



DRAFT

Annual Plan 2019/2020



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PART A: Introduction and Summary

1 Message from the Mayor and CEO

Welcome to the **Grey District Draft Annual Plan 2019/2020 (Draft Plan)**. The purpose of a Draft Plan is to map out Council's proposed services and projects for the next 12 months; in this instance, the year starting 1 July 2019. It is an opportunity for our community to see what Council is planning on doing and have their input; for example, do they agree with the direction Council is going in, do they think there is something else Council should be doing/thinking of, is there something Council should be doing less of?

This Draft Plan is based on year two of the 2018-2028 Long Term Plan (LTP) and we will be continuing to address the key issues identified in the LTP. These include:

- Increased funding into the water supply, stormwater and roading activities to address deferred renewals. If we don't renew/replace our assets when needed, ie water and stormwater pipes, road pavements and bridges, we run the risk of these assets failing or having to spend more money repairing assets already in poor condition. We are choosing to focus on bringing the infrastructure we already have up to a good standard and maintain it, rather than looking to build new or additional infrastructure.
- In 2015 we started putting rate funding into the Port activity as user fees do not fully fund the Port and in the 2018-2028 LTP Council agreed to continue with this strategy. The Port is likely to be a strategic asset in terms of accessing the West Coast in the event of an emergency event such as major earthquake.

These are exciting times for the centre of Greymouth as consultation draws to a close on the Draft CBD Redevelopment Plan. In a nutshell, the Draft CBD Redevelopment Plan identifies Greymouth's assets and how to use them. There has been active cooperation and participation by Māwhera Incorporation, the Greymouth Business Promotion Association and Development West Coast in this process and together with the support of our community, we're satisfied we can make it work. Council is putting aside \$160,000 (funded from existing reserves) for seed funding and implementation of projects under the CBD Redevelopment Plan. We are also planning on applying to the Provincial Growth Fund.

The Shakespeare Street toilet facility is old and in poor condition; given there are other facilities available for users (tennis club and Westland Recreation Centre), Council is proposing to demolish this facility rather than spend money on upgrading or rebuilding. It is noted that Council have been fortunate to receive funding from the Government's Tourism Infrastructure Fund towards new facilities at Blaketown, Rapahoe and Blackball, all of which are going to require ongoing funding for maintenance.

As part of the last LTP Council agreed to start work on replacing the aged Greymouth water reservoir currently located on seismically unstable land with three new smaller reservoirs – approval has been given for funding of one reservoir to date. The cost of the project is higher than originally estimated therefore Council has budgeted for a further \$450,000.

We look at our budgets critically each year to ensure that they continue to include efficiency gains. The signalled overall rate rise for 2019/2020 is 3.79% (as opposed to a rate rise of 3.88% forecast in year two of the LTP). This rates increase is made up of inflation and addressing key issues and projects around the District. Most of our fees and charges are set to rise by inflation apart from solid waste fees, which are increasing by 10-15% due to increased costs to Council to meet our obligations under the Emissions Trading Scheme.

This is the last Annual Plan for both of us. We would like to say thank you to the different Councils over the years, the staff that have been involved and to the members of the public, especially those who have made the most of consultation opportunities.

More information about proposed projects can be found in this Draft Plan – there is a strong focus on future-proofing our services and facilities. Please take the opportunity to have a read as this is your chance to have an input into the future of your town and help ensure it is a progressive, sustainable area where people want to live, work, play and invest in.



Tony Kokshoorn
MAYOR



Paul Pretorius
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

2 Key Council contact information

Council contacts



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Instagram: @greymouth_nz

Banker



Westpac

Auditor












Audit New Zealand, Christchurch
on behalf of the Office of the Auditor General, Wellington

Solicitor



Hannan & Seddon, Greymouth

3 Your Council

	<p>Tony Kokshoorn Mayor Portfolios: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finance • Economic Development • Port • Public Relations • Tourism </p>		<p>Murray Hay Councillor Central Ward/Deputy Mayor Portfolios: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil Defence • Arts, Culture & Heritage • Regulatory Functions </p>
	<p>Tony Coll Councillor Central Ward Portfolios: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Property • Liquor Licensing • Sport & Recreation </p>		<p>Tania Gibson Councillor Central Ward Portfolios: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maori Affairs • Pensioner Housing • Youth </p>
	<p>Patrick McBride Councillor Central Ward Portfolios: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animal Control • Library • Safety & Security </p>		<p>Anton Becker Councillor Eastern Ward Portfolios: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource Management • Sewerage • Staff </p>
	<p>Allan Gibson Councillor Eastern Ward Portfolios: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Airport • Cemeteries • Health & Disability </p>		<p>Cliff Sandrey Councillor Northern Ward Portfolios: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Supplies • Stormwater • Waste Management </p>
	<p>Peter Haddock Councillor Southern Ward Portfolios: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land Transport • Legal Matters • Parks & Reserves </p>		

4 Key issues summary

The draft budget for 2019/2020 is based on year two of the 2018-2028 Long Term Plan (LTP). The key issues which were identified during the long term planning process were:

- Putting aside enough money to address a backlog of renewal works in our water supply, stormwater and roading infrastructure, including the need to replace an ageing and earthquake prone water reservoir in the Greymouth water supply network. If we don't start working on this now and planning for these costs, we're going to have bigger problems in the future, including more maintenance costs and risks of our systems breaking down completely; and
- The future financial sustainability of the Port. User fees don't cover all the operating costs for running the Port so Council committed to a financial strategy in 2015 of increasing rate funding to this activity.

This Draft Plan continues to address those key issues with additional funding into the relevant activities. Council is not proposing any amendments to its LTP and it can be said that it is 'business as usual' for Council, with a strong focus on future-proofing our services and facilities. Below is a brief summary of the major issues for each activity/group of activities.

We would welcome your feedback on these issues and anything else in our Draft Annual Plan you wish to comment on. Let us know if you think we are focussing on the right issues or if there is something else you think Council should be thinking about, for now and into the future.

We are committed to ensuring that the Grey District is a great place to live, work, play and invest in - your input helps us to shape and develop the future of our District.

4.1 Our Financial Strategy

Council is involved in a wide range of activities, each of which has their own unique funding requirements and challenges. As part of the LTP, we developed a Financial Strategy to set the overall direction for Council's finances over the next ten years. Our goals for managing our finances have been set to reflect where the Council wants to be in 2028 and beyond and focus on the following:

- Working towards reducing annual deficits.
- Increasing rates above inflation each year to address significant issues, ie backlog of renewals in our infrastructure.
- Recognising that affordability is an issue for our community so capping annual rates increases at 4.5% in any given year.
- Decreasing debt over the next ten years.
- Retaining capacity to borrow for unforeseen events (such as natural disasters), whilst keeping debt levels within our policy limits.

Rates increase

Council has always been mindful of the community's ability to pay for the services provided to the District and tries to find the right balance between raising enough revenue to meet the current cost of providing services to the District while keeping the Council in a sound financial position to face any challenges in the future.

This Draft Annual Plan signals a total overall average rate increase of 3.79%. This is lower than the forecast rate rise of 3.88% signalled in year two of the LTP.

This proposed rates increase is made up of the following:

- Inflation – this increases the cost to Council to keep providing the same levels of service; and
- Addressing the following:
 - Deferred renewals in water supply, stormwater and roading infrastructure
 - Funding for Port
 - New water reservoir for Greymouth
 - Public toilets – additional cleaning at Iveagh Bay and ongoing maintenance for new facilities

Debt levels

A lot of money has been borrowed for new infrastructure and other projects in recent years and our debt is near the higher end of some of Council's self-imposed limits. In 2019/2020 we are planning on borrowing one million dollars for projects, including the replacement Greymouth water reservoir project. This will take our debt to approximately \$30 million, which is a great outcome considering we have spent over \$135 million in recent years.

We're comfortable with our current level of debt and note there is still capacity to borrow within existing limits if required for unforeseen events or emergencies. Whilst there is capacity for Council to increase its debt, this is not the preferred

option in regards to addressing the infrastructure deferred renewals and other issues raised in the LTP. Given the large investments required to address our renewals backlog, we believe it is best to approach this by increasing rates revenue and addressing the renewals backlog over an extended period. The alternative of trying to address a larger value of the deferred renewals by increasing debt would add the burden of meeting loan repayments to addressing ongoing asset renewal requirements.

Spreading the work on deferred renewals over a number of years is also believed to be more cost effective for contractors to deliver, rather than trying to address a large volume of work in a short period of time.

4.2 Proposed projects

As part of this Draft Plan, Council has included the following proposed projects in its budgets:

ACTIVITY	PROJECT	APPROX. COST	FUNDED FROM
Buildings	Demolition of earthquake prone building (ex Gas Works), Lord Street	\$20,000	Land Sales Reserve
Buildings	Provide safe roof access to Tainui Street offices to meet health and safety requirements	\$24,300	Plant & Machinery Reserve
Public Toilets	Demolition of aged Shakespeare Street toilet block	\$10,000	Land Sales Reserve
Public Toilets	Additional cleaning at Iveagh Bay toilet and shelter block	\$5,000	Rates
Water Supplies	Additional funding for replacement Greymouth water reservoir	\$450,000	Rates (debt funded)
Economic Development	Seed funding and implementation of projects under the CBD Redevelopment Plan	\$160,000	Land Sales Reserve
Economic Development	Viewing platform on the floodwall over the Grey River	\$150,000	Donations

4.3 Fees and charges

Council reviews its fees and charges each year and sets what it believes to be fair charges/fees based on the benefit for those receiving the services. Points of note for 2019/2020 fees are as follows:

- Most fees and charges for 2019/2020 are proposed to increase by 1-2% (in line with inflation).
- There is no change to the current fees for the Westland Recreation Centre or Grey District Library.
- Solid waste fees (ie McLeans Landfill and Resource Centres) will increase by between 10-15% due to increased costs to Council to meet our obligations under the Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS).
- Noise control fees, ie call-outs and seizure of equipment, will increase to recover the cost associated with this activity.

4.4 Land transport

Around 29% of our bridges are beyond the industry recommended useful life, however they are considered to be in at least a fair condition according to regular maintenance inspections. We also have a number of bridges coming up for renewal/replacement over the next 30 years. This backlog has a current value of \$23 million.

As part of the LTP Council agreed to increase funding to this activity each year on a cumulative basis. This will mean the current backlog will be cleared by year 21. Our focus is on ensuring the safety of our roads and bridges.

It is recommended that readers refer to the 2018-2028 Long Term Plan for full information on all future challenges and issues affecting this activity.

4.5 Stormwater

Over the past three years Council has carried out condition assessments of our stormwater network assets. These detailed condition assessments of stormwater pipes have resulted in the useful service lives of some different pipe materials being extended, however they do confirm significant deferred renewals for this activity, namely due to:

- The re-purposing of combined sewer/stormwater pipes as stormwater only has significantly increased our network (many of these are older pipes);
- Ageing and deteriorating pipes; and

- The previous low renewal rates due to Council's focus on other prioritised projects, for example wastewater upgrades and compliance with Drinking Water Standards.

There are concentrated pockets of renewals required in Cobden, Blaketown and Greymouth, with smaller areas in Runanga, Dunollie, Taylorville and Dobson.

This backlog has a current value of \$7.2 million, with a further \$23 million worth of assets coming to the end of their intended useful life in the next six years.

As part of the LTP Council agreed to increase funding to this activity each year on a cumulative basis. This will have the current backlog cleared by year 24.

It is recommended readers refer to the 2018-2028 Long Term Plan for full information on future challenges and issues affecting this activity, which will need to be addressed beyond the life of this Plan.

4.6 Wastewater (sewerage)

While there are some deferred renewals in the wastewater activity, Council is choosing to focus on addressing the more significant needs in the water supply, stormwater and land transport (roading) activities. We have focussed on our wastewater assets over the last 10-20 years and overall the age profile means most of the wastewater assets do not require significant attention at this stage. Council will continue to fund Wastewater renewals at equivalent levels to previous years.

No other significant issues have been flagged in the 2018-2028 Long Term Plan or this draft plan for 2019/2020 for this activity, however readers are recommended to refer to the LTP for full information on all future challenges and issues affecting this activity.

4.7 Water supply

Council has carried out condition assessments of our water supply infrastructure over the past three years. They are almost finished and preliminary results have confirmed what we already thought - that we do have a backlog of deferred renewals which need to be addressed. This backlog has a current value of \$7.1 million.

Some of the water breaks we have experienced in recent times have been the result of brittle pipes. The condition assessments will provide us with improved asset knowledge which will be used to prioritise future renewal and replacement works so we can keep providing an efficient and reliable service to our community. Council agreed, as part of the LTP, to increase funding to this activity each year on a cumulative basis. This will have the current backlog cleared by year 14. We are also focussing on the elimination of water loss through enhanced leak detection.

The Greymouth water reservoir at Omoto, having been constructed in 1904, is now over 100 years old and past its original intended useful life. As well as requiring renewal, it is currently located on land which has been identified as a high seismic hazard. In the event of a major earthquake, it would be very likely that the reservoir would be damaged and Greymouth would lose their water supply. In 2018/2019 (year one of the LTP) Council committed to the replacement of one smaller reservoir. This only replaces part of the capacity of the existing Omoto reservoir and Council has a long term goal of replacing the one reservoir with three smaller reservoirs in different locations around the District. The cost of this was included in the budget for 2018/2019. However, the cost of the project is higher than originally estimated therefore Council has budgeted for a further \$450,000 in this year's budget, with debt repayments funded from rates.

Central Government is currently reviewing how to improve the regulation and supply arrangements of drinking water, wastewater and stormwater to better support New Zealand's prosperity, health, safety and environment – this is known as the Three Waters Review. As any potential changes to the three waters are not yet confirmed and therefore the impact is unknown, we have not made any provision in this Plan. However, Council acknowledges there is potential for cost implications arising from legislation changes, if any. It will deal with any implications at the time of changes, if any, being confirmed.

It is also recommended that readers refer to the 2018-2028 Long Term Plan for full information on all future challenges and issues affecting this activity.

4.8 Solid waste (refuse and recycling)

Solid waste fees will increase by between 10-15% due to increased costs to Council to meet our obligations under the Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS).

Council is currently constructing a new cell at McLeans Landfill which has an approximate life of seven years. There is potential for Council to join a regional renew energy initiative after this time.

Council has consulted on the option of extending the kerbside recycling area in each of the last two years, on the condition that an associated rate rise will apply to affected properties for the increase in service. There were few submissions received on this matter and the majority of those were not in favour so we have elected not to ask the question again as part of this Draft Plan.

It is also recommended that readers refer to the 2018-2028 Long Term Plan for full information on all future challenges and issues affecting this activity.

4.9 Emergency management

No significant issues have been flagged in the 2018-2028 Long Term Plan or this draft plan for 2019/2020 for this activity, however readers are recommended to refer to the LTP for full information on all future challenges and issues affecting this activity.

4.10 Environmental services

No significant issues have been flagged in the 2018-2028 Long Term Plan or this draft plan for 2019/2020 for this activity, however readers are recommended to refer to the LTP for full information on all future challenges and issues affecting this activity.

4.11 Other transport

The Port is considered an important infrastructure asset for our fishing industry, who make a significant economic contribution to our community. In recent years a multi-million dollar fish processing factory has been constructed down by the Port. The Port is also a vital access point in linking our community with the rest of the New Zealand in the event that a natural disaster closes the alpine passes.

Having said that, the Port has been signalled as a difficult challenge for Council for a while now and it continues to be so. Council's focus has been on reducing debt and ensuring the financial stability of the Port. Since Council is not able to divest a large part of its current operational responsibilities and/or reduce operating expenditure, Council is left with little option apart from increasing revenue sources. In the LTP Council agreed to continue its strategy of increasing rate funding into the Port to eventually put this activity into surplus (around year nine of the LTP), subject to user contributions.

The issue of dredging the Port into the future is currently being addressed, with an application having been made to the Provincial Growth Fund (PGF) for financial assistance on this matter.

It is also recommended that readers refer to the 2018-2028 Long Term Plan for full information on all future challenges and issues affecting this activity.

4.12 Property and housing

No significant issues have been flagged in the 2018-2028 Long Term Plan or this draft plan for 2019/2020 for this activity, however readers are recommended to refer to the LTP for full information on all future challenges and issues affecting this activity.

4.13 Community facilities and events

The Shakespeare Street toilet facility is old and in poor condition; given there are other facilities available for users (tennis club and Westland Recreation Centre), Council is proposing to demolish this facility rather than spend money on upgrading or rebuilding. We have also allowed for additional cleaning of the Iveagh Bay toilet and shelter block as well as starting to fund ongoing maintenance of new facilities at Blaketown, Rapahoe and Blackball, built with monies received from the Government's Tourism Infrastructure Fund.

It is also recommended that readers refer to the 2018-2028 Long Term Plan for full information on all future challenges and issues affecting this activity.

4.14 Democracy and administration

Council will fund Tourism West Coast for the 2019/2020 year from finance cost savings from the 2018/2019 year. It is expected that funding of the Regional Tourism Organisation (RTO) will occur on a regional basis in the future.

These are exciting times for the centre of Greymouth as consultation draws to a close on the Draft CBD Redevelopment Plan. In a nutshell, the Draft CBD Redevelopment Plan identifies Greymouth's assets and how to use them. There has been active cooperation and participation by Māwhera Incorporation, the Greymouth Business Promotion Association and Development West Coast in this process and together with the support of our community, we're satisfied we can make it

work. Council is putting aside \$160,000 (funded from existing reserves) for seed funding and implementation of projects under the CBD Redevelopment Plan. We are also planning on applying to the Provincial Growth Fund.

It is intended to build a viewing platform on the floodwall over the Grey River as part of CBD enhancements. This has an estimated cost of \$150,000 and will be funded from donations.

It is also recommended that readers refer to the 2018-2028 Long Term Plan for full information on all future challenges and issues affecting this activity.

4.15 Projects considered but not included in the Draft Plan (C List)

Council has considered the following projects but have elected not to include these in the Draft Plan to keep rate rises down.

The following projects are categorised as a 'B' or 'C' priority:

ACTIVITY	PROJECT	CAT.	APPROX. COST
Stormwater	Flood mitigation - Nolan Crescent, Karoro Stage 2	B	\$175,000
Stormwater	Flood mitigation – Moa Street, Dobson	B	\$200,000
Stormwater	Greymouth stormwater improvements - Petrie Avenue, Puketahi and Whall Streets, Stage 2	B	\$467,500
Wastewater	Staff resource for enforcement of sewer/stormwater separations (to meet resource consent conditions)	B	\$75,000
Car Parks	Iveagh Bay vehicle parking area – Stage 2	C	\$75,000
Cemeteries	Extend berms at Ahaura cemetery	C	\$10,800
Public Toilets	Mitchells toilet facility – onsite wastewater treatment & maintenance	C	\$77,000
Stormwater	Enhanced stormwater system near Blackball Hilton to allow campervan parking on owner's land	C	\$60,000

The list above relates to the following set of criteria:

Category	Description
A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Will result in decrease in levels of service (immediately and in the future), and/or > Will cause future financial issues that will be difficult to address by future Councils, and/or > Council will fail to meet legislative requirements that put Council at financial/other risks, and/or > Presents an immediate health and safety risk
B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Decrease in levels of service (maybe not short-term but in the future), and/or > Will create future financial challenges that will need to be addressed by future Councils > Council may fail from time to time to meet legislative requirements/other standards
C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Increases levels of service above current levels provided at an additional cost, or > No immediate/long term effects on current levels of service or financial sustainability of Council if projects do not proceed, and/or > involves activities/services that aren't a part of Council's core infrastructure/regulatory functions/local services, and/or
D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Doesn't fit purpose of local government, and/or > Doesn't contribute to strategic direction of Council, and/or > Involves Council in new services/activities > Business case demonstrates a negative return

5 Consultation

5.1 The decision-making process

Please see the following table which outlines the timeframe from Draft Plan to adoption of the Final Annual Plan 2019/2020.

ACTIVITY	DATE
Council adopts Draft Annual Plan 2019/2020	Thursday 28 March 2019
Draft Annual Plan 2019/2020 opens for submissions	Friday 29 March 2019
Submissions close	5pm on Thursday 2 May 2019
Council hears and considers submissions	Thursday 6 June 2019
Council adopts final Annual Plan 2019/2020	Monday 24 June 2019
Plan comes into effect	1 July 2019

5.2 How to have your say

We want to hear what you have to say - we'd like to know if you agree with our Draft Plan for 2019/2020 or if you have another point of view. Council will consider all submissions received before the final Plan is adopted and budgets are set for the new financial year starting 1 July 2019.

Submissions must be made in writing and will close at **5pm on Thursday 2 May 2019**. Please clearly identify who is making the submission. Submitters also have the option of addressing Council at a public meeting when submissions are considered - if you wish to do this please clearly indicate so on your submission. The public meeting will be held on Thursday 6 June 2019.

Submissions can be made on-line at our website, www.greyc.govt.nz/draftannualplan, mailed to Grey District Council - Draft Annual Plan, PO Box 382, Greymouth 7840 or emailed to submissions@greyc.govt.nz. All submissions will be copied and made available to the public.

6 About the plan

6.1 What is in the plan?

PART A: Introduction

This section gives an overview of the Plan.

PART B: Community outcomes – Council’s Strategic Vision

Council sets out what its strategic vision for the District is, beyond those things that the Council is directly responsible for. These are also referred to as Community outcomes. We link the strategic vision/community outcomes to the activities that Council undertakes to demonstrate how Council is contributing to their delivery.

PART C: What Council Does – reported by *Groups of activities*

An overview is provided for each group of Council activities, outlining the financial requirements, the major priorities and projects for each activity. It also outlines how Council is going to measure its financial and non-financial performance in achieving activity goals and how they link to Council’s overall strategic direction.

Further detailed information in respect of the separate activities is contained in Activity Management Plans (AMP). Please contact our offices if you would like more information on the AMPs.

PART D: Forecast financial statements, rating and other information

An overall forecast financial summary is given for the 2019/2020 year. This information is collated from the financial information for each activity described in the previous section. It also outlines the rates to be set and the main fees and charges to be set for the 2019/2020 year.

6.2 What is the Annual Plan?

An Annual Plan is the Council's budget for one financial year. It explains how the Council intends to finance the activities and services it provides during that year as directed by its Long Term Plan. It focuses on the adjustments the Council needs to make in light of the previous year's financial performance, updated financial figures, cost increases and inflation. It also outlines the performance targets Council strives to achieve for each group of activities.

An Annual Plan supports the Council's Long Term Plan by providing integrated decision making and co-ordination of the Council's resources. Every three years Council must prepare a Long Term Plan, covering a period of not less than ten years. The latest ten year plan (2018–2028 Grey District Long Term Plan (LTP)) was adopted by Council in June 2018 and covers the ten-year period from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2028. The LTP explains what Council intends to do and what the cost will be. It is the product of extensive public consultation and strategic planning.

The Council is required by the Local Government Act 2002 to produce an Annual Plan and consult with its community before finalising the document.

The Annual Plan for 2019/2020 is based on year two of the LTP.

6.3 Reporting on the plan

At the end of each financial year (30 June), an Annual Report is completed, outlining Council’s actual financial performance as well as those non-financial performance measures that Council uses to measure its achievement.

6.4 Influencing the plan

This Plan should embody the needs and aspirations of the community and it is most important that it gets as wide and diverse a public input as possible. Council actively encourages its community to read and understand the Draft Plan it distributed before adopting the final version.

6.5 Relationship between the Long Term Plan and other documents



6.6 Grouping of Council activities (Groups of Activities – GOA)

Council is involved in a wide range of activities, and to provide information on each in detail in this Plan would make it an even larger document than it is. We therefore group our activities (Group of Activities – GOA), using the following criteria to decide on the most appropriate grouping:

- The proportion of Council's turnover the activity makes up, e.g. an activity such as roading represents a significant proportion of Council's turnover, and therefore this alone presents a good enough reason to report this activity on its own. Likewise, an activity that has little financial impact may be more likely to be grouped in with others;
- How similar activities are to another, e.g. activities such as Swimming Pools and Libraries are often referred to as community assets, as whilst they make an important contribution towards our community as a whole they are not considered essential services like are roading, water supply etc. You will therefore see these type of activities grouped together in this Plan.

The graphic on the following page shows how our activities are grouped for this Plan. They are the same as they were in the 2018-2028 Long Term Plan.

Council's group of activities



PART B: Council's Strategic Vision: Community Outcomes

1 About Council's strategic vision

1.1 Introduction

Community Outcomes describe the vision the community has for the District. They are statements about what the community wants to achieve now and in the future. A way to view community outcomes is that they are 'things that the community thinks are important for its wellbeing' or things that describe what the community would like to be or to become. Different communities may frame their desired outcomes in different ways, identifying values they believe to be important or different visions for the future based on their own local resources, wants and needs.

In a sense, Community Outcomes allow local communities to define what they think is good for their economic, social, cultural and environmental wellbeing and are an expression of what their values are.

1.2 Background

In 2003 Council consulted on a set of community outcomes that reflected the wider goals and aspirations of the community as a whole, describing what the community wanted to achieve to make our place a desirable place to live. In 2009 the outcomes were aligned with those with the other West Coast Councils to allow a greater amount of shared planning and reporting of achievement towards the outcomes.

With recent changes to local government legislation there is more discretion available to Council on what level of consultation they want to carry out in reviewing/determining the outcomes.

Our Council decided in 2011 that they would not carry out public consultation in determining the outcomes to be used in this plan; based on the principles of:

- The community outcomes set in 2003 and 2009 were quite similar, and the likelihood of significant change was low. Council did not want to unnecessarily consult with the community; and
- The Community Outcomes already largely represented the existing vision the Council had, as community leaders, of what they saw as the future wellbeing of the District.

Council decided to give greater focus to what it can achieve towards the on-going and future wellbeing of the district, by either providing the service directly or facilitating in the provision of the service from other agencies. The Council termed this as their *Strategic Vision for the Grey District*. Where we refer to *community outcomes* and *Council's strategic vision*, we are referring to the same thing.

1.3 How Council determined its strategic vision

In 2011 Council had a number of workshops where they looked at:

- How they see the makeup of District in 5, 10, 20, and 50 years.
- What are the relative Strengths and Weaknesses of the District?
- What role Council plays in the development of the District.

As an outcome of these planning workshops, Council formally settled on its overall vision for the District to be:

The Grey District will be a progressive, sustainable area where people want to live, work, play, and invest.

Council then looked at more specific aspects of their vision. In realising this Vision, Council will work to achieve the following outcomes:

ONE	Growing all aspects of the local economy creating opportunities for all and the District is seen as strong and resilient
TWO	Providing affordable, quality essential services
THREE	Building identity through diverse quality recreational and cultural facilities
FOUR	The District has access to quality education facilities

FIVE	The District has access to quality health facilities
SIX	Personal and property safety
SEVEN	Sustainable management of our environment

Council will be satisfied that it is achieving the overall vision and outcomes when:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	There is a well-established culture within Council to consult, to be transparent, fair and equitable and to be accountable to the public.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	When Council processes are clear, easy to follow and reflect industry best practice and staff demonstrate an on-going commitment to customer service
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	When Council services compare favourably with peer local authority standards in New Zealand, both in relation to quality and price.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	When the District boasts a diverse range of community, cultural, and recreational facilities and this translates into a happy, active community, proud to live in the District.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	When the Region enjoys prosperity and the cooperation between the local authorities maximize efficiency.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	When the District offers opportunities for all to fulfil their aspirations.

In 2012/2013 Council also extensively consulted with the community on a draft Community Economic Development Strategy. We asked our community what they wanted now and for the future of our district. We then asked them to prioritise those actions. This feedback was incorporated into the Community Economic Development Strategy, which was adopted by Council on 12 August 2013. The Strategy was reviewed and updated in 2015 and implementation of the projects and actions identified in the strategy continue to be a focus of Council.

As the vision, goals, themes and actions in the Strategy aligned with and confirmed our existing community outcomes, Council remains confident it is on the right track with our strategic vision.

The group of activity statements in the Plan clearly outline the links to Council's strategic direction. Council is satisfied that it, by achieving the performance measures outlined in each of these group of activity statements, will achieve the outcomes as outlined above. Reporting against the achievement of such performance measures will be done in the Annual Report.

1.4 How we will work with others to achieve the strategy outcomes

The initial Community Outcomes in 2003 and 2009 process involved a range of groups, organisations and individuals and represent a summary of what they value for their future and what they want for themselves, their communities and their District. This process was repeated during consultation in 2012/2013 on the draft Community Economic Development Strategy, with complementary outcomes.

The 'community' includes Iwi, stakeholder groups, businesses, government agencies, regional agencies and people across all sectors. Making progress towards achieving the outcomes will need to be a collective effort; it is not only up to the Council. Council will be working with other bodies in achieving outcomes. This is particularly relevant to the outcomes relating to Health, Education and Safety as a lot of these functions fall outside of Council's core services.

The Council, in particular, may be able to contribute in many ways that do not involve funding costly programmes or service provision such as through strategic brokering, advocacy, lobbying central government or forming partnerships with other key government agencies to make things work more efficiently. One of the benefits of working this way is that it means a variety of organisations and community groups, possibly including central government agencies, can pool resources and ideas and tackle complicated problems to bring about societal change that is very difficult for any one group on its own. Council is looking forward to exploring some of these options with other providers in the future.

2 A roadmap to achieving Council's strategic vision

2.1 Strategic vision and relationship with council activities

The following tables summarise the relationship between what Council does and the wider outcomes. As can be seen, not all of the outcomes can be directly achieved by Council.

The purpose of this matrix is to demonstrate the relationship between Council's outcomes and activities. Performance measures for activities within Council's control are including in the group of activities statements.

