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# Guide to Activities

This section sets out Council's activities and how Council will measure, maintain and pay for the services it provides in 2008/2009. This guide provides further information on how to read and understand the activities section. This section is broken down into 26 activities, each a main function of the Council's operations. The section also details any differences between the Annual Plan 2008/2009 year from what was planned in the Long Term Council Community Plan 2006-2016.

<b>What we do</b> Gives a brief description of activity.	<b>1</b>
<b>Primary outcome</b> In all its services Council is seeking to contribute to the future of Southland. Each activity contributes to a number of the community outcomes. This highlighted table indicates the community outcome and intermediate outcome to which the activity <i>primarily</i> contributes.	<b>2</b>
<b>Why we do it</b> This section gives a description of why the Council undertakes the activity and what areas of wellbeing (social, cultural, economic or environment) the activity influences.	<b>3</b>
<b>What level of service will Council provide?</b> This table gives an indication of the level of service provided by Council for each activity. Specifically it shows what service is Council going to provide and how will Council measure the service it provides. The table includes a list of the measures, a target level of performance and the source used in assessing the level of performance. In addition, if the levels of service require acquisition of new assets or significant expenditure, this is shown in the projects table (asset acquisition – LoS). Some of Council's activities are not a direct service to the community but are carried out in support of the services Council delivers. Page 30 contains a schedule of 'Key Council Plans, Reports, Policies and Strategies' which lists the key planning and reporting documents that support these activities.	<b>4</b>
<b>What are the key issues and variances from the LTCCP?</b> This section explains the key issues related to the activity which the Council wants to highlight and explains any variances from the LTCCP.	<b>5</b>

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**Primary Outcome**  
 A treasured environment which we care for and which supports us now and into the future (6)  
 We have a healthy, safe and accessible built environment (6.2)

## Public conveniences

**1** **What we do**  
There are 63 public conveniences in the Southland District that are operated and maintained by Council. These facilities are located in all townships and at strategic locations such as reserves, beaches and other public gathering spots. The Council manages the cleaning and maintenance of these facilities.

**3** **Why we do it**  
The Council provides public conveniences to protect the health of residents and the environment from contamination caused by indiscriminate fouling, which could pollute waterways. Public conveniences are also provided for the convenience of residents and visitors. Provision of public conveniences is not a popular investment for private enterprise and the general public see the provision of this service as a local authority one.

**4** **What level of service will Council provide?**

What Council will provide		How Council will measure the service provided		
Category	Level of Service	Key Performance Indicator	Our Target	Source
Quality	Maintain public conveniences in a good and clean condition.	Percentage of users satisfied with the cleanliness of public conveniences.	85%	Survey - User
		Number of complaints about the cleanliness and safety of public conveniences.	Less than 10	Quarterly Report
Quantity	Provide sufficient toilets for normal demand at each location.	Percentage of toilets that are cleaned in accordance with contractual standards.	90%	Audit Inspections - Staff
		Percentage of users satisfied with the location of public conveniences.	85%	Survey - User

**5** **What are the key issues and variances from the LTCCP?**  
Replacement of Te Anau Lions Park Toilets –  
The Te Anau Lions Park toilets will be fully replaced in 2008/2009 rather than upgraded as initially planned in 2006/2007. Council has agreed to provide a \$875,000 loan for the funding of the toilet with the loan and interest to be repaid via a \$1 charge payable by people using the toilets. The remaining funds will be covered by district rates.

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**Projects**

These tables show the particular projects planned for 2008/2009 as well as any variations in cost from the LTCCP. These are generally for significant projects and are broken into operations and maintenance, renewal/replacement and asset acquisition in each township. Asset acquisition projects relate to proposals for new or enhanced assets to meet changes in demand (D) or levels of service (LoS).

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**Who benefits from the activity and how is it funded?**

This sets out the how the activity will be funded and forms part of the 'Revenue and Financing Policy' from the LTCCP. This section identifies who benefits from the activity and therefore how the activity should be funded. This may be through rates (District and Local), fees, charges, borrowing, interest and dividends, grants and subsidies or any other sources. The table shows the Council's policy on the portion of funding from rates and other revenue. Where the actual funding in 2008/2009 differs significantly from the policy, this is explained.

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**What does it cost?**

This section provides a summary of the expenses and revenues of the service in 2008/2009.

*Operating Revenue* includes rates, fees and charges (such as building consents, hire fees or dog registration fees), any subsidies or grants received (such as Land Transport New Zealand subsidies) and investment income from interest on funds invested.

*Operating Expenditure* relates to the routine or day-to-day running costs of the activity. It includes the cost of repairs and maintenance, salaries and contracts, interest expense and depreciation.

*Capital Expenditure* includes expenditure to renew, replace or purchase new assets. This expenditure has been broken down into renewals, acquisitions related to service levels, acquisitions due to demand and also assets vested to Council (Vested Assets) as a result of development such as subdivisions. This statement also shows how loans and reserves are used during the period.

*Transfers to reserves* are generally monies that are being put aside for future projects or repaying funds that have been used in the past.

*Transfers from reserves* are generally monies that have been set aside for projects which are now being undertaken. These transfers may also be for alternative projects with the reserves paid back in the future.

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6 Projects				
Asset Acquisition Projects				
Project Description	LTCCP 2008/2009	Annual Plan 2008/2009	Funding	Explanation of Variance
Mossum - upgrade of toilet	-	\$20,000	Rates	The upgrade has been carried forward from 2007/2008 so that the board can assess the impact that the new Lions Park toilet will have on tourist numbers using the Mossum toilet.
Waikaia - upgrade of Blaydon Street toilet (LoS)	\$5,000	\$5,000	Rates	-

7 Who benefits from the activity and how is it funded?				
The activity provides benefits for public health, travellers and protection of the environment. These benefits are distributed between visitors, the community as a whole and individuals. Further, charging may lead to degradation of the environment if people do not use toilets and the provision of free toilets improves "visitor perception" of Southland. Wherever practicable Council will pursue alternative sources of funding support for the provision of public conveniences. Options include user pays, tourist industry, local businesses and charitable organisations. Council will also consider joint ventures with other businesses. Where a dominant group is identified this group will be approached for a contribution.				
Therefore, the Council believes that this activity should be funded 100% from local rates with funding assistance from District rates for works and operational costs for toilets located in smaller communities with significant demand from visitors.				
Funding	7%	20%	41%	88%
Rates				
Other				

In 2008/2009 the activity is expected to require 59% of rates funding.

8 What does it cost?				
Annual Plan 2007/2008	Public Conveniences	LTCCP 2008/2009	Annual Plan 2008/2009	
<b>REVENUE AND EXPENSE</b>				
<b>Operating Revenue</b>				
90,658	Rates	73,062	96,421	
512	Activity Revenue	524	67,186	
91,170	<b>Total Operating Revenue</b>	73,586	163,607	
112,528	<b>Less Total Operating Expenditure</b>	132,719	22,357	
(21,358)	<b>Operating (Deficit)/Surplus</b>	(59,133)	141,250	
-	Operating Surplus transferred to Reserves	-	141,250	
21,358	Operating Deficit funded from Reserves	59,133	-	
<b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>				
790,000	Acquisition-Level of Service	45,000	735,000	
790,000	<b>Total Capital Expenditure</b>	45,000	735,000	
<b>Capital Movements</b>				
-	Loans Repaid	617	-	
-	<b>Total Capital Movements</b>	617	-	
21,358	Operating Deficit	59,133	-	
811,358	<b>Total Funding Required</b>	104,750	735,000	
<b>Funded By</b>				
600,000	Loans Raised	40,000	515,000	
61,358	Non Cash Depreciation	63,500	63,500	
150,000	Transfers from Reserves	1,250	15,250	
-	Operating Surplus	-	141,250	
811,358	<b>Total Funding Applied</b>	104,750	735,000	

# Beautification

	Primary Outcome
▶▶	Southland is a great place to live (1)
	<i>We are proud to be Southlanders (1.4)</i>

## What we do

Beautification can be described as enhancing public areas within the community with plantings, flower baskets or gardens; mowing and maintenance of grassed areas; and planting and maintenance of trees and hedges.

## Why we do it

Beautification features are provided to enhance the visual appeal of a township in a manner which is complementary to the town's streetscape and visual theme. Beautification features also assist in building community pride, enhancing traffic and public safety and assisting in noise reduction.

A neat, tidy and appealing township with a clear identity (entrance) gives visitors a pleasant welcome and impression of that township.

## What level of service will Council provide?

What Council will provide		How Council will measure the service provided		
Category	Level of Service	Key Performance Indicator	Our Target	Source
Quality	Beautification features enhance the township features and provide visual and/or physical enjoyment.	Percentage of residents who agree that beautification features enhance the local township.	85%	Survey - Resident
	Beautification features look good and are well maintained.	Percentage of residents who are satisfied with the maintenance of beautification features.	85%	Survey - Resident
		Percentage of beautification features that are maintained in accordance with contractual standards.	90%	Audit Inspections - Staff
Responsiveness	Vandalism and graffiti is responded to promptly.	Percentage of reports of vandalism and graffiti responded to within 48 hours. <sup>1</sup>	100%	Quarterly Report

1. Reports of vandalism or graffiti may relate to a range of activities such as parks, playgrounds, public conveniences, community housing, community halls and other buildings. For the purposes of reporting, all reports related to these have been grouped together in beautification.

## What are the key issues and variances from the LTCCP?

There are no major variations from the LTCCP.

**Who benefits from the activity and how is it funded?**

The benefits of providing the service are improved aesthetics and “green belt” spaces. These benefits are distributed between passive recreation users and the community as a whole. Generally the activity promotes healthy community. Further, it is not practicable in most situations to identify and charge users and this is an uneconomic activity which would not be an attractive option to other businesses.

Therefore, the Council believes that this activity should be funded 100% by a local township rate with recoveries where appropriate for specific projects.

Funding	0%	20%	40%	60%	80%	100%
Rates						
Other						

In 2008/2009, the activity is expected to require 100% of rates funding.

**What does it cost?**

Annual Plan 2007/2008	Beautification	LTCCP 2008/2009	Annual Plan 2008/2009
<b>REVENUE AND EXPENSE</b>			
<b>Operating Revenue</b>			
698,612	Rates	661,454	713,267
698,612	<b>Total Operating Revenue</b>	661,454	713,267
710,853	<b>Less Total Operating Expenditure</b>	672,409	725,881
(12,241)	<b>Operating (Deficit)/Surplus</b>	(10,955)	(12,614)
12,241	Operating Deficit funded from Reserves	10,955	12,614
<b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>			
-	Total Capital Expenditure	-	-
<b>Capital Movements</b>			
4,000	Transfers to Reserves	3,109	3,000
4,000	<b>Total Capital Movements</b>	3,109	3,000
12,241	Operating Deficit	10,955	12,614
16,241	<b>Total Funding Required</b>	14,064	15,614
<b>Funded By</b>			
12,266	Non Cash Expenditure	12,235	12,235
3,975	Transfers from Reserves	1,829	3,379
16,241	<b>Total Funding Applied</b>	14,064	15,614

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# Building control

## Primary Outcome

» A treasured environment which we care for and which supports us now and into the future (6)

*We have a healthy, safe and accessible built environment (6.2)*

### What we do

The Building Control section performs building consent processing and building inspection functions along with satisfying the regulatory requirements of the Building Act 2004 and all associated building regulations on behalf of Council. The activity is also responsible for amusement device inspections under the Machinery Act.

### Why we do it

Council has statutory obligations to perform the functions of a Building Consent Authority (BCA) within its District and to carry out the functions required under the NZ Building Act 2004 as well as functions related to amusement devices under the Machinery Act. Building Control ensures that people who use buildings can do so safely and without endangering their health and that buildings have appropriate facilities for their intended use along with ensuring appropriate provisions are made to enable people to escape in the event of fire.

### What level of service will Council provide?

What Council will provide		How Council will measure the service provided		
Category	Level of Service	Key Performance Indicator	Our Target	Source
Responsiveness	Process all applications lodged under the Building Act within the timeframes specified within the Act.	Percentage of Building Consents, Project Information Memoranda (PIMs), Land Information Memoranda (LIMs) and Certificates of Acceptance (COA) applications processed within statutory timeframes. <sup>1</sup>	100%	Quarterly Report
	Undertake all site inspections of buildings in a timely manner.	Percentage of site inspections carried out within the timeframe agreed when the request was lodged.	100%	Quarterly Report
	Provide appropriate and timely guidance and advice on Building Control matters as requested by customers.	Percentage of applicants satisfied with the service provided.	80%	Survey - Customer

1. Statutory timeframes changed during the 2004/2005 year with the new Building Act coming into force. The performance figure is an average for the various applications including PIMs (12 working days), LIMs (10 working days), Building Consents (20 working days) and Certificates of Acceptance (20 working days).

### What are the key issues and variances from the LTCCP?

There are no major variations from the LTCCP.

## Projects

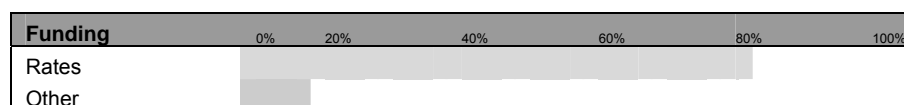
### Operating & Maintenance Projects

Project Description	LTCCP 2008/2009	Annual Plan 2008/2009	Funding	Explanation of Variance
Building accreditation audit and skills assessment	\$6,436	\$3,218	Rates	Correction of error in the LTCCP.

#### Who benefits from the activity and how is it funded?

The benefits of providing the service are that minimum building standards are assured and buildings are safe, healthy and functional. These benefits are distributed between individual building owners, potential purchasers and all members of the community (who are assured that buildings are constructed to a recognised standard). Further, although there is a public good element, the major benefit is to the user of the services. However, if fees were excessive, building work may be carried out without the necessary consent. There is an advantage of a centralised inspection service. Some services are not cost-recoverable.

Therefore, the Council believes that the activity should be funded 80% from those using the services with a charge against Council under the building regulation rate for activities designated as being of private benefit but are not recoverable through legislation. The remaining 20% should be funded through the building regulation rate levied District-wide on the improvement value.



In 2008/2009, the activity is expected to require 19% of rates funding.

#### What does it cost?

Annual Plan 2007/2008	Building Regulation	LTCCP 2008/2009	Annual Plan 2008/2009
<b>REVENUE AND EXPENSE</b>			
<b>Operating Revenue</b>			
186,177	Rates	191,836	204,744
758,910	Activity Revenue	707,858	856,647
2,722	Interest and Dividends	2,788	2,788
947,809	<b>Total Operating Revenue</b>	902,482	1,064,179
1,034,156	<b>Less Total Operating Expenditure</b>	936,922	1,128,194
(86,347)	<b>Operating (Deficit)/Surplus</b>	(34,440)	(64,015)
86,347	Operating Deficit funded from Reserves	34,440	64,015
<b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>			
587	Acquisition-Level of Service	-	-
587	Total Capital Expenditure	-	-
<b>Capital Movements</b>			
9,033	Transfers to Reserves	-	-
<b>Total Capital Movements</b>			
-	Operating Deficit	34,440	64,015
95,967	<b>Total Funding Required</b>	34,440	64,015
<b>Funded By</b>			
95,967	Transfers from Reserves	34,440	64,015
95,967	<b>Total Funding Applied</b>	34,440	64,015

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# Cemeteries

	Primary Outcome
▶▶	We are healthy people (4)
	We are able to live healthy lifestyles (4.1)

## What we do

Cemeteries within the Southland District are either open or closed cemeteries administered by the Southland District Council, Cemetery Trusts, iwi or private cemeteries. There are 16 open cemeteries in the Southland District that the Council administers. The administration of these involves ensuring interments are carried out to an acceptable standard and that the cemetery grounds are maintained.

## Why we do it

The Burial and Cremation Act 1964 requires Council to provide sufficient cemeteries within the District. Cemeteries also provide residents with access to memorials and historic information and they help to protect public health.

## What level of service will Council provide?

What Council will provide		How Council will measure the service provided		
Category	Level of Service	Key Performance Indicator	Our Target	Source
Quality	The cemeteries are pleasant areas with appropriate grassed areas for mourners.	Percentage of the community satisfied with the appearance of cemeteries.	90%	Survey - Resident
		Percentage of cemeteries where lawns are mown within the time specified in maintenance contracts.	90%	Audit Inspections - Staff
Reliability	Requests for burial plots are dealt with on time.	Percentage of funeral directors satisfied with the service provided.	90%	Survey - Funeral Directors
		Percentage of burial plots prepared by the time requested.	100%	Quarterly Report

## What are the key issues and variances from the LTCCP?

### Historic Cemeteries -

There were a number of submissions received to last year's Draft Annual Plan on the condition of the historic Otautau cemetery. Since then some work has been undertaken to control the grass and weeds, however a plan is still needed detailing how it is going to be maintained and funded on an ongoing basis.

Council is also in the process of preparing a cemeteries scoping report. This report identifies the number and location of cemeteries in the District, who owns and looks after them and which of these Cemeteries are Council owned and what issues there are with these. It is envisaged that a draft of this document will be completed within the next few months and it may result in a policy being developed that will explain how any issues will be dealt with.

**Projects –  
Asset Acquisition Projects**

Project Description	LTCCP 2008/2009	Annual Plan 2008/2009	Funding	Explanation of Variance
Winton – New turnaround and roadway (LoS)	-	\$55,000	Rates	A new project has been added, at the direction of the Community Board, to create a new roadway and turnaround at the cemetery.

**Who benefits from the activity and how is it funded?**

The service maintains and protects public health, provides for interment of bodies and allows residents access to memorials and historical family information. These benefits are distributed between the public at large, residents and the estates of deceased persons. Further, costs are only recoverable at time of interment and direct costs and some contribution to ongoing maintenance can be recovered at interment.

Therefore, the Council believes that the activity should be funded by fees for services provided (100% recoveries for interment costs and a contribution towards ongoing maintenance) with input from local rates where required (used for the day to day maintenance such as mowing and weed spraying).

Funding	0%	20%	40%	60%	80%	100%
Rates						
Other						

In 2008/2009, the activity is expected to require 60% of rates funding. If the full cost of running and maintaining cemeteries was to be recovered from fees, it would significantly increase the cost of burials.

**What does it cost?**

Annual Plan 2007/2008	Cemeteries	LTCCP 2008/2009	Annual Plan 2008/2009
<b>REVENUE AND EXPENSE</b>			
<b>Operating Revenue</b>			
41,535	Rates	33,471	73,098
52,660	Activity Revenue	50,460	47,769
94,195	<b>Total Operating Revenue</b>	83,931	120,867
93,796	<b>Less Total Operating Expenditure</b>	88,891	70,827
399	<b>Operating (Deficit)/Surplus</b>	(4,960)	50,040
399	Operating Surplus transferred to Reserves	-	50,040
-	Operating Deficit funded from Reserves	4,960	-
<b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>			
-	Acquisition-Demand	-	55,000
-	Total Capital Expenditure	-	55,000
<b>Capital Movements</b>			
2,600	Transfers to Reserves	2,600	2,600
2,600	<b>Total Capital Movements</b>	2,600	2,600
-	Operating Deficit	4,960	-
2,600	<b>Total Funding Required</b>	7,560	57,600
<b>Funded By</b>			
2,201	Non Cash Depreciation	1,874	1,873
-	Transfers from Reserves	5,686	5,687
399	Operating Surplus	-	50,040
2,600	<b>Total Funding Applied</b>	7,560	57,600

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# Civil defence emergency management

	Primary Outcome
»	Safe places in a caring society that is free from crime (3)
	We have safe roads (3.1)
	We have safe homes (3.2)

## What we do

Southland District Civil Defence Emergency Management co-ordinates the response to emergency events occurring within the District. There is a large degree of co-operation between Southland and Gore District Councils, Invercargill City Council and Environment Southland, co-ordinated through the Southland Civil Defence Emergency Management Group (CDEMG). Through the CDEMG, the Council ensures that appropriate strategies are in place to enable response to civil defence emergencies. Preparing for civil defence emergencies involves having a pool of appropriately trained personnel available throughout the District and educating residents on what to do in an emergency. When a major emergency occurs, a state of local emergency may or may not be declared. Where a state of emergency is not declared, the district affected by the emergency co-ordinates the overall response to the emergency and the Emergency Management Group monitors the progression of the emergency and contributes expertise as required to assist with the effective co-ordination of the emergency. Where the emergency affects more than one district and a state of local emergency is declared, the Emergency Management Group assumes responsibility for the overall co-ordination of the emergency response.

## Why we do it

Council has a statutory requirement to undertake the Civil Defence Emergency Management activity.

## What level of service will Council provide?

What Council will provide		How Council will measure the service provided		
Category	Level of Service	Key Performance Indicator	Our Target	Source
Access	Provide Civil Defence Emergency Management services throughout the District via a distributed organisational system.	Number of Civil Defence Sectors capable of responding to an emergency. <sup>1</sup>	15	Audit
Readiness	Ensure that Civil Defence Emergency Management personnel are adequately trained.	Percentage of District Emergency Operations Centre and Sector team leaders trained to Co-ordinated Incident Management System (Level 2).	80%	Quarterly Report
		Percentage of all Civil Defence personnel trained to Co-ordinated Incident Management System (Level 2).	80%	Quarterly Report
	Provide public education on hazards, hazard reduction and emergency event readiness.	Number of public education activities delivered to residents, schools and interest groups.	10	Quarterly Report
		Percentage of residents aware of the need to be prepared for a major emergency event.	60%	Survey - Resident

1. "Capable of responding" means having a sector Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) with a Sector Manager and 10 - 20 volunteer staff.

## What are the key issues and variances from the LTCCP?

### 'Lifelines' project –

The Council is in year three of its Lifelines project which aims to identify the key threats to essential infrastructure assets (such as water supply, telecommunications and electricity supply) in Southland and how to ensure that these 'lifelines' are up and running as soon as possible following an emergency. The project is due to be completed in 2008/2009.

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**Projects –  
Operating & Maintenance Projects**

Project Description	LTCCP 2008/2009	Annual Plan 2008/2009	Funding	Explanation of Variance
Lifeline Exercise programme	\$20,000	\$20,000	Rates	-

**Who benefits from the activity and how is it funded?**

The benefits of providing the service are preservation of lives, reinstatement of services and assets and reducing the costs to the ratepayer and tax payer to recover from Civil Defence emergencies. These benefits are distributed between those affected by the emergency, ratepayers and the public in general whose assets may be protected or reinstated. Further, there is cost-efficiency and competency of Council in facilitating a response to emergencies and as the Council has access to local knowledge, resources and expertise it is best placed to carry out the activity.

Therefore, the Council believes that the activity should be 100% funded through the Civil Defence and Rural Fire rate levied District-wide based on land value, with input from Government funding and cost recoveries if feasible.

Funding	0%	20%	40%	60%	80%	100%
Rates						
Other						

In 2008/2009, the activity is expected to require 99% of rates funding.

**What does it cost?**

Annual Plan 2007/2008	Civil Defence and Emergency Management	LTCCP 2008/2009	Annual Plan 2008/2009
<b>REVENUE AND EXPENSE</b>			
<b>Operating Revenue</b>			
232,211	Rates	254,604	255,937
10,237	Grants and Donations	10,480	-
2,607	Interest and Dividends	2,670	2,670
245,055	<b>Total Operating Revenue</b>	267,754	258,607
317,692	<b>Less Total Operating Expenditure</b>	299,957	304,466
(72,637)	<b>Operating (Deficit)/Surplus</b>	(32,203)	(45,859)
72,637	Operating Deficit funded from Reserves	32,203	45,859
<b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>			
1,433	Acquisition-Level of Service	1,467	2,598
1,433	<b>Total Capital Expenditure</b>	1,467	2,598
<b>Capital Movements</b>			
9,708	Loans Repaid	8,006	8,432
-	Transfers to Reserves	-	-
9,708	<b>Total Capital Movements</b>	8,006	8,432
72,637	Operating Deficit	32,203	45,859
83,778	<b>Total Funding Required</b>	41,676	56,889
<b>Funded By</b>			
83,778	Transfers from Reserves	41,676	56,889
83,778	<b>Total Funding Applied</b>	41,676	56,889

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# Community centres

Primary Outcome
▶ Southland is a great place to live (1)
We have a choice of quality places to go and things to do (1.2)

## What we do

Community centres are community owned buildings that are available to be used by all members of the public for functions.

## Why we do it

The Council undertakes this function because the centres provide an opportunity for communities, clubs, organisations and individuals to enjoy sporting, social, cultural, educational and recreational pursuits.

## What level of service will Council provide?

What Council will provide		How Council will measure the service provided		
Category	Level of Service	Key Performance Indicator	Our Target	Source
Quality	The community centres are appropriate to the community needs.	Percentage of residents satisfied with the standard of their local hall/community centre for public use.	90%	Survey - Resident
Access	The community centres are available for public use.	Percentage of residents satisfied with the availability of their local hall/community centre for public use.	90%	Survey - Resident
Safety	All facilities are safe.	Percentage of community centres that are safe. <sup>1</sup>	100%	Annual Inspections

1. "Safe" means meeting Fire and Building Act requirements.

## What are the key issues and variances from the LTCCP?

There are no major variations from the LTCCP.

### Who benefits from the activity and how is it funded?

The benefits of Community Centres are distributed between local communities, clubs and other organisations and individuals who hire the halls. The Council has a statutory ability to partially fund community centres and self-funding would require an unacceptable level of fees for users. In addition the Council is trying to promote a healthy and vital rural community.

