

Revenue and Financing Policy

1. Introduction

Section 102(1) of the Local Government Act 2002 requires the adoption of policies that outline how operating and capital expenditure for each activity will be funded. The policies are aimed at providing predictability and certainty about sources and levels of funding.

In deciding the most appropriate funding source for each activity Council has taken into account:

- the Community Outcomes to which the activity primarily contributes;
- the distribution of benefits between the Community as a whole an identifiable part of the Community, and individuals;
- the period in or over which those benefits are expected to occur;
- the extent to which the actions or inactions of particular persons or a group contribute to the need to undertake the activity;
- the costs and benefits, including consequences for transparency and accountability, of funding the activity distinctly from other activities; and
- the overall impact of any allocation of liability for revenue needs on the Community.

2. Funding Sources Available

2.1 General rates

General rates are used when there are general benefits to the District as a whole, where there is typically a high public benefit from the services funded from the rate, when Council considers the Community as a whole should meet the costs of those services, and when the Council is unable to meet its user charge targets. The General rate will fund both operating and capital expenditure for all activities other than those funded by Targeted rates or other revenue sources or funding mechanisms.

All ratepayers are assessed (charged) a General rate, but this rate is set differentially, in order to set the rates in proportion to the relative benefits generated by Council's expenditure. Council has decided to dispense with all but the Rural Differential. However, in order to lessen the effect of such a change Council is phasing out all other differentials over 10 years. The 2015-2016 is year 7 of that phase-out period.

Therefore the proportions of general rate are proposed to change as follows:

Category General Rate	Current Ratios	2016	2017	2018	2019/22
Rural	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%
Urban	25.65%	19.24%	12.83%	6.42%	0.00%
Townships	3.91%	2.93%	1.95%	0.97%	0.00%
Rural Residential	2.89%	2.17%	1.45%	0.73%	0.00%
District Wide (Excl rural)	42.55%	50.66%	58.77%	66.88%	75.00%

- a. Urban rating areas. This differential applies to rating units in Levin, Shannon and Foxton urban areas as shown on the maps available defining those areas for rating purposes held at the Levin Office.
- b. Township rating areas. This differential applies to rating units in Waikawa Beach, Manakau, Ohau, Hokio Beach, Waitarere Beach, Foxton Beach and Tokomaru urban areas as shown on the maps available defining those areas for rating purposes held at the Levin Office.
- c. The Rural category are those rating units that are located in areas outside the urban and township category boundaries but not including those rating units classified as Rural Residential.
- d. The Rural Residential Category applies to rating units classified as Lifestyle and Residential (other than those rating units identified as “vacant” or “bare”). These properties will be identified in the DVR using the “Property Category” codes from Appendix F of the Valuation Rules 2008, Promulgated by the Valuer
- e. A District wide Category (which will, at the end of the 10 year period, absorb all but the rural category) to apply to all rating units other than those in the rural category.

The General rates set in each of the categories based on land value.

The rural differential has been retained because the incidence of rates based on the higher rural land value base would mean a disproportionate level of rates being attributed to rural agricultural properties. Rates are a tax on land values. Farming properties have high land values and would bear more than their fair and equitable share of the rates if not modified by a differential.

Council is not setting a Uniform Annual General Charge (under section 15 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 (LG(R)A)) preferring instead to set Targeted rates as fixed amounts for Libraries, Representation and Governance, Solid Waste and Swimming Pools (refer below).

2.2 Targeted Rates

Targeted rates are set to cover, in a transparent manner, the operating and capital expenditure for the following major activities. Targeted rates are used when Council considers that transparency is important, or where location or the method of rating make the use of a Targeted rate more appropriate, fairer, and more equitable.

Activity	Rating Area	Rating Method
Solid Waste	District wide where by all rural rating units pay 20% and all urban rating units pay 80% of the net solid waste costs.	(Separately Used or Inhabited Part) SUIPs
Water Supplies	District wide on all connected properties. Availability charge to those rating units that are able to be connected.	SUIPs and metered supply where applicable
Wastewater	District wide on all connected properties. Availability charge to those rating units that are able to be connected.	SUIPs
Land Transport (Roads and Footpaths)	District wide set with 2 differentials, Business and District Wide Other.	Capital Value/SUIPs
Libraries and Community Centres	District wide.	SUIPs
Representation and Community Leadership	District wide.	SUIPs
Stormwater	Urban rating units.	Capital Value
Aquatic Centre	District wide.	SUIPs

The differential on the Land Transport (Roads and Footpaths) Targeted rate is defined as follows;

1. Business differential – those rating units identified as Arable, Commercial, Dairy, Forestry (except protected forestry), Horticultural, Industrial, Mining, Pastoral, Specialist livestock and Utilities using the “Property Category” codes from Appendix F of the Valuation Rules 2008, promulgated by the Valuer General. Including all rest homes and retirement villages of a licence to occupy type, but excluding retirement villages where each unit/house that have their own titles and rating assessments.
2. District Wide Other – those rating units identified as Lifestyle, Residential and Other using the “Property Category” codes from Appendix F of the Valuation Rules 2008, promulgated by the Valuer General.

A business differential has been set up to;

1. To treat all businesses the same no matter where they are located,
2. To enable utility companies to be rated the same as other businesses and so recognising the use of the roading network of utility businesses, and

3. To offer a lower rate in the dollar for businesses as an economic incentive to establish and remain in Horowhenua District.

2.3 Fees and Charges

Fees and charges are set to recover the costs from users of Council facilities where there is a high private benefit accruing to those individuals or users groups.

In a small number of cases it is also possible and appropriate to recover the private benefit of capital expenditure (e.g. water connections, sewer connections, and subdivision infrastructure).

2.4 Interest and Dividends

The interest earned from the investment of special funds is added to those special funds, to help fund future expenditures.

Dividends and other interest earnings are used to offset General rates rather than being used to fund particular expenditures.

2.5 Borrowing

Borrowing is used to fund capital expenditure where other sources of funding are not available or not appropriate, in order to spread the incidence of the expenditure over both current and future beneficiaries. Policies in relation to borrowing are presented in the Liability Management Policy. Loan servicing costs are (both internal and external borrowing) borne by the activity requiring the loan funding.

2.6 Proceeds from Asset Sales

The proceeds of asset sales are used to reduce or avoid borrowing.

2.7 Development Contributions/Financial Contributions and Lump Sum Contributions

The Council has cancelled its Development Contributions Policy and from 1 July 2015 will no longer charge Development Contributions. The Council has opted to replace its Development Contributions Policy with a Financial Contributions Policy that will introduce Financial Contributions for new development in identified growth areas through a change to the District Plan.

Council may set Lump Sum contributions under the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 where infrastructural improvements have been requested or necessary to existing ratepayers. This may be necessary where Financial Contributions were not or could not be charged to cover the costs of the improvements.

2.8 Grants and Subsidies

Most grants and subsidies are primarily sourced from Central Government and are typically related to specific activities. Council seeks to maximize the opportunity and ensure use is made of grants and subsidy funding whenever and wherever they are available:

- a. Roading subsidies are tied to specific operating and capital expenditures;
- b. Petrol tax distributions are used to offset the Land Transport Targeted rate; and
- c. Other grants and subsidies tend to be tied to particular expenditures, for relatively small sums, and of insecure tenure according to the policies of Central Government.