ONE	Growing all aspects of the local economy creating opportunities for all and the District is seen as strong and resilient		
FOCUS AREA	ACTION	COUNCIL'S CONTRIBUTION	PRIMARY COUNCIL ACTIVITY INVOLVED
Commercial and Industrial development	Ensure availability of land for development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We, through our Economic Development function, encourage private initiative in the provision of land for development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic Development Property & Housing
	A District Plan that is flexible to meet the balanced needs of the community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing a District Plan that is easy to interpret and an efficient application processing service. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Planning
	Provide quality access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We manage the District roading network (excluding state highways) including footpaths, and other transport facilities of the Port and aerodrome. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land Transport (roading) District Planning Port Aerodrome
	Provide adequate, convenient parking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We manage the provision of parking and regulate to ensure optimal use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parking
	Address planning issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council is partnering the business community in the Community Economic Development Strategy to address planning and layout issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Planning Economic Development
	Address flooding issues in CBD within limitations of infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council is responsible for all aspects of stormwater management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stormwater
Tourism	Promote Council facilities throughout the District to help extend visitor stay and provide more things to do	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We undertake the marketing of Council facilities as part of the wider economic development function. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic Development
	Provide quality access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We manage the District roading network including footpaths, traffic signage, street lighting, bridges and road safety programmes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roading District Planning
	Encourage use of Council owned facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We are directly responsible for a number of attractions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Swimming Pools Westland Recreation Centre Libraries History House Museum (<i>currently closed</i>) Arts, Culture and Heritage Parks and Reserves
	Support for and funding of regional tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council strongly supports our regional tourism organisation (RTO) and the principle of regional promotion. <p>Note: Our RTO is currently Tourism West Coast but it is expected that Development West Coast will take over as the regional body in 2019/2020.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic Development

ONE			
Growing all aspects of the local economy creating opportunities for all and the District is seen as strong and resilient			
FOCUS AREA	ACTION	COUNCIL'S CONTRIBUTION	PRIMARY COUNCIL ACTIVITY INVOLVED
	Sustain the unique physical environment of the Grey District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review and apply appropriate District Planning rules. Note: The Grey District Plan will be replaced by a regional plan, Tai Poutini Plan, over the next few years.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Planning
Agriculture, Mining, Fishing and Forestry	Advocate for these industries as important components of a diverse, growing economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council will provide leadership and advocacy to these and other industries within the District. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council (Democracy) Economic Development
Economic Development	Promoting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diversity Opportunity Employment Growth Pride of place Events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council works with and supports the lead regional economic development agency, currently Development West Coast. Council, through its Economic Development function and in conjunction with the lead regional economic development agency, seeks to grow the local economy and to improve quality of life within the District. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic Development

TWO			
Providing affordable, quality essential services			
FOCUS AREA	ACTION	OUR CONTRIBUTION	PRIMARY COUNCIL ACTIVITY INVOLVED
Roading	Provision of safe, convenient and durable road access within the District including signage, marking Promoting road safety	Council, as road controlling authority, is responsible for the provision of good roads (also bridges etc.) in the District which includes road safety promotion and management of road usage other than speed control.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land Transport (roading)
Stormwater	Providing stormwater collection and disposal services via reticulation and public drains to prescribed standards and within limitations of infrastructure	Council provides stormwater services in the form of reticulated systems and public drains in built-up areas throughout the District.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stormwater
Wastewater/ Sewerage	Providing sewerage collection, treatment and disposal services in reticulated built-up areas	Council provides sewerage services in reticulated areas in the District.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wastewater (sewerage)
	Ensuring competence of on-site services in non-reticulated areas.	Council has a health responsibility in relation to sewerage collection and disposal in non-reticulated areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health Regulation
Water Supply	Providing clean, potable water to communities connected to the reticulation or wanting to connect in line with Ministry of Health (MOH) expectations. Ensuring consistency of supply	Council maintains and distributes the water supply network to a variety of commercial, residential and rural residential areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water Supply
	Regulatory oversight over health-related aspect of private water supplies	Council has certain regulatory responsibilities in relation to private water supplies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health Regulation
Solid waste management (refuse and recycling)	Providing a competent waste and recycling collection, storage and disposal system for the District including management of McLean's Landfill and Recycling Centre	Council provides waste and recycling collection, storage and disposal service for the District.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solid Waste Management

	Providing competent waste minimisation processes, including associated education of users	Council provides opportunities for residents to minimise their waste required to be disposed in a landfill.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solid Waste Management
	Providing functional litter management services including education	Council, as part of its Health promotion and amenity responsibilities, attends to the litter problem.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amenity Management

THREE Building identity through diverse and quality and recreational and cultural facilities

FOCUS AREA	ACTION	OUR CONTRIBUTION	PRIMARY COUNCIL ACTIVITY INVOLVED
Recreation	Provide and/or facilitate the provision of a diverse range of recreational facilities	<p>Council owns and provides a range of recreational facilities including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Westland Recreation Centre • Parks • Reserves (including walking tracks) • Coastal pathway • Spring Creek Pool • Libraries <p>Council also facilitates recreation through a range of events organised through Sport Canterbury (West Coast office)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swimming Pools • Westland Recreation Centre • Parks and Reserves • Libraries
	Facilitate availability of other recreational facilities and provide financial and other assistance to providers of such facilities within budgets.	Council takes an interest in making sure that other recreational facilities are sustainable and does this through advocacy, cooperation and financial support (e.g. sports clubs, Regent Theatre etc).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic Development
	Advocacy and facilitation	Council acts as lobbyist and promoter for recreational service providers, i.e. for external funding.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council (leadership) • Economic Development
Arts and Culture	Provide or facilitate provision of a range of arts and cultural services/facilities	<p>Council owns and provides a range of arts, cultural and heritage facilities including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • History House Museum (<i>currently closed</i>) • Pioneer library <p>Council also facilitates art, culture and heritage through a range of events organised through Regent Theatre and provides financial support to the West Coast Society of the Arts.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • History House Museum (<i>currently closed</i>) • Libraries
	Facilitate availability of other arts and culture facilities and provide financial and other support to providers of such facilities	Council takes an interest in making sure that other arts and culture facilities are sustainable and does this through advocacy, cooperation and financial support (e.g. Grey Heritage Trust, Regent Theatre, Art in the Park etc).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic Development
	Advocacy and facilitation	Council acts as lobbyist and promoter for art and culture service providers, i.e. for external funding.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council (leadership) • Economic Development
Community	Provide or facilitate provision of a range of community facilities and events	<p>Council owns and provides a range of community facilities.</p> <p>Council assists to facilitate events in the District.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Libraries • Westland Recreation Centre • History House Museum (<i>currently closed</i>) • Public toilets • Cemeteries • Town Square

FOUR The District has access to quality education facilities

FOCUS AREA	ACTION	OUR CONTRIBUTION	PRIMARY COUNCIL ACTIVITY INVOLVED
Schools, Tertiary training, and community education	Facilitate availability of quality and variety of options throughout the District	Council has an advocacy and facilitation role.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Democracy and Administration (leadership)
Good supportive facilities	Facilitate and supply good supportive facilities	Council owns and manages a range of facilities that support good schooling, i.e. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Libraries History House Museum (<i>currently closed</i>) Spring Creek Swimming Pool, Runanga Westland Recreation Centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Libraries History House Museum (<i>currently closed</i>) Swimming pools Sports stadium & gym

FIVE			
The District has access to quality health facilities and regulation			
FOCUS AREA	ACTION	OUR CONTRIBUTION	PRIMARY COUNCIL ACTIVITY INVOLVED
Grey Base Hospital	Advocate for the provision of a full range of services at the Hospital Advocate for and on behalf of the Hospital Maintain the aerodrome as a transport option for the Hospital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council has a facilitation and advocacy role. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Democracy and Administration (leadership) Aerodrome
Supportive Health services	Facilitate availability of professional health providers (e.g. GP's, Dentists etc)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council has a facilitation and advocacy role. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Democracy and Administration (leadership)
Food safety	Ensure a high standard of safety of food served to the public in the District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspection and licensing of food outlets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health Regulation

SIX			
Personal and property safety			
FOCUS AREA	ACTION	OUR CONTRIBUTION	PRIMARY COUNCIL ACTIVITY INVOLVED
Emergency Services (Police /Fire /Ambulance)	Facilitate the availability of an all hour coverage of the District	Council has a facilitation and advocacy role.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Democracy and Administration (leadership)
Civil Defence	Provide a competent Civil Defence service	Through the West Coast Regional Council, provide a Civil Defence and Emergency Management service.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Civil Defence
Dog Control	Provide a competent Dog Control service	Council provides an Animal Control service which incorporates measures aimed at preventing danger of dangerous dogs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Animal Control

SEVEN			
Sustainable management of our environment			
FOCUS AREA	ACTION	OUR CONTRIBUTION	PRIMARY COUNCIL ACTIVITY INVOLVED
Resource Management Act	To apply the provisions of the Resource Management Act (RMA) and Council's District Plan in a fair and objective manner thereby ensuring protection of the environment	Council is tasked with the application of the RMA and District Plan with the ultimate objective being sustainability and protection of the environment. Note: The Grey District Plan will be replaced by a regional plan, Tai Poutini Plan, over the next few years.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Planning
Sustainable development	To focus on achieving sustainability through maintaining a healthy	Council is tasked with the application of the RMA and District Plan with the ultimate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Planning

	balance between development and protection of the environment	objective being sustainability and protection of the environment.	
Solid waste management (refuse and recycling)	To manage all aspects of waste management in a way that minimizes the impact on the environment	Council delivers a District wide waste collection, storage and disposal service.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste Management
Wastewater (Sewerage)	To manage all aspects of sewer management in a way that minimizes the impact on the environment	Council delivers a sewer collection, storage and disposal service in urban areas and takes an interest in disposal arrangements in non-reticulated areas from a Health perspective.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wastewater (sewerage) • Health Regulation
Other Council services	To manage all aspects of other services in a way that minimises the impact on the environment	Council delivers other services, i.e. stormwater, roading, Westland Recreation Centre heating etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stormwater • Land Transport (Roading) • Swimming Pools

PART C: What Council Does: Groups of Activities

1 Land transport

KEY ISSUE SUMMARY

Around 29% of our bridges are beyond the industry recommended useful life, however they are considered to be in at least a fair condition according to regular maintenance inspections. We also have a number of bridges coming up for renewal/replacement over the next 30 years. This backlog has a current value of \$23 million.

As part of the LTP Council agreed to increase funding to this activity each year on a cumulative basis. This will mean the current backlog will be cleared by year 21. Our focus is on ensuring the safety of our roads and bridges.

It is recommended that readers refer to the 2018-2028 Long Term Plan for full information on all future challenges and issues affecting this activity.

1.1 Our infrastructure

- 610km road (61% sealed)
- 105.7km footpaths
- 211 bridges (which are maintained by Council)
- Port
- Aerodrome

1.2 Activities included in this group

Land Transport includes the following key functions:

- Council roads, including associated facilities such as street lights, cycle lanes and road signs (State Highways excluded as they are the responsibility of the New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA))
- Footpaths
- Bridges and large culverts
- Bus shelters
- Promotion of road safety

The car parking function is dealt with under the 'Other Transport' section.

The management and maintenance of the Greymouth to Taramakau Bridge section of the West Coast Wilderness Trail is included in this activity.

1.3 Why we are involved in this activity

Council provides sealed roads (including bridges where necessary), footpaths, bus shelters and street lights so that motor vehicles, bicycles and pedestrians can travel efficiently and safely.

Modern society cannot function without access. Access is important as it enables the convenient movement of people and goods to places of work, trade, health services, education and recreation.

Promotion of road safety is also important to avoid damage to property, injury and deaths while people are using land transport infrastructure.

1.4 Contribution to Council's Vision

Outcome	Contribution
Growing all aspects of the local economy, creating opportunities for all and the District is seen as strong and resilient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By providing quality access. • Quality and ease of road access to commercial area(s). • Convenience and quality of footpaths. • Information value of road signage.
Providing affordable, quality essential services	Roading, as an essential service, has an important service delivery function.

1.5 How we'll measure our performance

* There are no changes to our performance targets from what was proposed in the 2018-2028 Long Term Plan

What we're measuring	How we'll measure	Target
		2019/2020 Draft Annual Plan *
Public satisfaction with our local roading network, including footpaths	% of residents are satisfied with Council's roading network	70%
	% of residents are satisfied with the way local roads are maintained	60%
	% of residents are satisfied with the way footpaths are maintained	52%
	Maximum number of reported local road closures due to surface flooding per year	15
	% of customer requests responded to within 10 working days	85%
The condition of our roads and footpaths	% of roads which meet smooth roads standard	90%
	% of sealed road network resurfaced per year	7.04%
	% of footpaths at service standard of "fair" or better (as measured against condition ratings set in GDC Land Transport AMP)	80%
The safety of our roads	% of residents who agree that local roads are safe when using them	80%
	Maximum % of fatalities/serious injury crashes on local roads contributed to by road factors	<17%
	Change in number of fatalities/serious injury crashes from previous year on local roads	Reduction > 1

1.6 Financial information

Funding impact statement

	2019 LTP Year 1	2020 LTP Year 2	2020 Annual Plan	change from LTP Y2
	\$000	\$000	\$000	-
[A] SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING				
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	2,906	3,148	2,965	(183)
Targeted rates	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	1,396	1,429	1,519	90
Fees and charges	18	18	18	-
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, & other receipts	180	1,274	1,274	-
Total operating funding [A]	4,500	5,869	5,776	(93)
[B] APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING				
Payments to staff and suppliers	2,697	2,758	2,759	1
Finance costs	6	114	4	(110)
Internal charges and overheads applied	185	189	190	2
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding [B]	2,888	3,061	2,954	(107)
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding [A - B]	1,612	2,808	2,822	14
[C] SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	5,572	6,173	6,085	(88)
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	(24)	1,648	1,807	159
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding [C]	5,548	7,821	7,892	71
[D] APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING				
Capital expenditure				
—to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-
—to improve the level of service	3,799	325	325	(0)
—to replace existing assets	3,391	10,423	10,423	0
Increase (decrease) in reserves	(30)	(119)	(34)	85
Increase (decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding [D]	7,160	10,629	10,714	85
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding [C - D]	(1,612)	(2,808)	(2,822)	(14)
Funding balance: [A - B] + [C - D]	-	-	-	-

Activity revenue and expenditure

	2019 LTP Year 1	2020 LTP Year 2	2020 Annual Plan
	\$000	\$000	\$000
INCOME			
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	2,906	3,148	2,965
Targeted rates (including targeted rates for water supply)	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants (operating and capital)	6,968	7,602	7,604
User charges and regulatory income (consent fees, infringements etc...)	18	18	18
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Other income	227	1,322	1,322
Total income	10,119	12,090	11,909
EXPENDITURE			
Staff costs	-	-	-
Operating & maintenance costs	2,697	2,758	2,759
Finance costs	6	114	4
Internal charges and overheads applied	185	189	190
Other operating expenditure	-	-	-
Depreciation	4,318	4,551	4,551
Total expenditure	7,206	7,612	7,505
Surplus (deficit) of activities	2,913	4,478	4,404

Capital expenditure summary (renewal and new capital)

	2019 LTP Year 1	2020 LTP Year 2	2020 Annual Plan
	\$000	\$000	\$000
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE - TO IMPROVE THE LEVEL OF SERVICE			
On-going minor safety improvements and miscellaneous	306	312	312
Croesus Road upgrade	3,480	-	-
Miscellaneous new capital	13	13	13
	3,799	325	325

	2019 LTP Year 1	2020 LTP Year 2	2020 Annual Plan
	\$000	\$000	\$000
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE - TO REPLACE EXISTING ASSETS			
General bridge renewals (including components)	294	300	300
Replacement of assets after severe weather	457	466	466
Rough & Tumble Bridge Renewal	-	-	-
Deep Crk NO1 Bridge Renewal	-	-	-
Stillwater Railway Overbridge	-	-	-
Rough River Bridge Renewal (Atarau Rd)	-	5,197	5,197
Moonlight Creek Bridge Replacement	-	1,767	1,767
Footpath renewals	239	244	244
General renewals	2,401	2,449	2,449
	3,391	10,423	10,423

1.7 Explanation of the differences from the LTP

There has been a reduction in rate funding and an increase in subsidies as the New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA) now include footpaths as part of their subsidy programme.

2 Stormwater

KEY ISSUE SUMMARY

Over the past three years Council has carried out condition assessments of our stormwater network assets. These detailed condition assessments of stormwater pipes have resulted in the useful service lives of some different pipe materials being extended, however they do confirm significant deferred renewals for this activity, namely due to:

- The re-purposing of combined sewer/stormwater pipes as stormwater only has significantly increased our network (many of these are older pipes);
- Ageing and deteriorating pipes; and
- The previous low renewal rates due to Council’s focus on other prioritised projects, for example wastewater upgrades and compliance with Drinking Water Standards.

There are concentrated pockets of renewals required in Cobden, Blaketown and Greymouth, with smaller areas in Runanga, Dunollie, Taylorville and Dobson.

This backlog has a current value of \$7.2 million, with a further \$23 million worth of assets coming to the end of their intended useful life in the next six years.

As part of the LTP Council agreed to increase funding to this activity each year on a cumulative basis. This will have the current backlog cleared by year 24.

It is recommended readers refer to the 2018-2028 Long Term Plan for full information on future challenges and issues affecting this activity, which will need to be addressed beyond the life of this Plan.

2.1 Our infrastructure

- Five pump stations
- 128km urban stormwater pipes

2.2 Activities included in this group

Stormwater includes the following key functions:

- Management of stormwater systems (mostly in urban residential areas), including public open drains.
- Flood prevention. This includes maintaining urban watercourses.

Note: Council has a minor Flood Protection responsibility in that it puts floodgates in place in specific locations when levels in the Grey River reach a specific height.

It also maintains and operates flood pump stations at Johnston Street and Tarry Creek Greymouth as part of the Greymouth Flood Scheme on behalf of the Greymouth Flood Scheme Committee (a joint Grey District Council and West Coast Regional Council committee).

2.3 Why we are involved in this activity/these activities

Council needs to control stormwater to protect our community’s health and safety and minimise property damage and access. Adequate collection and disposal arrangements are of critical importance and the flood prevention focus is important.

2.4 Contribution to Council’s Vision

Outcome	Contribution
Growing the local economy	Effective stormwater management and land drainage are prerequisites for a healthy, growing economy.
Affordable, quality services	Efficient stormwater management is an important essential service which determines enjoyment of property.
Personal and property safety	Stormwater ponding on land causes damage and compromises access and enjoyment thereof.

Outcome	Contribution
Sustainable management of the Environment	Ponding has the potential of damaging the environment, notably in our case where sewer contamination is still an issue.

2.5 How we'll measure our performance

* There are no changes to our performance targets from what was proposed in the 2018-2028 Long Term Plan

What we're measuring	How we'll measure	Target
		2019/2020 Draft Annual Plan *
Customer satisfaction	% of residents are satisfied with the overall stormwater service	65%
	Number of complaints received about a Council stormwater scheme (per 1,000 properties connected to a Council scheme) Number of service connections: 5,852	Total complaints: 30 Per 1,000 properties: 5.1 (5,852 connections)
The reliability and efficiency of the stormwater system	% of residents are satisfied with the way their property drains stormwater in urban and residential areas	60%
	Requirements of the Greymouth Flood Scheme Action Plan are met prior to and during significant storm events	Achieved
	Maximum number of flooding events * <i>* Note: a flood event is defined as a 50-year flood, which is a flood event that has a 2% probability occurring in any given year. To measure this Council will obtain information on corresponding storm event rainfall intensities.</i>	Nil
	For each flooding event, maximum number of habitable floors affected (per 1,000 properties connected to a Council scheme) Number of serviced urban properties: 5,852 <i>Note:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council is only measuring reported incidents in urban areas where the stormwater network is. Number of serviced properties includes all urban properties, whether connected to the Council service or not. Some properties discharge stormwater via their own property stormwater system to watercourses. 	Total floors: 2 Per 1,000 properties: 0.34 (5,852 connections)
	Maximum number of local road closures due to surface flooding per year (dependent on number of storm events per year)	15
	Median response time to attend a flooding event	3 hours
Stormwater discharges are managed without adversely affecting the receiving environment	• Number of abatement notices	• 2
	• Number of infringement notices	• 1
	• Number of enforcement orders	• Nil
	• Number of successful prosecutions	• Nil
	Total for all enforcement actions	3

2.6 Financial information

Funding impact statement

	2019 LTP Year 1	2020 LTP Year 2	2020 Annual Plan	change from LTP Y2
	\$000	\$000	\$000	-
[A] SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING				
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	1,083	1,153	1,192	39
Targeted rates	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	-	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, & other receipts	-	-	-	-
Total operating funding [A]	1,083	1,153	1,192	39
[B] APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING				
Payments to staff and suppliers	327	333	394	61
Finance costs	39	42	36	(5)
Internal charges and overheads applied	147	150	148	(2)
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding [B]	512	524	578	54
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding [A - B]	571	629	614	(15)
[C] SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	(14)	46	48	2
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding [C]	(14)	46	48	2
[D] APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING				
Capital expenditure				
—to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-
—to improve the level of service	8	71	71	-
—to replace existing assets	549	603	590	(13)
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding [D]	557	675	662	(13)
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding [C - D]	(571)	(629)	(614)	15
Funding balance: [A - B] + [C - D]	-	-	-	-

Activity revenue and expenditure

	2019 LTP Year 1	2020 LTP Year 2	2020 Annual Plan
	\$000	\$000	\$000
INCOME			
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	1,083	1,153	1,192
Targeted rates (including targeted rates for water supply)	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants (operating and capital)	-	-	-
User charges and regulatory income (consent fees, infringements etc...)	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Other income	19	19	19
Total income	1,102	1,172	1,211
EXPENDITURE			
Staff costs	-	-	-
Operating & maintenance costs	327	333	394
Finance costs	39	42	36
Internal charges and overheads applied	147	150	148
Other operating expenditure	-	-	-
Depreciation	776	776	776
Total expenditure	1,289	1,300	1,354
Surplus (deficit) of activities	(187)	(128)	(143)

Capital expenditure summary (renewal and new capital)

	2019 LTP Year 1	2020 LTP Year 2	2020 Annual Plan
	\$000	\$000	\$000
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE - TO IMPROVE THE LEVEL OF SERVICE			
Tasman Street upgrades	-	64	64
Miscellaneous new capital	8	7	7
	8	71	71

	2019 LTP Year 1	2020 LTP Year 2	2020 Annual Plan
	\$000	\$000	\$000
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE - TO REPLACE EXISTING ASSETS			
General renewals of the network	549	603	590
	549	603	590

2.7 Explanation of the differences from the LTP

Upgrades to the Tasman Street stormwater were agreed to in 2018/2019 with the project funded over three years from 2019/2020.

3 Wastewater (sewerage)

KEY ISSUE SUMMARY

While there are some deferred renewals in the wastewater activity, Council is choosing to focus on addressing the more significant needs in the water supply, stormwater and land transport (roading) activities. We have focussed on our wastewater assets over the last 10-20 years and overall the age profile means most of the wastewater assets do not require significant attention at this stage. Council will continue to fund Wastewater renewals at equivalent levels to previous years.

No other significant issues have been flagged in the 2018-2028 Long Term Plan or this draft plan for 2019/2020 for this activity, however readers are recommended to refer to the LTP for full information on all future challenges and issues affecting this activity.

3.1 Our infrastructure

- Six wastewater schemes and treatment plants
- 39 pumping stations
- 190km pipes

3.2 Activities included in this group

Sewerage includes collection, treatment and disposal in the six (6) Council schemes of:

- Wider Greymouth area (Greymouth, Cobden, Blaketown, Boddytown, Dobson, Taylorville and Kaiata)
- Karoro, South Beach, Paroa
- Runanga/Dunollie
- Moana
- Blackball
- Iveagh Bay (Te Kinga)

Council will take over the Kaiata Park wastewater scheme sometime in the near future once obligations of both parties have been met.

This activity does not cover on-site individual property waste disposal systems or public schemes that are owned and operated by other individuals or businesses.

3.3 Why we are involved in this activity

By collecting, treating and disposing of wastewater, Council provides a service to residents and businesses that supports development in the District and protects the physical environment and our community's health.

3.4 Contribution to Council's Vision

Outcome	Contribution
Growing the local economy	Effective wastewater management is a prerequisite for a healthy, growing economy.
Affordable, quality services	Efficient wastewater management is an important essential service which determines enjoyment of property and quality of life.
Personal and property safety	Efficient wastewater management is most important for maintaining a healthy community.
Sustainable management of the Environment	The need to treat wastewater to required standards is most important to avoid harm to the environment

3.5 How we'll measure our performance

* There are no changes to our performance targets from what was proposed in the 2018-2028 Long Term Plan

What we're measuring	How we'll measure	Target
		2019/2020 Draft Annual Plan *
Customer satisfaction	% of residents are satisfied with wastewater service	67%
	Number of complaints received, e.g. about odour, faults, blockages, response times (per 1,000 sewerage connections) Number of service connections: 4,826	Total complaints: 50 Per 1,000 properties: 10.4 (4,826 connections)
The reliability and efficiency of the wastewater system	Number of wastewater overflows into houses due to faults in the public reticulation	Nil
	Number of dry weather sewerage overflows (per 1,000 sewerage connections) Number of service connections: 4,826	Total overflows: 1.5 Per 1,000 properties: 0.3 (4,826 connections)
	If deemed necessary by the West Coast Regional Council, any non-compliance is publicly advertised: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within ½ hour on the website • Same day on the local radio station • The next publication of the local daily newspaper 	Achieved
	Median response times to reported faults <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to get to site (timed from notification) • to resolve the problem (timed from notification) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 hour • 5 hours
	All planned shutdowns are notified at least 24 hours prior	Achieved
Treated waste water discharges are managed without adversely affecting the receiving environment	• Number of abatement notices	• 2
	• Number of infringement notices	• 1
	• Number of enforcement orders	• Nil
	• Number of successful prosecutions	• Nil
	Total for all enforcement actions	3

3.6 Financial information

Funding impact statement

	2019 LTP Year 1	2020 LTP Year 2	2020 Annual Plan	change from LTP Y2
	\$000	\$000	\$000	-
[A] SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING				
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	-	-	-	-
Targeted rates	2,468	2,521	2,497	(24)
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	110	112	112	-
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, & other receipts	-	-	-	-
Total operating funding [A]	2,578	2,633	2,609	(24)
[B] APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING				
Payments to staff and suppliers	1,029	1,051	1,051	0
Finance costs	756	738	707	(31)
Internal charges and overheads applied	226	231	229	(2)
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding [B]	2,011	2,019	1,987	(33)
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding [A - B]	567	614	622	9
[C] SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	15	15	15	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	(295)	(313)	(322)	(9)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding [C]	(280)	(298)	(307)	(9)
[D] APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING				
Capital expenditure				
—to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-
—to improve the level of service	-	-	-	-
—to replace existing assets	287	496	495	(0)
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	(180)	(180)	-
Increase (decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding [D]	287	316	315	(0)
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding [C - D]	(567)	(614)	(622)	(9)
Funding balance: [A - B] + [C - D]	-	-	-	-

Activity revenue and expenditure

	2019 LTP Year 1	2020 LTP Year 2	2020 Annual Plan
	\$000	\$000	\$000
INCOME			
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	-	-	-
Targeted rates (including targeted rates for water supply)	2,468	2,521	2,497
Subsidies and grants (operating and capital)	-	-	-
User charges and regulatory income (consent fees, infringements etc...)	110	112	112
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Other income	29	29	29
Total income	2,607	2,662	2,638
EXPENDITURE			
Staff costs	-	-	-
Operating & maintenance costs	1,029	1,051	1,051
Finance costs	756	738	707
Internal charges and overheads applied	226	231	229
Other operating expenditure	-	-	-
Depreciation	1,052	1,052	1,052
Total expenditure	3,063	3,071	3,039
Surplus (deficit) of activities	(456)	(409)	(401)

Capital expenditure summary (renewal and new capital)

	2019 LTP Year 1	2020 LTP Year 2	2020 Annual Plan
	\$000	\$000	\$000
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE - TO IMPROVE THE LEVEL OF SERVICE			
Miscellaneous new capital	-	-	-
	-	-	-

	2019 LTP Year 1	2020 LTP Year 2	2020 Annual Plan
	\$000	\$000	\$000
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE - TO REPLACE EXISTING ASSETS			
Renewals of the wastewater network - Runanga/Dunollie	65	269	268
General renewals of the wastewater network	222	227	227
	287	496	495

3.7 Explanation of the differences from the LTP

No significant differences.

4 Water supply

KEY ISSUE SUMMARY

Council has carried out condition assessments of our water supply infrastructure over the past three years. They are almost finished and preliminary results have confirmed what we already thought - that we do have a backlog of deferred renewals which need to be addressed. This backlog has a current value of \$7.1 million.

Some of the water breaks we have experienced in recent times have been the result of brittle pipes. The condition assessments will provide us with improved asset knowledge which will be used to prioritise future renewal and replacement works so we can keep providing an efficient and reliable service to our community. Council agreed, as part of the LTP, to increase funding to this activity each year on a cumulative basis. This will have the current backlog cleared by year 14. We are also focussing on the elimination of water loss through enhanced leak detection.

The Greymouth water reservoir at Omoto, having been constructed in 1904, is now over 100 years old and past its original intended useful life. As well as requiring renewal, it is currently located on land which has been identified as a high seismic hazard. In the event of a major earthquake, it would be very likely that the reservoir would be damaged and Greymouth would lose their water supply. In 2018/2019 (year one of the LTP) Council committed to the replacement of one smaller reservoir. This only replaces part of the capacity of the existing Omoto reservoir and Council has a long term goal of replacing the one reservoir with three smaller reservoirs in different locations around the District. The cost of this was included in the budget for 2018/2019. However, the cost of the project is higher than originally estimated therefore Council has budgeted for a further \$450,000 in this year's budget, with debt repayments funded from rates.

Central Government is currently reviewing how to improve the regulation and supply arrangements of drinking water, wastewater and stormwater to better support New Zealand's prosperity, health, safety and environment – this is known as the Three Waters Review. As any potential changes to the three waters are not yet confirmed and therefore the impact is unknown, we have not made any provision in this Plan. However, Council acknowledges there is potential for cost implications arising from legislation changes, if any. It will deal with any implications at the time of changes, if any, being confirmed.

It is also recommended that readers refer to the 2018-2028 Long Term Plan for full information on all future challenges and issues affecting this activity.