Therefore, the Council believes that the activity should be funded by a mix of rates and user charges. 30% local rates or community centre levies to fund most annual operating costs and to ensure all pay for having the facility available, and 70% user-pays charges made up of hall hires and local fundraising.

Funding	0%	20%	40%	60%	80%	100%
Rates						
Other						

In 2008/2009, the activity is expected to require 88% of local rates funding due to low levels of income received from hall hires. While Council wishes to move further towards user pays, if the full cost of running and maintaining community centres was to be recovered from fees, it would discourage residents from hiring local halls.

### What does it cost?

Annual Plan 2007/2008	Community Centres	LTCCP 2008/2009	Annual Plan 2008/2009
<b>REVENUE AND EXPENSE</b>			
<b>Operating Revenue</b>			
301,298	Rates	306,783	313,820
42,198	Activity Revenue	42,862	42,863
343,496	<b>Total Operating Revenue</b>	349,645	356,683
<b>Less Total Operating Expenditure</b>			
613,069		447,841	452,090
(269,573)	<b>Operating (Deficit)/Surplus</b>	(98,196)	(95,407)
-	Operating Surplus transferred to Reserves	-	-
269,573	Operating Deficit funded from Reserves	98,196	95,407
<b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>			
-	Total Capital Expenditure	-	-
<b>Capital Movements</b>			
15,597	Loans Repaid	24,966	16,637
38,362	Transfers to Reserves	31,272	35,620
53,959	<b>Total Capital Movements</b>	56,238	52,257
269,573	Operating Deficit	98,196	95,407
323,532	<b>Total Funding Required</b>	154,434	147,664
<b>Funded By</b>			
170,000	Loans Raised	-	-
141,725	Non Cash Depreciation	139,718	139,718
11,807	Transfers from Reserves	14,716	7,946
323,532	<b>Total Funding Applied</b>	154,434	147,664

# Community housing

Primary Outcome
► We are healthy people (4)
We have good quality affordable housing (4.2)

## What we do

The Southland District Council provides 74 Community Housing units. These units are located in the towns of Edendale, Lumsden, Nightcaps, Ohai, Otatau, Riversdale, Riverton, Tuatapere, Winton and Wyndham. These units are let primarily to those persons who are on a pension, or those that are not on a pension but for some reason require this type of housing.

## Why we do it

This activity allows people, where possible, to remain living in their local community if and when their family home becomes inappropriate for their individual circumstances. The units are inexpensive and suit those on a fixed income and the small size suits those that are unable to maintain large properties.

## What level of service will Council provide?

What Council will provide		How Council will measure the service provided		
Category	Level of Service	Key Performance Indicator	Our Target	Source
Quality	Suitable Community Houses are provided for tenants. Housing facilities have pleasant surroundings.	Percentage of tenants who believe that the housing facilities are maintained satisfactorily and are suitable for use.	80%	Survey - Tenant
		Percentage of tenants who are satisfied with the surroundings in which they live.	80%	Survey - Tenant
Safety	A safe environment is provided.	Percentage of residents who feel safe and secure when living in the Community Housing building.	80%	Survey - Tenant
Responsiveness	Tenants receive prompt response to identified problems.	Percentage of requests for maintenance actioned within agreed timeframes. <sup>1</sup>	90%	Quarterly Report
Cost Efficiency	There is efficiency and economy in how Community Housing is managed.	Average occupancy rate for rental housing.	80%	Quarterly Report

1. "Agreed Timeframes" means urgent matters are responded to within 4 hours and other matters are responded to within 5 days. Response refers to contacting the tenant regarding their request and does not include actioning the request.

## What are the key issues and variances from the LTCCP?

There are no major variations from the LTCCP.

**Who benefits from the activity and how is it funded?**

These benefits are distributed between the tenants, the families of tenants (as the units allow them more freedom) and the community who benefit from having a range of age-groups in the town. Most of the benefits go to the tenants. The Council is prepared to meet some of the associated overhead costs. The demand for such facilities in some communities is decreasing and private enterprise is increasingly providing alternative accommodation.

Therefore, the Council believes that the activity should be funded 100% from user charges (tenant rents).

Funding	0%	20%	40%	60%	80%	100%
Rates						
Other						

In 2008/2009, the activity is expected to require 16% of rates funding. This funding is related to corporate overheads which are allocated to the activity as an operating cost. All other costs are fully funded from tenant rents.

**What does it cost?**

Annual Plan 2007/2008	Community Housing	LTCCP 2008/2009	Annual Plan 2008/2009
<b>REVENUE AND EXPENSE</b>			
<b>Operating Revenue</b>			
35,991	Rates	37,406	41,702
216,927	Activity Revenue	216,939	216,940
252,918	<b>Total Operating Revenue</b>	254,345	258,642
258,801	<b>Less Total Operating Expenditure</b>	263,361	269,581
(5,883)	<b>Operating (Deficit)/Surplus</b>	(9,016)	(10,939)
5,883	Operating Deficit funded from Reserves	9,016	10,939
<b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>			
10,237	Acquisition-Level of Service	10,480	10,480
10,237	Total Capital Expenditure	10,480	10,480
<b>Capital Movements</b>			
19,485	Loans Repaid	21,045	20,737
147,564	Transfers to Reserves	145,950	144,335
167,049	<b>Total Capital Movements</b>	166,995	165,072
5,883	Operating Deficit	9,016	10,939
183,169	<b>Total Funding Required</b>	186,491	186,491
<b>Funded By</b>			
43,157	Non Cash Depreciation	44,130	44,130
140,012	Transfers from Reserves	142,361	142,361
183,169	<b>Total Funding Applied</b>	186,491	186,491

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# District support

	<b>Primary Outcome</b>
»	Strong, effective leadership taking us into the future (5) <i>Citizens and communities are inspired, motivated and empowered (5.1)</i>

## What we do

Council offices are located at Invercargill, Winton, Te Anau, Otautau, Lumsden, Wyndham, Stewart Island and Riverton. All area offices except the main Invercargill office and the office on Stewart Island are accommodated with local libraries, following the Council's "one stop shop" concept. The area offices act as a first point of contact for residents and services include at least the following:

- Rates and accounts inquiries
- Building and resource consents
- Community Development and recreation inquiries
- Receipting of payments and transactions
- Rate rebate applications
- Community housing inquiries
- Dog registration
- Fire permits
- All other enquiries concerning Council activities (roading, water services, etc).
- Secretarial services and advice to Community Boards, Community Development Area Committees, Committees of Council and other authorities

This activity also provides general administration and contract administration support for a number of projects that Council receives external revenue for.

## Why we do it

Due to the size of the Southland District area, local offices make Council more accessible to residents and prevent them from having to travel large distances to the Council's headquarters in Invercargill. The rationale adopted by Council is to take the services to residents. Area offices provide local communities with a point of contact and access to all services offered by the Southland District Council.

## What level of service will Council provide?

What Council will provide		How Council will measure the service provided		
Category	Level of Service	Key Performance Indicator	Our Target	Source
Access	Access to services during normal business hours.	Percentage of residents satisfied with the hours of operation.	90%	Survey - Resident
Responsiveness	All requests, issues, queries and faults dealt with in a timely fashion.	Percentage of customers who are satisfied with response to enquiries.	80%	Survey - Customer
		Percentage of response times kept within defined limits. <sup>1</sup>	85%	Quarterly Report
		Percentage of residents satisfied with contact with Council (visits and telephone calls)	85%	Survey - Resident

1. The "defined limit" for responses is 5 working days for correspondence and other requests. This will not include requests that are resolved at first point of contact.

## What are the key issues and variances from the LTCCP?

There are no major variations from the LTCCP.

### Who benefits from the activity and how is it funded?

The service helps the Council keep in touch with local communities and ensures that local communities can access a range of services at convenient locations. Area offices also allow Council to act as a contractor (e.g. for Telecom on Stewart Island) and these also provide local employment. These benefits are distributed between ratepayer and residents who live in the areas around each office. These benefits are also received by the organisations that Council acts as an agent for, or provide accommodation for. Further, there are difficulties in recovering costs on a user-pays basis. Council has a desire to maintain its policy of decentralisation and customer service centres offer convenience to ratepayers.

Therefore, the Council believes that the activity should be 100% funded by the Council Offices and District support rate levied District-wide based on capital value.

Funding	0%	20%	40%	60%	80%	100%
Rates						
Other						

In 2008/2009, the activity is expected to require 59% of rates funding. Other activity revenue received including income for contract management costs related to Wastewater and Water projects.

### What does it cost?

Annual Plan 2007/2008	District Support	LTCCP 2008/2009	Annual Plan 2008/2009
<b>REVENUE AND EXPENSE</b>			
<b>Operating Revenue</b>			
2,099,041	Rates	2,545,323	2,353,385
1,205,419	Activity Revenue	1,151,761	988,419
705,148	Interest and Dividends	658,074	658,074
4,009,608	<b>Total Operating Revenue</b>	4,355,158	3,999,878
<b>Less Total Operating Expenditure</b>			
4,091,676	<b>Operating (Deficit)/Surplus</b>	4,183,465	4,697,164
(82,068)	Operating Surplus transferred to Reserves	171,693	(697,286)
-	Operating Deficit funded from Reserves	-	-
82,068			697,286
<b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>			
443,705	Acquisition-Level of Service	448,525	536,738
443,705	<b>Total Capital Expenditure</b>	448,525	536,738
<b>Capital Movements</b>			
10,358	Loans Repaid	17,032	11,061
1,399,645	Transfers to Reserves	1,142,973	841,064
1,410,003	<b>Total Capital Movements</b>	1,160,005	852,125
82,068	Operating Deficit	-	697,286
1,935,776	<b>Total Funding Required</b>	1,608,530	2,086,149
<b>Funded By</b>			
-	Loans Raised	-	-
476,269	Non Cash Depreciation	455,504	463,959
1,459,507	Transfers from Reserves	981,333	1,622,190
-	Operating Surplus	171,693	-
1,935,776	<b>Total Funding Applied</b>	1,608,530	2,086,149

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# Dog control

	Primary Outcome
»	Safe places in a caring society that is free from crime (3)
	<i>We have public places safe for children and families (3.3)</i>

## What we do

The Southland District is home to approximately 13,000 dogs. The Dog and Animal Control service operates a register of dogs, investigates complaints about dogs and wandering stock, formulates policy on issues relating to nuisance dogs and legal responsibilities, as well as promoting responsible dog ownership.

## Why we do it

The Council has statutory obligations under the Dog Control Act 1996 (and amendments) and the Impounding Act 1955 to administer the registration of dogs and dog control and animal nuisances.

## What level of service will Council provide?

What Council will provide		How Council will measure the service provided		
Category	Level of Service	Key Performance Indicator	Our Target	Source
Quality	Actively control the actual and potential nuisance from dogs and animals.	Percentage decrease in the number of complaints concerning dog control and wandering stock received each year.	10%	Quarterly Report
		Percentage of residents satisfied with the service provided.	80%	Survey - Resident
Responsiveness	All complaints are addressed in a timely manner.  Facilitate and provide appropriate guidance and advice on Dog and Animal Control matters.	Percentage of complaints investigated within 2 hours or the timeframe advised when the complaint was lodged.	90%	Quarterly Report
		Hours of public education activities carried out per year.	72	Quarterly Report

## What are the key issues and variances from the LTCCP?

There are no major variations from the LTCCP.

**Who benefits from the activity and how is it funded?**

The benefits of providing the service are protection of wildlife, domestic animal and stock and providing a safe and clean environment for the public. These benefits are distributed to users of public grounds and reserves/parks, the farming and general community and dog owners. Further, those who cause problems should meet the associated costs. However some costs are difficult to recover because the owner of the dog/animal is not always known. In most cases it would not be equitable to charge the complainant.

The Council believes that the activity should be funded from dog registration fees, charges and fines with a district contribution to fund rangers.

Funding	0%	20%	40%	60%	80%	100%
Rates						
Other						

In 2008/2009, the activity is expected to require 11% of rates funding. This cost relates to corporate overheads which are allocated to the activity as an operating cost. Funding of rangers which is collected from rates is included in the 'Grants and Donations' activity.

**What does it cost?**

Annual Plan 2007/2008	Dog and Animal Control	LTCCP 2008/2009	Annual Plan 2008/2009
<b>REVENUE AND EXPENSE</b>			
<b>Operating Revenue</b>			
26,080	Rates	26,135	31,570
247,753	Activity Revenue	286,100	243,620
273,833	<b>Total Operating Revenue</b>	312,235	275,190
247,439	<b>Less Total Operating Expenditure</b>	291,369	259,166
26,394	<b>Operating (Deficit)/Surplus</b>	20,866	16,024
26,394	Operating Surplus transferred to Reserves	20,866	16,024
<b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>			
-	Total Capital Expenditure	-	-
<b>Capital Movements</b>			
26,394	Transfers to Reserves	20,866	16,024
26,394	<b>Total Capital Movements</b>	20,866	16,024
-	Operating Deficit	-	-
26,394	<b>Total Funding Required</b>	20,866	16,024
<b>Funded By</b>			
26,394	Operating Surplus	20,866	16,024
26,394	<b>Total Funding Applied</b>	20,866	16,024

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# Forestry

	<b>Primary Outcome</b>
»	A diverse economy built from our strengths for growth and prosperity (2)
	<i>There is an innovative and vibrant culture that supports business. (2.2)</i>

## What we do

The Southland District Council manages around 1,800 hectares of land, 1,500 hectares of which is planted in exotic forestry holdings.

## Why we do it

The Southland District Council undertakes forestry primarily to provide alternative income to offset District rates but also to support the achievement of other Council or community goals.

## What level of service will Council provide?

What Council will provide		How Council will measure the service provided		
Category	Level of Service	Key Performance Indicator	Our Target	Source
Commercial Return	To ensure that the forests are managed in a business-like way with a long-term focus.	Percentage of returns met. Returns are projected as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2008/2009 - \$546,000</li> </ul>	100%	Business Plan Report
Sustainable Management	To achieve an appropriate balance between harvesting and restocking Council and Community forests.	Percentage of Forestry Management Business Plan objectives met. <sup>1</sup>	100%	Management Reports
		Number of health and safety issues notified.	0	Management Reports

1. Objectives relate to periodical review of Forestry Management Plan, forestry asset replacement and observation of environmental protocols.

## What are the key issues and variances from the LTCCP?

There are no major variations from the LTCCP.

**Who benefits from the activity and how is it funded?**

The Forestry Business Unit is self-funding and produces an excess of revenue over expenditure. These surplus funds are used to reduce the rates collected in any year.

Funding	0%	20%	40%	60%	80%	100%
Rates						
Other						

**What does it cost?**

Annual Plan 2007/2008	Forestry	LTCCP 2008/2009	Annual Plan 2008/2009
<b>REVENUE AND EXPENSE</b>			
<b>Operating Revenue</b>			
579,820	Activity Revenue	897,020	783,150
579,820	<b>Total Operating Revenue</b>	897,020	783,150
346,074	<b>Less Total Operating Expenditure</b>	350,356	481,839
(1,100,150)	<b>Less/(Plus) Forestry Revaluation</b>	533,680	533,680
1,333,896	<b>Operating (Deficit)/Surplus</b>	12,984	(232,369)
1,333,896	Operating Surplus transferred to Reserves	12,984	-
-	Operating Deficit funded from Reserves	-	232,369
<b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>			
-	Total Capital Expenditure	-	-
<b>Capital Movements</b>			
816,847	Transfers to Reserves	1,351,007	1,137,318
816,847	<b>Total Capital Movements</b>	1,351,007	1,137,318
-	Operating Deficit	-	232,369
816,847	<b>Total Funding Required</b>	1,351,007	1,369,687
<b>Funded By</b>			
(1,100,150)	Non Cash Depreciation	533,680	533,680
583,101	Transfers from Reserves	804,343	836,007
1,333,896	Operating Surplus	12,984	-
816,847	<b>Total Funding Applied</b>	1,351,007	1,369,687

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# Grants and donations

## What we do

Council provides grants, scholarships and funding assistance for a wide range of community related activities and projects. Council generally assesses its scholarships, grants and donations annually but three of its major contributions, those for Venture Southland, Regional Heritage and the Southern Rural Fire District, are on a regional basis and are covered by funding formulas.

## Why we do it

### *Venture Southland grant -*

Venture Southland was established in July 2001 to undertake development activities on behalf of the Southland councils. It is governed by an agreement between the three Southland Councils and this agreement sets out the objectives and purpose, governance structure, financial commitment and financial policies of Venture Southland. The revised Heads of Agreement was signed by Council in November 2006.

There is also a service level agreement specifically between the Southland District Council and Venture Southland and this was revised in December 2007.

Council makes a grant to Venture Southland so that enterprise, tourism and community development activities can be delivered at a regional level in a co-ordinated and efficient manner.

*Regional Heritage grant -* Council makes this grant to ensure that Southland's heritage is preserved and that Southland residents have access to educational and historical services.

*Rural Fire grant -* Council makes this grant to the Southern Rural Fire Authority to manage rural fire responsibilities across the region under the requirements of the Forest and Rural Fires Act 1977. This act requires Rural Fire Authorities to take appropriate fire control measures. Fire is seen as an essential tool within the agricultural and forestry sectors but conditions can arise where the risks can outstrip the benefits. The Rural Fire service helps to balance these risks for the benefit of the community.

*Other scholarships, grants and donations -* Council makes these contributions so that District residents have access to community funding, assistance with community development and to help finance cultural, social and recreational services, including encouraging young people in the District to fulfil their potential.

Primary Outcomes	
»	Southland is a great place to live (1)
»	A diverse economy built from our strengths for growth and prosperity (2)
»	Safe places in a caring society that is free from crime (3)
»	We are healthy people (4)
»	Strong, effective leadership taking us into the future (5)
»	A treasured environment which we care for and which supports us now and into the future (6)
»	A well-educated and skilled community continually seeking further opportunities to learn (7)

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**What level of service will Council provide?**

What Council will provide		How Council will measure the service provided		
Category	Level of Service	Key Performance Indicator	Our Target	Source
<b>Grants and Donations</b>				
Access & Equity	Enhance the quality of life through grants / donations to community and regional organisations.	Percentage of residents that are aware of the availability of grants.	80%	Survey - Resident
<b>Rural Fire</b>				
Access	Provide Rural Fire services throughout the District, except for Fire Service Urban Fire Districts, via a unified but distributed organisational system.	Number of rural fire personnel.	No less than 200	Southern Rural Fire Authority training register
Readiness	Provide public education on fire risks, risk reduction and fire event readiness.	Number of public education initiatives completed. <sup>1</sup>	1 leaflet drop 650 radio slots 10 education visits	File Quarterly Report
		Decreasing number of rural fire vegetation calls.	65 <sup>3</sup>	Quarterly Report
	Ensure that Rural Fire personnel are adequately trained.	Percentage of key rural fire personnel that are trained to or training towards the appropriate Fire and Rescue Services Industry Training Organisation (FRSITO) Unit Standards for their duties. <sup>2</sup>	100%	Training Register
Response	Ensure that the Rural Fire organisation responds appropriately to fire events	Percentage of initial attacks on fires commenced within 30 minutes of receiving a fire call.	100%	Fire Log
<p>1. "Public education initiatives" include one information leaflet drop annually to all rural properties, radio advertising campaign of at least 25 daytime slots per week from 1 October to 30 March, 10 education visits (rural residents, schools and interest groups) annually.</p> <p>2. "Key Rural Fire Personnel" includes the Principal Rural Fire Officer (PRFO), Deputy Principal Rural Fire Officers (DPRFO's), Rural Fire Officers (RFO's) and Fire Fighters (FF's)</p> <p>3. This is the annual average for vegetation calls which relates to the objectives of the SRFD, who have a target that over a five year rolling average, the number of rural fires should decrease.</p>				
<b>Venture Southland</b>				
Governance & Accountability	Agreed strategies and plans are in place.	Strategies and annual budgets are discussed and agreed with Southland District Council annually. <sup>4</sup>	30-Jun	Annual Plan
	Regular reporting and monitoring of Venture Southland operations.	Quarterly reporting of Venture Southland's financial position and operational outputs. <sup>4</sup>	30-Mar 30-Jun 30-Sep 30-Dec	Activity Reports
		Annual reporting of Venture Southland's operations and finances to Council. <sup>4</sup>	30-Sep	Activity Reports

What Council will provide		How Council will measure the service provided		
Category	Level of Service	Key Performance Indicator	Our Target	Source
		Annual financial statements audited.	30-Oct	Report to Council
Quality	Positive feedback from the community on Venture Southland activities.	Percentage of residents satisfied with Venture Southland activities. <sup>5</sup>	80%	Survey - Resident
	Positive feedback from users and stakeholders on quality of Venture Southland services.	Percentage satisfaction ratings from: - Grower groups - Training and advise seminars - Tourism workshops	90%	Survey - User
	Work planned by Venture Southland is completed on time and within budget.	Percentage of projects identified in annual Action Plan are completed on time.	90%	Annual Report
<p>4. All Venture Southland Key Performance Indicators are subject to change following the new levels of service agreement and outcome of the funding review.</p> <p>5. Resident Satisfaction with Venture Southland activities is an average of the three functions including Community Development, Enterprise (Business) Development and Tourism/Promotion.</p>				

#### What are the key issues and variances from the LTCCP?

##### *Venture Southland Grant –*

Venture Southland provides economic, tourism and community development functions on behalf of the Council and each year Council provides Venture Southland with a grant for these activities. As a result of Council reviewing the services which Venture Southland provides, the level of the grant has reduced from \$1,785,835 to \$1,590,095. In addition, Venture Southland has indicated that they will undertake a number of support services in-house rather than obtaining these from Council. These support services include accounting, records management, and human resources. While Councillors were strongly supportive of Venture Southland's activities, they were concerned about the impact that the reduction in income from Venture for services provided would have on ratepayers. The reduction relates to Venture providing its support services such as accounting, records management and human resources in-house, rather than buying them from the council. Council requested that overall funding be reduced by \$100,000 to offset this reduction in income.

##### *Funding Assistance for Riverton Heritage and Tourist Centre –*

Council has agreed to provide \$68,640 of funding for the Riverton Heritage and Tourist Centre (Te Hikoi) which was opened by the Prime Minister in December 2007. The total cost of the project to build and outfit the centre was \$1,740,367. While the majority of the funding was provided by the Community Trust of Southland, lottery grants, the Southland Regional Heritage Trust and the Government's significant community based projects fund, Council also agreed to assist with this project as it believed it was of regional significance. Council will collect this funding via a one-off rate set as a uniform annual charge across all properties in the District.

##### *Change to the way the Development and Promotions Rate is Charged –*

The Council has changed the way it collects the Development and Promotions rate which funds the Grants and Donations activity (which includes the grant made to Venture Southland). This change is considered to be an amendment to the Council's Revenue and Financing Policy which is set out in the Long Term Council Community Plan 2006-2016. The Revenue and Financing Policy sets out how the Council allocates the cost of its activities against available sources of funds.

In the past the Revenue and Financing Policy stated that this would be recovered from a District-wide rate based on a uniform annual charge with the balance coming from a capital value rate. The Council has changed this to a District-wide rate based solely on a uniform annual charge.

For some time the Council has believed that the activities funded by the Development and Promotions rate provide benefits for the whole Southland community, however it has been unable to fully fund these from a uniform annual charge as the legislation sets a limit on the amount of funding which can be collected this way (30% of the total rate). The Council believes that these services benefit the Southland community as a whole through increased employment opportunities, business development, community pride, coordination of opportunities and approach, recreational opportunities for local people, realising the potential of community attractions, enhanced quality of life in local communities, better community facilities, community self help and encouragement of young people. Overall, it is appropriate that all properties should share this cost equally and that a uniform annual charge be used if possible. The effect of the change will be to remove the rate on capital value and increase the uniform annual charge from \$150.28 to \$156.00. The changes are explained in more detail in Section 2 from page 173. It is important to note that the changes do not relate to an increase in costs, only to how these costs are shared out amongst ratepayers.

#### *Southland Warm Homes Project -*

Council also received a submission from EnergySmart requesting \$35,000 in 2008/2009 to go towards a Southland Warm Homes project. This project involves carrying out energy assessments at a number of households in Southland and then undertaking insulation retrofits and heating appliance replacements to encourage healthier warmer homes and smaller power bills. Council was supportive of the project in principle; however, it has indicated that it wants more detail on the project before setting aside funding. These details would include what will be delivered and the benefits from the project, a business plan on how it will be delivered, a budget breakdown, and information on how many Southland District homes (compared to Gore and Invercargill) will be included in the project. Council suggested that if the evaluation is completed in 2008/2009, EnergySmart could apply to the Allocations committee for part year funding and Council will look at ongoing funding as part of the LTCCP 2009 -2019.