2.9 Reserves

Reserves are held to ensure that funds received for a particular purpose are used for that purpose and any surplus created is managed in accordance with the reason for which the reserve was established. Surpluses held in reserves are credited with interest. Council holds 14 reserves, with 3 being restricted reserves. Restricted reserves are reserves that have rules set by legal obligation that restrict the use that Council may put the funds towards. The remaining Council created reserves are discretionary reserves which the Council has established for the fair and transparent use of monies. Reserve balances are not separately held in cash and the funds are managed as part of the council's treasury management.

3. Funding of Operating Expenses

The Council's policies and practices as regards to the funding of its operating expenses are set to ensure that the policies comply with applicable legislation and generally accepted accounting practice, and after consideration of the matters set out in section 101(3) of the Local Government Act 2002.

In general terms it will use a mix of revenue sources to meet operating expenses, the major sources being rates, grants and subsidies, and fees and charges.

The following sources of funding are used to finance operating expenses:

Activity Group	General Rates	Targeted Rates	Grants and Subsidies	Reserves	Fees and Charges
Regulatory Services	✓			✓	✓
Community Facilities and Services	✓	✓ Library and Community Centres Aquatics Centres	✓	✓	✓
Land Transport (Roads and Footpaths)		✓	✓	✓	
Water Supply		✓		✓	✓
Wastewater Disposal		✓		✓	✓
Solid Waste		✓	✓	✓	✓
Stormwater		✓		✓	
Property	✓			✓	✓
Community Support	✓		✓	✓	✓
Representation and Community Leadership		✓		✓	

4. Funding of Capital Expenditure

The Council's policies and practices as regards to the funding of its capital expenditure are set to ensure that it complies with applicable legislation and generally accepted accounting practice.

In general terms it will use a mix of funding sources to meet capital expenditure, the major sources being rates, reserves, and borrowing.

The following sources of funding are used to finance capital expenditure in the order of preference shown:

- The first source of financing capital expenditure will always be third party sources that relieve the burden on ratepayers generally. These are not commonly available, but would include any government subsidies for water and wastewater schemes, and third party donations, financial contributions and lump sum contributions.
- The second source considered will be asset sales. Such sales will be applied firstly to the activity to which the asset is attributed to. This may also result in early repayment of any borrowing relating to this activity.
- The third source considered will be rates. This reflects a prudent propensity on the Council's part to ensure that special purpose reserves are only utilised on a selective basis on relatively significant works in the context of long-term planning, rather than on minor works over a shorter term, and a prudent reluctance to increase loan indebtedness unless necessary.
- The fourth source considered will be reserves, and in particular funds that may be held for larger capital works in specific activities. Examples include water, wastewater, roading and property works financed from the Foxton Beach Freeholding Account, cemetery extensions financed from the Capital Projects Fund, vehicle purchases financed from the Plant Depreciation Fund.
- The final source considered for the financing of capital expenditure will be borrowing. This reflects a prudent reluctance to increase loan indebtedness unless necessary. Although it is the last option considered, the Long Term Plan (LTP) provides for substantial new borrowing to achieve an element of intergenerational equity in the financing of a range of major capital expenditure works. Loan funding is also used for infrastructural asset renewals where the rate generated reserves are inadequate due to the level of renewals in any one year.

Activity group	General Rates	Targeted Rates	Grants and Subsidies	Reserves	Borrowing	Financial Contributions/ Lump Sum Contributions
Regulatory services	✓			✓		
Community Facilities and Services	✓	✓ Library and Community Centres, Aquatics Centres		✓	✓	✓
Land Transport (Roads and Footpaths)	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Water Supply		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Stormwater		✓		✓	✓	✓
Wastewater		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Solid waste		✓			✓	
Property	✓			✓	✓	
Community support	✓			✓	✓	
Representation and Community Leadership		✓		✓	✓	

5. Depreciation Reserves

Depreciation reserves have generally been funded from rates (or other funding from a surplus within the activity in any particular year). Depreciation reserves are only used to fund replacements and renewals of operational and infrastructural assets.

6. Funding Allocations between Ratepayers and Users

6.1 Regulatory Services

6.1.1 Resource Consent Applications

Processing applications within the confines of the Resource Management Act (RMA) 1991 and the Horowhenua District Plan.

Matters that must be considered under the Local Government Act (LGA) 2002.

Community Outcomes	The “sustainable environment” Community Outcome is supported by this service as it involves managing development within the confines of the District Plan and the RMA.
Who Benefits	<p>The benefits are primarily a private good. Planning consents are undertaken within the confines of the RMA. The guiding principle, as stated in section 2 of the RMA is “to promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources”. In the RMA sustainable management is defined as “managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources in a way, or at a rate, which enables people and communities to provide for their social, economic and cultural wellbeing and for their health and safety”</p> <p>It is possible to directly charge the primary beneficiaries i.e. the applicant. The wider public however also benefits since they are protected from “unsustainable practices” and have the opportunity to participate in the decision making process either via the District Plan development or the notification process</p> <p>The wider public also benefit from this activity as it helps to protect high class soils which are a national asset.</p>
Period of Benefit	At the time the consent is processed.
Whose acts create a need	The applicant for resource consent benefits the most directly from resource consent, although the public at large also benefits in certain instances.
Separate funding	A large degree of private benefit makes user charging feasible.
Funding Source	<p>Public good - General rate: 30% - 40%</p> <p>Private Benefit - Fees and Charges: 60% - 70%</p>
Rationale	Although primarily a private benefit the RMA exists to protect the wider environment for the benefit of all residents

6.1.2 Resource Management Policy, District Plan, Enforcement

The development and review of a District Plan and enforcement of it as required by the RMA.

Matters that must be considered under the LGA 2002.

Community Outcomes	The “sustainable environment” and “healthy local economy and a district that is growing” Community Outcomes are supported by means of managing development within the confines of the District Plan and RMA.
Who Benefits	All residents are given the opportunity to participate in realising the future of the District via the development of District Plans. The activity contributes to a well organised community and sustainable environment in which all residents have the opportunity to participate in formulating the desired outcomes.
Period of Benefit	This activity should be funded over the life of the District Plan. Public enquiry and enforcement should be funded in the year the work was carried out.
Whose acts create a need	Those who create the need for enforcement. However, the enforcement action protects the wider community by enforcing consent conditions.
Separate funding	No private benefit exists from this activity
Funding Source	Public good - General rate: 100% Private Benefit: 0%
Rationale	This activity is strategic in nature and is primarily involved in protection of the environment for the benefit of the wider Community. The activity also aids in public understanding and compliance with the RMA.

6.1.3 Building Consents

The provision of services as required under the Building Act 2004 and associated legislation. To ensure that building work undertaken in the District is done with an approved consent and inspection process that ensures standards are met.

Matters that must be considered under the LGA 2002.