4.1 Our infrastructure

- Three separate water schemes
- 205km pipes
- Nine reservoirs
- 12 pump stations
- Delivering over 2.6 billion of litres of water a year to businesses and households

4.2 Activities included in this group

This activity includes sourcing, treating and distributing water from the following Council water supply schemes:

- Wider Greymouth (Greymouth, Cobden, Blaketown, Boddytown, Karoro, South Beach, Paroa, Taylorville, Dobson and Stillwater)
- Runanga/Dunollie/Rapahoe
- Blackball

Council will take ownership of the Kaiata Developments water supply scheme sometime in the near future as part of connecting the Kaiata township and Kaiata Park area to the Greymouth water supply. This was a new scheme created as part of a subdivision development.

4.3 Why we are involved in this activity

Water is a basic need and an essential service. We provide quality, affordable water and, in the process contribute to:

- Our community's health
- Community safety (through water supply for firefighting)
- Industrial and residential development

4.4 Contribution to Council's vision

Outcome	Contribution
Growing the local economy	A good, quality water supply is a prerequisite for a healthy, growing economy.
Affordable, quality services	Water is an important essential service which determines enjoyment of property and quality of life.
Personal and property safety	Water is a basic necessity. It is an important requirement for a healthy community that water must at all times be potable. Easy access to a pressurised water supply is also necessary for firefighting.

4.5 How we'll measure our performance

* There are no changes to our performance targets from what was proposed in the 2018-2028 Long Term Plan

What we're measuring	How we'll measure	Target
		2019/2020 Draft Annual Plan *
Customer satisfaction	% of residents are satisfied with the appearance and taste of water	80%
	% of residents are satisfied with the pressure and flow of water	75%
	% of residents are satisfied with overall water supply service	70%
	Maximum number of complaints received about water clarity, taste, odour, pressure/flow, continuity of supply or Council's response to reported issues (per 1,000 water supply connections) Number of rated properties: 4,686	Total complaints: 133 Per 1,000 properties: 28.3 (4,686 connections)
Council is providing a reliable, efficient and safe water supply	If deemed necessary by the Ministry of Health, any non-compliance is publicly notified as soon as practical, by advertising: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within ½ hour on the website • Same day on the local radio station • The next available publication of the local daily newspaper 	Achieved
	Maximum number of notifiable water supply transgressions with Drinking Water Standards per year: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greymouth (includes Taylorville/Dobson/Stillwater) • Blackball • Runanga/Rapahoe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nil • Nil • 1
	All planned shutdowns are notified at least 24 hours prior	Achieved

What we're measuring	How we'll measure	Target																				
		2019/2020 Draft Annual Plan *																				
	Maximum % of real water loss from reticulation system* (water loss measured from the reservoirs at least once per year): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greymouth (includes Taylorville/Dobson/Stillwater) • Blackball • Runanga/Rapahoe * For the Blackball and Runanga/Rapahoe schemes, the water loss is determined by measuring water output from the reservoirs at night time (early hours of the morning) on the assumption that actual use is minimal and therefore water output is equivalent to the water loss. For the Greymouth water scheme, Council is working on implementing District Metered Areas in this larger water supply area which will allow it to be split into smaller, more manageable areas for identifying water loss. Electronic flow meters are being installed to enable continuous monitoring of these areas. This will provide critical information for identifying which area within the supply have higher consumption rates/water loss. Once this information is to hand, Council will undertake detailed leak detection work.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20% • 5% • 15% 																				
	Drinking water supply compliance with following sections of the drinking water standards: Part 4 – bacteria ¹ compliance criteria - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greymouth (Taylorville/Dobson/Stillwater) • Runanga/Rapahoe • Blackball Part 5 – protozoal ⁴ compliance criteria - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greymouth (Taylorville/Dobson/Stillwater) • Runanga/Rapahoe • Blackball 	Bacteriological compliance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • Yes • Yes Protozoa compliance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • Yes • Yes 																				
Average consumption of drinking water per day per resident	<p>Figures below are from July 2017 – June 2018</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Scheme</th> <th>Litres supplied per year</th> <th>Population serviced²</th> <th>Consumption³</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Greymouth (incl Dobson/Taylorville/Stillwater)</td> <td>2,575,475,000</td> <td>9,717</td> <td>726</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Runanga/Rapahoe*</td> <td>187,484,000</td> <td>1,519</td> <td>338</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Blackball</td> <td>80,192,000</td> <td>468</td> <td>469</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Totals</td> <td>2,843,151,000</td> <td>11,704</td> <td>665</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>¹ Supply and consumption includes industrial/commercial use ² Normal resident population ex 2013 Census ³ Consumption expressed as litres per person per day. * Runanga/Rapahoe consumption for 10 months as it was then connected to Greymouth as part of the upgrade project</p>	Scheme	Litres supplied per year	Population serviced ²	Consumption ³	Greymouth (incl Dobson/Taylorville/Stillwater)	2,575,475,000	9,717	726	Runanga/Rapahoe*	187,484,000	1,519	338	Blackball	80,192,000	468	469	Totals	2,843,151,000	11,704	665	< 640 litres per person per day
Scheme	Litres supplied per year	Population serviced ²	Consumption ³																			
Greymouth (incl Dobson/Taylorville/Stillwater)	2,575,475,000	9,717	726																			
Runanga/Rapahoe*	187,484,000	1,519	338																			
Blackball	80,192,000	468	469																			
Totals	2,843,151,000	11,704	665																			
	Median response times to faults or unplanned interruptions:																					

¹ Bacteria (e.g. E.Coli) and protozoa (e.g. Giardia and Cryptosporidium) are small living organisms (bugs and such like) that are harmful to humans. Bacteria can be removed by chlorine disinfection whereas protozoa cannot and require higher levels of treatment.

What we're measuring	How we'll measure	Target
		2019/2020 Draft Annual Plan *
Our response times to reported faults	• Attendance time for urgent call-outs (from notification)	• 1 hour
	• Resolution time for urgent call-outs (from notification)	• 5 hours
	• Attendance time for non-urgent call-outs	• 1.5 working day
	• Resolution time for non-urgent call-outs	• 5 working days
Water is sourced from a sustainable resource	Maximum number of resource consent infringements	Nil

4.6 Financial information

Funding impact statement

	2019 LTP Year 1	2020 LTP Year 2	2020 Annual Plan	change from LTP Y2
	\$000	\$000	\$000	-
[A] SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING				
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	-	-	-	-
Targeted rates	2,323	2,405	2,435	30
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	-	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, & other receipts	-	-	-	-
Total operating funding [A]	2,323	2,405	2,435	30
[B] APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING				
Payments to staff and suppliers	1,059	1,082	1,079	(3)
Finance costs	364	355	365	10
Internal charges and overheads applied	155	159	156	(2)
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding [B]	1,578	1,596	1,601	5
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding [A - B]	745	809	834	25
[C] SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	973	973
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	364	(151)	501	652
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding [C]	364	(151)	1,474	1,625
[D] APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING				
Capital expenditure				
—to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-
—to improve the level of service	4	4	1,249	1,245
—to replace existing assets	1,131	636	1,077	440
Increase (decrease) in reserves	(26)	17	(18)	(35)
Increase (decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding [D]	1,109	658	2,308	1,650
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding [C - D]	(745)	(809)	(834)	(25)
Funding balance: [A - B] + [C - D]	-	-	-	-

Activity revenue and expenditure

	2019 LTP Year 1	2020 LTP Year 2	2020 Annual Plan
	\$000	\$000	\$000
INCOME			
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	-	-	-
Targeted rates (including targeted rates for water supply)	2,323	2,405	2,435
Subsidies and grants (operating and capital)	-	-	973
User charges and regulatory income (consent fees, infringements etc...)	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Other income	14	15	15
Total income	2,337	2,420	3,423
EXPENDITURE			
Staff costs	-	-	-
Operating & maintenance costs	1,059	1,082	1,079
Finance costs	364	355	365
Internal charges and overheads applied	155	159	156
Other operating expenditure	-	-	-
Depreciation	549	549	549
Total expenditure	2,127	2,145	2,150
Surplus (deficit) of activities	210	275	1,273

Capital expenditure summary (renewal and new capital)

	2019 LTP Year 1	2020 LTP Year 2	2020 Annual Plan
	\$000	\$000	\$000
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE - TO IMPROVE THE LEVEL OF SERVICE			
Kaiata water supply - new scheme	-	-	1,245
Miscellaneous new capital	4	4	4
	4	4	1,249

	2019 LTP Year 1	2020 LTP Year 2	2020 Annual Plan
	\$000	\$000	\$000
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE - TO REPLACE EXISTING ASSETS			
Replacement reservoir - Greymouth supply	550	-	450
General renewals of the water supply network	581	636	627
	1,131	636	1,077

4.7 Explanation of the differences from the LTP

A significant increase in the anticipated cost of construction of the first replacement water reservoir for the Greymouth Water Supply has resulted in an increase in debt funding.

The subsidy and cost associated with the new Kaiata water supply is included this year.

5 Solid waste (refuse and recycling)

KEY ISSUE SUMMARY

Solid waste fees will increase by between 10-15% due to increased costs to Council to meet our obligations under the Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS).

Council is currently constructing a new cell at McLeans Landfill which has an approximate life of seven years. There is potential for Council to join a regional renew energy initiative after this time.

Council has consulted on the option of extending the kerbside recycling area in each of the last two years, on the condition that an associated rate rise will apply to affected properties for the increase in service. There were few submissions received on this matter and the majority of those were not in favour so we have elected not to ask the question again as part of this Draft Plan.

It is also recommended that readers refer to the 2018-2028 Long Term Plan for full information on all future challenges and issues affecting this activity.

5.1 Activities included in this group

Waste management involves:

- Refuse collection
- Recovery of recyclable materials
- Management of Landfill and Clean fill and Resource Recovery Centres
- Management of minor quantities of hazardous waste
- Litter Bin management
- Waste minimisation
- Environmental monitoring, also of closed refuse facilities

Litter control is a Regulatory function and is covered under a separate Activity Management Plan.

5.2 Why we are involved in this activity/these activities

Solid waste management is necessary for the health and quality of life of the community, the local economy and the environment.

5.3 Contribution to Council's vision

Outcome	Contribution
Growing the local economy	Good waste management contributes to creating an environment conducive to growth of the economy.
Affordable, quality services	Waste management is an important essential service which determines health, amenity, enjoyment of property and quality of life.
Personal and property safety	Good waste management is an important requirement for a healthy community.
Sustainable management of the environment	Uncontained refuse can have detrimental impacts on the environment. Similarly, there is an important requirement on efficient and responsible landfill management as a means of reducing the impact on the environment

5.4 How we'll measure our performance

* There are no changes to our performance targets from what was proposed in the 2018-2028 Long Term Plan

What we're measuring	How we'll measure	Target
		2019/2020 Draft Annual Plan *
The provision of a reliable, efficient and convenient service	% of residents are satisfied facilities (litter bins, recycling stations, recycling centre) are kept clean and tidy	75%
	% of residents are satisfied with overall service	92%
	% of waste collected is recycled ²	20%
	% of residents are satisfied that waste and recyclables are collected on time (where services are provided)	90%
Facilities and services are managed without adversely affecting the receiving environment	% capacity remaining in landfill cell (100% - annual volume of waste to landfill divided by actual built capacity) <i>NOTE: Construction of Cell 3 commenced in early 2018 and has an estimated life of seven years.</i>	80.5%
	Maximum number of resource consent infringements	Nil

² Where Council provides a recycling service.

5.5 Financial information

Funding impact statement

	2019 LTP Year 1	2020 LTP Year 2	2020 Annual Plan	change from LTP Y2
	\$000	\$000	\$000	-
[A] SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING				
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	225	220	282	62
Targeted rates	1,374	1,401	1,401	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	46	47	47	-
Fees and charges	570	581	720	139
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, & other receipts	-	-	-	-
Total operating funding [A]	2,215	2,249	2,450	201
[B] APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING				
Payments to staff and suppliers	1,603	1,634	1,745	112
Finance costs	152	134	155	21
Internal charges and overheads applied	107	110	108	(2)
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding [B]	1,862	1,878	2,008	130
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding [A - B]	353	371	442	71
[C] SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	(287)	(304)	(375)	(71)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding [C]	(287)	(304)	(375)	(71)
[D] APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING				
Capital expenditure				
—to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-
—to improve the level of service	28	28	28	(0)
—to replace existing assets	29	29	29	-
Increase (decrease) in reserves	10	10	10	-
Increase (decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding [D]	66	67	67	(0)
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding [C - D]	(353)	(371)	(442)	(71)
Funding balance: [A - B] + [C - D]	-	-	-	-

Activity revenue and expenditure

	2019 LTP Year 1	2020 LTP Year 2	2020 Annual Plan
	\$000	\$000	\$000
INCOME			
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	225	220	282
Targeted rates (including targeted rates for water supply)	1,374	1,401	1,401
Subsidies and grants (operating and capital)	46	47	47
User charges and regulatory income (consent fees, infringements etc...)	570	581	720
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Other income	-	-	-
Total income	2,215	2,249	2,450
EXPENDITURE			
Staff costs	-	-	-
Operating & maintenance costs	1,603	1,634	1,745
Finance costs	152	134	155
Internal charges and overheads applied	107	110	108
Other operating expenditure	-	-	-
Depreciation	159	159	159
Total expenditure	2,021	2,037	2,167
Surplus (deficit) of activities	194	212	283

Capital expenditure summary (renewal and new capital)

	2019 LTP Year 1	2020 LTP Year 2	2020 Annual Plan
	\$000	\$000	\$000
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE - TO IMPROVE THE LEVEL OF SERVICE			
Miscellaneous new capital	28	28	28
	28	28	28

	2019 LTP Year 1	2020 LTP Year 2	2020 Annual Plan
	\$000	\$000	\$000
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE - TO REPLACE EXISTING ASSETS			
New landfill cell design and construction	-	-	-
General renewals	29	29	29
	29	29	29

5.6 Explanation of the differences from the LTP

Operational costs for McLeans Landfill have increased due to higher costs to Council to meet our obligations under the Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS).

6 Emergency management

KEY ISSUE SUMMARY

No significant issues have been flagged in the 2018-2028 Long Term Plan or this draft plan for 2019/2020 for this activity, however readers are recommended to refer to the LTP for full information on all future challenges and issues affecting this activity.

6.1 Activities included in this group

The West Coast Regional Council now have overall responsibility for the Civil Defence activity, including the following:

- Developing, implementing and monitoring District-wide emergency management plans.
- Promoting community preparedness for emergencies.
- Working with other authorities, both locally and in the Region, to plan for and respond to hazards, risks and emergencies.
- Mobilising and responding in the event of an emergency.

Grey District Council continues to provide for the on-site operation of an Emergency Operations Centre (EOC).

6.2 Why we are involved in this activity/these activities

It is most important to make sure that our District is prepared for emergencies. The District is not only in a high rainfall area and, therefore subject to flooding, but inundation, cyclones and tornados have in the past caused problems. Most importantly, the District is a high risk earthquake area.

Council subscribes to the principles of “reduce, readiness, response, and recovery” and “get ready – get thru”.

6.3 Contribution to Council’s Vision

Outcome	Contribution
Growing the local economy	Having in place competent services to cope with emergencies builds confidence which is an important requirement for economic growth and stability.
Personal and property safety	The ability to be prepared for and then to competently deal with emergencies are important for public safety.

6.4 How we’ll measure our performance

** There are no changes to our performance targets from what was proposed in the 2018-2028 Long Term Plan*

Civil Defence

What we’re measuring	How we’ll measure	Target
		2019/2020 Draft Annual Plan *
Training and preparation of our emergency management personnel in the event of an emergency	Minimum number of in-house/national training exercises participated in annually	2
	Minimum % of personnel trained in the operation of an emergency operations centre (EOC) <i>(Note: measure changed from trained to CIMS 4 standard to EOC Operations)</i>	80%
Greater public awareness and participation from the public to be better prepared for emergency situations	Minimum % of schools and pre-school organisations visited annually to deliver Civil Defence messages <i>(Note: measure changed from “be better prepared” to Civil Defence messages)</i>	90%
	Relevant details are posted on Council’s website, including Civil Defence notifications, preparedness reminders etc	Achieved

6.5 Financial information

Funding impact statement

	2019 LTP Year 1	2020 LTP Year 2	2020 Annual Plan	change from LTP Y2
	\$000	\$000	\$000	-
[A] SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING				
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	92	93	79	(14)
Targeted rates	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	-	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, & other receipts	-	-	-	-
Total operating funding [A]	92	93	79	(14)
[B] APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING				
Payments to staff and suppliers	12	12	11	(0)
Finance costs	15	14	14	(1)
Internal charges and overheads applied	61	62	49	(13)
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding [B]	87	88	74	(14)
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding [A - B]	5	5	5	-
[C] SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	(5)	(5)	(5)	-
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding [C]	(5)	(5)	(5)	-
[D] APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING				
Capital expenditure				
—to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-
—to improve the level of service	-	-	-	-
—to replace existing assets	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding [D]	-	-	-	-
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding [C - D]	(5)	(5)	(5)	-
Funding balance: [A - B] + [C - D]	-	-	-	-

Activity revenue and expenditure

	2019 LTP Year 1	2020 LTP Year 2	2020 Annual Plan
	\$000	\$000	\$000
INCOME			
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	92	93	79
Targeted rates (including targeted rates for water supply)	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants (operating and capital)	-	-	-
User charges and regulatory income (consent fees, infringements etc...)	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Other income	-	-	-
Total income	92	93	79
EXPENDITURE			
Staff costs	-	-	-
Operating & maintenance costs	12	12	11
Finance costs	15	14	14
Internal charges and overheads applied	61	62	49
Other operating expenditure	-	-	-
Depreciation	5	5	5
Total expenditure	92	93	79
Surplus (deficit) of activities	0	0	0

Capital expenditure summary (renewal and new capital)

	2019 LTP Year 1	2020 LTP Year 2	2020 Annual Plan
	\$000	\$000	\$000
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE - TO IMPROVE THE LEVEL OF SERVICE			
Miscellaneous new capital	-	-	-
	-	-	-

	2019 LTP Year 1	2020 LTP Year 2	2020 Annual Plan
	\$000	\$000	\$000
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE - TO REPLACE EXISTING ASSETS			
General renewals	-	-	-
	-	-	-

6.6 Explanation of the differences from the LTP

No significant differences.

7 Environmental services

KEY ISSUE SUMMARY

No significant issues have been flagged in the 2018-2028 Long Term Plan or this draft plan for 2019/2020 for this activity, however readers are recommended to refer to the LTP for full information on all future challenges and issues affecting this activity.

7.1 Activities included in this group

Environmental services include:

District Planning

- District Plan
- Policy
- Resource Management (land use)
- Monitoring

Building Control

As a **Building Consent Authority (BCA)** Council carries out the following tasks:

- Processes building consent applications
- Grants and issues building consents
- Undertakes building inspections
- Issues Notices to Fix
- Issues Code Compliance Certificates
- Investigation of complaints relating to building work and illegal buildings
- Issues compliance schedules
- Any other functions and duties specified in the Building Act 2004

As a **Territorial Authority (TA)** Council carries out the following tasks:

- Performs functions relating to our Dangerous, Affected and Insanitary Buildings Policy
- Administration and audit of building warrants of fitness (BWOFF)
- Investigation of building work related complaints where consents have not been applied for or issued
- Issues project information memorandum (PIM)
- Issues building consent discretionary exemptions under Schedule 1(2)
- Processes and Issues Certificates of Acceptance (CoA)
- Issues and amends compliance schedules
- Decides the extent to which buildings must comply with the building code when they're altered, are subject to a change of use, or their specified intended life changes
- Carries out any other functions and duties specified in the Building Act

Other Regulation

- Council bylaws
- District Plan, Building Act and freedom camping compliance

Health Regulation

- Inspection and licensing of food premises under the Food Hygiene Regulations 1974 and the Food Act 2004
- Annual registration of offensive trades, camping grounds, hairdressers, funeral directors, mortuaries and mobile shops, together with other duties under the Health Act 1956
- Responding, investigating and reporting on noise complaints and other duties under the Resource Management Act 1991 and the District Plan
- Ensuring appropriate steps are in place to limit the impact of commercial or industrial noise and ensure compliance within the noise provisions of the District Plan
- Inspection of liquor premises (participation in stakeholder compliance visits), licensing of liquor premises, reporting to the Alcohol Regulatory and Licensing Authority (ARLA) and the Grey District Licensing Committee (DLA) and administering new applications or renewals of managers certificates

Dog/Stock Control

- Investigation of complaints about dogs including barking, wandering, menacing and dangerous dogs

- Enforcing legislation and Council’s bylaws which govern where dogs are permitted, control of dogs on a leash and fencing of dogs within a property boundary
- Impounding wandering dogs and taking steps to identify the owner of the dog
- Maintaining a register of dogs generally and for those classified as menacing or dangerous
- Responding to wandering stock complaints

Local Government legislation requires that Council, where possible, maintain a clear division between its operational and regulatory functions. Local authorities, as facilitators of development and growth, also have to comply with statutory requirements and administer legislative powers in a fair and objective manner and avoid conflicts of interest. It is for this reason that these activities are in the same grouping.

7.2 Why we are involved in this activity/these activities

Council undertakes these activities to contribute to providing a safe, healthy and sustainable environment.

- The district planning service ensures the District is able to promote development to support a prosperous community without compromising rights of residents and the District’s physical and natural assets/resources. It achieves this aim by appropriate application of the Resource Management Act, through the review and implementation of the District Plan and its resource consent and monitoring functions.
- Council’s building control services ensures that the District’s buildings and other associated structures (such as swimming pools) are safe, habitable and meet National legislative requirements. Of particular importance is Council’s role in advising on and, where necessary, enforcing the statutory provisions relating to earthquake prone buildings.
- Other regulation activities focus on working with the community to ensure the District remains a peaceful and attractive place to live and work. By the careful application of Bylaws and other legal mechanisms, Council aims to reduce littering, effectively manage freedom camping and respond to noise nuisances, as well as encourage residents to maintain tidy sections.
- Health regulation services aim to protect our community from infectious and notifiable diseases by promoting food safety practices in food establishments. This activity also aims to ensure that hairdressing businesses, gaming machines, camping grounds and those selling liquor conform to appropriate standards.
- The dog and stock control service aims to provide a safer District by reducing dog-related offences through ensuring the registration of dogs, the education of their owners and the investigation of complaints. In addition, this service seeks to support safer road and rail corridors by responding to complaints about wandering stock and working with landowners to maintain stock proof fencing. Council undertakes this activity in accordance with its obligations under the Dog Control Act 1996 and Impounding Act 1955.

7.3 Contribution to Council’s Vision

Outcome	Contribution
Growing the local economy	Sound spatial planning and sensitive, constructive regulation provide for certainty, order and harmony which is most necessary for economic growth and stability.
Affordable, quality services	The group of activities involves service delivery which determines quality of life, enjoyment of property.
Personal and property safety	The group of activities involves service delivery which contribute strongly to personal and property safety.
Sustainable management of the environment	The emphasis of this group of activities is strongly on sustainability with the focus both on people and the environment

7.4 How we'll measure our performance

* There are no changes to our performance targets from what was proposed in the 2018-2028 Long Term Plan

What we're measuring	How we'll measure	Target
		2019/2020 Draft Annual Plan *
Council is efficiently processing information requests and consent applications within statutory time limits	% of Land Information Memoranda (LIMs) issued within 10 working days of application	100%
	% of non-notified land use consents processed within 20 working days	100%
	% of building consents issued with statutory time limits	100%
	% of Code of Compliance Certificates issued with statutory time limits	100%
	% of building inspection undertaken at agreed times	95%
We are ensuring that buildings within the District are safe and meet national quality standards	Required % of owners of earthquake prone buildings in the District aware of their obligations to strengthen their buildings to the required standard	100%
	Grey District Council maintains accreditation as a building consent authority	Achieved
A safer District is being provided for by promoting responsible dog ownership and monitoring food and liquor premises	% of known dogs registered by August each year	90%
	Time take to respond to food premise complaints	5 days
	% of premises requesting new and renewed liquor licences that are inspected	100%
We are responding to service requests in a timely manner	% of after-hours noise complaints responded to within two hours	95%
	% of animal control complaints responded to within two hours	95%
	% of complaints about breaches of bylaws and District Plan rules are responded to within five working days	95%
Our District Plan is effective in developing and maintaining sustainable development and a satisfactory environment	% of land use consents issued since 2005 are monitored for compliance with conditions	50%
	% of residents satisfied with Council's regulation of land use throughout the District	60%
<i>Iwi</i> are consulted on all new policies, bylaws, District Plan changes and notified resource consents	New policies, bylaws, DP changes and notified resource consents that have involved <i>Iwi</i> consultation	Achieved

7.5 Financial information

Funding impact statement

	2019 LTP Year 1	2020 LTP Year 2	2020 Annual Plan	change from LTP Y2
	\$000	\$000	\$000	-
[A] SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING				
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	975	994	958	(36)
Targeted rates	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	1,038	1,059	1,059	-
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, & other receipts	126	129	129	-
Total operating funding [A]	2,139	2,182	2,146	(36)
[B] APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING				
Payments to staff and suppliers	417	426	426	(0)
Finance costs	-	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads applied	1,703	1,736	1,700	(36)
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding [B]	2,119	2,162	2,126	(36)
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding [A - B]	20	20	20	-
[C] SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	26	26	26	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	-	-	-	-
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding [C]	26	26	26	-
[D] APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING				
Capital expenditure				
—to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-
—to improve the level of service	15	15	15	-
—to replace existing assets	4	4	4	-
Increase (decrease) in reserves	26	26	26	-
Increase (decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding [D]	46	46	46	-
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding [C - D]	(20)	(20)	(20)	-
Funding balance: [A - B] + [C - D]	-	-	-	-

Activity revenue and expenditure

	2019 LTP Year 1	2020 LTP Year 2	2020 Annual Plan
	\$000	\$000	\$000
INCOME			
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	975	994	958
Targeted rates (including targeted rates for water supply)	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants (operating and capital)	-	-	-
User charges and regulatory income (consent fees, infringements etc...)	1,038	1,059	1,059
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Other income	152	155	155
Total income	2,165	2,208	2,172
EXPENDITURE			
Staff costs	21	21	21
Operating & maintenance costs	396	405	405
Finance costs	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads applied	1,703	1,736	1,700
Other operating expenditure	-	-	-
Depreciation	3	3	3
Total expenditure	2,122	2,165	2,129
Surplus (deficit) of activities	43	43	43

Capital expenditure summary (renewal and new capital)

	2019 LTP Year 1	2020 LTP Year 2	2020 Annual Plan
	\$000	\$000	\$000
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE - TO IMPROVE THE LEVEL OF SERVICE			
Miscellaneous new capital	15	15	15
	15	15	15

	2019 LTP Year 1	2020 LTP Year 2	2020 Annual Plan
	\$000	\$000	\$000
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE - TO REPLACE EXISTING ASSETS			
Vehicle replacements	-	-	-
General renewals	4	4	4
	4	4	4

7.6 Explanation of the differences from the LTP

No significant differences.

8 Other transport

KEY ISSUE SUMMARY

The Port is considered an important infrastructure asset for our fishing industry, who make a significant economic contribution to our community. In recent years a multi-million dollar fish processing factory has been constructed down by the Port. The Port is also a vital access point in linking our community with the rest of the New Zealand in the event that a natural disaster closes the alpine passes.

Having said that, the Port has been signalled as a difficult challenge for Council for a while now and it continues to be so. Council's focus has been on reducing debt and ensuring the financial stability of the Port. Since Council is not able to divest a large part of its current operational responsibilities and/or reduce operating expenditure, Council is left with little option apart from increasing revenue sources. In the LTP Council agreed to continue its strategy of increasing rate funding into the Port to eventually put this activity into surplus (around year nine of the LTP), subject to user contributions.

The issue of dredging the Port into the future is currently being addressed, with an application having been made to the Provincial Growth Fund (PGF) for financial assistance on this matter.

It is also recommended that readers refer to the 2018-2028 Long Term Plan for full information on all future challenges and issues affecting this activity.

8.1 Activities included in this group

Other transport includes:

Greymouth Aerodrome

- The aerodrome, including the runway, taxi area, grass runway for use by micro light aircraft as well as navigation lights;
- The Greymouth Aero Club as service provider to incoming and departing aircraft; and
- Management of the land portfolio in the form of land leases and rights to occupy.

Parking

- The provision of parking; and
- Regulating the use of parking.

Port of Greymouth

- Managing the Port, the breakwaters, wharves and the slipway.
- Managing the navigation safety function.
- Managing the land holding portfolio.

8.2 Why we are involved in this activity/these activities

Council provides these services as part of a much wider array of services aimed at improving the health, safety, enjoyment and connectedness of our community. Each component contributes as follows:

- The aerodrome is an important strategic asset. It not only provides the opportunity for use by smaller commercial and private aircraft but most importantly provides a convenient transport option for Grey Base Hospital for the transfer of patients and staff as well for emergency air rescue services. In addition, it is an important training venue for related activities and defensive driver training. St John's Ambulance and Land Search & Rescue both have headquarters located on the aerodrome site.
- The Parking function is an integral component of a vibrant and growing CBD and important access to other key services in the District. It provides for safety and convenient access to commercial, educational and service industries and venues.
- The ownership of the Port was transferred to Council as part of the 1989 Local Government Reorganisation. Port of Greymouth is an important fishing asset as it is located closest to the lucrative Hokitika Trench fishing grounds. It provides safe berthage to a local and, from time to time, visiting fishing fleet as well. It is home to the fish handling and processing activities of two firms.

8.3 Contribution to Council's Vision

Outcome	Contribution
Growing the local economy	The three components of the group of activities contribute strongly to the local economy.