## Projects

### Operating & Maintenance Projects

Project Description	LTCCP 2008/2009	Annual Plan 2008/2009	Explanation of Variance
<b>Grants</b>			
Citizens Advice Bureau	\$1,200	\$2,200	The Citizens Advice Bureau has requested additional funding to assist with their operation.
Friendship Committee	\$10,298	\$13,297	Additional funding for a debating competition exchange, funded by reserves.
Gore Counselling Services	\$1,000	\$1,000	-
IWI Funding	\$32,375	\$33,934	Changes in operational costs.
Life Education Trust	\$5,000	\$5,000	-
Miscellaneous Grants	\$22,000	\$7,000	A one-off \$20,000 grant was given to Stadium Southland in 2006/2007 however was mistakenly included in each of the 10 years of the LTCCP. This has now been corrected. The Annual Plan 2008/2009 figure also includes Council's \$5,000 contribution to the Stewart Island jetties for administration and maintenance.
Riverton Heritage and Tourist Centre	-	\$68,640	One-off grant to the centre.
St Johns Ambulance	\$1,400	\$1,400	-
Museum Trust Board Levy	\$350,464	\$350,464	-
<b>Scholarships</b>			
Bursaries	\$2,500	\$4,500	The Centennial bursary scholarship has increased from \$1,000 to \$2,000 in value (two scholarships are awarded each year) to acknowledge the significant increase in course fees and accommodation costs for students since the bursary was established in 1992.

Project Description	LTCCP 2008/2009	Annual Plan 2008/2009	Explanation of Variance
Community Service Award	\$600	\$1000	Increase offset by decrease in Santa Parade Trust grant.
Debating Competition	\$600	\$600	-
Outward Bound Scholarship	\$8,000	\$8,000	-
<b>Funding Assistance</b>			
Contribution to Dog and Animal Control	\$30,815	\$30,815	-
Contribution to Public Toilets	\$178,046	\$383,060	Increased due to capital projects being moved from 2007/2008 to 2008/2009 (Te Anau Lions Park) as well as increased cleaning costs.
Holiday Programmes	\$16,000	\$20,000	Increased to fund children's holiday programme.
Santa Parade Trust	\$2,800	\$2,400	Reduced to reflect actual expenditure.
Destination Fiordland	\$11,000	\$11,000	
Venture Southland	\$1,785,835	\$1,590,095	A review of services provided by Venture Southland was undertaken last year. This resulted in a reduction in the level of funding.
<b>Allocation Grants</b>			
Grants from Ohai Railway Board	\$80,058	\$80,058	-
Community Development Grants	\$70,000	\$70,000	-
Creative Communities Grants	\$21,630	\$21,630	-
Amenity Development Grants	\$30,000	\$30,000	-
Contributions & Levies Grants	\$15,000	\$15,000	-

**Who benefits from the activity and how is it funded?**

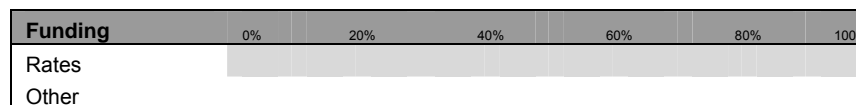
**Venture Southland (Economic, Tourism and Community Development)**

The benefits of providing this service are the wider economic benefits to the Southland community as a whole. These benefits include increased employment opportunities, business development, community pride, co-ordination of opportunities and approach, recreational opportunities for local people, realising the potential of community attractions and enhanced quality of life in local communities. These benefits are distributed between individuals, businesses and the general community.

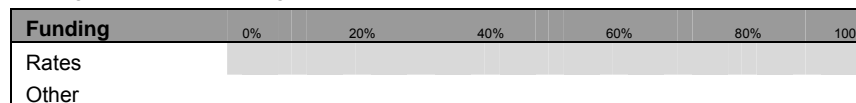
**Regional Heritage**

The benefits of providing the service are the preservation of District heritage, access to educational cultural activities, Southland history and recreational facilities. These benefits are distributed between community at large and individuals. Further, the benefit extends to all residents within Southland including Southland District. The Southland Regional Heritage Trust is also a strong supporter of museums in the District.

The Council believes that the costs should be recovered from a District-wide rate based on a Uniform Annual Charge.



The Council believes that the costs should be recovered from a regionally based funding formula with Council's portion being funded through uniform charge on a per dwelling basis.



### Other Council Sponsorships, Grants and Donations

The benefits of providing this service are better community facilities, community self help and encouragement of young people. These benefits are distributed between the community at large, sports, recreational and other groups and individuals (sponsorship recipients). Further, the overall benefit is to the wider community, and grants policies generally require applicants to have raised a "local share".

The Council believes that the costs should be recovered from a development and promotions rate levied District-wide based on a Uniform Annual Charge and by using council Reserves where appropriate.

Funding	0%	20%	40%	60%	80%	100%
Rates						
Other						

### Rural Fire

The benefits are distributed between the public (who are protected from fires), assets and the environment. Specifically, ratepayers benefit from fire protection, insurance companies benefit from prompt response which saves property, taxpayers benefit from paying less tax and forest owners benefit from prompt response to fires which protects their assets. There is community willingness to maintain a fire control operation but there is insufficient funding to cover the service from the New Zealand Fire Service.

The Council believes that the activity should be 90% funded through the Civil Defence and Rural Fire rate levied District-wide based on land value with 10% cost recoveries (although this will depend on the number of fires). In considering the recovery of costs, Council believes there should be more funding from the Fire Service levies imposed via insurance premiums.

Funding	0%	20%	40%	60%	80%	100%
Rates						
Other						

In 2008/2009 (for this group of activities), 98% of funding comes from rates with 2% of funding from other sources. Activity revenue that has been received for rural fire operations in the past is now directly received by the Southern Rural Fire Authority as a separate organisation. As a result, this income is no longer included in the Council's statements. These activities also receive interest from Council's investments which will be used to reduce rates.

### What does it cost?

Annual Plan 2007/2008	Grants and Donations	LTCCP 2008/2009	Annual Plan 2008/2009
<b>REVENUE AND EXPENSE</b>			
<b>Operating Revenue</b>			
2,796,870	Rates	2,766,111	2,720,291
29,409	Activity Revenue	29,975	32,236
22,230	Grants and Donations	22,230	22,230
14,935	Interest and Dividends	15,293	15,293
<b>2,863,444</b>	<b>Total Operating Revenue</b>	<b>2,833,609</b>	<b>2,790,050</b>
<b>Less Total Operating Expenditure</b>			
3,403,405		2,983,199	3,062,083
(539,961)	<b>Operating (Deficit)/Surplus</b>	(149,590)	(272,033)
-	Operating Surplus transferred to Reserves	-	-
539,961	Operating Deficit funded from Reserves	149,590	272,033
<b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>			
-	Total Capital Expenditure	-	-
<b>Capital Movements</b>			
43,335	Transfers to Reserves	-	-
<b>43,335</b>	<b>Total Capital Movements</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
539,961	Operating Deficit	149,590	272,033
<b>583,296</b>	<b>Total Funding Required</b>	<b>149,590</b>	<b>272,033</b>
<b>Funded By</b>			
1,726	Non Cash Depreciation	1,726	1,726
581,570	Transfers from Reserves	147,864	270,307
-	Operating Surplus	-	-
<b>583,296</b>	<b>Total Funding Applied</b>	<b>149,590</b>	<b>272,033</b>

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# Health regulation

	Primary Outcome
▶▶	We are healthy people (4)
	<i>We are able to live healthy lives (4.1)</i>

## What we do

The Health Act 1956 and Food Act 1981 require the Council to provide services that protect the public health, through registration and inspection of premises that prepare or sell food. The activity also promotes public health and food safety by undertaking education activities and preparing written public information material. Council staff also administer the Sale of Liquor Act 1989, which requires the issuing of liquor licences and monitoring compliance with licence conditions. Staff also investigate nuisance complaints such as noise, smoke, odours, pest control and hazardous substances.

## Why we do it

The Council has statutory obligations to administer provisions of the Health Act 1956, Resource Management Act, Sale of Liquor Act 1989, Food Act 1981, the Hazardous Substances & New Organisms Act 1996 and related amendments, regulations and by-laws.

## What level of service will Council provide?

What Council will provide		How Council will measure the service provided		
Category	Level of Service	Key Performance Indicator	Our Target	Source
Quality	Implement actions and measures that provide for the health, safety and well being of the community.	Percentage decrease in complaints related to health regulation matters over the previous year.	5% <sup>1</sup>	Quarterly Report
		Percentage of customers satisfied with how their nuisance complaints have been dealt with.	80%	Survey - Customer
	Ensure that all premises operating under the requirements of the Health Act, Food Act, Sale of Liquor Act and associated regulations operate in accordance with the requirements of the legislation.	Percentage of registered premises <sup>2</sup> inspected annually.	100%	Quarterly Report
Responsiveness	Process all applications lodged under the Sale of Liquor Act administered by Health Regulation within the timeframes specified within the relevant Act.	Percentage of applications for liquor licensing and managers' certificates are processed within 35 working days. <sup>3</sup>	100%	Quarterly Report
	Investigate notified infectious diseases, in conjunction with Public Health South, in an appropriate and timely manner.	Percentage of preliminary investigations into notified infectious diseases carried out within 3 working days.	100%	Quarterly Report
	All complaints are assessed in a timely manner.	Percentage of complaints responded to within 24 hours (or within the timeframe advised when the complaint was lodged). <sup>4</sup>	100%	Quarterly Report

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What Council will provide		How Council will measure the service provided		
Category	Level of Service	Key Performance Indicator	Our Target	Source
1.	While the percentage drop in 04/05 was 26%, the Council only receives a small number of nuisance complaints each year (88 in 04/05) making the measure sensitive to changes.			
2.	Registered premises include food premises, camping grounds, hairdressers, offensive trade premises and premises selling liquor.			
3.	The timeframe for processing applications may be longer where the applicant is required to supply additional information in support of their application or where the application is subject to objections.			
4.	Responded to means contacting the customer/complainant.			

**What are the key issues and variances from the LTCCP?**

There are no major variations from the LTCCP.

**Who benefits from the activity and how is it funded?**

The benefits of providing the service include protection of public health, and ensuring a uniform standard across all licensed premises. These benefits are distributed to the public generally who benefit from the knowledge that the food purchased is being processed and stored in accordance with current requirements and ensuring that noise, nuisance and infectious diseases are managed. In addition, regular inspections of Sale of Liquor premises ensure that the premises have a certified manager in charge to ensure that the requirements of the Act are being complied with. Further, Council may be able to delegate powers, but not the legal liability. In addition public health is important and there is difficulty charging for investigation of infectious diseases and noise control services. Therefore, the Council believes that Health Regulation (responding to nuisance complaints and infectious diseases) should be 100% funded from the Environmental Health monitoring rate levied District-wide on land value.

Funding	0%	20%	40%	60%	80%	100%
Rates						
Other						

Inspection of food premises, investigation of food complaints and liquor licensing is funded from user charges.

Funding	0%	20%	40%	60%	80%	100%
Rates						
Other						

In 2008/2009, these activities overall are expected to require 37% of rates funding with 63% of funding coming from other sources such as inspection fees and interest from Council's investments which are used to reduce rates.

**What does it cost?**

Annual Plan 2007/2008	Health Regulation	LTCCP 2008/2009	Annual Plan 2008/2009
<b>REVENUE AND EXPENSE</b>			
<b>Operating Revenue</b>			
106,983	Rates	122,420	118,570
203,158	Activity Revenue	214,158	194,464
3,739	Interest and Dividends	3,828	3,828
313,880	<b>Total Operating Revenue</b>	340,406	316,862
<b>Less Total Operating Expenditure</b>			
367,944	<b>Operating (Deficit)/Surplus</b>	375,974	379,068
(54,064)	Operating Surplus transferred to Reserves	(35,568)	(62,206)
-	Operating Deficit funded from Reserves	-	-
54,064		35,568	62,206
<b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>			
<b>Capital Movements</b>			
-	Total Capital Expenditure	-	-
6,583	Transfers to Reserves	-	2,624
6,583	<b>Total Capital Movements</b>	-	2,624
54,064	Operating Deficit	35,568	62,206
60,647	<b>Total Funding Required</b>	35,568	64,830
<b>Funded By</b>			
60,647	Transfers from Reserves	35,568	64,830
60,647	<b>Total Funding Applied</b>	35,568	64,830

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# Library

	Primary Outcome
▶▶	Southland is a great place to live (1) <i>We have a choice of quality places to go and things to do (1.2)</i>

## What we do

This activity covers the provision of a co-ordinated district library service through support to local libraries and the provision of a complementary mobile book service. Local libraries are located in Te Anau, Manapouri, Otatau, Tuatapere, Riverton, Lumsden, Nightcaps, Stewart Island, Wyndham, Dipton, Gropers Bush, and Winton. Libraries are based with area offices as 'one stop shops' or in community centres, with the exceptions of Stewart Island/ Rakiura library, which is located in a community-run community centre; the Waiiau Memorial library in Tuatapere, which is operated by an incorporated trust; Nightcaps library, which is situated in the Takitimu Community School; and Gropers Bush Community Library, which has locally owned premises.

Winton is the base library, providing technical expertise to all the District libraries and supporting them in terms of book stocks, specialised collections, collection management advice, request services, funding, management, new technologies, and a book exchange collection. The mobile library service operates out of Winton and covers a very wide area of Southland on a fortnightly or four weekly basis. 35 stops are serviced in the District and approximately 30% of all books issued by libraries in the District are issued through the 'book bus' service. The library service has the complete catalogue displayed on the Council's website, making access to resources available to those with internet facilities. It is hoped to provide a request, reservation and renewal service via the Internet in the near future. The activity also includes the provision of library information brochures and services promoting reading such as school holiday programmes and activities, book clubs and readings. The opportunity for local residents to meet visiting authors is also promoted, whenever possible.

## Why we do it

Public libraries provide the information resources essential to a thriving community. It enriches the economic, social and intellectual life of the community as a whole. In particular, community health is enhanced through lifelong education, leisure and cultural opportunities are expanded, the community's heritage is preserved and community enterprise and economic activity is supported. It is the role of the community libraries to be the communities' major information and education centres as well as significant community centres and meeting places. Libraries also provide a safe place for children and an apolitical meeting area for all residents. They add value to community life and make our communities a more attractive place to live.

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**What level of service will Council provide?**

What Council will provide		How Council will measure the service provided		
Category	Level of Service	Key Performance Indicator	Our Target	Source
Access	Library services are available at convenient times and locations	Percentage of residents who identify opening hours as a barrier to using libraries.	Less than 10%	Survey - Resident
		Percentage of residents satisfied with the location of libraries in Southland and/or the ability to access the Mobile Library.	80%	Survey - Resident
Quality	Library facilities are clean and comfortable.  A wide range of books and materials, in a variety of formats, are able to be accessed by users.	Percentage of residents satisfied with look, cleanliness and comfort of libraries.	90%	Survey - Resident
		Percentage of residents satisfied with the choice of books and other resources available.	90%	Survey - Resident
		Percentage of fiction less than three years old.	33%	Quarterly Report
Quantity	Library services are being increasingly used.	Percentage of population who use the library.	60%	Quarterly Report
		Percentage increase in the number of issues over the previous year.	1.5%	Quarterly Report
		Turnover rate (the number of books issued divided by the total stock held) increases.	07/08 - 3.8	Quarterly Report

**What are the key issues and variances from the LTCCP?**

There are no major variations from the LTCCP. The Nightcaps library faced closure in 2007 as a result of very low numbers using the service. However, following on from a submission to last years Draft Annual Plan, asking that the library not be closed, initiatives were put in place to increase usage. The library now has a slightly larger and stable user group and Council has decided that the library will remain open and be available once every fortnight.

**Projects**

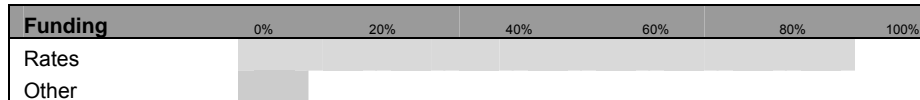
**Asset Acquisition Projects**

Project Description	LTCCP 2008/2009	Annual Plan 2008/2009	Funding	Explanation of Variance
Upgrade computerised circulation system of all sites (LoS)	\$120,000	\$120,000	Loan	-
Library stock replacement (LoS)	\$106,680	\$106,680	Rates	-

**Who benefits from the activity and how is it funded?**

The benefits of libraries relate to educational, recreational and cultural resource and information provision. These benefits are distributed between the community as a whole and individuals who use the library. Further, the facilities are important and there is a positive response from ratepayers about the service. In addition it would be undesirable to restrict access if extensive charging was introduced although user-pays principles could easily be introduced.

Therefore, Council believes that this activity should be funded 90% District Uniform Annual Charge, plus local charges on a community basis to fund local book purchases (some Wards make a contribution towards funding local libraries where a higher level of service is desired by the community). The remaining 10% should be funded from user charges and overdue fines.



In 2008/2009, the activity is expected to achieve 5% of funding from sources other than rates. The Council is committed to working towards a recovery of 10% over time.

**What does it cost?**

Annual Plan 2007/2008	Library Service	LTCCP 2008/2009	Annual Plan 208/2009
<b>REVENUE AND EXPENSE</b>			
<b>Operating Revenue</b>			
937,044	Rates	961,467	973,407
38,880	Activity Revenue	39,729	39,729
16,411	Interest and Dividends	16,805	16,805
992,335	<b>Total Operating Revenue</b>	1,018,001	1,029,941
1,023,309	<b>Less Total Operating Expenditure</b>	1,049,410	1,106,645
(30,974)	<b>Operating (Deficit)/Surplus</b>	(31,409)	(76,704)
30,974	Operating Deficit funded from Reserves	31,409	76,704
<b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>			
156,524	Acquisition-Level of Service	280,231	283,231
-	Renewals	-	-
156,524	<b>Total Capital Expenditure</b>	280,231	283,231
<b>Capital Movements</b>			
8,639	Transfers to Reserves	3,700	577
8,639	<b>Total Capital Movements</b>	3,700	577
30,974	Operating Deficit	31,409	76,704
196,137	<b>Total Funding Required</b>	315,340	360,512
<b>Funded By</b>			
-	Loans Raised	120,000	120,000
134,692	Non Cash Depreciation	144,043	144,044
61,445	Transfers from Reserves	51,297	96,468
-	Operating Surplus	-	-
196,137	<b>Total Funding Applied</b>	315,340	360,512

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# Parks and reserves

Primary Outcome	
»	Southland is a great place to live (1)
	<i>We have a choice of quality places to go and things to do (1.2)</i>

## What we do

The Council provides active and passive recreation areas throughout Southland. These areas include parks, reserves, green spaces, playgrounds, and sportsfields.

## Why we do it

Reserves provide areas for people to do recreation and sporting activities and this contributes to their physical welfare and enjoyment. A number of reserves also protect areas of ecological and historical significance.

## What level of service will Council provide?

What Council will provide		How Council will measure the service provided		
Category	Level of Service	Key Performance Indicator	Our Target	Source
Quality	High quality parks, reserves, playgrounds and sportsfields.	Percentage of residents satisfied with the reserves, parks, sportsfields and playgrounds.	85%	Survey - Resident
		Percentage of parks, reserves, playgrounds and sportsfields that are maintained in accordance with contractual standards. <sup>1</sup>	90%	Audit Inspections - Staff
Safety & Responsiveness	Maintenance, safety, queries and faults dealt with promptly.	Percentage of repairs are carried out within required timeframes. <sup>2</sup>	90%	Quarterly Report

1. "Contractual standards" cover lawn mowing, weed removal and equipment inspection and maintenance.  
 2. "Timeframes" means urgent repairs (those affecting safety) are fixed within 2 days; and non urgent repairs fixed within 10 days.

## What are the key issues and variances from the LTCCP?

There are no major variations from the LTCCP.

## Projects

### Operating & Maintenance Projects

Project Description	LTCCP 2008/2009	Annual Plan 2008/2009	Funding	Explanation of Variance
Edendale – Scenic Reserve track maintenance	\$6,000	\$6,000	Rates	-
Wallace – Glenburn reserve painting sheds	-	\$18,400	Rates	This project has been bought forward from 2015/2016 so that the work is completed before the reserve is leased to the Arboretum Trust.

### Asset Acquisition Projects

Project Description	LTCCP 2008/2009	Annual Plan 2008/2009	Funding	Explanation of Variance
Edendale – install plant identification tags along walking tract at Scenic Reserve (LoS)	\$500	\$500	Rates	-
Hedgehope – replacement of bridge, drainage, fencing and revegetation at Dunsdale reserve (LoS)	\$3,000	\$3,000	Rates	-
Riverton – Fence off sections in Mores Scenic Reserve to protect vegetation from grazing (LoS)	\$10,000	\$10,000	Reserves	-
Te Anau – Bench seating and other amenities at Ivon Wilson Park (LoS)	\$1,000	\$1,024	Rates	-
Te Anau – Upgrade and redesign entrance road and parking area at Ivon Wilson Park.	-	\$35,048	Reserves	Due to the growing popularity of the reserve this upgrade has been moved from 2009/2010 to 2008/2009.
Te Anau – Upgrade and redesign entrance road and parking area at Ivon Wilson Park.	-	\$25,073	Reserves	Due to the growing popularity of the reserve this upgrade has been moved from 2010/2011 to 2008/2009.
Te Anau – Information sign at entrance to Lynwood Historic Reserve (LoS)	\$2,000	\$2,000	Reserves	-
Tuatapere – Greenheart reserve bridge removal (LoS)	\$5,000	-	Rates	The project was completed in the 2007/2008 year.
Winton – upgrade to Centennial Park toilet (LoS)	\$20,210	-	Reserves	The project is no longer required now that the adjacent netball courts facility will provide a toilet for public use.-

### Who benefits from the activity and how is it funded?

The activity benefits the general health of the community, provides improved aesthetics and 'green belt' spaces and encourages activity through sports fields and playgrounds. Further, a healthy and active community is important and recreational clubs have special needs. This is an uneconomic function which would be unlikely to attract businesses and a full user-pays situation may limit access to those able to pay. These benefits are distributed between walkers, with and without dogs, passive recreation users, sports groups/clubs and the community as a whole.

Therefore, the Council believes that this activity should be funded 75% by rates - local township, Ward or District rates with 25% cost recoveries, where practicable. In addition, new developments will assist the funding of new and additional reserves and playgrounds by way of a development contribution in line with Council's Policy on development contributions.

Funding	0%	20%	40%	60%	80%	100%
Rates						
Other						

In 2008/2009, the activity is expected to achieve 33% of funding from sources other than rates. This income largely relates to harvest of trees at Holt Park in Otatau.

### What does it cost?

Annual Plan 2007/2008	Parks and Reserves	LTCCP 2008/2009	Annual Plan 2008/2009
<b>REVENUE AND EXPENSE</b>			
<b>Operating Revenue</b>			
390,650	Rates	378,708	433,536
23,304	Activity Revenue	203,928	215,877
-	Grants and Donations	11,000	-
413,954	<b>Total Operating Revenue</b>	593,636	649,413
<b>Less Total Operating Expenditure</b>			
481,196		459,846	506,187
(67,242)	<b>Operating (Deficit)/Surplus</b>	133,790	143,226
-	Operating Surplus transferred to Reserves	133,790	143,226
67,242	Operating Deficit funded from Reserves	-	-
<b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>			
18,000	Acquisition-Level of Service	41,710	76,645
18,000	<b>Total Capital Expenditure</b>	41,710	76,645
<b>Capital Movements</b>			
-	Loans Repaid	-	-
16,263	Transfers to Reserves	203,849	215,849
16,263	<b>Total Capital Movements</b>	203,849	215,849
67,242	Operating Deficit	-	-
101,505	<b>Total Funding Required</b>	245,559	292,494
<b>Funded By</b>			
-	Loans Raised	-	-
80,725	Non Cash Depreciation	69,004	69,004
20,780	Transfers from Reserves	42,765	80,264
-	Operating Surplus	133,790	143,226
101,505	<b>Total Funding Applied</b>	245,559	292,494

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# Public conveniences

	Primary Outcome
»	A treasured environment which we care for and which supports us now and into the future (6)
	<i>We have a healthy, safe and accessible built environment (6.2)</i>

## What we do

There are 63 public conveniences in the Southland District that are operated and maintained by Council. These facilities are located in all townships and at strategic locations such as reserves, beaches and other public gathering spots. The Council manages the cleaning and maintenance of these facilities.

## Why we do it

The Council provides public conveniences to protect the health of residents and the environment from contamination caused by indiscriminate fouling, which could pollute waterways. Public conveniences are also provided for the convenience of residents and visitors. Provision of public conveniences is not a popular investment for private enterprise and the general public see the provision of this service as a local authority one.

## What level of service will Council provide?

What Council will provide		How Council will measure the service provided		
Category	Level of Service	Key Performance Indicator	Our Target	Source
Quality	Maintain public conveniences in a good and clean condition.	Percentage of users satisfied with the cleanliness of public conveniences.	85%	Survey - User
		Number of complaints about the cleanliness and safety of public conveniences.	Less than 10	Quarterly Report
		Percentage of toilets that are cleaned in accordance with contractual standards.	90%	Audit Inspections - Staff
Quantity	Provide sufficient toilets for normal demand at each location.	Percentage of users satisfied with the location of public conveniences.	85%	Survey - User

## What are the key issues and variances from the LTCCP?

### Replacement of Te Anau Lions Park Toilets –

The Te Anau Lions Park toilets will be fully replaced in 2008/2009 rather than upgraded as initially planned in 2006/2007. Council has agreed to provide a \$675,000 loan for the funding of the toilet with the loan and interest to be repaid via a \$1 charge payable by people using the toilets. The remaining funds will be covered by district rates.

## Projects

### Asset Acquisition Projects

Project Description	LTCCP 2008/2009	Annual Plan 2008/2009	Funding	Explanation of Variance
Colac Bay – replace Foreshore Road toilet east end (LoS)	-	\$25,000	Rates	This project has been carried forward from 2007/2008 and the cost has increased to include a new roof for the playground toilet.
Mossburn – upgrade of toilet (LoS)	-	\$20,000	Rates	The upgrade has been carried forward from 2007/2008 so that the board can assess the impact that the new Lions Park toilet will have on tourist numbers using the Mossburn toilet.

