



Rangitikei District Council

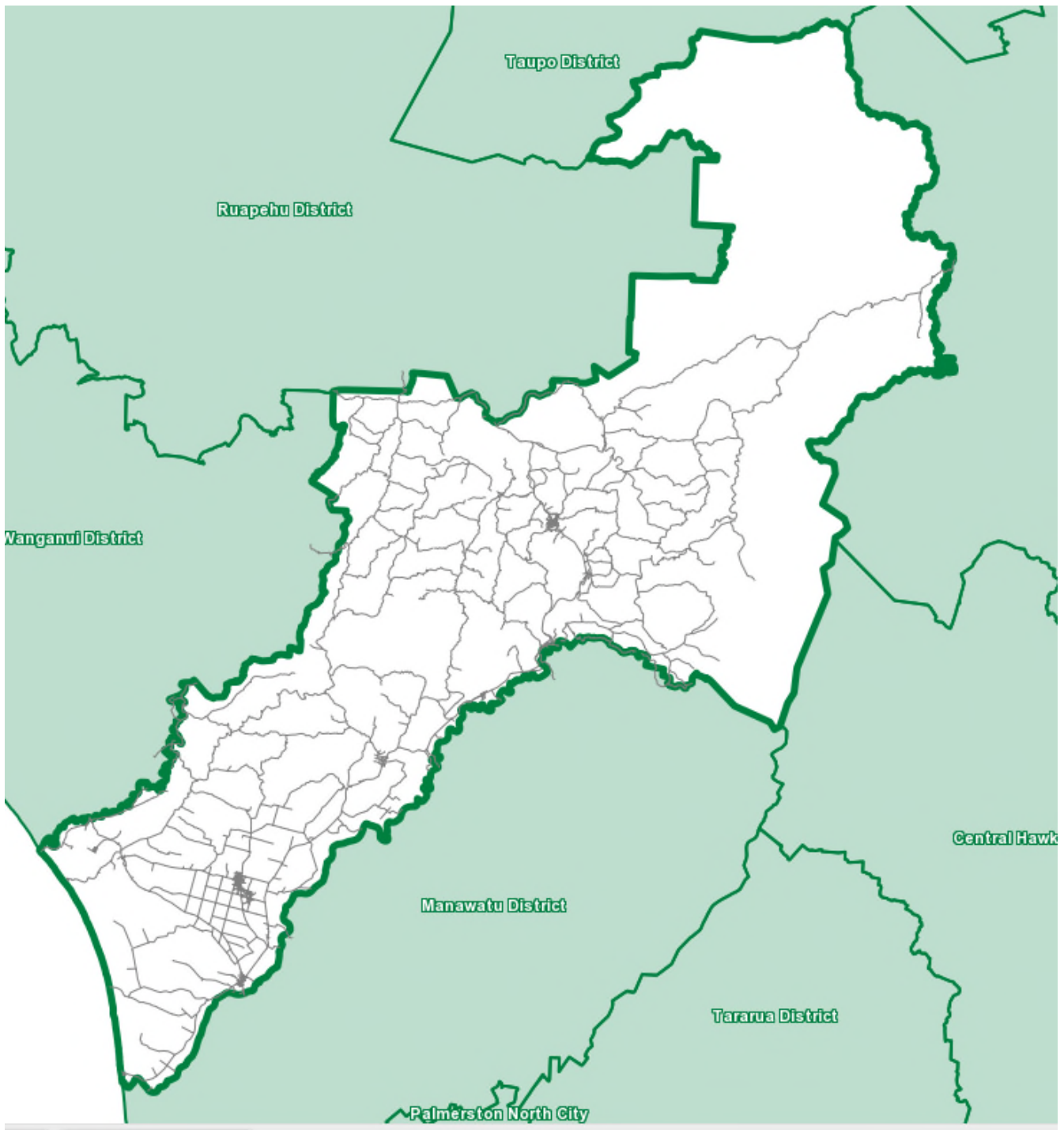
Annual Plan 2016-2017

(Year 2 of the Long Term Plan 2015-25)

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Rangitikei



Mayor's Message

One year on from adopting the ten-year Long Term Plan for 2015/25, much of what was planned is in progress. This document sets out the details. But, inevitably, there are changes – partly because of different circumstances, partly because of altered priorities.

In April Council sought community views on several big differences from what the Long Term Plan projected for 2016/17 in terms of major projects and/or impact on rates. As well as publishing the Consultation Document *“What’s new, what’s changed...?”*, Council convened a number of public meetings. Council is delighted with the number of submissions – 232 in all of whom 199 were residents of the District. This high interest has increased Council’s confidence that its decisions are well-founded.

For some time Council has wanted to find a longer-term approach for the provision of services for Rangitikei’s young people. A co-investment approach was strongly favoured by submitters. So Council has budgeted \$60,000, will continue to seek other funding partners, and has set up a transition plan so that the services are akin to a One Stop Shop, and reach a wider age group than currently.

There was strong support in submissions for the proposals from Rangitikei College and Nga Tawa Diocesan School for Council funding support to develop artificial multi-sports turfs in Marton which would be open to community use. Council will invest \$300,000 in these developments - \$100,000 from the insurance payout for the turf at Centennial Park which was ruined by the June 2015 rainfall event. However, these payments will be dependent on the schools securing the balance of the funding required.



Andy Watson
Mayor of the Rangitikei District

The proposal from the Taihape Memorial Park Users Group to construct a new amenity block in the Park with potential to expand into a recreational centre later on also got strong support from submitters. Council will invest \$500,000 – conditional on the Users Group finding the remaining \$100,000 needed. In the coming months Council will consult with the Taihape community on where this new amenity block should be built.

Over the past six months Council has been actively progressing the design work for the new Bulls multi-purpose community centre on the Criterion Hotel site and exploring external funding opportunities. This will continue to be a major project in the coming year.

In addition, Council has decided to purchase

three heritage (but largely disused) buildings on High Street/Broadway, Marton (Cobbler/ Davenport/ Abraham & Williams) as the site for Council's administration and library services in Marton. Most submitters agreed that this move will help rejuvenate the town centre and increase business activity there. Council's first task is to undertake a heritage assessment and a development concept and share these with the community.

A detailed commentary on the submissions and Council's response is provided further on in this document. Despite these significant new initiatives, the average rate increase is 2.15%, just a little more than the 1.96% envisaged a year ago in the Long Term Plan.

Not so obvious to most people in the community is the Government's view on how local government can become more effective and deliver better value for communities. The Government believes more formal collaboration between councils is crucial.

Rangitikei is an active participant in a number of regional collaboration initiatives for back-office services, including valuation, debt recovery, health and safety and archives.

Since 2007, Rangitikei has had a shared services arrangement with Manawatu District Council for managing Rangitikei's roading, water, wastewater and stormwater services. Over the past year, the two councils have been investigating options for delivering these vital services, particularly forming a Council Controlled Organisation. Council intends to maintain momentum with this as well as exploring other opportunities for collaboration, both formal and informal.

However, in doing this, the guiding principle for Council is that the local community must be able to see, understand and influence major decisions on local services, facilities and infrastructure. The community engagement through the development of this Annual Plan demonstrates the value of that.

Your Elected Members



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Your Representatives

Community Board Members

Taihape

Ms Michelle Fannin (Chair).....	06 388-1129
Ms Gail Larsen.....	06 388-1161
Dr Peter Oliver^	06 388 1822
Ms Yvonne Sicely	06 388 1070
Cr Richard Aslett	06 382 5774
Cr Ruth Rainey	06 382 5507

Ratana

Ms Maata Kare Thompson (Chair)	06 342 6819
Mr Tama Biddle.....	021-0220-2951
Mr Bjorn Barlien.....	06 342 6817
Ms Nadine Rawhiti.....	06 342 6823
Cr Soraya Peke-Mason	06 342-6838

Te Roopu Ahi Kaa (Iwi Liaison Committee)*

Mr Pahia Turia (Chair).....	06 344 8150	(Whangaehu)
Mr Hone Albert.....	022 094 6472	(Nga Ariki Turakina)
Ms Barbara Ball.....	06 388 1215	(Ngati Whitikaupeka)
Ms Hari Benevides	06 388 1908	(Ngati Tamakopiri)
Mr Thomas Curtis	021 307 610	(Ngati Hauiti)
Mr Mark Gray.....	06 388 7816	(Ngati Rangituhia)
Ms Katarina Hina.....	027 403 0609.....	Nga Wairiki Ki Uta
Mr Pai Maraku	06 342-6993.....	(Ratana Community)
Mr Peter Richardson.....	06 329 3742	(Ngati Parewahawaha)
Mr Chris Shenton	06 348 0558	(Ngati Kauae/Tauira)
Mr Terry Steedman.....	021 161 2350	(Ngati Hinemanu/Ngati Paki)
Mr Richard Steedman.....	06 388 1223	(Ngai te Ohuake)
Cr Cath Ash.....	06 327 5237	(Council representative)

Community Committee Chairs*

Mr Steve Fouhy.....	06 342-6741	(Turakina)
Mr Hew Dalrymple.....	06 322-1017	(Bulls)
Ms Anne George	06 327-7877	(Marton)
Ms Maureen Fenton	06 322-8254.....	(Huntermville)

*His Worship the Mayor is a member, ex officio, of all Council committees.

District Licensing Committee*

Mr Chalky Leary (Commissioner)	06 322-8561
Mr Andy Watson (Deputy Chair)	027 617 7668
Mr Stephen Fouhy	06 342-6741
Mr Stuart Hylton	06 327-7877
Ms Judy Klue	06 322-8475
Mr Graeme Platt	06 322-1658

*His Worship the Mayor is a member, ex officio, of all Council committees.

The Annual Plan Process

What is an Annual Plan?

The Annual Plan is Council's plan for the up-coming financial year. Council produces an Annual Plan in the years in which a Long Term Plan is not produced. The Annual Plan is prepared according to s.95 of the Local Government Act 2002. Its purpose is to:

- contain the proposed annual budget and funding impact statement for the year to which the annual plan relates; and
- identify any variation from the financial statements and funding impact statement included in the local authority's long-term plan in respect of the year; and
- provide integrated decision making and co-ordination of the resources of the local authority; and
- contribute to the accountability of the local authority to the community

Setting the Rates

After the Council has adopted the Annual Plan, it then goes on to set the rates. The Annual Plan sets the amount of money to be raised for each activity but the way in which money is raised, is determined by the Council's Revenue and Financing Policy. This means that the Revenue and Financing Policy effectively sets out who pays for each activity.

The Revenue and Financing Policy in pp. 266-279 of the 2015-2025 Long Term Plan. A copy is available on our website www.rangitikei.govt.nz, or obtained by phoning 0800 422 522.

Public Submissions

The Consultation Document for the Draft Annual Plan will be open for submission between 4 April and 6 May 2016 (noon). Hearings are scheduled for 16 May 2016 with deliberations on all submissions on 26 May 2016. Council anticipates adopting the final plan on 30 June 2016.

Results of deliberations on submissions to the Consultation Document ‘What’s new, What’s changed....?’

- ✓ Funding for youth services
- ✓ Amenity block on Taihape Memorial Park
- ✓ Multi-sports artificial turf in Marton
- ✓ Securing a robust roading network
- ✓ Earlier identification of a site for the Marton civic centre development
- ✓ Addition to Council’s rates remission policy

1 Introduction

This section provides an analysis of the written and oral submissions received by Council to its Consultation Document, “What’s new, what’s changed...?” with respect to the draft 2016-17 Annual Plan, having followed the due process of the special consultative procedure outlined in the Local Government Act 2002.

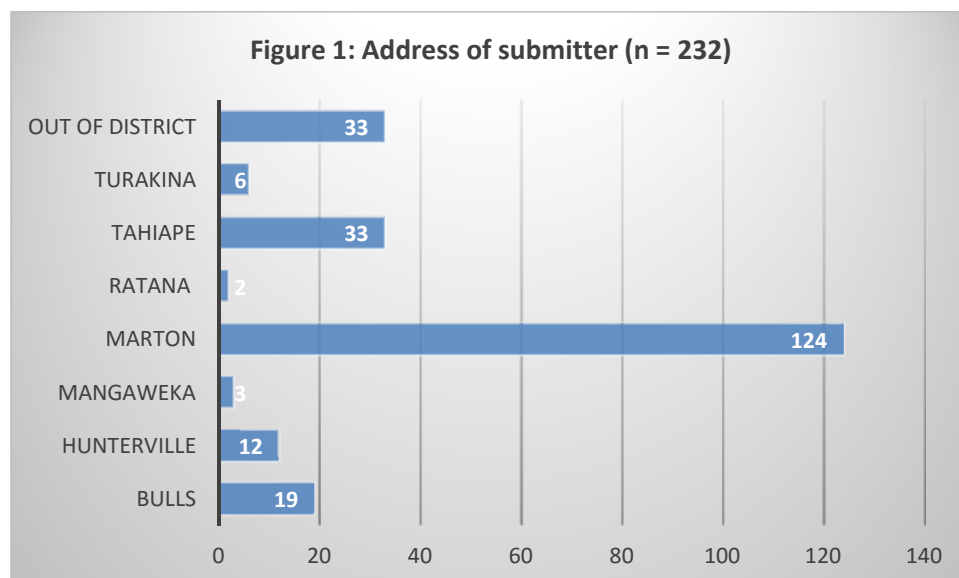
The six key issues identified in the consultation document are considered separately and any other issues as raised by submitters are discussed in paragraphs relating to Council’s relevant group of activities.

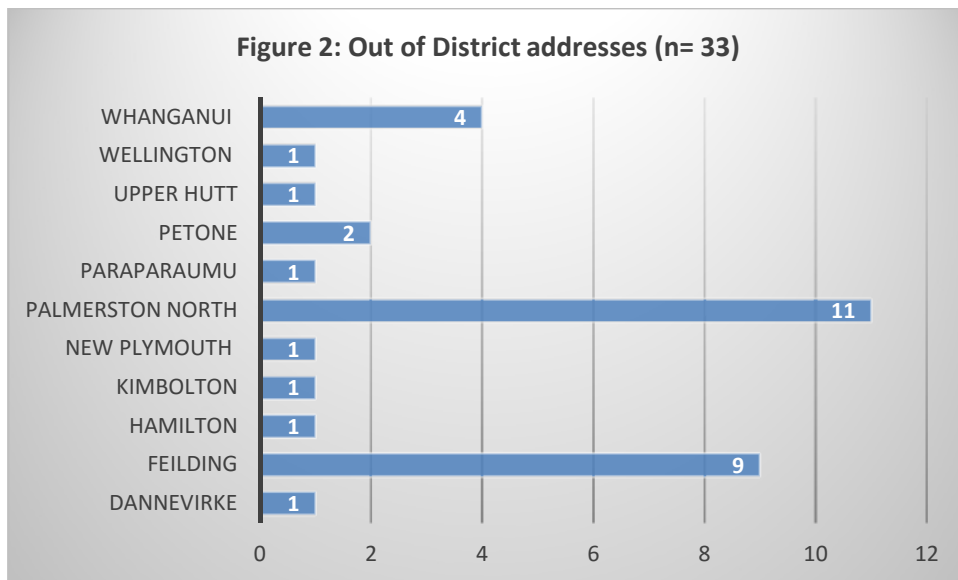
2 Overall summary of submissions

Number, origin and location of submissions

232 submissions were received in total, of which 92 were submitted online i.e. 39%. This compares to 47 submissions to the 2013/14 Annual Plan, 39 submissions to the 2014/15 Annual Plan and 127 to the 2015-25 Long Term Plan. In other words, this consultation elicited a much higher number of submissions than in previous years.

An analysis of the origin of submitters follows in Figure 1 and 2.





Submissions from organisations

30 submissions were from organisations, detailed in table 1.

Accelerate25	Rangitikei College
Clubs Taihape Inc.	Rangitikei Environment Group
Dudding Lake Trust	Rangitikei Hockey Association
Federated Farmers	Ratana Communal Board of Trustees
Green Party	Ratana Community Board
Horizons Regional Council	South Makirikiri School
Huntermville School	Sport and Recreation Sub-Group, Enjoying Life in the Rangitikei
Koitiata Residents Committee	Taihape & District Women's Club
Marton Bridge Club	Taihape Community Board
Marton Community Committee	Taihape Community Development Trust
Marton Saracens Cricket Club	Taihape Music Group and Arcadian Singers
Marton School	Taihape Show Jumping
Nga Tawa Diocesan Board	Te Runanga o Nga Wairiki - Ngati Apa
Nga Tawa Diocesan School	Toimata Foundation
Nga Wairiki Ki Uta Iwi Authority (Kauangaroa - Mangamahu) Kauangaroa Marae & Community	Turakina Community Committee

Issues addressed by submissions

The submission form in the consultation document provided opportunity to specifically submit on six key issues identified by Council. These were:

1. Should Council continue to invest in youth development, and if so, to what extent?
2. Should Council construct a new amenity block in Taihape Memorial Park?
3. A. Providing a replacement multi-sport artificial turf facility in Marton using the insurance pay-out
B. Should a ratepayer contribution be used to help fund the artificial turf?
4. Should Council increase the sum transferred into the roading reserve
5. Should Council proceed with the purchase of the Cobbler/Davenport/Abraham & Williams properties on Broadway/High Street Marton as the site for Council's administration and library services?
6. Do you agree with the proposed addition to Council's rates remission policy?

Table 2 outlines the spread of responses to these issues amongst the various settlements of the District.

	Total	Marton	Bulls	Taihape	Mangaweka	Turakina	Hunterville	Ratana	Outside of District
Should Council continue to invest in youth development, and if so, to what extent?	123	68	10	22	1	6	5	2	9
Should Council construct a new amenity block in Taihape Memorial Park?	112	51	9	29	1	6	6	2	9
Providing a replacement multi-sport artificial turf facility in Marton using the insurance pay-out	173	97	16	14	1	4	12	2	28
Should a ratepayer contribution be used to help fund the artificial turf?	180	102	16	17	1	4	11	2	27
Should Council increase the sum transferred into the roading reserve	108	59	11	17	1	3	6	2	9
Should Council proceed with the purchase of the Cobbler/Davenport/Abraham & Williams properties on Broadway/High Street Marton as the site for Council's administration and library services?	128	84	11	13	0	3	7	2	8
Do you agree with the proposed addition to Council's rates remission policy?	77	47	6	8	0	4	5	2	5

3 Key Issue 1: Should Council continue to invest in youth development, and if so, to what extent?

Table 3 below analyses the response to this option, including by address of submitter.

Table 3: Response to "Should Council continue to invest in youth development, and if so, to what extent?"										
	Total	Marion	Bulls	Taihape	Mangaweka	Turakina	Hunterville	Ratana	Outside of District	%
Option 1 – Yes I support Council's proposal of developing the Marton Youth Club and Taihape Youth Club into Youth One Stop Shops – with a 50% external funding contribution	65	37	5	10		3	3	2	5	53%
Option 2 – I support developing the Marton Youth Club and Taihape Youth Club into Youth One Stop Shops – even if there was no external funding contribution	26	20		3					3	21%
Option 3 – I prefer Council continue to provide the current after-school and school holiday programmes in Marton and Taihape, while acknowledging Council may not secure long-term funding to cover part of the costs	17	7	2	7	1					14%
Option 4 – No I don't support Council delivering youth services.	13	4	3	2		2	2			11%
Do you have an alternative option?	1								1	1%
Total	123	68	10	22	1	6	5	2	9	
	%	55%	8%	18%	1%	4%	4%	2%	7%	

The majority view in response to this key question was for Council to seek matching funding for its contribution to increase the focus on youth development (option 1). The vast majority of submitters were in favour of Council funding youth development/services of some description by more than 5:1. This consensus was achieved across all areas in the District.

1 in 4 submitters agreed that Council should fund the proposed services to the full extent, irrespective of matched funding: this view was particularly strong in Marton.

Comments from those in favour of this expenditure focussed on the need to support youth for the future whilst those not in favour tended to think that Council should not be funding youth services no matter how great the need.

Federated Farmers suggested an alternative - that if these services were thought to be necessary, then they should be paid for directly by the communities that benefited (in this case, Marton and Taihape).

Council's decision:

There appeared to be strong support for Council to co-fund youth development services in the District. Council's dilemma was whether and to what extent to fund youth development services until such time as matched funding is secured – if at all.

An application for funding has been submitted to the Department of Internal Affairs which outlines a project plan to deliver youth development services broadly as a ½ FTE focussing on each of Marton, Taihape, rural outreach and Samoan outreach. This project has been developed through Council's partnership working with a number of different health and social welfare agencies and some, albeit, limited consultation with young people themselves. It particularly recognises that consultation has been limited and identifies that as an early activity going forward.

The project plan envisages the current provision of after-school and holiday programmes in Marton and Taihape for ages 8-12 as potentially one of a number of extended services for young people rather than a core focus for Council supported youth services.

Council gave further consideration (at the Policy/Planning Committee) to starting a transition from its current provision towards a Youth One Stop Shop that would deliver the current services as a priority or until such time as engagement processes show that there are higher priorities, and without dependency on full external funding. This seemed the position supported by the submissions process.

As a result, Council decided to confirm an investment up to \$60,000 for youth services in 2016/17 irrespective of the amount of co-investment secured while continuing to seek co-investment. Up to \$17,900 of that budget would fund a transitional phase from 1 July to 30 September 2016 for youth development in the District with the following outcomes to be secured by 1 October 2016:

- a) the future of the existing provision of after-school and school holiday programmes in Marton and Taihape is known, even if this means that it is discontinued from 1 October 2016;
- b) the budget available from external sources for 2016/17 is known and a programme of work from 1 October 2016 – 30 June 2017 is agreed;
- c) a District-wide co-governance group has been established, including service agencies and representation from young people, and a Youth Action Plan for the Rangitikei District has been developed; and
- d) a Youth One Stop Shop is established in Marton and Taihape with options to deliver the Youth Action Plan based on the level of funding available

Key Issue 2: Should Council construct a new amenity block in Taihape Memorial Park?