8.4 How we'll measure our performance

* There are no changes to our performance targets from what was proposed in the 2018-2028 Long Term Plan

Aerodrome

What we're measuring	How we'll measure	Target
		2019/2020 Draft Annual Plan *
The provision of a safe service	Meet Civil Aviation Authority requirements for the aerodrome	Achieved
Customer satisfaction	% of residents are satisfied that the aerodrome provides essential emergency air services	70%

Parking

What we're measuring	How we'll measure	Target
		2019/2020 Draft Annual Plan *
The maintenance, safety, convenience & accessibility of parking in the CBD	Off road car parks are inspected annually for deterioration in surface seal, markings and signage Information on remedial action will be made publicly available via the monthly meeting agenda	Achieved
Customer satisfaction	% of residents are satisfied with the availability of public parking	80%
Sustainability of the service for the future	Implementation of a parking strategy for the CBD and environs with key stakeholders – Strategy to be reviewed every three years	Pending

Port of Greymouth

What we're measuring	How we'll measure	Target
		2019/2020 Draft Annual Plan *
Confidence of users	Annual survey of Port users completed in August, measuring satisfaction	65%
Provision of a safe and reliable service	Number of incidents recorded per year in Incident Register	< 2
Communication with users	At least four (4) informal discussions with Westfleet and Talley's management and two minuted meetings per year	2 meetings

8.5 Financial information

Funding impact statement

	2019 LTP Year 1	2020 LTP Year 2	2020 Annual Plan	change from LTP Y2
	\$000	\$000	\$000	-
[A] SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING				
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	415	479	478	(1)
Targeted rates	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	435	470	470	-
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, & other receipts	56	57	57	-
Total operating funding [A]	906	1,006	1,005	(1)
[B] APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING				
Payments to staff and suppliers	811	842	842	(0)
Finance costs	114	133	105	(28)
Internal charges and overheads applied	244	249	247	(2)
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding [B]	1,168	1,224	1,193	(31)
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding [A - B]	(262)	(218)	(188)	30
[C] SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	327	387	357	(30)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding [C]	327	387	357	(30)
[D] APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING				
Capital expenditure				
—to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-
—to improve the level of service	-	-	-	-
—to replace existing assets	3	107	107	0
Increase (decrease) in reserves	62	62	62	-
Increase (decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding [D]	65	169	169	0
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding [C - D]	262	218	188	(30)
Funding balance: [A - B] + [C - D]	-	-	-	-

Activity revenue and expenditure

	2019 LTP Year 1	2020 LTP Year 2	2020 Annual Plan
	\$000	\$000	\$000
INCOME			
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	415	479	478
Targeted rates (including targeted rates for water supply)	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants (operating and capital)	-	-	-
User charges and regulatory income (consent fees, infringements etc...)	435	470	470
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Other income	56	57	57
Total income	906	1,006	1,005
EXPENDITURE			
Staff costs	282	288	288
Operating & maintenance costs	529	554	554
Finance costs	114	133	105
Internal charges and overheads applied	244	249	247
Other operating expenditure	-	-	-
Depreciation	469	469	469
Total expenditure	1,637	1,693	1,662
Surplus (deficit) of activities	(731)	(687)	(657)

Capital expenditure summary (renewal and new capital)

	2019 LTP Year 1	2020 LTP Year 2	2020 Annual Plan
	\$000	\$000	\$000
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE - TO IMPROVE THE LEVEL OF SERVICE			
Miscellaneous new capital	-	-	-
	-	-	-

	2019 LTP Year 1	2020 LTP Year 2	2020 Annual Plan
	\$000	\$000	\$000
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE - TO REPLACE EXISTING ASSETS			
Port - Berth renewals	-	-	-
Port - resealing of access to berthages	-	104	104
Aerodrome - runway light replacement	3	3	3
General renewals	-	-	-
	3	107	107

8.6 Explanation of the differences from the LTP

No significant differences.

9 Property and housing

KEY ISSUE SUMMARY

No significant issues have been flagged in the 2018-2028 Long Term Plan or this draft plan for 2019/2020 for this activity, however readers are recommended to refer to the LTP for full information on all future challenges and issues affecting this activity.

9.1 Activities included in this group

This includes:

Retirement Housing

- Maintaining and managing occupation of 118 units.
- Monitor the demand for further retirement housing units.

Property

- A land leasehold portfolio consisting of approximately 54 residential leases and 35 commercial leases.
- A building portfolio involving three leased buildings and the buildings supporting Council’s administrative function (Tainui St and Runanga service centre).
- Other buildings enabling the delivery of community services, e.g. Westland Recreation Centre, History House, Women’s Centre and Left Bank Art Gallery.
- Unused Council land consisting of various titles across the District.
- Management of leases with Mawhera Incorporation regarding land leased by Council.

9.2 Why we are involved in this activity/these activities

Council is proud of its provision of quality pensioner housing.

Council is also committed to managing its property portfolio responsibly so as to maximise revenue for the benefit of all residents.

9.3 Contribution to Council’s vision

Outcome	Contribution
Growing the local economy	Council is committed to releasing Council owned land not needed for future service delivery, for development.
Affordable quality services	Council sees the provision of convenient, quality retirement housing facilities as an important service to the elderly community. It also recognises its service responsibilities to Lessees of Council owned land and buildings in terms of the applicable leases
Personal and Property safety	Retirement Housing offers security, convenience and stability to occupants.

9.4 How we'll measure our performance

** There are no changes to our performance targets from what was proposed in the 2018-2028 Long Term Plan*

Retirement Housing

What we're measuring	How we'll measure	Target
		2019/2020 Draft Annual Plan *
An affordable, well maintained and efficient retirement housing service is provided	Achievement of minimum percentage of occupancy rates	95%
	Retention of the 0800 24 hours contact service for emergency repairs and maintenance (e.g. water breaks etc.)	Achieved
	Rent levels set annually below market rates	Achieved
	Flats are inspected at least once per year	Achieved
Customer satisfaction	% tenants satisfied with the service (annual survey of tenants)	90%

9.5 Financial information

Funding impact statement

	2019 LTP Year 1	2020 LTP Year 2	2020 Annual Plan	change from LTP Y2
	\$000	\$000	\$000	-
[A] SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING				
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	-	-	-	-
Targeted rates	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	812	828	828	-
Internal charges and overheads recovered	452	460	374	(86)
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, & other receipts	-	-	-	-
Total operating funding [A]	1,264	1,288	1,202	(86)
[B] APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING				
Payments to staff and suppliers	795	811	781	(31)
Finance costs	93	89	75	(15)
Internal charges and overheads applied	175	179	182	4
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding [B]	1,063	1,079	1,038	(42)
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding [A - B]	201	209	164	(44)
[C] SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	(57)	(60)	(54)	6
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding [C]	(57)	(60)	(54)	6
[D] APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING				
Capital expenditure				
—to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-
—to improve the level of service	-	-	-	-
—to replace existing assets	87	89	77	(12)
Increase (decrease) in reserves	57	59	33	(27)
Increase (decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding [D]	144	149	110	(38)
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding [C - D]	(201)	(209)	(164)	44
Funding balance: [A - B] + [C - D]	-	-	-	-

Activity revenue and expenditure

	2019 LTP Year 1	2020 LTP Year 2	2020 Annual Plan
	\$000	\$000	\$000
INCOME			
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	-	-	-
Targeted rates (including targeted rates for water supply)	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants (operating and capital)	-	-	-
User charges and regulatory income (consent fees, infringements etc...)	812	828	828
Internal charges and overheads recovered	452	460	374
Other income	65	50	55
Total income	1,329	1,338	1,257
EXPENDITURE			
Staff costs	-	-	-
Operating & maintenance costs	795	811	781
Finance costs	93	89	75
Internal charges and overheads applied	175	179	182
Other operating expenditure	-	-	-
Depreciation	406	406	406
Total expenditure	1,469	1,485	1,444
Surplus (deficit) of activities	(140)	(147)	(187)

Capital expenditure summary (renewal and new capital)

	2019 LTP Year 1	2020 LTP Year 2	2020 Annual Plan
	\$000	\$000	\$000
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE - TO IMPROVE THE LEVEL OF SERVICE			
Left Bank Art Gallery - Earthquake strengthening	-	-	-
Miscellaneous new capital	-	-	-
	-	-	-

	2019 LTP Year 1	2020 LTP Year 2	2020 Annual Plan
	\$000	\$000	\$000
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE - TO REPLACE EXISTING ASSETS			
Retirement housing - wastewater connections	-	-	-
General renewals	87	89	77
	87	89	77

9.6 Explanation of the differences from the LTP

A reduction in Council's property portfolio has reduced costs.

10 Community facilities & events

KEY ISSUE SUMMARY

The Shakespeare Street toilet facility is old and in poor condition; given there are other facilities available for users (tennis club and Westland Recreation Centre), Council is proposing to demolish this facility rather than spend money on upgrading or rebuilding. We have also allowed for additional cleaning of the Iveagh Bay toilet and shelter block as well as starting to fund ongoing maintenance of new facilities at Blaketown, Rapahoe and Blackball, built with monies received from the Government’s Tourism Infrastructure Fund.

It is also recommended that readers refer to the 2018-2028 Long Term Plan for full information on all future challenges and issues affecting this activity.

10.1 Activities included in this group

Community facilities/services include:

- Town Square
- Event facilitation
- Council’s in-house task force

Libraries

- Greymouth Library (including Pioneer Library)
- Runanga Library

Swimming Pools

- Westland Recreation Centre
- Spring Creek Pool, Runanga

Museum

- History House Museum (*currently closed*)

Heritage, Arts & Culture

- Financial support to other Arts, Culture and Heritage bodies

Indoor Sport Centres

- Westland Recreation Centre

Cemeteries

- Karoro Cemetery
- Gladstone Cemetery
- Stillwater Cemetery

- Barrytown Cemetery
- Blackball Cemetery
- Ahaura Cemetery
- Nelson Creek Cemetery (Ngahere)
- Moonlight Cemetery (not maintained)
- Maori Gully
- Cobden Cemetery
- Greenstone Cemetery
- Dunganville Cemetery (not maintained)
- Notown Cemetery
- Napoleon’s Hill Cemetery (not maintained)
- Interment (burial) services
- Application and pre-purchase of burial plots
- Cemetery records

Parks and Tracks

- Parks
- Playgrounds
- Walking tracks
- Other open areas accessible to the public

Public restrooms

- Ten public toilets, some with other facilities

10.2 Why we are involved in this activity/these activities

It is a requirement for any community to have access to a wide range of services that makes living in that area and visiting that area attractive and enjoyable. It is often described as services and activities that make any community whole. These services often define a community and give the community identity and a sense of belonging.

Services can be in the form of active and passive recreation and enjoyment.

10.3 Contribution to Council’s vision

Outcome	Contribution
Growing the local economy	Without these services, a community will have no core and will not be sustainable. These services also strongly appeal to visitors.
Affordable quality services	Given the importance of these services, they must be of good quality, affordable and accessible

Outcome	Contribution
Building local identity	These services fall under the collective heading of recreation which is an important part of life in a community. Apart from the social interaction benefits, they provide a community with an identity and a sense of belonging.

10.4 How we'll measure our performance

** There are no changes to our performance targets from what was proposed in the 2018-2028 Long Term Plan*

Libraries

What we're measuring	How we'll measure	Target
		2019/2020 Draft Annual Plan *
Customer satisfaction	% of residents are satisfied with service	80%
Community participation and engagement with the service	Number of outreach literacy learning and educational programmes delivered annually e.g. story-time, Summer Reading Challenge, housebound deliveries, adult education programmes	240
	% of residents who are members of the Library	78%
Availability, accessibility and quality of the library service	The Grey District Library is open at least one late night per week and on Saturday mornings	Achieved
	An on-line service is provided to allow members to browse the library catalogue (both printed and electronic) and make collection reservations	Achieved
	% of material less than ten years old (note: excludes the Pioneer Library)	85%
	Retain free public internet access for New Zealand citizens	Achieved
	Increased number of WiFi connections annually within Grey District Library and vicinity	24,200
	Increased Facebook likes and reach	410
Developing the library collection and building our local identity	% of new items acquired each year – New Zealand material or written by New Zealand authors	7%

Swimming Pools

What we're measuring	How we'll measure	Target
		2019/2020 Draft Annual Plan *
A safe service is provided	% compliance with the NZ Water Quality Standards	100%
	Lifeguards are trained to the NZ national standard	Achieved
Customer satisfaction	% of residents are satisfied with service	75%
Availability, accessibility and quality of the service	Number of users annually - Greymouth	90,000
	Number of users annually - Runanga	1,000

What we're measuring	How we'll measure	Target
		2019/2020 Draft Annual Plan *
	Service availability: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greymouth: seven days a week • Runanga: seven days a week during the swim season 	Achieved
	Number of Swim School registrations per term	380
	Minimum total swims per capita (national per capita swim averages is 5.5)	6.5
Management of potential adverse effects on the environment	No Resource Consent infringements for the coal fired boiler	Achieved
History House Museum (currently closed)		
What we're measuring	How we'll measure	Target
		2019/2020 Draft Annual Plan *
Customer satisfaction	% of users that are satisfied with the service	70%
	Increased social media (ie Facebook and Instagram) likes and reach	20
Availability, accessibility and quality of the service	New displays prepared each year	3
	Informative rack cards and flyers are provided and distributed to tourist locations annually as required	Achieved
	Contribute relevant material to external authors of publications and/or promotion articles, locally or nationally <i>(clarified that Museum staff provide material for externally written articles/publications)</i>	4 articles per year
	Increased number of visitors (per annum)	3,000

Westland Recreation Centre

What we're measuring	How we'll measure	Target
		2019/2020 Draft Annual Plan *
Customer satisfaction	% of users that are satisfied with the service	75%
	% of users satisfied with sports stadiums	75%
	% of users satisfied with fitness centres/gyms	70%
Availability, accessibility and quality of the service	The Civic Centre and the eventual Westland Recreation Centre will be available for use seven days a week	Achieved

Cemeteries

What we're measuring	How we'll measure	Target
		2019/2020 Draft Annual Plan *
Customer satisfaction	% of residents satisfied with the standard of cemetery facilities	90%
Availability of on-line cemetery records	On-line register updated with each new internment	All sites available online
Environmental effects	Maximum number of resource consent breaches to show the facilities are managed without adversely affecting the receiving environment	Nil

Parks and Tracks

What we're measuring	How we'll measure	Target
		2019/2020 Draft Annual Plan *
Customer satisfaction	% of residents are satisfied with the service	85%

Public toilets

What we're measuring	How we'll measure	Target
		2019/2020 Draft Annual Plan *
Customer satisfaction	% of residents are satisfied with the service	70%

10.5 Financial information

Funding impact statement

	2019 LTP Year 1	2020 LTP Year 2	2020 Annual Plan	change from LTP Y2
	\$000	\$000	\$000	-
[A] SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING				
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	3,129	3,192	3,317	125
Targeted rates	-	-	100	100
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	30	31	31	-
Fees and charges	1,318	1,344	1,344	-
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, & other receipts	-	-	-	-
Total operating funding [A]	4,477	4,567	4,792	225
[B] APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING				
Payments to staff and suppliers	3,381	3,401	3,558	157
Finance costs	278	251	237	(14)
Internal charges and overheads applied	612	625	642	18
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding [B]	4,271	4,277	4,437	160
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding [A - B]	206	290	355	65
[C] SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	400	400	400	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	(436)	(471)	(479)	(8)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding [C]	(36)	(71)	(79)	(8)
[D] APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING				
Capital expenditure				
—to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-
—to improve the level of service	108	7	67	61
—to replace existing assets	204	207	204	(3)
Increase (decrease) in reserves	(143)	5	5	-
Increase (decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding [D]	170	219	276	57
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding [C - D]	(206)	(290)	(355)	(65)
Funding balance: [A - B] + [C - D]	-	-	-	-

Activity revenue and expenditure

	2019 LTP Year 1	2020 LTP Year 2	2020 Annual Plan
	\$000	\$000	\$000
INCOME			
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	3,129	3,192	3,317
Targeted rates (including targeted rates for water supply)	-	-	100
Subsidies and grants (operating and capital)	430	431	431
User charges and regulatory income (consent fees, infringements etc...)	1,318	1,344	1,344
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
Other income	-	-	-
Total income	4,877	4,967	5,192
EXPENDITURE			
Staff costs	1,341	1,367	1,420
Operating & maintenance costs	2,040	2,034	2,138
Finance costs	278	251	237
Internal charges and overheads applied	612	625	642
Other operating expenditure	-	-	-
Depreciation	1,488	1,488	1,488
Total expenditure	5,759	5,765	5,925
Surplus (deficit) of activities	(882)	(798)	(733)

Capital expenditure summary (renewal and new capital)

	2019 LTP Year 1	2020 LTP Year 2	2020 Annual Plan
	\$000	\$000	\$000
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE - TO IMPROVE THE LEVEL OF SERVICE			
CBD Renewal projects	-	-	-
New Toilet - Anzac Park	92	-	-
New Toilet - Blackball	-	-	-
Miscellaneous new capital	16	7	67
	108	7	67
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE - TO REPLACE EXISTING ASSETS			
General renewals	204	207	204
	204	207	204

10.6 Explanation of the differences from the LTP

Additional rate funding provided to cover the associated costs of replacing previous vacant positions.

11 Democracy and administration

KEY ISSUE SUMMARY

Council will fund Tourism West Coast for the 2019/2020 year from finance cost savings from the 2018/2019 year. It is expected that funding of the Regional Tourism Organisation (RTO) will occur on a regional basis in the future.

These are exciting times for the centre of Greymouth as consultation draws to a close on the Draft CBD Redevelopment Plan. In a nutshell, the Draft CBD Redevelopment Plan identifies Greymouth’s assets and how to use them. There has been active cooperation and participation by Māwhera Incorporation, the Greymouth Business Promotion Association and Development West Coast in this process and together with the support of our community, we’re satisfied we can make it work. Council is putting aside \$160,000 (funded from existing reserves) for seed funding and implementation of projects under the CBD Redevelopment Plan. We are also planning on applying to the Provincial Growth Fund.

It is intended to build a viewing platform on the floodwall over the Grey River as part of CBD enhancements. This has an estimated cost of \$150,000 and will be funded from donations.

It is also recommended that readers refer to the 2018-2028 Long Term Plan for full information on all future challenges and issues affecting this activity.

11.1 Activities included in this group

Democracy and administration includes:

- Council
- Public consultation
- Council’s Administration
- Economic development

11.2 Why we are involved in this activity/these activities

A healthy community requires its elected Council to show strong leadership, but, at the same time, to conduct its business in an open, transparent manner. An important part of this is for it to actively and constructively seek the involvement of the community in matters that affect them or are dear to them. A vital component of this is a Council Administration that executes Council’s policies in a professional, objective and fair manner and, in doing so, respects the needs and circumstances of individual residents.

Council is involved with economic development to ensure a strategic and grassroots approach has been developed to increase the number of businesses and create jobs, by increasing our population and visitors to the District.

The Community Economic Development Strategy focusses on the idea that ‘jobs follow people’ and has projects and actions that are aimed at improving the quality of life in the District. The Strategy has goals related to visitor numbers, new jobs and business units, but also measures population, pride of place and if the Grey District is a great place to live.

The Strategy allows Council to focus on the issues of concern that the community can control, while keeping a watchful eye on those issues of concern which are not within its control. It also provides opportunities for the elected representatives and members of the wider community to take the lead and use their skills and talents to make difference within a strategic context, and not work in isolation.

11.3 Contribution to Council’s vision

Outcome	Contribution
Growing the local economy	Without confidence in the leadership of Council, an economy is unlikely to grow. Services like health, education and safety are all most important for growth, and Council plays an important facilitation and leadership role in ensuring the best and most appropriate services are provided to the district.
Affordable quality services	One of the focus areas for Council in its consultation with external service providers is the need to keep services to a high standard, accessible and affordable to the community.

Outcome	Contribution
Building identity	To grow confidence and pride through a strongly defined and positive identity that is built from the grassroots and encourages collaboration.

11.4 How we'll measure our performance

* There are no changes to our performance targets from what was proposed in the 2018-2028 Long Term Plan

What we're measuring	How we'll measure	Target
		2019/2020 Draft Annual Plan *
Customer satisfaction	% of residents are satisfied with the service they received when they have contacted Council offices	80%
	% of residents are satisfied with the information they receive from Council	75%
	% of residents are satisfied with the performance of Mayor and Councillors	75%
	% of residents satisfied with overall performance of Grey District Council <i>Note: This is a new measure included in the Long Term Plan but is currently measured through the Annual Residents Satisfaction Survey</i>	75%
Transparency, accountability and accessibility to the public	Full opportunity for public participation in Council meetings through availability of speaking rights and the public forum	Achieved
	Minimum % of Council business conducted in open	>80%
	% of residents are satisfied that Council consults with them residents on important issues	75%
Co-operation with other agencies	Full participation in West Coast Mayors/Chairs and CEO meetings	100%
	Full participation in Grey DC/DOC liaison quarterly meetings	100%
Engagement with our partners and the wider community	Review the Community Economic Development Strategy on an annual basis	Achieved
	Monitor the goals outlined in the Community Economic Development Strategy on an annual basis	Achieved
Availability of service	Increase in number of online payments (percentage)	>5%

11.5 Financial information

Funding impact statement

	2019 LTP Year 1	2020 LTP Year 2	2020 Annual Plan	change from LTP Y2
	\$000	\$000	\$000	-
[A] SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING				
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	1,351	1,376	1,360	(16)
Targeted rates	350	357	260	(97)
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	150	150
Fees and charges	77	78	78	-
Internal charges and overheads recovered	6,037	6,157	6,121	(36)
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, & other receipts	579	592	592	-
Total operating funding [A]	8,394	8,560	8,561	1
[B] APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING				
Payments to staff and suppliers	5,916	6,007	6,098	91
Finance costs	2	2	2	(0)
Internal charges and overheads applied	2,016	2,056	1,970	(85)
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding [B]	7,934	8,065	8,070	6
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding [A - B]	460	495	491	(5)
[C] SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	(3)	(3)	(3)	-
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding [C]	(3)	(3)	(3)	-
[D] APPLICATIONS OF CAPITAL FUNDING				
Capital expenditure				
—to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-
—to improve the level of service	105	5	155	150
—to replace existing assets	301	233	238	5
Increase (decrease) in reserves	51	254	94	(160)
Increase (decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding [D]	457	492	488	(5)
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding [C - D]	(460)	(495)	(491)	5
Funding balance: [A - B] + [C - D]	-	-	-	-

Activity revenue and expenditure

	2019 LTP Year 1	2020 LTP Year 2	2020 Annual Plan
	\$000	\$000	\$000
INCOME			
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	1,351	1,376	1,360
Targeted rates (including targeted rates for water supply)	350	357	260
Subsidies and grants (operating and capital)	-	-	150
User charges and regulatory income (consent fees, infringements etc...)	77	78	78
Internal charges and overheads recovered	6,037	6,157	6,121
Other income	579	592	592
Total income	8,394	8,560	8,561
EXPENDITURE			
Staff costs	3,846	3,921	3,892
Operating & maintenance costs	2,070	2,086	2,206
Finance costs	2	2	2
Internal charges and overheads applied	2,016	2,056	1,970
Other operating expenditure	-	-	-
Depreciation	262	262	262
Total expenditure	8,196	8,327	8,332
Surplus (deficit) of activities	198	233	229

Capital expenditure summary (renewal and new capital)

	2019 LTP Year 1	2020 LTP Year 2	2020 Annual Plan
	\$000	\$000	\$000
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE - TO IMPROVE THE LEVEL OF SERVICE			
New events area establishment	-	-	-
Miscellaneous new capital	105	5	155
	105	5	155

	2019 LTP Year 1	2020 LTP Year 2	2020 Annual Plan
	\$000	\$000	\$000
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE - TO REPLACE EXISTING ASSETS			
Vehicle and plant item replacements	170	99	99
IT equipment replacements	113	113	121
General renewals	18	21	18
	301	233	238

11.6 Explanation of the differences from the LTP

Council is putting aside \$160,000 (funded from existing reserves) for seed funding and implementation of projects under the CBD Redevelopment Plan.

PART D: Forecast Financial Statements, Rating and Other Information

1 Introduction

1.1 Statement of responsibility

The forecast financial statements are prepared on assumptions and the best available information as to future events which the Council expects to take place as of March 2019. The Council is responsible for the prospective financial statements presented, including the appropriateness of the assumptions underlying the prospective financial statements and all other required disclosures.

1.2 Authorisation for issue

This draft document was authorised for issue by Council on, and is dated, 28 March 2019.

1.3 Purpose for which this plan is prepared

This Grey District Council Draft Annual Plan 2019/2020 is prepared in accordance with the Local Government Act 2002, which requires a Council, at all times, to have an Annual Plan. The purpose of this legislation is to provide for democratic and effective local Government that recognises the diversity of New Zealand communities and promotes the accountability of local authorities to their communities. The Council's Annual Plan covers the period 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020. It incorporates operating and capital expenditure for the period for the Council.

The primary objective of Council is to provide services or goods for the community for social benefit rather than making a financial return. Accordingly, having regard to the criteria set out in the New Zealand equivalents of International Financial Reporting Standards for Public Benefit Entities (NZ IFRS PBE). Council is classified as a Tier 2 reporting entity but has elected to report under Tier 1 and it applies full PBE Standards.

The financial information contained within this document is in terms of FRS 42: Prospective Financial Information. It has been prepared to enable the public to participate in the decision making processes regarding the services to be provided by Council over the financial year 2019/2020 and to provide a broad accountability mechanism of Council to the community.

In this section financial information is provided at a summary level but more detailed information for each Activity and Group of Activities is included throughout the document.

1.4 Comparative information

The 2018/2019 comparative information is based on year one of the 2018-2028 Long Term Plan.

1.5 Cautionary note

The forecast financial statements are prospective financial information. Actual results are likely to vary from the information presented and the variations may be material. This prospective information should not be read other than for the purposes other than intended.

2 Key assumptions applied in the preparation of this Plan

The following sections sets out the key assumptions that Council has made that have an effect on the information contained in the Plan. The following section then assesses the risk of the assumptions being incorrect and potential impact on the Plan.

2.1 Price level adjustment

Price level adjustments for inflation have been allowed for in the 2019/2020 estimates.

Price level adjustments for have been derived from those recommended to Local Government by Business and Economic Research Limited (BERL) and modified by known local data. The following are the annual price adjustments allowed for:

	2019/2020 LTP Year 2	2019/2020 Estimates used for this Draft Plan
Earthmoving	2.0%	2.0%
Power	2.0%	2.0%
Road	2.0%	2.0%
Staff	2.0%	2.0%
Water	2.3%	2.3%
LGCI	2.0%	2.0%

Inflation assumption per the above have been included on a line by line basis in operating budgets; with equivalents from 2018/2019 estimates used as the basis for calculating future years' expenditure items.

2.2 Growth forecasting

Growth has been allowed for at a rate determined by Council to be the most appropriate using information from Statistics New Zealand medium level population projections combined with our knowledge of current and planned development in the District. On this basis the Plan assumes that the District's population will remain **static/declining**: current population of 13,371 people as at March 2013, an estimated population of 13,550 in 2023 to an estimated population of 13,250 by 2033. **Therefore, a growth rate of 0% has been assumed.** Council is mindful that the West Coast also has a higher population of people aged 65 and over than the national average. We have assumed this will not have an effect on our infrastructure needs.

Within the Draft Plan, growth has been based on known planning constraints or, if there are no known constraints, then growth is assumed to be 'straight-line' between years. These assumptions have been applied when projecting expenditure and revenue over a ten year period. The projections for different infrastructure services, such as water and sewer, will vary from the above population figures, because the areas served by each scheme do not necessarily involve the whole District and the probable rate of growth will differ from scheme to scheme. Borrowing

Interest rates

Interest rates on borrowings are calculated on:

- Current rates for existing borrowings – average cost of borrowing 5%
- 5% p.a. for new or re-financed borrowing.

It is likely that interest rates in the shorter term may be lower than these assumptions; however the rates have been used as the most likely long term cost of funds for Council projects.

Terms

The periods over which loans are repaid have been matched to the expected period of benefit that the financed asset will deliver (generally set to a maximum of 30 years) and revenue levels have been set at sufficient levels to meet repayment terms. All debt (including Local Government Funding Agency (LGFA) and Westpac) is renewable.

2.3 Investments

Interest rates on investments are calculated at 3.2% p.a. This is based on the average return for investments placed in the market at the time of preparing this Plan.

2.4 Governance structure

It is assumed that the governance structure will remain in the state as anticipated by this Plan over the duration of this Plan.

2.5 Grants and subsidies

Council is assuming that grants and subsidies from Central Government will continue at their present level, except where noted otherwise. Most significant of these are:

- New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA) – The NZTA Funding Assistance Rates (FAR) for the Grey District Council is 58% and this is not expected to change in the immediate future.
- Council has applied for and obtained all available further Sanitary Works Subsidy Scheme (SWSS) subsidies from Central Government – no further subsidies are available. An assumption has been made that the Ministry of Health will still pay Council a subsidy for connecting the Kaiata township and Kaiata Park to the Greymouth Water Supply.
- Provincial Growth Fund (PGF) – Council has received one-off grants from the Government PGF towards the following projects:
 - Croesus Access Road Upgrade
 - Port Redevelopment Plan
 - Greymouth Master Plan, including CBD Redevelopment Plan
- Tourism Infrastructure Fund (TIF) – Council has received one-off grants from the Government TIF towards the following projects:
 - Blaketown carpark and toilet facilities
 - Blackball toilet facilities
 - Rapahoe toilet facilities
 - Greymouth and Moana-Iveagh Bay recycling facilities
- Waste Levy fund.

2.6 Local Government responsibilities

For the purposes of this Plan, it is assumed that there will be no significant change to the local government environment and the functions we are mandated to carry out. This includes:

- It is assumed that there will be no devolutions of responsibilities from Central Government to Local Government, particularly not without equivalent increase in funding;
- It is assumed that there will be no restrictions on Council undertaking any of the services outlined in this Plan; and

2.7 Assumptions as to activities undertaken and levels of service provided

Council is assuming that the range of activities that it has signalled to undertake will not change.

Council is assuming that the levels of service to which its activities are provided will not change, except as a consequence of planned expenditure programmes mentioned in this Plan. The reality is that any change to service level and/or activities undertaken may place the cost of existing funding requirements onto different sectors of the community and/or different communities in the District.

2.8 Activity Management Plans (AMPs)

Council is assuming that AMPs provide accurate assessments of the condition of assets and of the maintenance, renewal and capital expenditures required to achieve stated levels of service. The AMPs will be subject to continual update and a full review by 2020. Any changes will be incorporated into relative planning documents.

