal consideration the fair value of the asset received is recognised as income. Assets vested in the CDC are recognised as revenue when control over the asset is obtained.

## Sale of goods

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

## Agency arrangements

Where revenue is derived by acting as an agent for another party, the revenue that is recognised is the commission or fee on the transaction.

## Interest and dividends

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

Dividends are recognised when the right to receive payment has been established. Dividends are recorded net of imputation credits.

## Development contributions

Development and financial contributions are recognised as revenue when the Council provides, or is able to provide, the service for which the contributions were charged. Otherwise development contributions and financial contributions are recognised as liabilities until such time as the Council provides, or is able to provide, the service.

Development contributions are classified as part of "contributions".

## **Borrowing costs**

The Council has elected to defer the adoption of NZ IAS 23 Borrowing Costs (Revised 2007) in accordance with its transitional provisions that are applicable to public benefit entities.

Consequently, all borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

### **Grant expenditure**

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

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

### **Foreign currency transactions**

Foreign currency transactions (including those for which foreign exchange contracts are held) 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 and from the translation at year end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

### **Income tax**

Income tax expense is the aggregate of current period movements in relation to both current and deferred tax.

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable based on the taxable surplus for the current year, plus any adjustments to income tax payable in respect of prior years. Current tax is calculated using tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at balance date.

Deferred tax is the amount of income tax payable or recoverable in future periods in respect of temporary differences and unused tax losses. Temporary differences and differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the financial forecasts and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable surplus.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at balance date. The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Council expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences or tax losses can be utilised.

Deferred tax is not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or from the initial recognition of an asset and liability in a transaction that is not a business combination, and at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting surplus nor taxable surplus.

Current and deferred tax is recognised against the surplus or deficit for the period, except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or to transactions recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

### **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, finance leases are recognised as assets and liabilities in the prospective statement of financial position at the lower of the fair value of the leased item or the present value of the minimum lease payments.

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

The amount recognised as an asset is depreciated over its useful life. If there is no certainty as to whether the Council will obtain ownership at the end of the lease term, the asset is fully depreciated over the shorter of the lease term 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 on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts.

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

### **Debtors and other receivables**

Debtors 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.

### **Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting**

The Council does not engage in the use of derivative financial instruments and hedging activities.

### **Other financial assets**

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

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

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

- Fair value through surplus or deficit
- Loans and receivables
- Held to maturity investments
- Fair value through other comprehensive income

The classification of a financial asset depends on the purpose for which the instrument was acquired.

Financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit

Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss include financial assets held for trading. A financial asset is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the

short-term or it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of short-term profit-taking. Derivatives are also categorised as held for trading unless they are designated into hedge accounting relationship for which hedge accounting is applied.

Financial assets acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short-term or part of a portfolio classified as held for trading are classified as a current asset. The current/non-current classification of derivatives is explained in the derivatives accounting policy above.

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

CDC does not hold any financial assets in this category.

### **Loans and receivables**

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the balance date, which are included in non-current assets.

After initial recognition, they are measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method less impairment. Gains and losses when the asset is impaired or derecognised are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

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

CDC's loans and receivables comprise debtors and other receivables, community and related party loans. Loans and receivables are classified as "debtors and other receivables" in the prospective statement of financial position.

### **Held to maturity investments**

Held to maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities and there is the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after balance date, which are included in non-current assets.

After initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method, less impairment. Gains and losses when the asset is impaired or derecognised are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

CDC's investments in this category include bank term deposits.

### **Fair value through other comprehensive income**

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are those that are designated into the category at initial recognition or are not classified in any of the other categories above. They are included in non-current assets unless management intends to dispose of the share investment within 12 months of balance date or if the debt instrument is not expected to be realized within 12 months of balance date.

CDC includes in this category:

- Investments that it intends to hold long-term but which may be realised before maturity
- Shareholdings that it holds for strategic purposes

These investments are measured at their fair value, with gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive income, except for impairment losses, which are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

On derecognition, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to the surplus or deficit.

### **Impairment of financial assets**

Financial assets are assessed for objective evidence of impairment at each balance date. Impairment losses are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

#### Loans and other receivables

Impairment is established when there is objective evidence that the Council will not be able to collect amounts due according to the original terms of the debt. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter into bankruptcy, and default in payments are considered indicators that the asset is impaired. The amount of the impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted using the original effective interest rate. For debtors and other receivables, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account, and the amount of the loss is recognised in the surplus or deficit. When the receivable is uncollectible, it is written-off against the allowance account. Overdue receivables that have been renegotiated are reclassified as current (that is, not past due). Impairment in term deposits, local authority stock, government stock, and community loans, are recognised directly against the instruments carrying amount.

#### Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

For equity investments, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the investment below its cost is considered objective evidence of impairment.

For debt investments, significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter into bankruptcy, and default in payments are considered objective indicators that the asset is impaired.

If impairment evidence exists for the investments at fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative loss (measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised in the surplus or deficit) recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to the surplus or deficit.

Equity instrument impairment losses recognised in the surplus or deficit are not reversed through the surplus or deficit.

If in a subsequent period the fair value of a debt instrument increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised, the impairment loss is reversed in the surplus or deficit.

### **Inventory**

Inventory held for distribution or consumption in the provision of services that are not supplied on a commercial basis are measured at the lower of cost, adjusted when applicable, for any loss of service potential. Where inventory is acquired at no cost or for nominal consideration, the cost is the current replacement cost at the date of acquisition.

Inventories held for use in the production of goods and services on a commercial basis are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of purchased inventory is determined using the first-in first-out (FIFO) method.

The amount of any write-down for the loss of service potential or from cost to net realisable value is recognised in the surplus or deficit in the period of the write-down.

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

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

### **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 rather than 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 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 previously been recognised.

Non-current assets held for sale (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, landfill post closure, water races, library books, plant and equipment, and motor vehicles.

Restricted assets - Restricted assets are parks and reserves owned by the Council that provide a benefit or service to the community and cannot be disposed of because of legal or other restrictions.

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

Heritage assets - Heritage assets are assets owned by the Council that are of cultural or historical significance to the community and cannot be replaced due to the nature of the assets. Buildings recorded under the Historical Places Act 1993 have been recorded as heritage assets.

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

#### **Revaluation**

Land and buildings (operational and restricted), library books, and infrastructural assets (except land under roads) are revalued with sufficient regularity to ensure that their carrying amount does not differ materially from fair value and at least every three years. All other assets are carried at depreciated historical cost.

The carrying values of revalued assets are assessed annually to ensure that they do not differ materially from the assets' fair values. If there is a material difference, then the off-cycle asset classes are revalued.

Revaluations of property, plant and equipment are accounted for on a class of asset basis.

The net revaluation results are credited or debited to other comprehensive income and are accumulated to an asset revaluation reserve in equity for that class of asset.

Where this would result in a debit balance in the asset revaluation reserve, this balance is not recognised in other comprehensive income but is recognised in the surplus or deficit. Any subsequent increase on revaluation that reverses a previous decrease in value recognised in the surplus or deficit will be recognised first in the surplus or deficit up to the amount previously expensed, and then recognised in other comprehensive income.

#### Additions

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

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

Property, plant and equipment is recognised at cost. Where an asset is acquired at no cost, or for 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 reported net in the surplus or deficit. When revalued assets are sold, the amounts included in asset revaluation reserves in respect of those assets are transferred to accumulated funds.

#### Depreciation

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

Motor vehicles	10 years	10.00%
Plant and equipment	10 to 50 years	2.00 - 10.00%
Roads, bridges & footpaths*	17 to 58 years	1.71 – 6.03%
Water systems*	8 to 66 years	1.51 - 12.11%
Stormwater systems*	65 to 74 years	1.35 - 1.55%
Wastewater systems*	10 to 76 years	1.31 - 10.39%
Buildings	5 to 92 years	1.09 - 20.00%
Library collections	6 years	16.67%
Office equipment	3 to 10 years	10.00 - 40.00%
Fixtures and fittings	10 to 50 years	2.00 - 10.00%
Heritage assets	20 to 50 years	2.00 - 5.00%
Intangible assets	5 years	20.00%

In relation to infrastructural assets marked \* (above), depreciation has been calculated at a componentry level based on the estimated remaining useful lives as assessed by Council's engineers and independent registered valuers. A summary of these lives is detailed above.

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

**Intangible assets**

Software acquisition and development

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

Costs that are directly associated with the development of software for internal use are recognized as an intangible asset. Direct costs include the software development employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads.