Table 4 below analyses the response to this option, including by address of submitter.

	Total	Marton	Bulls	Taihape	Mangaweka	Turakina	Hunterville	Ratana	outside of District	%
Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal of constructing a new amenity block in Memorial Park, conditional on \$100,000 being funded from external agencies.	88	40	4	25	1	4	5	2	7	79%
Option 2 – I do not support Council’s proposal but do support further consideration of refurbishing facilities in the grandstand.	24	11	5	4		1	1		2	21%
Total	112	51	9	29	1	6	6	2	9	
	%	46%	8%	26%	1%	4%	5%	2%	8%	

The submissions were strongly supportive of option 1 (to build a new amenity block in Taihape Memorial Park). This option found majority favour across the District with the exception of Bulls where opinion is divided.

Council decision:

Council retained provision to progress this project in the 2016/17 Annual Plan.

4 Key Issue 3A and 3B: Providing a replacement multi-sport artificial turf facility in Marton using the insurance pay-out and the amount of a ratepayer contribution to help fund the artificial turf proposals?

Table 5 below analyses the response to option 3A, including by address of submitter.

	Total	Marton	Bulls	Taihape	Mangaweka	Turakina	Hunterville	Ratana	Outside of District	%
Option 1 – Yes I support Council’s proposal to develop turf facilities in Marton by assigning the \$100,000 insurance pay-out to Rangitikei College.	166	94	16	10	1	4	11	2	28	96%
Option 2 – I support the option of reinstating the Council’s hockey turf at Centennial Park.	7	3		4			1			4%
Total	173	97	16	14	1	4	12	2	28	
	%	87%	14%	13%	1%	4%	11%	2%	25%	

Table 6 below analyses the response to option 3B, including by address of submitter.

Table 6: Response to “Should a ratepayer contribution be used to help fund the artificial turf?”										
	Total	Marion	Bulls	Tairāpe	Mangaweka	Turakina	Hunterville	Ratana	Outside of District	%
Option A: A rate-funded contribution of \$100,000 to Rangitikei College and \$100,000 to Nga Tawa Diocesan School	91	45	11	2	1	1	10	0	21	51%
Option B: A rate-funded contribution of \$100,000 to Rangitikei College only	47	29	4	7	0	1	0	2	4	26%
Option C: A rate-funded contribution of \$100,000 to Nga Tawa Diocesan School only	4	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2%
Option D: A rate-funded contribution of \$50,000 to Rangitikei College and \$50,000 to Nga Tawa Diocesan School	9	6		1	0	1	0	0	1	5%
Option E: A rate-funded contribution of \$50,000 to Rangitikei College only	8	5	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	4%
Option F: A rate-funded contribution of \$50,000 to Nga Tawa Diocesan School only	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Option G: Other	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2%
No rate-funded contribution to either school	18	12	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	10%
Total	180	102	16	17	1	4	11	2	27	
	%	57%	9%	9%	1%	2%	6%	1%	15%	

96% of submitters agreed that the insurance money should be reinvested in a multi-sport artificial turf facility at Rangitikei College. Those who did not agree with this tended to feel that the money should be used to either reinstate the turf at Centennial Park or used to tidy up the area for an alternative use with any surplus funds being used for example, to support the Youth Club¹.

In terms of ratepayer funding being used to develop artificial turfs at Rangitikei College and/or Nga Tawa there was a good majority in favour of Council making some contribution from ratepayers towards one or both facilities – only 10% of submitters did not want Council to contribute at all. A slight majority (51%) were in favour of Council providing funding of \$100,000 towards both facilities.

52 submitters submitted on this issue only, and no other. Of these 43 submitted in favour of Option 1 and Option A and of these, 16 submitted from addresses outside of the District², then this 51% majority reduces to 46%. Nonetheless, this option still remained the preferred option amongst submitters. The proportion of submitters wanting the Council to only invest in Rangitikei College increases from 26% to almost 30%.

¹ This is not an option since the insurance money can only be used to reinstate the turf at Centennial Park or to contribute to a similar facility elsewhere in the town.

² This is an assumption that has not been tested. The point is to illustrate the maximum potential impact on the analysis of these potential non-ratepayers.

Council's decision:

The support for the insurance money from the turf at Centennial Park to be put towards a multi-sport artificial turf facility at Rangitikei College is unequivocal, particularly in Marton. Council decided to use the money from the insurance pay out to clean up the area in Centennial Park with the balance contributed to the proposed facility at Rangitikei College.

Council will make a ratepayer contribution of \$100,000 towards the facility at Rangitikei College, including this provision in the final 2016/17 Annual Plan. This reflects that 77% of submitters were in favour of doing that.

Council will also make a ratepayer contribution of \$100,000 towards the proposed facility at Nga Tawa School. There was a strong turnout at the oral hearings from both schools and great emphasis was placed on the regenerating effect that a full sized multi-sport AstroTurf could have on Marton and the wider District. Council accepted that it could only have a positive effect.

Any funding is conditional upon the schools raising the balance from alternative sources. This aligns with the contribution of \$70,000 that Council had previously set aside in the 2009/19 Long Term Plan, with the same condition - pending successful fundraising to secure the balance.

5 Should Council increase the sum transferred into the roading reserve

Table 7 below analyses the response to this option, including by address of submitter.

Table 7: Response to "Should Council increase the sum transferred into the roading reserve"										
	Total	Marton	Bulls	Taihape	Mangaweka	Turakina	Hunterville	Ratana	Outside of District	%
Option 1 – I agree with Council's proposal to retain the \$200,000 transfer to the roading reserve	83	51	8	7	1	3	3	2	8	77%
Option 2 – I think Council should increase the sum transferred to the roading reserve to \$400,000	25	8	3	10	0	0	3	0	1	23%
Total	108	59	11	17	1	3	6	2	9	
	%	55%	10%	16%	1%	3%	6%	2%	8%	

More than 3 in 4 submitters selected Option 1 – to retain a sum of \$200,000 to be transferred to the road reserve. Federated Farmers suggested that Council defer a decision until the amount of the insurance pay-out is known.

Council's decision:

Council confirmed its preferred option to retain \$200,000 to be transferred to the roading reserve.

6 Should Council proceed with the purchase of the Cobbler/Davenport/Abraham & Williams properties on Broadway/High Street Marton as the site for Council’s administration and library services?

Table 8 below analyses the response to this option, including by address of submitter.

Table 8: Response to “Should Council proceed with the purchase of the Cobbler/Davenport/Abraham & Williams properties on Broadway/High Street Marton as the site for Council’s administration and library services?”										
	Total	Marton	Bulls	Taihape	Mangaweka	Turakina	Huntermville	Ratana	Outside of District	%
Option 1 – Yes – I think this is appropriate given these sites were one of the two preferred locations in the Town Centre Plan for Marton’s civic centre.	98	67	5	10		3	4	2	7	77%
Option 2 - No – I don’t think Council should take this opportunity and should concentrate on strengthening its existing administration and library buildings	30	17	6	3			3		1	23%
Total	128	84	11	13		3	7	2	8	
	%	66%	9%	10%		2%	5%	2%	6%	

More than 3 in 4 submitters selected Option 1, i.e. that Council should go ahead with the purchase of the site on the corner of Broadway/High Street in Marton as the site for the library and administration centre. This was across the District with the exception of Bulls and Huntermville where opinion was divided.

Several people also spoke to this key issue – both for and against the purchase – at the oral hearings. Those in support of Council’s preferred option emphasised to need to revitalise the town with an anchor development and felt that that this would demonstrate Council’s confidence and commitment to the town. Those against the development felt that an alternative use for the site could have a greater impact on the regeneration of the town. Many, both in favour and against the purchase and development of this site, were concerned to ensure that the heritage character of the façade was maintained. Other submitters were concerned that a perceived heritage value could lead to an extended wrangle over the redevelopment plans. There was also a concern over the impact on rates.

Council’s decision:

The opportunity for Council to purchase one of only two sites identified as suitable for a development of Council facilities in the CBD area of Marton was generally recognised as an opportunity not to be missed. While recognising the economic realities operating in towns such as Marton, Heritage New Zealand indicated that it would welcome the opportunity to be involved with the Council in a heritage assessment and concept development.

Any funding associated with the purchase and early heritage studies of the site would be capital costs to be loan funded and the impact on rates would not occur until 2017/18.

Council confirmed its preferred option to purchase this site and to make a provision for up to \$50,000 to undertake an initial heritage assessment and concept development.

7 Do you agree with the proposed addition to Council’s rates remission policy?

Table 9 below analyses the response to this option, including by address of submitter.

Table 9: Response to “Do you agree with the proposed addition to Council’s rates remission policy?”										
	Total	Marton	Bulls	Tairāpe	Mangaweka	Turakina	Hunterville	Ratana	Outside of District	%
Option 1 – Yes	62	39	5	7	0	4	1	2	4	79%
Option 2 - No	15	8	1	1	0	0	4	0	1	19%
Total	77	47	6	8	0	4	5	2	5	
	%	60%	8%	10%	0%	5%	6%	3%	6%	

Almost 4 out of 5 submitters selected Option 1 – to amend the rates remission policy to allow remission to be granted where the rates payable on any property amounts to more than 10% of the value of that property and where hardship can be demonstrated.

Council’s decision:

Council confirmed its preferred option to amend the rates remission policy.

8 Community Leadership

Several submitters were critical of Council’s approach to communications. One submitter thought that there was an over-reliance on the website and that getting printed flyers onto rural delivery routes would be effective. Another submitter thought that the number of submitters and profile of submitters could be improved by more postal information.

Council’s response:

Council uses a range of communication channels, including bulletins in the local newspapers as well as the online newsletter. The number of submissions done online points to increasing use of this by the community – an experience shared by other local authorities. Printing and postal costs are a barrier to making greater use of mail delivery for informing the community.

9 Roading and footpaths

Several submitters sought improvements to Mokai Road, which is the route into the bungy, where a camping ground is proposed. Submitters were specific on particular parts of the road which particularly needed attention. One submitter noted the loss of heavy trailer parking after the renewal (and relocation) of Wyleys Bridge. Road safety was an issue for several submitters -a request was made to have lower speed limits around the Kauangaroa

settlement, to have the speed humps at Ratana extended and for a street light to be installed at the end of Rangatahi Street (in Ratana). One submitter was keen to see a comprehensive approach taken to the footpaths on Broadway, Marton from the Calico Road intersection to New World.

Council's response:

As upgrade work on Mokai Road is not on the current work programme, the Roding team will inspect, liaise with the New Zealand Transport Agency and report to the Assets/Infrastructure Committee's meeting in August 2016.

The Roding team will also investigate what is feasible to reinstate the provision of heavy trailer parking near Wyleys Bridge, given that it was available by the site of the earlier structure.

The usual analysis for speed limits will be undertaken around Kauangaroa, with a view to formalising a speed limit change, bearing in mind the need to comply with the statutory requirements.

The minor safety requests at Ratana will be included in the 2016/17 work programme.

Upgrade of part of the footpath along Broadway, Marton will follow the renewal of water services which is programmed for 2016/17.

10 Water Supply

Two submitters asked for attention to water leaks in Taihape.

Council's response:

Council's water network renewals programme is prioritised based on age and condition of pipes, and is progressively targeting areas of greatest need.

Council has a service level standard of attending to water leaks and repairing them. For urgent callouts (i.e. where supply is interrupted as a result of the leak, the target resolution time is 24 hours; for other (non-urgent) callouts, the target resolution time is 96 hours.

For the period 1 July 2016 to 31 March 2017, 7 of 12 urgent callouts were resolved within 24 hours, and 288 of 3000 non-urgent callouts were resolved within 96 hours.

11 Sewerage and the treatment and disposal of sewage

Horizons Regional Council encouraged Council to continue working towards fully compliant wastewater systems. Two submitters expressed concern about the disposal of leachate from the Bonny Glen landfill, one urging Council to ensure that Bonny Glen paid its fair share if any upgrade to the Marton Waste water treatment plant was required to accept the leachate.

Council's response:

Council is committed to securing compliant wastewater discharges from all its plants and appreciates the productive working relationship with Horizons in establishing priorities. The implementation of Water Outlook is enabling Council to detect problems much sooner than

before. The disposal of leachate is a matter being discussed with MidWest, Horizons and the local community as well as an expert reference group.

12 Stormwater drainage

Flooding from blocked drains, culverts and waterways was identified by several submitters in both Taihape and Marton as an issue.

Council's response:

The network of private and public drains in the District has been identified for some time as a risk to property. Council is currently working on a project to identify clearly the respective responsibilities: once complete the stormwater provisions of the Water and related services bylaw will be brought into effect

13 Community and Leisure Assets

Improving these facilities was the major interest for submitters outside the specific issues raised in the Consultation Document.

(a) Heating the Taihape Town Hall

Nine submitters asked for heating to be installed in the Taihape Town Hall because it is the only venue in Taihape capable of hosting large dramatic productions, expos and the like.

Council's response:

Consultation with the Taihape community during 2015 identified that the current town hall site is the preferred location for a civic centre. Yet to be determined is whether the existing building should be strengthened, refurbished and/or modified or a new structure erected. Permanent heating requires an upgraded power supply, and an earlier proposal from Council had been to purchase and install a generator which would have the capacity to run heating in the town hall for particular events and also to be available for emergencies. However, the total cost of \$100,000 is significant and was deferred pending consultation with the Taihape community on its preferred civic amenities. Before that, Council had arranged to borrow industrial heaters and a generator to provide heating for one drama production in the Town Hall. Pending resolution of the larger question of the future civic centre in Taihape, Council will investigate the feasibility of having a standing arrangement for a similar loan facility to be available for those events which cannot be held in other venues in Taihape.

(b) Park upgrades

Submitters requested new toilets, and working in partnership with Council to get improved turf and irrigation at Centennial Park (Marton). There were also requests for toilets, a BBQ facility and drinking fountains at Marton Park, an upgraded skate park at Taihape, and support for playground improvements at Ratana.

Council's response:

Council's Parks Upgrade Partnership Programme was set up to allow ratepayer funding to be targeted to those improvements which had significant community support - i.e. one dollar for every two dollars (cash or in-kind) from the community (including funding from other organisations).

In addition, during 2015, Council assumed direct responsibility for the day-to-day management of the District's parks and reserves, meaning that it now has access to useful expertise: for the cricket ground on Centennial Park, the Council's parks team leader will liaise with the secretary of the Marton Saracens Cricket Club to formulate a plan, and with members of the Ratana Community Board regarding improving the playground at Ratana.

The feasibility of making the toilets in the Shelton Pavilion more readily accessible will be considered – but so, too, will the willingness of the Z Service Station to provide such facilities (as is the case in Turakina, where Council pays an annual fee).

Council is in the initial stages of developing a long-term management plan for Marton Park so the suggestions about improved facilities there (toilets, BBQ, drinking fountains) will be incorporated into that.

(c) Koitiata campground upgrade

Residents in the village advocated strongly for an upgrade to the run-down campground facilities, providing photographs of the current arrangements

Council's response:

Council acknowledges the efforts made by the Koitiata community to keep the campground running, with little expenditure from Council. However, the facilities are run down, unattractive to visitors and potentially dangerous. A report will be provided to the Assets/Infrastructure Committee's meeting in August on a proposed replacement facility and a basis for funding the work. Since this will be a capital project, rates liability will be first incurred in 2017/18.

(d) Dudding Lake upgrade

The trustees of Dudding Lake asked that the provision in the Long Term Plan (up to \$6,200) for upgrading the access road be made available as a contribution to tar-sealing, planned in October 2016. The trust undertook considerable improvements to the road surface during 2015/16 (without calling on Council's provision).

The trustees also draw attention to the condition of the roof on the ablution block. Council has inspected this roof and confirmed that it needs to be replaced, at an estimated cost of \$12,500. This work is outside the requirements in the management agreement negotiated in 2009: this places an obligation on the trust to 'repair', and maintain the reserve 'in the same condition' as at the start of the agreement, excluding 'fair wear and tear'.

Council's response:

The 2015/16 provision for upgrading the road access was included in the approved carry-forwards to 2016/17. It will be paid to the Dudding Lake trustees when the Roding Operations Manager confirms that the tar-sealing work is complete. Council will arrange for the roof on the ablution block to be replaced by August 2016, funded from depreciation reserves.

(e) Mangaweka village green

One submitter advocated having a village green in Mangaweka, to include a bus shelter and public toilets. A second submitter from Mangaweka suggested making the toilets in the Mangaweka Hotel available to the public, at least as an interim measure.

Council's response:

Constructing and operating further public toilets is a considerable expense. In the past Council had an arrangement at Mangaweka similar to that still in place at Turakina, paying an annual fee for existing toilets to be available to the public during specified hours. Council agreed to give urgency to investigating the feasibility of reinstating such an arrangement at Mangaweka. 24/7 toilets in small communities will not bring any revenue to businesses which operate during normal business hours.³

(f) Replace veranda at Taihape & District's Women's Club

The Club noted that the recent removal of the previous veranda, seriously decayed, left the front of the building very exposed, risking damage to equipment being brought into the hall as well as creating unpleasantness for people using the hall in inclement weather. The Club sought urgency in providing a replacement veranda

Council's response:

Council arranged for this work to be done before the end of June 2016.

(g) Improvements to lawn cemetery at Ratana

Council was asked to make improvements, specifically to extend the road, landscape and install a gazebo.

Council's response:

Council has already budgeted \$20,000 to purchase land so that a road can be formed in the cemetery. This project will be costed and discussed with the Ratana Community Board at its August meeting. Depending on cost, it may need to be staged over two years, with further budget provision in 2017/18.

³ One submitter asked for all of Council's public toilets at the Wallace Development in Bulls to be open 24/7, not just the paraplegic facility. That has already been done. No additional costs were incurred.

(h) Environmental considerations

The Green Party provided extensive information on the impact of using glyphosate and the available alternatives. The Rangitikei Environmental Group was keen to see Council implement a formal programme to control wasps, which were particularly prevalent around Taihape during the summer months.

Council's response:

Council decided not to provide an opportunity for the Green Party to address Council on glyphosate and its alternatives. Council is aware that there are polarised views on this topic, having considered it last year. Establishing an ongoing fund to address wasps and other pests will allow a proactive programme to be put in place, as well as dealing with infestations which arise. An annual provision of \$10,000 has been added to the Parks and Reserves budget from 2016/17.

(i) Collaboration

Rangitikei College was keen to discuss opportunities for collaboration on the use of its pool and the nearby Council Marton Swim Centre.

Council's response:

This invitation is in line with the College's proposal for its turf development. Council welcomes this initiative and will discuss with the College what might be achieved from it. One potential extension could be over library facilities.

14 Rubbish and recycling

The Toimata Foundation (which manages the provision of the Enviroschools scheme) was keen for Council support to continue. One submitter requested more public rubbish bins to be available, including some designated for dog litter. There was also a request for signage about providing clean recyclables to be placed at the Ratana waste transfer station.

Council's response:

Council is committed to the Enviroschools programme, funding it from the waste levy payments from the Government. Community Boards and Community Committees will be invited (at their August meetings) to consider the number and location of public rubbish bins in their respective communities and make recommendations for change. Signage promoting deposit of clean recyclables is being put in place at all waste transfer stations. Further publicity to this will be given through the Council's print and online bulletins.

15 Environmental and regulatory services

Rangitikei College was keen to discuss opportunities for collaboration on the use of its facilities during emergencies

Council's response:

As with the invitation to discuss the use of the College pool, Council welcomes this initiative and will progress discussion over the coming months.

16 Community Well-being

Sport Whanganui, through its role with the Sport and Recreation sub-group of the Enjoying Life in the Rangitikei, advocated the desirability of Council developing an open water strategy.

One submitter asked for the signage on SH1 on either side of Mangaweka to be renamed 'Mangaweka Village'.

One submitter considered that Marton needed better promotional signs on the state highways, and within the urban area itself.

One submitter asked Council to endeavour to keep students at local schools; another thought it could be worthwhile approaching Fonterra about using the Kensington Road site in Marton, which Council has owned for several years. The appearance of this site was a concern for one submitter.

Council's response:

As a first step, the Enjoying life in the Rangitikei theme group will be asked to consider Sport Whanganui's suggestion (and how Council might make a useful start).

The Roding team will liaise with the regional office of the New Zealand Transport Agency about new signage on either side of Mangaweka.

The question of promotional signage for and within Marton is initially a matter for the Marton Community Committee to consider, in conjunction with Project Marton.

Council sees local school attendance as an important indicator of the District's well-being and economy; for some years it has provided scholarships to Rangitikei College as a tangible demonstration of support. Council has been exploring a number of opportunities for use of the Kensington Road site, which was purchased to promote job opportunities in the southern part of the Rangitikei.

17 Other matters

Federated Farmers was keen to see Council review its rating structure, including using differentials and increasing the Uniform Annual General Charge to its legal maximum. Another submitter was keen for Council to review how different property types contribute to funding different Council services, and suggested that Council needed to implement a time management system.

As noted by Federated Farmers, a review of rating structures is typically part of developing the 2018/28 Long Term Plan. As part of that, Council will review its revenue and funding policy, which determines the extent of user pays, the rating structure, and how different types of properties contribute to funding different Council facilities and services. Council already

has a time management system: time spent by each employee on different Council functions is recorded and used in budget setting and monitoring.