2.9 Fixed assets

Useful life

The Council has made a number of assumptions about the useful lives of its assets by assessing condition using the age, material and local knowledge. The detail for each asset category is reflected in the statement of accounting policies. The

useful lives are consistent with the assumptions applied to valuing each asset category and were determined by experienced and qualified asset valuers. Renewals and maintenance have currently been determined by assessing condition using the age, material and local knowledge. This may change once we have more accurate information following the completion of detailed condition assessments.

Sources of funds for replacement

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

- The funding for the replacement of any individual asset will be funded from the following sources in the following order of priority:
 - Specific reserves set aside for the purpose of replacing the asset(s).
 - From the current year's operating surplus, including any cash arising from the funding of depreciation.
 - Loan funding the balance of the expenditure, with a loan being the shorter of either a 30 year loan term (as described above) or the life of the asset.
- Depreciation is calculated based on the expected life of assets.

Revaluation of fixed assets

Council revalues some classes of assets as outlined in the statement of accounting policies. The basis used for projecting future revaluation movements is the compounded relevant price adjustment index as outlined above.

2.10 Contract rates

Council is assuming that the re-tendering of major contracts will not result in cost increases other than those comparable to the rate of inflation included (as outlined above).

2.11 Resource consents

Council is assuming that the resource consents that it needs for delivery of the services outlined in this Plan will be obtained and granted with conditions that can be met within anticipated expenditure estimates.

2.12 Vesting assets

Based on historical information, it has been assumed there will be vesting of assets in Council during the life of this Plan. Council is aware of two potential case – these are the Kaiata Park water scheme and Kaiata Park wastewater scheme and this has been included in the Plan. Please note the following with regards to vesting of assets:

- Usually beyond Council's control and their number and value are very difficult to predict;
- Being brand new, unlikely to impose any significant extra costs from those generated from current AMPs over the life of this Plan; and
- Council will consider each instance on a case by case basis and consult with the affected community if necessary.

2.13 General commitments and contingencies

Council is not aware of any additional commitments or contingencies not already covered in this Plan.

2.14 Sustainable development

The Council has considered the sustainability of each of its services and activities in its preparation of the Plan and how the services it provides will meet the needs of the present and future generations, and how its activities will also protect and enhance the natural environment in the long term. The Council is required by the Local Government Act to take a sustainable development approach to providing for the social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing of communities. This involves taking account of the needs of people and communities now, the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations, and the need to maintain and enhance the quality of the environment.

Taking a sustainable development approach is reflected in the way the Council plans for the District as well as in planning, funding and delivering its services. Financial sustainability, particularly in a time of economic uncertainty, is a core concern of this Plan. The Council has developed balanced budgets that aim to respond to the needs of today's community in an affordable way, while funding long term projects so that future generations pay their fair share. Sustainable development of the District is significantly influenced through the Environmental Services group of activities, most notably the District Plan. Council has a significant role in the provision and operation of key infrastructure resulting from subsequent development.

2.15 Effects of climate change

It is assumed that the climate change reports provided by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) are reliable and provide a reasonable indication of what Council needs to consider in its planning processes. Based on the IPCC reports it is assumed that the sea level will rise by 0.5m over the next 100 years.

There is also potential for erosion as a result of climate change at our seaside communities such as Rapahoe, Cobden, Karoro and South Beach. As there is insufficient information on this matter to date to estimate the potential impact, the situation will be closely monitored as indicated in our Infrastructure Strategy.

2.16 Emissions trading scheme

This Plan has been prepared based on the broad scientific community view that human induced climate change through increased greenhouse gas emissions is occurring and may accelerate in the future. National and international efforts are underway to control emissions in response to agreements that the Government is a signatory to.

With the Emissions Trading Scheme legislation in place Council has included the costs that are necessary to be met as an emitter (landfill). Council is not planning on undertaking any additional activities that cost under the Emissions Trading Scheme.

Many of the climate change induced changes are likely to eventuate over the longer term and will occur beyond the ten-year horizon upon which the activities and their service levels are described in this Plan. They are, however, factors to be taken into account in maintaining the long term (i.e. up to 50 year) AMPs upon which programmes are funded through this Plan.

2.17 Natural disasters/resilience

It is assumed that there is a likelihood of one or more significant events occurring during the life of this Plan. Council has various resilience factors and financial resources in place to call upon if an event were to occur, including:

- Insurance
- NZTA Financial Assistance for an event classed as having a return interval as greater than 1:20
- Disaster Recovery Fund

The budgets in the Plan do not include any provision for the implications of a natural disaster except for the Emergency Rooding Budget.

2.18 Risk assessment on key assumptions

No significant changes. Refer to the assessment provided in the 2018–2028 Long Term Plan.

3 Forecast financial statements

3.1 Prospective statement of comprehensive revenue & expenditure

	Note	2019 LTP Year 1 \$000	2020 LTP Year 2 \$000	2020 Annual Plan \$000
REVENUE				
Rates revenue	1	16,691	17,339	17,324
Fees and charges		4,378	4,490	4,629
Development and financial contributions		41	41	41
Subsidies and grants	2	7,444	8,080	9,205
Interest revenue		549	561	561
Other revenue	3	551	1,637	1,642
Total revenue	4	29,654	32,148	33,402
EXPENSES				
Personnel costs	5	5,490	5,597	5,621
Depreciation and amortisation expense	6	9,487	9,720	9,720
Other expenses	7	11,698	11,887	12,250
Finance costs	8	1,817	1,873	1,700
Other losses		-	-	-
Total operating expenditure	9	28,492	29,077	29,291
Net surplus/(deficit) before tax		1,162	3,071	4,111
Income tax expense		-	-	-
Surplus/(deficit) after tax attributable to Grey District Council		1,162	3,071	4,111
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSES				
Movement in asset revaluation reserve		-	17,493	17,493
Total comprehensive Revenue and Expense		1,162	20,564	21,604

Note: The cost of service statements presented in PART C: Groups of Activities do not include 'Other Comprehensive Revenue and Expenditure'. They will therefore reconcile to the 'Surplus/(deficit) after tax attributable to Grey District Council' line in the above statement.

The mandatory disclosures required for financial statements under Local Government (Financial Reporting) Regulations have been disclosed in the notes to these forecast financial statements.

3.2 Prospective statement of changes in net assets/equity

	2019 LTP Year 1 \$000	2020 LTP Year 2 \$000	2020 Annual Plan \$000
Equity at the beginning of the year	387,465	388,627	384,127
Comprehensive revenue and expenditure			
Net surplus/(deficit) for the year	1,162	3,071	4,111
Other comprehensive revenue and expenditure	-	17,493	17,493
Total comprehensive revenue and expense	1,162	20,564	21,604
Equity at the end of the year	388,627	409,190	405,730

3.3 Prospective statement of financial position

	2019	2020	2020
	LTP Year 1	LTP Year 2	Annual Plan
	\$000	\$000	\$000
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7,530	7,917	7,095
Receivables	2,501	2,859	4,269
Other financial assets	5,625	5,448	5,111
Inventory	-	-	-
Non-current assets held for sale	-	-	-
	15,656	16,224	16,475
Non Current Assets			
Receivables	192	182	173
Property, plant and equipment	404,712	425,732	423,026
Intangible assets	287	287	252
Other financial assets*	703	681	638
Investment property	3,359	3,540	3,540
	409,253	430,422	427,629
TOTAL ASSETS	424,909	446,646	444,104
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Payables	3,402	3,839	4,094
Employee entitlements	544	551	557
Deferred revenue	212	212	212
Borrowings	5,000	-	5,000
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-
	9,158	4,602	9,863
Non Current Liabilities			
Provisions	2,011	1,963	1,915
Employee entitlements	440	444	448
Borrowings	24,673	30,447	26,148
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-
	27,124	32,854	28,511
TOTAL LIABILITIES	36,282	37,456	38,374
EQUITY			
Retained earnings	234,682	237,616	234,156
Special Funds	7,821	7,955	7,953
Trusts Bequests and Other Reserves	178	180	182
Revaluation reserve	145,946	163,439	163,439
Total equity attributable to the Council	388,627	409,190	405,730
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	424,909	446,646	444,104

* includes Council's investment in New Zealand Local Government Insurance Corporation Limited

3.4 Prospective statement of cash flows

	2019	2020	2020
	LTP Year 1	LTP Year 2	Annual Plan
	\$000	\$000	\$000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from rates revenue	16,650	17,297	17,283
Interest received	527	555	555
Dividends received	-	-	-
Receipts from other revenue	13,420	14,578	15,635
Payments to suppliers and employees	(17,822)	(18,303)	(18,644)
Interest paid	(1,817)	(1,873)	(1,700)
Income tax paid (refund)	-	-	-
Goods and services tax (net)	36	29	54
Net cash from operating activities	10,994	12,283	13,183
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	-	-	-
Proceeds from investments	15,058	15,113	14,370
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(9,981)	(12,870)	(14,508)
Acquisition of investments	(15,398)	(14,914)	(13,990)
Net cash from investing activities	(10,321)	(12,671)	(14,128)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from borrowings	5,953	7,408	255
Repayment of borrowings	(6,383)	(6,633)	(132)
Net cash from financing activities	(430)	775	123
Net (decrease)/increase in cash, cash equivalents and bank overdrafts	243	387	(822)
Cash, cash equivalents and bank overdrafts at the beginning of the year	7,287	7,530	7,917
Cash, cash equivalents and bank overdrafts at the end of the year	7,530	7,917	7,095

3.5 Notes to the prospective financial statements

Note 1 – Rates revenue

	2019 LTP Year 1	2020 LTP Year 2	2020 Annual Plan
	\$000	\$000	\$000
GENERAL RATES			
General Rates - Uniform Annual General Charge	3,114	3,174	3,227
General Rates - set on land value	6,882	7,301	7,224
Total General Rates	9,996	10,475	10,451
TARGETED RATES ATTRIBUTABLE TO ACTIVITIES:			
Economic development	350	357	360
Refuse Collection	1,374	1,401	1,401
Sewerage Collection	2,468	2,521	2,497
Water Supplies	2,086	2,163	2,193
Water Meter Rates	237	242	242
PENALTIES			
Rate Penalties	180	180	180
Total rates, excluding targeted water supply rates	16,691	17,339	17,324

	2019 LTP Year 1	2020 LTP Year 2	2020 Annual Plan
	\$000	\$000	\$000
Rates, excluding targeted water supply rates	16,691	17,339	17,324
Lump sum contributions			
Total annual rates income	16,691	17,339	17,324

	2019 LTP Year 1	2020 LTP Year 2	2020 Annual Plan
	\$000	\$000	\$000
Rates on land where GDC is the ratepayer	430	447	447
Rate discounts	41	43	43
Rates remitted per Council policy	39	41	41
Total rates remitted	510	531	531

Note 2 – Subsidies and grants

	2019 LTP Year 1	2020 LTP Year 2	2020 Annual Plan
	\$000	\$000	\$000
New Zealand Transport Agency subsidies	5,496	7,591	7,593
NZ Lottery Grants	-	-	-
Other grants and subsidies	1,948	489	1,612
Total subsidies and grants	7,444	8,080	9,205

Note 3 – Other revenue

	2019 LTP Year 1	2020 LTP Year 2	2020 Annual Plan
	\$000	\$000	\$000
Traffic and parking infringements	56	57	57
Petrol tax	178	182	182
Dividends	-	-	-
Net gain (loss) of non current assets held for sale	-	-	-
Net gain (loss) on sale of property plant & equipment	65	50	55
Assets Vested	94	96	96
Other	158	1,252	1,252
Total other income	551	1,637	1,642

Note 4 - Revenue by activity

	2019 LTP Year 1	2020 LTP Year 2	2020 Annual Plan
	\$000	\$000	\$000
Land transport	10,119	12,090	11,909
Stormwater	1,102	1,172	1,211
Wastewater	2,607	2,662	2,638
Water Supply	2,337	2,420	3,423
Solid waste management	2,215	2,249	2,450
Emergency management	92	93	79
Environmental services	2,165	2,208	2,172
Other transport	906	1,006	1,005
Property and housing	1,329	1,338	1,257
Community facilities and events	4,877	4,967	5,192
Democracy and administration	8,394	8,560	8,561
Total activity income	36,143	38,765	39,897
<i>less Internal charges and overheads recovered</i>	<i>6,489</i>	<i>6,617</i>	<i>6,495</i>
Total Income	29,654	32,148	33,402

Note 5 – Employee benefit expenses

	2019	2020	2020
	LTP Year 1	LTP Year 2	Annual Plan
	\$000	\$000	\$000
Wages and salaries	5,215	5,317	5,340
Contributions to defined contribution plans	220	224	225
Increase/(decrease) in employee benefit liabilities	55	56	56
Total employee expenses	5,490	5,597	5,621

Note 6 – Depreciation and amortisation expense

	2019	2020	2020
	LTP Year 1	LTP Year 2	Annual Plan
	\$000	\$000	\$000
Land transport	4,318	4,551	4,551
Stormwater	776	776	776
Wastewater	1,052	1,052	1,052
Water Supply	549	549	549
Solid waste management	159	159	159
Emergency management	5	5	5
Environmental services	3	3	3
Other transport	469	469	469
Property and housing	406	406	406
Community facilities and events	1,488	1,488	1,488
Democracy and administration	262	262	262
Total depreciation and amortisation	9,487	9,720	9,720

Note 7 – Other Expenses

	2019 LTP Year 1	2020 LTP Year 2	2020 Annual Plan
	\$000	\$000	\$000
Fees to principal auditor			
Audit of financial statements	109	111	111
Long Term Plan (LTP) audit	-	-	40
Audit fee paid on behalf of West Coast Recreation Trust	-	-	-
Assets written off	-	-	-
Impairment of asset expense	-	-	-
Bad debt expense	25	26	27
Directors' fees	-	-	-
Grants & Donations	348	326	242
Movement in impairment of receivables	-	-	-
Movement in provision for financial guarantee	-	-	-
Insurance expenses	590	601	607
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	-	-	-
Remuneration of elected members	269	274	274
Minimum lease payments under operating leases	390	397	336
Other operating expenses	9,967	10,152	10,613
Total other expenses	11,698	11,887	12,250

Note 8 – Finance Costs

	2019 LTP Year 1	2020 LTP Year 2	2020 Annual Plan
	\$000	\$000	\$000
INTEREST EXPENSE			
Interest on borrowings	1,817	1,873	1,700
FAIR VALUE (GAINS) / LOSSES ON DERIVATIVES			
Interest Rate Swap (fair value hedges)	-	-	-
Total finance costs	1,817	1,873	1,700

Note 9 – Expenditure by activity

	2019	2020	2020
	LTP Year 1	LTP Year 2	Annual Plan
	\$000	\$000	\$000
Land transport	7,206	7,612	7,505
Stormwater	1,289	1,300	1,354
Wastewater	3,063	3,071	3,039
Water Supply	2,127	2,145	2,150
Solid waste management	2,021	2,037	2,167
Emergency management	92	93	79
Environmental services	2,122	2,165	2,129
Other transport	1,637	1,693	1,662
Property and housing	1,469	1,485	1,444
Community facilities and events	5,759	5,765	5,925
Democracy and administration	8,196	8,327	8,332
Total activity expenditure	34,981	35,694	35,786
<i>less Internal charges and overheads recovered</i>	6,489	6,617	6,495
Total Expenditure	28,492	29,077	29,291

4 Statement of movement in Council special funds (reserve funds)

Reserve	Activities to which the reserve relates	Opening Balance 1 July 2019	Transfers to Reserve 2019 - 2020	Transfers from Reserve 2019 - 2020	Closing Balance 30 June 2020
		\$000	(Deposits) \$000	(Withdrawals) \$000	\$000
SPECIAL FUNDS					
Greymouth Sewerage Fund	Wastewater	-	-	-	-
Te Kinga Infrastructure Upgrade Reserve	All activities	93	3	-	96
Rural Sewerage Capital Works Reserve	Wastewater	291	10	-	301
Cobden Stormwater Mitigation Reserve	Stormwater	53	2	-	55
Barrytown Area Infrastructure Reserve	All activities	102	4	-	106
Atarau Area Infrastructure Reserve	All activities	5	-	-	5
Ahaura Area Infrastructure Reserve	All activities	186	6	-	192
Haupiri Area Infrastructure Reserve	All activities	150	5	-	155
Nelson Creek Infrastructure Reserve	All activities	17	1	-	18
Ngahere Infrastructure Reserve	All activities	195	7	-	202
Runanga Area Infrastructure Reserve	All activities	725	22	(150)	597
Kaiata Stillwater Area Infrastructure Reserve	All activities	201	6	(29)	178
Karoro Infrastructure Development Reserve	All activities	629	22	-	651
South Beach/Paroa Infrastructure Reserve	All activities	419	15	-	434
Camerons Infrastructure Reserve	All activities	89	3	-	92
Gladstone Infrastructure Reserve	All activities	210	7	-	217
Arnold Valley Area Infrastructure Reserve	All activities	106	4	-	110
Lake Brunner Area Infrastructure Reserve	All activities	180	6	-	186
Hohonu Area Infrastructure Reserve	All activities	49	2	-	51
Infrastructure Renewal Reserve	All activities	143	42	(22)	163
Flood Protection Reserve	Stormwater/Flood protection	115	4	-	119
Cemetery Extension Reserve	Cemeteries	49	2	-	51
Cemetery Maintenance Reserve	Cemeteries	320	15	-	335
Footpath Reserve	Land transport	64	2	-	66
Roading Reserve	Land transport	205	(23)	-	182
Land Fill Reserve	Solid waste management	34	10	-	44
Airport Maintenance Reserve	Airport	360	75	-	435
Disaster Recovery Reserve	All activities	1,131	48	-	1,171
Civil Defence Reserve	Emergency management	36	1	-	37
Rural Fire Authority Reserve	Rural fire authority	20	1	-	21

Reserve	Activities to which the reserve relates	Opening Balance 1 July 2019 \$000	Transfers to Reserve 2019 - 2020 (Deposits) \$000	Transfers from Reserve 2019 - 2020 (Withdrawals) \$000	Closing Balance 30 June 2020 \$000
Economic Development Reserve	All activities	10	-	-	10
Harbour Endowment Land Sales Reserve	Port	-	-	-	-
Land Sale Reserve	All activities	102	1	(150)	(47)
Reserves Subdivision Contributions	Community facilities and parks	5	-	-	5
Maori Land Compensation Reserve	Council property	198	6	(18)	186
Town Clock Reserve	Community facilities and parks	-	-	-	-
Gas Management Plan Reserve	Council property	17	1	-	18
District Planning Reserve	District planning	-	-	-	-
Plant and Machinery Reserve	All activities	540	89	(100)	529
Building & Property Gen Reserve	Council property	71	14	-	85
Corp Equip and Furniture Reserve	Council administration	419	45	(17)	447
Staff Costs Reserve	Council administration	-	-	-	-
Sunshine Coach Reserve	Council administration	7	-	-	7
Rental Housing Reserve	Retirement housing	109	57	(40)	126
Library Reserve	Libraries	4	6	-	10
Committed Expenditure	All activities	165	27	-	192
Total special funds		7,824	548	(526)	7,646
TRUSTS AND BEQUESTS					
McGlashan Trust	Community facilities and parks	2	-	-	2
E White Bequest	Community facilities and parks	40	1	-	41
Mayoral Flood Relief Fund	Democracy	8	-	-	8
Citizens Emergency Relief Fund	Democracy	68	33	(27)	74
Perotti Bequest	Community facilities and parks	1	-	-	1
Peters Bequest - Talking Books	Libraries	17	1	(2)	16
Vera Corbett Bequest	Libraries	32	1	-	33
Total trusts and bequests		168	36	(29)	175
TOTAL SPECIAL FUNDS AND TRUSTS/BEQUESTS		7,992	584	(555)	7,821

5 Summary of significant accounting policies

5.1 Reporting entity

Grey District Council ("Council") is a territorial local authority governed by the Local Government Act 2002.

Council has one associate: Tourism West Coast (25% controlled).

All associates are incorporated in New Zealand.

The primary objective of Council is to provide goods or services for the community or social benefit rather than making a financial return. Accordingly, Council has designated itself and the group as public benefit entities for the purposes of the new Public Sector Public Benefit Entity Standards (PBE standards).

The prospective financial statements of Council were authorised for issue by Council on 28 March 2019.

5.2 Basis of preparation

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

The prospective financial statements have been prepared in accordance with PBE standards for a Tier 1 entity. The Council is adopting the PBE standards for the first time in the periods presented in these financial statements.

An associate is an entity over which Council has significant influence and that is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in a joint venture. Council investments in associates are carried at cost in Council's own "parent entity" financial statements.

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

The prospective financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars and are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$'000) where indicated. The functional currency of Council is New Zealand dollars.

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

The preparation of prospective financial statements in conformity with PBE standards requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, revenue and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. The accounting policies set out below will be applied consistently to all periods presented in these prospective financial statements.

Council and Management of the Grey District Council are responsible for the preparation of the prospective financial statements.

The prospective financial statements have been prepared in accordance with financial reporting standard 42.

5.3 Associates

An associate is an entity over which Council has significant influence and that is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in a joint venture.

Council investments in associates are carried at cost in Council's own "parent entity" financial statements in accordance with PBE IPSAS 7.19(c).

5.4 Accounting policies

The following accounting policies which materially affect the measurement of financial performance, financial position and cash flows for Council have been applied:

Revenue

Revenue comprises of the items below and is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable.

Revenue may be derived from either exchange or non-exchange transactions.

Revenue from exchange and non-exchange transactions

Revenue from exchange transactions arises where the Council provides goods or services to another entity and directly receives approximately equal value (primarily in the form of cash in exchange).

Revenue from non-exchange transactions arises from transactions that are not exchange transactions. Revenue from non-exchange transaction arises when the Council receives value from another party without giving approximately equal value directly in exchange for the value received.

Approximately equal value is considered to reflect a fair or market value, which is normally commensurate with an arm's length commercial transaction between a willing buyer and willing seller. Many of the services that the Council provides for a fee are charged at below market value as they are subsidised by rates. Other services operate on a cost recovery or breakeven basis and are not considered to reflect a market return. Most of the Council's revenue is therefore categorised as non-exchange.

Specific accounting policies for major categories of revenue are outlined below. The Council undertakes various activities as part of its normal operations, some of which generate revenue, but generally at below market rates. The following categories (except where noted) are classified as transfers, which are non-exchange transactions other than taxes.

Rates

Rates Revenue is recognised by Council as being revenue on the due date of each instalment. Rates are a tax as they are payable under the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 and are therefore defined as non-exchange.

Water billing revenue is recognised on an accrual basis and are taxes that use a specific charging mechanism to collect the rate and are non-exchange revenue.

Subsidies and grants

New Zealand Transport Agency financial assistance is recognised as revenue upon entitlement, which is when conditions pertaining to eligible expenditure have been fulfilled.

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

Other bequests, and assets vested in Council — with or without conditions — are recognised as revenue when control over the assets is obtained.

Insurance proceeds

Insurance proceeds are recognised as revenue when the compensation becomes receivable. Claims accepted after balance date are not recognised where their receipt was not virtually certain.

Development and financial contributions

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

Finance revenue

Interest revenue is included in finance revenue in the statement of comprehensive revenue and expense and recognised using the effective interest method.

Other revenue

Dividends are recognised when the right to receive payment has been established and are classified as exchange revenue.

Revenue from fines and penalties (e.g. traffic and parking infringements, library overdue book fines, rates penalties) is recognised when infringement notices are issued or when the fines/penalties are otherwise imposed.

Revenue from the rendering of services where the service provided is non-exchange is recognised when the transaction occurs to the extent that a liability is not also recognised. Within rendering of services the only revenues considered to be exchange revenue are from Parking services (meter fees and permits) and commercial leases of some building assets. For these transactions the revenue is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date.

The sale of goods is classified as exchange revenue. Sale of goods is recognised when products are sold to the customer and all risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the customer.

Investment property lease rentals (net of any incentives given) are classified as exchange revenue and recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which benefits derived from the leased asset is diminished.

Other gains and losses

Gains include additional earnings on the disposal of property, plant and equipment and movements in the fair value of financial assets and liabilities and are recognised as exchange revenue.

Vested Asset Revenue is recognised as non-exchange revenue when the maintenance period (where the

developer is responsible for addressing maintenance items) ends and the asset is at the required standard to be taken over by Council.

Borrowing costs

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

Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value at each balance date. Movement in the fair value in interest rate swaps are recognised as a finance expense/revenue through the surplus/deficit.

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 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 Council's decision.

Leases

Finance leases

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

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

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

Operating leases

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

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of 90 days or less, and bank overdrafts.

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

Financial assets

Council classifies its financial assets into the following four categories: held-to-maturity investments, loans and receivables and financial assets at fair value through equity. The classification depends on the purpose for which the investments were acquired. Management determines the classification of its investments at initial recognition and re-evaluates this designation at every reporting date.

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

Loans, including loans to community organisations made by Council 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 asset/investment. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The difference between the face value and present value of expected future cash flows of the loan is recognised in the surplus/deficit as a grant.

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

The four categories of financial assets are:

1. Loans and receivables

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

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

2. Held to maturity investments

Held to maturity investments are assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that Council has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity.

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

Investments in this category include fixed term deposits and bonds.

3. Financial assets at fair value through the surplus or deficit

Derivatives held by Council are categorized in this group unless they are designated as hedges. After initial recognition, they are measured at their fair values. Gains or losses on re-measurement are recognised in the surplus/deficit. Council uses derivative financial instruments to hedge exposure to foreign exchange and interest rate risks arising from financing activities. In accordance with its treasury policy, Council does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for trading purposes.

4. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expenditure

This category encompasses investments that Council intends to hold long-term but which may be realised before maturity.

After initial recognition these investments are measured at their fair value.

Gains and losses are recognised directly in other comprehensive revenue and expense except for impairment losses, which are recognised in the surplus/deficit. In the event of impairment, any cumulative losses previously recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense will be reclassified and recognised in surplus/deficit even though the asset has not been derecognised.

On de-recognition, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense is reclassified from equity to the surplus or deficit.

Impairment of financial assets

At each balance date, Council assesses whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. The total impairment loss is recognised in the surplus or deficit.

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

Accounts receivable

Trade and other receivables are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised

cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment.

Inventory

Inventory held for distribution or consumption in the provision of services that are not supplied on a commercial basis is measured at the lower of cost, adjusted, when applicable, for any loss of service potential.

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, not through continuing use. Non-current assets held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

Non-current assets are not depreciated or amortised while they are classified as held for sale.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment consist of:

Infrastructure assets - Infrastructure assets are the fixed utility systems owned by 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.

Other fixed assets - These include land, buildings and breakwater and wharves.

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

Vested assets

Vested assets are those assets where ownership and control is transferred to the Council from a third party (e.g. infrastructure assets constructed by developers and transferred to the Council on completion of a subdivision). Vested assets are recognised within their respective asset classes.

Heritage assets

Heritage assets are tangible assets with historical, artistic, scientific, technological, geophysical or

environmental qualities that are held and maintained principally for their contribution to knowledge and culture. The Council recognises these assets within these financial statements to the extent their value can be reliably measured.

Recognition and measurement

Shown at cost or valuation, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Certain items of property, plant and equipment that had been revalued to fair value on or prior to 1 July 2005, the date of transition to NZ IFRS are measured on the basis of deemed cost, being the revalued amount at the date of transition.

Additions

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

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

Disposals

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

Subsequent costs

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

Depreciation

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

ASSET CLASS	DEPRECIATION METHOD	LIFE (YEARS)	%
Buildings			
- Structure	Straight line	40 - 50	2.0 – 2.5
- Fit Out	Straight line	10 – 20	5.0 – 10

ASSET CLASS	DEPRECIATION METHOD	LIFE (YEARS)	%
- Services	Straight line	15 - 30	3.33 – 6.67
- Sundry (e.g. car parking)	Straight line	10	10
Aerodrome	Straight line	10 - 75	1.33 - 10
Plant and machinery	Straight line	3 – 30	3 – 33
Furniture and fittings	Straight line	10	10
Computer equipment	Straight line	3 – 8	12.5 – 33
Library stocks	Straight line	8	12.5
Breakwaters and wharves	Straight line	40 – 50	2 – 2.5
Reserve board assets	Not depreciated	-	-
Landfill sites	Straight line	10 – 50	2 – 10
Landfill capitalised aftercare costs	Straight line	8	12.5
Water supply systems			
- Pipe network	Straight line	50 – 90	1.11 – 2
- Pumps and electrical	Straight line	10 – 60	1.67 – 10
- Reservoirs	Straight line	60 – 80	1.25 – 1.67
Drainage and sewerage			
- Pipe network	Straight line	50 – 100	1 – 2
- Pumps and electrical	Straight line	10 – 80	1.25 – 10
- Ponds	Straight line	60	1.67
Heritage assets	Straight line	40	2.5
Roading networks			
- Formation	Not depreciated	-	-
- Pavement structure – sealed	Straight line	40 – 50	2 – 2.5
- Pavement structure – unsealed	Straight line	3 – 22	4.5 – 33
- Pavement surfacing	Straight line	8 – 16	6.25 – 12.5
- Kerb and channelling	Straight line	50 – 150	0.67 – 2
- Bridges	Straight line	15 – 100	1 – 6.67
- Footpaths	Straight line	15 – 50	2 – 6.67
- Drainage: surface water channels	Straight line	10 – 80	1.25 – 10
- Drainage: culverts and catch pits	Straight line	50 – 150	0.67 – 2

ASSET CLASS	DEPRECIATION METHOD	LIFE (YEARS)	%
- Traffic signs and pavement marking	Straight line	5 – 15	6.67 – 20
- Streetlights	Straight line	25 – 40	2.5 – 4.0
Flood protection scheme	Straight line	100	1
Parking developments	Straight line	50	2
Sports fields and parks (improvements)	Straight line	5 – 100	1 – 20
Work in progress	Not depreciated	-	-

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

Revaluation

The measurement base for each class of asset is described below. The carrying values of revalued items are reviewed at each balance date to ensure that those values are not materially different to fair value.