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

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

Easements

Easements are recognised at cost, being the costs directly attributable in bringing the asset to its intended use. Easements 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 an asset is available for use and ceases at the date that the asset is derecognised. The amortisation charge for each period is recognised in the surplus or deficit.

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

Computer software	5 years	20%
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**Impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets**

Intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life, or not yet available for use, are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that have a finite useful life are reviewed for indicators of impairment at each balance date. When there is an indicator of impairment the asset’s recoverable amount is estimated. 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 flows and where the entity would, if deprived of the asset, replace its remaining future economic benefits or service potential.

The value in use for cash-generating assets and cash-generating units 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.

### **Forestry assets**

Standing forestry assets are independently revalued annually at fair value less estimated cost to sell for one growth cycle. Fair value is determined based on the present value of expected net cash flows discounted at a current market determined rate. This calculation is based on existing sustainable felling plans and assessments regarding growth, timber prices, felling costs and silvicultural costs and takes into consideration environmental, operational and market restrictions.

Gains or losses arising on initial recognition of forestry assets at fair value less estimated costs to sell and from a change in fair value less estimated costs to sell are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

Forestry maintenance costs are recognised in the surplus or deficit when incurred.

### **Investment property**

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

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

After initial recognition, all investment property is measured at fair value as determined annually by an independent valuer.

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

### **Creditors and other payables**

Creditors and other payables are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

### **Borrowings**

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

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Council has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the balance date or if the borrowings are expected to be settled within 12 months of balance date.

### **Employee entitlements**

Short-term employee entitlements

Employee benefits expected 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, long service leave entitlements expected to be settled within twelve months, and sick leave.

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

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

#### Long-term employee entitlements

##### Long service leave

Employee benefits that are due to be settled beyond 12 months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related service, such as long service leave and retirement gratuities, 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; and
- The present value of the estimated future cash flows.

A discount rate of 5.70% and an inflation factor of 3.00% were used. The discount rate is based on the weighted average of Government interest rates for stock with terms to maturity similar to those of the relevant liabilities. The inflation factor is based on the expected long-term increase in remuneration for employees.

#### Presentation of employee entitlements

Sick leave, annual leave, vested long service leave, and non-vested long service leave and retirement gratuities expected to be settled within 12 months of balance date, are classified as a current liability. All other employee entitlements are classified as a non-current liability.

#### **Superannuation schemes**

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

#### **Provisions**

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

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

#### Financial guarantee contracts

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the Council to make specified payments to reimburse the holder of the contract for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due.

Financial guarantee contracts are initially recognised at fair value, even if a payment under the guarantee is not considered probable. If a financial guarantee contract was issued in a

standalone arms length transaction to an unrelated party, its fair value at inception is equal to the consideration received. When no consideration is received, a liability is recognised based on the probability that the Council will be required to reimburse a holder for a loss incurred discounted to present value. The portion of the guarantee that remains unrecognised, prior to discounting to fair value, is disclosed as a contingent liability.

Financial guarantees are subsequently measured at the initial recognition amount less any amortisation. However, if it is probable that expenditure will be required to settle a guarantee, then the provision for the guarantee is measured at the present value for the future expenditure.

## **Equity**

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

- Public equity – accumulated funds
- Restricted reserves
- Other reserves – trust funds
- Asset revaluation reserves
- Fair value through other comprehensive income reserves

### **Restricted 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 the Council.

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

Also included in 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.

CDC's objectives, policies and processes for managing capital are described in note 33 of the 2010 Annual Report.

### **Asset revaluation reserves**

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

### **Fair value through other comprehensive income reserves**

This reserve comprises the cumulative net change in the fair value of fair value through other comprehensive income instruments.

## **Goods and services tax (GST)**

All items in the financial forecasts are stated exclusive of goods and services tax (GST), except for debtors and other receivables and creditors and other payables, which are stated on a GST inclusive basis. GST not recoverable as input tax is recognised as part of the related asset or expense.

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

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

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed exclusive of GST.

### **Cost allocation**

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

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

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

### **Prospective statement of cash flows**

Cash means cash balances on hand, held in bank accounts, demand deposits and other highly liquid investments in which Council invests as part of its day-to-day cash management. GST is disclosed net as disclosing gross amounts does not provide any further meaningful information.

Operating activities include cash received from all income sources and cash payments made for the supply of goods and services. Agency transactions (the collection of Regional Council rates) are recognised as receipts and payments in the prospective statement of cash flows because they flow through the Council's main bank account.

Investing activities are those activities relating to the acquisition and disposal of non-current assets.

Financing activities comprise the change in equity and debt structure of the Council.

### **Prospective significant activity statements**

The prospective significant activity statements, report the net cost of services for significant activities of the Council, and are represented by the costs of providing the service less all revenue that can be allocated to these activities.

### **Critical accounting estimates and assumptions**

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

Landfill aftercare provision

Note 19 of the 2010 Annual Report provides information about the estimates and assumptions surrounding the landfill aftercare provision.

Infrastructural assets

Note 34 of the 2010 Annual Report provides information about the estimates and assumptions applied in determining the fair value of infrastructural assets.

### **Critical Judgments in Applying CDC's Accounting Policies**

Management has exercised the following critical judgments in applying accounting policies for the year ended 30 June 2011:

## Classification of property

The Council owns a number of properties held to provide housing to pensioners. The receipt of market-based rental from these properties is incidental to holding them. The properties are held for service delivery objectives as part of the Council's social housing policy. The properties are accounted for as property, plant and equipment.

## **Prospective total surplus/(deficit)**

Council is projecting a surplus for the financial year ended 30 June 2011. This surplus is required to fund a number of transactions/projects that do not appear in the prospective statement of financial performance for accounting purposes i.e. loan repayments and sinking fund additions, grants/subsidies/donations for capital projects, asset revaluations and contributions to reserve funds. The income for these transactions/projects is recorded in the prospective statement of financial performance whereas the payments are recorded in the prospective statement of financial position.

This income is partially offset by expenditure items that are not fully funded by rates i.e. bad debts, losses, depreciation and operating expenditure funded by reserves. The expenditure for these transactions is recorded in the prospective statement of financial performance and a reduction is recorded in the prospective statement of financial position.

# Financial Forecasting Assumptions

## Financial Forecasting Assumptions

### Revaluation of Non-Current Assets

Revaluation assumptions have been included in the Plan. These have been done following the Business & Economic Research Limited (BERL) forecasts of price level change adjusters.

Revaluation movements will be shown in the Balance Sheet.

#### **Risk**

Actual revaluation results differ from those in the forecast.

#### **Level of Uncertainty**

Low.

#### **Reasons and Financial Effect of Uncertainty**

Where the actual inflation rate is different from that forecast, the actual revaluation will be different from that forecast.

### Interest Rates

The range of interest rates on Term Debt is calculated at 3.5%. To allow for anticipated timing of capital expenditure, on selected loans interest expenditure is provided for on only 50% of forecast new loan amounts each year.

The range of interest rates on Term Debt is calculated at 3.5% to 8.31%.

#### **Risk**

That the interest rate will differ from those used in the calculations.

#### **Level of Uncertainty**

Medium.

#### **Reasons and Financial Effect of Uncertainty**

This will be managed through the Liability Management Policy and Investment Policy. The financial impact is not able to be measured.

### Depreciation

Depreciation has been calculated on asset values at their latest revaluation date, and on additions at cost afterwards. It is assumed that:

- existing depreciation will continue;
- replacement assets (renewals) affect depreciation as follows;
- asset renewal will equal that of the assets being replaced;
- new assets' depreciation will be the result of their estimated lives and values;
- depreciation on new and renewal programmes will impact in the year following the capital programme.

#### **Risk**

That more detailed analysis of planned capital works once complete may alter the depreciation expense.

That asset lives may alter due to new technology improving asset lives.

#### **Level of Uncertainty**

Low.

### ***Reasons and Financial Effect of Uncertainty***

Council has asset management planning and upgrade programmes in place. Asset capacity and condition is monitored with replacement works being planned in accordance with standard asset management and professional practices. Depreciation is calculated in accordance with normal accounting and asset management practices.

### **Asset Lives**

Useful lives of assets are based on professional advice. These are summarised in the depreciation note within the accounting policies.

### ***Risk***

That assets wear out earlier than estimated.

### ***Level of Uncertainty***

Low.

### ***Reasons and Financial Effect of Uncertainty***

Asset life is based on estimates of engineers, valuers and asset managers. Capital projects can be brought forward in event of early expiration of assets (this would affect depreciation and interest of which the amounts are unknown).

### **Sources of Funds for Future Replacement of Assets**

This is detailed in the Council Activities Section under each Significant Activity (Volume 2).