Project Description	LTCCP 2008/2009	Annual Plan 2008/2009	Funding	Explanation of Variance
Ohai – upgrade/replacement of playground toilet (LoS)	\$40,000	\$40,000	Loan	-
Te Anau – replacement of toilets at Lions Park (LoS)	-	\$645,000	Loan, User Charge	The upgrade of the Lions Park toilets was initially scheduled in the LTCCP for 2006/2007 at a cost of \$150,000. However it was decided last year as part of the Annual Plan 2007/2008 that the facility would be fully replaced to provide a higher level of service and improved tourist facility. The total projected is now expected to cost \$845,000 with \$200,000 to be used in 2007/2008.
Waikaia – upgrade of Blaydon Street toilet (LoS)	\$5,000	\$5,000	Rates	-

**Who benefits from the activity and how is it funded?**

The activity provides benefits for public health, travellers and protection of the environment. These benefits are distributed between visitors, the community as a whole and individuals. Further, charging may lead to degradation of the environment if people do not use toilets and the provision of free toilets improves “visitor perception” of Southland. Wherever practicable Council will pursue alternative sources of funding support for the provision of public conveniences. Options include user pays, tourist industry, local businesses and charitable organisations. Council will also consider joint ventures with other businesses. Where a dominant group is identified this group will be approached for a contribution.

Therefore, the Council believes that this activity should be funded 100% from local rates with funding assistance from District rates for works and operational costs for toilets located in smaller communities with significant demand from visitors.

Funding	0%	20%	40%	60%	80%	100%
Rates						
Other						

In 2008/2009 the activity is expected to require 59% of rates funding.

**What does it cost?**

Annual Plan 2007/2008	Public Conveniences	LTCCP 2008/2009	Annual Plan 2008/2009
<b>REVENUE AND EXPENSE</b>			
<b>Operating Revenue</b>			
90,658	Rates	73,062	96,421
512	Activity Revenue	524	67,186
91,170	<b>Total Operating Revenue</b>	73,586	163,607
112,528	<b>Less Total Operating Expenditure</b>	132,719	22,357
(21,358)	<b>Operating (Deficit)/Surplus</b>	(59,133)	141,250
-	Operating Surplus transferred to Reserves	-	141,250
21,358	Operating Deficit funded from Reserves	59,133	-
<b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>			
790,000	Acquisition-Level of Service	45,000	735,000
790,000	<b>Total Capital Expenditure</b>	45,000	735,000
<b>Capital Movements</b>			
-	Loans Repaid	617	-
-	<b>Total Capital Movements</b>	617	-
21,358	Operating Deficit	59,133	-
811,358	<b>Total Funding Required</b>	104,750	735,000
<b>Funded By</b>			
600,000	Loans Raised	40,000	515,000
61,358	Non Cash Depreciation	63,500	63,500
150,000	Transfers from Reserves	1,250	15,250
-	Operating Surplus	-	141,250
811,358	<b>Total Funding Applied</b>	104,750	735,000

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# Representation and advocacy

## What we do

The Southland District Council ensures that its communities are empowered with decision-making at the local level. Decision-making is community based and decentralised, entrusted as far as practicable to those who receive and fund the services. Council, Community Boards, Community Development Area Sub-committees (CDAs) and other Council committees act on behalf of the District's residents and ratepayers to determine the level and scope of services required. These decision-making bodies prioritise the use of community resources and ensure the long-term maintenance of assets.

The Council also plays a strong advocacy role in representing local interest by way of submissions, deputations and lobbying to regional and central Government and other agencies on issues affecting the residents and ratepayers of the District. Council is proactive in ensuring that there is appropriate representation on national working parties and organisations so that a southern and rural perspective is heard.

## Why we do it

The Local Government Act 2002 empowers Council, Community Boards and Council Committees to make decisions on behalf of its communities. The purpose of the Act is to provide for democratic and effective local government that recognises the diversity of its communities. The decentralised political system adopted by the Southland District Council provides for community diversity to be reflected in political decisions while still enjoying the access to skills, advice and economies of scale a large unit of Local Government can provide. As different communities have different priorities it is appropriate to have multiple perspectives being represented at the decision-making tables.

## What level of service will Council provide?

What Council will provide		How Council will measure the service provided		
Category	Level of Service	Key Performance Indicator	Our Target	Source
Access	Maintain a structure that allows for local decision making.	Percentage of resident satisfaction with the performance of Community Boards and local committees (local decision-making and planning).	85%	Survey - Resident
Leadership	Council to provide leadership and advocacy on major issues affecting residents.	Percentage of resident satisfaction with Council decision making and leadership.	85%	Survey - Resident
		Percentage of residents who agree Council represents the interests, values and desires SDC residents.	85%	Survey - Resident

## What are the key issues and variances from the LTCCP?

### Youth Council -

The Southland District Youth Council will continue in 2008/2009. The Youth Council has representatives from the secondary schools across the District and meets on a Quarterly basis. In 2008/2009 it is proposed that two additional Youth Councillors be appointed to represent youth who are not at school.

	Primary Outcome
»	Strong, effective leadership taking us into the future (5)
	<i>Citizens and communities are inspired, motivated and empowered (5.1)</i>
	<i>Decisions are progressive, forward looking and robust (5.2)</i>
	<i>The community has confidence in its leaders (5.3)</i>

*Milford Community Trust -*

The Milford Community Trust has been in operation for just over a year. The Trust has recently prepared their draft Statement of Intent, which is summarised in the Council Controlled Organisation section on page 167.

**Who benefits from the activity and how is it funded?**

The benefits of the service are that people can have input to establishing the policies of a Council, and there is representation from communities of interest. The activity also devolves decision-making process to local communities on local issues and it ensures decisions and accountability are taken at the appropriate level. These benefits are distributed between all residents and/or ratepayers, communities of residents and/or ratepayers, individuals and the public at large.

Therefore, the Council believes that this activity should be 100% funded by the Representation rate, levied District-wide based on a Uniform Annual Charge per rateable property, and local township rates.

Funding	0%	20%	40%	60%	80%	100%
Rates						
Other						

In 2008/2009, the expected rates funding makes up 98% of the total funding. The other income includes a share of interest from Council's investments which will be used to reduce rates as well as revenue in relation to other joint ventures.

**What does it cost?**

Annual Plan 2007/2008	Representation and Advocacy	LTCCP 2008/2009	Annual Plan 2008/2009
<b>REVENUE AND EXPENSE</b>			
<b>Operating Revenue</b>			
2,308,457	Rates	2,394,536	2,348,504
84,650	Activity Revenue	19,657	19,000
16,584	Interest and Dividends	16,982	16,982
2,409,691	<b>Total Operating Revenue</b>	2,431,175	2,384,486
2,648,780	<b>Less Total Operating Expenditure</b>	2,631,260	2,627,312
(239,089)	<b>Operating (Deficit)/Surplus</b>	(200,085)	(242,826)
239,089	Operating Deficit funded from Reserves	200,085	242,826
<b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>			
-	Total Capital Expenditure	-	-
<b>Capital Movements</b>			
33,312	Transfers to Reserves	12,179	50,294
33,312	<b>Total Capital Movements</b>	12,179	50,294
239,089	Operating Deficit	200,085	242,826
272,401	<b>Total Funding Required</b>	212,264	293,120
<b>Funded By</b>			
272,401	Transfers from Reserves	212,264	293,120
272,401	<b>Total Funding Applied</b>	212,264	293,120

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# Resource management

## What we do

The Resource Management Department has two key functions; preparing and updating the District Plan, and processing resource consent applications. The District Plan is reviewed and changed to ensure it remains current, relevant, legally robust and addresses all relevant environmental issues appropriately. Resource consent applications are processed under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) to ensure sustainable management of natural and physical resources is achieved.

## Why we do it

Council operates a Resource Management Department because it has statutory functions under the RMA which it is legally required to fulfil. The RMA was enacted by Government to provide for the sustainable management of natural and physical resources; and the Southland District Council is charged with administering this legislation, and other related environmental legislation, in order to achieve this purpose.

## What level of service will Council provide?

What Council will provide		How Council will measure the service provided		
Category	Level of Service	Key Performance Indicator	Our Target	Source
<b>Resource Management</b>				
Cost Efficiency	Cost effectiveness of the consent application processing is maintained	Percentage of key users who agree that consent processing costs were fair and reasonable.	90%	Survey – Key Users
Quality	Provide and maintain an operative District Plan that is consistent with sustainability and community values	Report annually on the appropriateness of the District Plan, any changes required and recommended implementation plan.	30 June	Report to Council
	Report on the “State of the Environment” in the district on a regular basis	Report on the “state of the environment” in the district every 5 years.	30 June 2009	Report to Council
	Council facilitates Iwi input into policy development and consent applications.	Percentage of District Plan changes, reviews and resource consent applications where Iwi, through Te Ao Mārama are consulted.	100%	Quarterly Report
Responsiveness	Process all applications lodged under the RMA, within the timeframes specified within the Act.	Percentage of applications processed within statutory timeframes. <sup>1</sup>	100%	Quarterly Report
	Provide appropriate and timely guidance and advice on RMA matters as requested by our customers	Percentage of key users who agree that timely guidance and assistance is provided by Resource Planning staff.	80%	Survey – Key Users

### Primary Outcome

► A treasured environment which we care for and which supports us now and into the future (6)

*We have an informed community (6.1)*

*We have a healthy, safe and accessible built environment (6.2)*

*We have an environment protected from the negative effects of human activities (6.3)*

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What Council will provide		How Council will measure the service provided		
Category	Level of Service	Key Performance Indicator	Our Target	Source
<b>Environmental Monitoring</b>				
Responsiveness	All public complaints about effects on the environment are investigated and reported on, in a timely and professional manner.	Percentage of complaints investigated within 48 hours or the timeframe advised.	100%	Quarterly Report
Quality	Monitor resource consents to ensure that they comply with the conditions.	Percentage of applications monitored where resource consent conditions are met or follow up action is taken.	100%	Quarterly Report
1. Timeframes for processes non-notified resource consent applications is 20 working days. Notified consent applications have a longer period. "Receipt" means all the required information has been supplied.				

**What are the key issues and variances from the LTCCP?**

*District Plan Review –*

The Southland District Plan outlines how the Council will manage the physical and natural resources of the District over a 10-year period. In 2007/2008 Council began a review of this plan which is expected to be carried out over five years at a total cost of \$3 million.

In the 2007/2008 year some preliminary work was undertaken on the District Plan review in terms of a staff/councillor workshop and the establishment of an external stakeholder reference group. Council also advertised for additional staffing resources to commit to this project, however at this stage no appointments have been made. Council is currently considering whether the District Plan review will be managed in-house or outsourced, or a combination of both.

The Southland District Council is also liaising closely with Environment Southland on this project. Environment Southland is in the initial stages of reviewing its Regional Policy Statement and under the Resource Management Act 1991 a District Plan must give effect to the Regional Policy Statement. A high level of collaboration is therefore intended, which should also hopefully achieve efficiencies and cost savings.

*Biodiversity -*

Council received a submission from Biodiversity Southland requesting continued funding of \$10,000 per year until 2010 to help fund the Biodiversity Southland Coordinator position. Council agreed to this request as it supports the work of the coordinator as a non-regulatory approach to matters under Section 6c of the Resource Management Act 2001 which covers the protections of areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna.

**Projects**

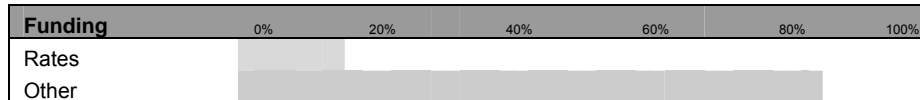
**Operating & Maintenance Projects**

Project Description	LTCCP 2008/2009	Annual Plan 2008/2009	Funding	Explanation of Variance
District plan review	\$610,480	\$610,480	Rates	-

**Who benefits from the activity and how is it funded?**

The service ensures that activities comply with the wishes of the broader community and that the environment is monitored to ensure environmental protection and orderly development of infrastructural facilities and/or reduced land use conflicts. These benefits are distributed between the applicant (who has the legal certainty to proceed with their activity), the general public (who are assured that environment is managed) and ratepayers (who receive services that are provided jointly which last longer, cost less to maintain, and are likely to also be more efficient and effective). As the applicant benefits directly, the applicant should pay for the full costs of receiving, processing, hearing and deciding on an application, and also for the full costs of monitoring. There may be the possibility of persons not applying for a consent if the costs are too high.

Therefore, the Council believes that the costs associated with resource consent processing should be funded 85% user pays (resource consent fees, PIM and LIM fees) and 15% to be funded through the Strategy, Policy and Planning rate, levied District-wide based on a Uniform Annual Charge and a capital value rate.



In the 2008/2009 year, Council is expecting to recover 22% of funding from sources other than rates.

**What does it cost?**

Annual Plan 2007/2008	Resource Management	LTCCP 2008/2009	Annual Plan 2008/2009
<b>REVENUE AND EXPENSE</b>			
<b>Operating Revenue</b>			
544,952	Rates	824,142	814,889
221,941	Activity Revenue	226,793	226,792
4,141	Interest and Dividends	4,240	4,240
771,034	<b>Total Operating Revenue</b>	1,055,175	1,045,921
1,841,870	<b>Less Total Operating Expenditure</b>	1,804,702	1,901,682
(1,070,836)	<b>Operating (Deficit)/Surplus</b>	(749,527)	(855,761)
-	Operating Surplus transferred to Reserves	-	-
1,070,836	Operating Deficit funded from Reserves	749,527	855,761
<b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>			
-	Total Capital Expenditure	-	-
<b>Capital Movements</b>			
-	Transfers to Reserves	-	-
-	<b>Total Capital Movements</b>	-	-
1,070,836	Operating Deficit	749,527	855,761
1,070,836	<b>Total Funding Required</b>	749,527	855,761
<b>Funded By</b>			
1,070,836	Transfers from Reserves	749,527	855,761
1,070,836	<b>Total Funding Applied</b>	749,527	855,761

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# Roading and transport

## What we do

The Southland District Council is responsible for the administration and maintenance of the District's entire roading and bridging network, excluding State Highways, which are operated and maintained by Transit New Zealand. The Council also provides other infrastructure such as footpaths, car parks and streetlights and ensures that roadside pest plants are controlled.

The Council contributes to the Total Mobility scheme which helps to ensure that transportation is available for all members of our community, including those with limited mobility. The road network is maintained to a standard that provides safe and comfortable road transport, within the limit of available funds. The Roading Activity Management Plan sets out the basis and standard to which roads will be managed and maintained. In addition, the Council operates a Safety Management Plan for roading that is designed to improve safety through better engineering, collecting better crash information and changing driver behaviour. The Council also participates in the Land Transport New Zealand Safety Administration Programme and Community Road Safety programmes.

## Why we do it

Council is involved with roading and transport infrastructure to fulfil its obligations to provide an integrated, safe, responsive and sustainable land transport system as required by the Regional Land Transport Strategy. Roading and transport infrastructure is a fundamental requirement of the District in meeting the basic need to support the economic and social wellbeing of residents. The Council has a statutory responsibility as the road controlling authority with responsibility for all of the local roads in the area.

## What level of service will Council provide?

What Council will provide		How Council will measure the service provided			
Category	Level of Service	Key Performance Indicator	04/05 Actual	Our Target	Source
<b>Roading</b>					
Quality	Roading network provides a smooth and comfortable ride quality.	Percentage of sealed roads providing a smooth and comfortable ride. <sup>1</sup>	New Measure	95%	Condition Rating Survey – RAMM Database
		Percentage reduction in the number of customer requests related to road (gravel and sealed) surface defects.	New Measure	10%	Quarterly Report
		Percentage of requests to fix roading surface faults are completed within the timeframe specified in contracts. <sup>2</sup>	New Measure	100%	GEAC Pathway
	Roads maintained to an appropriate standard.	Percentage of residents that agree that sealed roads are adequately maintained.	New Measure	75%	Survey - Resident
		Percentage of residents that agree that gravel roads are adequately maintained.	New Measure	60%	Survey - Resident

### Primary Outcome(s)

» A diverse economy built from our strengths for growth and prosperity (2)  
Safe places in a caring society that is free from crime (3)

*We have a quality infrastructure with potential for growth (2.1)*  
*We have safe roads (3.1)*

What Council will provide		How Council will measure the service provided			
Category	Level of Service	Key Performance Indicator	04/05 Actual	Our Target	Source
		Percentage of sealed roads that are maintained in accordance with contractual standards.	New Measure	90%	Audit Inspections - Staff
		Percentage of gravel roads that are maintained in accordance with contractual standards.	New Measure	90%	Audit Inspections - Staff
	Roads should be kept clean and free of rubbish and dirt.	Number of customer requests related to debris on roads.	30	Less than 40	GEAC Pathway
		Percentage of requests regarding debris on roads responded to within the timeframe specified in contracts. <sup>2</sup>	New Measure	100%	GEAC Pathway
Quantity	Roads are wide enough to handle traffic on them.	Percentage of roads under the design width by more than 1 metre. <sup>3</sup>	New Measure	5%	Condition Rating Survey - RAMM
	Roads and bridges provide a safe roading network for all road users.	Reducing number of loss of control crashes (on straights and on bends). <sup>4</sup>	37 <sup>4</sup>	Less than 40 <sup>4</sup>	Land Transport NZ Reports
		Reducing number of total injury crashes (average). <sup>5</sup>	169.3 <sup>5</sup>	Less than 169	Land Transport NZ Reports
<p>1. "Smooth and comfortable" means roads that achieve a level 3 or 4 inspection rating, where 4 is very good and 1 is non-complying. These inspections are carried out every month.</p> <p>2. Response times as set out in contracts vary from two working days to several weeks depending on the type of fault and the type of road.</p> <p>3. Council intends on reporting on road width for both gravel and sealed roads. However, for the 06/07 year, data will only be collected for sealed roads.</p> <p>4. The LTNZ use a five year rolling average target that the number of loss of control crashes should reduce below. While this target will be reported on annually, the indicator is best looked at over a five year average.</p> <p>5. The target is set as the average of the previous four years (for example in 2006, the target is an average over 2001-2004).</p>					
<b>Footpaths</b>					
Quantity	Footpaths are provided where needed, which are wide enough to carry the users, and free of overhanging obstructions.	Percentage increase in resident satisfaction with footpaths over the previous year.	-1.8% <sup>6</sup>	2%	Survey - Resident
		Percentage of identified township footpath projects for the year completed.	New Measure	90%	Quarterly Report
Quality	Footpaths maintained to a good standard appropriate for the number of people using them.	Percentage of footpaths that are maintained in accordance with contractual standards.	New Measure	90%	Audit Inspections - Staff
		Number of complaints about footpath hazards.	30	0	Quarterly Report
6. Satisfaction decreased from 76.2% in 03/04 to 74.4% in 04/05.					

What Council will provide		How Council will measure the service provided			
Category	Level of Service	Key Performance Indicator	04/05 Actual	Our Target	Source
<b>Roadside Pest Plants</b>					
Quality	Roadside noxious plants are kept under control.	Percentage of roads free of noxious plants. <sup>7</sup>	New Measure	90%	Audit Inspections - Staff
7. "Free of noxious plants" means roads that achieve a level 3 or 4 inspection rating. Noxious plants refers to broom, gorse, ragwort and hemlock.					
<b>Street lighting</b>					
Access	To provide a level of street lighting that is sufficient for safe and efficient movement of vehicles, cyclists and pedestrians.	Percentage of residents satisfied with basic lighting levels in urban streets.	New Measure	90%	Survey - Resident
Reliability	Consistent areas lit to a reasonable standard.	Percentage of streetlights that are maintained in accordance with contractual standards.	New Measure	90%	Audit Inspections - Staff
Responsiveness	Lighting issues, queries and faults dealt with in a timely fashion.	Percentage of requests to fix street lights are completed within timeframes specified in the contract. <sup>8</sup>	New Measure	100%	Quarterly Report
8. Contract maintenance standards require that single streetlight outages must be fixed within 14 working days, outages of 2-3 streetlights must be fixed within 3 working days and outages of 3 or more lights must be fixed within 24 hours. This does not include faults which are found to be circuit fault and are the responsibility of the electricity provider.					

### What are the key issues and variances from the LTCCP?

#### *Subsidy for roads higher than expected –*

Land Transport New Zealand (LTNZ) provides financial assistance to help Council to maintain and renew roads (excluding State Highways) throughout the District. In the Long Term Council Community Plan 2006-2016, the Council had budgeted for an expected decrease in the financial assistance rate from 54% to 53% in 2007/2008 and 2008/2009. This was because LTNZ had indicated that it would reduce the financial assistance rate by 1% for that period. However, Council has again been advised by LTNZ that the financial assistance rate will remain at 54% and that a new fixed rate will not be set until the next LTCCP 2009-2019. This is the second year that the subsidy has remained the same despite earlier indications that it would decrease. As a result the Council will receive approximately \$236,000 of additional funding which had not been budgeted for in the current LTCCP. The Council will use this funding to reduce rates as it believes that Southland District ratepayers already contribute a significant amount to roading. This approach was also taken in 2007/2008.

#### *"R" Funding for Road Projects –*

Council may receive an additional subsidy for some of its roading programme in 2008/2009 from LTNZ's Regional ("R") Funding Scheme. "R" funds are sourced from a Government imposed petrol tax for use on projects within the area the tax is collected from. The Government expanded the guidelines for projects that qualify for these funds last year following submissions from the Southland District Council and the Southland Regional Land Transport Committee. Council has taken advantage of this change to include \$1.2 million of "R" funded projects in the 2008/2009 programme and these funds will be used to strengthen some of the District's gravel roads which have heavy logging and tanker use.

#### *Rising Cost of Road Materials –*

With increasing demand overseas for oil and oil based products the price of bitumen over the past year has been steadily increasing. This has had an impact on contract prices as there is a higher cost to complete the same amount of work. Council has decided not to increase its roading budget for 2008/2009 but instead will adjust where

necessary its roading work plan. Council is currently undertaking a thorough review of its expected roading programme for the coming years to address the issue for the future.

*Change to the way the Roading Rate is Calculated and Charged –*

In the draft Annual Plan Council proposed to change the way it collects the roading rate, from a uniform annual charge (UAC) and a targeted differential rate based on the land value of a property to a uniform annual charge and a targeted differential rate based on the capital value of a property. This change formed an amendment to the Council’s Revenue and Financing Policy which is set out in the Long Term Council Community Plan 2006-2016. The Revenue and Financing Policy sets out how the Council intends to fund its activities.

The Council also proposed to use a revised methodology (developed by consultants Morrison Low) to derive the percentage share of costs that each land use sector pays towards roads. While the methodology for calculating the share of costs is not a Revenue and Financing Policy amendment, it does change the amount of total rates each sector will contribute. The revised methodology allocates the costs of roading rates to those sectors that create the costs through their use of the network. This is done using a three step process that determines the percentage share of roading costs to be collected from the various land use sectors (known as a differential).

Council received 17 submissions on the draft plan about the proposed changes to the roading rate. A number of these provided suggestions for changing the consultant’s model and the mining and forestry sectors were particularly concerned about the large increases on their roading rates. Although the Council decided to implement the modified differentials and new model as outlined below and in Section 2 of this plan, Council believes the submissions raised some very good points and as a result has resolved to work with affected groups over the next year to go through some of these issues.

The table below uses 2007/2008 budget figures to show the 2007/2008 share of costs (A) for each land use sector compared with what the share of costs would be using the Morrison Low revised methodology (B) or the Council’s Modified share of costs (C). The changes are explained in more detail in Section 2 from page 173. It is important to note that the changes do not relate to an increase in roading costs, only to how these costs are shared out amongst ratepayers. Also note that the percentage share of costs using the Morrison Low methodology (B) has been altered since the draft Annual plan as the result of new tonnage data for the dairy and forestry sectors becoming available.

Sector	Number of Properties	(A)		(B)		(C)	
		07/08 Allocation Method Percentage Share of Costs*	\$	Morrison Low Model Percentage Share of Costs*	\$	Modified Percentage Share of Costs	\$
Commercial	571	2.89%	\$233,591	3.19%	\$257,994	3%	\$242,628
Dairy	1,069	21.08%	\$1,704,901	26.78%	\$2,165,858	25%	\$2,021,899
Farming	5,296	53.39%	\$4,317,725	39.36%	\$3,183,277	44%	\$3,558,541
Forestry	330	2.84%	\$230,007	9.73%	\$786,923	7%	\$566,132
Industrial	416	4.16%	\$336,121	2.49%	\$201,381	4%	\$323,504
Lifestyle	2,930	4.84%	\$391,586	3.83%	\$309,755	4%	\$323,504
Mining	34	0.25%	\$20,957	4.19%	\$338,870	2%	\$161,752
Other	653	0.51%	\$41,007	3.55%	\$287,110	1%	\$80,876
Residential	8,752	10.04%	\$811,700	6.88%	\$556,427	10%	\$808,759
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,051</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>\$8,087,595</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>\$8,087,595</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>\$8,087,595</b>

\* The table includes rounding errors in column (A) and (B) as percentages (%) have been rounded to two decimal places. The figures in the table do not include GST.