One submitter provided considerable information about electric cars. Council will certainly look at the feasibility of introducing these to its fleet. The likely increasing availability of charging stations, and reducing purchase costs, will make the use of such vehicles increasingly realistic.



Cobler Building, corner Broadway and High Street, Marton

Variations from the Long Term Plan

Section 95(5)(b) of the Local Government Act 2002 requires that Council ‘...identify any variation from the financial statements and funding impact statement included in the local authority’s long-term plan in respect of the year [covered by the Annual Plan]’.

The variations from the Long Term Plan are:

- ✓ Whole of Council
- ✓ Prospective Comprehensive Income Statement
- ✓ Specific groups of activities

Whole of Council

The funding impact statement for the whole of Council is the total of all the individual activity funding impact statements plus some treasury functions not included in activities. Consequently, the variances evident in this section reflect the variances in the individual statements which have been explained under each activity.

Prospective Comprehensive Income Statement

Again, the variances in this statement are reflected in the Funding Impact Statements. One item that is not detailed separately in the individual funding impact statements is that of Personnel costs (i.e. staff salaries and wages). This category of expense has been revised on the basis of actual payments for 2015/16 adjusted by expected rates of inflation. There is also an increase due to the Parks and Reserves contract being brought in-house.

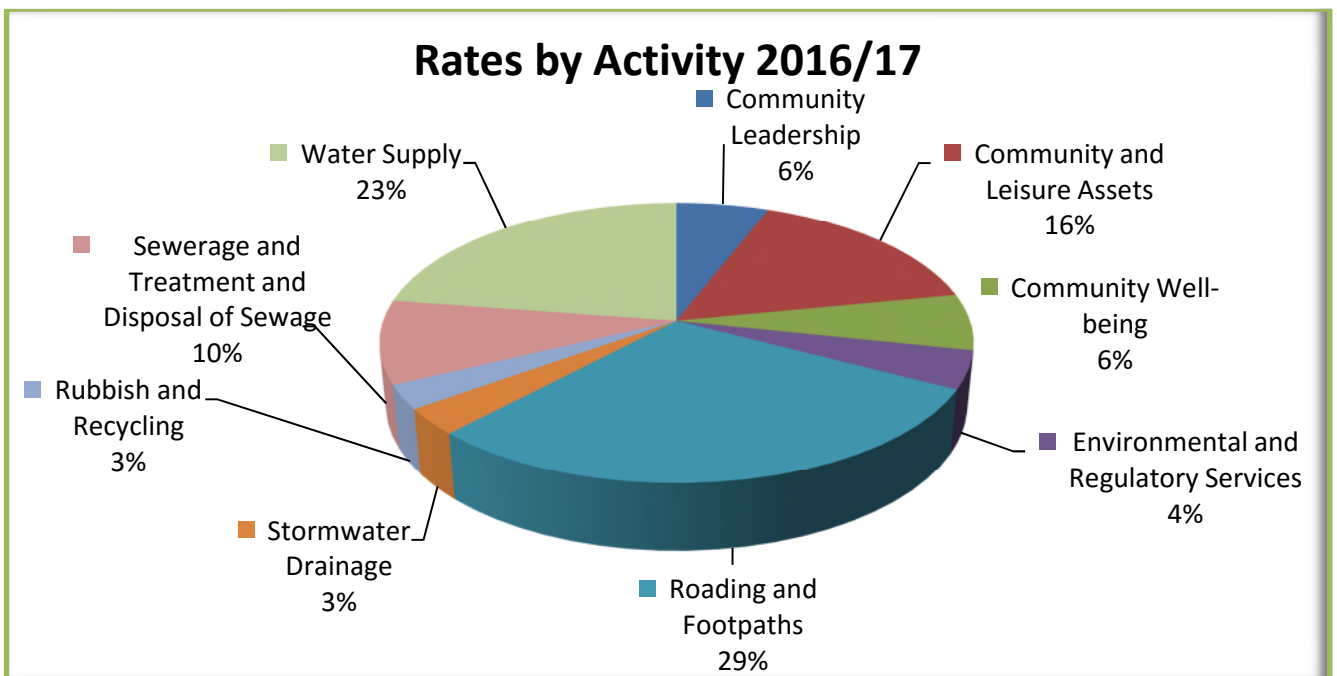
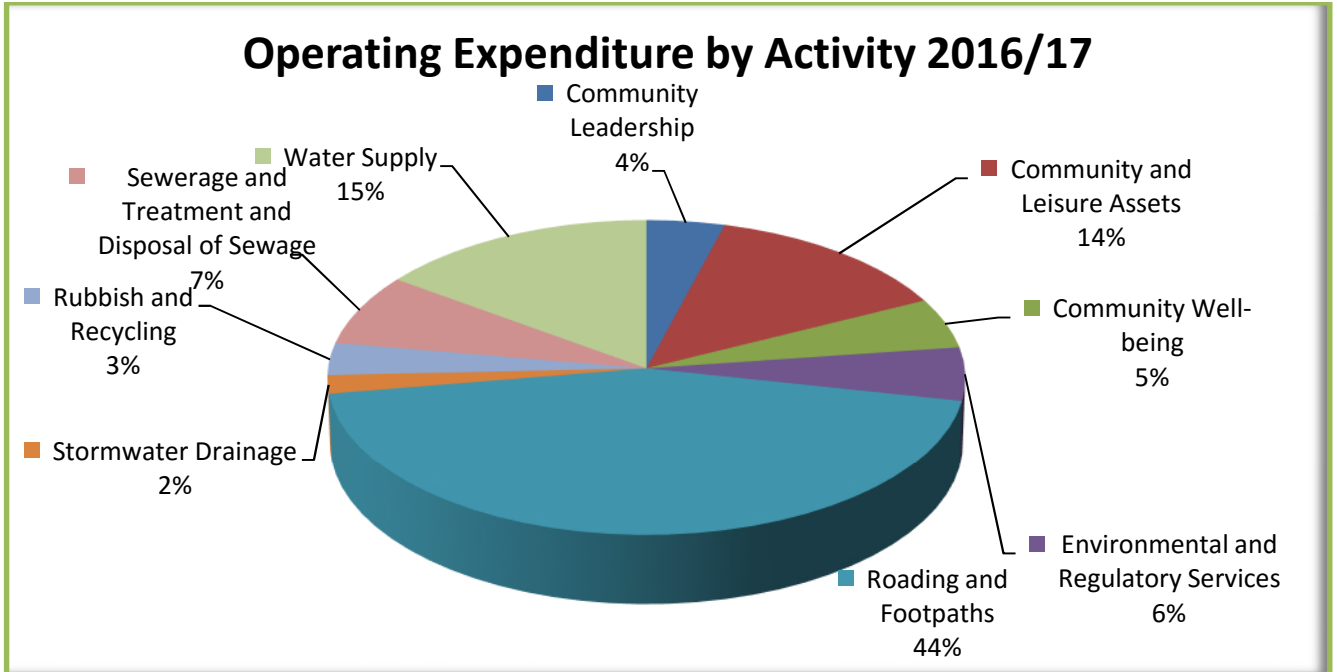
Specific Groups of Activities

A note on variations is appended to each group of activities. Of particular note is the much larger amount of subsidies and grants in roading (because of the increased co-investment from the New Zealand Transport Agency as a result of the June 2015 rainfall event⁴) and the use of \$600,000 from the rates reserve in stormwater to fund projects for that activity.

⁴ This is also reflected in the increase in grants and subsidies for the whole of Council in the Prospective Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense on page 51.

Overview – Council Expenditure and Application of Rates

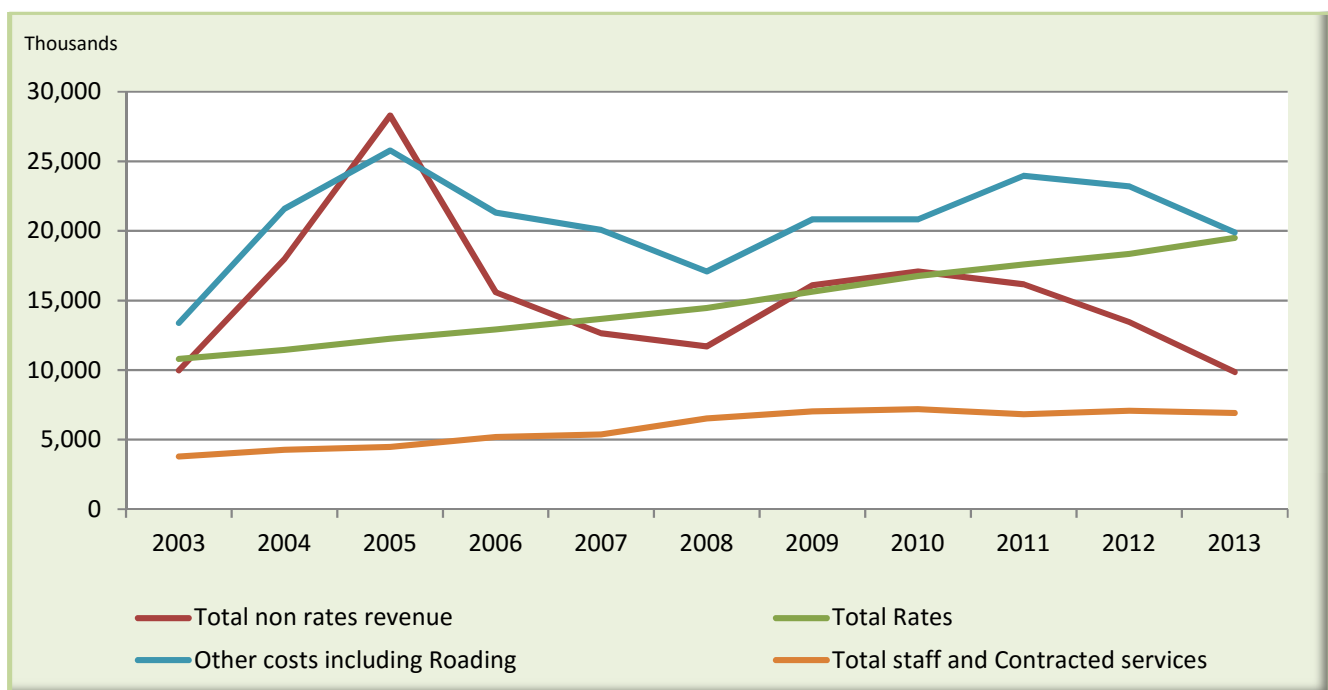
These charts show the percentage of funding for each group of activities provided by Council. The first chart shows the percentages of Council’s projected total operating expenditure in 2016/17. The second chart shows the percentages of expenditure funded by rates. These highlight the contribution from other sources of revenue – fees and charges and government subsidies, so operating expenditure is significantly larger than the total rates received.



The following graph maps revenues and expenditures by major classes over the last ten years.

Major features of the graph and the underlying financial trends over this period are:

- 1 Total non-rates revenue (primarily government funded) has declined significantly over this period and is close to the same nominal amount as the start of the period. (The 2004 peak relates to the flood event in that year).
- 2 Other costs have increased and appear strongly correlated to non-rates revenue as such revenue is spent on the various programmes targeted by these funds.
- 3 Rates have increased by a consistent amount over the past ten years, with an average increase of just over 6%.
- 4 Staff salaries, contracted services and professional costs (i.e. the 'people costs') have increased at a rate lower than other costs, averaging 3% over the ten years.



Notes

'Total non-rates revenue' includes the roading funding assistance rate ('FAR').

'Contracted services and other professional costs' includes shared services (such as those with Manawatu District).

'Salaries and other staff costs' is for employees of the Rangitikei District Council.



Rangitikei District Council

Groups of Activities

Annual Plan 2016-2017

Groups of Activities

Council's Role

The Rangitikei District Council undertakes services for the residents and ratepayers of the Rangitikei. In everything it does, the Council has regard for the principles of equity and the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.

The Local Government Act 2002 (LGA 2002), as amended in 2012, defines the purpose of Local Government to:

“...enable democratic local decision-making and action by, and on behalf of communities, and;

...meet the current and future needs of communities for good-quality local infrastructure, local public services, and performance of regulatory functions in a way that is most cost-effective for households and businesses.”

The role of a local authority is to:

“give effect, in relation to its district or region, to the purpose of local government and; perform the duties, and exercise the rights, conferred on it by or under this Act and any other enactment.”

(Sections 10 and 11 of the Local Government Act 2002)

In performing its role, the Council (as required by section 11A of the Local Government Act 2002) has particular regard to the contribution to the district's communities by network infrastructure; public transport services; solid waste collection and disposal; the avoidance of, or mitigation, of natural hazards; libraries, museums, reserves, recreational facilities and other community infrastructure.

To give effect to these obligations, the Council undertakes a wide range of activities. Following the approach taken in the LTP 2012-2022 (pp. 66-120), these are presented in the following pages as nine distinct groups of activities:

- Community Leadership;
- Roothing and Footpaths;
- Water Supply;
- Sewerage and the Treatment and Disposal of Sewage⁵;
- Stormwater Drainage;
- Community and Leisure; Assets;
- Rubbish and Recycling;
- Environmental and Regulatory;
- Community Well-being.

The funding impact statements for each group of activities in this section specifically exclude depreciation because the form of these statements is prescribed by the Local Government (Financial Prudence and Reporting) Regulations 2014. However, depreciation (or the writing off of an asset over time) is included in the statement of revenue and expense (in the Prospective Financial Statements) because that is part of the Generally Accepted Accounting Practice standards which are required by the Local Government Act 2002. Not all depreciation is funded through rates – swimming pools, rural

⁵ This is the term prescribed in legislation for 'Wastewater'.

water supplies and community housing are not funded at all; there is part funding for halls and libraries; and for roading only the non-subsidised portion of depreciation is funded.



Enjoying time on the river

Community Leadership

Scope and Objectives

This group of activities is concerned with the local democratic and decision-making functions of Council. It comprises five separate activities:

- Strategic planning,
- Council,
- Community Boards and Committees,
- Iwi liaison, and
- Elections.

More detail is provided in pp. 132-142 of the 2015-2025 Long Term Plan.

What we plan to do this year

- 1 Giving effect to the adopted option to replace the current infrastructure shared service with Manawatu District Council, for example, the establishment of an Infrastructure Council Controlled Organisation;
- 2 Managing the triennial election process, preparation of the pre-election report, preparation and conduct of the 2016 triennial election;
- 3 Review governance structure, specifically (before the triennial elections) community and reserve management committees and (following triennial election) Council's standing committees;
- 4 Managing induction processes for the new Council and Community Boards, including updating the Local Governance Statement and Elected Members' Handbook, co-ordinating provision of comprehensive background information, arranging Powhiri, and supporting initial strategic scene setting;
- 5 Preparation of Project Plan for 2018-28 Long Term Plan: early scoping of medium-long-term issues for consideration in financial and infrastructure strategies, review of non-statutory policies to ensure alignment with financial and infrastructure strategies, identify further research required to describe strategic environment for this LTP;
- 6 Delivery of programme of policy and bylaw review, focusing on review of non-statutory policies (see 4 above) and preparing for review of statutory policies for inclusion in 2018-28 LTP;
- 7 Delivering the Māori Community Development Programme to build capacity in hapu and iwi to take part in Council's strategic planning and decision-making.
- 8 Annual Report 2015/16.

Intended Levels of Service

Intended Levels of Service 2015-2025	Performance measure	Target for 2016/17
Make decisions that are robust, fair, timely, legally compliant and address critical issues, and that are	Completion of annual plan actions on time.	85% of Annual Plan actions substantially undertaken or completed. All groups of activities achieved at least 77% of identified

Intended Levels of Service 2015-2025	Performance measure	Target for 2016/17
communicated to the community and followed through.		actions.
	Completion of capital programme.	80% of planned capital programme expended, all network utilities groups of activities to achieve at least 65% of planned capital expenditure.

Variations from the Long Term Plan

There are no significant variations from the Long Term Plan.

Community Leadership – Prospective Funding Impact Statement

For the year ending 30 June 2017

	2015/16 Annual Plan (\$000)	2016/17 Long-term Plan (\$000)	2016/17 Annual Plan (\$000)
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	1,069	1,134	1,170
Targeted rates	59	61	61
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes			
Fees and charges	0	34	34
Interest and dividends from investments			
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts			
Total operating funding (A)	1,128	1,229	1,265
Applications of operating funding			
Payment to staff and suppliers	997	1,099	1,135
Finance costs			0
Internal charges and overheads applied	178	186	184
Other operating funding applications			
Total applications of operating funding (B)	1,175	1,285	1,319
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	(47)	(56)	(54)
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure			
Development and financial contributions			
Increase (decrease) in debt			
Gross proceeds from sale of assets			
Lump sum contributions			
Other dedicated capital funding			
Total sources of capital funding (C)	0	0	0
Application of capital funding			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand			
- to improve the level of service			
- to replace existing assets			
Increase (decrease) in reserves	(47)	(56)	(54)
Increase (decrease) in investments			
Total applications of capital funding (D)	(47)	(56)	(54)
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	47	56	54
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	0	0	(0)
Note: Depreciation expense not included above	2	2	2

Roading and Footpaths

Scope and Objectives

This group of activities covers the roading network (including bridges), footpaths and street lighting. A safe and orderly transportation network throughout the District is critical for the movement of people and goods as there is very limited public transport.

More detail is provided in pp. 143-152 of the 2015-2025 Long Term Plan.

The network consists of 84.6 kilometres of urban and 1,137.9 kilometres of rural roads, of which a high percentage of this overall total (37%) is unsealed. There are also many kilometres of legal but unformed road.

Roads	Urban (km)	Rural (km)	Total (km)
Sealed	84	712	796
Unsealed	3	426	429
Total Maintained	87	1,138	1,225

In order to maintain a high level of central Government subsidy (63% from 2016/17), Council must meet the national standards and guidelines set by the New Zealand Transport Agency. Council also has a responsibility under the Local Government Act 2002 to maintain the roading network to a safe standard.

What we plan to do this year

The proposed capital and renewal programme for roads involves:

- 1 Complete repairs to the damage caused by the June 2015 rainfall event⁶.
- 2 Rehabilitation of existing sealed roads⁷: Bond Street/Skerman Street Marton (94m), Franklin Road (580m), Okirae Road (338m), Parewanui Road (1,403m), Taihape-Napier Road (880m), Te Moehau Road (450m), Turakina Valley Road (721m) and Griffins Road (920m).
- 3 Sealed road resurfacing (over 200 metres): Broadway (Marton), Daniell Street, Goldings Line, Kauangaroa Road, Koeke Road, Leedstown Road, McHardies Road, Makirikiri Road, Mangahoe Road, Matawhero Road, Mellington Road, Mill Street (Marton), Moa Street, Mt Curl Road, Neumans Line, Oaklea Avenue, Otuarei Road, Potaka Road, Putorino Road, Rangatira Road, Ross Street, Ruanui Road, Stantialls Road, Tennent Court, Turakina Beach Road, Turakina Valley Road, Tutaenui Road, Union Line, Waiaruhe Road, Wellington Road.⁸
- 4 New footpaths: Wilson Place, Marton; High Street, Bulls; Swan Street, Taihape; Pukeko Street, Taihape; Mill Street, Marton.
- 5 Footpath renewals: Huia Street, Taihape; Henderson's Line, Marton; Toroa Street, Taihape; Rira Street, Marton; Swan Street, Taihape; Tui Street, Taihape; Milne Street, Hunterville; Kuku Street, Taihape; Johnson Street, Bulls; Bridge Street, Bulls; Mataroa Road, Taihape.

⁶ \$6 million has been carried forward from 2015/16. The extent of work has outstripped the capacity of contractors – a situation mirrored in Whanganui and South Taranaki District Councils which also suffered substantial road damage in June 2015.

⁷ Subject to Project Feasibility Reports to determine validity for progressing to the design and construction phase.

⁸ The asphalt concrete component of the programmes for sealed road surfacing and sealed pavement maintenance has had to be rolled over to 2016/17 due to weather: this is \$680,000 or about 18% of the total sum budgeted for these programmes in 2015/16.

- 6 Streetlight renewals: Dunallen Place, Dunsinane Place, Kakapo Place, Kapuni Street, Koraenui Street, Lwr Bevan Street, Raumaewa Road, Wanganui Road, Wellington Road, Whangaehu Village Road, William Street.
- 7 Turakina Valley Road – upgrade and sealing of 3.4 km section between SH3 and Mangatipona – preliminary work prior to sealing.⁹

Note: The June 2015 storm event and other work commitments resulted in not giving full effect to the intended environmental maintenance and minor improvements programmes: \$491,000 of the budgeted \$1,653,000 has been carried forward to 2016/17. The June event (plus a very dry spring and summer) also affected the ability to apply metal to Councils unsealed roads: \$117,000 of the budgeted \$373,013 had been carried forward to 2016/17.

Intended Levels of Service

Intended Levels of Service 2015-25	Performance measure	Target for 2016/17
Provide a sustainable network which is maintained in accordance with each road's significance for local communications and the local economy, taking into account the One Roding Network Classification and funding subsidies.	<i>*Road condition</i> The average quality of ride on a sealed local road network, measured by smooth travel exposure	96.5%.
	<i>*Road maintenance</i> The percentage of the sealed road network that is resurfaced	8%
	The percentage if the unsealed road network which is remetalled during the year	At least 75%
	<i>*Footpaths</i> The percentage of footpaths within the District that fall within the level of service or service standard for the condition of footpaths that is set out in the Council's relevant document (such as its annual plan, activity management plan, asset management plan, annual works programme or long term plan)	At least 80% of footpath lengths in CBD areas in Bulls, Marton, Hunterville and Taihape are at grade 3 or higher At least 65% of sampled footpaths lengths outside CBD areas are at grade 3 or higher At least 90% of sampled footpaths assessed at grade 5 are included in upgrade programme during the following two years. Note: A five point grading system to rate footpath condition based on visual inspections 1 Excellent 2 Good 3 Fair 4 Poor 5 Very Poor Footpaths will be assessed in approximately 100-

⁹ The initial budget provision of \$67,000 will be carried forward to 2017/18, but will require supplementing because Council must cover the full cost of sealing that year.