The funding of the replacement of future assets is based on the following assumptions:

- The Council has, over the term of the Annual Plan, set revenue levels sufficient to fully fund depreciation of its assets with the exception of roading where approximately 48% of depreciation is funded.
- The funding for the replacement of any individual asset will be funded from the following sources in the following order of priority:
  - From prior year credit depreciation reserve balances
  - From the current years cash arising from the funding of depreciation
  - Loan funding with a loan being for the term of the life of the asset
  - Special funds set aside for specific purposes identified by Council.

### ***Risk***

That a particular funding source is unavailable.

### ***Level of Uncertainty***

Low.

### ***Reasons and Financial Effect of Uncertainty***

As the Council operates a central treasury function, should one source of funding be unavailable for asset replacement, a further option would be available.

### **Inflation**

#### **Operating Revenues and Expenses**

2011/12 revenues and expenses have been predicted using estimated dollar values for the 2011/12 financial year. Guidance has been taken from the BERL (Business & Economic Research Limited) forecasts of price level change adjusters for inflation.

### ***Risk***

That actual inflation differs to that predicted.

### ***Level of Uncertainty***

Medium.

***Reasons and Financial Effect of Uncertainty***

Where the actual inflation rate is different from that forecast, the cost of projects and expenditure will be different from that forecast.

**Investments and Return on Investments**

The Council's Long Term Special Funds will be retained in their present form throughout the Annual Plan. Additions and withdrawals from the funds have been accounted for in the Annual Plan where identified and required. A rate of 3.5% has been assumed for the return on the Special Funds investment.

***Risk***

That the actual return on investment differs to that budgeted.

***Level of Uncertainty***

Medium.

***Reasons and Financial Effect of Uncertainty***

Movement in the investment fund is difficult to predict but best efforts have been used, using past results. The financial effect is unknown.

**Commitments and Contingencies**

There are no commitments or contingencies that the Council is aware of that have not been included in the Annual Plan.

**Rounding Differences**

Due to the complexities of the financial model, there is a number of insignificant one dollar rounding differences in the financial statements.

**Authorisation for Issue**

The Council is responsible for the prospective financial statements, underlying assumptions and other related disclosures.



**PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012**

Annual Plan 30 June 2011 \$		Annual Plan 30 June 2012 \$	LTCCP 30 June 2012 \$
<b><u>OPERATING INCOME</u></b>			
7,198,255	Rates	7,808,604	7,399,934
55,000	Rates penalties	60,000	58,235
196,546	Finance income	70,564	526,175
1,390,130	Fees and charges	1,456,788	1,403,449
98,395	Recoveries	102,925	103,098
36,500	Commissions	41,500	37,059
1,554,338	NZTA subsidy	1,579,163	1,748,002
65,000	Petrol tax	56,000	68,557
1,598,200	Grants and subsidies	1,165,668	43,545
211,000	Rentals	241,424	206,517
280,000	Contributions	280,000	359,997
800,000	Forestry harvest	100,000	148,000
-	Profit on sale of assets	10,000	34,500
-	Assets vested in council	250,000	-
-	Share revaluation	-	-
212	Revaluation gains	506	5,416
74,900	Miscellaneous income	41,065	39,889
13,558,476	<b>Total operating income</b>	13,264,206	12,182,372
<b><u>OPERATING EXPENDITURE</u></b>			
666,177	Governance	649,922	660,080
805,162	Economic, cultural and community development	812,178	803,584
3,253,988	Roads, streets & footpaths	3,634,072	3,403,606
1,175,360	Urban water services	1,211,574	1,179,431
262,446	Rural water services	265,931	261,912
899,159	Wastewater	802,639	959,583
147,894	Stormwater	142,553	128,015
725,108	Waste management	681,451	747,963
87,548	Waingawa industrial zone services	101,168	72,830
616,102	Parks & reserves	712,514	617,790
263,990	Community amenities	280,696	276,093
531,467	Property	1,025,277	620,061
539,175	Resource management and planning	434,658	422,487
710,794	Public protection	747,174	775,432
15,000	Bad debts	15,000	15,882
52,550	Loss on sale of assets	-	10,588
-	Revaluation losses	-	-
10,751,919	<b>Total operating expenditure</b>	11,516,808	10,955,337
2,806,557	<b>Total surplus/(deficit)</b>	1,747,398	1,227,035
<b>Note:</b> Total operating costs include;			
2,707,401	Depreciation	3,189,667	2,989,263
275,208	Finance costs	420,310	93,066

**PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012**

Annual Plan 30 June 2011 \$		Annual Plan 30 June 2012 \$	LTCCP 30 June 2012 \$
2,806,557	<b>Total surplus/(deficit)</b>	1,747,398	1,227,035
10,775,485	Increase/(decrease) in revaluation reserves	1,148,599	967,509
<u>1,000</u>	Increase/(decrease) in other reserves	<u>750</u>	<u>3,000</u>
10,776,485	Total other comprehensive income	1,149,349	970,509
<u>13,583,042</u>	<b>Total comprehensive income</b>	<u>2,896,747</u>	<u>2,197,544</u>

**PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF MOVEMENTS IN EQUITY  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012**

Annual Plan 30 June 2011 \$		Annual Plan 30 June 2012 \$	LTCCP 30 June 2012 \$
138,869,743	<b>Equity at start of year</b>	138,550,055	154,541,502
13,583,042	Total comprehensive income	2,896,747	2,197,544
<u>152,452,785</u>	<b>Equity at end of year</b>	<u>141,446,802</u>	<u>156,739,046</u>

**PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION  
AS AT 30 JUNE 2012**

Annual Plan 30 June 2011 \$		Annual Plan 30 June 2012 \$	LTCCP 30 June 2012 \$
<b><u>ASSETS</u></b>			
<b><i>Current assets</i></b>			
263,924	Cash and bank	97,227	696,014
2,490,392	Short term deposits	1,156,494	9,042,110
1,122,747	Special fund term deposits	770,130	3,110,980
-	Investments	-	-
742,930	Debtors and other receivables	1,453,612	667,527
3,052	Inventory	2,586	3,447
57,400	Non-current assets held for sale	57,400	110,400
4,680,445	<b>Total current assets</b>	3,537,448	13,630,479
<b><i>Non-current assets</i></b>			
97,225	Investments	241,378	629,992
-	Intangible assets	-	-
8,362	Investment property	16,306	169,529
153,354,316	Property, plant and equipment	146,218,520	148,858,728
153,459,903	<b>Total non-current assets</b>	146,476,204	149,658,249
158,140,348	<b>Total assets</b>	150,013,652	163,288,728
<b><u>LIABILITIES</u></b>			
<b><i>Current liabilities</i></b>			
1,031,006	Creditors and other payables	1,735,409	1,050,512
250,992	Employee entitlements	286,160	240,756
24,466	Funds held for other entities	-	26,230
1,333,967	Borrowings - current portion	522,918	231,667
-	Finance leases - current portion	14,980	-
2,640,431	<b>Total current liabilities</b>	2,559,467	1,549,165
<b><i>Non-current liabilities</i></b>			
3,004,087	Borrowings - non current portion	5,920,597	4,964,045
-	Finance leases - non current portion	48,563	-
43,045	Landfill aftercare provision	38,223	36,472
3,047,132	<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>	6,007,383	5,000,517
<b><i>Equity</i></b>			
112,517,112	Public equity	112,342,146	109,290,916
2,459,622	Restricted reserves	1,673,004	6,058,909
37,471,067	Asset revaluation reserve	27,426,199	41,377,169
4,984	Other reserves	5,453	12,052
152,452,785	<b>Total equity</b>	141,446,802	156,739,046
158,140,348	<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>	150,013,652	163,288,728

**PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF CASHFLOWS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012**