Community Outcomes	The “safe, resilient and healthy communities” Community Outcome is supported as everyone needs to be able to assume that the buildings in the District are not dangerous or unsanitary.
Who Benefits	It is possible to directly charge the primary beneficiaries i.e. the applicant. The wider public however also benefits since they are protected from “unsustainable practices” and poor building practices especially in relation to commercial buildings. Potential buyers of property benefit from surety around previous work undertaken.
Period of Benefit	At the time the permit is processed.
Whose acts create a need	The applicant for building permits benefits the most directly from the permitting process.
Separate funding	A large degree of private benefit makes user charging feasible.
Funding Source	Public good- General rate: 10% - 20% Private Benefit - Fees and Charges: 80% - 90%
Rationale	Although primarily a private benefit the Building Act 2004 exists to protect the wider community from poor building practices.

6.1.4 Building Policy, Accreditation, Public liaison

The provision of services as required under the Building Act 2004 and associated legislation. To ensure that building work undertaken in the District is done with an approved consent and inspection process that ensures standards are met.

Matters that must be considered under the LGA 2002.

Community Outcomes	The “safe, resilient and healthy communities” Community Outcome is supported as everyone needs to be able to assume that the buildings in the District are not dangerous or unsanitary.
Who Benefits	The wider public benefit since they are protected from “unsustainable practices” and poor building practices especially in relation to commercial buildings. Potential buyers of property benefit from surety around previous work undertaken.
Period of Benefit	Over the period of the accreditation.
Whose acts create a need	The economic activity that leads to the need for building permits activity to be undertaken and for the need for standards to be set.
Separate funding	No private benefit exists from this activity.
Funding Source	Public good - General rate: 100% Private Benefit - Fees and Charges: 0%
Rationale	Although the building consenting activity is a private benefit, the Building Act 2004 and the accreditation process exists to ensure standards set by regulatory agencies are met to protect the wider community from poor building practices.

6.1.5 Health Licensing

To provide an inspection and licensing of premises service to ensure hygiene and other regulatory standards are met for the health and safety of users.

Matters that must be considered under the LGA 2002.

Community Outcomes	The “safe, resilient and healthy communities” Community Outcome is supported as Council will monitor and mitigate problems, nuisances, and threats to public health.
Who Benefits	The public benefit as the purpose of licensing is to enforce legal provisions under the Health Act and relevant Bylaws for the benefit of the wider public. It also gives users of premises surety around hygiene and food standards. The activity is a statutory requirement and the provision of the service provides direct health benefits to the community.
Period of Benefit	Over the period of the licence.
Whose acts create a need	Premises operators will incur direct costs in not complying and such costs should be passed on to them to ensure standards set are established and maintained. The cost incurred in obtaining a licence should also be borne to some degree by the Premises Operators.
Separate funding	A degree of private benefit to the premises operators makes user charging feasible.
Funding Source	Public good – General rate: 65% - 75% Private Benefit - Fees and Charges: 25% - 35%
Rationale	The activity is serviced by specifically qualified staff with direct responsibility for licensing, inspections and work associated with enquiries and complaints in relation to public health matters for which the Council is responsible. The general ratepayer is the widest beneficiary of the service which is a statutory requirement.

6.1.6 Dog and Animal Control

This Activity is undertaken to meet the Council's obligations under the Dog Control Act 1996 and associated legislation and Bylaws. It involves the provision of services in respect of animals, particularly dogs, for the general safety and wellbeing of the Community.

Matters that must be considered under the LGA 2002.

Community Outcomes	The "safe, resilient and healthy communities" Community Outcome is supported. The public has concerns about risks associated with dogs and wandering livestock e.g. can be dangerous to people, traffic and flora.
Who Benefits	By legislation, dog owners are required to register their dog/s. Other residents benefit from dog and animal control services by having dog and stock rangers to ensure public safety. Any person may require the service.
Period of Benefit	Over the period the service is rendered.
Whose acts create a need	Animal owners, through the need to regulate for the care of those animals, and to protect the public from any health and safety issues caused by the keeping of those animals.
Separate funding	User charging for stock has proven ineffectual; the cost is not so significant as to warrant a separate rate.
Funding Source	Public good - General rate: 20% - 30% Private Benefit - Fees and Charges: 70% - 80%
Rationale	Although primarily a private benefit the Dog Control Act exists to protect the wider Community from errant dogs.

6.1.7 Parking Enforcement

This service exists to carry out the enforcement of parking restrictions that apply, including traffic safety policing but also ensuring vehicle car park turnover i.e. the public availability of parking.

Matters that must be considered under the LGA 2002.

Community Outcomes	The “healthy local economy and a district that is growing” Community Outcome is supported by ensuring that parking is made available for retailers in the Commercial Business District.
Who Benefits	Shopkeepers ensuring parking turnover availability to their premises and the wider public by ensuring convenient car parking is available.
Period of Benefit	Continuously as wardens carry out their duties.
Whose acts create a need	The errant motorist who overstays the permitted time.
Separate funding	Being predominantly self-funding there is no need for separate rating mechanisms.
Funding Source	Public good - General rate: 0 -10% Private Benefit - Fees and Charges: 90 - 100%
Rationale	Predominantly funded from exacerbators.

6.1.8 Liquor Licensing

As the District Licensing Authority, considering and approving or declining liquor licence applications.

Matters that must be considered under the LGA 2002.

Community Outcomes	The “safe, resilient and healthy communities” Community Outcome is supported by ensuring there are controls on availability and appropriate controls on the sale of liquor.
Who Benefits	The wider public by ensuring that licencees are reliable and the public’s health and safety is maintained by compliance with the statutory standards.
Period of Benefit	Continuously as licences are issued.
Whose acts create a need	Licencee of clubs, premises etc, fees set by legislation.
Separate funding	Being of relatively small cost there is need for separate rating mechanisms.
Funding Source	Public good - General rate: 50-60% Private Benefit - Fees and Charges: 40-50%
Rationale	Licence fees are set by regulation and cannot be altered by Council.

6.1.9 Health and Liquor Policy and Public liaison

The provision of services as required under the health and sale of alcohol legislation. This helps to ensure that Council is able to react to changes in legislation and policy and to enable public education and liaison.

Matters that must be considered under the LGA 2002.

Community Outcomes	The “safe, resilient and healthy communities” Community Outcome is supported as everyone needs to be able to assume that there are appropriate general and legislatively required policies in place to regulate health and liquor licensing activities.
Who Benefits	The wider public.
Period of Benefit	As changes in legislation occur and public liaison occurs.
Whose acts create a need	The need to educate the public and react to changes in legislation results in the public at large creating the need.
Separate funding	No private benefit exists from this activity.
Funding Source	Public good - General rate: 100% Private Benefit - Fees and Charges: 0%
Rationale	This activity is entirely for the benefit of the public at large and should therefore be funded from the General rate.

6.1.10 General Inspection services

Regulatory activities required to be provided for which the user generally cannot be identified e.g. Bylaw and Policy Reviews, Enforcement, Abandoned Vehicles, Noise, Litter, and Gaming machine Venue consents).

Matters that must be considered under the LGA 2002.