Intended Levels of Service 2015-25	Performance measure	Target for 2016/17
		<p>metre lengths.</p> <p>The sample of non-CBD footpaths will include ten lengths in each of Bulls, Marton and Taihape, and four lengths in Mangaweka, Hunterville and Ratana.</p> <p>The assessments will normally be conducted in November and May.</p>
	<p><i>*Road safety</i></p> <p>The change from the previous financial year in the number of fatalities and serious injury crashes on the local road network expressed as a number</p>	<p>No change or a reduction from the previous year.</p>
<p>Be responsive to community expectations over the roading network and requests for service</p>	<p>Adequacy of provision and maintenance of footpaths, street-lighting and local roads (annual survey).</p> <p>Report card” qualitative statements.</p> <p>Groups targeted for consultation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residents where programmed renewal has taken place, • Community Boards/ Committees, • Community group database, • Business sector database. 	<p>A greater proportion (than in the benchmark) or more than 10% of the sample believe that Council’s service is getting better</p>
	<p><i>*Responses to service requests</i></p> <p>The percentage of customer service requests relating to roads and footpaths to which the territorial authority responds within the time frame specified in the long term plan</p> <p><i>Note: Council measures resolution as well as initial attendance in response to such requests.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 95% callouts during working hours responded to within 6 hours and 95% callouts during after-hours within 12 hours. • 85% of all callouts resolved (i.e. completed) within one month of the request.¹⁰ <p>Specific reference to callouts relating to potholes</p>

Variations from the Long Term Plan

A significant variation occurs in capital expenditure of \$5.7 million (from \$5.147 million projected in the Long Term Plan to \$9.147 million in this Annual Plan). This is the estimated balance of work required as a result of the June 2015 rainfall event that will not be completed in the 2015/16 year. Correspondingly, there is an increase of \$5.4 million in subsidies and grants for capital expenditure¹¹ which is due to this extra flood damage expenditure.

The movement in reserves has changed from \$454,000 in the Long Term Plan transferred to reserves to a negative amount of \$353,000. This is to fund both the unsubsidised portion of flood damage together with the portion of regular 2015/16 work now carried forward because of the inability to

¹⁰ There is a wide range of requests meaning times to completely resolve them will range from hours to several weeks or months, depending on urgency and work programming. While 96% was the result for 2013/14, it was 85% in 2012/13; this was also the result for the first nine months of 2014/15.

¹¹ The Long Term Plan projected these as \$3.480 million in 2016/17; this Annual Plan budgets \$7.065 million.

complete the scheduled programme of works, again because of the workload created by flood damage.



Turakina Valley Road under flood waters

Roading and Footpaths – Prospective Funding Impact Statement

For the year ending 30 June 2017

	2015/16 Annual Plan (\$000)	2016/17 Long-term Plan (\$000)	2016/17 Annual Plan (\$000)
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties			
Targeted rates	6,087	6,000	6,148
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	3,263	3,229	3,691
Fees and charges	28	29	29
Interest and dividends from investments			
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	115	115	115
Total operating funding (A)	9,493	9,373	9,983
Applications of operating funding			
Payment to staff and suppliers	6,104	5,901	6,659
Finance costs	124	116	116
Internal charges and overheads applied	461	478	546
Other operating funding applications			
Total applications of operating funding (B)	6,689	6,495	7,321
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	2,804	2,878	2,662
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	2,766	3,480	8,879
Development and financial contributions			
Increase (decrease) in debt	(165)	(165)	(165)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets			
Lump sum contributions			
Other dedicated capital funding			
Total sources of capital funding (C)	2,601	3,315	8,714
Application of capital funding			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand			
- to improve the level of service	591	592	892
- to replace existing assets	4,080	5,147	10,837
Increase (decrease) in reserves	734	454	(353)
Increase (decrease) in investments			
Total applications of capital funding (D)	5,405	6,193	11,376
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(2,804)	(2,878)	(2,662)
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	0	0	0
Note: Depreciation expense not included above	6,422	6,755	6,588

Roading and Footpaths – Prospective Capital Works

For the year ending 30 June 2017

Category	Designated projects for 2016/17	2015/16	2016/17	2016/17
		Annual Plan	Long-term Plan	Annual Plan
		(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)
RENEWALS				
Unsealed road metalling	Programmed renewals	460	460	460
Pavement rehabilitation	Programmed renewals	684	1,628	1,627
Drainage	Programmed renewals	337	337	337
Structure components	Programmed renewals	189	189	209
Traffic services	Programmed renewals	225	225	225
Sealed road surfacing	Programmed renewals	2,041	2,159	1,829
Footpaths	Programmed renewals	145	149	149
Flood damage	Repair June 2015 flood damage	0	0	6,000
Total renewals		4,081	5,147	10,837
CAPITAL				
Roading	Minor safety projects	526	525	826
Footpaths	New footpath construction	65	67	67
Total Capital		591	592	892

Water Supply

Scope and Objectives

This group of activities covers the provision of potable water for the urban communities of Bulls, Marton, Taihape, Hunterville, Mangaweka and Ratana. It also covers the rural water (i.e. stock water) schemes in Hunterville, Erewhon, Omatane and Putorino.

The main focus is ensuring compliance with the New Zealand Drinking Water Standards and consent conditions over the volume of water taken, upgrades to dispose of process (backwash) water, and investment in network modelling of schemes to enable renewals to be prioritised based on performance rather than relying simply on the age of the pipes.

More detail is provided on pp. 153-160 of the 2015-2025 Long Term Plan.

What we plan to do this year

- 1 Achieving ongoing compliance with a Drinking Water Standards and resource consents (improved water treatment and automatic monitoring for compliance);
- 2 Marton: seismic strengthening (\$300,000)
- 3 Marton: complete replacement of line from Calico Line bore and commence design for replacement of Tutaenui Road falling main from Jeffersons Line to town (total of \$748,000);
- 4 Taihape: water treatment plant structural renewals and various reticulation renewals, including design and preparation work for renewal of 1.2 km of trunk main (\$1.91 million)¹²;
- 5 Bulls: renewals to reservoirs and lift pumps; improved treatment storage, filtration, backwash and river pump station (\$757,000);
- 6 Mangaweka: structural improvements to reservoir, river pump station, renewal of mains in Weka Street, Mangawharariki Road and Broadway (\$820,000);
- 7 Treatment and reticulation upgrades at Hunterville (rural and urban schemes), Erewhon and Omatane rural schemes (\$475,000).
- 8 Reticulation upgrade for Dixon Way and Mangaone Valley Road, Taihape (\$104,000).

Carry-forwards from 2015/16

- 9 Bulls: design and construction of new reservoir as a result of seismic assessment (\$633,000);
- 10 Marton: Broadway duplication (\$140,000);
- 11 Mangaweka: structural repairs as a result of seismic assessment (\$80,000);
- 12 Taihape: structural repairs as a result of seismic assessment (\$129,000); complete installation of lamella clarifier (\$70,000);
- 13 Ratana: completion of new treatment plant (\$375,000);
- 14 Reticulation upgrade for Dixon Way and Mangaone Valley Road, Taihape (\$70,000)¹³

¹² This is a two-year project to be completed in 2017/18.

¹³ It had been envisaged that the contract would be let in 2015/16.

Intended Levels of Service

Intended Levels of Service 2015-25	Performance measure	Target for 2016/17
Provide a safe and compliant supply of drinking water	<p><i>*Safety of drinking water</i> The extent to which the Council's drinking water supply complies with</p> <p>(a) part 4 of the drinking water standards (bacteria compliance criteria)¹⁴</p> <p>(b) part 5 of the drinking water standards (protozoa compliance criteria)¹⁵</p>	<p>No incidents of non-compliance</p> <p>No incidents of non-compliance</p>
	Compliance with resource consents	No more than one incident of non-compliance with resource consents
Provide reliable and efficient urban water supplies	Number of unplanned water supply disruptions affecting multiple properties	Fewer unplanned water supply disruptions affecting multiple properties than in the previous year.
	<p><i>*Maintenance of the reticulation network</i> The percentage of real water loss from the Council's networked reticulation system¹⁶</p>	Less than 40%
	<p><i>*Demand management</i> The average consumption of drinking water per day per resident within the District</p> <p>Note: This includes all water released from the urban treatment plants, <u>irrespective of whether it is used for residential, agricultural, commercial or industrial purposes.</u></p>	600 litres per person per day.

¹⁴ Currently measured by weekly sampling and testing through Environmental Laboratory Services in Gracefield.

¹⁵ Measured through Water Outlook.

¹⁶ A description of the methodology used to calculate this must be included as part of the report.

Intended Levels of Service 2015-25	Performance measure	Target for 2016/17
Be responsive to reported faults and complaints	<p><i>*Fault response time</i></p> <p>Where the Council attends a call-out in response to a fault or unplanned interruption to its networked reticulation system, the following <i>median times</i> are measured</p> <p>(a) attendance time: from the time that the Council receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site, and</p> <p>(b) resolution time: from the time that the Council receives notification to the time that service personnel confirm resolution of the fault of interruption</p> <p>(c) attendance for non-urgent call-outs: from the time that the Council receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site, and</p> <p>(d) resolution of non-urgent call-outs from the time that the Council receives notification to the time that service personnel confirm resolution of the fault of interruption</p>	Less than previous year.
	<p><i>*Customer satisfaction</i></p> <p>The total number of complaints (expressed per 1000 connections to the reticulated networks) received by the Council about</p> <p>(a) drinking water clarity</p> <p>(b) drinking water taste</p> <p>(c) drinking water pressure or flow</p> <p>(d) continuity of supply, and</p> <p>The Council's response to any of these issues</p>	Total number of complaints is less than 45/1000.
Maintain compliant, reliable and efficient rural water supplies	Compliance with resource consents	
	<p><i>Maintenance of the reticulation network</i></p> <p>The percentage of real water loss from the Council's networked reticulation system¹⁷</p>	

¹⁷ A description of the methodology used to calculate this must be included as part of the report.

Intended Levels of Service 2015-25	Performance measure	Target for 2016/17
	<p><i>Fault response time</i></p> <p>Where the Council attends a call-out in response to a fault or unplanned interruption to its networked reticulation system, the following median times are measured</p> <p>(a) attendance for urgent call-outs: from the time that the Council receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site, and</p> <p>(b) resolution of urgent call-outs from the time that the Council receives notification to the time that service personnel confirm resolution of the fault of interruption</p>	
Ensure fire-fighting capacity in urban areas	Random flow checks at the different supplies	99% of checked fire hydrants are in compliance.

Variations from the Long Term Plan

There is no significant variation to the overall operating surplus although there has been an increase in operating costs offset by an increase in rates. The increase in level of debt is due to the increased level of capital expenditure due to work being carried forward from 2015/16.

Water Supply – Prospective Funding Impact Statement

For the year ending 30 June 2017

	2015/16 Annual Plan (\$000)	2016/17 Long-term Plan (\$000)	2016/17 Annual Plan (\$000)
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	96	99	107
Targeted rates	4,197	4,606	4,637
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes			
Fees and charges			
Interest and dividends from investments			
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts			
Total operating funding (A)	4,293	4,705	4,744
Applications of operating funding			
Payment to staff and suppliers	1,953	1,945	2,059
Finance costs	583	714	600
Internal charges and overheads applied	639	663	776
Other operating funding applications			
Total applications of operating funding (B)	3,175	3,322	3,435
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	1,118	1,383	1,309
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	975	0	188
Development and financial contributions			
Increase (decrease) in debt	2,623	4,584	4,996
Gross proceeds from sale of assets			
Lump sum contributions			
Other dedicated capital funding			
Total sources of capital funding (C)	3,598	4,584	5,184
Application of capital funding			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand			
- to improve the level of service	1,998	104	767
- to replace existing assets	2,710	5,983	5,844
Increase (decrease) in reserves	8	(120)	(118)
Increase (decrease) in investments			
Total applications of capital funding (D)	4,716	5,967	6,492
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(1,118)	(1,383)	(1,309)
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	0	0	0
Note: Depreciation expense not included above	1,201	1,390	1,313

Water Supply – Prospective Capital Works

For the year ending 30 June 2017

Category	Designated projects for 2016/17	2015/16	2016/17	2016/17
		Annual Plan	Long-term Plan	Annual Plan
		(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)
RENEWALS				
Marton	Treatment and reticulation	964	1,917	903
Taihape	Treatment and reticulation	436	1,942	2,076
Bulls	Treatment and reticulation	986	786	1,443
Mangaweka	Treatment and reticulation	140	851	934
Huntermville urban	Treatment and reticulation	7	108	108
Ratana	Treatment and reticulation	0	12	12
Erewhon	Treatment and reticulation	116	125	125
Huntermville rural	Treatment and reticulation	56	237	237
Omatane	Treatment and reticulation	5	5	5
Total renewals		2,710	5,983	5,844
CAPITAL				
Marton	Reticulation upgrade	225	0	145
	Treatment upgrade	238	0	0
Taihape	Reticulation upgrade	100	104	176
	Treatment upgrade	475	0	70
Bulls	Backflow protection	128	0	0
	Reticulation upgrade	37	0	0
Mangaweka	Reticulation upgrade	10	0	0
	Treatment upgrade	20	0	0
Ratana	Treatment upgrade	765	0	375
Total Capital		1,998	104	767

Sewerage and the Treatment and Disposal of Sewage

Scope and Objectives

The activity provides for the process of collecting wastewater and treating it to an acceptable standard for discharge into the environment. Wastewater treatment systems are maintained in Taihape, Mangaweka, Hunterville, Marton, Koitiata, Ratana and Bulls. The age of existing infrastructure, and stricter compliance requirements, triggers the need for upgrade work as well as ongoing renewals.

More detail is provided on pp. 161-167 of the 2015-2025 Long Term Plan.

What we plan to do this year

- 1 Bulls: Aeration improvements and installation of infiltration galleries and treatment plant upgrades (subject to consent) (\$1,227,000)¹⁸;
- 2 Marton: Upgrades or changes to treatment system to improve effluent quality, solids removal etc.; anaerobic pond desludging (\$2,116,313¹⁹); ²⁰
- 3 Hunterville: Sewer/stormwater main renewals \$130,000);
- 4 Taihape: Improvements to reticulation, particularly sewer main renewals in Linnet Street and Paradise Terrace (\$341,000); improvements at treatment plant including clarifier to protect membrane filters (\$301,000²¹);
- 5 Ratana: Upgraded treatment plant and reticulation (\$1,945,000²²);
- 6 Koitiata: Upgraded reticulation – subject to consultation (\$119,000)²³;
- 7 Review trade waste agreements.²⁴

Carry-forwards from 2015/16

- 8 Marton: Essential renewals prior to full assessment and drafting of consent application (\$302,000);
- 9 Hunterville: Sludge removal (\$80,000).

Intended Levels of Service

Intended Levels of Service 2015-25	Performance measure	Target for 2016/17
Provide a reliable reticulated disposal system that does not cause harm or create pollution within existing urban areas.	<i>*Discharge compliance</i> Compliance with the Council's resource consents for discharge from its sewerage system measured by the number of (a) abatement notices (b) infringement notices	No abatement or infringement notices, no enforcement orders and no convictions

¹⁸ This includes \$1,100,000 carried forward from 2015/16.

¹⁹ This includes \$1,338,000 carried forward from 2015/16.

²⁰ Consents for discharge from the Marton Wastewater Treatment Plant to water and air expire in 2019. Renewal is programmed in 2017/18, following discussion with advisory reference group.

²¹ This includes \$60,000 carried forward from 2015/16 to complete the installation of the lamella clarifier.

²² This includes \$1,419,000 carried forward from 2015/16.

²³ This provision was included in the Long Term Plan for 2015/16. This includes \$110,000 carried forward from 2015/16. The matter is under consideration by an advisory reference group.

²⁴ This was noted in the LTP specifically for MidWest Disposals.

Intended Levels of Service 2015-25	Performance measure	Target for 2016/17
	(c) enforcement orders, and (d) convictions received by the Council in relation to those resource consents	
	Routine compliance monitoring of discharge consents	6 out of 7 systems comply
	Number of overflows from each network (response/ resolution time)	No single network to experience more than 3 overflows during a 12- month period.
	<i>*System and adequacy</i> The number of dry weather sewerage overflows from the Council's sewerage system, expressed per 1000 sewerage connections to that sewerage system.	Not more than one per 1,000 connections.
Be responsive to reported faults and complaints	<i>*Fault response time</i> Where the Council attends to sewerage overflows resulting from a blockage or other fault in the Council's sewerage system, the following <i>median times</i> are measured (a) attendance time: from the time that the Council receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site, and (b) resolution time: from the time that the Council receives notification to the time that service personnel confirm resolution of the fault of interruption	Improved timelines compared with the previous year.
	<i>*Customer satisfaction</i> The total number of complaints received by the Council about any of the following: (a) sewage odour (b) sewerage system faults (c) sewerage system blockages, and (d) the Council's response to issues with its sewerage systems ²⁵ expressed per 1,000 connections to the Councils sewerage system.	Less than 18/1000

Variations from the Long Term Plan

There is no significant variation in the operating surplus although a reduction in finance costs has resulted in a reduction in rates required. An additional capital item of \$130,000 has been included on

²⁵ These are matters relating to the Council's wastewater systems recorded in the request for service system *other than* in (a), (b) or (c) such as complaints about wastewater overflows.

capital expenditure for Koiitiata reticulation which is the subject of negotiation and consultation. The balance of the increase in capital works is due to projects being carried forward from 2015/16 which also explains the increased level of debt expected.

Sewerage and Treatment and Disposal of Sewage – Prospective Funding Impact Statement

For the year ending 30 June 2017

	2015/16 Annual Plan (\$000)	2016/17 Long-term Plan (\$000)	2016/17 Annual Plan (\$000)
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties			
Targeted rates	2,306	2,401	2,007
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes			
Fees and charges	242	251	301
Interest and dividends from investments			
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts			
Total operating funding (A)	2,548	2,652	2,308
Applications of operating funding			
Payment to staff and suppliers	1,056	1,084	1,144
Finance costs	201	489	190
Internal charges and overheads applied	218	226	260
Other operating funding applications			
Total applications of operating funding (B)	1,475	1,799	1,594
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	1,073	853	714
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure			
Development and financial contributions			
Increase (decrease) in debt	4,816	256	4,611
Gross proceeds from sale of assets			
Lump sum contributions			
Other dedicated capital funding			
Total sources of capital funding (C)	4,816	256	4,611
Application of capital funding			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand			
- to improve the level of service	5,167	779	4,806
- to replace existing assets	1,667	1,530	1,751
Increase (decrease) in reserves	(945)	(1,200)	(1,231)
Increase (decrease) in investments			
Total applications of capital funding (D)	5,889	1,109	5,325
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(1,073)	(853)	(714)
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	0	0	(0)
Note: Depreciation expense not included above	672	851	713

Sewerage and the Treatment and Disposal of Sewage – Prospective Capital Works

For the year ending 30 June 2017

Category	Designated projects for 2016/17	2015/16	2016/17	2016/17
		Annual Plan	Long-term Plan	Annual Plan
		(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)
RENEWALS				
Marton	Treatment and reticulation	941	78	380
Taihape	Treatment and reticulation	205	493	493
Bulls	Treatment and reticulation	268	137	137
Mangaweka	Treatment and reticulation	25	0	0
Huntermville	Treatment and reticulation	220	284	163
Ratana	Treatment and reticulation	5	526	526
Koitiata	Treatment and reticulation	3	12	52
Total renewals		1,667	1,530	1,751
CAPITAL				
Marton	Treatment plant upgrade	1,387	779	2,117
Taihape	Treatment plant upgrade	450	0	60
Bulls	Treatment plant upgrade	1,500	0	1,100
Huntermville	Treatment plant upgrade	200	0	0
Ratana	Treatment plant upgrade	1,500	0	1,419
Koitiata	Reticulation upgrade	130	0	110
Total Capital		5,167	779	4,806

Stormwater Drainage

Scope and Objectives

The activity provides a collection and disposal system for surface and, in some instances, sub-surface water linking both private and public reticulation through the urban communities of the Rangitikei comprising Bulls, Marton, Taihape, Hunterville, Mangaweka and Ratana. There are also stormwater assets on a smaller scale in communities such as Utiku, Koitiata, Rakautaua and Scotts Ferry. In addition to the assets owned for the Stormwater activity, the Roding activity owns assets for drainage of roads, Horizons has an extensive network to prevent flooding, and there are also privately owned assets that connect with these other networks.

More detail is provided on pp. 168-174 of the 2015-2025 Long Term Plan.

What we plan to do this year

- 1 Improve quality and quantity of information which Council holds on Horizons assets, private assets and Council's own network (such as to enable the stormwater provisions of the Water-related Services Bylaw to be put into effect)
- 2 Marton: renewal of stormwater reticulation in Hammond Street, Pukepapa Road, Harris Street and Wanganui Road (\$358,000)
- 3 Taihape: renewal of stormwater reticulation in Paradise Terrace (\$22,000)
- 4 Upgraded culverts, drains and inlet protection – Taihape, Mangaweka, Hunterville and Bulls (\$269,000)
- 5 Upgrades to mitigate future flooding in Marton and Bulls (\$500,000).