Annual Plan 30 June 2011 \$		Annual Plan 30 June 2012 \$	LTCCP 30 June 2012 \$
<b><u>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</u></b>			
<i>Cash was received from:</i>			
7,253,255	Rates	7,868,604	7,458,169
3,152,538	Grants and subsidies	2,744,831	1,791,547
65,000	Petrol tax	56,000	68,557
3,443,137	Other income	2,378,440	2,410,718
850,261	Regional council rates	1,016,162	983,471
196,546	Finance income	70,564	526,175
14,960,737		14,134,601	13,238,638
<i>Cash was applied to:</i>			
7,744,324	Payments to suppliers & employees	7,830,965	7,607,476
850,261	Regional council rates	1,016,162	983,471
275,208	Finance costs	420,310	269,093
8,869,793		9,267,437	8,860,040
6,090,944	<b>Net cash flow from operating activities</b>	4,867,164	4,378,598
<b><u>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</u></b>			
<i>Cash was received from:</i>			
400,000	Sale of property, plant and equipment	160,000	300,000
2,432,927	Term investments, shares & advances	2,763,137	-
800,000	Forestry investment	-	148,000
3,632,927		2,923,137	448,000
<i>Cash was applied to:</i>			
9,397,435	Purchase of property, plant and equipment	11,759,805	3,390,031
-	Term investments, shares & advances	-	719,030
-	Forestry investment	50,000	-
9,397,435		11,809,805	4,109,061
(5,764,508)	<b>Net cash flow from investing activities</b>	(8,886,668)	(3,661,061)
<b><u>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</u></b>			
<i>Cash was received from:</i>			
2,100,000	Public debt	5,510,495	1,381,000
2,100,000		5,510,495	1,381,000
<i>Cash was applied to:</i>			
210,552	Repayment of public debt	1,393,079	329,858
210,552		1,393,079	329,858
1,889,448	<b>Net cash flow from financing activities</b>	4,117,416	1,051,142
2,215,884	Net increase/(decrease) in cash held	97,912	1,768,679
538,432	Add cash at start of year (1 July)	1,155,809	7,969,445
2,754,316	<b>Balance at end of year (30 June)</b>	1,253,721	9,738,124
<b><u>REPRESENTED BY:</u></b>			
263,924	Cash and bank	97,227	696,014
2,490,392	Short term deposits	1,156,494	9,042,110
2,754,316		1,253,721	9,738,124

**PROSPECTIVE RECONCILIATION OF NET SURPLUS TO OPERATING  
ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012**

Annual Plan 30 June 2011 \$		Annual Plan 30 June 2012 \$	LTCCP 30 June 2012 \$
13,583,042	Total comprehensive income	2,896,747	2,197,544
	<b>Non cash expenses</b>		
(10,776,697)	Revaluation losses/(gains)	(1,149,855)	(975,925)
2,707,401	Depreciation	3,189,667	2,989,263
(4,783)	Increase/(decrease) provisions	(4,247)	(5,210)
15,000	Bad debts	15,000	15,882
52,550	Loss on sale of assets	-	10,588
-	Profit on sale of assets	(10,000)	(34,500)
-	Assets vesting in council	(250,000)	-
(8,006,529)		1,790,565	2,000,098
	<b>Plus/(less) movements in working capital</b>		
-	(Increase)/decrease in inventory	-	-
552,212	(Increase)/decrease in receivables	114,738	112,711
(43,903)	Increase/(decrease) in payables	58,133	60,329
6,122	Increase/(decrease) in employee entitlements	6,980	7,917
514,430		179,851	180,956
6,090,944	<b>Net cashflow from operating activities</b>	4,867,164	4,378,598

**PROSPECTIVE OPERATING FUNDING STATEMENT  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012**

2012	Income	Expense	Loan Principal	Total	Depreciation Not Funded	Additional Income	Reserve Transfer	Rates Required
Governance	100	649,922	10,560	660,382	-	13,525	(17,000)	663,856
Economic, Cultural & Community Development	61,425	812,178	2,964	753,717	-	15,437	2,000	736,280
Roads, Streets & Footpaths	1,690,163	3,634,072	23,858	1,967,767	795,109	40,302	(808,463)	1,940,820
Urban Water Services	127,757	1,211,574	16,759	1,100,576	-	22,541	-	1,078,035
Rural Water Services	20,000	265,931	-	245,931	-	5,037	(5,000)	245,894
Wastewater	235,977	802,639	47,008	613,670	-	12,569	-	601,102
Stormwater	-	142,553	9,338	151,891	-	3,111	-	148,781
Waste Management	347,000	681,451	-	334,451	-	6,850	(18,000)	345,602
Waingawa Industrial Zone Services	58,000	101,168	2,435	45,603	-	934	(10,343)	55,012
Parks & Reserves	17,522	712,514	-	694,992	-	14,234	-	680,758
Community Amenities	66,478	280,696	-	214,218	-	4,387	-	209,831
Property	1,583,508	1,025,277	127,015	(431,216)	247,430	(8,832)	(1,200,000)	530,186
Resource Management & Planning	71,000	434,658	7,647	371,305	-	7,605	76,759	286,941
Public Protection	460,803	747,174	-	286,372	-	5,865	(5,000)	285,507
	4,739,732	11,501,808	247,584	7,009,660	1,042,538	143,564	(1,985,047)	7,808,604

**PROSPECTIVE CAPITAL FUNDING STATEMENT  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012**

2012	Capital Expenditure	Depreciation Funded	New Loans	Reserve Transfer	Special Fund Transfer	Other Income	(Surplus) Deficit
Governance	-	(2,006)	-	2,006	-	-	-
Economic, Cultural & Community Development	63,500	(94,556)	-	31,056	-	-	-
Roads, Streets & Footpaths	1,997,772	(734,258)	(400,000)	(82,738)	-	(780,776)	-
Urban Water Services	339,013	(450,170)	-	272,370	(111,213)	(50,000)	-
Rural Water Services	120,000	(7,747)	-	7,747	(120,000)	-	-
Wastewater	498,500	(256,488)	-	(142,012)	(50,000)	(50,000)	-
Stormwater	86,000	(41,073)	-	37,073	(82,000)	-	-
Waste Management	-	(28,052)	-	28,052	-	-	-
Waingawa Industrial Zone Services	18,000	-	-	-	(18,000)	-	-
Parks & Reserves	72,800	(101,507)	-	28,707	-	-	-
Community Amenities	13,800	(53,478)	-	39,678	-	-	-
Property	8,197,800	(125,906)	(3,495,000)	523,106	(4,000,000)	(1,100,000)	-
Resource Management & Planning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Protection	3,500	(22,970)	-	19,470	-	-	-
Corporate Services	504,700	(125,857)	(470,000)	91,157	-	-	-
Operations Overheads	68,320	(78,789)	-	10,469	-	-	-
Planning & Regulatory Overheads	26,100	(24,183)	-	(1,917)	-	-	-
Garage	-	(89)	-	89	-	-	-
	12,009,805	(2,147,129)	(4,365,000)	864,313	(4,381,213)	(1,980,776)	-

# **Funding Impact Statement and Fees & Charges**

## Funding Impact Statement

The revenue and financing mechanisms to be used to cover the estimated expenses of the Council are covered in the Council's Revenue and Financing Policy.

The method and impact of both general and targeted rates is covered in the "Rating System" section which follows. The specific rating details given in the following pages are for the 2011/12 year.

### Definition of Separately Used or Inhabited Part of a Rating Unit

Any part of a rating unit separately used or inhabited by the owner or any other who has right to use or inhabit that part by virtue of a tenancy, lease, licence or other agreement.

## Rating System

### Introduction

Clause 20 of Schedule 10 of the Local Government Act 2002 requires a funding impact statement for the year to which the annual plan relates.

The funding impact statement must identify:

- the sources of funding to be used by Council; and
- the amount of funds expected to be produced from each source; and
- how the funds are to be applied.

If the sources of funding include a general rate, the funding impact statement must:

- include particulars of the valuation system on which the general rate is to be assessed. i.e. land, annual or capital value; and
- state whether a uniform annual general charge is to be included and if so, how the charge is to be calculated and Council's definition of a separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit if the charge is to be calculated on that basis
- state whether the general rate is to be set differentially and if so
- state the category or categories that will be used for differentiating the general rate within the meaning of Section 14 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 and the objectives of the differential rate in terms of the total revenue sought from each category of rateable land or the relationship between the rates set on rateable land in each category

If the sources of funding include a targeted rate, the funding impact statement must:

- specify the activity or groups of activities for which a targeted rate will be set; and,
- specify any category or categories of rateable land that will be used to set a targeted rate on a differential basis or determine whether a property will be liable for a targeted rate; and,
- state any factor or factors that will be used to calculate liability for a targeted rate; and,
- state Council's definition of a separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit if the rate is to be calculated on that basis; and,
- state the total revenue sought from each category of rateable land or the relationship between the rates set on rateable land in each category if the targeted rate is to be set differentially
- state whether lump sum contributions will be invited in respect of the targeted rate
- The basis for setting charges for water supply by volume of water consumed i.e. as a fixed charge per unit of water consumed or supplied or according to a scale of charges.



## General Rates

The Council proposes to set a general rate based on the capital value of each rating unit in the District.

