



Otorohanga District Council

# AGENDA

26 JUNE 2018

10.00am

*A Citizenship Ceremony will take place at 2pm*

**Members of the Otorohanga District Council**

Mr. M Baxter (Mayor)  
Mrs. K Christison  
Mr. R Johnson  
Mrs. RA Klos  
Mr. P McConnell  
Mr. K Phillips  
Mrs. D Pilkington (Deputy Mayor)  
Mrs. A Williams

Meeting Secretary: Mr. CA Tutty (Governance Supervisor)

## OTOROHANGA DISTRICT COUNCIL

26 June 2018

Notice is hereby given that an Ordinary meeting of the Otorohanga District Council will be held in the Council Chambers, 17 Maniapoto Street, Otorohanga on Tuesday 26 June 2018 commencing at 10am.

19 June 2018

**DC Clibbery**  
**CHIEF EXECUTIVE**

# AGENDA

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**PRESENT**

**IN ATTENDANCE**

**APOLOGIES**

**OPENING PRAYER**

**PUBLIC FORUM (UP TO 30 MINUTES)**

**ITEMS TO BE CONSIDERED IN GENERAL BUSINESS**

**CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES – OTOROHANGA DISTRICT COUNCIL – 15 MAY 2018**  
**– OTOROHANGA DISTRICT COUNCIL – 29 MAY 2018**  
**– KAWHIA COMMUNITY BOARD – 8 JUNE 2018**  
**– OTOROHANGA COMMUNITY BOARD – 14 JUNE 2018**

**MATTERS ARISING**

**DECLARATION OF CONFLICTS OF INTEREST**

**ITEM 268                    REPRESENTATION REVIEW FOR 2019 ELECTIONS**

**To:**                    **His Worship the Mayor and Councillors  
Otorohanga District Council**

**From:**                **Chief Executive**

**Date:**                **26 June 2018**

**Relevant Community Outcomes**

- Foster an involved and engaged Community

**Executive Summary**

The Local Electoral Act 2001 ('LEA') requires that the representation arrangements of each local authority and community board be publicly reviewed at least once every six years. No review was undertaken prior to the 2016 elections and therefore we are obliged to undertake a review prior to the 2019 elections.

The LEA requires that there be no greater than a +/- 10% variation in the ratio of population to elected members for each ward.

**Staff Recommendation**

It is suggested that the following resolutions be adopted in accordance with Sections 19H and 19J of the Local Electoral Act 2001:

1. That the Kawhia and Otorohanga Community Boards be retained.  
*Explanation: Council believes that the Community Boards provide a valuable linkage between Council and the Otorohanga and Kawhia communities.*
2. That the two subdivisions within the Kawhia Community Board be retained. The names of the Subdivisions, the boundaries of the Subdivisions, and the number of members to be elected by the Electors of each Subdivision are:

| SUBDIVISION | BOUNDARIES OF EACH<br>SUBDIVISION SHOWN<br>ON ..... | NO. OF<br>ELECTED<br>MEMBERS |
|-------------|---|------------------------------|
| Kawhia      | SO 58099  | 3                            |
| Aotea       | SO 374677   | 1                            |
|             | TOTAL   | 4                            |

3. That no subdivisions for electoral purposes are required within the Otorohanga Community.
4. That existing representation arrangements (4 community board members elected at large and 2 appointed members) be retained for the Otorohanga Community.
5. That Council (including the Mayor) shall have a total membership of eight persons.
6. That the Council (other than the Mayor) shall be elected by the electors of each Ward of the District.
7. That the names of the Wards, the boundaries of the Wards, and the number of members to be elected by the Electors of each Ward are:

| WARD              | BOUNDARIES OF EACH SUBDIVISION SHOWN ON ..... | NO. OF MEMBERS |
|-------------------|---|----------------|
| Kawhia/ Tihiroa   | LG-018-2013-W-2                               | 2              |
| Kiokio/ Korakonui | LG-018-2013-W-3                               | 1              |
| Otorohanga        | SO 374679                                     | 2              |
| Waipa             | SO 59039                                      | 1              |
| Wharepuhunga      | LG-018-2013-W-4                               | 1              |
|                   | TOTAL   | 7              |