Community Outcomes	The “safe, resilient and healthy communities” Community Outcome is supported by ensuring a clean environment from litter, abandoned vehicles, noise etc.
Who Benefits	The wider public.
Period of Benefit	Continuously as the inspections and enforcement actions occur.
Whose acts create a need	Offenders, noise, abandoned vehicles, litterers etc.
Separate funding	Being of relatively small cost there is need for separate rating mechanisms.
Funding Source	Public good - General rate: 100% Private Benefit - Fees and Charges: 0%
Rationale	As it is not practicable to charge the exacerbators of the service which necessitates rating the general public through the general rate.

6.2 Community Support

6.2.1 Emergency Management (including Rural Fire response)

To meet Council's obligation under the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002 including provide access resources, co-ordinate support, and assist welfare and recovery measures in the Community in the case of an emergency.

Provision of urban and rural fire services as defined by legislation and Bylaws and to meet Council's obligations in respect of the management of hazardous substances.

Matters that must be considered under the LGA 2002.

Community Outcomes	The "safe, resilient and healthy communities" Community Outcome is supported by this activity. Preparing the Community under the 4Rs 'Readiness, Reduction, Response and Recovery'. Protecting life and property and removing potential fire hazards.
Who Benefits	The emergency management activity is carried out for and on behalf of the public. The rural fire activity is primarily for the public good i.e. for the rural sector. Private good is for the landowner where fire occurs.
Period of Benefit	Continuously as the service is predominantly to ensure public education and preparedness.
Whose acts create a need	In certain circumstances costs may be recovered from landowner where culpability exists.
Separate funding	Being of relatively small cost there is no need for separate rating mechanisms.
Funding Source	Public good- General rate: 100% Private Benefit - Fees and Charges: 0%
Rationale	With emergency management there is limited ability to secure external funding except for minor annual subsidises on expenditure. As a community activity, fees and charges cannot be charged. The rural fire activity relies on public goodwill and volunteers. It would be impractical to rely on private good to fund the activity. However, where a person is shown to be culpable they will be charged a separate cost recovery for a rural fire event. This service is provided by Horizons Regional Council, therefore, the General rate covers the contract costs.

6.2.2 Community Grants and Funding

Grants for; maintenance of community halls, general grants, grants of \$10k to \$100k towards sporting, environmental or cultural developments of a capital nature, artistic and cultural products and events, Beach wardens, one off grants, lifesaving and international representation.

Matters that must be considered under the LGA 2002.

Community Outcomes	The “community of knowledge, culture and diversity where people are proud to live” Outcome has been identified as being enhanced through the provision of community grants funding.
Who Benefits	It is possible to identify those receiving the grants but to charge those people would defeat the purpose of making the grant. Only qualifying Community groups or individuals are eligible for grants.
Period of Benefit	Continuously the grant pool is available and replenished each year.
Whose acts create a need	None exist, unless the applicants themselves are considered exacerbators but to charge those people would defeat the purpose of making the grant.
Separate funding	Being of relatively small cost there is no need for separate rating mechanisms.
Funding Source	Public good - General rate: 100% Private Benefit - Fees and Charges: 0%
Rationale	The activity should be funded as a true tax with no user charge element.

6.2.3 Community Development

The function of Council's Community Development activity includes coordination, facilitation and advocacy for Community organisations and it aims to improve the wellbeing of our Community. This activity includes the implementation of Council's Youth, Positive Ageing, Arts, Culture and Heritage, Education, Disability, and Pride and Vibrancy Action Plans.

Matters that must be considered under the LGA 2002.

Community Outcomes	The "healthy local economy and a District that is growing", "safe, resilient and healthy communities", "community of knowledge, culture and diversity where people are proud to live" and "Positive leadership and effective partnerships" Outcomes are being supported by the Community Development activity.
Who Benefits	All residents and ratepayers of the Horowhenua District.
Period of Benefit	Immediate and ongoing, however, these benefits cannot be easily quantified. The effect of Council's expenditure is indeterminate.
Whose acts create a need	None exist.
Separate funding	Being of relatively small cost there is no need for separate rating mechanisms.
Funding Source	Public good - General rate: 100% Private Benefit - Fees and Charges: 0%
Rationale	The activity should be funded as a true tax with no user charge element.

6.2.4 District Communications and Marketing

These activities help keep residents and ratepayers informed of the Council's activities and promote Horowhenua as a valued destination to visit, work in, live in and play in. This function also supports Council's legislative requirements surrounding consultation and emergency management.

Matters that must be considered under the LGA 2002.

Community Outcomes	All Community Outcomes are being supported as all areas of Council are supported by the provision of this function.
Who Benefits	All residents and ratepayers of Horowhenua District benefit from this activity as well as local businesses and industries.
Period of Benefit	Ongoing, but difficult to quantify.
Whose acts create a need	No specific acts create a need.
Separate funding	Being of relatively small cost there is no need for separate rating mechanisms.
Funding Source	Public good - General rate: 100% Private Benefit - Fees and Charges: 0%
Rationale	The activity should be funded as a true tax with no user charge element.

6.2.5 Economic Development and Visitor Information

To fund a broad range of proactive strategies to encourage new investment and strengthen present industries to provide greater economic security for the District and lower levels of unemployment. There is a focus on encouraging downstream processing of primary produce.

Matters that must be considered under the LGA 2002.

Community Outcomes	The “healthy local economy and a district that is growing” Community Outcome has been identified as being enhance through the provision of this activity.
Who Benefits	The private benefit of providing assistance and advice is outweighed by the wider economic security of the District as a whole. The benefits are difficult to assign to any one industrial group or group of individuals.
Period of Benefit	Costs incurred may have long term benefits. However, these benefits cannot be easily quantified. Increased economic activity is created from a number of factors. The effect of Council's expenditure is indeterminate.
Whose acts create a need	None exist.
Separate funding	Relatively low costs suggests there is no particular need for separate funding to achieve greater transparency or accountability.
Funding Source	Public good - General rate: 100% Private Benefit - Fees and Charges: 0%
Rationale	The activity should be funded as a true tax with no user charge element.

6.3 Community Facilities and Services

6.3.1 Library and Community Centres

The operational cost of Libraries and Community Centres throughout the District to provide for the social and cultural wellbeing of the Community.

Matters that must be considered under the LGA 2002.