The general rate will be set on a differential basis over three rating categories as follows:

### ▪ Residential

- ⊖ All rating units used primarily for residential purposes within the residential zone of the Carterton District as depicted in the Wairarapa Combined District Plan.
- ⊖ All rating units located in the commercial and industrial zones of Carterton District, as depicted in the Wairarapa Combined District Plan (operative in part), that are primarily used for residential purposes.
- ⊖ All rating units associated with utility services (water, telecommunications, etc) that are located in the urban area.

(Note: This differential category includes the previous urban smallholding category)

### ▪ Commercial

- ⊖ All rating units in the commercial zone of Carterton District including the Carterton Character Area, as depicted in the Wairarapa Combined District Plan, and all rating units outside the said commercial zone that have existing use rights or resource consent to undertake commercial land use activities under the Resource Management Act 2001; and,.
- All rating units in the industrial zone of Carterton District, as depicted in the Wairarapa Combined District Plan, and all rating units outside the said industrial zone that have existing use rights or resource consent to carry out industrial land use activities under the Resource Management Act 2001; and,.

(Note: This differential category includes the previous urban commercial, urban industrial, rural commercial and rural industrial categories)

### ▪ Rural

- ⊖ All rating units within the rural zone of Carterton District, as depicted in the Wairarapa Combined District Plan), but excluding those rating units that hold and are exercising existing use rights or resource consent to carry out commercial or industrial land-use activities under the Resource Management Act 2001.
- ⊖ All rating units associated with utility services (water, telecommunications, etc) that are located in the rural area.

(Note: This differential category includes the previous rural 0 -3ha, rural 3.0001 to 10.000ha and rural greater than 10ha categories)

## Uniform Annual General Charge

The Council proposes to set a Uniform Annual General Charge on each rating unit in the district.

The Uniform Annual Charge is calculated as one fixed amount per rating unit.

## **Targeted Rates**

### **Water Rates**

The Council proposes to charge a targeted water rate of a fixed amount for an allowance of up to 300 cubic metres of water per year, on every separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit which has been fitted with a water meter or meters and is connected to Council's urban water supply system.

Additionally the Council proposes to charge a targeted water rate per cubic metre of water supplied, as measured by meter, for water consumed over 300 cubic metres per year. This rate will be invoiced separately from other rates.

The Council proposes to charge a targeted water rate of a fixed amount for rating units that are not yet connected, but are able to be connected to the urban water supply.

Definitions:

- Connected means a rating unit to which water is supplied.
- Able to be connected ("Serviceable") means a rating unit to which water can be, but is not supplied being a property situated within 100 metres of the water supply.

The purpose of these rates is to fund the operation and maintenance of the urban water supply.

### **Wastewater Rate**

Council proposes to set a differential targeted rate for Council's wastewater disposal function of a fixed amount per separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit in relation to all land in the district to which the Council's wastewater disposal service is provided or available.

The rate applied is as follows:

- A charge per rating unit connected.
- A charge per water closet or urinal within the rating unit after the first one.
- A charge per rating unit which is able to be connected.

For the purposes of this rate:

- "Connected" means the rating unit is connected to Council's wastewater disposal service.
- "Able to be connected" ("Serviceable") means the rating unit is not connected to Council's wastewater disposal drain, but is within 30 metres of such a drain.
- A rating unit used primarily as a residence for one household is treated as not having more than one water closet.

### **Stormwater Rate**

The Council proposes to set a Stormwater Rate on all rating units within the urban area and is calculated on land value.

### **Refuse Collection and Kerbside Recycling Rate**

The Council proposes to set a Refuse Collection and Kerbside Recycling rate for kerbside refuse and recycling collection and disposal on every separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit where Council provides the service.

### **Regulatory & Planning Service Rate**

The Council proposes to set a Regulatory & Planning Service Rate for regulatory and planning services on every rating unit in the District calculated on capital value.

## **Waingawa Water Rate**

The Council proposes to charge a targeted rate of a fixed amount on every separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit which has been fitted with a water meter or meters and is connected to the Waingawa Water Supply service.

Additionally the Council proposes to charge a targeted rate per cubic meter of water supplied, as measured by meter, for all water consumed. This rate will be invoiced separately from other rates.

The Council proposes to charge a targeted rate of a fixed amount for rating units that are not yet connected but are able to be connected (i.e. they are "serviceable") to the Waingawa Water Supply service.

For the purposes of this rate:

- "Connected" means a rating unit to which water is supplied.
- "Able to be connected" ("Serviceable") means a rating unit to which water can be but is not supplied being a property situated within 100 metres of the water supply.

The purpose of this rate is to fund the operation and maintenance of the Waingawa Water Supply service.

## **Waingawa Wastewater Rate**

The Council proposes to charge a targeted rate of a fixed amount on every separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit which is connected to the Waingawa Wastewater service.

Additionally the Council proposes to set a Waingawa Wastewater Rate based on the capital value on all properties connected or able to be connected (i.e. they are "serviceable") to the Waingawa Wastewater service.

For the purposes of this rate:

- "Connected" means a rating unit which is connected to the reticulated wastewater service.
- "Able to be connected" ("Serviceable") means a rating unit which can be connected to the wastewater service, but is not, and is a property situated within 30 metres of such a drain.

The purpose of this rate is to fund the operation and maintenance of the Waingawa Wastewater service.

## **Rural Water Rate**

### Carrington Water Race System

The Council proposes to charge a targeted rate on a differential basis, calculated on land area, on rating units within the Carrington water race system classified area as follows:

Class A	Land area 200 metres either side of the centreline of the water race.
Class B	Land area from 200 metres to 500 metres either side of the centreline of the water race.
Class C	Land area irrigated.

Additionally the Council proposes to set a Rural Water Services Rate on every rating unit situated in the Carrington Water Race Classified Area for provision of the service.

### Taratahi Water Race System

The Council proposes to charge a targeted rate on a differential basis, calculated on land area, on rating units within the Taratahi water race system classified area as follows:

Class A	Land area 200 metres either side of the centreline of the water race.
Class B	Land area from 200 metres to 500 metres either side of the centreline of the water race.
Class C	Land area irrigated.

Additionally the Council proposes to set a Rural Water Services Rate on every rating unit situated in the Taratahi Water Race Classified Area for provision of the service.

## Rates & Charges 2011/12

These rates and charges should be read in conjunction with the Funding Impact Statement on the previous pages.

<b>General Rates – Capital Value</b>	<b>GST Inclusive</b>
Residential	0.21745 cents in the \$
Commercial	0.43491 cents in the \$
Rural	0.17396 cents in the \$
<b>Uniform Annual General Charge</b>	\$660.06
50% Uniform Annual General Charge	\$330.03
<b>Regulatory &amp; Planning Services – Capital Value</b>	0.01754 cents in the \$
<b>Urban Water</b>	
Metered	\$457.84
Serviceable (Half Charge)	\$228.92
Metered Water in Excess of 300 cubic metres	\$1.90 per cubic metre
<b>Urban Wastewater</b>	
Connected	\$251.42
Serviceable (Half Charge)	\$125.71
<b>Stormwater – Land Value</b>	0.07639 cents in the \$
<b>Refuse Collection &amp; Kerbside Recycling</b>	\$65.67
<b>Water Races</b>	
<b>- Taratahi Water Race</b>	
Class A	\$10.2412 per ha
Class B	\$2.1429 per ha
Class C	\$71.4075 per ha
Rural Water Services Rate	\$145.64
<b>- Carrington Water Race</b>	
Class A	\$47.1085 per ha
Class B	\$9.4838 per ha
Class C	\$78.4984 per ha
Rural Water Services Rate	\$164.85
<b>Waingawa Water</b>	
Serviceable	\$166.22
Meter charge per cubic metre	\$1.70 per cubic metre
<b>Waingawa Wastewater</b>	
Connected	\$314.40
Capital Value rate for connected or serviceable commercial or industrial properties	0.2218 cents in the \$
Capital value rate for connected or serviceable residential properties in the Waingawa industrial zone	0.1109 cents in the \$

## FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012

Annual Plan 30 June 2011 \$		Annual Plan 30 June 2012 \$	LTCCP 30 June 2012 \$
<b><u>Operating Income</u></b>			
1,908,781	Rates - UAGC	2,218,408	1,732,113
2,768,670	Rates - General	3,264,486	3,152,847
916,147	Rates - Urban water	970,232	881,039
233,592	Rates - Water races	221,305	224,129
747,062	Rates - Wastewater	540,992	804,406
136,669	Rates - Stormwater	133,903	117,145
183,417	Rates - Waste management	122,827	180,420
48,076	Rates - Waingawa	49,511	20,239
255,840	Rates - Regulatory	286,941	287,597
<b>7,198,255</b>	<b>Total rates</b>	<b>7,808,604</b>	<b>7,399,934</b>
55,000	Rates penalties	60,000	58,235
196,546	Finance costs	70,564	526,175
1,390,130	Fees and charges	1,456,788	1,403,449
1,554,338	Government subsidies	1,579,163	1,748,002
1,598,200	Grants and subsidies	1,165,668	43,545
800,000	Forestry harvest	100,000	148,000
766,007	Other income	1,023,419	855,033
<b>13,558,476</b>	<b>Total operating income</b>	<b>13,264,206</b>	<b>12,182,372</b>
<b><u>Operating Costs</u></b>			
7,769,310	Operational expenditure	7,906,831	7,873,008
275,208	Finance costs	420,310	93,066
2,707,401	Depreciation	3,189,667	2,989,263
<b>10,751,919</b>	<b>Total operating costs</b>	<b>11,516,808</b>	<b>10,955,337</b>
2,806,557	<b>Total surplus/(deficit)</b>	1,747,398	1,227,035
<b><u>Non-Operating Expenses</u></b>			
9,397,435	Capital expenditure	12,009,805	3,299,341
210,552	Loan principal repayments	247,584	329,858
1,437,394	Reserve contributions	135,389	(574,159)
<b>8,238,824</b>	<b>Funding required</b>	<b>10,645,381</b>	<b>1,828,005</b>
<b><u>Funded By:</u></b>			
2,100,000	External loans raised	4,365,000	531,000
1,938,175	Depreciation funded	2,147,129	2,150,604
4,046,851	Funding from reserves	3,989,688	(1,366,063)
153,798	Other income	143,564	512,465
<b>8,238,824</b>	<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>10,645,381</b>	<b>1,828,005</b>

## Schedule of Fees & Charges 2011/12

User fees and charges are used to recognise that there is a private benefit from the operation of a variety of services provided by Council to the community. User fee income reduces the rate revenue required to be collected from ratepayers.

The following schedule of fees and charges are for the 2011/12 year.

	<b>2011/12 Fees GST Inclusive</b>
<b>Health Licences</b>	
New Food Premises	\$210.00
Café's, Restaurants, Catteries/Kennels	\$175.00
Supermarket & Food Manufacturers	\$175.00
Mobile Shops	\$150.00
Motels	\$175.00
Itinerant Trader – Annual Registration including Inspection	\$200.00
Hawkers Licence	\$100.00
Transfer of Registration	\$75.00
Hairdressers	\$105.00
Inspection on request	\$110.00
Reinspection for failure to comply with requisition or FCP record	\$75.00
Street Stall – Licence	\$20.00 per week
Offensive Trade, Sale Yards, Camping Grounds	\$130.00
Hall (Inspection Services)	\$60.00
Noise Control – Recover all reasonable costs associated with second and subsequent noise complaints investigated from the same property.	
Noise/Health related complaints under the Resource Management Act 1991 and Health Act 1956 – Recover all reasonable costs associated with investigating/resolving the matter.	
Gambling Venue Applications	\$100.00
Bee Keepers	\$50.00
Funeral Directors	\$175.00
Amusement Devices	\$11.25
<b>Resource Consent Fees (Deposit Only)</b>	
Non notified resource consents including land subdivision up to 4 lots (deposit only). Applicants are to meet the full cost of processing applications.	\$1,000.00
▪ Plus each additional lot thereafter	\$100.00
▪ Additional processing time above 5 hours – per hour	\$80.00
District Plan Changes – Deposit Only (Applicants are required to meet the full cost of processing applications.)	\$5,000.00
Notified Resource Consents – Deposit Only (Applicants are required to meet the full cost of processing applications inclusive of hearing costs.)	\$1,700.00
Application for Land Use of a Minor Nature (i.e. Relocated dwelling, Building setback dispensation)	\$300.00
Change or cancellation of consent conditions under Section 127 Resource Management Act.	\$500.00
Certificate of Compliance & Any Other Certificates e.g. Sec 226	\$300.00
Section 223 & 224 Certificates	\$300.00
Monitoring Compliance with Resource Consents – cost with maximum of	\$1,000.00
District Plan	\$85.00
Land Information Memorandum	\$150.00
Land Information Memorandum – Urgent Service	\$250.00
Other External Reports – i.e. Engineers, Commissioners, Solicitors, Special Advisors (Indicative Charges between \$100 - \$200 per hour)	Actual Cost
Infrastructure Contribution	\$5,750.00
Roading Contribution – Residential, Commercial and Industrial Zones	2% of land value

	+ GST
Roading Contribution – Rural Zone	3% of land value + GST
Reserve Contribution – Residential, Commercial and Industrial Zones	3% of land value + GST
Reserve Contribution – Rural Zone	2% of land value + GST
Rural Effluent Field Assessment Labour in excess of 2 hours charged at \$26.25 per 15 minutes	\$105.00 per hour
Monthly Building Consent Lists	\$10.00
<b>Service Fees</b>	
Water Connection	Actual Cost
Sewer Connection	Actual Cost
Administration Fee	\$51.00
Combined Sewer & Water Connection	Actual Cost
Standard Vehicle Crossing	Actual Cost
Applications for Water Race Draw Off	\$57.50
Clearing Sewers (Property owner boundary to main)	Actual Cost
Road Reserve Damage Bond (Relocated Dwellings)	\$511.00
Damage to Road Reserve	Actual Cost
<b>Transfer Station Entry Fees</b>	
<b>- General Refuse</b>	
Car Boot	\$15.00
Small Trailer, Ute up to 1.8m x 1.2m x 0.4 high - Sorted	\$33.00
Any load after this weight (per tonne)	\$176.00
Car Bodies – Stripped	\$26.00
<b>- Greenwaste</b>	
Car Boot	\$5.00
Small Trailer, Ute	\$10.00
Large Trailer/Medium Truck less than 2 tonne	\$20.00
Large Truck up to 6 tonne	\$41.00
Any larger loads as charged by Council	
<b>- Tyres</b>	
Tyres (per tonne)	\$500.00
Car & 4WD Tyres – up to 4 tyres on rims	\$3.00 each
Truck Tyres – up to 4 tyres	\$5.00 each
Tractor or Earthmover Tyres, more than 4 tyres/load (any type) or mixed load containing tyres	\$500.00 per tonne
<b>Dog Registration</b>	
Before 1 August 2011	
Urban – Entire Dogs	\$82.00
Urban – Spayed/Neutered Dogs	\$57.00
Rural – Non-neutered & Neutered Dogs – first two dogs, per dog	\$57.00
Rural – Non-neutered & Neutered Dogs – all remaining dogs, per dog	\$31.00
For certified seeing eye or hearing dogs, a fee of 50% of those stated above.	
After 1 August 2011 – 50% of the fee will be added as penalty	
<b>Impounding Fees</b>	
Dogs, Sheep, Goats	\$50.00
Cattle, Deer, Horses and all other animals	\$75.00
Driving Charge – calculated on actual cost including labour and plant hire.	
Sustenance Fee – Per Day – Dogs	\$8.00
Sustenance Fee – Per Day – All other Animals	\$10.00



<b>Outdoor Swimming Complex</b>	
Entry Fee – Adult/Child – Per Person	Free
School Groups – Per Child Per Season, however schools are still responsible for Lifeguard arrangements and costs.	Free
<b>Cemetery</b>	
Headstone Permit	\$25.00
Plots	
▪ Lawn	\$920.00
▪ Child Under 1 Year	\$153.00
▪ Child over 1 year old and below 10 years old	\$306.00
▪ Cremation	\$204.00
Extra Depth Charge	\$255.00
Interment	
▪ Lawn	\$665.00
▪ Cremation	\$153.00
▪ Child Under 1 Year	\$123.00
▪ Child over 1 year old and below 10 years old	\$305.00
▪ Servicemen	\$600.00
Out of Town Burial Fee	\$777.00
Saturday Burials	\$1,022.00
Saturday Burials – Out of Town	\$1,278.00
Disinterment	Actual Cost
No Burials on Public Holidays	
<b>Private Burial Service</b>	
Chapel	\$50.00
<b>Park Fees</b>	
Association Football – Per Ground	\$572.00
Cricket Association	\$884.00
Athletic Club	\$572.00
<b>Rentals – Housing for the Elderly – GST Exempt</b>	
Porritt Place – Unit Per Week	\$82.00
Dudson Place – Single Unit Per Week	\$85.00
Dudson Place – Double Unit Per Week	\$95.00
Fisher Place – Unit Per Week	\$115.00
Wakelin Street – Single Unit Per Week	\$115.00
Wakelin Street – Double Unit Per Week	\$127.00
Note: The above housing rentals are a subsidised rental for those tenants on low incomes and with limited assets. Tenants who do not meet the criteria to qualify for a subsidised rental will be charged the market rate rental.	
<b>Carterton Exhibition Centre</b>	
For community groups using the facility on a regular basis	\$9.00 per hour
For community groups using the facility on a sporadic basis	\$13.00 per hour
For community groups using the facility for three consecutive days or longer	\$62.00 per day
For community groups using the facility for less than three consecutive days	\$87.00 per day
For commercial users	\$25.00 per hour or \$150 per day
<b>Community Notice Board</b>	
Use of the Community Notice Board – Community Groups	Free
Use of the Community Notice Board – Commercial & Private	\$5.00 per day
<b>Holiday Park</b>	
Tent site (2 persons) per night	\$28.00
▪ Additional person per night	\$14.00