### Report Discussion

Section 19H of the Local Electoral Act 2001 ('LEA') provides that all Councils must conduct a review of their representation arrangements no less than once every six years. Because no such review was undertaken prior to the 2016 elections we are now required to conduct a review prior to the 2019 elections. The results of this review of representation must be publicly notified by 8<sup>th</sup> September 2018. The public has a right to submit on the review and to have submissions heard by Council. Council's decision on any submission can be appealed to the Local Government Commission.

The representation review needs to cover a range of issues. The previous Council considered the choice of electoral system to be used (FPP); the non inclusion of Maori Wards, and confirmed other mechanical details (the use of postal voting and progressive vote counting). These matters cannot now be revisited for any changes to have effect in the 2019 elections. If there is a wish to revise these matters, then consultation would need to commence at least two years prior to the 2022 elections to meet the statutory timeframes.

Other matters remaining to be considered and resolved are:

- The structure of community boards; and
- The requirement for achieving a fair representation of electors and effective representation of communities of interest. In particular this includes the requirement that there be no greater than a +/- 10% variation in the ratio of population to elected members for each ward when compared to the District as a whole.

### Community Boards

The Council is required by Section 19J(1) of the LEA, whenever reviewing its own representation arrangements, to also undertake a review of community boards. The review is intended to be zero-based, and therefore provides a process whereby a territorial authority can propose the constitution of new boards or the disestablishment of existing boards.

In carrying out such a review two levels of decision are required –

- Whether there should be community boards; and
- If so, the nature of the community and structure of the community board.

In undertaking the community board review, the Council is required to have regard to the criteria which apply to reorganisation proposals under the Local Government Act 2002 ('LGA'), to the extent that they are appropriate to community boards.

In considering the rural nature of Otorohanga District, the urban areas of Otorohanga, Kawhia and Aotea stand out as potentially meriting community boards. The table below therefore considers each of these areas against the relevant criteria of the LGA.

| CRITERIA  | OTOROHANGA   | KAWHIA  | AOTEA  |
|---|--|---|--|
| Will the proposal promote the good local government of the District and community concerned?  | Arguably yes. The ability of the Council to understand issues facing urban communities, and to provide appropriate services to them, has potential to be enhanced by a community board for Otorohanga.<br><br>It is however also recognised that the existing (and proposed continuing) ward system ensures that the Otorohanga urban community has two Council representatives, and it might be suggested that this is sufficient for that community. | Yes. The ability of the Council to understand issues facing urban coastal communities, and to provide appropriate services to these communities, will be enhanced by the existence of community board representation.<br><br>The existing (and proposed continuing) ward system could conceivably result in neither of the Councillors for the Kawhia-Tihiroa Ward having strong affiliations to Kawhia or Aotea, and in this circumstance a community board could partially address this representation gap. |  |
| Would the District and the Community have the resources necessary to enable them to carry out their respective responsibilities, duties and powers? | Yes.   | The Kawhia Community Board are very aware of the need to keep costs to a minimum, however in a community where an additional \$12,000 expenditure equates to a 1% rate increase the cost of the community board (\$49,500 local share) may be considered disproportionate.  | No. Aotea is still a very small community. Based on Kawhia's experience it is likely that the cost of a separate community board for Aotea would place too great a burden on Aotea ratepayers. |
| Would the community encompass an area that is appropriate for the efficient and effective exercise of its responsibilities, duties and powers?      | Yes.   | Yes, though perhaps marginal.   | No, the community is too small, with too few issues to permit efficient exercise of its responsibilities and powers.   |
| Would the district and community contain a sufficiently distinct community (or communities) of interest?  | Yes, the urban area of Otorohanga is quite distinct from the surrounding rural areas.  | Yes, although as noted above, that Kawhia and Aotea are separate communities they have some commonalities.  |  |
| Would the district and community be able to meet the decision-making requirements of the Act?   | Yes.   | Yes, notwithstanding the resource issues referred to above.   | No, resource constraints may inhibit the ability of the community to achieve the decision-making requirements of the LGA.  |

Based on the above criteria it is believed that Council could justifiably confirm that community boards continue to for the Kawhia and Otorohanga communities.