## Projects

### Roading - Operating and Maintenance Projects

Project Description	Annual Plan 2008/2009	Funding
Sealed pavement maintenance	\$3,180,000	Rates, Subsidies and Loans
Unsealed pavement maintenance	\$1,830,000	
Routine drainage maintenance	\$575,000	
Structures maintenance	\$681,500	
Environmental maintenance	\$600,000	
Traffic services maintenance	\$1,078,000	
Operational Traffic	\$25,000	
Network and Asset Management	\$1,078,000	
Cycle Path Maintenance	-	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$9,047,500</b>	

### Roading – Renewal and Capital Expenditure Projects

Project Description	Annual Plan 2008/2009	Funding
Unsealed road metalling	\$2,240,000	Rates, Subsidies and Loans
Sealed road resurfacing	\$4,341,000	
Drainage renewals	\$140,000	
Pavement rehabilitation (sealed)	\$4,002,000	
Pavement rehabilitation ("R" funding)	\$1,200,000	
Traffic services renewals	\$9,000	
Associated improvements	\$600,000	
Preventative maintenance	-	
Bridge renewals	\$620,000	
Road reconstruction	\$111,600	
Minor improvements	\$1,580,000	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$14,843,600</b>	

Land Transport New Zealand changed the way it categorises different roading projects in 2007/2008. As a result, the project descriptions above are different to what was displayed in the LTCCP. This means that a direct comparison between the Annual Plan and the LTCCP for the 2008/2009 year cannot be made for each category. However, the total amount budgeted in 2008/2009 for Operating and Maintenance projects and Renewal and Capital Expenditure projects in the Annual Plan is \$23,891,100 compared to \$23,343,215 forecasted in the LTCCP. This variance is a direct result of the project category changes.

### Footpaths/Streetlights - Renewal and Capital Expenditure Projects

Project Description	LTCCP 2008/2009	Annual Plan 2008/2009	Funding	Explanation of Variance
Manapouri – Upgrade View Street	\$398,000	\$398,000	Loan	-
Nightcaps – Concrete kerbs	\$10,000	\$10,000	Grant	-
Orepuki – Install information kiosk	-	\$8,000	Reserves	The project has been carried forward from 2007/2008 as it was not completed in that financial year.
Riverton – Streetlighting	\$524	\$524	Rates	-
Riverton – Upgrade playground	-	\$80,000	Rates	This new project is the result of the Community Boards decision to upgrade the playground at Taremea Bay.
Riverton – Footpaths	\$5,764	\$40,948	Rates	Riverton footpath infrastructure is deteriorating faster than anticipated. As a result additional funding has been included to upgrade approximately 400m of footpaths per annum.
Stewart Island – Streetlights: new streetlight	\$2,096	\$6,000	Rates	The cost of new streetlights has increased significantly since the time estimates were made for the LTCCP.

Project Description	LTCCP 2008/2009	Annual Plan 2008/2009	Funding	Explanation of Variance
Te Anau – LED Streetlighting	-	\$10,000	Rates	This new project has been added to upgrade streetlights in Te Anau to LED lighting. This lighting has a longer life expectancy and is more energy efficient.
Tuatapere – Footpath: building fund for footpath and kerbing works	\$1,048	\$7,559	Rates	The cost has increased because additional maintenance is required to upgrade all footpaths and concrete kerbs.
Wallacetown – Concrete kerbs	-	\$40,000		The Dalry Street footpath upgrade has been on hold by the Community Board for a number of years due to the Wallacetown sewerage scheme. Now that the scheme is completed the project will go ahead.
Winton – Upgrade Essex Street	-	\$70,300	Subsidy & Rates	A new project has been added, at the direction of the Community Board, to seal the sole remaining gravel road in the urban area.
Winton – Footpath extension	\$5,000	\$5,000	Loans	-
Wyndham – Footpath extension	\$3,000	\$3,000	Reserves & Rates	-

### Who benefits from the activity and how is it funded?

#### Roading

The benefits of providing the service are that it allows people access to their land, homes, schools, social centres and recreational centres and the movement of goods and services. The activity is essential for economic development and sustainability of other activities. These benefits are distributed between the community as a whole, utility companies, commercial enterprises and individuals. Further roads and bridges are essential for growth and expansion of the economy. Council wants Central Government to become a more active partner in the funding and management of public roads. Council wants Central Government to return all money allocated from taxes. User-pays is an appropriate method to fund roading.

Therefore, after maximising Government funding assistance (54% in 08/09) the Council considers that costs should be recovered 10% from a Uniform Annual Charge (UAC) to reflect user access to the Council's roading network, a differential roading rate levied District-wide on land use based on **capital value** and borrowing. In addition, the Council may require subdividers and developers to pay a financial contribution under the Resource Management Act 1991 towards the capital cost of upgrading works caused by growth. The amount of the contribution is assessed on a case-by-case basis, up to 50% of the cost of improving roads to cater for additional traffic generated by the development.

Funding	0%	20%	40%	60%	80%	100%
Rates	Differential and UAC					
Other	LTNZ subsidy - 54% base rate					

#### Streetworks (includes footpaths and streetlights)

Kerb and channel provides delineation between roadway and footpath, and acts as part of stormwater system thus preventing damage to roading. Footpaths allow pedestrians to be separated from the traffic areas, thus providing a safer environment and improved appearance. These benefits are distributed between property owners, pedestrians and motorists and the public as a whole. Further, maintaining standards is important and these facilities are important in protecting the road asset.

Therefore, the Council considers that costs should be recovered 100% local rate (direct costs and projects), unless recoveries are appropriate.

Funding	0%	20%	40%	60%	80%	100%
Rates						
Other						

### Roadside Pest Plants

The benefits of providing the service are safer roads, better economic return from surrounding land, and aesthetic improvements. These benefits are distributed between road users, adjoining landowners, the public as a whole and tourists. Further there are legal requirements with pest plants and it is difficult to find alternatives. In addition there is a possibility of collecting funds from adjacent landowners.

Therefore, the Council considers that 100% of net costs should be funded by individual Ward rates on land value.

Funding	0%	20%	40%	60%	80%	100%
Rates						
Other						

Overall, in the 2008/2009 year for these activities, Council is expecting to recover 62% of funding from sources other than rates (excluding vested assets). This includes revenue received from petroleum tax and interest from Council's investments.

### What does it cost?

Annual Plan 2007/2008	Roading and Transport	LTCCP 2008/2009	Annual Plan 2008/2009
<b>REVENUE AND EXPENSE</b>			
<b>Operating Revenue</b>			
8,676,512	Rates	9,372,520	9,323,648
28,128	Activity Revenue	28,768	40,417
13,421,620	LTNZ Subsidy	13,043,415	13,886,728
6,747,542	Grants and Donations	609,531	856,520
600,000	Interest and Dividends	600,000	600,000
29,473,802	<b>Total Operating Revenue</b>	23,654,234	24,707,313
<b>Less Total Operating Expenditure</b>			
21,095,825	<b>Less Total Operating Expenditure</b>	19,336,972	23,101,333
8,377,977	<b>Operating (Deficit)/Surplus</b>	4,317,262	1,605,980
8,377,977	Operating Surplus transferred to Reserves	4,317,262	1,605,980
<b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>			
306,472	Acquisition-Demand	111,624	111,600
13,287,258	Acquisition-Level of Service	14,197,773	12,783,331
6,397,542	Other-Asset	259,531	506,520
2,596,834	Renewals	2,532,665	2,548,000
22,588,106	<b>Total Capital Expenditure</b>	17,101,593	15,949,451
<b>Capital Movements</b>			
676,151	Loans Repaid	127,583	2,339,745
19,159	Transfers to Reserves	20,252	19,100
695,310	<b>Total Capital Movements</b>	147,835	2,358,845
23,283,416	<b>Total Funding Required</b>	17,249,428	18,308,296
<b>Funded By</b>			
1,676,000	Loans Raised	1,503,000	3,913,611
12,097,117	Non Cash Depreciation	11,134,122	12,504,979
1,132,322	Transfers from Reserves	295,044	283,726
8,377,977	Operating Surplus	4,317,262	1,605,980
23,283,416	<b>Total Funding Applied</b>	17,249,428	18,308,296

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## Land Transport programme 2008/2009

### Introduction –

This section of the document provides the information required by schedule 1 of the Land Transport Management Act 2003 and is set in the same order as that schedule.

### Outstanding Payments –

There are not outstanding payments

### Activity Classes and Activities –

	Activity	2009	Priority 1	Start Date	Duration	Options
<b>Activity Class 1</b>	Structural Maintenance	\$6,266,500	1	1-Jul-08	12 months	Options are considered at the project level which is detail incorporated in the Land Transport Activity Management Plan
	Corridor Maintenance	\$1,678,000	1	1-Jul-08	12 months	
	Professional Services	\$1,078,000	1	1-Jul-08	12 months	
	Level Crossings	\$25,000	1	1-Jul-08	12 months	
<b>Activity Class 2</b>	Structural Renewals	\$11,923,000	1	1-Jul-08	12 months	Options are considered at the project level which is detail incorporated in the Land Transport Activity Management Plan
	Corridor Renewals	\$9,000	1	1-Jul-08	12 months	
	Associated Improvements	\$600,000	1	1-Jul-08	12 months	
	Preventative	\$0	1	1-Jul-08	12 months	
<b>Activity Class 3</b>	New Road Infrastructure	\$731,600	1	1-Jul-08	12 months	
	Minor Improvements	\$1,580,000	1	1-Jul-08	12 months	
<b>Activity Class 10</b>	Administration (LTNZ)	\$238,000	1	1-Jul-08	12 months	Not considered at Programme level

Activity Classes included in this years plan reflect the latest version of the Land Transport New Zealand programme and funding manual.

### Expenditure Funded by Tolling Revenue –

There is no expenditure funded by tolling revenue.

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*Objectives of Activities and how they contribute to the Act –*

	<b>Economic Development</b>	<b>Safety and Personal Security</b>	<b>Access and Mobility</b>	<b>Protects and Promotes Public Health</b>	<b>Environment Sustainability</b>
<b>Roading Maintenance</b>	Enables all users to utilise roads efficiently. Contributes to lower total transportation costs.	Reduces the number of safety risks on the network and hence contributes to reduced crash rates.	Contributes to certainty that access to all properties by various forms of transport will be available.	Reduces the number of safety risks on the network and hence contributes to reduced crash rates.	Efficient use of raw materials improves sustainability. Smooth roads lower vehicle consumption of fuel and parts.
<b>Improvements and Replacement of Roads</b>	Enables all users to utilise roads efficiently. Contributes to lower total transportation costs.	Reduces the number of safety risks on the network and hence contributes to reduced crash rates.	Contributes to certainty that access to all properties by various forms of transport will be available.	Reduces the number of safety risks on the network and hence contributes to reduced crash rates.	Efficient use of raw materials improves sustainability. Smooth roads lower vehicle consumption of fuel and parts.
<b>Administration and Project Control</b>	Ensures all works are managed in an efficient and cost effective manner.	Ensures all works are managed in an efficient and cost effective manner	Ensures all works are managed in an efficient and cost effective manner	Ensures all works are managed in an efficient and cost effective manner	Ensures all works are managed in an efficient and cost effective manner

*Consultation –*

Much of the detail of the work that supports the programme is included in the Land Transport Activity Management Plan that was consulted on in association with the ten year LTCCP. The specific organisations set out in the Act have been provided with a draft of the LTCCP with an invitation to comment or to seek further information.

*Options and Alternatives –*

Options and alternatives were considered at the detail level e.g. project level in the Activity Management Plan. The options therefore are not presented at the programme level.

*Long-Term Financial Forecast –*

The summarised programme in terms of Land Transport New Zealand's work categories is included in the projects section of the plan on page 80.

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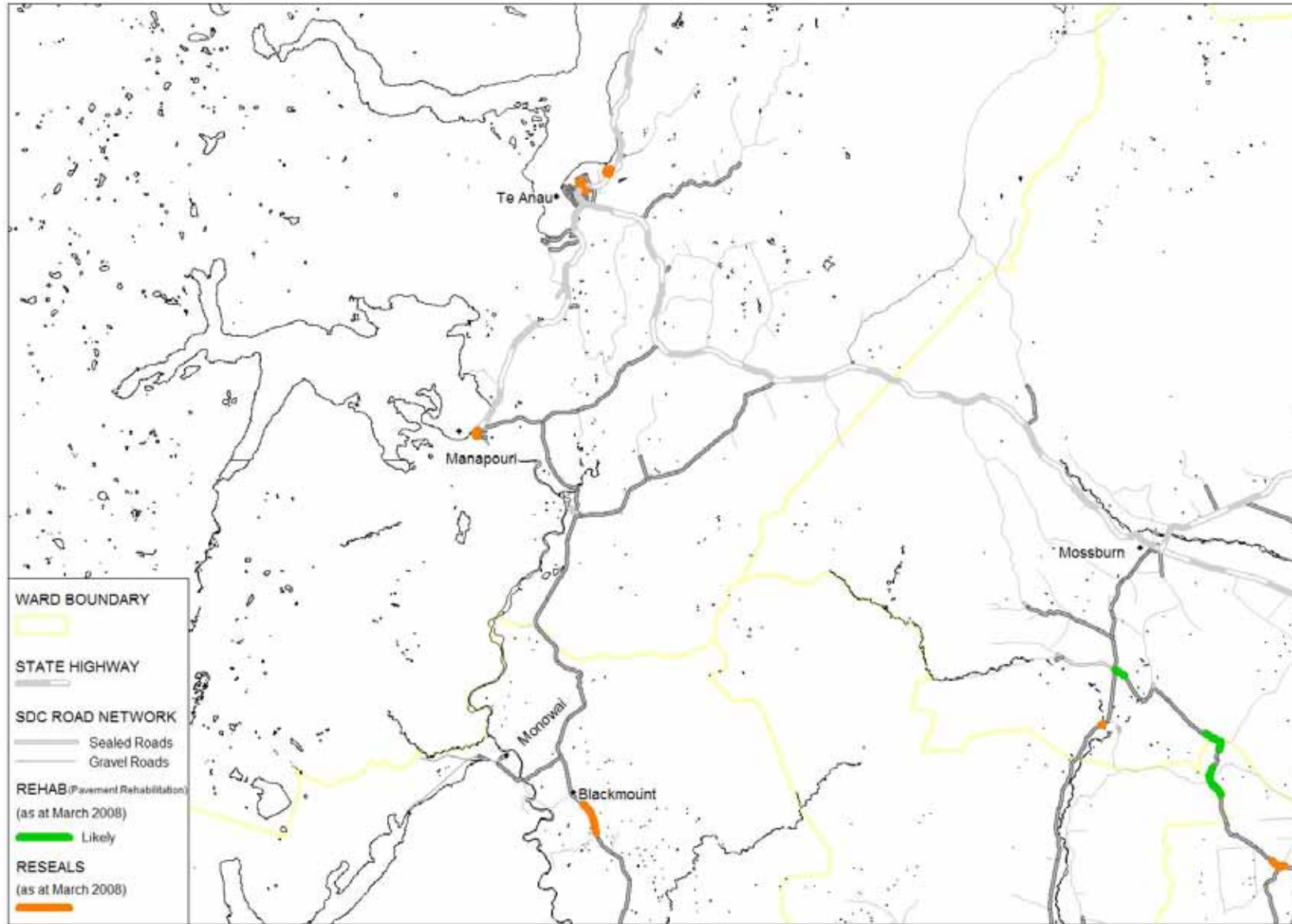
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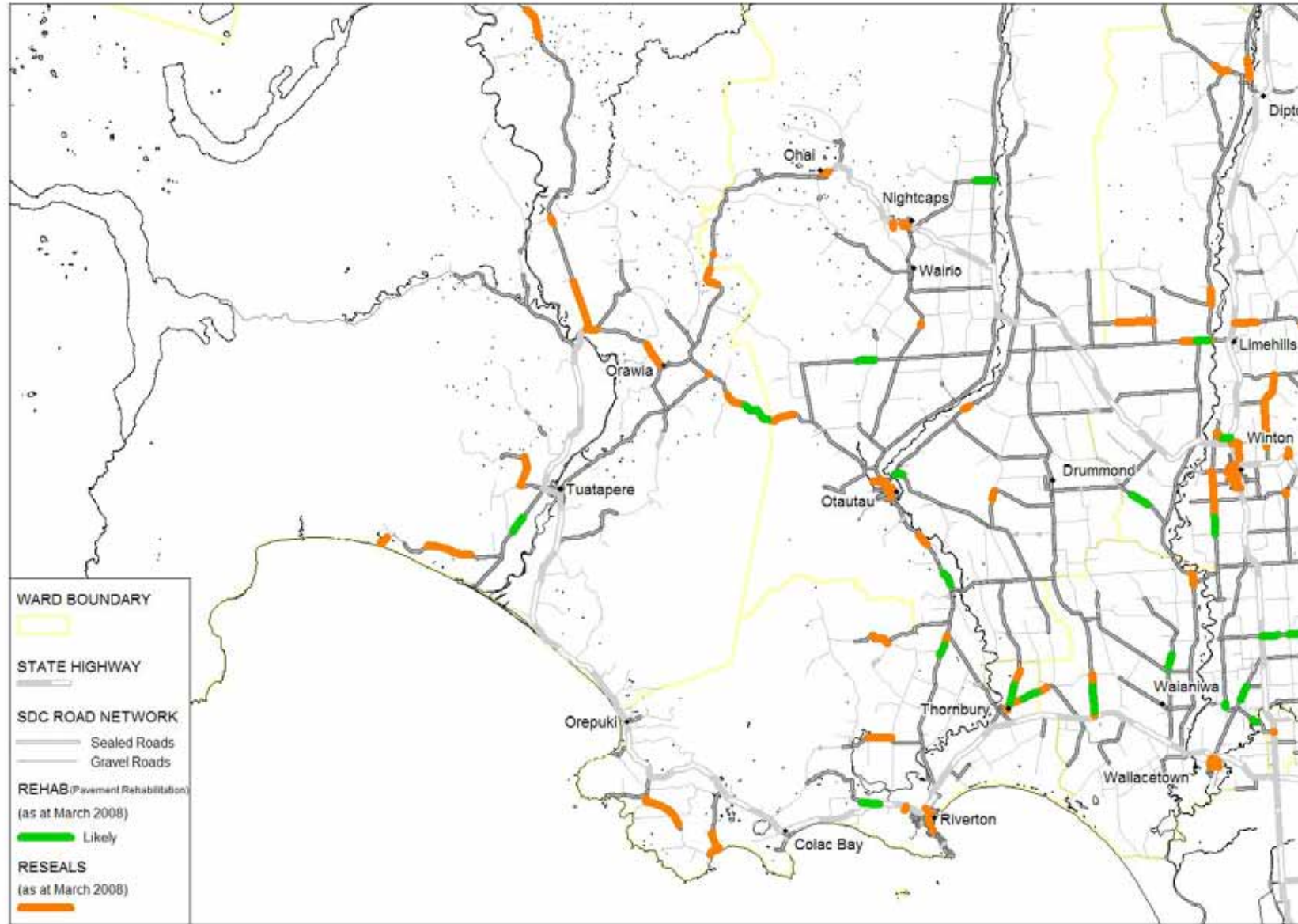
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Map showing roading programme 2008/2009 – North/West Southland



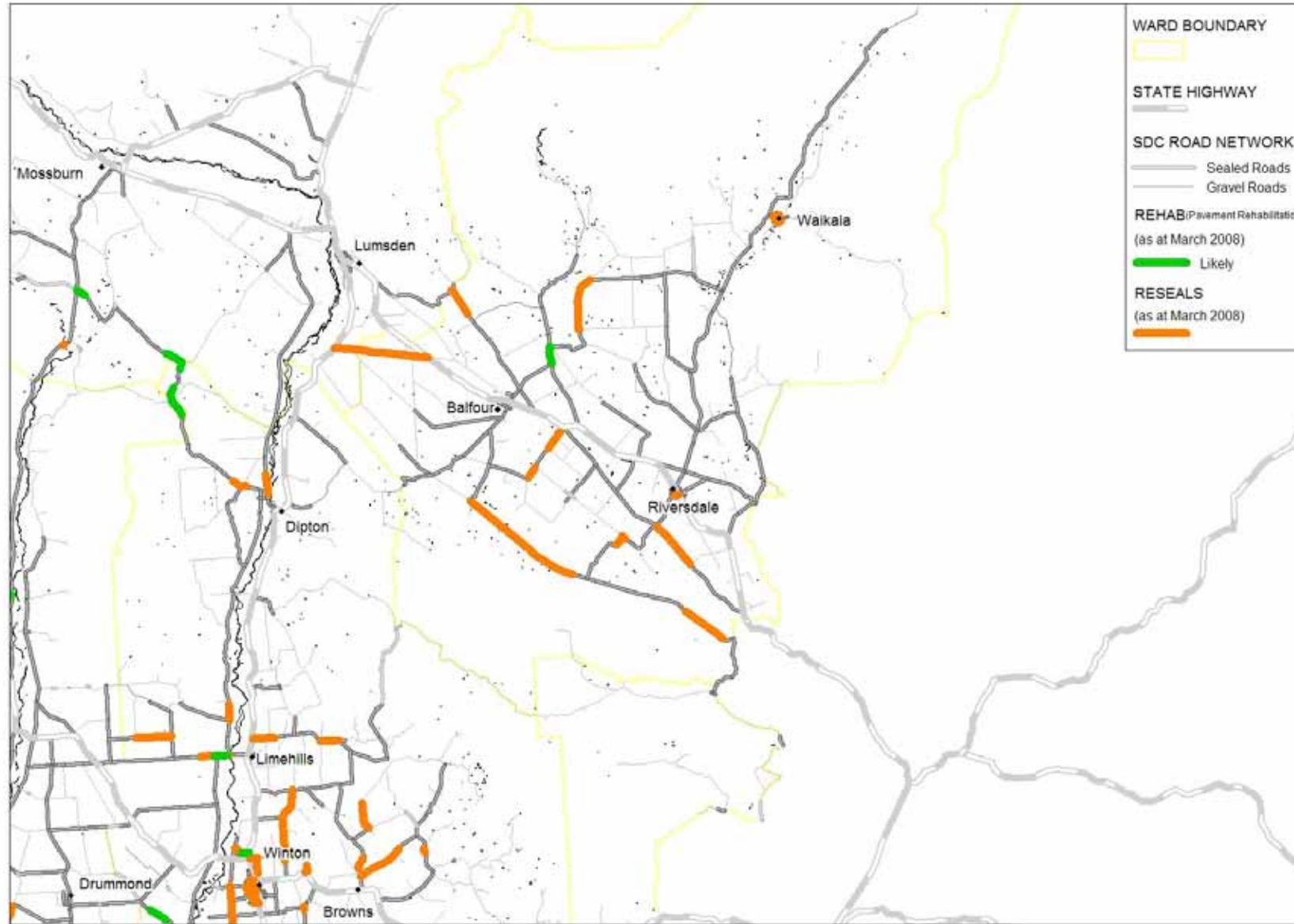
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Map showing roading programme 2008/2009 – South/West Southland



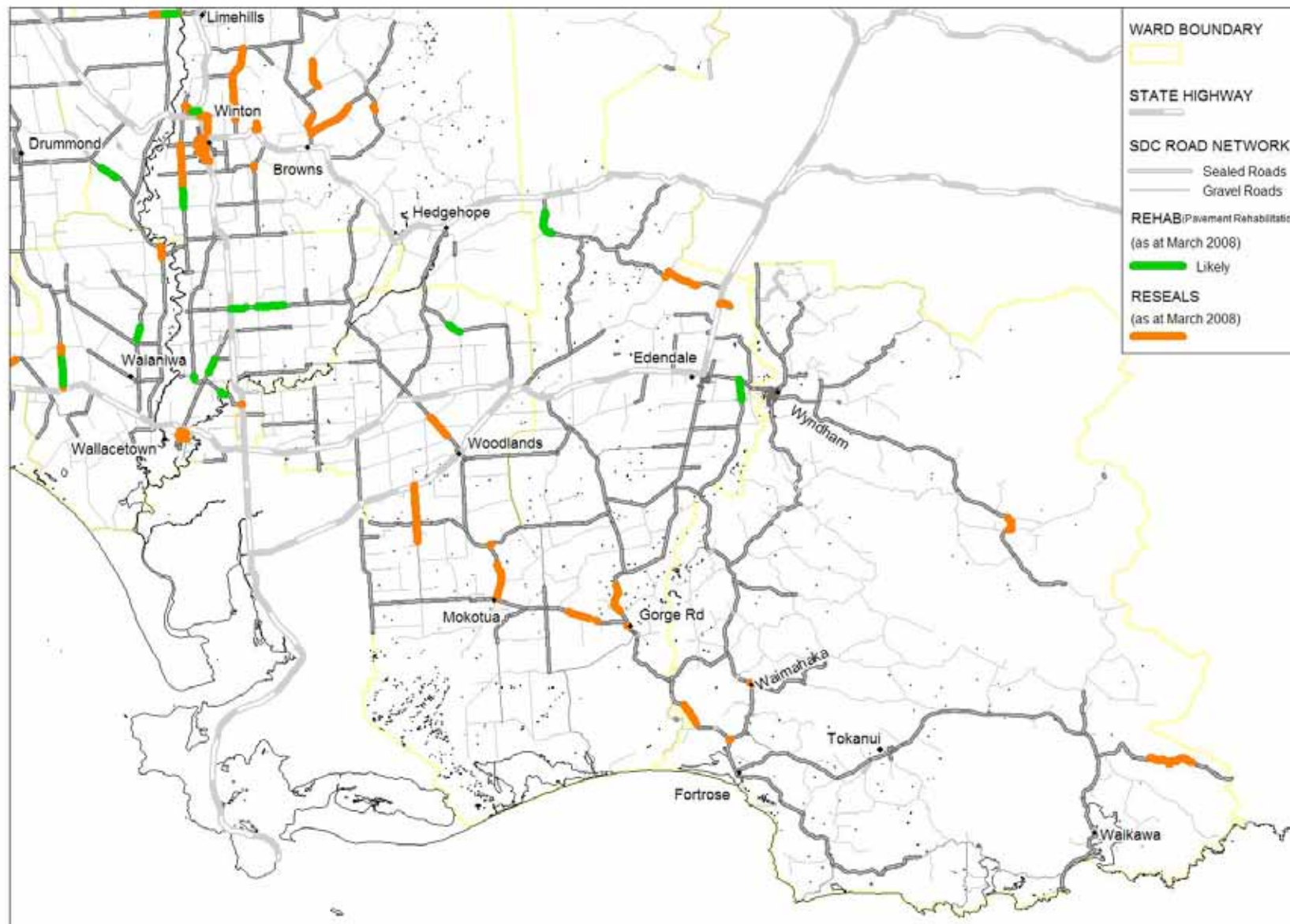
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Map showing roading programme 2008/2009 – North/East Southland



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Map showing roading programme 2008/2009 – South/East Southland



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# SIESA (Stewart Island Electrical Supply Authority)

## Primary Outcome

»	A diverse economy built from our strengths for growth and prosperity (2)
	<i>We have a quality infrastructure with potential for growth (2.1)</i>

### What we do

The Stewart Island Electrical Supply Authority (SIESA) activity involves the supply of electricity and installation of reticulation to consumers on Stewart Island. This activity also involves the investigation and development of power generation infrastructure from renewable resources and the investigation and development of a 'healthy-homes' initiative. SIESA also undertakes other commercial activities on Stewart Island, including waste collection and operation of the Rakiura Resource Recovery Centre.