<i>Community Outcomes</i>	The following Community Outcome is enhanced with the provision of Libraries and Community Centres, "A community of knowledge, culture and diversity where people are proud to live".
<i>Who Benefits</i>	<p>The libraries and community centres provide a research facility, and community services, that anyone can access. People are willing to pay for a library to ensure they have access even if they are not current users.</p> <p>Libraries are seen as core business and an essential service that needs to be preserved for the main urban centres of the Horowhenua District. Educational costs to other institutions such as universities and schools are lowered due to the resources held in the library.</p>
<i>Period of Benefit</i>	Benefits accrue in the year the costs are incurred. Capital expenditure will benefit future periods in line with resultant asset lives. The capital costs will be evenly allocated to operating expenditure over the life of the asset by use of loan interest and repayments costs and straight line depreciation costs.
<i>Whose acts create a need</i>	Borrowers who retain items issued from the libraries beyond the loan period are exacerbators, since they are limiting access to other potential readers. Renewal and overdue fees are charged as well as the cost of lost books.
<i>Separate funding</i>	A Targeted rate would aid in the transparency and accountability to residents of the District. Through a Targeted rate using a fixed charge to every used or inhabited part of any rating unit across the District. Capital expenditure for the new facilities will be funded by loan with interest payments funded through the fixed charge rate. Book renewals, asset renewals, and loan capital repayments will be funded from the Targeted rate overtime.
<i>Funding Source</i>	<p>Public good- Targeted rate: 75-85%</p> <p>Private Benefit - Fees and Charges: 15-25%</p> <p>However the private benefit is retained by the Te Horowhenua Trust to offset the cost Council's grant to the Trust. Council will therefore fund the Library grant and asset/debt costs 100% from a Targeted rate.</p>

Library and Community Centres (continued)

<i>Rationale</i>	<p>A fixed charge rate better matches the benefit to individual households than a value based rate. High levels of user fees and charges have proven to be a barrier to participation and accessibility, especially among low income groups to which the service is targeted. Also the LGA 2002 has the following section.</p> <p>Section 142 of the LGA 2002 - Obligation to provide free membership of libraries:</p> <p><i>"If a local authority or a council-controlled organisation provides a library for public use, the residents in the district or region are entitled to join the library free of charge."</i></p>
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6.3.2 Passive Recreation Reserves and Street Beautification

The provision of passive reserves and beautification of District streets.

Matters that must be considered under the LGA 2002.

Community Outcomes	The “safe, resilient and healthy communities” Community Outcome is enhanced by this activity.
Who Benefits	The general public benefits from this activity as the reserves tend to be available to all unless congested. However there are occasions where reserves are used to hold events where the public is charged entry. Ratepayers generally are prepared to pay for the option of using reserves for recreation while others would be prepared to pay rates to ensure the continued existence of reserves. Most Districts and towns of any size would be expected to have reserves. Some reserves are iconic and attract visitors from outside the District. Preservation of such reserves for future generations is worth paying for.
Period of Benefit	Most reserves have been in existence for some time and only incur yearly operational costs. Any new facility would be loan funded and loan cost spread over future generations. Council has a maximum loan period of 25 years.
Whose acts create a need	Vandals are an exacerbator. However, the general community, particularly those with children, that create the need for play equipment and facilities. Financial Contributions in the form of land will be used to provide esplanade reserves where subdivision developments occur adjacent to Priority Water Bodies identified in the District Plan.
Separate funding	A separate Targeted rate is probably not necessary as reserves are generally located throughout the District and can be used by the public and visitors alike.
Funding Source	Public Good - General Rate: 95% - 100% Private Benefit - Fees and Charges: 0% - 5%
Rationale	As reserves are able to be used by anyone and any charge or fee would limit accessibility and participation the general rate is the most appropriate method of funding passive reserves.

6.3.3 Cemeteries

The provision of cemeteries is a legal obligation of Council.

Matters that must be considered under the LGA 2002.

Community Outcomes	The “safe, resilient and healthy communities” Community Outcome is enhanced by this activity.
Who Benefits	The whole community benefits from the provision of a cemetery. Wider benefits accrue to public health providers as the costs to District Health Board's (DHB) would undoubtedly increase without the existence of cemeteries.
Period of Benefit	Most cemeteries have been in existence for some time and only incur yearly operational costs. Any new facility would be loan funded and loan cost spread over future generations. Council has a maximum loan period of 25 years. The provision of new concrete berms does not occur every year but are relatively immaterial in costs.
Whose acts create a need	The general public who die and create the need to provide cemeteries.
Separate funding	A separate Targeted rate is probably not necessary as cemeteries are generally located throughout the District and can be used by the public and visitors alike. Burial fees and plot charges will continue to be charged.
Funding Source	Public Good - General Rate: 40% - 50% Private Benefit - Fees and Charges: 50% - 60%
Rationale	While cemeteries have a degree of private benefit, the true cost of burials has never been able to be collected as it would be too onerous for some families to bear the full cost.

6.3.4 Aquatic Centres (Swimming Pools)

The provision of safe and hygienic pools for recreation and sporting activities. Public swimming pools are located at Levin and Foxton. The Levin pool is available all year while the Foxton pool is available for summer period only.

Matters that must be considered under the LGA 2002.

Community Outcomes	The “safe, resilient and healthy communities” Community Outcome is enhanced by this activity.
Who Benefits	The public who use the facility, although people are prepared to pay for the option of using the service, while others are prepared to pay to ensure the pool's continued existence. Residents and visitors to the District are able to use the facilities. A wider health benefit accrues for use of the pools and increased public safety from learning to swim.
Period of Benefit	Benefits accrue in the year the costs are incurred. Capital expenditure will benefit future periods in line with resultant asset lives. The capital costs will be evenly allocated to operating expenditure over the life of the asset by use of loan interest and repayments costs and straight-line depreciation costs.
Whose acts create a need	Those who use the pool, swimming clubs, and learn to swim classes that are charged a fee for usage.
Separate funding	A Targeted rate would aid in the transparency and accountability to residents of the District. Through a Targeted rate using a fixed charge to every used or inhabited part of any rating unit across the District. Capital expenditure will be funded by loan with interest payments funded through the fixed charge rate.
Funding Source	Public Good - Targeted Rate: 65% - 70% Private Benefit - Fees and Charges: 30% - 35%
Rationale	Providing swimming pools are regarded as core business of Council. They are not self-funding. To charge the full cost of the facility to the users would dramatically impact on use and participation and deny accessibility by the public.

6.3.5 Sports Grounds

The provision of sports grounds that can be utilised by individuals and sporting organisations for the health and wellbeing of the Community. Sports grounds have a dual purpose in that they are available for passive and active recreation.

Matters that must be considered under the LGA 2002.

Community Outcomes	The “safe, resilient and healthy communities” Community Outcome is enhanced by this activity.
Who Benefits	Residents, sports people and groups, and visitors recognised sporting codes when booked for recognised events benefit from this activity. Most of the time they are available for passive recreation. The particular sporting codes where the grounds are specifically marked for a particular sport and cannot be used (other than passively) for any other sport especially when games are scheduled.
Period of Benefit	Most grounds have been in existence for some time and only incur yearly operational costs. Any new facility would be loan funded and loan cost spread over future generations. Council has a maximum loan period of 20 years.
Whose acts create a need	Players and spectators, and those sporting codes that use the grounds and are charged a fee for usage.
Separate funding	The most efficient and transparent method of funding capital is through the general rate (depreciation charge) as it avoids debt and financial contributions. Operational expenditure should be funded by all ratepayers. Rents and leases are arranged where there are opportunities to recover the private good component.
Funding Source	Public Good - General Rate: 95% - 100% Private Benefit - Fees and Charges: 0% - 5%
Rationale	Providing sports grounds is regarded as a core business of Council. They are not self-funding and are used extensively for passive recreation. To charge the full cost of the facility to the users would dramatically impact on use and participation and deny accessibility by the public. The grounds are unavailable at peak times during the weekends but remain available during the week for passive recreational use. The funding mechanism reflects the fact that sports grounds are unavailable to the public at those peak times.