Intended Levels of Service

Intended Levels of Service 2015-25	Performance measure	Target for 2016/17
Provide a reliable collection and disposal system to each property during normal rainfall	<p><i>*System adequacy</i></p> <p>(a) The number of flooding events²⁶ that occurred in the District</p> <p>(b) For each flooding event, the number of habitable floors affected (expressed per 1,000 properties connected to the Council's stormwater system)</p>	<p>Less than 1/1000</p> <p>There are 4,122 properties in the District which pay the stormwater rate.</p>
	<p><i>*Discharge compliance</i></p> <p>Compliance with the Council's resource consents for discharge from its stormwater system measured by the number of</p> <p>(a) abatement notices</p> <p>(b) infringement notices</p> <p>(c) enforcement orders, and</p> <p>(d) convictions</p>	<p>Not yet applicable – Council currently has no resource consents for stormwater</p>

²⁶ The rules for the mandatory measures define a 'flooding event' as an overflow from a territorial authority's stormwater system that enters a habitable floor

Intended Levels of Service 2015-25	Performance measure	Target for 2016/17
	received by the Council in relation to those resource consents	
Be responsive to reported faults and complaints	<i>*Response time</i> The median response time to attend a flooding event, measured from the time that the Council receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site.	1 hour
	<i>*Customer satisfaction</i> The number of complaints received by the Council about the performance of its stormwater system, expressed per 1,000 properties connected to the Council's stormwater system.	Less than 15/1000

Variations from the Long Term Plan

There is no significant variation in the operating surplus. An additional \$500,000 has been allowed for the flood mitigation capital expenditure in Marton and Bulls to be funded from rates reserves (which is the reason for the reduction in reserves). A further \$100,000 from the rates reserves is being used to part-fund the planned renewal works. The sum remaining in the rates reserve will be \$306,680.

Stormwater Drainage – Prospective Funding Impact Statement

For the year ending 30 June 2017

	2015/16 Annual Plan (\$000)	2016/17 Long-term Plan (\$000)	2016/17 Annual Plan (\$000)
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties			
Targeted rates	729	765	637
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes			
Fees and charges	2	2	2
Interest and dividends from investments			
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts			
Total operating funding (A)	731	767	639
Applications of operating funding			
Payment to staff and suppliers	350	262	264
Finance costs	(17)	4	(29)
Internal charges and overheads applied	59	61	69
Other operating funding applications			
Total applications of operating funding (B)	392	327	303
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	339	440	336
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure			
Development and financial contributions			
Increase (decrease) in debt	(44)	(44)	(44)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets			
Lump sum contributions			
Other dedicated capital funding			
Total sources of capital funding (C)	(44)	(44)	(44)
Application of capital funding			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand			
- to improve the level of service	430	270	770
- to replace existing assets	329	381	381
Increase (decrease) in reserves	(464)	(255)	(859)
Increase (decrease) in investments			
Total applications of capital funding (D)	295	396	292
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(339)	(440)	(336)
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	0	0	0
Note: Depreciation expense not included above	259	290	286

Stormwater Drainage – Prospective Capital Works

For the year ending 30 June 2017

Category	Designated projects for 2016/17	2015/16	2016/17	2016/17
		Annual Plan	Long-term Plan	Annual Plan
		(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)
RENEWALS				
Marton	Reticulation	309	359	358
Taihape	Reticulation	20	22	22
Total renewals		329	381	381
CAPITAL				
Marton	Culverts, drains and inlet protection	230	0	500
Taihape	Culverts, drains and inlet protection	100	120	119
Bulls	Culverts, drains and inlet protection	50	67	67
Mangaweka	Culverts, drains and inlet protection	0	16	16
Huntermville	Culverts, drains and inlet protection	50	67	67
Total Capital		430	270	770

Community and Leisure Assets

Scope and Objectives

Rangitikei District Council is the main provider of Community and Leisure Assets in the District. However, it is not the only provider. Housing New Zealand provides some subsidised housing. Some local schools provide halls, pools and sports fields which are available for community use, some community and church groups own buildings which are available for hire and there are also other providers of properties to lease.

Some Council owned buildings are leased to other groups. Council remains responsible for these buildings and so they are covered by this group of activities. Some properties contain leases allowing sports clubs and organisations to operate buildings on Council land. These buildings and other lessee improvements are not covered by this Plan.

The Community and Leisure Assets group of activities includes some services as part of the facilities management. Examples of this are libraries, information centres and swimming pools.

Council has commissioned research into a tool that is developing internationally to enable communities to come to terms with structural ageing and absolute population decline. The key element is to focus on quality of life outcomes for people living in the District, and to work in close consultation with residents about what community assets will enable them to have a great quality of life. Council has agreed that before undertaking any renewal or refurbishment work, it will look at the need for the particular asset, bearing in mind the availability of such facilities within the community. Council's overall intent is that there will be fewer, but better, facilities in the future.

More detail is provided in pp. 175-190 in the 2015-2025 Long Term Plan.

What we plan to do this year

- 1 Complete multi-purpose facility in Bulls; dispose of surplus sites (Town Hall and Information Centre) and redevelop library site - \$3,561,000²⁷;
- 2 Construction of new amenity block on Taihape Memorial Park - \$600,000;
- 3 Repaint the Jubilee Pavilion at Marton Park - \$10,000;
- 4 Demolish Conference Hall, Taihape - \$50,000;
- 5 Re-roof Marton Plunket building - \$27,000;
- 6 Paint Memorial Hall, Marton - \$45,000 (including seating at front);
- 7 Repaint the Hunterville Grandstand - \$20,000;
- 8 Renovations to exterior roof/internal floors at Mangaweka, Ohingaiti and Wainui Halls - \$34,000 (funded by Dudding Trust);
- 9 Fit solar heating to Marton Swim Centre - \$109,000
- 10 Install space heating at Taihape Swim Centre - \$35,000 and upgrade changing rooms - \$22,500;
- 11 Turf regeneration in parks- \$20,000;
- 12 Tree management in parks- \$30,000;

²⁷ This includes \$700,000 carried forward from 2015/16.

- 13 Develop skate parks using the Parks Upgrade Programme Fund (up to \$50,000 Council contribution if a corresponding 2:1 contribution cash/in-kind from the community);
- 14 Purchase Cobbler/Davenport/Abraham & Williams properties (Broadway/High Street, Marton) as site for Council’s administration and library services and undertake initial heritage and development concept - \$220,000 (loan funded);
- 15 Contribute to multi-purpose turf facility in Marton – \$100,000 (for Rangitikei College, if balance of funding required is secured);
- 16 Replace ablution block roof at Dudding Lake - \$12,500;
- 17 Establish wasp control programme - \$10,000.

Carry-forwards from 2015/16

- 18 Community housing upgrades -\$75,000 (deferred pending decision on alternative providers)
- 19 Taihape Memorial Park – provision of alternative water source - \$50,000²⁸;
- 20 Mangaweka campground toilet block - \$95,000²⁹;
- 21 Dudding Lake road access upgrade - \$6,200³⁰
- 22 Koitiata Hall repainting - \$10,000³¹;
- 23 Hunterville cemetery internal road upgrade - \$45,000³²;
- 24 Marton Pool – upgrade chemical storage facilities - \$23,500.
- 25 Taihape Swim Centre – filtration upgrade and associated concrete resurfacing and ventilation fans - \$199,690³³.

Intended Levels of Service

Intended Levels of Service 2015-25	Performance measure	Target for 2016/17
Provide a “good enough” range of “good enough” community and leisure assets at an appropriate proximity to centres of population	<p>“Report card” produced during April/May each year from a postal survey of residents.³⁴</p> <p>Public libraries;</p> <p>Public swimming pools;</p> <p>Sports fields and parks</p> <p>Public toilets;</p> <p>Community buildings and</p> <p>Community housing.</p>	A greater proportion (than in the previous year) or more than 10% of the sample believes that Council’s service is getting better.

²⁸ The whole amount is carried forward from 2015/16. The delay was the result of a change in irrigation system being funded by the Park Users Group.

²⁹ The whole sum is carried forward from 2015/16. There was delay in finalising the design.

³⁰ This is a contribution – Dudding Lake trustees anticipates other funding sources.

³¹ The whole amount is carried forward from 2015/16. The surrounding road needs to be sealed first.

³² This is the provision in 2015/16. Further investigation is needed before the contract is let, potentially in two stages.

³³ The whole amount is carried forward from 2015/16. The consultancy report recommending significantly more work (at greater cost) is being peer reviewed

³⁴ It is intended to take the sample from the electoral roll for residents. During the previous three years the sample was taken from Council’s ratepayer database.

Intended Levels of Service 2015-25	Performance measure	Target for 2016/17
Secure high use of staffed facilities	Number of users of libraries (Automated door-count system) Number of users of pools (Door count systems or till records)	An increase in use compared with the previous year. An increase in use compared with the previous year.

Variations from the Long Term Plan

The operating surplus has been reduced by \$132,000 due to some increases in costs and internal charges. Most of this has been funded from reserves.

An additional capital item \$500,000 has been included for the proposed amenity block (toilets and changing room) for Taihape Memorial Park. The balance is to be raised by the Park User Group.

Some projects have also been carried forward from 2015/16.

Community and Leisure Assets – Prospective Funding Impact Statement

For the year ending 30 June 2017

	2015/16 Annual Plan (\$000)	2016/17 Long-term Plan (\$000)	2016/17 Annual Plan (\$000)
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	3,391	3,229	3,360
Targeted rates			
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	108	34	109
Fees and charges	588	441	441
Interest and dividends from investments			
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts			
Total operating funding (A)	4,087	3,704	3,910
Applications of operating funding			
Payment to staff and suppliers	2,773	2,670	2,943
Finance costs	31	36	22
Internal charges and overheads applied	349	364	442
Other operating funding applications			
Total applications of operating funding (B)	3,153	3,070	3,407
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	934	634	502
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	106	1,501	1,601
Development and financial contributions			
Increase (decrease) in debt	(8)	643	1,518
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	0	565	565
Lump sum contributions			
Other dedicated capital funding			
Total sources of capital funding (C)	98	2,709	3,684
Application of capital funding			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand			
- to improve the level of service	1,123	3,093	4,989
- to replace existing assets	549	587	712
Increase (decrease) in reserves	(640)	(337)	(1,515)
Increase (decrease) in investments			
Total applications of capital funding (D)	1,032	3,343	4,186
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(934)	(634)	(502)
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	0	0	0
Note: Depreciation expense not included above	811	828	849

Community and Leisure Assets – Prospective Capital Works

For the year ending 30 June 2017

Category	Designated projects for 2016/17	2015/16	2016/17	2016/17
		Annual Plan	Long-term Plan	Annual Plan
		(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)
RENEWALS				
Property	Building refurbishment	0	27	27
Swimming pools	Building and plant	115	23	98
Libraries	Books, furniture and computers	108	180	181
Community housing	Flat refurbishment	100	100	175
Cemeteries	Paving and fences	23	24	60
Parks and reserves	Landscaping, playgrounds and Bulls Courthouse	98	75	68
Toilets	Building refurbishment	7	0	0
Halls	Refurbishment	98	158	103
Total renewals		549	587	712
CAPITAL				
Swimming pools	Capital improvements to plant	150	113	325
Library	Land purchase for Marton admin and library	0	0	220
Cemeteries	Berms	8	16	36
	Land purchase Ratana	20	0	0
Parks and reserves	Mangaweka campground sewerage disposal	95	0	95
	Parks upgrades	100	104	103
	Memorial Park toilets and changing rooms	0	0	600
Halls	Bulls town centre	750	2,860	3,611
Total Capital		1,123	3,093	4,989

Rubbish and Recycling

Scope and Objectives

This group of activities focusses on the appropriate disposal of refuse in the District. The Waste Minimisation Act requires territorial authorities to encourage effective and efficient waste management and minimisation.

More detail is provided on pp. 191-198 of the 2015-2025 Long Term Plan.

The Government's focus is on waste minimisation, or the three principles of recycling: reduce, re-use, recycle. The government pays Council \$45,000 from the funds collected in the District under the waste management levy.

Kerbside rubbish collection service to urban households and businesses is undertaken by a contractor. Council has no involvement in it.

In each of the main towns, Council owns waste transfer station facilities which receive rubbish and recyclables. The operation of these transfer stations is contracted out with residual waste being disposed of at the Bonny Glen landfill (which is privately owned).

Council directly manages the collection of rubbish from public litter bins.

What we plan to do this year

- 1 Bulls Waste Transfer Station – recycle shop – trial³⁵
- 2 Marton Waste Transfer Station - recycle shop - trial
- 3 Scope of review of Waste Management and Minimisation Plan³⁶
- 4 Review of options for the continuing operation of the Marton Waste Transfer Station. ³⁷

Intended Levels of Service

Intended Levels of Service 2015-25	Performance measure	Target for 2016/17
Make recycling facilities available at waste transfer stations for glass, paper, metal, plastics, textiles and greenwaste. Special occasions for electronics (e-waste). .	Waste to landfill (tonnage) ³⁸ .	4,250 tonnes to landfill.
	Waste diverted from landfill (tonnage and (percentage of total waste) ³⁹ .	Percentage of waste diverted from landfill 14%.

Variations from the Long Term Plan

There are no significant variations from the Long Term Plan.

³⁵ The estimated cost for the trial is \$7,000. If one is successful, the second site will be implemented – again, on a trial basis.

³⁶ Ideally, this work entails an analysis of all waste streams. However, as all kerb-side collection of waste in the District is done by private contractors, access to information about the characteristics of this waste is unlikely. This means the analysis is confined to waste taken to the waste transfer stations. Budget Waste takes its waste direct to the landfill.

³⁷ The Marton Waste Transfer Station is on a site leased from the Crown, which expires on 30 November 2019. Prior to then the Council may exercise a right to purchase the freehold.

³⁸ Calibrated records maintained at Bonny Glen landfill.

³⁹ Records maintained at waste transfer stations.

Rubbish and Recycling – Prospective Funding Impact Statement

For the year ending 30 June 2017

	2015/16 Annual Plan (\$000)	2016/17 Long-term Plan (\$000)	2016/17 Annual Plan (\$000)
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	86	90	90
Targeted rates	443	441	488
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	47	47	47
Fees and charges	370	382	382
Interest and dividends from investments			
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts			
Total operating funding (A)	946	960	1,007
Applications of operating funding			
Payment to staff and suppliers	954	966	1,003
Finance costs	(30)	(29)	(31)
Internal charges and overheads applied	54	55	60
Other operating funding applications			
Total applications of operating funding (B)	978	992	1,032
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	(32)	(32)	(24)
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure			
Development and financial contributions			
Increase (decrease) in debt	(1)	(1)	(1)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets			
Lump sum contributions			
Other dedicated capital funding			
Total sources of capital funding (C)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Application of capital funding			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand			
- to improve the level of service			
- to replace existing assets	2	2	2
Increase (decrease) in reserves	(35)	(35)	(27)
Increase (decrease) in investments			
Total applications of capital funding (D)	(33)	(33)	(25)
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	32	32	24
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	0	0	(0)
Note: Depreciation expense not included above	33	33	34

Environmental and Regulatory Services

Scope and Objectives

This group of activities is concerned with Council’s regulatory functions. It comprises five separate activities – animal control, building control, planning control, registered and licensing premises control, and other regulatory functions such as noise control (RMA and District Plan), hazardous substances, litter, land information memoranda, bylaws, vermin, communicable disease, control of amusement devices, abandoned vehicles etc.

More detail is provided in pp. 199-205 of the 2015-2025 Long Term Plan.

What we plan to do this year

- 1 Give effect to the Food Act 2014;
- 2 Regional collaboration over regulatory functions;
- 3 Prepare for implementation of Buildings (Pools) Amendment Bill (when enacted and in effect);
- 4 Implement the Building (Earthquake-prone buildings) Amendment Bill (when enacted and in effect);
- 5 Prepare for next accreditation review as Building Consent Authority (April 2017).
- 6 Complete any outstanding actions in the targeted review of the District Plan

Intended Levels of Service

Intended Levels of Service 2015-25	Performance measure	Target for 2016/17
Provide a legally compliant service	Timeliness of processing the paperwork (building control, consent processes, licence applications) ⁴⁰ .	At least 93% of the processing of documentation for each of Council’s regulatory and enforcement services is completed within the prescribed times.
	Possession of relevant authorisations from central government ⁴¹ .	Accreditation as a building consent authority maintained. Functions of a registration authority and role of a recognised agency under the Food Act not subject to Ministerial Review. ⁴²

⁴⁰ This includes any prescribed monitoring, such as of resource consents.

⁴¹ Excluding general authorisation through legislation where no further formal accreditation is specified.

⁴² Food Act 2014, s. 185. This added since the measure is an annual review of relevant documents.

Provide regulatory compliance officers.	Timeliness of response to Requests for Service for enforcement call-outs (animal control and environmental health); within prescribed response and resolution times.	Improvement in timeliness reported in 2013/14. For animal control, priority 1 (urgent) callouts (dog attack, threatening dog or stock on road) require response within 30 minutes and resolution within 24 hours; priority 2 (i.e. non-urgent) callouts require response within 24 hours and resolution within 96 hours.
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Variations from the Long Term Plan

There are no significant variations from the Long Term Plan except that a capital item of \$50,000 has been added to construct a stock pound.

Environmental and Regulatory Services – Prospective Funding Impact Statement

For the year ending 30 June 2017

	2015/16 Annual Plan (\$000)	2016/17 Long-term Plan (\$000)	2016/17 Annual Plan (\$000)
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	851	875	912
Targeted rates			
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes			
Fees and charges	870	891	891
Interest and dividends from investments			
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	15	16	16
Total operating funding (A)	1,736	1,782	1,819
Applications of operating funding			
Payment to staff and suppliers	1,100	1,127	1,210
Finance costs	4	(3)	(11)
Internal charges and overheads applied	491	517	518
Other operating funding applications			
Total applications of operating funding (B)	1,595	1,641	1,717
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	141	141	102
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure			
Development and financial contributions			
Increase (decrease) in debt	0	0	(1)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets			
Lump sum contributions			
Other dedicated capital funding			
Total sources of capital funding (C)	0	0	(1)
Application of capital funding			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand			
- to improve the level of service	0	0	0
- to replace existing assets			
Increase (decrease) in reserves	141	141	101
Increase (decrease) in investments			
Total applications of capital funding (D)	141	141	101
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(141)	(141)	(102)
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	0	0	(0)
Note: Depreciation expense not included above	0	0	0

Community Well-being

Scope and Objectives

This group of activities is where Council acts primarily as an enabler and facilitator of action rather than as a provider of services or facilities. It is primarily those activities which are community-driven whether through individual voluntary effort or joining up activity across specific sectors. The Group comprises:

- Community Partnerships
- Economic Development and District Promotion
- Information Centres, and
- Emergency Management and Rural Fire.

More detail is provided on pp. 206-226 of the 2015-2025 Long Term Plan.

What we plan to do this year

1. Rangitikei Growth Strategy⁴³
 - Progress solutions to water availability in area between Marton and Hunterville;
 - Develop collaborative economic development and District promotion services across the Horizons region;
 - Council sponsorship of events aiming to increase visitor numbers (compared to 2015/16).
2. Establish youth development services based in Taihape and Marton, transitioning from current arrangements to a one-stop shop concept involving other agencies - \$60,000 from Council (continuing to seek equivalent contribution from external sources)⁴⁴
3. Safe and Caring Community Theme Group
 - Healthy Families programme: take part in Governance Group, act as local Prevention Partnership;
 - Annual achievement Scholarships for Taihape Area School and Rangitikei College
4. Marton Community Charter
 - Develop services for young people (0-18), such as driving safety, career development pathways, Youth Voice in local decisions;
5. Enjoying Life in the Rangitikei
 - Swim-4-All programme 2016/17;
6. Treasured Natural Environment
 - Support for Hautapu and Tutaenui catchment groups
 - Develop access to Kahui reserve, Mangaweka
 - Continue to produce and distribute the Theme Group newsletter;
7. MOU work programme

⁴³ In the Long Term Plan Council committed \$100,000 for further research and support for local economic development strategies which aim to increase productivity. In addition, up to \$45,000 is budgeted annually for developing an events strategy and building up a portfolio of future industry development opportunities in the District. \$60,000 annually is set aside for implementing place-making strategies within town centre plans.

⁴⁴ Council decision, 30 June 2016.

- Five + high profile events and 20 community events
 - Community newsletters distributed through Marton, Bulls and Taihape
 - Dynamic and attractive web presence for the District and towns
 - Interactive and appropriate social media opportunities
 - Community development and place-making support in Marton, Bulls and Taihape;
8. Path to Well-being
- Conference November 2016/March 2017
9. Emergency Management: Staff EMIS Training (Emergency management Information Training)

Intended Levels of Service

Intended Levels of Service 2015-25	Performance measure	Target for 2016/17
Provide opportunities to be actively involved in partnerships that provide community and ratepayer wins	Partners' view of how useful Council's initiatives and support has been (annual survey) ⁴⁵ The focus for the survey is those community groups within the District with whom the Council has worked. So, this excludes shared services or other contractual arrangements with other councils. It also excludes direct collaboration with central government agencies although, where these are also involved with community organisations and groups within the Rangitikei, they are invited to participate in the annual survey.	A greater proportion (than in the benchmark) or more than 10% of the sample believes that Council's service is getting better.
Identify and promote opportunities for economic growth in the District	The three key indicators of success in the Council's adopted Rangitikei Growth Strategy- i.e. *The District's GDP growth *A greater proportion of young people living in the District are attending local schools *More people living in the District (than is currently projected by Statistics New Zealand) ⁴⁶	Turning the curve (in comparison with the previous year/updated official projections) is evident in at least two of the key indicators

Variations from the Long Term Plan

There are no significant variations from the Long Term Plan.