▪ Additional children per night	\$5.00
<b>Cabins – Peak Season Rates May Apply</b>	
▪ Standard Cabin (2 persons) per night	\$40.00
▪ Self-Contained Cabin (2 persons) per night	\$75 - \$95.00
▪ Additional Adult per night	\$15.00
▪ Additional Child per night	\$5.00
<b>Library</b>	
<b>Rentals</b>	
▪ Fiction Books	\$0.50
▪ Magazines	\$0.50
▪ CD's & Videos	\$2.00
<b>Fines</b>	
▪ Adult Book – First Week	\$0.50
▪ Per Week Thereafter	\$1.00
▪ Children's Books – First Week	\$0.20
<b>Reserves</b>	
▪ Per Week Thereafter	\$0.70
<b>Inter-loans</b>	
▪ Per books, article or subject request	\$5.00
▪ Charges from Other Libraries (At Cost - \$2 non-refundable in advance \$3.00 on delivery)	
<b>Replacement Cards</b>	\$2.00
<b>Lost Library Book</b>	Replacement Cost
<b>Photocopying – Per Page</b>	
▪ A3 – Black & White	\$1.00
▪ A4 – Black & White	\$0.50
▪ School Homework	\$0.10
▪ Double Sided B&W – Add 10 cents per page to the above	
▪ 20 or more copies – Librarian's Discretion	
▪ A3 - Colour	\$2.00
▪ A4 - Colour	\$1.00
▪ Double Sided Colour - Add 30 cents per page to the above	
<b>Laminating – Per Page</b>	
▪ A3	\$3.00
▪ A4	\$2.00
<b>Administration</b>	
<b>Photocopying – Per Page</b>	
▪ A3 – Black & White	\$1.00
▪ A4 – Black & White	\$0.50
▪ Double Sided B&W – Add 10 cents per page to the above	
▪ A3 – Colour	\$2.00
▪ A4 – Colour	\$1.00
▪ Double Sided Colour – Add 30 cents per page to the above	
<b>Laminating Per Page</b>	
▪ A3	\$3.00
▪ A4	\$2.00
<b>Rubbish Bags</b>	\$2.60
<b>Replacement/Additional Recycling Bins</b>	\$11.50
<b>Rating Information Schedule</b>	\$15.00
<b>Street Index</b>	\$55.00

## Building Consent & PIM Fees

<b>Classification</b>	<b>PIM Only Fee</b>	<b>Total Fee Excluding BRANZ &amp; DHB Levies</b>
	<b>GST Inclusive</b>	<b>GST Inclusive</b>
<b>Minor Work</b>		
Solid Fuel Heater	\$42.00	\$252.00
Minor Plumbing/Drainage Work – Fittings, Drain Alteration	\$42.00	\$336.00
Drainage Work eg. New Minor Subdivision Services & Common Drains	\$42.00	\$843.00
Drainage Work eg. New Effluent Disposal System	\$42.00	\$716.00
Wet Area Shower (Vinyl Floor)	\$42.00	\$474.00
Wet Area Shower (Tile Floor)	\$42.00	\$631.00
Residential Marquee >100 sqm (no insp) Professional assembly	\$42.00	\$127.00
Marquee >50 sqm (no insp) Professional assembly <50 People	\$42.00	\$127.00
Marquee >50 sqm (with insp) >50 People	\$42.00	\$252.00
<b>Sheds/Garages/Conservatories etc</b>		
Swimming Pools	\$130.00	\$336.00
Garden Sheds/Retaining Walls/Carports	\$130.00	\$506.00
Decks/Conservatories/Pergolas & Other Minor Works	\$130.00	\$494.00
Minor Farm Buildings, Haysheds, covered yards 1-6 bays etc	\$130.00	\$579.00
Larger Farm Buildings (covered yards, wool sheds) no plumbing or drainage	\$130.00	\$843.00
Larger Farm Buildings (covered yards, wool sheds) with plumbing or drainage	\$130.00	\$1,264.00
Proprietary Garages Standard	\$130.00	\$579.00
Proprietary Garages with Fire Wall	\$130.00	\$706.00
Proprietary Garages including sleepout no plumbing or drainage	\$130.00	\$706.00
Proprietary Garages including sleepout with plumbing and drainage	\$130.00	\$968.00
Garages, Custom Design	\$130.00	\$748.00
Garages, Custom Design with plumbing and drainage	\$130.00	\$1,000.00
Residential Repile	\$130.00	\$506.00
Residential Demolition	\$130.00	\$336.00
<b>Residential New Dwellings</b>		
Single Storey Brick Veneer Urban	\$316.00	\$2,790.00
Single Storey Brick Veneer Rural	\$316.00	\$3,369.00
Single Storey Weatherboard Urban	\$316.00	\$2,917.00
Single Storey Weatherboard Rural	\$316.00	\$3,527.00
Single Storey Stucco/Texture Coating/Ply/Steel/Block Urban	\$316.00	\$3,127.00
Single Storey Stucco/Texture Coating/Ply/Steel/Block Rural	\$316.00	\$3,770.00
Multi Storey Brick Veneer Urban	\$316.00	\$3,106.00
Multi Storey Brick Veneer Rural	\$316.00	\$3,685.00
Multi Storey Weatherboard Urban	\$316.00	\$3,232.00
Multi Storey Weatherboard Rural	\$316.00	\$3,843.00
Multi Storey Stucco/Texture Coating/Ply/Steel/Block Urban	\$316.00	\$3,443.00

Multi Storey Stucco/Texture Coating/Ply/Steel/Block Rural	\$316.00	\$4,085.00
Transportable Dwelling (Yard built)	\$316.00	\$2,453.00
Note: Double Units charged at single unit rate plus 50%. Dwellings with multiple cladding types are charged at Stucco/Texture Coating/Ply/Steel/Block rate		
<b>Residential Dwelling Additions &amp; Alterations</b>		
Internal Alterations	\$130.00	\$506.00
Internal Alterations with Plumbing & Drainage	\$130.00	\$631.00
Single Storey Brick Veneer	\$316.00	\$1,042.00
Single Storey Brick Veneer with Plumbing & Drainage	\$316.00	\$1,306.00
Single Storey Weatherboard	\$316.00	\$1,169.00
Single Storey Weatherboard with Plumbing & Drainage	\$316.00	\$1,432.00
Single Storey Stucco/Texture Coating/Ply/Steel/Block	\$316.00	\$1,464.00
Single Storey Stucco/Texture Coating/Ply/Steel/Block with Plumbing & Drainage	\$316.00	\$1,716.00
Multi Storey Brick veneer	\$316.00	\$1,252.00
Multi Storey Brick Veneer with Plumbing & Drainage	\$316.00	\$1,506.00
Multi Storey Weatherboard	\$316.00	\$1,379.00
Multi Storey Weatherboard with Plumbing & Drainage	\$316.00	\$1,632.00
Multi Storey Stucco/Texture Coating/Ply/Steel/Block	\$316.00	\$1,674.00
Multi Storey Stucco/Texture Coating/Ply/Steel/Block with Plumbing & Drainage	\$316.00	\$1,927.00
Note: All residential additions with multiple cladding types are charged at Stucco/Texture Coating/Ply/Steel/Block rate		
<b>Relocated Residential Dwellings</b>		
Note: If Relocation Includes Alterations or Additions, <b>Add</b> Alteration & Addition rate as above		
Relocated Residential Dwelling Urban	\$316.00	\$1,442.00
Relocated Residential Dwelling Rural	\$316.00	\$1,706.00
<b>Commercial/Industrial</b>		
Use Commercial rate for large subdivision services installations		
Single Storey Shop Fit Outs	\$130.00	\$1,032.00
Multi Storey Shop Fit Outs	\$130.00	\$1,295.00
Single Storey Multi Unit Apartments/Motels	\$316.00	\$1,516 plus \$316 per unit
Multi Storey Multi Unit Apartments/Motels	\$316.00	\$1,780 plus \$516 per unit
Minor Commercial Work eg. Signs/Shop Front/Minor Fit Outs ( No P/D)	\$316.00	\$663.00
Commercial/Industrial <\$50,000	\$316.00	\$1,958.00
Commercial/Industrial \$50,001 - \$100,000	\$316.00	\$2,727.00
Commercial/Industrial \$100,001 - \$150,000	\$316.00	\$3,496.00
Commercial/Industrial \$150,001 - \$250,000	\$316.00	\$4,264.00
Commercial/Industrial \$250,001 - \$350,000	\$316.00	\$5,033.00
Commercial/Industrial \$350,001 - \$500,000	\$316.00	\$5,801.00
Commercial/Industrial \$500,001 - \$1,000,000	\$316.00	\$6,307.00
Commercial/Industrial Agricultural >\$1,000,001	\$316.00	\$6,307 plus \$379 per \$100,000