Valuation

INFRASTRUCTURAL ASSETS	VALUATION BASIS
Roading network	Optimised depreciated replacement cost
Land under roads	Deemed Cost
Stormwater	Optimised depreciated replacement cost
Flood protection system	Depreciated historical Cost
Sewerage	Optimised depreciated replacement cost
Water supply systems	Optimised depreciated replacement cost
Landfill site	Depreciated historical Cost

FIXED ASSETS	VALUATION BASIS
General land	Fair value
Other land	Historical cost
Buildings	Fair value
Plant and machinery	Depreciated historical cost
Furniture and fittings	Depreciated historical cost
Computer equipment	Depreciated historical cost
Library stocks	Depreciated historical cost
Breakwater and wharves	Depreciated historical cost
Aerodrome	Fair value
Parking developments	Depreciated historical cost
Reserve Board Assets	Historical value
Sports fields and parks	Deemed Cost

FIXED ASSETS	VALUATION BASIS
Heritage assets	Deemed Cost

Accounting for revaluations

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

The results of revaluing are credited or debited to an asset revaluation reserve for that class of asset. Where this results in a debit balance in the asset revaluation reserve, this balance is expensed in the surplus/deficit.

Any subsequent increase on revaluation that off-sets a previous decrease in value recognised in the surplus/deficit will be recognised first in the surplus/deficit up to the amount previously expensed, and then recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense.

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

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 recognised 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.

Investment property

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

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

After initial recognition, Council measures all investment property at fair value as determined.

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

Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that have a finite useful life are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

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

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/deficit.

For assets not carried at a revalued amount, the total impairment loss is recognised in the surplus/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 surplus/deficit, a reversal of the impairment loss is also recognised in the surplus/deficit.

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

Trade and other payables

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

Employee benefits

Short-term benefits

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

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

Long-term benefits

Long service leave and retirement leave

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

- Likely future entitlements accruing to staff, based on years of service, years to entitlement, the likelihood that staff will reach the point of entitlement and contractual entitlements information; and
- The present value of the estimated future cash flows. A discount rate of 5.0% and an inflation factor of 2.5% 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.

Provisions

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

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

Landfill post closure costs

Council has a legal obligation under its resource consent to provide on-going maintenance and monitoring services at the landfill site after closure. A provision for post closure costs is recognized as a liability when the obligation for post closure arises.

The provision is measured based on the present value of future cash flows expected to be incurred, taking into account future events including new legal requirements and known improvements in technology. The provision includes all costs associated with landfill post closure. The discount rates applied are 1.8% - 4.4%.

Financial guarantees

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 stand-alone 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 of the future expenditure.

Borrowings

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

Equity

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

The components of equity are:

- Ratepayers equity (Retained earnings)
- Special funds reserves
- Trusts, bequests and other reserves
- Asset revaluation reserves

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

Goods and service tax (GST)

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

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the Inland Revenue Department (IRD) is included

as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

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

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed exclusive of GST.

Budget figures

The budget figures are those approved by Council at the beginning of the year in the annual plan. The budget figures have been prepared in accordance with NZ GAAP, using accounting policies that are consistent with those adopted by Council for the preparation of the financial statements.

Cost allocation

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

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

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

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

Please refer to PART D:[2] Key assumptions applied in the preparation of this plan for a full list of key assumptions and their potential effects.

Infrastructural assets

There are a number of assumptions and estimates used when performing DRC valuations over infrastructural assets. These include:

- The physical deterioration and condition of an asset, for example Council could be carrying an asset at an amount that does not reflect its actual condition. This is particularly so for those assets, which are not visible, for example stormwater, wastewater and water supply pipes that are underground. This risk is minimised by Council performing a combination of physical inspections and condition modelling assessments of underground assets;
- Estimating any obsolescence or surplus capacity of an asset; and
- Estimates are made when determining the remaining useful lives over which the asset will be depreciated. These estimates can be impacted by the local conditions, for example weather patterns and traffic growth. If useful

lives do not reflect the actual consumption of the benefits of the asset, then Council could be over or under estimating the annual depreciation charge recognised as an expense in the Revenue Statement. To minimise this risk, Council's infrastructural asset useful lives have been determined with reference to the NZ Infrastructural Asset Valuation and Depreciation Guidelines published by the National Asset Management Steering Group, and have been adjusted for local conditions based on past experience. Asset inspections, deterioration and condition modelling are also carried out regularly as part of Council's asset management planning activities, which gives Council further assurance over its useful life estimates.

Experienced independent valuers perform Council's infrastructural asset revaluations.

Landfill aftercare provision

The cash outflows for landfill post-closure are expected to occur between 2014 and 2047. The long term nature of the liability means that there are inherent uncertainties in estimating costs that will be incurred. The provision has been estimated taking into account existing technology and is discounted using a discount rate of 6% (2018: 6%).

Financial guarantees

The Council has agreed to act as a sole guarantor for a Westurf Recreation Trust loan, up to a maximum of \$200,000, for the purposes of upgrading their artificial turf at the Greymouth Hockey Stadium. This is contingent on final Council satisfaction on the project being financially sustainable. As at balance date the trust has not yet proceeded with uplifting of a loan, and has indicated to Council that they are unlikely to require the loan.

Critical judgements in applying Council's accounting policies

Management has exercised the following critical judgements in applying Council's accounting policies for the period ended 30 June 2019:

Classification of property

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

Classification of leases

Council is the lessor on a large number of leases which include terms where the lessee can extend the lease into perpetuity. Council has determined that the

risks and rewards of ownership is retained by the Grey District Council and therefore have classified the leases as operating leases.

Classification of property

Council's leasehold property has been classified as Investment Property as the primary purpose is to earn rental revenue for the Council and is not directly related to service delivery.

Cost of service statements

The Cost of Service Statements, as provided in the Statement of Service Performance, report the net cost of services for significant activities of Council, and are represented by the costs of providing the service less all directly related revenue that can be allocated to these activities.

Statement of cash flows

The following are the definitions of terms used in the statement of cash flows:

- "Operating Activities" include cash received from all revenue sources of Council and record the cash payments made for the supply of goods and services.
- "Investing Activities" are those activities relating to the acquisition, holding and disposal of property, plant and equipment and of investments. Investments can include securities not falling within the definition of cash.
- "Financing Activities" are those activities change the equity and debt capital structure of Council.
- "Cash" is considered to be cash on hand and cash at bank, and on-call deposits, net of overdrafts.

New standard and interpretation issued and not yet adopted

Interests in other entities

In January 2017, the XRB issued new standards for interests in other entities (PBE IPSAS 34 - 38). These new standards replace the existing standards for interests in other entities (PBE IPSAS 6 - 8). The new standards are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019, with early application permitted. The Council plans to apply the new standards in preparing the 30 June 2020 financial statements. The Council has not yet assessed the effects of these new standards.

Financial instruments

In January 2017, the XRB issued PBE IFRS 9 Financial Instruments. PBE IFRS 9 replaces PBE IPSAS 29 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. PBE IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021, with early application permitted. The main changes under PBE IFRS 9 are:

- New financial asset classification requirements for determining whether an asset is measured at fair value or amortised cost.
- A new impairment model for financial assets based on expected losses, which may result in the earlier recognition of impairment losses.
- Revised hedge accounting requirements to better reflect the management of risks.

The Council plans to apply this standard in preparing its 30 June 2022 financial statements. The Council has not yet assessed the effects of the new standard.

Impairment of revalued assets

In April 2017, the XRB issued Impairment of Revalued Assets, which now clearly scopes revalued

property, plant, and equipment into the impairment accounting standards. Previously, only property, plant, and equipment measured at cost were scoped into the impairment accounting standards.

Under the amendment, a revalued asset can be impaired without having to revalue the entire class-of asset to which the asset belongs. This amendment is effective for the 30 June 2020 financial statements, with early adoption permitted. The Council plans to apply the new standards in preparing the 30 June 2020 financial statements. The Council has not yet assessed the effects of these new standards.

6 Funding impact statement and rates required

6.1 Summary of overall required funding

The following statement sets out the total application of funds and the revenue and financing mechanisms to be used by Council, including the estimated amount (GST exclusive) to be produced by each mechanism.

The total of the revenue sources expected are shown in the Budgeted Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expenditure and information is also shown in each Group of Activities Budgeted Cost of Service Statement.

	2019	2020	2020
	LTP Year 1	LTP Year 2	Annual Plan
	-	-	\$000
[A] SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDING			
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	10,176	10,655	10,631
Targeted rates	6,515	6,684	6,693
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	1,472	1,507	1,747
Fees and charges	4,378	4,490	4,629
Interest and dividends from investments	-	-	561
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	941	2,052	1,491
Total operating funding [A]	23,482	25,388	25,752
[B] APPLICATIONS OF OPERATING FUNDING			
Payments to staff and suppliers	17,188	17,484	17,871
Finance costs	1,817	1,873	1,700
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding [B]	19,005	19,357	19,571
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding [A - B]	4,477	6,031	6,181
[C] SOURCES OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	5,972	6,573	7,458
Development and financial contributions	41	41	41
Increase (decrease) in debt	(430)	774	1,475
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding [C]	5,583	7,388	8,974
[D] APPLICATION OF CAPITAL FUNDING			
Capital expenditure			
—to meet additional demand	-	-	-
—to improve the level of service	4,067	456	1,911
—to replace existing assets	5,986	12,827	13,244
Increase (decrease) in reserves	7	136	(0)
Increase (decrease) of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding [D]	10,060	13,419	15,155
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding [C - D]	(4,477)	(6,031)	(6,181)
Funding balance: [A - B] + [C - D]	-	-	-

	2019	2020	2020
	LTP Year 1	LTP Year 2	Annual Plan
	-	-	\$000
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding	4,477	6,031	6,181
add sources of capital funding recognised as revenue in statement of comprehensive income			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	5,972	6,573	7,458
Development and financial contributions	41	41	41
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
adjust for other sources of non cash items excluded from the funding impact statement			
Depreciation and amortisation expense	(9,487)	(9,720)	(9,720)
Net gain (loss) of non current assets held for sale	-	-	-
Net gain (loss) on sale of property plant & equipment	65	50	55
Assets Vested	94	96	96
Surplus / deficit after tax attributable to Grey District Council	1,162	3,071	4,111

6.2 Rates

Rates are assessed under the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 on all rateable rating units in the Rating Information Database (RID). Where rates are set on value, the land value of the property will apply (except for the Economic Development targeted rate which is calculated on capital value).

District revaluations are carried out at a three yearly interval. The latest revaluation was carried out as at **01 September 2018** and these new values will be first used for rating purposes from 1 July 2019.

Grey District Council rates are set on a number of factors, including land value, rating units, separate parts of rating units, connections to council services, and capital value. These factors change from year to year as the District grows and with the three yearly District revaluation.

The following sections detail what factors Council uses to calculate rates and what the rates to be set per property are for 2019/2020.

Policy objective

- To provide Council with adequate revenue to carry out its mission and objectives.
- To support the Council's achievement of its strategic objectives.
- To be simply administered, easily understood, allow for consistent application, and generate minimal compliance costs.
- To spread the incidence of rates as equitably as possible, by balancing the level of service provided by Council with ability to pay and the incidence of costs in relation to benefits received.
- To reflect the decisions of the Councils policies and rating reviews.

Definition of 'separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit'

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

- Any part of a rating unit that which can be:
 - Separately let and/or permanently occupied; and
 - Used for separate purposes.

These are separately used parts of a rating unit:

- A residential property that contains two or more separately occupiable units, flats or houses each of which is separately inhabited or is capable of separate habitation.
- Commercial premises which contain separate shops, kiosks or other retail or wholesale outlets, each of which is operated as a separate business or is capable of operation as a separate business.
- An office block which contains several sets of offices, each of which is used by a different business or which is capable of operation as separate businesses.
- Commercial premises which contain separate living quarters.

Not separately used parts of a rating unit:

- A residential sleep-out or granny flat without independent kitchen facilities.
- A hotel room with or without kitchen facilities.
- Motel rooms with or without kitchen facilities.
- Individual storage garages/sheds/partitioned areas of a warehouse.
- Individual offices/premises of partners in a partnership.

6.3 General rate

The Council sets a general rate under section 13 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 on each rating unit in the District based on the land value. The general rate will be set on a differential basis based on land use as described as follows:³

Residential

All properties in the District less than 4,000 square metres (0.4HA) and used primarily for residential purposes, split into the following zones:

- Residential Zone ONE (refer following Map of Rating Zones for location)
- Residential Zone TWO (refer following Map of Rating Zones for location)
- Residential Zone THREE (refer following Map of Rating Zones for location)

Rural residential

All properties in the District greater than or equal to 4,000 square metres (0.4HA) and less than 50,000 square metres (5.0HA) and used primarily for residential purposes.

Rural

All properties in the District greater than or equal to 50,000 square metres (5HA) and used primarily for residential purposes.

Farming forestry

All properties in the District used primarily for farming and/or forestry purposes.

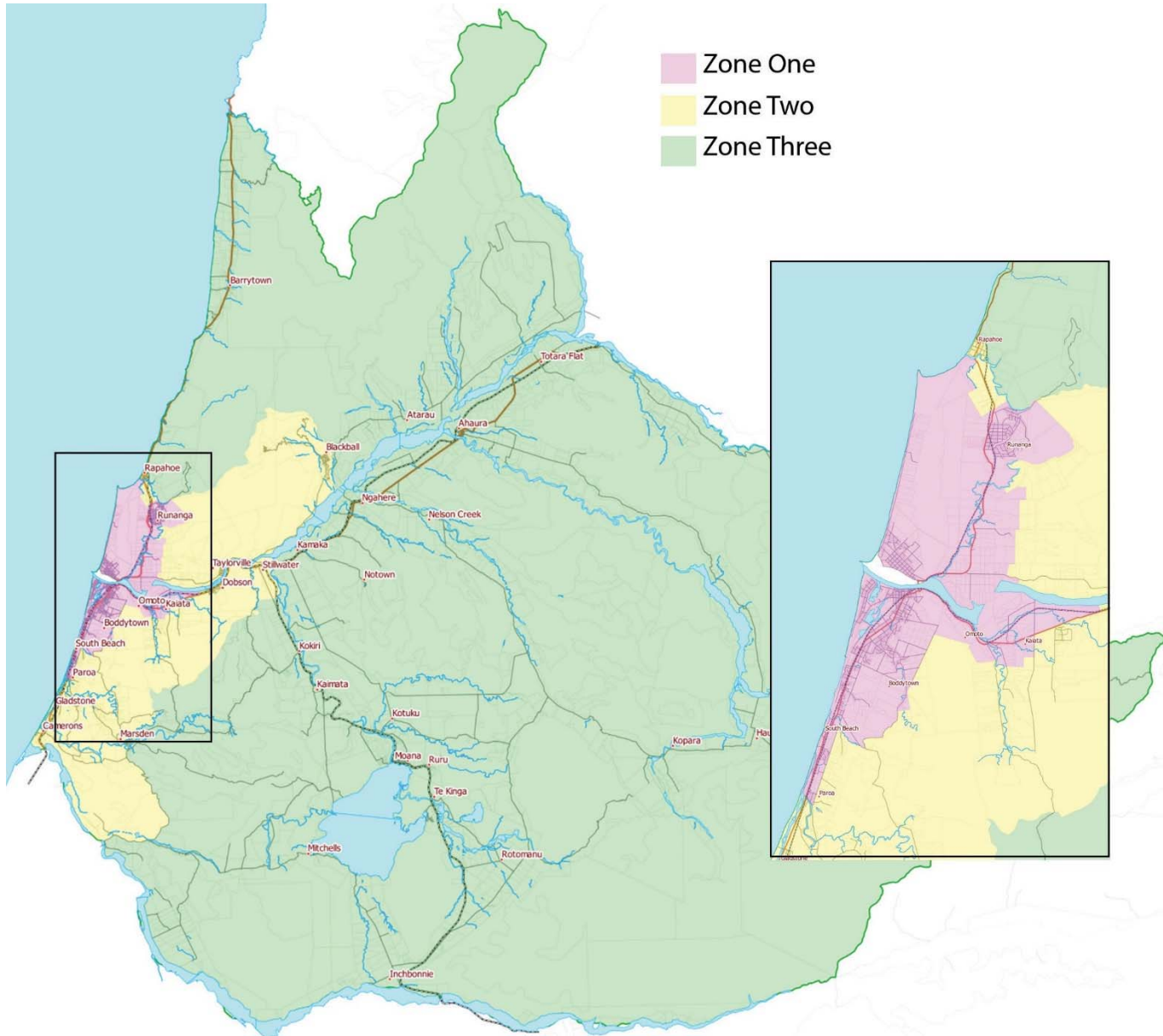
Commercial

All properties in the District used primarily for commercial and/or industrial purposes and split into the following zones:

- Commercial Zone ONE (refer Map of Rating Zones for location)
- Commercial Zone TWO (refer Map of Rating Zones for location)
- Commercial Zone THREE (refer Map of Rating Zones for location)

³ Note: Where differing areas of a rating unit are used for different purposes Council will identify and then allocate physically discrete parts to the appropriate differential category; and Council's valuer will determine what portion of overall value is represented

6.4 Map of rating zones



6.5 General rating differentials

Rates per dollar of land value payable by each category

The following table shows the rates per dollar of land value, which determines the total general rate payable.

The rates for 2019/2020 are:

	Residential Zone 1	Residential Zone 2	Residential Zone 3	Rural Residential	Rural Use	Commercial Zone 1	Commercial Zone 2	Commercial Zone 3	Farming Forestry
TOTAL GENERAL RATE	0.0165550	0.0104010	0.0087380	0.0054820	0.0048100	0.0252080	0.0113380	0.0215400	0.0018900

Includes GST

6.6 Uniform annual general charge

The Uniform Annual General Charge is charged at one (1) full charge per rating unit as per section 15 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002. The Council sets a uniform annual general charge to fund the rating input required (i.e. net funding requirements) for the following activities:

- Aerodrome (part)
- Civic Centre/Westland Recreation Centre
- Library
- Swimming Pools
- Council
- Consultation
- Access to Official Information
- Civil Defence & Emergency Management

The rate for 2019/2020 is:

UAGC	LTP Y1	Draft Annual Plan
	2018/2019	2019/2020
Rate	494.00	511.80

Includes GST

6.7 Targeted rates

Policy on accepting lump sum contributions

Council appreciates that the benefits of capital expenditure are more appropriately spread over the life of the period the benefit is available. On this basis, the preference is to loan fund the expenditure and meet the required loan repayments through revenue such as targeted rates. Council's policy therefore is not to accept lump sum contributions.

Sewerage

The Council sets targeted rates under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 for sewage disposal on the basis of one (1) targeted rate per separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit which is either connected to a Council scheme or for which a connection is available.

The charge will be set on a differential basis based on the availability of the service – either connected or serviceable.

- Connected means the rating unit is connected to a Council operated sewerage scheme.
- Serviceable means the rating unit is not connected, but is within 30 metres of such a scheme and is able to connect by way of a gravity feed. Rating units which are not connected to the scheme, and which are not serviceable, will not be liable for this rate.

Quarter charges apply to hotels, motels, and schools which receive an initial full sewerage charge and then one quarter sewerage charge for each unit (pan charge) thereafter.

The targeted rate includes:

- The operation and maintenance costs for Council schemes;
- The renewal costs for existing assets; and
- Capital costs (loan repayments of previous capital expenditure, and/or current capital expenditure costs, and/or development costs of capital expenditure).

The rates for 2019/2020 are:

Rating units classified as service available and connected

WASTEWATER (SEWERAGE)	LTP Y1	Draft Annual Plan
Separately used or inhabited parts of rating units classified as service available and connected	2018/2019	2019/2020
Blackball	626.90	634.40
Dobson/Taylorville/Kaiata - capital rate	781.40	790.80
Dobson/Taylorville/Kaiata - operating and maintenance rate	260.30	263.40

WASTEWATER (SEWERAGE)	LTP Y1	Draft Annual Plan
Separately used or inhabited parts of rating units classified as service available and connected	2018/2019	2019/2020
Greymouth	675.30	683.40
Karoro	342.00	352.30
Moana	280.60	284.00
Runanga	272.10	275.40
South Beach/Paroa	304.20	307.90
Te-Kinga	748.00	757.00
South Beach Loan	432.40	432.40

Rating units classified as service available and not connected

WASTEWATER (SEWERAGE)	LTP Y1	Draft Annual Plan
Separately used or inhabited parts of rating units classified as service available and <u>not</u> connected	2018/2019	2019/2020
Blackball	313.45	263.80
Dobson/Taylorville/Kaiata - capital rate	781.40	790.80
Dobson/Taylorville/Kaiata - operating and maintenance rate	260.30	263.40
Greymouth	337.65	341.70
Karoro	171.00	176.15
Moana	140.30	142.00
Runanga	136.05	137.70
South Beach/Paroa	304.20	307.90
Te-Kinga	374.00	378.50
South Beach Loan	432.40	432.40

Pan Charges

WASTEWATER (SEWERAGE)	LTP Y1	Draft Annual Plan
Charge for each water closet (pan) or urinal connected to a public sewerage drain	2018/2019	2019/2020
Dobson/Taylorville/Kaiata - operating and maintenance rate	65.07	65.85
Moana	68.02	68.85
Te-Kinga	187.00	189.25

All wastewater rates include GST

Note: Properties may be required to connect to the sewer Scheme where existing on-site disposal arrangements are deemed to create an environmental or health risk, irrespective whether the property falls within the ambit of this policy or not.

Water supply

The Council sets targeted rates under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 for water supply on the basis of one (1) targeted rate per separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit which is either connected to the scheme or for which a connection is available.

The charge will be set on a differential basis based on the availability of the service – either connected or serviceable.

- Connected means the rating unit is connected to a Council operated water reticulation scheme.
- Serviceable means the rating unit is not connected, but is within 50 metres of such a scheme. Rating units which are not connected to the scheme, and which are not serviceable, will not be liable for this rate.

The targeted rate includes:

- The operation and maintenance costs for Council schemes; and
- Capital costs (loan repayments of previous capital expenditure, and/or current capital expenditure costs, and/or development costs of capital expenditure)

The rates for 2019/2020 are:

Rating units classified as service available and connected

WATER	LTP Y1	Draft Annual Plan
	2018/2019	2019/2020
Separately used or inhabited parts of rating units classified as service available and connected		
Blackball	512.20	527.60
Dobson/Taylorville	502.80	517.90
Greymouth	457.60	471.30
Runanga	365.30	376.30
Stillwater	502.80	517.90
South Beach Water Loan	151.30	151.30

Rating units classified as service available and not connected

WATER	LTP Y1	Draft Annual Plan
	2018/2019	2019/2020
Separately used or inhabited parts of rating units classified as service available and <u>not</u> connected		
Blackball	256.10	263.80
Dobson/Taylorville	251.40	258.95
Greymouth	228.80	235.65
Runanga	182.65	188.15
Stillwater	251.40	258.95
South Beach Water Loan	151.30	151.30

All water supply rates include GST

Metered water supply

The Council sets a metered water targeted rate under section 19 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 per cubic metre of water supplied to any rating unit, that is classified as commercial/industrial, in excess of 75m³ per quarter where the volume supplied is in excess of 300m³ per annum.

The rate for 2019/2020 is (for all water consumed in excess of 300m³ per annum):

METERED WATER	LTP Y1	Draft Annual Plan
	2018/2019	2019/2020
Rate	1.37	1.42

Includes GST

Refuse and recycling collection

The Council sets targeted rates per separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 for refuse collection and kerbside recycling collection services. This rate will be set on a differential basis based on land use. The categories are:

- Commercial and industrial properties within the Greymouth CBD that receive a twice weekly refuse/recycling collection;
- Residential, township, commercial, industrial, rural, rural residential, recreational, and/or farming properties, outside the Greymouth CBD that receive a weekly refuse/recycling collection; or
- Residential, township, commercial, industrial, rural, rural residential, recreational, and/or farming properties that receive a weekly refuse only collection.

One (1) targeted rate will apply per separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit that receives a kerbside recycling and/or refuse service.

The rates for 2019/2020 are:

REFUSE/RECYCLING COLLECTION	LTP Y1	Draft Annual Plan
Separately used or inhabited parts of rating units that receive the service	2018/2019	2019/2020
Refuse only collection where available	198.30	202.30
Weekly Refuse/Recycling (wheelie bin) collection where available	279.50	285.10
Commercial/Industrial properties: Twice Weekly Refuse/Recycling (wheelie bin) collection where available in Greymouth CBD	559.00	570.20

Includes GST

Economic development rate – commercial and industrial properties

The Council sets a targeted rate under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 to fund economic development opportunities in the District. The rate was previously called the 'District Promotion' rate, however it is used for a broader range of economic development activities. This is set on commercial and industrial properties.

The rate for 2019/2020 is:

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	LTP Y1	Draft Annual Plan
	2018/2019	2019/2020
Rate	0.001470	0.0015127

Includes GST

Economic development rate – bed and breakfast operators

The Council sets a targeted rate under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 to fund economic development opportunities in the District on the basis of a one (1) charge per separately used or inhabited part of a non-commercial/industrial rating unit which is operating as a Bed and Breakfast, Homestay or Farmstay.

The rate for 2019/2020 is:

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	LTP Y1	Draft Annual Plan
Bed and Breakfast/Homestay/Farmstay	2018/2019	2019/2020
Rate	227.70	234.30

Includes GST

6.8 Early payment of rates

A discount of 2.5%, calculated on the Total Annual Levy, will apply where all due rates are paid in full, together with any outstanding prior years' rates and penalties, by 4.30pm on the due date for payment of the first instalment outlined below.

6.9 Rates payable by instalment

	Due date and payable	FINAL date for payment
Instalment 1	1 August	31 August
Instalment 2	1 November	30 November
Instalment 3	1 February	28 February
Instalment 4	1 May	31 May

6.10

6.11 Rates penalties

Current penalties	Penalty date	Penalty incurred on current instalment balance outstanding
Instalment 1 Penalty	1 September 2019	10%
Instalment 2 Penalty	1 December 2019	10%
Instalment 3 Penalty	1 March 2020	10%
Instalment 4 Penalty	1 June 2020	10%

Water meter rate penalties	Penalty date	Penalty incurred on total balance outstanding
Instalment Penalty	last day on month following invoice date	10%

Arrears penalties	Penalty date	Penalty incurred on total balance outstanding
Annual Penalty	1 July 2019	10%

6.12 Rate remission and postponement policies

Full copies of Council's Rates Remission and Postponement Policies are available on request or from the website www.greydc.govt.nz.

6.13 Rate types

Council collects general and targeted rates as outlined below.

	total rate requirement
	2020
	\$000
GENERAL RATES	
Uniform Annual General Charge	3,227
General Rates - set on land value*	
Community Services	1,880
Environmental Services	905
Solid Waste Management	282
Roading	2,965
Stormwater	1,045
Flood Protection	147
Rural Fire	-
Total General Rate	7,224
* (refer below for amount charged per differential category)	
PENALTIES	
Rate Penalties	180
	total rate requirement
	2019
	\$000
TARGETED RATES ATTRIBUTABLE TO ACTIVITIES:	
Economic Development	
Commercial/Industrial properties - targeted rate set on capital value	351
Bed and Breakfast/Homestay/Farmstay - uniform charge	9
Refuse Collection	
Refuse only collection (bag collection) where available	407
Weekly Refuse/Recycling (wheelie bin) collection where available	900
Commercial/Industrial properties: Twice Weekly Refuse/Recycling (wheelie bin) collection where available in Greymouth CBD	94
Sewerage Collection	
Blackball	98
Greymouth	1,815
Karoro	112
Runanga	97
South Beach/Paroa	72
Moana	61
Dobson/Taylorville/Kaiata - operating and maintenance rate	72
Dobson/Taylorville/Kaiata - capital rate	114
Te-Kinga	39

South Beach Loan	17
Water Supplies	
Greymouth	1,688
Runanga	197
Dobson/Taylorville	158
Stillwater	62
Blackball	82
South Beach Water Loan	6
Water Meter Rates	242
TOTAL RATES	17,324

6.14 Sample rate assessments based on this Plan

The Grey District has many varied types of rates assessments, based on:

- A differential rating system where the rates calculated on land value vary based on property use (e.g. residential vs. commercial); and
- Targeted rates for water and sewerage vary from township to township.

Please use these sample rates assessments as an indication of what changes to rates are required to meet the funding requirements of this Plan. Please refer to the land value used on the general rates lines to reference how it may compare to your property.