### Why we do it

The supply of electricity on Stewart Island has been provided to assist with the creation of employment and support local economic well-being. Many businesses and industries on the Island use the electricity supply to varying degrees. By providing an electricity supply which meets the needs of businesses and industry at the lowest sustainable cost, through economies of scale and alternative generation technologies, Council can contribute towards building a strong economy in Stewart Island. The supply of electricity from one reliable electricity supply authority also improves the environmental and aesthetic values of Stewart Island residents within the licensed supply area, by negating the necessity of each individual supplying their own generating system.

### What level of service will Council provide?

What Council will provide		How Council will measure the service provided		
Category	Level of Service	Key Performance Indicator	Our Target	Source
Affordability	SIESA is able to operate in a cost effective manner.	Percentage of financial target met.	100%	Audited SIESA Annual Report
Reliability	All SIESA consumers connected to reticulation are provided with reliable and continuous service.	Number of unplanned interruptions.	Less than 3	Monthly Reports
		Percentage of service interruptions reinstated within 8 hours.	100%	Monthly Reports
Responsiveness	SIESA is responsive to customers needs.	Percentage of requests for new connections actioned within 5 days. <sup>1</sup>	100%	Monthly Reports

1. New connections will only be actioned following satisfaction of payment conditions.

### What are the key issues and variances from the LTCCP?

#### *Investigations into Alternative Energy Supply –*

SIESA and Right House are investigating the potential for an alternative energy supply on Stewart Island. Different options being considered include wind turbines, power generated from photovoltaic cells and current diesel turbines running on a bio-fuel alternative. A demand study completed in January has also identified a requirement for home energy efficiency solutions. SIESA is currently working with Right House to develop Home Energy Efficiency packages (i.e. insulation, heating, solar hot water, efficient appliances etc) that are both affordable and make use of available EECA grants. A trial of these packages will be installed into the SIESA house on Stewart Island to showcase the offering and show how these initiatives can both save on power use and keep a home warmer and drier. A trial of photovoltaic cells (solar panels) and a wind turbine for the island has also been completed.

### Projects – Renewals and Capital Expenditure

Project Description	LTCCP 2008/2009	Annual Plan 2008/2009	Funding	Explanation of Variance
Upgrade domestic metering	\$6,000	\$6,000	Reserves & Sales	-
Back Rd 400m of u/g (depends on subdivision)	\$50,000	\$50,000	Reserves & Sales	-
Convert Kamahi Road u/g to 3 phase	\$5,000	\$5,000	Reserves & Sales	-
Leonard St 11kV tie line	\$50,000	\$50,000	Reserves & Sales	-
Auto-close circuit breakers 400v	\$20,000	\$20,000	Reserves & Sales	-

#### Who benefits from the activity and how is it funded?

The benefits of providing the service are that residents and businesses on Stewart Island have access to electricity. These benefits are received by those connected to the supply. Further, this is a commercial activity and the Stewart Island Community Board wish the Council to retain control of the asset.

Therefore, the Council believes that the activity should be funded 100% from the tariff structure applicable to consumers, and contracting recoveries.

Funding	0%	20%	40%	60%	80%	100%
Rates						
Other						

#### What does it cost?

Annual Plan 2007/2008	SIESA	LTCCP 2008/2009	Annual Plan 2008/2009
<b>REVENUE AND EXPENSE</b>			
<b>Operating Revenue</b>			
1,319,441	Activity Revenue	1,389,997	1,382,214
17,500	Interest and Dividends	17,500	17,500
1,336,941	<b>Total Operating Revenue</b>	1,407,497	1,399,714
<b>Less Total Operating Expenditure</b>			
1,448,659	<b>Operating (Deficit)/Surplus</b>	1,425,795	1,495,437
(111,718)	Operating Deficit funded from Reserves	(18,298)	(95,723)
111,718		18,298	95,723
<b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>			
76,000	Renewals	131,000	131,000
76,000	<b>Total Capital Expenditure</b>	131,000	131,000
<b>Capital Movements</b>			
58,728	Transfers to Reserves	9,302	65,009
58,728	<b>Total Capital Movements</b>	9,302	65,009
111,718	Operating Deficit	18,298	95,723
246,446	<b>Total Funding Required</b>	158,600	291,732
<b>Funded By</b>			
246,446	Transfers from Reserves	158,600	291,732
-	Operating Surplus	-	-
246,446	<b>Total Funding Applied</b>	158,600	291,732

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# Solid waste management

## Primary Outcome

► A treasured environment which we care for and which supports us now and into the future (6)

*We have an environment protected from the negative effects of human activities (6.3)*

### What we do

Southland District Council actively promotes and advocates waste minimisation initiatives. The Council provides a weekly kerbside collection for solid waste through a wheelie bin service to townships and voluntary refuse collections to properties on vehicle travel routes, with the exception of Stewart Island, where Council provides a weekly kerbside refuse bag, recycling and putrescibles (food scrap) collection. In addition, the District is serviced by seven transfer stations, seven recycling centres, seven recycling drop-off centres and two greenwaste sites.

### Why we do it

Southland and the rest of the world face the challenge of using resources whilst ensuring that our environment and our health are not harmed, through inefficient resource use or by the waste generated. The disposal of solid waste in a way that protects the health of the community and the environment is a fundamental requirement for community wellbeing. Urban areas and specific rural areas are best serviced through the kerbside collection service where the provision of this service minimises the risk of disease and negative social and environmental effects. Rural areas are best serviced by strategically located transfer stations, where users are able to dispose of their waste in an economic and environmentally appropriate manner.

### What level of service will Council provide?

What Council will provide		How Council will measure the service provided		
Category	Level of Service	Key Performance Indicator	Our Target	Source
Access	Provide convenient solid waste management facilities and solutions throughout the District.	Percentage of resident satisfaction with the services provided. <sup>1</sup>	80%	Access
Quantity	Provide for the sustainable minimisation and management of solid waste quantity being generated within the District.	Percentage of residents satisfied with the service provided.	80%	Quantity
		Percentage of waste recovered at transfer and recycling drop off centres which is saved from landfill. <sup>3</sup>	15%	Quantity
	Provide guidance to the public about quality solid waste management practices.	Number of public education initiatives completed. <sup>2</sup>	10 school visits	Quality
Responsiveness	Provide new or replacement wheelie bins in response to legitimate requests.	Percentage of wheelie bins provided within 7 working days of a request being received. <sup>4</sup>	100%	Responsiveness

What Council will provide		How Council will measure the service provided		
Category	Level of Service	Key Performance Indicator	Our Target	Source
1. "Services provided" means wheelie bins, transfer stations (location and hours) and recycling centres (location). 2. "Public education initiatives" include at least one additional information brochure every two years and at least 10 school visits per year. 3. Waste recovered is broken into organic - 6% and Non-Organic – 9%. 4. Request timeframes will only be met where all the appropriate information is provided to the Council.				

**What are the key issues and variances from the LTCCP?**

*Options Reviewed for Waste - Rubbish, Recycling and Organic Kerbside Collections –*

Waste minimisation is becoming an increasingly important issue in New Zealand. Recycling has been consistently identified as a top priority by Southland residents<sup>4</sup> and the Government has identified that reducing waste going to landfill is crucial if New Zealand is to reach the true sustainability necessary to protect the environment. As a result, the Government has developed a preferred waste minimisation policy which proposes more use of regulatory back-up and price-based mechanisms to reduce waste in addition to the current, largely voluntary approach to waste minimisation.

One of the key mechanisms the Government is proposing is a levy on waste going to landfill which forms part of the Waste Minimisation (Solids) Bill. The levy is intended to influence the amount of waste people generate by shifting the cost away from those who take action to reduce waste, and onto those who do not. This will see the introduction of a levy for every tonne of rubbish going to landfill, initially expected to be set at \$10 it is estimated the levy will generate \$31 million nationally per annum. Around half of the money that is generated by the levy is expected to go to councils, on a population basis, so that they can improve waste minimisation in their area (expected to be around \$97,000 in Southland). The remaining funds will be put into a contestable fund to which councils, communities, businesses and other organisations can apply for funding to set up new waste minimisation activities.

The Council believes that its current practice (which last year resulted in just 8% of waste being diverted from landfill) is not an option for the future. As a result, Council consulted on the introduction of a kerbside recycling and/or organic collection during its draft Annual Plan process as a way to reduce the amount of waste going to landfill, and prevent Southlanders from paying a higher cost to dispose of their waste.

The Council has also been talking with neighbouring Councils (Invercargill City Council, Gore District Council and Clutha District Council) about the possibility of providing a regional kerbside recycling and/or organic service. This would not only consolidate the shared service approach that has been developed in Southland with the regional landfill, but it would result in economies of scale and reduce the cost per household of any service introduced. In addition, with the shared service, it would further strengthen Southland's position and likelihood of being successful in any application for funding from the contestable fund.

### Organics and recyclables?

Organic waste refers to waste which can be composted. This includes greenwaste like grass clippings, tree leaves as well as food scraps.

Recyclables refers to waste which can be recycled. This includes plastic, paper, tin, cans and glass.

Rubbish refers to all other types of household waste.

### Waste measures proposed by Government

The waste minimisation measures being considered by the government include:

- Levy on waste going to landfill;
- Legislation for product stewardship (affecting manufacturers who produce waste/packaging);
- New requirements for reporting on waste;
- New structures for the governance of waste;
- A new body to advise the Minister for the Environment on waste.

<sup>4</sup> Southland District Council Residents' Satisfaction and Opinion Survey (2005, 2006, 2007, 2008).

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The Council engaged Timaru-based BioBiz to provide a report on the options for solid waste collection and processing. The report recommended that if Council wished to make a significant reduction in the waste going to landfill, then it needed to consider introducing kerbside recycling, preferably using a three-bin system to separate rubbish from recyclables and organic waste. The report also identified that the costs would reduce significantly if the service was provided on a regional basis (in conjunction with neighbouring Councils), particularly if processing facilities needed to be constructed.

This report resulted in the Council including two options for recycling in the Draft Annual Plan:

- A three (wheelie) bin system, with one bin for organics (food scraps and greenwaste), one bin for recyclables (plastic, glass, paper and cans) and one for rubbish (to undertake this system regionally it would cost an additional \$108 per property and for Council to undertake it on their own it would cost an additional \$199 per property<sup>5</sup>)
- A two (wheelie) bin system, with one bin for recyclables (plastic, glass, paper and cans) and one for rubbish (this would cost an additional \$75 per property and would not be undertaken regionally<sup>6</sup>).

In addition, a trial of the two options was undertaken in Winton in order to establish whether there is support for such services and to see how well it would be used.

A similar three bin system has been introduced in Timaru and has resulted in a significant drop in the amount of rubbish going to landfill (75%). Systems used across the State of Victoria in Australia have resulted in an average reduction of rubbish going to landfill by around 40%.

A large number of submissions were received on the proposal to introduce kerbside recycling. Of the 46 submissions received on this topic, just over half were in support, with some preferring the two-bin system and others preferring the three-bin system. The main reasons submitters indicated opposition to the proposal was because of the cost, that many people already composted themselves, issues with holiday homes in Te Anau, and the belief that the existing recycling drop off points are sufficient. In addition to the submissions, a kerbside recycling trial was conducted in Winton on 100 properties. At the conclusion of the trial participants answered a survey, which showed that 84% of respondents approved of the multi-bin system and that 66% were willing to pay for it if introduced. Council believes that reducing the amount of waste going to landfill is important and therefore supports the introduction of a three bin system on a regional basis. However, with the project dependent on other councils, Council has decided to remove \$450,000 for kerbside recycling from the 2008/2009 financial year budget (retaining \$65,000 of the \$515,000 in the draft Plan for the costs associated with extending the existing wheelie bin contract) until a regional agreement can be reached. Council has also recommended that WasteNet begin planning and investigations into regional service for a possible roll out during the 2009/2010 financial year.

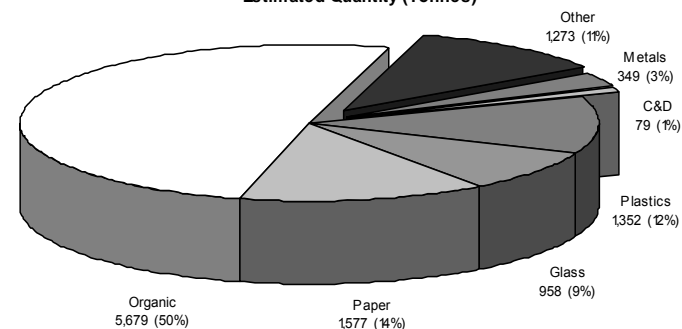
<sup>5</sup> These costs are based on the 8,635 households which currently receive the weekly wheelie bin collection in the Southland District. The regional costs are based on 38,000 households. The enhanced service would be compulsory for all urban properties and optional for rural properties (which is the current system). In addition, it is assumed that no part services would be offered and properties would receive the total rubbish and recycling service or no service at all. The additional \$108 for the three-bin regional service is made up of an additional bin collection cost (\$91), a waste levy (\$3), Administration (\$11), Contingency cost (\$14) minus a landfill levy returned from government for Council undertaking waste minimisation initiatives (\$11). The additional \$199 for the three-bin SDC service only differs in the bin collection cost (\$182 versus \$91).

<sup>6</sup> The additional \$75 for the two-bin option is made up of an additional bin collection cost (\$55), a waste levy (\$6), Administration (\$11), Contingency cost (\$14) minus a landfill levy returned from government (\$11).

## What is Southland's waste made up of?

An audit of waste going to the landfill from the Southland District was carried out in November 2007. This identified that around half of the waste going to the landfill was organic (kitchen waste and greenwaste) and around one third was made up of paper, glass and plastics shown in the graph below. As such, Council has conservatively estimated that 60% of the total amount of waste stream could be diverted from the landfill and recycled or composted.

**Waste Composition Southland District**  
Estimated Quantity (Tonnes)



**Projects**

**Asset Acquisition Projects -**

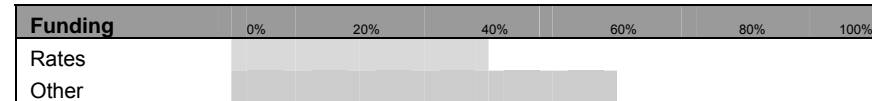
Project Description	LTCCP 2008/2009	Annual Plan 2008/2009	Funding	Explanation of Variance
Kerbside recycling service (subject to evaluation of options) (D)	\$515,000	\$515,000	Rates	-
Garston – construct new recycling drop-off centre (LoS)	-	\$12,300	Reserves	Due to a hold up in the resource consent process the recycling centre was not completed in 2007/2008 therefore it has been carried forward to 2008/2009.
Te Anau – construct new recycling drop-off centre outside Transfer Station (LoS)	\$12,600	-	Reserves	The recycling centre was constructed in 2006/2007.
Te Anau – upgrade entrance way to transfer station.	-	\$15,000	Rates	This is a new project that was added to improve safety. It is partly funded by roading.

**Who benefits from the activity and how is it funded?**

**Solid Waste Management**

The benefits of providing the service are that it helps to protect the environment, and public health as a proactive approach is taken. The activity also helps to reduce litter and illegal dumping making areas more attractive to visitors. The benefits are distributed between residents of the area, either individually or collectively and the public as a whole where the environment is kept clean and waste is minimised. Further there is a need to improve disposal from an environmental viewpoint. There are advantages of having a small number of controlled transfer stations. There is a need for, and education about, waste minimisation. Major manufacturers of refuse do not generally pay a reasonable share of disposal costs.

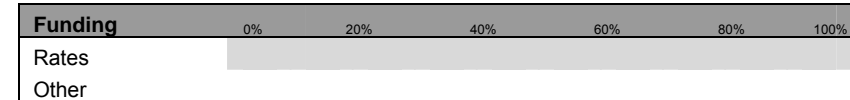
Therefore the Council believes that the activity should be 42% funded through the Solid Waste disposal rate levied District-wide based on a Uniform Annual Charge and a capital value rate, and 58% user-pays (transfer station charges). This level of user pays will be achieved when the system is fully operational in 2008. Litter collection from street bins should be fully funded from local rates.



**Wheelie Bin Collection**

The benefits of providing the service are that it helps to protect the environment, and public health as a proactive approach is taken. A regular residential and commercial wheelie bin collection also helps to reduce litter and illegal dumping making areas more attractive to visitors. The benefits are distributed between residents of the area, either individually or collectively and the public as a whole where the environment is kept clean and public health and safety is protected. Further, Council can clearly identify the major producers of refuse.

Therefore the Council believes that the activity should be funded 100% from users through a Uniform Annual Charge for wheelie bin services.



Overall, in the 2008/2009 year for these activities, Council is expecting to recover 82% of funding from rates and 18% from sources other than rates. These other sources include income from transfer station user charges and interest from Council's investments which will be used to reduce rates.

**What does it cost?**

Annual Plan 2007/2008	Solid Waste Management	LTCCP 2008/2009	Annual Plan 2008/2009
<b>REVENUE AND EXPENSE</b>			
<b>Operating Revenue</b>			
2,420,031	Rates	3,260,797	2,597,182
481,176	Activity Revenue	511,889	467,889
116,566	Interest and Dividends	117,227	117,227
3,017,773	<b>Total Operating Revenue</b>	3,889,913	3,182,298
3,462,368	<b>Less Total Operating Expenditure</b>	4,014,857	3,439,003
(444,595)	<b>Operating (Deficit)/Surplus</b>	(124,944)	(256,705)
444,595	Operating Deficit funded from Reserves	124,944	256,705
<b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>			
42,300	Acquisition-Level of Service	12,600	27,600
42,300	Total Capital Expenditure	12,600	27,600
<b>Capital Movements</b>			
121,469	Loans Repaid	154,570	67,888
68,280	Transfers to Reserves	-	2,187
189,749	<b>Total Capital Movements</b>	154,570	70,075
444,595	Operating Deficit	124,944	256,705
676,644	<b>Total Funding Required</b>	292,114	354,380
<b>Funded By</b>			
57,004	Non Cash Depreciation	59,216	59,216
619,640	Transfers from Reserves	232,898	295,164
676,644	<b>Total Funding Applied</b>	292,114	354,380

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# Stormwater

	Primary Outcome
»	We are healthy people (4)
	We are able to live healthy lifestyles (4.1)

## What we do

Twenty-seven towns within the district are reticulated with Council owned and maintained stormwater infrastructure. A number of other smaller towns have partial services, and the Council manages open watercourses in several rural catchments.

## Why we do it

The existing stormwater system has been developed and built up over many years to help prevent rainfall from causing flooding. Once established, the Council has a statutory obligation to maintain the stormwater system.

## What level of service will Council provide?

What Council will provide		How Council will measure the service provided		
Category	Level of Service	Key Performance Indicator	Our Target	Source
Quantity	Provide a drainage system with adequate capacity to protect public and property from major storms. <sup>1</sup>	Percentage of urban properties protected from major storms. <sup>1</sup>	07/08 - 20% <sup>1</sup>	Activity Plans
		Percentage of identified township stormwater projects for the year completed.	90%	Quarterly Report
Reliability	Maintain the drainage system to protect public and property during periodic rainfall events.	Number of complaints about flooding in urban areas.	Less than 50	Quarterly Report
Responsiveness	Prompt response to complaints about flooding.	Percentage of complaints that meet response and resolution times. <sup>2</sup>	90%	Quarterly Report

1. "Major storms" means a 1 in 50 ARI year event. This does not cover flooding of areas influenced by river flooding or failure of river works. Council has yet to establish the percentage of properties protected from major storms and as such the targets aim at reaching 100% compliance by 2015.

2. Response times vary according to the type of problem.

## What are the key issues and variances from the LTCCP?

### *Changes to Stormwater Discharge Rules –*

Environment Southland's proposed Water Plan has introduced significant changes to rules on stormwater discharges to freshwater areas such as lakes and onto land. The aim of these rules is to protect the natural state of areas such as lake Te Anau. As a result, Council will need a consent to discharge stormwater from existing and future reticulated systems. Council may also need to put in full treatment processes for stormwater systems, make changes in the District plan and look closely at the impact of its stormwater systems.

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**Projects**  
**Operating & Maintenance Projects**

Project Description	LTCCP 2008/2009	Annual Plan 2008/2009	Funding	Explanation of Variance
Winton – complete Park Street upgrade	\$90,000	-	Rates	All stormwater projects have been reprioritised and as a result this project has been carried forward to 2009/2010.

**Maintenance, Renewal and Replacement Projects**

Project Description	LTCCP 2008/2009	Annual Plan 2008/2009	Funding	Explanation of Variance
Dipton – Manhole replacements	\$1,084	-	Reserves	All stormwater projects have been reprioritised and as a result this project has been carried forward to 2009/2010.
Limehills – Mechanical cleaning of open drains	\$10,000	-	Reserves	As above.
Lumsden – reticulation condition assessment	\$5,420	-	Reserves	As above.
Manapouri – renewal of earthenware pipes/reticulation renewals	\$2,132	-	Reserves & Rates	As above.
Riverton – Reticulation renewal Sound Shell	\$162,600	-	Loan	As above.
Te Anau – Reticulation condition assessment	\$10,840	-	Rates	As above.
Tuatapere – Manhole lids	-	\$2,000	Reserves	The project has been carried forward from 2006/2007 as it was unable to be completed at that time due to other project priorities.
Winton – Reticulation renewals (of earthenware pipes)	\$10,658	-	Rates	All stormwater projects have been reprioritised and as a result this project has been carried forward to 2009/2010.
Woodlands – Reticulation condition assessment	\$1,084	-	Reserves	As above.
Wyndham – Reticulation renewals	\$108,400	-	Reserves & Rates	As above.

**Asset Acquisition Projects**

Project Description	LTCCP 2008/2009	Annual Plan 2008/2009	Funding	Explanation of Variance
Colac Bay – Strategic assessment (D)	\$5,420	-	Rates	All stormwater projects have been reprioritised and as a result this project has been carried forward to 2009/2010.
Colac Bay – Strategic assessment (LoS)	\$5,420	-	Rates	As above.
Te Anau – North Aparima Upgrade (D)	\$867,200	-	Dev Cont.	As above.
Te Anau – Strategic assessment (D)	\$21,680	\$21,680	Dev. Cont.	-
Te Anau – Strategic assessment (LoS)	-	\$40,820	Dev Cont.	Two strategic assessment projects have been carried forward from 2006/2007 and 2007/2008 as they were unable to be completed at that time.
Lumsden – Strategic assessment (LoS)	\$10,840	-	Reserves	As above.
Manapouri – Upgrade discharge quality (Hillside Road, Lake outlets areas) (LoS)	\$162,600	\$162,600	Rates	-
Manapouri – Strategic assessment (LoS)	-	\$10,000	Reserves	The project has been carried forward from 2006/2007 as it was unable to be completed at that time.
Te Anau – Stormwater strategic assessment (LoS)	\$21,680	\$21,680	Reserves & Rates	-

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Project Description	LTCCP 2008/2009	Annual Plan 2008/2009	Funding	Explanation of Variance
Waikaia – Upgrade ditches to reticulation (LoS)	-	\$10,931	Reserves	The project has been carried forward from 2007/2008 as it was unable to be completed at that time.
Waikaia – Upgrade ditches to reticulation (LoS)	\$11,382	-	Reserves & Rates	All stormwater projects have been reprioritised and as a result this project has been carried forward to 2009/2010.