6.3.6 Halls and Community Buildings (under direct Council management)

Incidental uneconomic property holdings that are being reviewed as to whether they should be held for some strategic reason or sold including but not limited to public halls, rental houses, the Levin town clock, the Surf Lifesaving buildings at Waitarere and Foxtton Beach, Thompson house and adjacent pottery club building, and the Shannon Railway Station. Excludes the Civic Building these are treated as an overhead and the costs are allocated against all activities.

Matters that must be considered under the LGA 2002.

Community Outcomes	The “safe, resilient and healthy communities” Community Outcome is supported by this activity.
Who Benefits	The Community at large benefit from the variety of halls and meeting venues throughout the District as well as the users of specific community property assets. Council's involvement is largely historical.
Period of Benefit	Depreciation funding is used to cover cyclic maintenance. Any new facility would be loan funded and loan cost spread over future generations. Council has a maximum loan period of 20 years.
Whose acts create a need	None identified a part from those organisations that use the facilities and are charged a rental for usage. As the size and composition of communities change so does the extent of the usage of the facilities.
Separate funding	The most efficient and transparent method of funding capital is through the General rate (depreciation charge) as it avoids debt and financial contributions. Operational expenditure should be funded by all ratepayers. Rents and leases are arranged where there are opportunities to recover the private good component.
Funding Source	Halls: Public Good - General Rate: 70% - 85% Private Benefit - Fees and Charges: 15% - 30% Community Buildings: Public Good - General Rate: 65% - 80% Private Benefit - Fees and Charges: 20% - 35%
Rationale	These facilities are an integral part of the communities that they are located in. Attempts to recover higher levels of rental income from users would reduce usage dramatically which would be counterproductive in trying to foster usage.

6.3.7 Public Toilets

This activity provides for clean public toilets for the benefit of the District and travelling public.

Matters that must be considered under the LGA 2002.

Community Outcomes	The “safe, resilient and healthy” Community Outcome is supported by provision of public toilets.
Who Benefits	The general public and community as users, and possibly the retail shops in the vicinity. Although technically able to charge for use, most toilets are set up free of charge to ensure towns remain sanitary and healthy.
Period of Benefit	Depreciation funding is used to cover cyclic maintenance. Any new facility would be loan funded and loan cost spread over future generations. Council has a maximum loan period of 20 years.
Whose acts create a need	None identified, apart from the users and possibly vandals.
Separate funding	The most efficient and transparent method of funding capital is through the General rate (depreciation charge) and financial contributions. Operational expenditure should be funded by all ratepayers.
Funding Source	Public Good - General Rate: 100% Private Benefit - Fees and Charges: 0%
Rationale	Not practicable or desirable to charge for the use of public toilets when usage is to be encouraged for the wider Community benefit. Funding should be by General rate as the toilets are used by visitors to towns primarily which would include country residents as well as out of District residents. Town's folk gain benefit from the toilets aiding in keeping towns clean and sanitary. It could be argued that toilets could benefit shop owners in the CBD as when people stop to use toilets they quite often take a break and visit cafes etc. The benefit is not easily measurable and could be seen as negligible.

6.4 Representation and Community Leadership

6.4.1 Representation and Community Leadership

All costs of operating the Council including those costs associated with elections and the Foxton Community Board .The ability of all residents and ratepayers to participate in the democratic process through the LTP, Annual Plan, Annual Report processes and the advocacy offered by Council on issues affecting our local Community.

Matters that must be considered under the LGA 2002.

<i>Community Outcomes</i>	The Outcome of “positive leadership and effective partnerships” is served by this activity.
<i>Who Benefits</i>	No one can legally be excluded from participating in the democratic process. All residents and ratepayers are identified as beneficiaries of this process. No one can legally be excluded from the voting process. All residents and ratepayers are identified as beneficiaries of the electoral process.
<i>Period of Benefit</i>	Given that the costs are incurred year by year with no variation no intergenerational equity issues exist. The cost of running an election are incurred once in every three years and will be smoothed over the remaining two years of each triennium.
<i>Whose acts create a need</i>	None exist. The right to participate in the democratic process is universal.
<i>Separate funding</i>	All residents and ratepayers gain equal benefit regardless of the value attributable to their properties. Some residents may not even have property. As residents and ratepayers live in houses and often conduct their businesses from separate premises a rating mechanism that targets separately used or inhabited portions of a rating unit is more appropriate.
<i>Funding Source</i>	Public good - Targeted Rate: 100% Private Benefit - Fees and Charges: 0%
<i>Rationale</i>	A fixed charge rated based on separately used or inhabited portions of each rating unit over the whole District would be most appropriate.

6.5 Property

6.5.1 Commercial Property and Endowment property

This activity includes all commercially tenanted property within the District owned by Horowhenua District Council as well as the Endowment Property held at Foxton Beach.

Matters that must be considered under the LGA 2002.

<i>Community Outcomes</i>	The “healthy local economy and District that is growing” Outcome is supported through the provision of buildings for businesses to occupy.
<i>Who Benefits</i>	The tenants occupying the land and buildings, as tenants are excluded unless they have a current lease agreement. The rental space can only be occupied by one tenant at a time, the community of Foxton beach as the Endowment monies are to be spent for the benefit of the people in Foxton Beach.
<i>Period of Benefit</i>	Depreciation funding is used to cover cyclic maintenance. Any new facility would be loan funded and loan cost spread over future generations. Council has a maximum loan period of 20 years. All such costs to be funded from rents received or sale of land holdings.
<i>Whose acts create a need</i>	None identified, apart from the tenants themselves.
<i>Separate funding</i>	No separate funding mechanism is used other than rents and land sales.
<i>Funding Source</i>	Public Good - General Rate: 0% Private Benefit - Fees and Charges: 100%
<i>Rationale</i>	Total private good to the leases.

6.5.2 Housing for the Elderly

This activity involves the provision of housing for the elderly for the benefit of residents.

Matters that must be considered under the LGA 2002.

Community Outcomes	A “healthy local economy and District that is growing” Outcome is supported through the provision of housing for elderly to occupy.
Who Benefits	The tenants occupying the housing at affordable rentals, as tenants are excluded unless they have a current lease agreement, the rental space can only be occupied by one tenant at a time
Period of Benefit	Rental income funding is used to cover cyclic maintenance with any annual shortfall loan funded. Any new facility would be loan funded and loan cost spread over future generations. Council has a maximum loan period of 25 years. All such costs to be funded from rents received.
Whose acts create a need	None identified, apart from the tenants themselves.
Separate funding	No separate funding mechanisms are used other than rents.
Funding Source	Public Good - General Rate: 0% Private Benefit - Fees and Charges: 100%
Rationale	Total private good to the leasees.

6.5.3 Motor camps owned and/or operated by Council

This activity involves the provision of low cost holiday accommodation.

Matters that must be considered under the LGA 2002.