Residential Zone 1 – Greymouth

Rate description	Current Rates 2018/2019		Proposed Rates 2019/2020	
	Factor	Levy	Factor	Levy
Uniform Annual General Charge	1.00	494.00	1.00	511.80
General Rate - Residential Zone 1	84,000.00	1,262.52	82,000.00	1,357.51
Grey Urban Sewerage - Full	1.00	675.30	1.00	683.40
Greymouth Water - Full	1.00	457.60	1.00	471.30
Recycling & Refuse Collection	1.00	279.50	1.00	285.10
		\$3,168.92		\$3,309.11

Residential Zone 1 - Cobden

Rate description	Current Rates 2018/2019		Proposed Rates 2019/2020	
	Factor	Levy	Factor	Levy
Uniform Annual General Charge	1.00	494.00	1.00	511.80
General Rate - Residential Zone 1	32,000.00	480.96	27,000.00	446.99
Grey Urban Sewerage - Full	1.00	675.30	1.00	683.40
Greymouth Water - Full	1.00	457.60	1.00	471.30
Recycling & Refuse Collection	1.00	279.50	1.00	285.10
		\$2,387.36		\$2,398.59

Residential Zone 1 - Kaiata

Rate description	Current Rates 2018/2019		Proposed Rates 2019/2020	
	Factor	Levy	Factor	Levy
Uniform Annual General Charge	1.00	494.00	1.00	511.80
General Rate - Residential Zone 1	40,000.00	601.20	40,000.00	662.20
Dobson Taylorville Kaiata Sewerage	1.00	260.30	1.00	263.40
Tylve Dobson Kaiata Sewerage - Capital	1.00	781.40	1.00	790.80
Refuse Collection	1.00	198.30	1.00	202.30
		\$2,335.20		\$2,430.50

Residential Zone 1 - Runanga

Rate description	Current Rates 2018/2019		Proposed Rates 2019/2020	
	Factor	Levy	Factor	Levy
Uniform Annual General Charge	1.00	494.00	1.00	511.80
General Rate - Residential Zone 1	30,000.00	450.90	27,000.00	446.99
Runanga/Dunollie Sewerage - Full	1.00	272.10	1.00	275.40
Runanga Water - Full	1.00	365.30	1.00	376.30
Refuse Collection	1.00	198.30	1.00	202.30
		\$1,780.60		\$1,812.79

Residential Zone 1 - Blaketown

<i>Rate description</i>	<i>Current Rates 2018/2019</i>		Proposed Rates 2019/2020	
	<i>Factor</i>	<i>Levy</i>	<i>Factor</i>	<i>Levy</i>
Uniform Annual General Charge	1.00	494.00	1.00	511.80
General Rate - Residential Zone 1	37,000.00	556.11	33,000.00	546.32
Grey Urban Sewerage - Full	1.00	675.30	1.00	683.40
Greymouth Water - Full	1.00	457.60	1.00	471.30
Recycling & Refuse Collection	1.00	279.50	1.00	285.10
		\$2,462.51		\$2,497.92

Residential Zone 1 - Paroa/South Beach

<i>Rate description</i>	<i>Current Rates 2018/2019</i>		Proposed Rates 2019/2020	
	<i>Factor</i>	<i>Levy</i>	<i>Factor</i>	<i>Levy</i>
Uniform Annual General Charge	1.00	494.00	1.00	511.80
General Rate - Residential Zone 1	70,000.00	1,052.10	74,000.00	1,225.07
South Beach Sewerage - Full	1.00	304.20	1.00	307.90
Greymouth Water - Full	1.00	457.60	1.00	471.30
Recycling & Refuse Collection	1.00	279.50	1.00	285.10
		\$2,587.40		\$2,801.17

Residential Zone 1 - Karoro

<i>Rate description</i>	<i>Current Rates 2018/2019</i>		Proposed Rates 2019/2020	
	<i>Factor</i>	<i>Levy</i>	<i>Factor</i>	<i>Levy</i>
Uniform Annual General Charge	1.00	494.00	1.00	511.80
General Rate - Residential Zone 1	116,000.00	1,743.48	116,000.00	1,920.38
Karoro Sewer - Full	1.00	342.00	1.00	352.30
Greymouth Water - Full	1.00	457.60	1.00	471.30
Recycling & Refuse Collection	1.00	279.50	1.00	285.10
		\$3,316.58		\$3,540.88

Residential Zone 1 - with Bed & Breakfast rate

<i>Rate description</i>	<i>Current Rates 2018/2019</i>		Proposed Rates 2019/2020	
	<i>Factor</i>	<i>Levy</i>	<i>Factor</i>	<i>Levy</i>
Uniform Annual General Charge	1.00	494.00	1.00	511.80
General Rate - Residential Zone 1	56,000.00	841.68	55,000.00	910.53
Economic Development	1.00	227.70	1.00	234.30
Grey Urban Sewerage - Full	1.00	675.30	1.00	683.40
Greymouth Water - Full	1.00	457.60	1.00	471.30
Recycling & Refuse Collection	1.00	279.50	1.00	285.10
		\$2,975.78		\$3,096.43

Residential Zone 2 - Rapahoe

Rate description	Current Rates 2018/2019		Proposed Rates 2019/2020	
	Factor	Levy	Factor	Levy
Uniform Annual General Charge	1.00	494.00	1.00	511.80
General Rate - Residential Zone 2	88,000.00	833.01	88,000.00	915.29
Runanga Water - Full	1.00	365.30	1.00	376.30
Refuse Collection	1.00	198.30	1.00	202.30
		\$1,890.61		\$2,005.69

Residential Zone 2 - Stillwater

Rate description	Current Rates 2018/2019		Proposed Rates 2019/2020	
	Factor	Levy	Factor	Levy
Uniform Annual General Charge	1.00	494.00	1.00	511.80
General Rate - Residential Zone 2	27,000.00	255.58	27,000.00	280.83
Stillwater Water - Full	1.00	502.80	1.00	517.90
Refuse Collection	1.00	198.30	1.00	202.30
		\$1,450.68		\$1,512.83

Residential Zone 2 - Dobson

Rate description	Current Rates 2018/2019		Proposed Rates 2019/2020	
	Factor	Levy	Factor	Levy
Uniform Annual General Charge	1.00	494.00	1.00	511.80
General Rate - Residential Zone 2	38,000.00	359.71	38,000.00	395.24
Dobson Taylorville Kaiata Sewerage	1.00	260.30	1.00	263.40
Tylve Dobson Kaiata Sewerage - Capital	1.00	781.40	1.00	790.80
Dobson/Taylorville Water -Full	1.00	502.80	1.00	517.90
Refuse Collection	1.00	198.30	1.00	202.30
		\$2,596.51		\$2,681.44

Residential Zone 2 - Taylorville

Rate description	Current Rates 2018/2019		Proposed Rates 2019/2020	
	Factor	Levy	Factor	Levy
Uniform Annual General Charge	1.00	494.00	1.00	511.80
General Rate - Residential Zone 2	28,000.00	265.05	32,000.00	332.83
Dobson Taylorville Kaiata Sewerage	1.00	260.30	1.00	263.40
Tylve Dobson Kaiata Sewerage - Capital	1.00	781.40	1.00	790.80
Dobson/Taylorville Water -Full	1.00	502.80	1.00	517.90
Refuse Collection	1.00	198.30	1.00	202.30
		\$2,501.85		\$2,619.03

Residential Zone 2 - Gladstone

Rate description	Current Rates 2018/2019		Proposed Rates 2019/2020	
	Factor	Levy	Factor	Levy
Uniform Annual General Charge	1.00	494.00	1.00	511.80
General Rate - Residential Zone 2	92,000.00	870.87	98,000.00	1,019.30
Refuse Collection	1.00	198.30	1.00	202.30
		\$1,563.17		\$1,733.40

Residential Zone 2 - Camerons

Rate description	Current Rates 2018/2019		Proposed Rates 2019/2020	
	Factor	Levy	Factor	Levy
Uniform Annual General Charge	1.00	494.00	1.00	511.80
General Rate - Residential Zone 2	44,000.00	416.50	44,000.00	457.64
Refuse Collection	1.00	198.30	1.00	202.30
		\$1,108.80		\$1,171.74

Residential Zone 2 - Blackball

Rate description	Current Rates 2018/2019		Proposed Rates 2019/2020	
	Factor	Levy	Factor	Levy
Uniform Annual General Charge	1.00	494.00	1.00	511.80
General Rate - Residential Zone 2	23,000.00	217.72	21,000.00	218.42
Blackball Sewerage - Full	1.00	626.90	1.00	634.40
Blackball Water - Full	1.00	512.20	1.00	527.60
Refuse Collection	1.00	198.30	1.00	202.30
		\$2,049.12		\$2,094.52

Residential Zone 3 - Ngahere

Rate description	Current Rates 2018/2019		Proposed Rates 2019/2020	
	Factor	Levy	Factor	Levy
Uniform Annual General Charge	1.00	494.00	1.00	511.80
General Rate - Residential Zone 3	52,000.00	414.49	47,000.00	410.69
Refuse Collection	1.00	198.30	1.00	202.30
		\$1,106.79		\$1,124.79

Residential Zone 3 - Ahaura

Rate description	Current Rates 2018/2019		Proposed Rates 2019/2020	
	Factor	Levy	Factor	Levy
Uniform Annual General Charge	1.00	494.00	1.00	511.80
General Rate - Residential Zone 3	25,000.00	199.28	25,000.00	218.45
Refuse Collection	1.00	198.30	1.00	202.30
		\$891.58		\$932.55

Residential Zone 3 - Moana

Rate description	Current Rates 2018/2019		Proposed Rates 2019/2020	
	Factor	Levy	Factor	Levy
Uniform Annual General Charge	1.00	494.00	1.00	511.80
General Rate - Residential Zone 3	200,000.00	1,594.20	220,000.00	1,922.36
Moana Sewerage - Full	1.00	280.60	1.00	284.00
Refuse Collection	1.00	198.30	1.00	202.30
		\$2,567.10		\$2,920.46

Rural Residential

<i>Rate description</i>	<i>Current Rates 2018/2019</i>		<i>Proposed Rates 2019/2020</i>	
	<i>Factor</i>	<i>Levy</i>	<i>Factor</i>	<i>Levy</i>
Uniform Annual General Charge	1.00	494.00	1.00	511.80
General Rate - Rural Residential	136,000.00	686.39	136,000.00	745.55
Refuse Collection	1.00	198.30	1.00	202.30
		\$1,378.69		\$1,459.65

Rural Use

<i>Rate description</i>	<i>Current Rates 2018/2019</i>		<i>Proposed Rates 2019/2020</i>	
	<i>Factor</i>	<i>Levy</i>	<i>Factor</i>	<i>Levy</i>
Uniform Annual General Charge	1.00	494.00	1.00	511.80
General Rate - Rural Use	155,000.00	686.34	155,000.00	745.55
Refuse Collection	1.00	198.30	1.00	202.30
		\$1,378.64		\$1,459.65

Farming/Forestry

<i>Rate description</i>	<i>Current Rates 2018/2019</i>		<i>Proposed Rates 2019/2020</i>	
	<i>Factor</i>	<i>Levy</i>	<i>Factor</i>	<i>Levy</i>
Uniform Annual General Charge	1.00	494.00	1.00	511.80
General Rate - Farming/Forestry	6,250,000.00	10,875.00	5,500,000.00	10,395.00
Refuse Collection	2.00	396.60	2.00	404.60
		\$11,765.60		\$11,311.40

Farming/Forestry

<i>Rate description</i>	<i>Current Rates 2018/2019</i>		<i>Proposed Rates 2019/2020</i>	
	<i>Factor</i>	<i>Levy</i>	<i>Factor</i>	<i>Levy</i>
Uniform Annual General Charge	1.00	494.00	1.00	511.80
General Rate - Farming/Forestry	2,660,000.00	4,628.40	3,690,000.00	6,974.10
		\$5,122.40		\$7,485.90

Commercial Zone 1

<i>Rate description</i>	<i>Current Rates 2018/2019</i>		<i>Proposed Rates 2019/2020</i>	
	<i>Factor</i>	<i>Levy</i>	<i>Factor</i>	<i>Levy</i>
Uniform Annual General Charge	1.00	494.00	1.00	511.80
General Rate - Commercial Zone 1	159,000.00	3,638.87	159,000.00	4,008.07
Economic Development rate	666,000.00	934.92	665,000.00	1,005.95
Grey Urban Sewerage - Full	2.00	1,350.60	2.00	1,366.80
Greymouth Water - Full	2.00	915.20	2.00	942.60
Commercial Refuse Colln.	2.00	1,118.00	2.00	1,140.40
		\$8,451.59		\$8,975.62

Commercial Zone 2

<i>Rate description</i>	<i>Current Rates 2018/2019</i>		Proposed Rates 2019/2020	
	<i>Factor</i>	<i>Levy</i>	<i>Factor</i>	<i>Levy</i>
Uniform Annual General Charge	1.00	494.00	1.00	511.80
General Rate - Commercial Zone 2	24,000.00	247.63	22,000.00	249.44
Economic Development rate	110,000.00	161.70	110,000.00	166.40
Blackball Sewerage - Full	1.00	626.90	1.00	634.40
Blackball Water - Full	1.00	512.20	1.00	527.60
Refuse Collection	1.00	198.30	1.00	202.30
		\$2,240.73		\$2,291.93

Commercial Zone 3

<i>Rate description</i>	<i>Current Rates 2018/2019</i>		Proposed Rates 2019/2020	
	<i>Factor</i>	<i>Levy</i>	<i>Factor</i>	<i>Levy</i>
Uniform Annual General Charge	1.00	494.00	1.00	511.80
General Rate - Commercial Zone 3	170,000.00	3,340.50	185,000.00	3,984.90
Economic Development rate	415,000.00	610.05	415,000.00	627.77
Moana Sewerage - Full	1.00	280.60	1.00	284.00
Refuse Collection	1.00	198.30	1.00	202.30
		\$4,923.45		\$5,610.77

7 Financial reporting and prudence disclosures

The Government has introduced the new Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014.

The purpose of this is to disclose the Council's financial performance in relation to various benchmarks to enable the assessment of whether the Council is prudently managing its revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities and general financial dealings.

These measures allow for comparison of financial performance with other Councils. However, readers are urged to read the commentary and explanations provided to give context to the information, as it is not always possible to compare Grey District Council's results with other Councils' due to their size, location and provision of services.

The Council is required to include this statement in its Annual Plan in accordance with the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014 (the regulations). Refer to the regulations for more information, including definitions of some of the terms used in this statement. These can be viewed on www.legislation.govt.nz under Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014.

SCHEDULE 4: ANNUAL PLAN DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

Benchmark		Planned	Met
Rates affordability benchmark			
• income	17,339,000	17,324,000	Yes
• increases	total rate increase in any year to be no more than 4.5%	3.8%	Yes
Debt affordability benchmark			
	1. Total actual debt as a percentage of total assets (<20%)	7.0%	Yes
	2. Total actual debt per rateable property (<\$4,500)	3,650	Yes
	3. Total net debt as a percentage of total actual revenue (<135%)	54.8%	Yes
Balanced budget benchmark	100%	113.6%	Yes
Essential services benchmark	100%	205.4%	Yes
Debt servicing benchmark	10%	5.1%	Yes

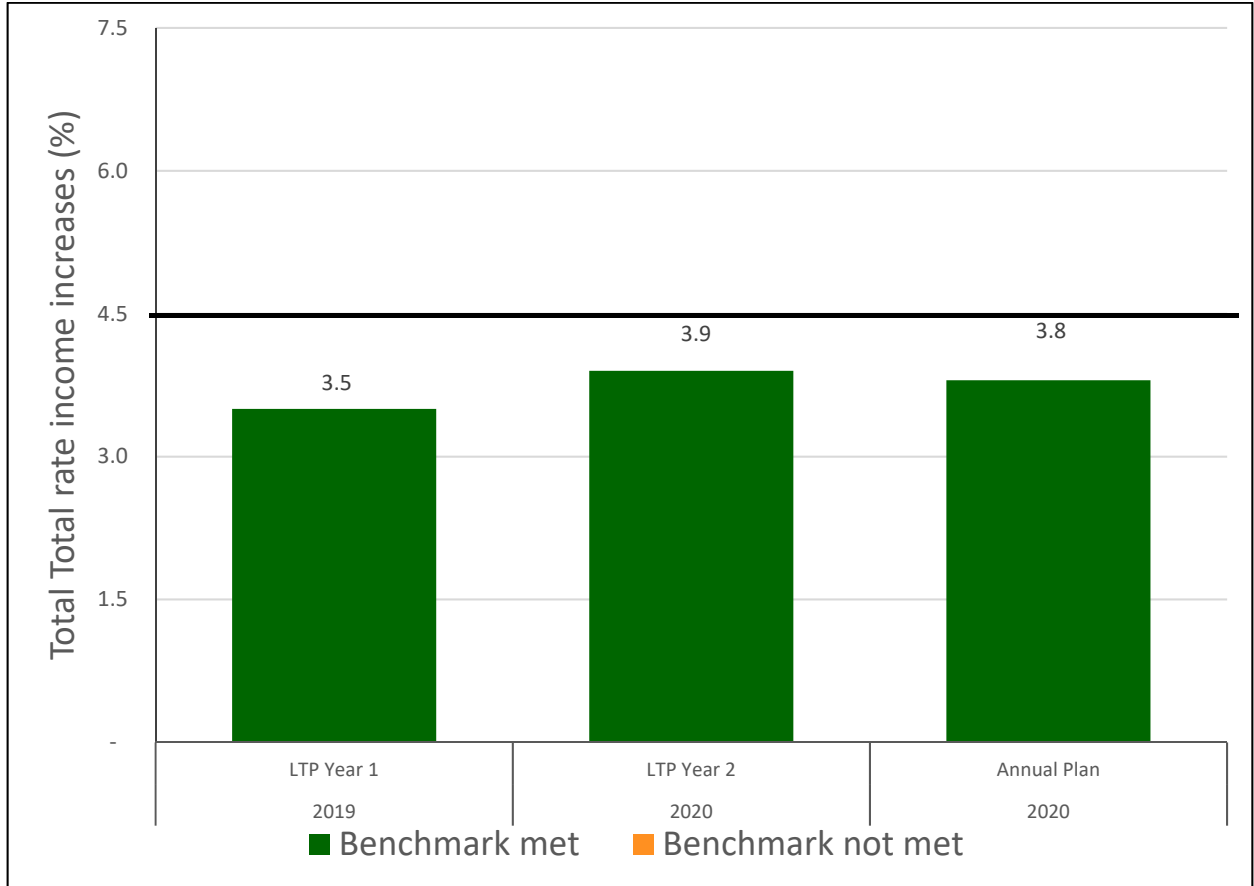
[a] Rates affordability benchmark

Council meets the rates affordability benchmark if:

- Actual or planned rates revenue for the year equals or is less than each quantified limit on rates; and
- Actual or planned rates increases for the year equal or are less than each quantified limit on rates increases.

Total planned rate revenue percentage increases

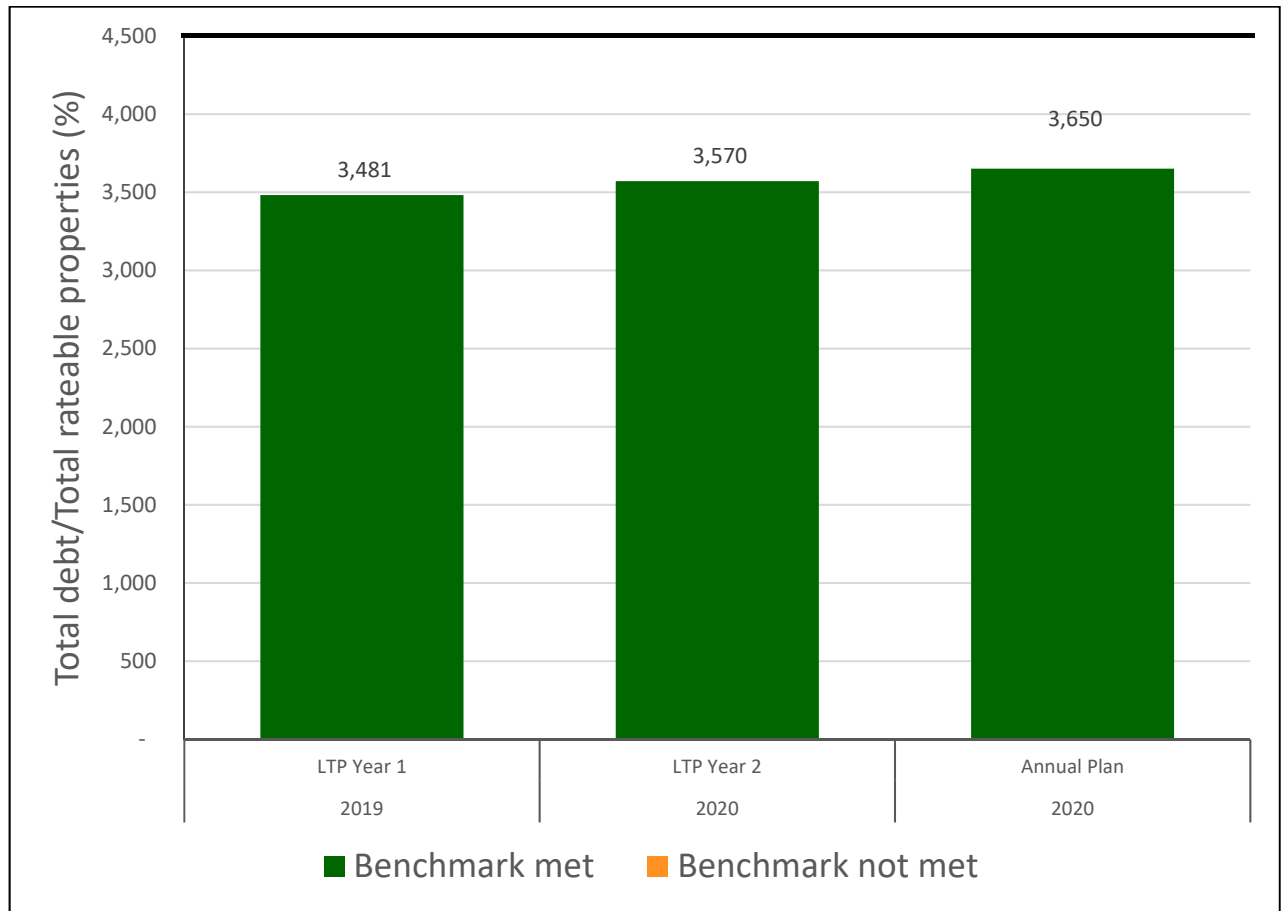
The limit as contained within Council’s Financial Strategy is for the total rate increase in any year to be no more than 4.5% (4.5% being the benchmark).



[b] Debt affordability benchmarks

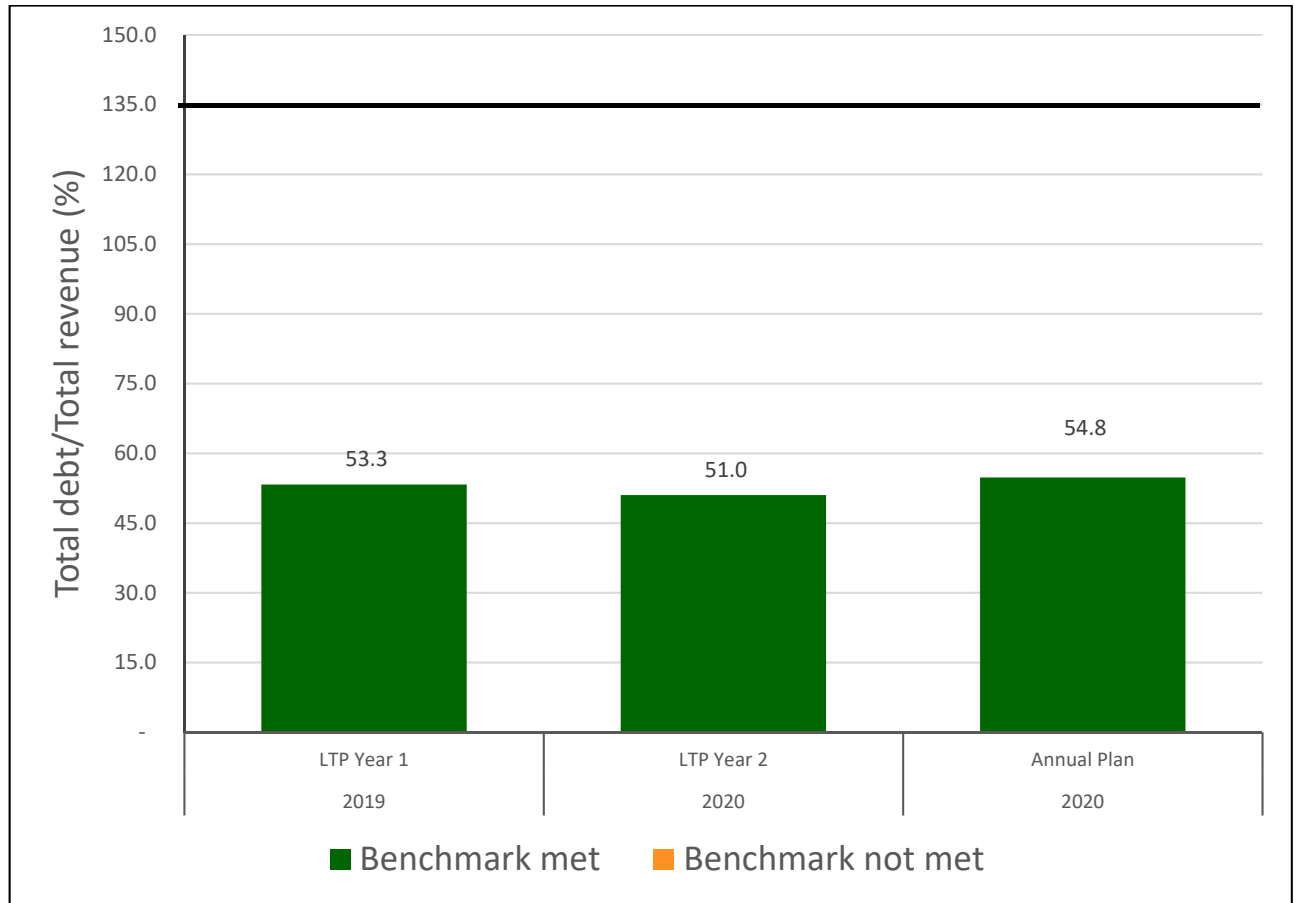
Total planned debt per rateable property

The following graph displays the total planned debt per rateable property. Council’s benchmark is for total debt per rateable property to remain less than \$4,500.



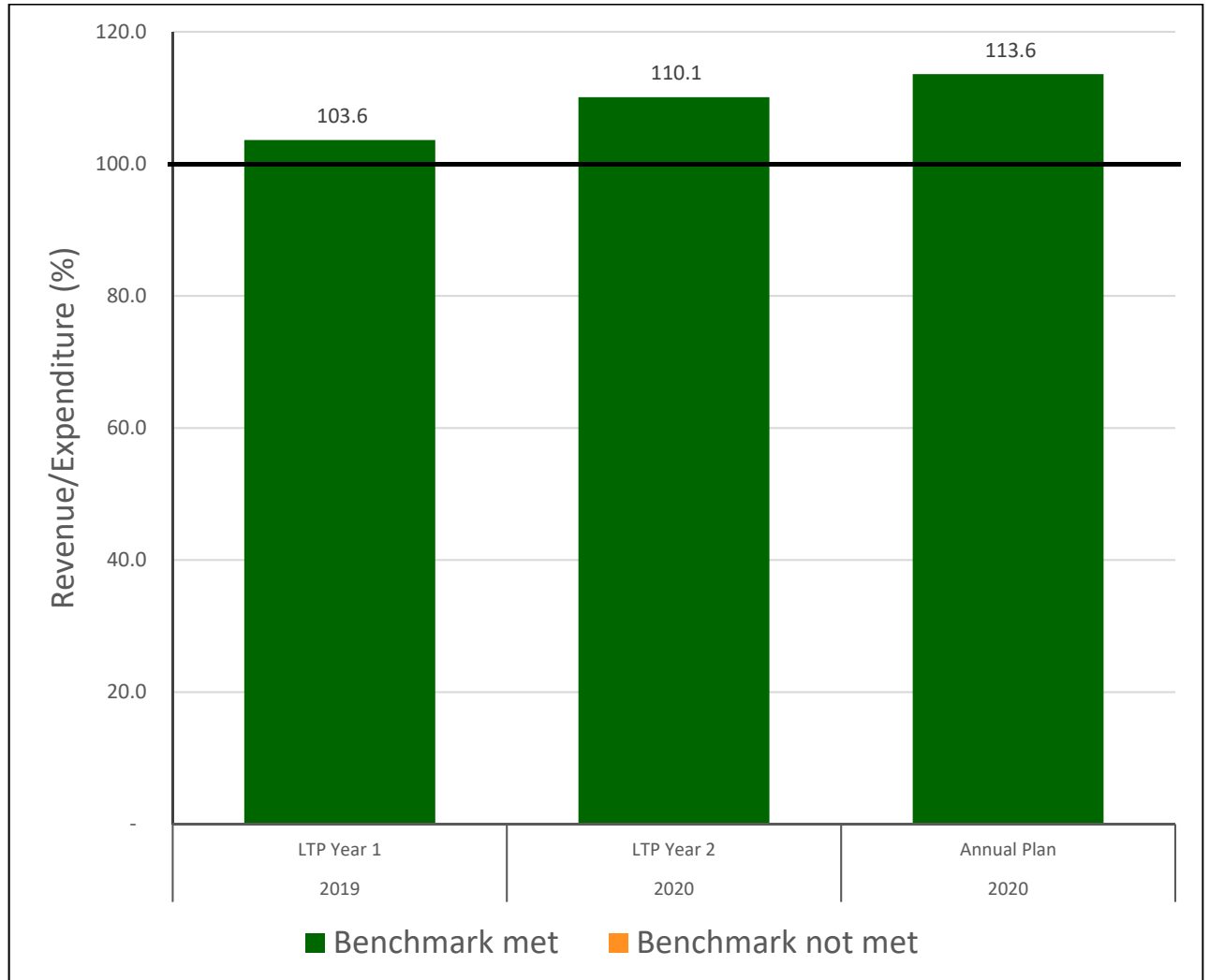
Net planned debt as a percentage of total actual revenue

The following graph displays net planned debt as a percentage of total planned revenue. Council’s benchmark is for total debt to remain less than 135% of total revenue.