#### Who benefits from the activity and how is it funded?

The benefits of providing the service are that stormwater is removed from properties and roadways to collector points (sumps) and to stormwater outfalls. These benefits are distributed to the community as a whole, property owners and motorists. Further, the protection of public health and the environment is important and these facilities are important in protecting the roadway asset.

Therefore the Council believes that the activity should be funded 100% by a local rate for townships receiving the service. In addition, where possible, Council is proposing to charge financial contributions for new connections in areas that are expected to have high growth (see the 'Development Contributions Policy' in the LTCCP 2006-2016).

Funding	0%	20%	40%	60%	80%	100%
Rates						
Other						

Overall, in the 2008/2009 Council is expecting to recover 11% of funding from sources other than rates (excluding vested assets). This is higher than expected due to the introduction of financial contributions for properties connecting to the stormwater system in areas with high demand.

#### What does it cost?

Annual Plan 2007/2008	Stormwater	LTCCP 2008/2009	Annual Plan 2008/2009
<b>REVENUE AND EXPENSE</b>			
<b>Operating Revenue</b>			
567,889	Rates	578,277	511,816
452,453	Development & Financial Contributions	499,514	62,786
2,186,933	Grants and Donations	322,608	407,476
3,207,275	<b>Total Operating Revenue</b>	1,400,399	982,078
<b>Less Total Operating Expenditure</b>			
643,768	<b>Operating (Deficit)/Surplus</b>	812,101	690,908
2,563,507	Operating Surplus transferred to Reserves	588,298	291,170
2,563,507			
<b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>			
20,820	Acquisition-Demand	894,300	62,786
364,871	Acquisition-Level of Service	211,922	249,478
2,186,933	Other-Asset	322,608	407,476
12,389	Renewals	302,218	7,000
2,585,013	<b>Total Capital Expenditure</b>	1,731,048	726,740
<b>Capital Movements</b>			
24,381	Loans Repaid	33,254	26,155
478,238	Transfers to Reserves	516,756	17,091
502,619	<b>Total Capital Movements</b>	550,010	43,246
3,087,632	<b>Total Funding Required</b>	2,281,058	769,986
<b>Funded By</b>			
-	Loans Raised	162,600	-
459,974	Non Cash Depreciation	495,695	463,816
64,151	Transfers from Reserves	1,034,465	15,000
2,563,507	Operating Surplus	588,298	291,170
3,087,632	<b>Total Funding Applied</b>	2,281,058	769,986

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# Strategy and communication

## What we do

The Council's planning processes, along with the development of policy, are the main functions that Council, Community Boards and Community Development Area Sub-committees have to ensure community requirements and priorities are identified and met.

The Council's Long Term Council Community Plan (LTCCP) for 2006-2016 incorporates the full set of community outcomes from the "Our Way - Southland" project and is the second the Council has prepared. The LTCCP is produced every three years (as required under the Local Government Act 2002) and sets out the community's desired outcomes and how Council activities will contribute to their achievement, including associated 10-year financial forecasts and targets to achieve these. In other years an Annual Plan is prepared, which contains the proposed annual budget and performance targets, noting any variation from the LTCCP in particular. An Annual Report is prepared that details achievement against targets for the previous year. In addition, Council is required to monitor and report on progress being made towards community outcomes every three years.

Public input is a vital element in the formation of plans and policies that relate to community requirements. The Council communicates with residents and ratepayers in a variety of ways, to keep the public informed and enable people to participate in the consultation process from a sound base of knowledge.

## Why we do it

The Council has statutory obligations under the Local Government Act 2002 to involve the public in setting its direction and in its decision making. The Act states that the purpose of local government is:-

- to enable democratic local decision-making and action by, and on behalf of, communities; and
- to promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of communities, in the present and for the future.

Communication supports democratic decision making by ensuring that people are informed of Council's decisions and have the opportunity to participate. Strategy helps to ensure that the current and future social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of the community is planned for.

	Primary Outcome
»	Strong, effective leadership taking us into the future (5)
	<i>Citizens and communities are inspired, motivated and empowered (5.1)</i>
	<i>Decisions are progressive, forward looking and robust (5.2)</i>
	<i>The community has confidence in its leaders (5.3)</i>

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**What level of service will Council provide?**

What Council will provide		How Council will measure the service provided		
Category	Level of Service	Key Performance Indicator	Our Target	Source
Quality	Council's strategic planning is of high quality in the way it is carried out, and in the content and readability of the plan.	Percentage of submitters to the Long Term Council Community Plan satisfied with the readability of the document.	80%	Survey - User
		Percentage of residents satisfied with Council (decision-making, planning and leadership)	85%	Survey - Resident
	The community is regularly kept informed of Council issues and matters of interest.	Percentage of residents satisfied with how well they have been kept informed of Council activities.	85%	Survey - Resident
		Percentage of residents who have read at least one issues of the Council's newsletter <i>First Edition</i> .	85%	Survey - Resident
		Number of editions of Council's newsletter <i>First Edition</i> produced annually.	4	Quarterly Report
		Percentage of residents who recall hearing a radio advertisement from the Council.	50%	Survey - Resident
	Feedback is encouraged	Percentage of residents who agree that their views and preferences have been received with an open mind and given due consideration by Council.	85%	Survey - Resident
		Percentage of residents satisfied with the level of consultation with the community, undertaken by Council, over important issues.	85%	Survey - Resident

**What are the key issues and variances from the LTCCP?**

*Community Outcomes Coordinator -*

The four Southland Council's have recruited a full time Community Outcomes coordinator who will be responsible for the monitoring and reporting on the progress of Community Outcomes. The first Outcomes progress report is to be produced in 2008/2009.

**Who benefits from the activity and how is it funded?**

The benefits of providing the service are that people can have input to establishing the policies of a Council and local communities have an opportunity to have input into local issues. It also results in better planning and use of resources. The benefits are distributed between all residents and/or ratepayers, communities of residents and/or ratepayers, individuals and the public at large. A Uniform Annual Charge (UAC) reflects that the draw on these services is people based - generally a rural property with a family does not draw any more service than an urban property with a family.

Therefore, the Council believes that the activity should be 100% funded by the Representation rate, levied District-wide based on a Uniform Annual Charge per rateable property, and a Strategy Policy and Planning rate also levied District-wide based on a Uniform Annual Charge and a capital value rate, and local township rates.

Funding	0%	20%	40%	60%	80%	100%
Rates						
Other						

Overall, in 2008/2009, Council is expecting to recover 5% of funding from sources other than rates. These other sources include income generated from projects carried out for external organisations and interest from Council's investments which will be used to reduce rates.

**What does it cost?**

Annual Plan 2007/2008	Strategy and Communication	LTCCP 2008/2009	Annual Plan 2008/2009
<b>REVENUE AND EXPENSE</b>			
<b>Operating Revenue</b>			
946,860	Rates	848,659	915,638
25,593	Activity Revenue	26,199	26,199
16,699	Interest and Dividends	17,099	17,099
989,152	<b>Total Operating Revenue</b>	891,957	958,936
924,740	<b>Less Total Operating Expenditure</b>	929,514	1,012,677
64,412	<b>Operating (Deficit)/Surplus</b>	(37,557)	(53,741)
64,412	Operating Surplus transferred to Reserves	-	-
-	Operating Deficit funded from Reserves	37,557	53,741
<b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>			
-	Total Capital Expenditure	-	-
<b>Capital Movements</b>			
64,412	Transfers to Reserves	-	-
64,412	<b>Total Capital Movements</b>	-	-
-	Operating Deficit	37,557	53,741
64,412	<b>Total Funding Required</b>	37,557	53,741
<b>Funded By</b>			
-	Transfers from Reserves	37,557	53,741
64,412	Operating Surplus	-	-
64,412	<b>Total Funding Applied</b>	37,557	53,741

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# Te Anau airports

	Primary Outcome
»	A diverse economy built from our strengths for growth and prosperity (2)
	<i>We have a quality infrastructure with potential for growth (2.1)</i>

## What we do

The Council owns and manages the Te Anau airports (Waiau and Manapouri). Over the past year Council has been working towards consolidating airport operations onto the Manapouri site which has involved a change to the Southland District Council's District Plan. This consolidation will ensure that there is one publicly accessible facility for the area. Currently the Te Anau Airport (Manapouri) functions as an airport for heavy aircraft, operated by Pionair Adventures under charter to tour companies. Occasional one-off flights are carried out by other operators on an as-needed basis. The Airport Operating Certificate is held by Pionair Adventures Ltd. The management of the airport operation is delegated by the Southland District Council to the Te Anau Community Board. Plans for the development of this consolidated site are explained further below.

## Why we do it

Te Anau is seen as the gateway to Fiordland and with increasing tourism and residential growth in the area, Council has a responsibility to ensure that infrastructure is well-planned. Council, in conjunction with the Te Anau Community Board believe they have a role in providing a central airport to service the area for the benefit of local tourism operators, industries and residents.

## What level of service will Council provide?

What Council will provide		How Council will measure the service provided		
Category	Level of Service	Key Performance Indicator	Our Target	Source
Reliability	Provide accessible and reliable air facilities for the Te Anau Basin.	Airport facilities consolidated into Manapouri site.	30-Jun-09	Report to Council
Safety	Ensure airport operations are safe.	Percentage of Civil Aviation Authority guidelines observed.	100%	Audit - Civil Aviation Authority

## What are the key issues and variances from the LTCCP?

### *Manapouri Airport Nearing Completion –*

The Te Anau Community Board is currently consolidating its two Te Anau airport activities onto the Manapouri site. Construction of the terminal building and all runways are almost complete. The airport officially opened on 19 April 2008 ahead of what was planned in the Long Term Council Community Plan 2006-2016.

## Projects

### Asset Acquisition Projects

Project Description	LTCCP 2008/2009	Annual Plan 2008/2009	Funding	Explanation of Variance
Te Anau – Manapouri airport development (LoS)	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	Sales, Loans & Rates	-

### Who benefits from the activity and how is it funded?

The benefits of this service are economic benefits of being able to move people and goods in and out of the Te Anau Basin. The benefits are distributed between individuals, business and visitors to the Te Anau area. Therefore the Council believes that the capital costs for the construction and development of the airport should be funded by loans which will be repaid by a uniform annual charge of \$61 (including GST) on all rateable properties in the Te Anau Ward (from 2007/2008) and proceeds from assets sales.

Once the Manapouri airport is developed, it is anticipated that the operations will be funded from user charges.

Funding	0%	20%	40%	60%	80%	100%
Rates						
Other						

In 2008/2009 Council is expecting to recover 4% of funding from rates.

### What does it cost?

Annual Plan 2007/2008	Te Anau Airports	LTCCP 2008/2009	Annual Plan 2008/2009
<b>REVENUE AND EXPENSE</b>			
<b>Operating Revenue</b>			
141,784	Rates	157,688	139,053
72,718	Activity Revenue	3,073,805	3,082,415
214,502	<b>Total Operating Revenue</b>	3,231,493	3,221,468
92,891	<b>Less Total Operating Expenditure</b>	200,571	219,313
121,611	<b>Operating (Deficit)/Surplus</b>	3,030,922	3,002,155
121,611	Operating Surplus transferred to Reserves	3,030,922	3,002,155
<b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>			
2,500,000	Acquisition-Level of Service	1,000,000	-
2,500,000	Total Capital Expenditure	1,000,000	-
<b>Capital Movements</b>			
4,621	Loans Repaid	-	-
163,316	Transfers to Reserves	5,167,598	6,164,684
167,937	<b>Total Capital Movements</b>	5,167,598	6,164,684
-	Operating Deficit	-	-
2,667,937	<b>Total Funding Required</b>	6,167,598	6,164,684
<b>Funded By</b>			
30,306	Non Cash Depreciation	136,676	136,676
2,516,020	Transfers from Reserves	3,000,000	3,025,853
121,611	Operating Surplus	3,030,922	3,002,155
2,667,937	<b>Total Funding Applied</b>	6,167,598	6,164,684

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# Wastewater

	Primary Outcome
▶▶	We are healthy people (4)
	<i>We are able to live healthy lifestyles (4.1)</i>

## What we do

Fifteen towns within the district are reticulated with Council owned and maintained infrastructure. These public wastewater systems collect, treat and dispose of wastewater from residential properties, business properties and public sanitary facilities in Southland District. The wastewater system also deals with non-domestic liquid wastes (often known as trade wastes) from commerce and industry in the district.

## Why we do it

The Council has a statutory responsibility to continue to provide existing wastewater systems which help to protect the health of the community and minimise adverse effects on the environment. For most urban areas a reticulated (piped) wastewater system minimises the risk of waterborne disease and the risk of harmful nutrients, bacteria, and viruses being released into environment. Reticulated systems also allow the costs to be spread over a wider population base.

## What level of service will Council provide?

What Council will provide		How Council will measure the service provided		
Category	Level of Service	Key Performance Indicator	Our Target	Source
Access	Manage sewerage systems to the best current practice.	Percentage of customers satisfied with the service.	90%	Survey - Resident
Quality & Safety	Provide a sewerage reticulation and treatment system that is safe and promotes public health.	Percentage of effluent tests which comply with relevant resource consent conditions.	100%	Quarterly Report
Responsiveness	Prompt response to complaints.	Percentage of complaints responded to within required resolution times. <sup>1</sup>	90%	Quarterly Report
Quantity	Provide a sewerage reticulation and treatment system that has sufficient capacity for the reasonable flows from the serviced area.	Number of system failures and overflows per year across all schemes.	Less than 20	Quarterly Report
		Percentage of identified township wastewater projects for the year completed.	90%	Quarterly Report

1. Resolution times are set out in contract conditions and vary according to the type of problem.

### What are the key issues and variances from the LTCCP?

#### *Te Anau Wastewater Scheme Update –*

Council plans to improve the sewerage system for Te Anau during the next five to ten years and also make the new system available to Manapouri in the future. It is proposed the present system of discharging treated wastewater to the Upukerora River would eventually cease and the treated effluent would be irrigated to land. Primary treatment using aeration would remain at the existing site, which would reduce in size, near the Upukerora River. That would mean flood protection work would be required. The treated effluent would then be pumped to maturation ponds beside the irrigation land. Agreements are in place to purchase 375ha of land surrounding the Manapouri Airport for this purpose. Discharge and landuse consents are required and applications for these will be lodged in 2008.

#### *Tuatapere Sewerage –*

The Tuatapere sewerage scheme officially opened in April 2008. Initially the scheme was estimated to cost \$4.5 million and was to be funded from a Ministry of Health (MoH) subsidy which would cover 50% of capital costs of the scheme with the remainder of the funding to be shared between local ratepayers (33%) and a district contribution (17%). Given the length of time that elapsed since the scheme was first proposed the cost of constructing the scheme was instead around \$6.2 million. The Council was advised by the MoH that it may only pay the subsidy on the “provisionally approved” estimate of \$4.5 million even though the Ministry of Health’s policy clearly states subsidies will be based on the final estimate. While the Council continues to lobby Central Government to encourage MoH to meet the full 50% subsidy the Council has indicated that it will fund the deficit in the interim

### Projects

#### Maintenance, Renewal and Replacement Projects

Project Description	LTCCP 2008/2009	Annual Plan 2008/2009	Funding	Explanation of Variance
Balfour – Equipment renewals	\$21,680	\$21,680	Rates	-
Lumsden – Reticulation renewals	\$9,756	-	Rates	All wastewater projects have been reprioritised and as a result this project has been carried forward to 2009/2010.
Manapouri – Equipment and Reticulation renewals	-	\$12,000	Reserves	Three pump replacements have been carried forward from 2006/2007. The project is in progress however some of the pumps that were programmed for replacement were operating sufficiently so replacement had been postponed.
Manapouri – Equipment renewals	\$6,504	-	Rates	All wastewater projects have been reprioritised and as a result this project has been carried forward to 2009/2010.
Monowai – Disposal field renewal	\$10,840	-	Loan	As above.
Nightcaps – Reticulation and Equipment renewals	\$4,336	-	Reserves & Rates	As above.
Ohai – Reticulation renewals	\$4,336	-	Reserves & Rates	As above.
Otautau – Equipment & Reticulation renewals	\$4,336	-	Reserves & Rates	As above.
Riversdale – Reticulation renewals	\$3,252	-	Reserves & Rates	As above.
Riverton – Reticulation renewals	\$69,376	-	Rates	As above.
Riverton – Pump replacement		\$40,000	Rates	This new project has been added to replace 4 sewerage pumps

Project Description	LTCCP 2008/2009	Annual Plan 2008/2009	Funding	Explanation of Variance
Stewart Island – Reticulation renewals	\$5,420	-	Reserves & Rates	All wastewater projects have been reprioritised and as a result this project has been carried forward to 2009/2010.
Te Anau – Equipment renewals	-	\$233,000	Rates	The equipment renewals at Mokonui Street have been carried forward from 2006/2007 and have increased from \$86,000 to \$233,000 to reflect recent estimates of the cost.
Te Anau – Mokonui Street upgrade	-	\$72,500	Rates	This new project has been added to upgrade the piping at Mokonui Street.
Tokanui – Reticulation renewals	\$2,168	-	Rates	All wastewater projects have been reprioritised and as a result this project has been carried forward to 2009/2010.
Winton – Reticulation condition assessment	\$10,840	-	Rates	As above.

#### Asset Acquisition Projects

Project Description	LTCCP 2008/2009	Annual Plan 2008/2009	Funding	Explanation of Variance
Browns – Compile Scheme Management Plan: System analysis project (LoS)	-	\$3,000	Reserves	The project has been carried forward from 2007/2008 as it was unable to be completed at that time.
Browns – Feasibility study and onsite review to extend network (LoS)	-	\$10,410	Mix <sup>1</sup>	The project has been carried forward from 2007/2008 as it was unable to be completed at that time.
Browns – Treatment and disposal upgrade (LoS)	\$21,680	\$0	-	This project has been merged with the Scheme extension programmed for 2009/2010.
Edendale – Reticulated sewerage scheme	-	\$4,976,590	Mix <sup>1</sup>	Construction of the scheme began in 2007/2008 with a budget of \$7,276,590. Some of this budget has been spent and the rest has been carried forward to 2008/2009. The scheme is due for completion in 2010.
Lumsden – Treatment upgrade – Infiltration and disposal field (LoS)	-	\$291,480	Mix <sup>1</sup>	\$291,480 of the \$560,000 for the treatment upgrade has been carried forward from 2006/2007. The project is progressing and it is expected to be complete in early 2008/2009.
Manapouri – Equipment upgrade (LoS)	\$7,588	-	Rates	All wastewater projects have been reprioritised and as a result this project has been carried forward to 2009/2010.
Manapouri – View Street pump station upgrade (LoS)	-	\$75,000	Rates	This new project has been added because work urgently needs to be done at this location.
Nightcaps – Treatment upgrades (LoS)	\$7,588	-	Rates & Mix <sup>1</sup>	All wastewater projects have been reprioritised and as a result this project has been carried forward to 2009/2010.
Otautau – Disposal upgrades (LoS)	\$67,680	-	Reserves & Rates	As above.
Te Anau – Upgrade sewerage treatment and disposal facilities: Planning and investigation (LoS)	-	\$70,000	Reserves	This project has been carried forward from 2005/2006 as it was unable to be completed at that time.

Project Description	LTCCP 2008/2009	Annual Plan 2008/2009	Funding	Explanation of Variance
Te Anau – New treatment & disposal system(D)	\$1,675,560	\$81,000	Dev. Cont	The land for the new treatment and disposal system was bought in 2007/2008. \$81,000 has been added in 2008/2009 to pay for extra costs associated with the land acquisition. The cost for this purchase is split between Level of Service (LoS) and Demand (D). Three other projects (\$260,160) included in this budget have been carried forward to 2009/2010 due to the reprioritising of all wastewater projects.
Te Anau – New treatment & disposal system (LoS)	\$1,255,575	\$69,000	Reserves & Loan	The \$1,205,712 for land acquisition was spent in 2007/2008. \$69,000 has been added in 2008/2009 to pay for extra costs associated with the land acquisition. The remaining \$49,864 for other system work has been increased to \$74,796 and has been carried forward to 2009/2010 as a result of all wastewater projects being reprioritised.
Te Anau – New treatment & disposal system: Milford Road Extension and Engineering (D)	-	\$212,492	Dev. Cont	The Milford Road extension has been carried forward from 2006/2007. The Community Board is awaiting outcomes from the District Plan review before going ahead with the project. \$4,292 of the \$54,000 programmed for engineering in 2006/2007 has been carried forward to 2008/2009.
Te Anau – New treatment & disposal system (LoS)	-	\$9,304	Reserves & Loans	\$9,304 of the \$46,000 programmed in the LTCCP for 2006/2007 has been carried forward to 2008/2009.
Te Anau – Mokonui Street upgrade (D)	-	\$413,500	Dev. Cont	This new project has been added to increase storage capacity at Mokonui Street.
Tuatapere – Reticulated sewerage scheme: Design, engineering and construction	-	\$50,000	Mix <sup>1</sup>	The sewerage scheme was programmed for 2006/2008 however uncertainties surrounding the funding application and actual subsidy rate resulted in delays. \$50,000 of the \$6,500,000 in the LTCCP has been carried forward to 2008/2009 for final completion of the scheme.
Waikaia – Reticulated sewerage scheme (subject to MOH funding and community consultation) (LoS)	\$487,800	-	Mix <sup>1</sup>	All wastewater projects have been reprioritised and as a result this project has been carried forward to 2009/2010.

<sup>1</sup> 'Mix' refers to a mixture of funding sources - 50% of funding from Ministry of Health Subsidies, 33% from local rates and 17% from District rates

### Who benefits from the activity and how is it funded?

The benefits of providing the service are protection of public health, environmental protection, sustainability and improved property utilisation. These benefits are distributed to the community as a whole, residents (who have better living and working conditions and freedom from responsibility of onsite disposal), tourists, and industry (trade waste). Further, the protection of public health and the environment is important and those who produce the waste should pay for its disposal.

Therefore, the Council believes that the activity should be funded 100% from connectors and those able to be connected, usually via a Uniform Annual Charge; for non-residential properties on a per pan basis. Where applicable new developments will assist the funding of new and additional sewerage collection, treatment and disposal systems by way of a development contribution in line with Council's 'Policy on Development Contributions' (in the LTCCP 2006-2016).

Funding	0%	20%	40%	60%	80%	100%
Rates						
Other						

In 2008/2009, the estimated rates contribution is budgeted to be just 20% (with vested assets excluded). This is significantly lower due to additional subsidies projected from the Ministry of Health for wastewater projects and development contributions from those properties connecting to the schemes.

### What does it cost?

Annual Plan 2007/2008	Wastewater	LTCCP 2008/2009	Annual Plan 2008/2009
<b>REVENUE AND EXPENSE</b>			
<b>Operating Revenue</b>			
1,463,410	Rates	1,543,171	2,196,228
6,566,438	Activity Revenue	176,514	2,911,242
1,198,247	Development & Financial Contributions	1,272,749	794,817
11,830,653	Grants and Donations	523,080	4,820,511
21,058,748	<b>Total Operating Revenue</b>	3,515,514	10,722,798
<b>Less Total Operating Expenditure</b>			
2,225,672	<b>Operating (Deficit)/Surplus</b>	2,340,060	2,496,358
18,833,076	Operating Surplus transferred to Reserves	1,175,454	8,226,440
18,833,076		1,175,454	8,226,440
<b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>			
2,464,880	Acquisition-Demand	1,675,560	794,817
21,989,251	Acquisition-Level of Service	1,847,912	9,106,170
1,865,680	Other-Asset	279,180	351,216
852,059	Renewals	152,844	379,180
27,171,870	<b>Total Capital Expenditure</b>	3,955,496	10,631,383
<b>Capital Movements</b>			
220,359	Loans Repaid	182,237	406,664
1,307,157	Transfers to Reserves	1,463,824	226,926
1,527,516	<b>Total Capital Movements</b>	1,646,061	633,590
-	Operating Deficit	-	-
28,699,386	<b>Total Funding Required</b>	5,601,557	11,264,973
<b>Funded By</b>			
5,281,375	Loans Raised	1,347,716	1,598,099
1,191,366	Non Cash Depreciation	1,219,541	976,696
3,393,569	Transfers from Reserves	1,858,846	463,738
18,833,076	Operating Surplus	1,175,454	8,226,440
28,699,386	<b>Total Funding Applied</b>	5,601,557	11,264,973

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# Water supply

	Primary Outcome
▶▶	We are healthy people (4)
	We are able to live healthy lifestyles (4.1)

## What we do

The Council operates twelve water treatment plants to provide a reticulated water supply with associated infrastructure. The Council also operates nine untreated rural water schemes. These untreated supplies are provided for stock-water, and the use of water for domestic purposes is prohibited.

## Why we do it

The activity protects public health by providing reliable and safe potable water in sufficient capacity to meet the domestic, commercial and industrial needs of the District. An adequate supply of water suitable for drinking is a fundamental requirement for the health and general wellbeing of the community. In urban areas this is best achieved through a reticulated (piped) community water supply. Public water supplies also help protect community safety by providing sufficient water to fight fires. The existing water supply system has been developed and built up over many years as a public system to serve the needs of the community. Council has a statutory obligation to continue to provide existing water supplies under the Local Government Act 2002 as well as obligations under the Health Act 1956, which requires Council to provide 'sanitary works', including waterworks.