Community Outcomes	A “healthy local economy and District that is growing” Outcome is supported by this activity.
Who Benefits	The campers who are able to be charged for the space or facilities used or occupied. Or lessees who operate the Levin and Waitarere camping grounds.
Period of Benefit	Depreciation funding is used to cover cyclic maintenance. Any new facility would be loan funded and loan cost spread over future generations. Council has a maximum loan period of 20 years. All such costs to be funded from rents received.
Whose acts create a need	None identified, apart from the campers themselves.
Separate funding	No separate funding mechanism is used other than fees and charges. Pinewood motor camp capital development may be funded from the Foxton Freeholding Fund.
Funding Source	Public Good - General Rate: 0% Private Benefit - Fees and Charges: 100%
Rationale	Total private good to the campers or lessees of the camps.

6.6 Land Transport (Roads and Footpaths)

6.6.1 Land Transport

The Land Transport activity includes all roading activities that attracts a government subsidy plus unsubsidised roading, footpaths, car parks, street cleaning and any main street developments.

Matters that must be considered under the LGA 2002.

Community Outcomes	The “safe, resilient and healthy communities” and “healthy local economy and District that is growing” Community Outcomes are enhanced through having a good land transport network.
Who Benefits	<p>All residents derive a benefit to access schools, their place of employment, and to pursue recreational and social opportunities. However, there is a high reliance on our network by businesses to enable them:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To maintain and carry their network assets (in the case of utility companies); • To enable customers to access their shops (in the case of businesses in CBD); and • To enable products to be delivered to markets (farmers and manufacturers). <p>Although primarily located in urban centres the footpaths and car parks are used by all residents and motorists. Most residents will pay for the roading network to enable recreational and business interests to be facilitated even if they currently have no need to use the network.</p>
Period of Benefit	Any new roading development will be loan funded with loan charges recouped over time. However, most renewals are done in a cyclic manner where the costs are evenly spread year by year and will be funded from rates into available depreciation reserves.
Whose acts create a need	Some high density users such as dairying or forestry can cause localised deterioration of the roading network. Council has no formal policy on user compensation but has successfully negotiated a contribution from forestry owners in the past depending on the situation and circumstance. Financial Contributions will be used to fund roading capital expenditure necessitated by new developments in identified growth areas in the District Plan.

Land Transport (continued)

<i>Separate funding</i>	<p>All residents and ratepayers gain equal benefit regardless of the value attributable to their properties. Some residents may not even have property. The capital value of a rating unit reflects the sale value.</p> <p>In the case of a business this would also have a correlation to the use of the roading network as the capital value, in some respects, reflects the sale price and therefore the economic activity generated. Also, utility companies use the roading networks but pay minimal rates under land value, as their assets do not have a land value. It is, therefore, appropriate to rate fund this activity separately using the capital value of the rating unit.</p>
<i>Funding Source</i>	<p>Public good - Targeted Rate: 100%</p> <p>Private Benefit - Fees and Charges: 0%</p> <p>Petrol Tax revenue should off-set roading costs (not treated as revenue offsetting General Rates) as the revenue is sourced from road users.</p>
<i>Rationale</i>	<p>Land Transport is Council's single largest cost. For this reason Council has a Targeted rate for land transport to enhance transparency and accountability. Rating for such a large expenditure item is practicable.</p>

6.7 Stormwater

6.7.1 Stormwater

To provide effective drainage and disposal to enable the roading network to function and to protect people and property from water damage during rain events as well as mitigating the environmental effects of contaminants in Stormwater.

Matters that must be considered under the LGA 2002.

<i>Community Outcomes</i>	The “safe, resilient and healthy communities”, a “healthy local economy and District that is growing” and “the sustainable environment” Community Outcomes are enhanced through this activity.
<i>Who Benefits</i>	<p>Primarily urban property owners who gain benefits from the mitigation of flooding events. The stormwater kerb and channel and piped network is only located in urban areas.</p> <p>Stormwater drainage in rural areas is primarily part of the roading expenditure or, when the water drains into streams, it becomes a Regional Council responsibility. Most residents will pay for the stormwater network to enable their recreational and business interests, and protection from flooding, even if they currently have no direct use the stormwater network.</p>
<i>Period of Benefit</i>	Any new stormwater development will be loan funded with loan charges recouped over time. However, most renewals are done in a cyclic manner where the costs are evenly spread year by year and will be funded from rates using available depreciation reserves.
<i>Whose acts create a need</i>	<p>Exacerbators include developers who increase the impervious surface areas in their developments.</p> <p>Financial Contributions will be used to fund stormwater capital expenditure necessitated by new developments in identified growth areas in the District Plan.</p>
<i>Separate funding</i>	All urban residents and ratepayers and road users gain a benefit related in part to the size of the house on the rating units serviced by the network. And as the capital value of the property bears some relationship to the size of the house, a Capital Value rating system was seen as an appropriate mechanism. It is not practicable to charge a fee for such a service as it is equally available to all urban ratepayers.
<i>Funding Source</i>	<p>Public Good - Targeted Rate: 100%</p> <p>Private Benefit - Fees and Charges: 0%</p>

Stormwater (continued)

<i>Rationale</i>	As the stormwater system and network is primarily an urban service to protect urban rating units Council decided to set a Targeted rate for stormwater to enhance transparency and accountability. Rating for such a large expenditure item is practicable.
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6.8 Solid Waste Management

6.8.1 Solid Waste Landfills and Waste Transfer Stations

The provision of a solid waste disposal network available to all residents and also any aftercare costs of closed landfills to ensure clean and sanitary towns and lack of fly tipping in the rural areas.

Matters that must be considered under the LGA 2002.

<i>Community Outcomes</i>	The “sustainable environment” and “safe, resilient and healthy communities” Community Outcomes are enhanced by this activity.
<i>Who Benefits</i>	The community benefits through the availability of the disposal site which allows for waste collection. Central Government health costs would undoubtedly increase if transfer stations were not available.
<i>Period of Benefit</i>	The immediate benefit accrues to those able to dispose of refuse. The capital cost of the facility needs to be spread over its useful life by way of an annual depreciation charge. Initial funding of new "cells" will be by way of loan with loan charges spread over time. The after care costs of landfills are also valued and spread evenly each year.
<i>Whose acts create a need</i>	Those who create the need for the service are the users and beneficiaries who create the refuse taken to waste transfer stations.
<i>Separate funding</i>	User fees are charged to dispose District refuse into the transfer station and from there through to the Landfill. Any unrecovered cost to be included in the Solid Waste rate. This rate is currently (and proposed to be) set as a fixed charge per SUIP (Separately Used or Inhabited Part) of each rating unit. It also has a differential of 80% urban and 20% rural. The differential is justified recognising that rural residents tend to make relatively less use of solid waste management facilities.
<i>Funding Source</i>	Public Good - Targeted Rate: 30% - 40% Private Benefit - Fees and Charges: 60% - 70%
<i>Rationale</i>	Council is proposing to retain the Targeted rate for solid waste to enhance transparency and accountability.

6.8.2 Refuse Collection

Collection of refuse from local streets by use of bags.

Matters that must be considered under the LGA 2002.