[c] Balanced budget benchmark

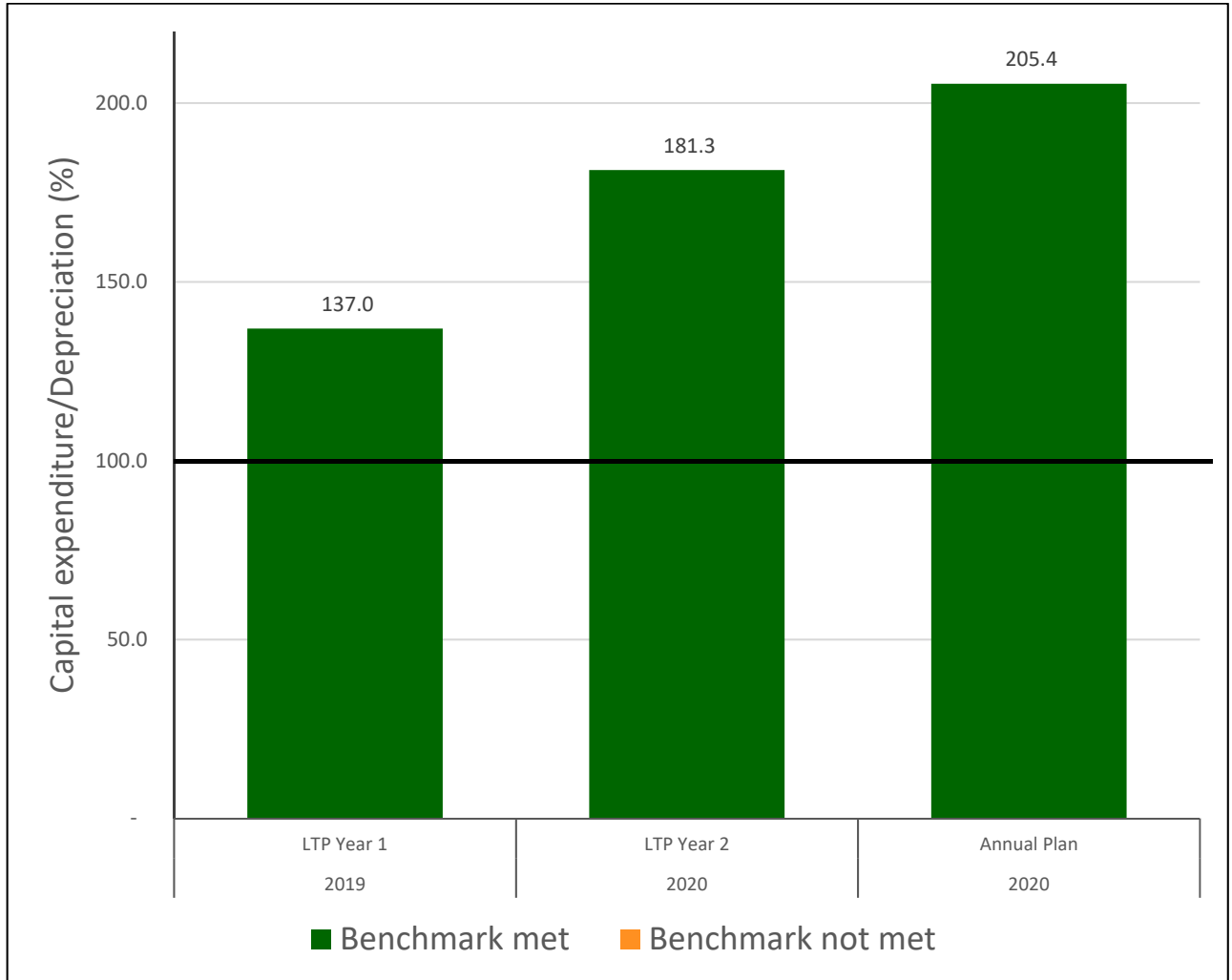
The following graph displays Council’s planned revenue (excluding development contributions, financial contributions, vested assets, gains on derivative financial instruments and revaluations of property, plant or equipment) as a proportion of operating expenses (excluding losses on derivative financial instruments and revaluations of property, plant or equipment). The Council meets this benchmark if its revenue equals or is greater than its operating expense.



[d] Essential services benchmark

The following graph displays the Council’s planned capital expenditure on network services as a proportion of depreciation on network services.

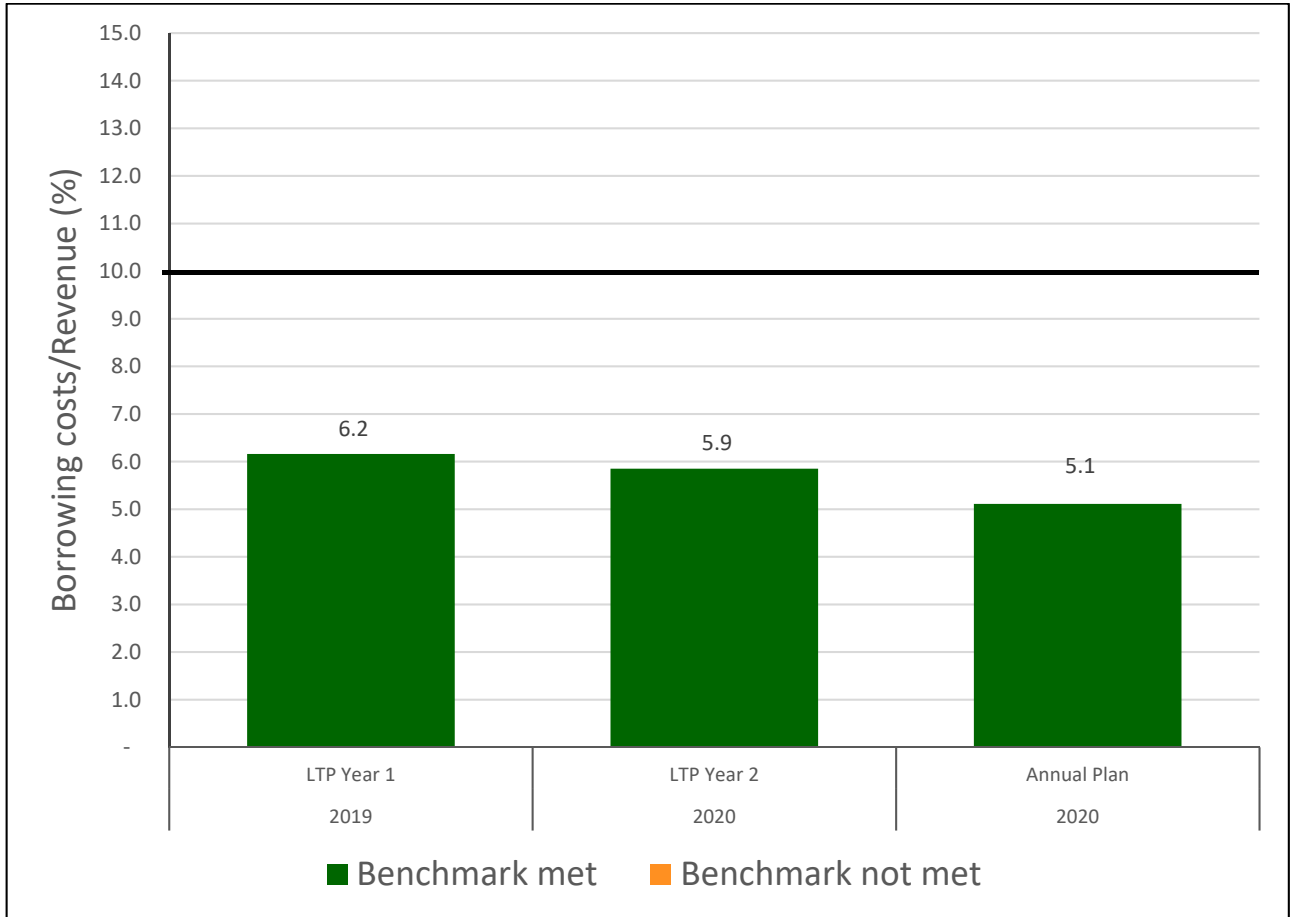
Council meets this benchmark if its capital expenditure on network services equals or is greater than depreciation on network services.



[e] Debt servicing benchmark

The following graph displays the Council's planned borrowing costs as a proportion of revenue (excluding development contributions, financial contributions, vested assets, gains on derivative financial instruments and revaluations of property, plant and equipment).

Council meets the debt servicing benchmark if its borrowing costs equal or are less than 10% of its revenue.



8 Fees and charges

Errors and Omissions Excepted

These fees cover the major items charged out by Council and are not a comprehensive list of all fees and charges.

Administration - Charge Out Rates

	2018/2019 fee including GST	2019/2020 proposed fee including GST
Management/CEO	\$174.50	\$178.00
Engineers	\$140.00	\$143.00
Engineering Assistants/Officers	\$112.00	\$114.50
Planners	\$140.00	\$143.00
Building Officers	\$140.00	\$143.00
Environmental Health Officers	\$137.50	\$137.50
Monitoring Staff	\$119.00	\$121.50
Animal Control Officer	\$119.00	\$121.50
Administration/Customer Service Officers	\$84.00	\$86.00

Fees and actual time hours are recoverable from applicants

Aerodrome

	2018/2019 fee including GST	2019/2020 proposed fee including GST
Aircraft weight (kg) MCTOW		
0 - 600	<i>per landing</i>	\$6.00
601- 1,500	<i>per landing</i>	\$10.00
1,501 - 2,500	<i>per landing</i>	\$16.00
2,501 - 3,500	<i>per landing</i>	\$24.00
3,501 - 4,500	<i>per landing</i>	\$35.00
4,501 - 5,700	<i>per landing</i>	\$49.00
Helicopters	<i>per landing</i>	\$6.00
Note: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Touch and go Practice Landings treated as One Landing • Discounts and flat fees available for bulk advanced payments by regular users and/or clubs • Rates for aircraft weights above 5700kg available on application and clearance to use facility 		
Lights	<i>per activation</i>	\$7.00
account processing fee	<i>per account processing</i>	\$8.00

Animal Control

	2018/2019 fee including GST	2019/2020 proposed fee including GST
Dog Registration		
Pet	\$93.00	\$94.50
Desexed	\$69.00	\$70.50
Working	\$39.00	\$39.50
Late Registration	\$139.50	\$141.70
Dog Impounding		
1st Offence	\$76.00	\$78.00
2nd Offence	\$151.50	\$155.00
3rd Offence	\$226.00	\$231.00
Sustenance	<i>per day per dog</i>	\$12.00
Stock Impounding		

Animal Control

		2018/2019 fee including GST	2019/2020 proposed fee including GST
Impounding fee	<i>per head of stock</i>	\$115.00	\$117.50
Sustenance	<i>per day</i>	cost recoverable	cost recoverable
Any additional costs associated with impoundment, ie trailer or transporter hire		cost recoverable	cost recoverable
After Office Hours			
Applicable Fee above Plus		staff hourly rate + mileage	staff hourly rate + mileage

Building

		2018/2019 fee including GST	2019/2020 proposed fee including GST
<p>Except for set fees, all fees listed are DEPOSITS only. The balance will be charged at the rates specified. Central government levies (BRANZ & DBH) are payable in addition to these fees - these are calculated on the cost of the building work and are advised at the time of lodging your consent.</p>			
Charged to all consent applications			
Building Consent Accreditation levy	<i>per \$1,000 of building work</i>	\$2.59	\$2.63
Set Fees			
BWOF - receiving and checking on or before due date		\$183.50	\$186.50
BWOF - receiving and checking after due date		\$366.00	\$371.50
BWOF Audits		at cost	at cost
Consent extension request		\$112.50	\$114.50
Deposits Only (Costs to be Charged based on Actual Time)			
PIM (only)	<i>deposit only</i>	\$208.50	\$212.00
CCC processing fee (applied to all consents with deposit based fees)	<i>deposit only</i>	\$251.00	\$255.00
Schedule 1 exemption application	<i>deposit only</i>	\$150.00	\$150.00
Deposits Only, CCC fee included (Costs to be Charged based on Actual Time)			
Fire Installations	<i>deposit only</i>	\$443.00	\$450.00
Minor building works (<\$5,000 and not listed elsewhere in this schedule)	<i>deposit only</i>	\$498.00	\$505.50
Minor plumbing & drainage (incl separation of services where no septic tank)	<i>deposit only</i>	\$451.00	\$458.00
Separation of services with disconnection of septic tank	<i>deposit only</i>	\$616.50	\$626.00
Relocated buildings	<i>deposit only</i>	\$1,697.50	\$1,723.00
Marquees	<i>deposit only</i>	\$274.00	\$278.50
Residential - Deposits Only (Costs to be Charged based on Actual Time + CCC fee to be added)			
Garages/carports	<i>deposit only</i>	\$740.00	\$751.50
Garden Sheds	<i>deposit only</i>	\$740.00	\$751.50
Minor Alterations	<i>deposit only</i>	\$961.00	\$975.50
Major Alterations	<i>deposit only</i>	\$1,629.50	\$1,654.00
Pre-fab construction dwellings	<i>deposit only</i>	\$2,663.50	\$2,703.50
New Dwellings	<i>deposit only</i>	\$3,579.00	\$3,633.00
Multi-Unit Residential	<i>deposit only</i>	\$5,103.50	\$5,180.50
Demolition - large /commercial		\$716.50	\$727.50
Demolition - residential		\$380.00	\$386.00
Industrial/Commercial - Deposits Only (Costs to be Charged based on Actual Time + CCC fee to be added)			
Minor alterations	<i>deposit only</i>	\$1,048.00	\$1,064.00
Major Alterations	<i>deposit only</i>	\$2,749.50	\$2,791.00
Farm Buildings	<i>deposit only</i>	\$652.00	\$662.00
Workshops	<i>deposit only</i>	\$1,686.50	\$1,712.00

Building		2018/2019 fee including GST	2019/2020 proposed fee including GST
Dairy sheds	<i>deposit only</i>	\$3,050.50	\$3,096.50
Shop/Office - single	<i>deposit only</i>	\$3,665.50	\$3,720.50
Shop/Office - complex	<i>deposit only</i>	\$5,490.50	\$5,573.00
Industrial/commercial multi-function complex	<i>deposit only</i>	\$8,847.00	\$8,980.00
Outbuildings	<i>deposit only</i>	\$740.00	\$751.50
Ancillary	<i>deposit only</i>	\$740.00	\$751.50
Communal residential			
Community service	<i>deposit only</i>	\$5,490.50	\$5,573.00
Community care	<i>deposit only</i>	\$5,490.50	\$5,573.00
Communal non-residential			
Assembly service	<i>deposit only</i>	\$5,490.50	\$5,573.00
Assembly care	<i>deposit only</i>	\$5,490.50	\$5,573.00
Certificate of Public Use		\$273.00 flat fee plus hourly rate	\$268.50 flat fee plus hourly rate
Compliance Schedule		\$273.00 flat fee plus hourly rate	\$268.50 flat fee plus hourly rate
Consultants/Peer Review		at cost	at cost
Comments on Draft Applications/Pre application advice (note first HALF HOUR free then staff hourly rates)		staff hourly rates	staff hourly rates
Detailed Engineering Evaluations (DEE) for Earthquake Prone Buildings		recovered at cost from building owner, estimated cost of \$1,000 to \$10,000 depending on building	recovered at cost from building owner, estimated cost of \$1,000 to \$10,000 depending on building
Enforcement			
Swimming pool re-inspection		\$110.00	\$112.00
Legal advice and Consultants		\$369.50/hour (not more than)	\$369.50/hour (not more than)
Work done for a Certificate of Acceptance		100% loading on normal charges	100% loading on normal charges
Work done following a Notice to Fix		100% loading on normal charges	100% loading on normal charges
Cemeteries			
Plot Purchase		\$427.70	\$434.20
Cremation Berm		\$171.90	\$174.50
Baby Plots		\$100.30	\$101.90
RSA Plots		No Charge	No Charge
Paupers' Plots		No Charge	No Charge
Single Plot		\$641.50	\$651.20
Cremation Berm		\$171.90	\$174.50
Baby Plots		\$128.70	\$130.70
RSA Plots		No Charge	No Charge
Paupers' Plots		No Charge	No Charge
Interment			
12 years and over		\$356.60	\$362.00
Under 12 Years		\$142.80	\$145.00

Cemeteries

	2018/2019 fee including GST	2019/2020 proposed fee including GST
Stillborn	\$71.90	\$73.00
Ashes	\$142.80	\$145.00
Disinterment	\$456.70	\$463.60
Re-interment	\$456.70	\$463.60
Disinterment Ashes	\$181.85	\$184.60
Re-interment Ashes	\$181.85	\$184.60
Extra Depth (over 6ft)	\$142.80	\$145.00
Weekend & Public Holidays	<i>additional charge</i>	\$260.70
Lowering Device	\$51.10	\$51.90
Memorial Permit	\$36.80	\$37.40

Health

Food Licensing

	2018/2019 fee including GST	2019/2020 proposed fee including GST
Initial Registrations and Renewals for Food Control Plans	\$311.00	\$311.00
Initial Registrations and Renewals for National Programmes	\$100.00	\$100.00
All further work (including verification, audits, investigation enforcement and administration)	hourly rate per appropriate Council officer	hourly rate per appropriate Council officer
Food Gr 1	\$528.00	\$539.00
Food Gr 2	\$762.50	\$778.00
Food Gr 3	\$1,016.00	\$1,036.50
No Kitchen facilities	\$256.00	\$261.50
Hairdressers	\$484.50	\$494.50
Camping/Offensive Trades	\$484.50	\$494.50

History House (currently closed)

	2018/2019 fee including GST	2019/2020 proposed fee including GST
Admission		
Adults	\$6.50	\$6.50
Children	\$2.50	\$2.50
<i>Ratepayer Concession - paid entry allows free return entry for the following 12 months</i>		

Libraries

	2018/2019 fee including GST	2019/2020 proposed fee including GST
Loan		
New Fiction	<i>per book per 2 weeks</i>	\$2.00
Rental Fiction	<i>per book</i>	\$1.00
Non-Fiction	<i>per book</i>	No charge
All children's materials	<i>per book</i>	No charge
Large Print	<i>per book</i>	\$1.00
Large print subscription	<i>per year</i>	\$12.50
Talking Books/audios *	<i>per unit</i>	\$1.00
* no charge for children's & for people with disabilities		
DVDs (Adults)	<i>per unit per week</i>	\$2.00
DVDs Junior)	<i>per unit per week</i>	\$0.50
Magazines	<i>Per unit per week</i>	\$0.50

Libraries		2018/2019 fee including GST	2019/2020 proposed fee including GST
Fines			
ADULTS and YOUNG ADULTS CARDS	<i>per day (max \$10 per item)</i>	\$0.30	\$0.30
CHILDREN'S CARDS	<i>per day (max \$3.50 per item)</i>	\$0.10	\$0.10
Other			
Book Reserve Fee	<i>per book</i>	\$1.00	\$1.00
Non Resident Subscription	<i>per annum (part charges available)</i>	\$60.00	\$60.00
Replacement Library Card	<i>each</i>	\$5.00	\$5.00
Interloan from National Library of New Zealand and Interloan partnership libraries	<i>per book</i>	\$6.70	\$6.70
Interloan with libraries without agreement	<i>per book plus any other charges above standard charges</i>	\$22.00	\$22.00
Damaged Book Charges	<i>per book</i>	at cost	at cost
Photocopying			
Normal A4	<i>per sheet - BW</i>	\$0.20	\$0.20
Normal A4	<i>per sheet - Colour</i>	\$2.00	\$2.00
Normal A3	<i>per sheet - BW</i>	\$0.40	\$0.40
Normal A3	<i>per sheet - Colour</i>	\$4.00	\$4.00
Aotearoa People's Network printing	<i>Single side</i>	\$0.20	\$0.20
	<i>Double side</i>	\$0.30	\$0.30
Noise Control		2018/2019 fee including GST	2019/2020 proposed fee including GST
Noise control - call out		\$60.00	\$100.00
Seizure of equipment		\$60.00	\$100.00
Official Information		2018/2019 fee including GST	2019/2020 proposed fee including GST
Property file queries	<i>per hour</i>	\$87.00	\$89.00
LIMs		\$302.00	\$309.00
Other Regulation		2018/2019 fee including GST	2019/2020 proposed fee including GST
Advertising Signs Fees		\$108.00	\$110.50
Trading in Public Places Licence		\$186.00	\$190.00
Abandoned Vehicles			
Towage		\$650.00 + COST	\$630.50 + COST
Inspection & Administration	<i>per hour</i>	staff hourly rate + mileage	staff hourly rate + mileage
Storage of Vehicle	<i>per day</i>	\$13.00	\$13.50
Amusement Devices			
One Device		\$19.50	\$20.00
Each Additional Device		\$5.10	\$5.30
Each Device for a further period of 7 days		\$3.00	\$3.10
Other Enforcement			

Legal advice and Consultants

\$393.50/hour (not more than)

\$362/hour (not more than)

Planning

2018/2019 fee including GST

2019/2020 proposed fee including GST

All fees listed are Deposits. Balance of charges will be charged at the rates specified.

Subdivisions

Boundary Adjustments	<i>deposit only</i>	\$462.00	\$471.50
Non-notified (2 - 5 lots)	<i>deposit only</i>	\$784.00	\$800.00
Non-notified (6 - 10 lots)	<i>deposit only</i>	\$1,499.00	\$1,529.00
Non-notified (11+ lots)	<i>deposit only</i>	\$2,036.00	\$2,077.00
Public notification - subdivision	<i>deposit only</i>	\$1,303.00	\$1,329.50
s224 - without inspection	<i>deposit only</i>	\$300.00	\$306.00
s224- with one inspection	<i>deposit only</i>	\$462.00	\$471.50
s226 certificate	<i>deposit only</i>	\$586.50	\$598.50
Other certificates (e.g. s223)	<i>deposit only</i>	\$169.00	\$172.50
Esplanade reserve reduction/waiver	<i>deposit only</i>	\$545.00	\$556.00
Reapproval lapsed consent	<i>deposit only</i>	\$586.50	\$598.50
ROW/Easement amendments	<i>deposit only</i>	\$413.50	\$422.00

Land Use Consents

Hazardous substances	<i>deposit only</i>	\$652.50	\$666.00
Signs	<i>deposit only</i>	\$586.50	\$598.50
Relocated buildings	<i>deposit only</i>	\$462.00	\$471.50
Bulk & locn/recession plane/setback	<i>deposit only</i>	\$497.50	\$507.50
Heritage	<i>deposit only</i>	\$462.00	\$471.50
Non-rural/residential activities	<i>deposit only</i>	\$980.50	\$1,000.50
Utilities	<i>deposit only</i>	\$586.50	\$598.50
Vegetation clearance	<i>deposit only</i>	\$545.00	\$556.00
Sub-sized lots	<i>deposit only</i>	\$915.00	\$933.50
Limited Notification - Land Use*	<i>deposit only</i>	\$915.00	\$933.50
Public Notification - Land Use*	<i>deposit only</i>	\$1,369.50	\$1,397.00

* Notification fee is in addition to deposit for consent type

Plan Changes

District Plan Changes - major	<i>deposit only</i>	\$14,698.50	\$14,992.50
District Plan Changes - minor	<i>deposit only</i>	\$7,353.00	\$7,500.50

Other

Designation/Heritage Order	<i>deposit only</i>	\$2,967.50	\$3,027.00
Alteration of designation	<i>deposit only</i>	\$1,189.50	\$1,213.50
Certificate of compliance	<i>deposit only</i>	\$300.00	\$306.00
s357 objection	<i>deposit only</i>	\$450.00	\$459.00
Consent variation - non-notified	<i>deposit only</i>	\$407.50	\$416.00
Consent variation - notified	<i>deposit only</i>	\$777.00	\$793.00
Permitted boundary activity (s87BA)	<i>deposit only</i>	\$300.00	\$306.00
Deemed permitted activity (s87BB)	<i>deposit only</i>	\$470.00	\$479.50
Outline Plan	<i>deposit only</i>	\$300.00	\$306.00
Comments on Draft Applications/Pre application advice (note first HALF HOUR free then staff hourly rates)		staff hourly rates	staff hourly rates
Consultants/Peer Review		\$194/hour (not more than)	\$198/hour (not more than)
Legal advice		\$388/hour (not more than)	\$396/hour (not more than)
Hearings - Commissioner		\$1,632/day (not more than)	\$1665/hour (not more than)
- Facilities		\$204/hour (not more than)	\$208.5/hour (not more than)
Monitoring Levy	<i>flat fee paid upon granting of land-use consent</i>	\$135.00	\$138.00

Resource Consent Monitoring of Conditions

staff hourly rates

staff hourly rates

Roading

 2018/2019 fee
including GST

 2019/2020
proposed fee
including GST

Consent to Undertake Work on Road

nil

nil

Sewerage

 2018/2019 fee
including GST

 2019/2020
proposed fee
including GST

Financial Contributions

Moana	<i>per lot</i>	\$5,450.00	\$5,614.00
South Beach/Paroa	<i>per lot</i>	\$13,053.00	\$13,445.00
Karoro	<i>per lot</i>	\$3,134.00	\$3,229.00

Other contributions to proposed 'as required' works may be set through separate consultative procedures

Trade Waste Charges

All Greymouth wastewater treatment plants	<i>per cubic metre</i>	\$0.67	\$0.69
Blackball Treatment plant	<i>per cubic metre</i>	\$0.67	\$0.69
Karoro Treatment plant	<i>per cubic metre</i>	\$0.67	\$0.69
Runanga treatment plant	<i>per cubic metre</i>	\$0.67	\$0.69

Solid Waste (Refuse & Recycling)

 2018/2019 fee
including GST

 2019/2020
proposed fee
including GST

McLeans Landfill

Refuse

Commercial Refuse*	<i>per tonne</i>	\$295.00	\$325.00
Mixed Domestic Waste*	<i>per tonne</i>	\$295.00	\$325.00
Hardfill/Soil*	<i>per tonne</i>	\$295.00	\$325.00
TVs and e-waste*	<i>per tonne</i>	\$295.00	\$325.00
Refuse Bag with Council issued tie	<i>per bag</i>	Free	Free
Refuse Bag without Council issued tie*	<i>per bag</i>	\$4.00	\$4.50

* minimum charge per weighbridge entrance (trip over weighbridge) \$12.00 \$12.00

Tyres

Car, Motorbike	<i>per tyre</i>	\$7.00	\$7.70
4WD	<i>per tyre</i>	\$7.00	\$7.70
Truck	<i>per tyre</i>	\$12.60	\$13.90
Tractor	<i>per tyre</i>	\$13.10	\$14.50
Specialist Industrial	<i>per tyre</i>	\$29.10	\$32.10

Other

Unprepared Car Bodies	<i>per car</i>	\$55.80	\$61.40
Paint/Solvents	<i>per litre</i>	\$2.60	\$2.90

McLeans Recycling Centre

Recyclables

Recyclable Plastics		Free	Free
Recyclable Paper		Free	Free
Recyclable Cardboard		Free	Free
Recyclable Aluminium Cans		Free	Free
Recyclable Tin Cans		Free	Free
Recyclable Glass		Free	Free

Solid Waste (Refuse & Recycling)

		2018/2019 fee including GST	2019/2020 proposed fee including GST
Recyclable Light Scrap Metal		Free	Free
Recyclable Heavy Scrap Metal		Free	Free
Recyclable Whiteware		Free	Free
Empty LPG Bottles		Free	Free
Prepared Car Bodies		Free	Free
Green waste			
<i>Garden matter, leaves, branches, weeds, unsprayed lawn clippings (no cabbage tree leaves)</i>			
Domestic & Commercial - large vehicles incl. Trailers	<i>per tonne</i>	Free	Free
Domestic station wagons/small 4x4's	<i>fixed fee</i>	Free	Free
Resource Centres (Moana/Blackball/Nelson Creek)			
Refuse Bag with Council issued tie	<i>per bag</i>	Free	Free
Refuse Bag without Council issued tie	<i>per bag</i>	\$4.00	\$4.50
Car Boot	<i>per load</i>	\$26.10	\$28.80
Station wagon	<i>per load</i>	\$39.60	\$43.60
Utility Vehicle/Van	<i>per load</i>	\$39.60	\$43.60
Single axle trailer	<i>per load</i>	\$52.10	\$57.40
Tandem Trailer	<i>per load</i>	\$85.40	\$94.00
Truck under 5m ³ , uncompacted general waste	<i>per load</i>	\$187.30	\$206.10
Truck under 5m ³ , compacted general waste or dense material such as building waste.	<i>per load</i>	\$296.60	\$326.30
Other			
Refuse ties	<i>each</i>	\$3.00	\$3.50

Spring Creek Swimming Pool

		2018/2019 fee including GST	2019/2020 proposed fee including GST
Pool Admission			
Adult		\$3.50	\$3.50
Child/Student		\$1.00	\$1.00
Parent/Caregiver and Pre-schooler		\$1.00	\$1.00

Water

		2018/2019 fee including GST	2019/2020 proposed fee including GST
Financial Contributions			
South Beach/Paroa	<i>per lot</i>	\$4,482.00	\$4,617.00
Karoro	<i>per lot</i>	\$1,435.00	\$1,479.00

Other contributions to proposed 'as required' works may be set through separate consultative procedures

Westland Recreation Centre Swimming Pool

		2018/2019 fee including GST	2019/2020 proposed fee including GST
Pool Admission			
Adult		\$5.50	\$5.50

Westland Recreation Centre Swimming Pool2018/2019 fee
including GST2019/2020
proposed fee
including GST

		2018/2019 fee including GST	2019/2020 proposed fee including GST
Community Card Holder (CCH)		\$4.50	\$4.50
Children (5-17 yrs)		\$3.50	\$3.50
School Student (with ID)		\$3.50	\$3.50
Spectators		free	free
Swim Memberships			
Adult	3 months	\$167.00	\$167.00
	6 months	\$305.00	\$305.00
	12 months	\$554.00	\$554.00
Community Card Holder	3 months	\$134.00	\$134.00
	6 months	\$244.00	\$244.00
	12 months	\$443.50	\$443.50
Children	3 months	\$100.00	\$100.00
	6 months	\$183.50	\$183.50
	12 months	\$333.00	\$333.00
Corporate	12 months (150 swims)	\$554.00	\$554.00
Swim Concession Cards			
Adult	10 swims	\$48.50	\$48.50
	20 swims	\$97.00	\$97.00
Community Card Holder	10 swims	\$36.00	\$36.00
	20 swims	\$72.00	\$72.00
Children	10 swims	\$29.50	\$29.50
	20 swims	\$58.50	\$58.50
Hydroslide			
Adult	unlimited rides during session	\$5.50	\$5.50
Community Card Holder (CCH)	unlimited rides during session	\$4.50	\$4.50
Children (under 15 yrs)	unlimited rides during session	\$3.50	\$3.50
Aqua Jogging			
Adult		\$6.50	\$6.50
Community Card Holder (CCH)		\$5.00	\$5.00
Adult (concession x 10)		\$55.50	\$55.50
Community Card Holder (CCH) (concession x 10)		\$42.00	\$42.00
<i>Group bookings and school rates available - enquire at pool</i>			

8.1 Port of Greymouth

Please contact our offices for fees applicable to the Port of Greymouth. Any changes to these fees will be consulted on with Port users.

9 Council Controlled Organisations (CCO's)

Council is involved with one organisation that meet the definition of a Council Controlled Organisation (CCO) per the Local Government Act 2002. It is:

- Tourism West Coast – exempted 12 March 2018

Council decided to exempt this organisation as a CCOs due to the relatively small nature and limited scope of the organisation. The exemptions must be reviewed every three years and can be revoked at any time.

Tourism West Coast

The above organisation is a Council Controlled Organisations by virtue of the fact that over 50% of the votes are under control of local authorities. Council has not set any specific policies or objectives in the long term plan with regard to control of this organisation, nor any specific key performance targets or other measures.

It does however fall under the following group of activities as reported on earlier in this report:

- Tourism West Coast: C-11: Democracy and administration, page 71.

It is noted that Council has exempted this organisation under section 7(3) of the Local Government Act 2002. This exemption was renewed on 12 March 2018.

It is noted that Tourism West Coast intend to wind up effective 30 June 2019.