	<b>2011/12 Fees GST Inclusive</b>
<b>Other Charges (GST Inclusive)</b>	
BRANZ Levy for work \$20,000 or more – per \$1,000	\$1.00
DBH Levy for work \$20,000 or more – per \$1,000	\$2.01
Unscheduled Building, Plumbing and Drainage Inspections	\$153.00
Structural Engineering or Fire Engineering Assessment/Peer review The building consent fee does not include the cost of any structural or fire engineers assessments which may be required.	Cost + 10%
Compliance Schedule change	\$153.00
Inspection hourly rate	\$153.00
Re-inspection fee per inspection	\$123.00
Certificate of Acceptance – Building consent fee for the applicable building payable with lodgement plus actual cost charges	
Reassessment fee (amended plans) lodgement fee (includes ½ hour assessment)	\$153.00
Plus per hour over and above first ½ hour	\$153.00
Building Warrant of Fitness audit – Actual costs if warrant of fitness not current	\$153.00 per hour
Vehicle crossing bonds will be assessed for each application where required.	
Street, crossing, footpath and berm damage bond for buildings moved to or from site	\$500.00
Photocopying – Per Page	
▪ A3 – Black & White	\$1.00
▪ A4 – Black & White	\$0.50
▪ Double Sided B&W – Add 10 cents per page to the above	
▪ A3 – Colour	\$2.00
▪ A4 – Colour	\$1.00
▪ Double Sided Colour – Add 30 cents per page to the above	

## Trade Waste

### Administration Charges

Category	Description	Charge (Excluding GST)
Connection Fee	Payable on application for connection to discharge.	At Cost
Compliance Monitoring	The cost of sampling and analysis of Trade Waste discharge.	At Cost
Disconnection Fee	Payable following a request for disconnection from sewage system.	At Cost
Trade Waste Application Fee	Payable on an application for a Trade Waste discharge.	Small Business (1 – 5) staff \$100 Med Business (6 – 15 Staff) \$190 Lge Business (16+ staff) \$370
Re- Inspection Fee	Payable for each re-inspection visit by the WWA where a notice served under the Bylaw has not been complied with by the Trade Waste discharger.	\$80 per hour
Annual Trade Waste Charges	<p>An annual management fee for a Trade Waste discharge to cover the WWA's costs associated with for example:</p> <p>(a) Administration</p> <p>(b) General compliance monitoring.</p> <p>(c) General inspection of Trade Waste premises.</p> <p>(d) Use of the Sewerage System.</p> <p>This charge may vary depending on the Trade Waste sector or category of the discharger.</p>	<p><b>Small</b> Controlled \$90 pa Conditional \$220 pa</p> <p><b>Medium</b> Controlled \$360 pa Conditional \$700 pa</p> <p><b>Large</b> Controlled \$800 pa Conditional \$1500 pa</p>
Rebates for Trade Premises within the District	Reduction in fees provided for in Section 150(2). Section 150(4) of the LGA states that the fees prescribed by the Council to recover more than the reasonable cost incurred by the Council for the matter for which the fee is charged. In no event shall the resultant charge be less than the Council's sewerage charge for the equivalent period.	Discretion of Council As calculated by Council
New or Additional Trade Premises	Pay the annual fees and a pro rata proportion of the various Trade Waste charges relative to flows and loads.	As per charges outlined below:

B1 Volume	Payment based on the volume charged	\$0.40/m <sup>3</sup>
B2 Flow Rate	Payment based on the flow rate discharged \$/m/s	\$0.40/m <sup>3</sup>
B3 Suspended Solids	Payment based on the mass of suspended solids \$/kg	\$0.45/kg
B4 Organic Loading	Biochemical oxygen demand or chemical oxygen demand \$/kg	\$0.50/kg
B5 Nitrogen	Payment based on the defined form(s) of nitrogen \$/kg	\$6.67/kg
B6 Phosphorous	Payment based on the defined form(s) of phosphorous \$/kg	\$6.67/kg

### **Tankered Waste Charges**

C1 Tankered Waste	Set as a fee(s) per tanker load, or as a fee(s) per cubic metre, dependent on Trade Waste Category.	\$43.50 per cubic metre or tonne (1000kg)
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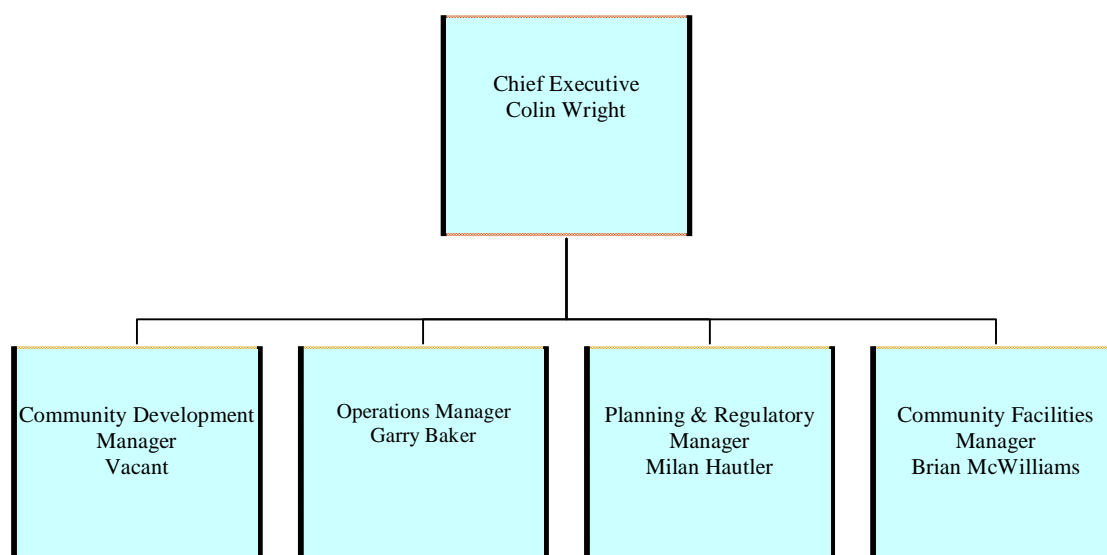
# **General Information**



## Elected Member Directory

Name	Phone Number	Email Address
Ron Mark Mayor	06 379 9068 021 570 846	ron.mark@cdc.govt.nz
John Booth Councillor – rural ward	06 378 2481 027 442 7469	john.booth@cdc.govt.nz
Elaine Brazendale – Deputy Mayor Councillor – urban ward	06 379 6899 027 441 3557	elaine.brazendale@cdc.govt.nz
Ruth Carter Councillor – urban ward	06 379 7467 Ph & Fax 027 379 7467	ruth.carter@cdc.govt.nz
Barbara Durbin Councillor – urban ward	06 379 6860 027 493 0846	barbara.durbin@cdc.govt.nz
Jill Greathead Councillor – rural ward	06 379 6717 (H) 06 379 6193 (B) 027 488 4376 06 379 6198 - Fax	jill.greathead@cdc.govt.nz
William (Bill) Knowles Councillor – urban ward	06 379 8730	bill.knowles@cdc.govt.nz
Brian Poulsen Councillor – urban ward	06 379 6112	brian.poulsen@cdc.govt.nz
Grant Smith Councillor – rural ward	06 379 5341 021 468 264	grant.smith@cdc.govt.nz

## Management



Carterton District Council  
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Carterton 5743

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