Community Outcomes	The “sustainable environment” and “safe, resilient and healthy communities” Community Outcomes are enhanced by this activity.
Who Benefits	Households who choose to use the service. Only the official bags will be collected.
Period of Benefit	The immediate benefit accrues to those able to dispose of refuse.
Whose acts create a need	Those who create the need for the service are the users and beneficiaries who purchase the rubbish bags for collection.
Separate funding	<p>Bag fees used to cover the private benefit. One could argue for full cost recovery. However, the existence of alternative providers reduces the economies of scale by reducing the numbers using bags. To simply increase the bag price to cover full costs may be counter-productive.</p> <p>Often reducing the costs can achieve greater participation and greater cost recovery. Any unrecovered cost should be included in the Solid Waste rate. This rate is currently set as a fixed charge per SUIP of each rating unit. It also has a differential of 80% urban and 20% rural recognising that rural residents tend to make relatively less use of solid waste management facilities.</p>
Funding Source	<p>Public Good :- Targeted Rate: 0% - 15%</p> <p>Private Benefit - Fees and Charges 85% - 100%</p>
Rationale	<p>Currently Council has a Solid Waste rate that covers the costs of all the public good elements relating to the Solid Waste activity.</p> <p>Council is proposing to retain the Targeted rate for solid waste to enhance transparency and accountability.</p>

6.8.3 Waste minimisation and recycling

The public benefit costs of waste minimisation education and providing for recycling initiatives. To achieve a reduction in refuse that needs to be disposed of while increasing public awareness and education to reduce the waste stream.

Matters that must be considered under the LGA 2002.

Community Outcomes	The “sustainable environment” and “safe, resilient and healthy communities” Community Outcomes are enhanced by this activity.
Who Benefits	The public benefits through the education service, while those using the recycling service benefit from the service and will contribute through the collection service costs of kerbside recycling.
Period of Benefit	The immediate benefit accrues to those able to dispose of refuse.
Whose acts create a need	Those who create the need for the service are the users and beneficiaries by using the recycling bins provided for roadside collection.
Separate funding	All cost should be included in the Solid Waste rate. This rate is currently set as a fixed charge per SUIP of each rating unit. It also has a differential of 80% urban and 20% rural recognising that rural residents tend to make relatively less use of solid waste management facilities.
Funding Source	Public good - Targeted Rate: 100% Private Benefit - Fees and Charges: 0%
Rationale	Currently Council has a Solid Waste rate that covers the costs of all the public good elements relating to the Solid Waste activity. Council is proposing to retain the Targeted rate for solid waste to enhance transparency and accountability.

6.9 Wastewater

6.9.1 Wastewater (Sewer) Systems

The supply of wastewater networks to urban communities including reticulated networks that render the effluent less harmful and more environmentally acceptable to discharge.

Matters that must be considered under the LGA 2002.

<i>Community Outcomes</i>	The “safe, resilient and healthy communities” and “sustainable environment” Outcomes have been identified as benefactors of the provision of this service.
<i>Who Benefits</i>	All residents and businesses. All rating units connected can be identified and only those rating units connected or to which connection is available, benefit. Some industries place increased demand on the treatment system due to the nature of the effluent they wish to dispose of. Benefits accrue to health providers in Council's provision of a wastewater disposal service as well as the wider benefit to the environment.
<i>Period of Benefit</i>	For operational costs there are no intergenerational equity issues. Capital projects for improvements should be loan funded to spread costs over the next generation. Renewals of assets will be rate funded in the first instance, any annual shortfall will be loan funded.
<i>Whose acts create a need</i>	Industries can place extra burden on the treatment plant. Such users should pay for their disposal on a user pays basis. Financial Contributions will be used to fund wastewater capital expenditure necessitated by new developments in identified growth areas in the District Plan.
<i>Separate funding</i>	Ideally the funding mechanism should be fully user pays by use of volumetric charging. The ability to charge in such a manner is not available as yet. A Targeted rate for wastewater is proposed. Council does charge industries that are connected using the Trade Waste Bylaw provisions and this will be retained.
<i>Funding Source</i>	Public Good -Targeted Rate: 80% - 90% Private Benefit - Fees and Charges: 10% - 20%

Wastewater (Sewer) Systems (continued)

Rationale	<p>Wastewater was traditionally charged as a fixed charge Targeted rate which has been determined using the cost structure for each individual scheme.</p> <p>This approach favours those communities that have larger populations and greater economies of scale. The converse is that small communities pay more for the same service which can lead to affordability issues for small communities.</p> <p>Since 2009 Council has set a fixed rate on each SUIP of each rating unit or for each connection, whichever is the greater, across the District as one uniform charge.</p> <p>An availability charge on vacant sections will be charged 50% of this Targeted rate.</p>
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6.10 Water Supply

6.10.1 Urban Water Supply

The supply of potable water to urban communities and surrounding hinterland. Council also administers some small water race supplies to rural communities.

Matters that must be considered under the LGA 2002.

<i>Community Outcomes</i>	The “safe, resilient and healthy communities” and “sustainable environment” Outcomes have been identified as benefactors of the provision of this service.
<i>Who Benefits</i>	Those people residing on the rating units supplied with a reticulated water supply. All rating units connected can be identified only those rating units connected or to which connection is available, benefit.
<i>Period of Benefit</i>	For operational costs there are no intergenerational equity issues. Capital projects for improvements should be loan funded to spread costs over the next generation. Renewals of assets will be rate funded in the first instance, any annual shortfall will be loan funded.
<i>Whose acts create a need</i>	High users can place extra burden on the supply necessitating greater storage capacity etc. Such users should pay for their supply on a user pays basis. Vacant sections and unconnected rating units benefit from the provision of firefighting capacity and should be charged an availability charge. Financial Contributions will be used to fund water supply capital expenditure necessitated by new developments in identified growth areas in the District Plan.
<i>Separate funding</i>	Ideally the funding mechanism should be fully user pays by use of universal water meters. However the cost of providing meters to each household outweighs the benefits of using this charging mechanism. Water meters should be used, however, for high users and anyone that is supplied outside the designated network area (being that area where houses are obliged to connect or have a right to connect). Universal volumetric charging only occurs in the Foxtan Beach Community. A Targeted rate for water supply is proposed for all other communities and to cover the fixed cost component of the Foxtan Beach supply. Council does charge extraordinary users that are connected by use of a charge per cubic meter consumed. Currently metered users are charged a fixed charge enabling them to use up to a cubic meter a day (90m ³ a quarter) and are charged regardless of whether they use this or not.
<i>Funding Source</i>	Public Good -Targeted Rate: 70% - 80% (fixed charge) Private Benefit - Fees and Charges: 20% - 30% (water by meter)

Urban Water Supply (continued)

Rationale	<p>Water Supply was traditionally charged as a fixed charge Targeted rate which has been determined using the cost structure for each individual scheme. This approach favours those communities that have larger populations and greater economies of scale. The converse is that small communities pay more for the same service which can lead to affordability issues for small communities. Since 2009 Council has set a fixed rate on each SUIP of each rating unit or for each connection, whichever is the greater, across the District as one uniform charge. Vacant sections will be levied 50% of this Targeted rate. As an availability charge to cover fixed costs and the provision of firefighting hydrants.</p>
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