⁴⁵ Groups which are targeted for consultation:

- Participants in Path to Well-being Theme Groups
- Community group database (includes the District's schools)
- Public sector agency database
- Business sector database

⁴⁶ (a) In 2013, Rangitikei's GDP growth was -0.8% and trending downwards with an increasing divergence from the national trend.

(b) Based on latest available Statistics New Zealand population estimates (June 2013) and school enrolments for 2014 (TKI), 56% of residents of high school age were enrolled in local schools and trending upwards.

(c) Based on population projections from Statistics New Zealand (medium projection based on 2013 Census), the resident population is projected to decline from 14,450 in June 2013 to 13,900 in June 2028.

Community Well-being – Prospective Funding Impact Statement

For the year ending 30 June 2017

	2015/16 Annual Plan (\$000)	2016/17 Long-term Plan (\$000)	2016/17 Annual Plan (\$000)
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	1,255	1,278	1,354
Targeted rates			
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	142	120	202
Fees and charges	54	55	55
Interest and dividends from investments			
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts			
Total operating funding (A)	1,451	1,453	1,611
Applications of operating funding			
Payment to staff and suppliers	1,211	1,211	1,372
Finance costs	1	1	1
Internal charges and overheads applied	200	208	208
Other operating funding applications			
Total applications of operating funding (B)	1,412	1,420	1,581
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	39	33	30
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure			
Development and financial contributions			
Increase (decrease) in debt	(2)	(2)	(2)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets			
Lump sum contributions			
Other dedicated capital funding			
Total sources of capital funding (C)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Application of capital funding			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand			
- to improve the level of service			
- to replace existing assets	70	5	5
Increase (decrease) in reserves	(33)	26	24
Increase (decrease) in investments			
Total applications of capital funding (D)	37	31	28
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(39)	(33)	(30)
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	0	0	0
Note: Depreciation expense not included above	40	41	41



Rangitikei
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Rangitikei District Council

Prospective Financial Statements

Annual Plan 2016-2017

Prospective Financial Statements

The Council's Annual Plan covers the period 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017. The Plan includes both operating and capital expenditure and in this section information is only at a summary level. More detailed information can be found in the sections on each activity.

The financial information in the Annual Plan is a forecast in accordance with New Zealand International Financial Reporting Standards for Public Benefit Entities (NZ IFRS PBE). The financial information contained in the Annual Plan may not be appropriate for any other purposes. Certain assumptions have been made at the date these statements were prepared as to future events, and as to actions Council reasonably expects to undertake. Actual results may vary materially from these forecasts, depending upon changes of circumstance that may arise during the period. In re-projecting the 2015/16 figures known events, such as the delay of certain capital projects, have been taken into account.

The prospective financial statements were authorised for issue by the Rangitikei District Council on 30 June 2016. The Rangitikei District Council is responsible for the prospective financial statements and for the assumptions which underpin all required disclosures (including the prospective financial statements). The actual results have been incorporated into this Annual Plan. It is intended that the prospective financial statements are updated annually as part of the annual plan/long-term plan process.

Prospective Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense

For the year ending 30 June 2017

	2015/16 Annual Plan (\$000)	2016/17 Long-term Plan (\$000)	2016/17 Annual Plan (\$000)
Revenue from non-exchange transactions			
Rates	20,031	20,424	20,461
Subsidies and grants	7,407	8,410	14,715
Other revenue	2,515	2,582	2,632
Revenue from exchange transactions			
Finance revenue	224	246	228
Other revenue	239	118	118
Total operating revenue	30,416	31,780	38,153
Expenditure			
Depreciation and amortisation expense	9,798	10,563	10,235
Personnel costs	2,633	2,700	3,138
Finance costs	402	843	379
Other expenses	16,871	16,523	17,898
Total operating expenditure	29,704	30,629	31,650
Operating surplus (deficit) before tax	712	1,151	6,503
Income tax expense	0	0	0
Net surplus (deficit) after tax	712	1,151	6,503
Other comprehensive revenue and expense			
Gain on revaluation of infrastructural assets	0	14,022	14,679
Gain on revaluation of land and buildings	0	0	0
Total other comprehensive revenue and expenses	0	14,022	14,679
Total comprehensive revenue and expense	712	15,173	21,182

Note: The accompanying accounting policies and notes form part of these financial statements.

Prospective Statement of Changes in Net Assets/Equity

For the year ending 30 June 2017

	2015/16 Annual Plan (\$000)	2016/17 Long-term Plan (\$000)	2016/17 Annual Plan (\$000)
Balance as at 1 July	480,400	481,112	475,206
Total comprehensive for the year	712	15,173	21,182
Balance as at 30 June	481,112	496,285	496,388

Note: The accompanying accounting policies and notes form part of these financial statements.

Prospective Statement of Financial Position

For the year ending 30 June 2017

	2015/16 Annual Plan (\$000)	2016/17 Long-term Plan (\$000)	2016/17 Annual Plan (\$000)
Assets			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	2,504	1,805	2,312
Debtors and other receivables from non-exchange transactions	3,031	3,106	3,720
Debtors and other receivables from exchange transactions	92	94	125
Prepayments	11	11	11
Other financial assets	2,514	2,514	522
Total current assets	8,152	7,530	6,690
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Plant, property and equipment	488,681	510,332	507,604
Intangible assets	95	47	0
Forestry assets	28	28	64
Other financial assets			
Corporate bonds	4,101	4,101	3,510
Investments in CCOs and other similar entities	27	27	29
Total non-current assets	492,932	514,535	511,208
Total assets	501,084	522,065	517,898
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Creditors and other payables	3,653	3,730	4,273
Employee entitlements	240	240	259
Income in advance	347	347	538
Borrowings	1,425	1,647	1,532
Total current liabilities	5,665	5,964	6,601
Non-current liabilities			
Employee entitlements	13	13	14
Provisions	444	418	292
Borrowings	13,850	19,385	14,601
Total non-current liabilities	14,307	19,816	14,908
Total liabilities	19,972	25,780	21,510
Net assets	481,112	496,285	496,388
Equity			
Accumulated comprehensive revenue and expense	443,726	444,560	444,962
Asset revaluation reserves	31,744	45,766	46,208
Special and restricted reserves	5,642	5,959	5,219
Total equity	481,112	496,285	496,388

Note: The accompanying accounting policies and notes form part of these financial statements.

Prospective Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ending 30 June 2017

	2015/16 Annual Plan (\$000)	2016/17 Long-term Plan (\$000)	2016/17 Annual Plan (\$000)
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from rates revenue	20,031	20,424	20,461
Receipts from other revenue	10,071	11,017	17,349
Interest received	224	246	228
Dividends received	0	0	0
Payments for suppliers and employees	(19,297)	(19,172)	(20,963)
Interest paid	(402)	(843)	(379)
Net cash inflow (outflow) from operating activities	10,627	11,672	16,696
Cash flows from investing activities			
Receipts from sale of property, plant and equipment	0	565	565
Receipts from sale of investments	0	0	0
Acquisition of investments	(1,000)	0	0
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(18,992)	(18,710)	(32,022)
Purchases of intangible assets	0	0	
Net cash inflow (outflow) from investing activities	(19,992)	(18,145)	(31,457)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings	10,863	7,199	12,724
Repayment of borrowings	(1,151)	(1,425)	(1,356)
Net cash inflow (outflow) from financing activities	9,712	5,774	11,368
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	347	(699)	(3,393)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	2,157	2,504	5,705
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	2,504	1,805	2,312

Note: The accompanying accounting policies and notes form part of these financial statements.

Notes – Reserves

		Balance 2016 (\$000)	Deposits (\$000)	With- drawals (\$000)	Balance 2017 (\$000)
Special and restricted reserves (* denotes restricted reserves)					
Name of reserve and (activity)	Purpose				
Aquatic (Swimming pools)	Replacement of swimming pools	225	75		300
Bulls courthouse* (Property)	Maintenance of courthouse building	24	1		25
Flood damage (Roding)	Road maintenance due to flooding	1,200		0	1,200
General purpose	Capital works	2,402	0		2,402
Haylock park* (Parks)	Additional reserve area at park	26	1		28
Hunterville rural water (Water)	Future loop line	180	9		189
Keep Taihape beautiful* (Property)	Enhancement of Taihape	20	0		20
Marton land subdivision* (Parks)	Improvements to recreational land	388	19		407
Marton marae* (Property)	Marton Marae project	4	0		4
McIntyre recreation* (Parks)	Maintenance or upgrades of park	22	1		23
Putorino rural water (Water)	Maintenance of scheme dam	18	1		19
Ratana sewer (Sewerage)	Capital works	23	1		24
Revoked reserve land (Parks)	Offset costs of other revoked land and buildings	238		0	238
Rural housing loan (Property)	No longer required	150	0		150
Rural land subdivision* (Parks)	Improvements to reserves land	187	(86)		101
Santoft domain* (Parks)	Maintenance or upgrades of park	82	4		86
Total special and restricted reserves		5,191	28	0	5,219
			Balance 2016 (\$000)	Revalua- tions (\$000)	Balance 2017 (\$000)
Asset revaluation reserves					
Land			2,683	0	2,683
Buildings			5,468	0	5,468
Sewerage systems			6,667	2,029	8,696
Water supplies			9,493	3,185	12,678
Stormwater network			7,028	1,147	8,175
Roding network			0	8,318	8,318
			31,339	14,679	46,018
Fair value through equity			190	0	190
Total asset revaluation reserves			31,529	14,679	46,208

Reconciliation of Funding Impact Statement to Comprehensive Revenue and Expenses Statement

	2015/16 Annual Plan (\$000)	2016/17 Long-term Plan (\$000)	2016/17 Annual Plan (\$000)
Total operating revenue from funding impact statement	26,570	26,799	27,486
Total revenue from comprehensive revenue and expenses statement	30,417	31,780	38,153
Variance	3,847	4,981	10,667
Reconciling item			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	3,847	4,981	10,667
Total operating expenditure from funding impact statement	19,774	20,092	21,441
Total operating expenditure from comprehensive revenue and expenses statement	29,704	30,629	31,650
Variance	9,930	10,537	10,209
Reconciling item			
Depreciation	9,798	10,563	10,235
Landfill after-care unwind	(26)	(26)	(26)
Cost of forestry harvested	158	0	0
Total reconciling items	9,930	10,537	10,209
Rates			
General rate	2,160	2,112	2,214
Uniform annual general charge	4,051	4,038	4,270
Targeted rates			
Roading	6,086	6,000	6,148
Solid waste	443	441	488
Sewerage	2,306	2,401	2,007
Water	3,100	3,403	3,405
Water by volume (targeted rates for water)	1,097	1,203	1,232
Storm water	729	765	637
Community	59	61	61
Total rates	20,031	20,424	20,461

Whole of Council – Prospective Funding Impact Statement

For the year ending 30 June 2017

	2015/16 Annual Plan (\$000)	2016/17 Long-term Plan (\$000)	2016/17 Annual Plan (\$000)
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	6,682	6,633	6,966
Targeted rates	13,820	14,274	13,977
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	3,560	3,429	4,048
Fees and charges	2,154	2,086	2,136
Interest and dividends from investments	224	246	228
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	130	131	131
Total operating funding (A)	26,570	26,799	27,486
Applications of operating funding			
Payment to staff and suppliers	19,372	19,249	21,062
Finance costs	402	843	379
Other operating funding applications			
Total applications of operating funding (B)	19,774	20,092	21,441
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	6,796	6,707	6,045
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	3,847	4,981	10,667
Development and financial contributions			
Increase (decrease) in debt	9,696	5,758	11,352
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	0	565	565
Lump sum contributions			
Other dedicated capital funding			
Total sources of capital funding (C)	13,543	11,304	22,584
Application of capital funding			
Capital expenditure			
- to meet additional demand			
- to improve the level of service	9,308	4,837	12,224
- to replace existing assets	9,684	13,872	19,798
Increase (decrease) in reserves	347	(698)	(3,393)
Increase (decrease) in investments	1,000	0	0
Total applications of capital funding (D)	20,339	18,011	28,629
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(6,796)	(6,707)	(6,045)
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	0	0	0
Note: Depreciation expense not included above	9,798	10,563	10,235

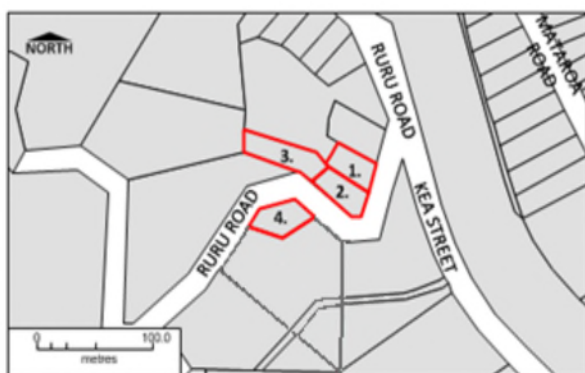
Rate types

For the year ending 30 June 2017

Source of Funding	Categories of Land	Calculation Base	Rate or Charge (inc GST)	Funding Required (inc GST)
	NOTE:	<i>SUIP = separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit</i>		
General Rate <i>(funds activities listed on next page)</i>	All rating units (excl Defence land)	Capital value	\$0.000709	\$2,539,864
	Defence land	Land value	\$0.001087	\$6,457
Uniform Annual General Charge <i>(funds activities listed on next page)</i>	All rating units	Fixed amount per SUIP	\$645.37	\$4,909,986
Targeted Rates				
Community Services <i>(funds Taihape and Ratana Community Boards)</i>	All rating units in Taihape Community Board area	Fixed amount per rating unit	\$28.91	\$50,370
	All rating units in Ratana Community Board area	Fixed amount per rating unit	\$177.68	\$19,367
Solid Waste Disposal <i>(funds Rubbish and Recycling)</i>	All rating units	Fixed amount per SUIP	\$73.77	\$561,218
Roading <i>(funds Roading and Footpaths)</i>	All rating units (excl Defence land)	Capital value	\$0.001970	\$7,052,078
	Defence land	Land value	\$0.003019	\$17,929
Wastewater public good <i>(funds Sewerage)</i>	All rating units	Fixed amount per SUIP	\$74.32	\$565,427
Wastewater connected <i>(funds Sewerage)</i>	Rating units connected to wastewater schemes within the district	Fixed amount per number of water closets and urinals in the rating unit	\$370.60	\$1,732,562
Ruru Road sewer extension loan repayment <i>(funds servicing loan to extend reticulation)</i>	Rating units situated on Ruru Road as shown on the map below. (Those rating units that have made a voluntary contribution are excluded from liability for this rate.)	Fixed amount per rating unit	\$2,579.22	\$10,317
Water public good <i>(funds water)</i>	All rating units	Fixed amount per SUIP	\$125.49	\$954,718
Water connected <i>(funds water)</i>	Rating units connected to Marton, Bulls, Taihape, Mangaweka, Ratana schemes: Residential	Fixed amount per SUIP	\$662.02	\$2,954,594
	Rating units connected to Marton, Bulls, Taihape, Mangaweka, Ratana schemes: Non-residential	Fixed amount per rating unit	\$662.02	
Water by volume <i>(funds water)</i>	Marton, Bulls, Taihape, Mangaweka, Ratana schemes	Fixed amount per cu metre in excess of 250m ³ per annum	\$1.88	\$379,804
	Bulls Riverlands	Fixed amount per cu metre in excess of 250m ³ per annum	\$1.31	\$210,793
Huntermville urban <i>(funds water)</i>	Connected rating units	Fixed amount per cu metre	\$3.45	\$99,837
Huntermville rural <i>(funds water)</i>	Connected rating units	Fixed amount per unit or part unit***	\$280.41	\$494,194
Erewhon rural <i>(funds water)</i>	Connected rating units	Fixed amount per unit or part unit***	\$114.09	\$217,763

Omatane rural (<i>funds water</i>)	Connected rating units	Fixed amount per unit or part unit***	\$150.28	\$14,310
Putorino rural (<i>funds water</i>)	Connected rating units	Land value	\$0.000871	\$6,307
Stormwater public good (<i>funds stormwater</i>)	All rating units	Fixed amount per SUIP	\$27.85	\$211,876
Stormwater urban (<i>funds stormwater</i>)	Marton, Bulls, Taihape, Mangaweka, Ratana, Hunterville	Fixed amount per rating unit (as identified on rating maps available to view on Council's website)	\$126.06	\$520,628
Total Rates Required	(Inclusive of GST)			\$23,530,400
***Fixed amount per unit or part unit				
A unit of water is equivalent to 365m ³ .				

Ruru Road sewer extension properties



1. Lot 2 DP 30250 (1353005902)
2. Lot 1 DP 7565 (1353006000)
3. Lot 1 DP 18021 (1353005901)
4. Lot 1 DP 16893 (1353006501)

Separately Used or Inhabited Part (SUIP)

A separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit includes any portion inhabited or used by [the owner/a person other than the owner], and who has the right to use or inhabit that portion by virtue of a tenancy, lease, licence, or other agreement. This definition includes separately used parts, whether or not actually occupied at any particular time, which are used by the owner for rental (or other form of occupation) on an occasional or long term basis by someone other than the owner. For the purpose of this definition, vacant land and vacant premises offered or intended for use or habitation by a person other than the ratepayer and usually used as such is to be treated as separately used. Any part of a rating unit that is used as a home occupation and complies with the permitted activity performance standards in the District Plan is not be treated as separately used. For the avoidance of doubt, a rating unit that has a single use or occupation is treated as having one separately used or inhabited part.

Residential Rating Units

Any rating unit primarily used for residential purposes and those parts of a rating unit that are used as residences. It includes all non-rateable properties that are liable for water, wastewater and refuse collection charges under section 9 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 which, if rateable, would be primarily used for residential purposes or have parts of a rating unit that are used as residences.

Non-Residential Rating Units

Any rating unit that is not included in the residential category. It includes all non-rateable properties that are liable for water, wastewater and refuse collection charges under section 9 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 which, if rateable, would not be included in the residential differential.

Lump Sum Rates

With the exception of the Ruru Road sewer extension rate, the Council does not accept lump sum contributions in respect of any targeted rate.

Allocation of the Uniform Annual General Charge to Activities

For the year ending 30 June 2017

The table below shows how the UAGC is apportioned to activities (as determined by the Revenue and Financing Policy).

	Amount
Council	\$150.67
Council Committees	\$21.90
Elections	\$6.77
Swimming Pools	\$114.82
Public Toilets	\$32.00
Cemeteries	\$20.18
Libraries	\$117.34
Parks and Reserves	\$148.30
Dog Control	\$16.24
Stock Ranging	\$3.29
Refuse (Litter) Collection	\$13.86
TOTAL	\$645.37

Allocation of General Rate to Activities

The table below shows how the general rate is apportioned to activities per \$100,000 of capital value.