## What level of service will Council provide?

What Council will provide		How Council will measure the service provided		
Category	Level of Service	Key Performance Indicator	Our Target	Source
Quality	Provide urban water supplies that are safe and promote public health.	Percentage of urban water supply tests that indicate the water is safe to drink. <sup>1</sup>	100%	Quarterly Report
		Percentage of urban water supplies that comply with the drinking water standards.	07/08 - 20% <sup>2</sup>	Activity Plan
		Percentage of customers satisfied with the quality of urban water supplies.	90%	Survey – Resident
	Drinking water quality is acceptable to users.	Number of complaints about drinking water quality across all schemes.	Less than 65 <sup>3</sup>	Quarterly Report
Quantity	Provide an adequate quantity of water for daily use.	Number of complaints about supply quantity and pressure per scheme.	Less than 130 <sup>3</sup>	Quarterly Report
		Percentage of identified water projects for the year completed.	90%	Quarterly Report
Reliability	Provide a reliable water supply.	Percentage of resident satisfaction with the reliability of water supply.	90%	Survey – Resident
Responsiveness	Prompt response to complaints.	Percentage of complaints responded to within required resolution times. <sup>4</sup>	90%	Quarterly Report

1. "Safe to drink" means compliance with the NZ Drinking Water Standards.
2. Council is yet to grade its water supplies against the revised grading scheme in the new NZ Drinking Water Standards. The targets aim at reaching 100% compliance by 2015.
3. Council has 13 water supplies that are treated for drinking (11 urban schemes and 2 rural schemes). The figure is a total across all schemes and uses the target of no more than 5 complaints per scheme for quality and 10 complaints per scheme for quantity and pressure.
4. Resolution times are set out in contract conditions and vary according to the type of problem.

### What are the key issues and variances from the LTCCP?

#### *Lumsden/Balfour Deep Water bore –*

There is increasing demand for water and a need to improve the water quality in both Lumsden and the Lumsden/Balfour area. In 2007/2008 the Lumsden Community Board and Lumsden/Balfour Rural Water Supply Committee decided to include an additional project in the Annual Plan to look for a new deep water source instead of continuing with the existing source. Since then, investigations have been carried out and a preferred site for the deep bore was identified for the new source.

The initial design for the treatment process and pipeline has begun, however the project's future is dependent on the outcome of a resource consent application with Environment Southland for the extraction of water from the site. Council has been made aware that the water source is currently fully allocated and that it is possible the resource consent may not succeed. Council is planning to look at other sites for a suitable water source if the resource consent is unsuccessful. The project is now expected to cost \$1.6 million (as opposed to the \$1 million indicated in last year's Annual Plan). Supply consumers were consulted on the project and the cost through the local newsletter late last year.

#### *Edendale/Wyndham Combined Water and Sewerage Scheme –*

Construction of the Edendale and Wyndham sewerage schemes began in mid February 2008 and are due to be completed around December 2010. Construction also began on the Edendale water supply extension in mid February 2008, after community consultation and MoH funding was approved. The design of the Wyndham reticulated water supply is complete and an application for MoH funding for Wyndham was made in March 2008. The scheme will only proceed if MoH funding is approved and the outcome of this is expected to be known by August 2008.

### Projects

#### Maintenance, Renewal and Replacement Projects

Project Description	LTCCP 2008/2009	Annual Plan 2008/2009	Funding	Explanation of Variance
Dunraigen RWS – Equipment renewals	\$10,840	-	Rates	All water projects have been reprioritised and as a result this project has been carried forward to 2009/2010.
Eastern Bush RWS – Equipment renewals	-	\$3,383	Rates	This project has been carried forward from 2007/2008 as it was unable to be completed at that time.
Edendale – Equipment renewals	\$5,637	-	Rates	All water projects have been reprioritised and as a result this project has been carried forward to 2009/2010.
Homestead RWS – Equipment and reservoir renewals	-	\$2,000	Rates	\$2,000 of the \$40,000 project programmed for 2006/2007 has been carried forward to complete a storage assessment.
Kakapo RWS – Reticulation renewals	-	\$2,000	Rates	\$2,000 of the \$20,000 programmed for 2006/2007 has been carried forward to 2008/2009 for a rising main condition assessment.
Lumsden – Equipment & reservoir renewals	\$28,672	\$1,572	Rates	The renewal of the main reservoir (\$27,100) was completed in 2007/2008. Other renewals (\$1,572) are still programmed for 2008/2009.
Lumsden/Balfour RWS – Equipment & reservoir renewals	\$96,855	-	Rates	This project was completed in 2007/2008.
Manapouri – Equipment & treatment renewals	\$23,848	-	Reserves	All water projects have been reprioritised and as a result this project has been carried forward to 2009/2010.
Mossburn – Equipment renewals	\$2,168	\$2,168	Reserves & Rates	-

Project Description	LTCCP 2008/2009	Annual Plan 2008/2009	Funding	Explanation of Variance
Mount York RWS – Equipment renewals	\$17,344	-	Rates	All water projects have been reprioritised and as a result this project has been carried forward to 2009/2010.
Ohai/Nightcaps/Wairio – Equipment renewals	-	\$35,000	Reserves & Rate	\$35,000 of the \$86,500 project programmed for 2006/2007 has been carried forward to 2008/2009 as it was unable to be completed at that time.
Ohai/Nightcaps/Wairio – Equipment renewals	\$7,588	-	Reserves & Rates	All water projects have been reprioritised and as a result this project has been carried forward to 2009/2010.
Otahu Flat RWS – Equipment and reservoir renewals	-	\$3,383	Rates	This project has been carried forward from 2007/2008 as it was unable to be completed at that time.
Otahu Flat RWS – Reticulation renewals	-	\$219,510	Loan	A new project has been programmed for 2008/2009 to replace 4.5km of main pipes which have needed continual repairs.
Otautau – Equipment renewals	\$7,588	-	Reserves & Rates	All water projects have been reprioritised and as a result this project has been carried forward to 2009/2010.
Princhester RWS – Equipment renewals	\$6,504	-	Rates	As above.
Riverton – Equipment renewals	\$7,588	-	Reserves & Rates	As above.
Te Anau – Equipment renewals	\$2,168	-	Reserves	As above.
Tuatapere – Equipment renewals	\$61,788	\$59,629	Reserves & Loans	\$2,159 for a chlorinator overhaul has been carried forward to 2009/2010 due to the reprioritisation of projects. The remaining renewal projects are still programmed for 2008/2009.
Winton – Reticulation & equipment renewals, tower assessment (06/07) and demolition of tower (09/10)	\$963,676	-	Loan	Some reticulation renewals (\$292,700) were completed in 2006/2007 while the remaining \$670,996 has been carried forward to 2009/2010.

### Asset Acquisition Projects

Project Description	LTCCP 2008/2009	Annual Plan 2008/2009	Funding	Explanation of Variance
Dun Craigen RWS – Install treatment processes (pending public consultation and raw water monitoring) (LoS)	\$32,520	-	Mix <sup>1</sup>	All water projects have been reprioritised and as a result this project has been carried forward to 2009/2010.
Edendale – Supply extension (LoS)	-	\$1,533,755	Mix <sup>1</sup>	\$34,715 of the \$160,000 programmed for 2006/2007 has been carried forward along with the \$1,499,040 programmed for 2007/2008. Construction of the scheme began in February 2008
Edendale – Treatment upgrades (pending raw water monitoring) (LoS)	\$48,780	-	Mix <sup>1</sup>	All water projects have been reprioritised and as a result this project has been carried forward to 2009/2010.
Five Rivers RWS – Upgrade intake (LoS)	\$3,252	-	Mix <sup>1</sup>	As above.
Homestead RWS – Install treatment processes (pending public consultation and raw water monitoring) (LoS)	\$32,520	-	Mix <sup>1</sup>	As above.
Kakapo RWS - Install treatment processes (pending public consultation and raw water monitoring) (LoS)	\$32,520	-	Mix <sup>1</sup>	As above.

Project Description	LTCCP 2008/2009	Annual Plan 2008/2009	Funding	Explanation of Variance
Kakapo RWS – Install meters (D)	-	\$5,000	Rates	This new project has been added to investigate possible leaks and monitor consumption.
Lumsden – Deep Bore (LoS)	-	\$153,750	Mix <sup>1</sup>	In 2007/2008 the Lumsden Community Board decided to pursue a deep water source instead of continuing with the existing source. \$281,070 was spent last year for test bores (as stated in the Annual Plan 2007/2008) and an additional \$140,000 is needed to fund the project. \$13,750 has also been added for extra bore investigations due to the new preferred source not providing the full flow required to meet projected growth and demand on the Supply.
Lumsden/Balfour RWS– Deep Bore (LoS)		\$1,304,460	Mix <sup>1</sup>	In 2007/2008 the Lumsden Community Board decided to pursue a deep water source instead of continuing with the existing source. \$843,210 was added for deep bore construction and this has been carried forward to 2008/2009 as Council must wait for resource consent from Environment Southland before proceeding with the project. An additional \$420,000 has also been added to better reflect the costs of construction as well as \$41,250 for extra bore investigations due to the new preferred source not providing the full flow required to meet projected growth and demand on the Lumsden/Balfour Rural Water Supply.
Lumsden – Pressure project: Renewal of 20mm mains in township (LoS)	-	\$245,000	Mix <sup>1</sup>	This new project has been added to replace the mains pipes in the township so they can withstand the water pressure going through them.
Lumsden – Treatment upgrade (pending raw water monitoring) (LoS)	\$24,390	-	Mix <sup>1</sup>	This project was completed in 2007/2008.
Lumsden/Balfour – Surge Protection (LoS)	-	\$11,250	Reserves	This project has been carried forward from 2006/2007 as it was unable to be completed at that time.
Lumsden/Balfour RWS – Treatment upgrade (pending raw water monitoring) (LoS)	\$73,170	-	Mix <sup>1</sup>	This project was completed in 2007/2008.
Manapouri – Upgrade treatment (pending raw water monitoring) (LoS)	\$54,200	-	Mix <sup>1</sup>	All water projects have been reprioritised and as a result this project has been carried forward to 2009/2010.
Matuku RWS – Install treatment processes (pending public consultation and raw water monitoring) (LoS)	\$32,520	-	Mix <sup>1</sup>	As above.
Mossburn – Install treatment processes (pending raw water monitoring) (LoS)	\$75,880	\$75,880	Mix <sup>1</sup>	-
Mount York RWS - (pending public consultation and raw water monitoring) (LoS)	\$32,000	-	Mix <sup>1</sup>	All water projects have been reprioritised and as a result this project has been carried forward to 2009/2010.
Ohai/Nightcaps/Wairio – Intake, treatment plant and Nightcaps failing main upgrade (LoS)	-	\$820,000	Mix <sup>1</sup>	A project was originally programmed for 2007/2008 at a cost of \$10,410 to upgrade the intake of the supply. However there have been recent problems with the intake, plant and mains so a more in depth project needs to be undertaken. Initially a feasibility study will be undertaken and a Public Health Risk Management Plan developed. The intake upgrade was carried forward to 2008/2009 because Council is awaiting a MoH funding application to be approved.

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Project Description	LTCCP 2008/2009	Annual Plan 2008/2009	Funding	Explanation of Variance
Ohai/Nightcaps/Wairio – Treatment upgrades (pending raw water monitoring) (LoS)	\$108,400	-	Mix <sup>1</sup>	All water projects have been reprioritised and as a result this project has been carried forward to 2009/2010.
Otautau – Upgrade treatment processes (pending raw water monitoring) (LoS)	\$97,560	-	Mix <sup>1</sup>	All water projects have been reprioritised and as a result this project has been carried forward to 2009/2010.
Princhester RWS – Install treatment processes (pending public consultation and raw water monitoring) (LoS)	\$21,680	-	Mix <sup>1</sup>	As above.
Ramparts RWS – Install treatment processes (pending public consultation and raw water monitoring) (LoS)	\$21,680	-	Mix <sup>1</sup>	As above.
Riversdale – Reticulated water supply (subject to MOH funding and community consultation) (LoS)	\$1,073,160	-	Mix <sup>1</sup>	As above.
Riverton – Intake upgrade (LoS)	-	\$278,928	Mix <sup>1</sup>	The \$70,000 programmed in 2006/2007 has been carried forward and the estimate revised to better reflect the cost of the project.
Takitimu RWS - Install treatment processes (pending public consultation and raw water monitoring) (LoS)	\$21,680	-	Mix <sup>1</sup>	All water projects have been reprioritised and as a result this project has been carried forward to 2009/2010.
Te Anau – Sandy Brown Road upgrade (D)	\$65,040	-	Dev. Cont	As above.
Te Anau – Equipment upgrades (LoS)	-	\$5,000	Reserves	This project is carried forward from 2006/2007 and is currently in progress.
Te Anau – Treatment upgrade (pending raw water monitoring) (LoS)	\$216,800	-	Mix <sup>1</sup>	All water projects have been reprioritised and as a result this project has been carried forward to 2009/2010.
Tuatapere – Intake upgrades (LoS)	-	\$15,615	Mix <sup>1</sup>	This project has been carried forward from 2006/2007 because it is pending the outcome of a funding application. The budget has been increased by \$10,615 to reflect the current contract rate and to allow for inflation.
Tuatapere – Upgrade treatment processes (pending raw water monitoring) (LoS)	\$92,140	\$75,900	Mix <sup>1</sup>	Part of the treatment upgrade (\$16,240) has been carried forward to 2009/2010 while the remainder will go ahead this financial year.
Tuatapere – New source location (LoS)	-	\$200,000	Mix <sup>1</sup>	There have been ongoing issues with the water source for the water scheme and a new source needs to be found. The project is subject to an MoH funding application being approved.
Tuatapere – Riser main (LoS)	-	\$350,000	Mix <sup>1</sup>	This project is subject to a new source location being found.
Tuatapere – Treatment Plant: River Protection/Relocation (LoS)	-	\$1,000,000	Mix <sup>1</sup>	As above.
Waikaia – Reticulated water supply (subject to MOH funding and community consultation) (LoS)	\$108,400	-	Mix <sup>1</sup>	All water projects have been reprioritised and as a result this project has been carried forward to 2009/2010.
Winton – Intake upgrades (LoS)	\$216,800	-	Rates & Mix <sup>1</sup>	As above.
Wyndham – Reticulated water supply:	-	\$1,563,550	Mix <sup>1</sup>	Part of the 2006/2007 budget and the entire 2007/2008 budget has been carried forward to 2008/2009. Council is currently awaiting approval for a subsidy from MoH for the scheme.

<sup>1</sup> 'Mix' refers to a mixture of funding sources - 50% of funding from Ministry of Health Subsidies, 33% from local rates and 17% from District rates.

### Who benefits from the activity and how is it funded?

The benefits of providing the service include public health is protected by a reliable and potable water supply, fire fighting, water for public recreational purposes, water for private gardens, a reliable stock water supply and improved public health, via domestic supply, when water is potable. These benefits are distributed to the community as a whole, residents (urban supplies and treated rural supplies) who benefit from better living and working conditions and freedom from responsibility of onsite collection, treatment and storage. Other benefits are received by tourists, industry, farms for stock water (untreated rural supplies) and flow-on industries e.g. meat works. Further, a potable water supply for urban residents is important, the benefits are largely private and those who consume the water should pay for its collection, treatment and storage.

Therefore, the Council believes that funding for urban water supplies should be 100% from connectors and those able to be connected, usually via Uniform Annual Charges and metered water charges. Where applicable new developments will assist the funding of new and additional urban water supply by way of a development contribution in line with Council's 'Policy on Development Contributions' (in the LTCCP 2006-2016). Funding for rural water supplies should be 100% from users recovered through Uniform Annual Charges and metered water charges.

Funding	0%	20%	40%	60%	80%	100%
Rates						
Other						

Overall, in the 2008/2009 Council is expecting to recover 72% of funding from sources other than rates (excluding vested assets). This is significantly higher than expected due to additional subsidies projected from the Ministry of Health for wastewater projects and development contributions from those properties connecting to the schemes.

### What does it cost?

Annual Plan 2007/2008	Water Supply	LTCCP 2008/2009	Annual Plan 2008/2009
<b>REVENUE AND EXPENSE</b>			
<b>Operating Revenue</b>			
1,588,221	Rates	1,757,941	1,850,517
1,233,274	Activity Revenue	753,845	1,154,670
389,484	Development & Financial Contributions	480,190	-
3,576,877	Grants and Donations	1,403,394	3,765,273
6,787,856	<b>Total Operating Revenue</b>	4,395,370	6,770,460
2,498,912	<b>Less Total Operating Expenditure</b>	2,352,923	2,706,854
4,288,944	<b>Operating (Deficit)/Surplus</b>	2,042,447	4,063,606
4,288,944	Operating Surplus transferred to Reserves	2,042,447	4,063,606
-	Operating Deficit funded from Reserves	-	-
<b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>			
41,640	Acquisition-Demand	65,040	-
4,867,745	Acquisition-Level of Service	2,409,732	6,489,878
1,282,512	Other-Asset	198,528	249,754
856,226	Renewals	1,242,264	421,938
7,048,123	<b>Total Capital Expenditure</b>	3,915,564	7,161,570
<b>Capital Movements</b>			
109,103	Loans Repaid	15,910	141,178
478,794	Transfers to Reserves	679,672	587,594
587,897	<b>Total Capital Movements</b>	695,582	728,772
-	Operating Deficit	-	-
7,636,020	<b>Total Funding Required</b>	4,611,146	7,890,342
<b>Funded By</b>			
1,139,549	Loans Raised	1,515,613	2,589,716
1,020,286	Non Cash Depreciation	826,264	990,420
1,187,241	Transfers from Reserves	226,822	246,600
4,288,944	Operating Surplus	2,042,447	4,063,606
7,636,020	<b>Total Funding Applied</b>	4,611,146	7,890,342

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# Work schemes

## What we do

The Council is involved in Government-funded work schemes, which involves providing community work and community service clients with the opportunity to work on various projects throughout the Southland community.

## Why we do it

The scheme provides work experience placement for community work clients (from Work and Income New Zealand) to improve their employment skills. In addition, the scheme provides community service clients with a way of completing their court directed community service sentences. The scheme also makes it possible for small communities to undertake projects where they otherwise would not be able to due to costs or lack of resources.

## What level of service will Council provide?

What Council will provide		How Council will measure the service provided		
Category	Level of Service	Key Performance Indicator	Our Target	Source
Access	There are reasonable opportunities for participation in the work schemes.	Percentage of community work and community service clients who gain entry to the work scheme within 10 working days of their preferred start date.	95%	Quarterly Report
Quality	To assist in the wellbeing of the district's communities through human development and physical projects.	Percentage of participants who gain employment.	25%	Quarterly Report
	Work completed through the Work Scheme is 'fit-for-purpose'.	Percentage of clients satisfied that the work is completed according to the specifications.	100%	Survey - User

## What are the key issues and variances from the LTCCP?

There are no major variations from the LTCCP.

	Primary Outcome
»	A well-educated and skilled community continually seeking further opportunities to learn (7)
	<i>We have accessible learning opportunities (7.1)</i> <i>We deliver innovative, integrated and effective learning programmes (7.3)</i>

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**Who benefits from the activity and how is it funded?**

The benefits of providing the service are that community projects are completed e.g. beautification/enhancement etc. In addition it results in lowered unemployment, increased self esteem of people involved and promotes a healthy society and good public relations for the Council. These benefits are distributed between the individual people on courses, the community in which individuals live and communities in which projects are carried out. Further, schemes provide access to a responsible cost-effective workforce for community projects. The scheme would be reviewed if Government amends its policy on providing unemployment benefit. The communities who benefit currently meet the net costs.

Therefore, the funding should be provided 100% from Government agency funding, and cost recovery for supervisors, vehicles and overheads.

Funding	0%	20%	40%	60%	80%	100%
Rates						
Other						

Overall, in the 2008/2009 Council is expecting to recover 14% of funding from rates. This relates to the cost of overheads which are shown as an expense against the activity but which are also offset by equivalent rates income.

**What does it cost?**

Annual Plan 2007/2008	Work Schemes	LTCCP 2008/2009	Annual Plan 2008/2009
<b>REVENUE AND EXPENSE</b>			
<b>Operating Revenue</b>			
33,136	Rates	34,575	18,024
73,668	Activity Revenue	75,339	75,340
31,667	Interest and Dividends	31,667	31,667
138,471	<b>Total Operating Revenue</b>	141,581	125,031
132,471	<b>Less Total Operating Expenditure</b>	135,581	119,031
6,000	<b>Operating (Deficit)/Surplus</b>	6,000	6,000
6,000	Operating Surplus transferred to Reserves	6,000	6,000
<b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>			
-	Total Capital Expenditure	-	-
<b>Capital Movements</b>			
6,000	Transfers to Reserves	6,000	6,000
6,000	<b>Total Capital Movements</b>	6,000	6,000
6,000	<b>Total Funding Required</b>	6,000	6,000
<b>Funded By</b>			
6,000	Operating Surplus	6,000	6,000
6,000	<b>Total Funding Applied</b>	6,000	6,000

# Other local services

	Primary Outcome
»	A diverse economy built from our strengths for growth and prosperity (2)
	<i>We have a quality infrastructure with potential for growth (2.1)</i>

## What we do

'Other Local Services' covers Council buildings and property, Riverton harbour and other water structures and engineering advice provided to community groups. Buildings include depots, offices, libraries and other miscellaneous buildings. Riverton harbour and water structures cover the provision of boat ramps, jetties, associated marine walls, navigation aids and stop banks. The provision and maintenance of the assets and operation of the Riverton harbour is carried out by the Riverton Harbour Committee.

## Why we do it

Council buildings and property are provided to support the operation of the Council and local community activities. The harbour facilities have been provided to facilitate both commercial fishing and recreational use of the sea, which assists with economic and social well-being. Boat ramps and jetties facilitate public access to water bodies and stop banks protect the built environment from flooding.

## What level of service will Council provide?

What Council will provide		How Council will measure the service provided		
Category	Level of Service	Key Performance Indicator	Our Target	Source
<b>Council Buildings/Property</b>				
Safety	Buildings are safe to use.	Percentage of buildings that comply with checks.	100%	Audit
Quality	The buildings are suitable for their intended use.	Percentage of users satisfied with the facilities provided.	75%	Survey - User
<b>Riverton Harbour</b>				
Access and Safety	Harbour facilities are accessible and safe to use.	Number of access or safety issues reported to the Riverton Harbour Board.	0	Harbour Board Reports

## What are the key issues and variances from the LTCCP?

### *Council Takes Over Stewart Island Jetties –*

The Southland District Council took over ownership of five jetties at Stewart Island (located at Ulva Island, Millers Beach, Fred's Camp, Little Glory and Port William) from South Port in late 2007. This was because South Port had indicated it was not intending to maintain the jetties in the future and if an alternative owner could not be found they would be removed. The Stewart Island community and Council felt that the jetties are an important resource and without them many people would not be able to visit those parts of the Island.

A Stewart Island Jetties committee has been formed to manage the jetties. This is a sub committee of Council and will operate in a similar way to the Riverton Harbour Committee. Council will give a \$5,000 grant to the committee for administration and maintenance costs each year with the remaining funds coming from Environment Southland, a South Port grant (\$5,000 for the next four years) and operators/other users' charges.

*Assessment of Council Offices and Buildings –*

Council is planning to undertake a detailed assessment of the Council offices and buildings in 2008/2009 to ensure buildings comply with required standards and to identify future expenditure and liabilities. This information will be made available to the appropriate groups and users to ensure that all the building issues are considered when deciding on the future of the office or building.

**Who benefits from the activity and how is it funded?**

The benefits of activity varies on the purpose of particular properties, but usually to provide facilities for the community which otherwise may not be available. These benefits are distributed between individuals who are able to use the facility and the local community as a whole. Further, depending on individual facilities, some community support may be necessary but the recommended target is for such facilities to be self-funding. In addition, individuals and businesses using the harbour facilities benefit the most.

Therefore, the Council believes that the funding should be provided 100% from user pays if possible, with any balance from rates.

Funding	0%	20%	40%	60%	80%	100%
Rates						
Other						

In 2008/2009 Council is expecting to recover 95% of funding from sources other than rates.

**What does it cost?**

Annual Plan 2007/2008	Other Local Activities	LTCCP 2008/2009	Annual Plan 2008/2009
<b>REVENUE AND EXPENSE</b>			
<b>Operating Revenue</b>			
27,815	Rates	25,611	28,190
2,257,958	Activity Revenue	311,741	490,823
-	Grants and Donations	-	12,227
2,285,773	<b>Total Operating Revenue</b>	337,352	531,240
1,182,733	<b>Less Total Operating Expenditure</b>	481,203	649,815
1,103,040	<b>Operating (Deficit)/Surplus</b>	(143,851)	(118,575)
1,103,040	Operating Surplus transferred to Reserves	-	-
-	Operating Deficit funded from Reserves	143,851	118,575
<b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>			
79,046	Acquisition-Level of Service	64,401	70,401
-	Renewals	20,000	20,000
79,046	<b>Total Capital Expenditure</b>	84,401	90,401
<b>Capital Movements</b>			
1,398,485	Transfers to Reserves	166,419	187,513
1,398,485	<b>Total Capital Movements</b>	166,419	187,513
-	Operating Deficit	143,851	118,575
1,477,531	<b>Total Funding Required</b>	394,671	396,489
<b>Funded By</b>			
215,074	Non Cash Depreciation	198,956	200,774
159,417	Transfers from Reserves	195,715	195,715
1,103,040	Operating Surplus	-	-
1,477,531	<b>Total Funding Applied</b>	394,671	396,489

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