	Amount
Community Awards	\$0.07
Property	\$2.73
Building Inspection	\$8.90
District Planning	\$5.41
Dog Control	\$2.70
Health and General Inspection	\$1.28
Resource Consents	\$1.16
Stock Ranging	\$0.55
Information Centres	\$9.88
District Promotions	\$15.90
Civil Defence	\$2.66
Rural Fire	\$4.47
Halls	\$10.98
Rural Water	\$2.72
Computers and Vehicles	\$1.54
TOTAL	\$70.95

Examples of Impacts of Rating Proposals

For the year ending 30 June 2017

Location	Land Value	Capital Value	Proposed 2016/17	Actual 2015/16	Difference	Percentage
KOITIATA						
Koitiata	60,000	205,000	1,496	1,454	42	2.86%
Koitiata	60,000	130,000	1,295	1,255	40	3.16%
Koitiata	60,000	132,000	1,300	1,261	40	3.16%
Koitiata	60,000	100,000	1,215	1,176	39	3.32%
TAIHAPE COMMERCIAL						
Taihape	195,000	500,000	3,845	3,888	(43)	-1.10%
Taihape	81,000	220,000	3,094	3,145	(50)	-1.59%
Taihape	160,000	265,000	2,844	2,823	22	0.78%
Taihape	65,000	180,000	2,617	2,597	20	0.76%
Taihape	39,000	139,000	401	369	32	8.79%
Taihape	65,000	117,000	2,448	2,430	18	0.75%
Taihape	105,000	360,000	3,099	3,075	24	0.79%
TAIHAPE NON-COMMERCIAL						
Taihape	47,000	265,000	2,844	2,823	22	0.78%
Taihape	47,000	180,000	2,617	2,597	20	0.76%
Taihape	55,000	155,000	4,529	4,476	53	1.19%
Taihape	1,500	103,000	2,410	2,393	18	0.74%
Taihape	23,000	112,000	2,434	2,416	18	0.75%
Taihape	23,000	265,000	2,844	2,823	22	0.78%
Taihape	1,000	39,000	2,239	2,223	16	0.73%
Taihape	16,000	40,000	2,242	2,225	16	0.73%
HUNTERVILLE COMMERCIAL						
Hunternville	60,000	390,000	5,123	5,243	(120)	-2.29%
Hunternville	65,000	335,000	3,453	3,718	(265)	-7.13%
Hunternville	43,000	245,000	2,100	2,155	(55)	-2.55%
Hunternville	40,000	51,000	1,580	1,640	(60)	-3.65%
Hunternville	10,000	40,000	1,551	1,611	(60)	-3.73%
HUNTERVILLE NON-COMMERCIAL						
Hunternville	95,000	270,000	2,167	2,221	(54)	-2.44%
Hunternville	31,000	159,000	1,869	2,009	(139)	-6.94%
Hunternville	21,000	114,000	1,749	1,807	(58)	-3.22%
Hunternville	14,000	115,000	1,255	1,216	39	3.24%
Hunternville	16,000	87,000	1,677	1,735	(59)	-3.39%
Hunternville	12,000	58,000	1,102	1,064	38	3.57%
MARTON COMMERCIAL						
Marion	88,000	137,000	4,802	5,275	(473)	-8.97%
Marion	63,000	280,000	4,736	4,691	45	0.96%
Marion	40,000	175,000	2,574	2,563	12	0.46%
Marion	85,000	160,000	2,534	2,523	11	0.45%
Marion	54,000	160,000	3,381	3,337	44	1.33%
Marion	58,000	100,000	2,559	2,584	(25)	-0.99%

MARTON INDUSTRIAL						
Marton	148,000	680,000	4,298	4,344	(46)	-1.06%
Marton	64,000	1,200,000	6,988	7,269	(281)	-3.86%
Marton	68,000	420,000	3,231	3,213	18	0.56%
MARTON NON-COMMERCIAL						
Marton	82,000	385,000	3,137	3,120	17	0.55%
Marton	96,000	415,000	3,217	3,200	18	0.56%
Marton	72,000	260,000	2,802	2,788	14	0.50%
Marton	56,000	205,000	2,655	2,642	13	0.47%
Marton	73,000	175,000	2,574	2,563	12	0.46%
Marton	34,000	123,000	2,064	1,983	81	4.10%
Marton	66,000	133,000	2,462	2,451	11	0.44%
Marton	56,000	123,000	2,435	2,425	10	0.43%
Marton	46,000	124,000	2,438	2,427	11	0.43%
Marton	46,000	80,000	2,320	2,310	9	0.41%
Marton	34,000	80,000	2,320	2,310	9	0.41%
Marton	18,000	65,000	2,280	2,271	9	0.40%
Marton	23,000	52,000	2,245	2,236	9	0.39%
BULLS COMMERCIAL						
Bulls	370,000	660,000	5,403	5,726	(323)	-5.64%
Bulls	125,000	1,000,000	4,970	4,973	(3)	-0.05%
Bulls	113,000	430,000	3,258	3,239	18	0.56%
Bulls	160,000	280,000	4,465	4,345	119	2.75%
Bulls	75,000	210,000	2,668	2,656	13	0.48%
Bulls	140,000	155,000	2,521	2,510	11	0.45%
BULLS NON-COMMERCIAL						
Bulls	81,000	590,000	13,583	13,391	193	1.44%
Bulls	82,000	240,000	2,749	2,735	13	0.49%
Bulls	57,000	200,000	2,641	2,629	12	0.47%
Bulls	54,000	147,000	2,499	2,488	11	0.44%
Bulls	45,000	143,000	2,489	2,478	11	0.44%
Bulls	39,000	143,000	2,489	2,478	11	0.44%
Bulls	48,000	117,000	2,419	2,409	10	0.43%
Bulls	54,000	76,000	2,309	2,300	9	0.40%
RATANA						
Ratana	12,000	136,000	2,648	2,633	14	0.54%
Ratana	12,000	72,000	2,476	2,463	13	0.51%
Ratana	12,000	63,000	2,452	2,440	12	0.51%
Ratana	12,000	52,000	2,422	2,410	12	0.51%
RURAL NORTH OVER \$1,000,000 CAPITAL VALUE						
Erewhon	8,075,000	9,500,000	29,270	28,875	395	1.37%
Erewhon	5,875,000	6,450,000	18,257	18,050	208	1.15%
Erewhon	4,322,000	5,224,000	15,919	15,706	213	1.36%
Erewhon	3,119,000	3,979,000	11,637	11,492	145	1.26%
Ruanui	1,600,000	2,260,000	7,978	7,840	138	1.76%
Awarua	1,380,000	1,800,000	6,745	6,619	126	1.91%
Te Kapua	900,000	1,220,000	4,245	4,169	75	1.80%
RURAL NORTH \$200,000 TO \$1,000,000 CAPITAL VALUE						
Erewhon	580,000	690,000	2,824	2,763	62	2.24%
Kiwitea	375,000	500,000	2,315	2,258	57	2.52%
Awarua	200,000	400,000	2,047	1,993	54	2.73%

Ohingaiti	29,000	265,000	1,686	1,635	51	3.12%
RURAL NORTH UNDER \$200,000 CAPITAL VALUE						
Awarua	15,000	215,000	1,552	1,502	50	3.31%
Ohingaiti	6,500	62,000	1,142	1,096	46	4.18%
MANGAWEKA						
Mangaweka	14,000	106,000	2,418	2,401	18	0.74%
Mangaweka	14,000	82,000	2,354	2,337	17	0.74%
Mangaweka	14,000	57,000	2,287	2,271	17	0.73%
Mangaweka	14,000	45,000	2,255	2,239	16	0.73%
RURAL SOUTH OVER \$800,000 CAPITAL VALUE						
Rangitoto	12,300,000	13,900,000	44,817	44,173	644	1.46%
Rangitoto	16,494,000	18,994,000	55,625	54,962	664	1.21%
Rangatira	9,700,000	13,350,000	40,503	39,983	521	1.30%
Rangatira	3,575,000	3,800,000	10,182	10,085	96	0.95%
Porewa	2,080,000	2,580,000	7,860	7,758	102	1.31%
Whangaehu	2,230,000	3,070,000	10,119	9,968	151	1.51%
Porewa	2,080,000	2,580,000	9,753	9,578	175	1.83%
Pukepapa	1,475,000	1,770,000	5,689	5,608	81	1.45%
Pukepapa	690,000	1,100,000	4,682	4,643	40	0.85%
Porewa	930,000	1,250,000	4,296	4,228	68	1.61%
RURAL SOUTH \$250,000 TO \$800,000 CAPITAL VALUE						
Porewa	230,000	600,000	2,554	2,503	52	2.07%
Pukepapa	108,000	375,000	2,614	2,499	114	4.58%
RURAL SOUTH UNDER \$250,000 CAPITAL VALUE						
Scotts Ferry	50,000	155,000	1,362	1,322	40	3.06%
Scotts Ferry	50,000	140,000	1,322	1,282	40	3.12%
Scotts Ferry	50,000	130,000	1,295	1,255	40	3.16%
Otakapu	23,000	131,000	1,298	1,258	40	3.16%
Otakapu	160,000	170,000	455	451	4	0.95%
Rangitoto	108,000	300,000	1,751	1,707	44	2.58%
RURAL LARGE DAIRY/PASTORAL						
Otairi	1,109,000	1,523,000	5,027	4,952	75	1.52%
Whangaehu	1,200,000	1,230,000	3,296	3,265	31	0.95%
Rangatira	2,300,000	3,890,000	12,316	12,145	172	1.41%
Rangatira	5,500	9,000	24	23	1	4.39%
Rangatira	1,950,000	2,500,000	7,645	7,545	100	1.32%
Porewa	1,120,000	1,960,000	6,198	6,112	86	1.41%
RURAL SOUTH INDUSTRIAL						
Porewa	275,000	4,840,000	14,577	14,349	228	1.59%
Rangitoto	270,000	2,600,000	7,913	7,811	102	1.31%

Accounting Policies

Reporting Entity

The Rangitikei District Council (the Council) is a territorial authority established under the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) and is domiciled and operates in New Zealand. The relevant legislation governing the Council's operations includes the LGA and the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.

The Council provides local infrastructure, local public services, and performs regulatory functions to the community. The Council does not operate to make a financial return.

The Council has designated itself as a public benefit entity for financial reporting purposes.

The prospective financial statements of the Council are for the year ending 30 June 2017. Actual financial results for the period covered are likely to vary from the information presented in this annual plan.

Basis of Preparation

The prospective financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, and the accounting policies have been applied consistently throughout the period.

Statement of compliance

The prospective financial statements of the Council have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002, which includes the requirement to comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand (NZ GAAP).

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Tier 1 Public Benefit Entity (PBE) accounting standards.

These prospective financial statements comply with PBE standards

Presentation currency and rounding

The financial report is presented in New Zealand dollars, and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$000) unless otherwise stated.

Standards issued and not yet effective and not early adopted

There are currently no standards that have been issued which are not yet effective.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Revenue

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duty.

The specific accounting policies for significant revenue items are explained below:

Revenue from non-exchange transactions

General and targeted rates

General and targeted rates are set annually and invoiced within the year. The Council recognises revenue from rates when the Council has set the rates and provided the rates assessment. The Council considers the payment of rates by instalments is not sufficient to require discounting of rates receivables and subsequent recognition of interest revenue.

Rates arising from late payment penalties are recognised as revenue when rates become overdue.

New Zealand Transport Agency roading subsidies

The Council receives funding assistance from the New Zealand Transport Agency, which subsidises part of the costs of maintenance and capital expenditure on the local roading infrastructure. The subsidies are recognised as revenue upon entitlement, as conditions pertaining to eligible expenditure have been fulfilled.

Other grants received

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

Vested assets

Where a physical asset is acquired for nil or nominal consideration, the fair value of the asset received is recognised as income unless there is a use or return condition attached to the asset.

Direct charges – subsidised

Rendering of services – subsidised

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

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

Sale of goods – subsidised

A sale of goods at a price that is not approximately equal to the value of the goods provided by the Council is considered a non-exchange transaction. This includes sales of goods where the price does not allow the Council to fully recover the cost of producing the goods (such as the supply of bulk water), and where the shortfall is subsidised by income from other activities such as rates.

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

Revenue from exchange transactions

Direct charges – full cost recovery

Sale of goods – full cost recovery

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

Interest and dividends

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method. Interest revenue on an impaired financial asset is recognised using the original effective interest rate.

Dividends are recognised when the right to receive payment has been established. When dividends are declared from pre-acquisition surpluses, the dividend is deducted from the costs of the investment.

Expenses

Expenses are measured at the fair value of the consideration paid or payable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duty.

The specific accounting policies for significant expense items are explained below

Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that the Council incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. The Council has chosen not to capitalise borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction, or production of assets.

Grants

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

Discretionary grants are those grants where the Council has no obligation to award on receipt of the grant application and are recognised as expenditure when approved by the Council and the approval has been communicated to the applicant. The Council's grants awarded have no substantive conditions attached.

Income tax

Income tax expense includes current and deferred tax.

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

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

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

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

Deferred tax is not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business

combination, and at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting surplus nor the taxable surplus.

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

Operating leases

An operating lease is a lease that does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the asset.

Lease payments under an operating lease are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Lease incentives received are recognised in the surplus or deficit as a reduction of rental expense over the lease term.

Cash and cash equivalents

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

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

Receivables

Short-term receivables are recorded at their face value, less any provision for impairment.

Other financial assets

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

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

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

- fair value through surplus or deficit;
- loans and receivables;
- held to maturity investments; and
- fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense.

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

Financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit

Financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit include financial assets held for trading. A financial asset is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term or it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of short-term profit taking.

Financial assets acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term or part of a portfolio classified as held for trading are classified current assets.

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

Loans and receivables

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

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

Held-to-maturity investments

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

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

Fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense are those that are designated into the category at initial recognition or are not classified in any of the other categories above. They are included in non-current assets unless management intends to dispose of, or realise, the investment within 12 months of balance date. Council includes in this category:

- investments that it intends to hold long term but which may be realised before maturity; and
- shareholdings that it holds for strategic purposes

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

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

Impairment of financial assets

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

Loans and other receivables, and held-to-maturity investments

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

(that is, not past due). Impairment in term deposits, local authority stock, government bonds, and community loans, are recognised directly against the instrument's carrying amount.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense

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

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

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

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

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

Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets held for sale are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. Non-current assets for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

The criteria for held for sale classification is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the asset is available for immediate distribution in its present condition. Actions required to complete the sale should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the sale will be made or that the sale will be withdrawn. The Council must be committed to the distribution expected within one year from the date of classification.

Any impairment losses for write-downs of non-current assets held for sale are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

Any increases in fair value (less costs to sell) are recognised up to the level of any impairment losses that have been previously recognised.

Non-current assets (including those that are part of a disposal group) are not depreciated or amortised while they are classified as held for sale.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment consist of:

Operational assets – These include land, buildings, landfill post closure, library books, plant and equipment, and motor vehicles.

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

Restricted assets – Restricted assets are parks and reserves that provide benefit to the community and cannot be disposed of because of legal or other restrictions.

Land (operational and restricted) is measured at fair value, and buildings (operational and restricted), and infrastructural assets (except land under roads) are measured at fair value less accumulated depreciation. All other asset classes are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Revaluation

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

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

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

The net revaluation results are credited or debited to other comprehensive revenue and are accumulated to an asset revaluation reserve in equity for that class of asset. Where this would result in a debit balance in the asset revaluation reserve, this balance is not recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense but is recognised in the surplus or deficit. Any subsequent increase on revaluation that reverses a previous decrease in value recognised in the surplus or deficit will be recognised first in the surplus or deficit up to the amount previously expensed, and then recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense.

Additions

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

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

In most instances, an item of property, plant and equipment is initially recognised at its cost. Where an asset is acquired through a non-exchange transaction, it is recognised at its fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Disposals

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

Subsequent costs

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

The costs of day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the surplus or deficit as they are incurred

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis on all property, plant and equipment other than land and road formation, at rates that will write off the cost (or valuation) of the assets to their estimated

residual values over their useful lives. The useful lives of major classes of assets have been estimated as follows:

Operational and restricted assets

Buildings

Structure	50-170 years
Roof.....	40 years
Services	40-65 years
Internal fit out.....	15-40 years
Plant	30 years
Motor vehicles	6 years
Office equipment	10 years
Computer hardware.....	5 years
Library books.....	10 years

Infrastructural assets

Roading network

Top surface (seal)	3-16 years
Pavement sealed (base course).....	67 years
Pavement unsealed (base course).....	60 years
Formation	Not depreciated
Culverts.....	10-100 years
Footpaths.....	25-75 years
Drainage facilities	80-100 years
Traffic facilities and miscellaneous items.....	15-80 years
Street lights.....	50-70 years
Bridges	75-120 years

Water

Pipes.....	30-90 years
Pump stations.....	5-100 years
Pipe fittings.....	25-50 years

Wastewater

Pipes.....	50-100 years
Manholes	100 years
Treatment plant.....	5-100 years

Stormwater

Pipes.....	50-90 years
Manholes, cesspits	100 years

Waste transfer stations	50 years
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Service concession arrangements

The Council may acquire infrastructural assets by entering into a service concession arrangement (SCA) with a private operator to build, finance and operate an asset over a specified period.

Assets acquired through a SCA are initially recognised at their fair value, with a corresponding liability. The asset is subsequently measured following the accounting policies above for property, plant and equipment.

The Council currently has not entered into any such SCA where a private operator has built and financed an asset.

The Council has only entered into SCAs where the Council itself owns the asset and any charges for services provided by the operator are recognised as an expense in the year to which it relates.

Intangible assets

Software acquisition

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

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

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

Easements

Easements are not considered material and any costs incurred are recognised in the surplus or deficit in the year in which they are incurred.

Carbon credits

Carbon credit purchases are recognised at cost on acquisition. They are not amortised, but are instead tested for impairment annually. They are derecognised when they are used to satisfy carbon emission obligations.

Free carbon credits received from the Crown are recognised at fair value on receipt. They are not amortised, but are instead tested for impairment annually. They are derecognised when they are used to satisfy carbon emission obligations.

Amortisation

The carrying value of an intangible asset with a finite life is amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful life. Amortisation begins when the asset is available for use and ceases at the date that the asset is derecognised. The amortisation charge for each period is recognised in the surplus or deficit.

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

Computer software..... 3-5 years

Impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets subsequently measured at cost that have a finite useful life, are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less cost to sell and value in use.

If an asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable service amount, the asset is regarded as impaired and the carrying amount is written down to the recoverable amount. The total impairment loss is recognised in the surplus or deficit. The reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the surplus or deficit.

Value in use for non-cash-generating assets

Non-cash-generating assets are those assets that are not held with the primary objective of generating a commercial return.

For non-cash-generating assets, value in use is determined by using the approach based on either a depreciated replacement cost approach, restoration cost approach, or a service units approach. The

most appropriate approach used to measure value in use depends on the nature of the impairment and availability of information.

Value in use for cash-generating assets

Cash-generating assets are those assets that are held with the primary objective of generating a commercial return.

The value for cash-generating assets and cash-generating units is the present value of expected future cash flows.

Forestry assets

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

Gains or losses arising from a change in fair value less estimated costs to sell are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

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

Payables

Short-term payables are recorded at their face value.

Borrowings

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

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Council has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after balance date.

Employee benefits

Short-term employee entitlements

Employee benefits expected to be settled within 12 months of balance date are measured at nominal values based on accrued entitlements at current rates of pay. These include salary and wages, and holiday pay.

These include salaries and wages accrued up to balance date, annual leave earned to but not yet taken at balance date.

Long-term employee entitlements

Long-term employee entitlements consists of long service leave that is payable beyond 12 months and have been calculated on the likely future entitlements accruing to staff, based on the years of service, years to entitlement, the likelihood that staff will reach the point of entitlement and current salary. As there are few staff members that are actually entitled to long service leave, the total accrual is not considered to be material and no actuarial basis has been used.

Presentation of employee entitlements

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

Superannuation schemes

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

Provisions

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

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

Landfill aftercare

The Council has a legal obligation to provide on-going maintenance and monitoring service of its closed landfills.

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

The discount rate used is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the Council.

Equity

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

- accumulated surplus/(deficit);
- special and restricted reserve funds;
- property revaluation reserves; and
- fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense reserve.

Special reserve funds

Special reserve funds are reserves created by the Council for special purposes. The Council may alter them without reference to any third party or the Courts, and transfers to and from these reserves are at the discretion of the Council.

Restricted reserve funds

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

Property revaluation reserves

These reserves relate to the revaluation of property, plant and equipment to fair value.

Fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense reserves

This reserve comprises the cumulative net change of financial assets classified as fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense.

Goods and services tax (GST)

All items in the financial statement are exclusive of goods and services tax (GST) except for receivables and payables, which are presented on a GST-inclusive basis. Where GST is not recoverable as an input tax credit then it is recognised as part of the related asset or expense.

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

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

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed exclusive of GST.

Cost allocation

The Council has determined the cost of significant activities using the cost allocation system outlined below.

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

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

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

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

Infrastructural assets

- The actual condition of an asset may not reflect the carrying amount of the asset. This is particularly so for assets which are underground and difficult to assess the actual condition of, such as water, wastewater and storm water assets.
- Estimates of any obsolescence or surplus capacity of an asset are based on judgements made with the best knowledge available at the time.
- Estimates of the useful remaining lives of an asset may vary with such things as soil type, rainfall, amount of traffic, natural disaster and other occurrences. The Council could be over- or under-estimating these, but assumptions are made based on the best knowledge available at the time.

Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

Management has exercised the following critical judgement in applying its accounting policies for the year ended 30 June 2015.

Classification of property

The Council owns a number of properties held to provide community housing. The receipt of market-based rental from these properties is incidental to holding them. The properties are held for service delivery objectives of the Council. The properties are therefore accounted for as property, plant and equipment rather than as investment property.

Statement of prospective financial information

These prospective financial statements were authorised for issue by the Rangitikei District Council on 30 June 2016. The Council is responsible for these prospective financial statements, including the appropriateness of the assumptions and other disclosures. Changes to the significant forecasting assumptions (commencing on page 95) may lead to a material difference between information in the prospective financial statements and the actual financial results prepared in future reporting periods. The Council's planning processes are governed by the Local Government Act 2002. The Act requires the Council to prepare a ten-year long-term plan (the "LTP") every three years and an annual plan which updates the LTP by exception in the intervening years. This is the Rangitikei District Council's annual plan for the year ending 30 June 2017 which is the second year of the 2015/25 LTP. Caution should be exercised in using these prospective financial statements for any other purpose.

Annual Plan disclosure statement for year ending 30 June 2017

What is the purpose of this statement?

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

The Council is required to include this statement in its annual plan in accordance with the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014 (the **regulations**). Refer to the regulations for more information, including definitions of some of the terms used in this statement.

Benchmark	Financial Strategy Target	Planned	Met
Rates affordability			
• income	Not greater than \$0.877m	\$0.430m	Yes
• increases	Not greater than 4.45%	2.15%	Yes
Debt affordability			
• interest expense to rates income	Not greater than 15%	1.9%	Yes
• external debt to rates income	Not greater than 150%	74%	Yes
• external debt per capita	Not greater than \$2,500	\$1,047	Yes
Balanced budget	Not less than 100%	121%	Yes
Essential services	Not less than 100%	293%	Yes
Debt servicing	Not greater than 10%	0.1%	Yes

Notes

1 Rates affordability benchmark

(1) For this benchmark,—

(a) the Council's planned rates income for the year is compared with the quantified limit on rates contained in the financial strategy included in the Council's long-term plan; and

(b) the Council's planned rates increase for the year is compared with the quantified limit on rates increases for the year contained in the financial strategy included in the Council's long-term plan.

(2) The Council meets the rates affordability benchmark if—

(a) its planned rates income for the year equals or is less than the quantified limit on rates; and

(b) its planned rates increase for the year equals or is less than the quantified limit on rates increases.

2 Debt affordability benchmarks

(1) For this benchmark,—

(a) the council's planned interest expense as a proportion of annual rates income is compared with the quantified limit contained in the financial strategy included in the council's long-term plan.

(b) the Council's planned net external debt as a proportion of annual rates income is compared with the quantified limit contained in the financial strategy included in the Council's long-term plan.

(c) the Council's planned debt per capita of population is compared with the quantified limit contained in the financial strategy included in the Council's long-term plan.

(2) The Council meets the rates affordability benchmark if—

(a) the Council's interest expense equals or is less than the quantified limit on interest.

(b) the Council's external debt equals or is less than the quantified limit on debt

(c) the Council's debt per capita equals or is less than the quantified limit on debt.

3 Balanced budget benchmark

(1) For this benchmark, the Council's planned revenue (excluding development contributions, vested assets, financial contributions, gains on derivative financial instruments, and revaluations of property, plant, or equipment) is presented as a proportion of its planned operating expenses (excluding losses on derivative financial instruments and revaluations of property, plant, or equipment).

(2) The Council meets the balanced budget benchmark if its revenue equals or is greater than its operating expenses.

4 Essential services benchmark

(1) For this benchmark, the Council's planned capital expenditure on network services is presented as a proportion of expected depreciation on network services.

(2) The Council meets the essential services benchmark if its planned capital expenditure on network services equals or is greater than expected depreciation on network services.

5 Debt servicing benchmark

(1) For this benchmark, the Council's planned borrowing costs are presented as a proportion of planned revenue (excluding development contributions, financial contributions, vested assets, gains on derivative financial instruments, and revaluations of property, plant, or equipment).

(2) Because Statistics New Zealand projects that the council's population will grow slower than the national population growth rate, it meets the debt servicing benchmark if its planned borrowing costs equal or are less than 10% of its planned revenue.

Significant Forecasting Assumptions

These forecasting assumptions are taken from the 2015/25 Long Term Plan.

Forecasting assumption	Risk	Level of uncertainty (in respect of the LTP)	Reasons and Financial Effect of Uncertainty
1 Government			
That the current Territorial Authority boundaries are unchanged i.e. that Rangitikei District continues to be a separate administrative entity	A government drive towards amalgamation sets aside the normal processes for communities to determine the boundaries for their local government. The Council will waste time and money worrying about this	Medium	The local services provided by the Council will still need to be provided locally, so the cost of the service provision is unlikely to change significantly
That the regulatory functions assigned to local councils will not be centralised.	The government will centralise (or regionalise) some regulatory functions of local councils. Council invests resources to continue a function, or divests resources to discontinue a function, and the change does not proceed as planned.	Medium	There has been vacillation over these discussions. The impact on Council is that budget projections for such functions may prove to be inaccurate.
Levels of Service – Changes in government legislation and regulation will impact on assets development and operating costs and that Council has anticipated and/or planned for these changes.	That Council will overlook an important piece of regulation or legislation in its planning, or that the impact of new regulations/legislation has not been identified.	Low	Information circulated within the sector makes it unlikely that such an oversight would occur.
Governance – the structure of the elected representation will not change from that adopted for the 2013 elections.	There is a review of representation required in 2018. Review will reduce councillor numbers and/or change ward boundaries and/or remove community boards in Taihape and Ratana and/or introduce community boards in other communities.	Low	Costs are unlikely to change significantly if councillor numbers change because of the mechanism whereby the Remuneration Authority determines salaries for elected members. Community boards generally increase the costs to the community it serves by up to \$25,000. Community Committees are voluntary and unpaid.

Forecasting assumption	Risk	Level of uncertainty (in respect of the LTP)	Reasons and Financial Effect of Uncertainty
That implementation of the Drinking Water Standards remains mandatory for the Council's water supply schemes	Council does not achieve compliance with its six urban water supply schemes by the amended prescribed dates. Financial penalties could be imposed, and a revised capital programme (i.e. adjusted priorities) or increased borrowing to enable the prescribed dates to be met	Low	Council has committed to an upgrade programme which will enable compliance to be gained by the prescribed times.
That the rules established under the Emissions Trading Scheme will not change.	That the amount of acreage eligible for exemption or inclusion in the ETS changes to include/exclude Council.	Low	Council's forestry holdings are minor and carbon credits have been purchased for blocks declared deforested.
That there will be increasingly rigorous standards for earthquake strengthening of public buildings, particularly in the District's CBDs.	That the additional requirements to meet higher standards for earthquake proofing will require strengthening or demolition of many Council buildings, affect the viability of local businesses, cause a loss of heritage buildings and increase costs to the ratepayer, that central government does not respond positively to requests for a national approach to these costs.	High	An estimate undertaken in 2014 for Local Government New Zealand was a likely cost in the range of \$20 to \$35 million for Council-owned buildings. Detailed costings have been undertaken for the Taihape Town Hall and the Bulls Library: these totalled \$2.725 million. Council can budget for the strengthening of its major assets (or demolishing them and relocating operations to other safer premises or new ones) even though this would present major costs. However, the wider impact of across local businesses may expedite the decline of the main towns in the District.

Forecasting assumption	Risk	Level of uncertainty (in respect of the LTP)	Reasons and Financial Effect of Uncertainty
Resource Consents – Conditions on Council's resource consents renewals will be met and all consents will be renewed.	That conditions on resource consents are changed to the point that the investment required from the community is too high/unaffordable. Council may face substantial fines (and even litigation) for continuing non-compliance. Investigations before a resource consent is granted may push upgrade costs beyond what has been budgeted	Low/ Medium	Council has committed to a capital programme which sets targets for compliance for all discharges. There is a strong co-operative working relationship between staff at Rangitikei and Horizons, essential to secure the most cost-effective technical solution for each site
NZTA will approve the programmes proposed for minor improvements and bridge replacements	The programmes will not be approved. This risk is greater for the proposed bridge replacement programme as these are deemed capital works by NZTA and are prioritised on a regional basis.	Low/ Medium	The projected rates requirement for the local share of either (or both) of these programmes will not be used.
The new criteria for emergency works will leave a funding shortfall despite the enhanced basic Funding Assistance Rate (or 'FAR') from NZTA (62% in 2015/16 and 63% in subsequent years)	Council will require greater ratepayer contribution to ensure the necessary emergency works. Note: the implications of the One Network Road Classification are not yet certain, but do not take effect until 2018/19.	High	Council has increased its flood damage roading reserve as a contingency against the shortfall from NZTA. ⁴⁷
The Government subsidy of rates for ratepayers on low income will remain at current levels.	The Government reduces or abolishes this ratepayer subsidy.	Medium	The tight economic climate makes this subsidy vulnerable, particularly if it is viewed as a means by which local councils can set a higher level of rates than would otherwise be the case.

⁴⁷ NZTA granted 91% as the enhanced FAR to cover damage from the June 2015 rainfall event. Under the arrangements for the emergency FAR the Council would have received 95%.

Forecasting assumption	Risk	Level of uncertainty (in respect of the LTP)	Reasons and Financial Effect of Uncertainty
2 Demographics			
Population Change – The population of the District will decline in accordance with the medium projections from the Statistics NZ projections based on 2013 Census. This equates to a decline of 150 people in the five years to 2018 rising to 650 people in the five years 2038-2043	There is a possibility that the decline in population is substantially more than that projected by Statistics NZ. A smaller risk is that the District experiences a population increase over the ten-year period. This could mean over- or under-provision of facilities and services. A greater than expected population decline would increase pressure on remaining ratepayers.	Low	Previous projections from Statistics New Zealand have proved reasonably accurate for the Rangitikei.
Ageing population – The average age of the population of the District will continue to increase and this will impact upon the Level of Service in most activity areas.	The risk is that this age group leaves the District to establish themselves in larger service centres in anticipation of the need for services. Investment in upgrade or replacement of community facilities may prove to be mis-targeted.	Low	The ageing population trend is demonstrated over a substantial period and is reflected at the national level.
That the community's resilience to recover from events such as natural disasters is adequate.	That the community is not able to respond to or recover from a major event. The current level of community resilience may be compromised by the severity and/or frequency of major events and by the declining and ageing nature of the local population. People may leave the District permanently, meaning a reduced ratepayer base.	Low/ Medium	Council has recognised the need to invest in activities that promote community cohesion and resilience, not least to ensure it is able to provide emergency management and rural fire services. The new community well-being Group of Activities attempts to focus on some of the factors affecting community resilience.
Numbers of households – the number of households will not decrease by more than 5%	The number of households decreases by more than 5%.	Low	Previous projections on household numbers in the Rangitikei have proved reasonably accurate.

Forecasting assumption	Risk	Level of uncertainty (in respect of the LTP)	Reasons and Financial Effect of Uncertainty
Skills Shortage: There will be no significant impact on the Council's ability to deliver programmes and projects as a result of a skills shortage.	That there will be a problem in securing critical skills to keep the Council's planned activities on track.	Medium	The impact of rebuilding Christchurch on recruitment and retention of skilled staff and engaging contractors with proven competency is not yet clear. It may cause these costs to rise.
3 Physical and natural environment			
Climate change - An increasing number of storm events will mean greater damage to the roading network, heavier demand on stormwater systems and more call on staff and volunteers to be available for emergency management and rural fire activities	That severe storm events occur so frequently or so close to one another that Council is unable to fund all the necessary repairs in a reasonable time without breaching its liability management policy. Capital work on water and wastewater plants may be delayed and mean Council is non-compliant.	Low/ Medium	Storm events are occurring more frequently and erratically. Borrowing beyond the parameters in the Council's liability management policy could pose issues with prudent management.
Fuel prices will rise in line with BERL projections⁴⁸, allowing the present use of roads as the predominant mode of transport within the District for goods and people will continue to be viable.	Petrol and diesel could become increasingly unaffordable marginalising businesses (including farms) remote from the larger centres of population and access to rail. Agricultural production prices would rise. The ratepayer base could fall as a result.	Low	BERL estimates have been carefully researched. However, there has been a historical volatility to petroleum prices on the world market.

⁴⁸ See extract from the BERL 2014 update on p.20. This reproduces Table 3 – Adjustors: % per annual change

Forecasting assumption	Risk	Level of uncertainty (in respect of the LTP)	Reasons and Financial Effect of Uncertainty
Natural Disasters – All natural disasters requiring emergency work will be funded out of normal operating budgets or reserves created for this purpose or (in the case of infrastructure) Council’s insurance policies or government subsidies for emergency work on roads.	<p>That there will be a major natural disaster requiring significant additional unbudgeted expenditure and financing.</p> <p>The present level of government subsidy for emergency roading works may be reduced.</p> <p>Council may not be able to obtain (or afford) insurance sufficient cover for its infrastructure assets.</p> <p>Currently Council is part of a mutual insurance scheme with the local assurance protection programme for below ground assets.</p>	Medium	The timing and scope of natural disasters cannot be predicted. However, government subsidies and Council’s own reserves provide some assurance that there will be sufficient funds for emergency work.
4 Financial environment			
Inflation – The financial information is based on inflation figures for 2016/17 onwards using the BERL indices for inflation ⁴⁹ .	That inflation (CPI) is greater than predicted or that operational costs do not vary in line with the BERL estimates.	Medium	The current economic conditions mean such predictions are somewhat unreliable.
Interest – Interest on external borrowing is calculated at 5%. Interest on Council’s few remaining investments is assumed to average 1% less than the rate for external debt.	<p>That interest rates will change from those used (as researched by Council).</p> <p>Actual costs of external borrowing may be higher than projected. However, because Council borrows in tranches, the impact of higher rates will normally be small in comparison to the total interest being paid in any one year</p>	Medium	The current economic conditions mean such predictions are somewhat unreliable. If interest rates increased (or decreased) by 1% in 2024/25 (the year of highest debt level in this Long Term Plan), total interest payable would increase (or decrease) by \$377,080 which represents 1.5% of the projected rates for 2014/15.
Revaluation of assets – for 2016/17 for assets other than land and buildings are based on projections from BERL.	That the BERL estimates are greater or less than the actual rates of inflation for those assets.	Medium	BERL’s estimates have been carefully researched – but they are made in an uncertain economic climate.

⁴⁹ Figures used in this printed document have been calculated using the Forecasts of Price Level Change Adjustors produced by BERL

Forecasting assumption	Risk	Level of uncertainty (in respect of the LTP)	Reasons and Financial Effect of Uncertainty
Revaluation of land and building assets –assumes no material change in the value of Council owned land and buildings over the term of this Plan.	That the assumption of no change in value of these assets over the period of the Plan is incorrect – the actual revaluation may be greater or less than this.	Low	The Rangitikei District is suffering declining population and over the last two district-wide revaluations of land and buildings there has been an overall reduction in values. In the Council’s last revaluation of its land and buildings, the overall reduction on book values was 2.3%
Exit from forestry – that Council will divest its forestry assets except in cases where (re)forestation is required to protect catchment areas	That timber product commodity prices fall dramatically and Council is unable to divest itself of these assets in the short to medium term.	Low	The annual revaluation of forestry assumes that trees will be replanted at the same rate as those logged (so the value remains the same over the ten years).Whilst this is somewhat weather dependent, Council’s decision to exit forestry means that it can choose the best conditions under which it will divest these assets.
Community and leisure assets and network utilities: that Council will progressively rationalise its assets in these areas in response to predicted population change and that it will have fewer assets after ten years than at present	That population change does not occur as predicted and so these assets are inadequate to meet the community need. That Council and communities are unable to decide how and which assets are to be rationalised.	Low/ Medium	Population change is increasingly well-documented and evidenced. Council has identified this as priority and so asset and activity management plans have been developed to meet changing needs.
Capital Works Contracts – There will be no variations in terms of price and performance of capital works programmes.	There is significant change in price levels of capital works programmes which may affect the affordability and/or level of service provided.	Low	Council’s capital works contracts have tight provisions governing price variations.
That Council will be able to obtain collaboration contracts for roading allowing the Level of Service to be provided at constant prices three years at a time.	That the inflationary costs associated with roading cannot be absorbed into collaborative fixed price contracts and that there is unbudgeted expenditure associated with these inflationary increases.	Medium	The current economic conditions mean such predictions are somewhat unreliable.

Forecasting assumption	Risk	Level of uncertainty (in respect of the LTP)	Reasons and Financial Effect of Uncertainty
That increases in prices for roading will align with the NZTA 2.5% inflation factor on a three yearly.	That the NZTA inflation factor is insufficient to cover the real inflationary costs associated with and that there is unbudgeted expenditure associated with these inflationary increases.	Medium	The current economic conditions mean such predictions are somewhat unreliable.
That District-wide rates will continue throughout the period of this LTP, and that there will continue to be a “public good” component in funding for the network utilities	That the balance between public/private benefit is not correct and either component becomes unaffordable to those required to contribute, that willingness to pay is confused with affordability under either scenario	Low	The public has had three years to absorb the initial variations in rates payable for services. The move to District-wide/public good funding should ensure that future cost peaks are evened out.
5 Council performance			
Levels of Service – Changes in customer expectations regarding level of service will impact on assets development and operating costs, and that Council has anticipated and/or planned for these changes.	That Council has not consulted adequately with communities to understand fully their expectations and so has planned to deliver Levels of Service that are not acceptable to the ratepayer (too high or too low).	Low	There has been significant pre-consultation work to identify customer expectations on levels of service.
Liaison with Māori – that there will be progressive inclusion and engagement of Iwi and Māori.	The urgency and extent of engagement will be viewed differently by the partners: proposals for change may create tension and ill-feeling which will be counter-productive. Joint ventures (Council and Iwi) may fail.	Low/ Medium	The Ngāti Apa claim was settled in 2010 and it is anticipated that WAI 2180 (concerning Iwi around Taihape) will be settled well before 2022. However, there is uncertainty on the extent to which Iwi whose Waitangi claims are settled will seek to collaborate and partner with the Council. ⁵⁰

⁵⁰ Since August 2015, Ngati Rangī has engaged with the Council over its Treaty claims; however, the rohe is primarily in the Whanganui and Ruapehu District.

Forecasting assumption	Risk	Level of uncertainty (in respect of the LTP)	Reasons and Financial Effect of Uncertainty
<p>Liaison with the Samoan community (Marton) – that there will be progressive inclusion and engagement of the Samoan community in Marton.</p>	<p>The urgency and extent of engagement will be viewed differently by the partners: proposals for change may create tension and ill-feeling which will be counter-productive.</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>The Samoan community is increasingly well-established within Marton and finding its voice to engage effectively with Council and other statutory stakeholders.</p>
<p>Replacement of existing assets does not mean an increase in levels of service, unless otherwise stated</p>	<p>Technological advances in replaced assets or higher national standards lead to increase levels of service</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Such changes would typically be highlighted in a report to Council seeking approval for the upgrade or replacement.</p>
<p>Useful lives of assets are described in the Statement of Accounting Policies and have been derived from accurate predictions contained in the Asset Management Plans</p>	<p>That information about the condition of assets that informs their useful life is not completely accurate – for example, historical information about construction dates and pavement subsurface formation details and below-ground water, wastewater and stormwater reticulation systems</p> <p>There will be insufficient (or excessive) provision of depreciation.</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>Asset data is nearing completion, and the asset management plans have been greatly improved. The financial impact of this uncertainty is that:</p> <p>major previously unknown faults are identified needing urgent attention;</p> <p>information/data required to plan for future demand is not sufficiently accurate to ensure adequate provision i.e. that provision will exceed/not meet forecast demand; and predicted savings in operating costs are not realised because performance of the assets has been wrongly assessed.</p>
<p>Depreciation rates on planned asset acquisitions – the average lifespan of assets has been used to calculate rates as stated in the note on depreciation in the Statement of Accounting Policies.</p>	<p>Once costs for specific items are known, the depreciation may turn out to have been over-/under-stated.</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Because of the long lifespan of infrastructural assets, any changes in actual depreciation compared to forecast should be minimal.</p>

Forecasting assumption	Risk	Level of uncertainty (in respect of the LTP)	Reasons and Financial Effect of Uncertainty
<p>Funding Sources for the future replacement of significant assets disclosed in the Revenue and Financing Policy, Financial Strategy and Infrastructure Strategy are achievable.</p>	<p>Some user charges may not be achievable. Ratepayers may press for a different 'mix'.</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>There has been considerable work in modelling funding sources in preparing for this LTP.</p>
<p>External funding will continue to be sourced to supplement Council funding for activities in the District that contribute to community outcomes.</p>	<p>That external funding is not available and that Council must either increase its contributions or lower expectations of its activity in achieving the community outcomes.</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>Success in securing external funding is not predictable. If external funding is used for what is perceived to be essential services, then there is a real danger that the community will feel let down if these services are withdrawn.</p>
<p>Technology – Council will not integrate untested or experimental technology (including computer hardware, software, plant or devices) where it may significantly impact on the delivery of Council services.</p>	<p>Funding requirements for upgrades or migration to new systems may be greater than budget.</p> <p>Council may be unresponsive to market developments, becomes 'stuck' with outmoded technology and a declining level of technical support, does not use technology which aligns well with the community's expectations and preferences or implements technological change which is unsuccessful.</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Council's track record in implementing technology gradually makes these risks unlikely. Major upgrades would always be subject to formal consideration and Council's procurement policy requirements.</p>
<p>That plant pests will not extend their hold on Council owned properties over the course of the LTP</p>	<p>That controlling plant pests will become increasingly difficult and expensive and that a suitable regimen for control may be unaffordable for the community</p>	<p>Low/medium</p>	<p>Council will be a responsible landowner. Adequate provision will be made within its budgets to ensure that the problem of plant pests is controlled on an ongoing basis.</p>

Forecasting assumption	Risk	Level of uncertainty (in respect of the LTP)	Reasons and Financial Effect of Uncertainty
Shared Services Arrangements: Rangitikei District Council will continue to seek shared services arrangements where the needs of the community are best served by such arrangements.	Existing Shared Services arrangement may prove less attractive than when they were entered into. The cost and the needs of the Rangitikei community may not best served by such arrangements	Low	These arrangements are typically flexible and have exit provisions.
6 Economic performance			
That Council is able to influence small scale changes in the local economic environment which will add up to make an impact on the District's economic development	That Council will apply resources to secure economic development but is ineffective in the face of global economic trends	Medium	Council will take a measured, evidence-based and risk averse approach to economic development initiatives.

Table 3: Adjustors: % per annum change

Year ending	Road	Property	Water	Energy	Staff	Other	Earth-moving	Pipelines	Private sector wages
	%pa change								
Jun 12	5.2	3.3	6.0	15.4	2.3	2.4	4.7	3.1	2.1
Jun 13	1.1	1.7	-2.8	-1.8	2.1	2.9	2.1	-2.7	1.9
Jun 14	0.7	1.9	-2.1	1.3	1.9	1.8	2.8	-2.5	1.7
Jun 15	0.4	1.9	4.7	4.2	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.7
Jun 16	1.2	2.2	5.2	3.5	1.8	2.3	1.8	2.1	1.7
Jun 17	1.4	2.4	3.8	3.8	1.9	2.5	2.6	2.5	1.8
Jun 18	2.2	2.5	3.0	3.9	2.0	2.6	2.4	2.6	1.9
Jun 19	2.4	2.6	3.2	4.1	2.1	2.7	2.0	2.8	2.0
Jun 20	2.5	2.8	3.3	4.3	2.2	2.9	2.1	2.9	2.1
Jun 21	2.7	2.9	3.5	4.5	2.3	3.0	2.3	3.1	2.1
Jun 22	2.8	3.0	3.7	4.7	2.4	3.1	2.4	3.2	2.2
Jun 23	3.0	3.2	3.8	4.9	2.5	3.3	2.5	3.4	2.3
Jun 24	3.1	3.3	4.0	5.1	2.6	3.4	2.9	3.5	2.4
Jun 25	3.3	3.4	4.2	5.3	2.7	3.6	3.1	3.6	2.5
20-year ave %pa	3.2	2.9	3.5	4.7	2.4	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.2

Source: BERL

End of document