The establishment or continuance of any particular Community Boards that meet these criteria is however at the discretion of Council. The meeting of the aforementioned LGA criteria does not mean that such Boards have to be established. There are many communities in other districts which could meet these criteria, but which don't have Community Boards.

At the representation review conducted in 2006 the Kawhia Community Board was extended to include the Aotea community. This option has benefits for both communities. The enhanced representation of Aotea promotes good local government, and the costs of the KCB is shared amongst a wider population.

The officially estimated usually resident population of Aotea and Kawhia, as determined by Statistics New Zealand, is 40 and 360 respectively. Therefore in order to obtain completely equal representation between Aotea and Kawhia nine representatives would be required for Kawhia for every one representative in Aotea. Even taking into account the +/- 10% variation allowed for by the Act, a ratio of 9 Kawhia representatives for every one Aotea representative is necessary. Such a high level of representation for such small communities is not considered appropriate or efficient. Similarly, having elections at large – and therefore running the risk that there would be no Aotea representative – is unlikely to be acceptable to the Aotea community.

When the Kawhia Community Board was extended to include Aotea after the 2006 representation review the number of elected members was increased by one to allow for the elected member representing the Aotea subdivision, resulting in 4 elected members for the Kawhia subdivision and 1 for Aotea. It was considered at the 2012 Representation review this level of representation was too high for a community of only 400 people.

Subsequent consultation during the 2012 representation review resulted in the Kawhia Community Board being reduced to 4 members, being 3 elected members for the Kawhia subdivision and 1 for Aotea. It was believed that due to the small population this will give sufficient representation. This did not comply with the +/- 10% rule, but qualified for the one allowable exception as set out below.

The LEA provides that if a territorial authority considers that effective representation of an island or isolated community requires representation that does not comply with the +/- 10% rule then it may distribute representation accordingly. This provision has not been widely used (if at all); however in the case of the Aotea Community it is possible to make a case that the physical separation of Aotea from Kawhia justifies a departure. In addition it is noted that:

- The use of a percentage variance rule for a low population community may not be entirely appropriate (e.g. each Kawhia representative will represent only 80 more people than the Aotea representative, which is hardly material);
- The estimated usually resident population (in both Aotea and Kawhia) does not reflect the number of ratepayers in each community.

For the above reasons it is considered that the two subdivisions, based on the existing Kawhia and Aotea communities are appropriate.

### **Basis of Election**

The LEA requires that each territorial authority has a mayor, who is elected 'at large' by the electors of the District as a whole.

The LEA also requires that each territorial authority must consist of between 6 and 30 members in total, including the mayor.

In accordance with Section 19C of the LEA a territorial authority may be divided into wards for electoral purposes, with the electors of each ward electing at least one member of that authority. Other additional members of the local authority can however be elected 'at large' by the electors of the district as a whole.

If no wards are established all members of the local authority will be elected 'at large' by the electors of the District as a whole.

Section 19H of the LEA requires a territorial authority to determine by resolution the number of councillors, details of wards (if any) and numbers of councillors associated with those wards.

The legislation is neutral on whether a territorial authority needs to be divided into wards. General characteristics of territorial authorities that have opted for elections at large include:

1. The district has a relatively compact geographic area, and/or
2. A shared common community of interest at the district level, and/or
3. Communities of interest that are spread across the district rather than being geographically distinct.

It has been the view of previous councils that the Otorohanga District does not strongly conform with these characteristics, and for that reason a ward-based election system has been adopted.

It is however recognised that selecting the basis of election is relatively subjective, and that other similar districts – a nearby example being Waitomo – have chosen a completely 'at large' approach.

Determination of the number of councillors has been driven by the fact that our district has a relatively small population, and as such it is difficult to justify having a large number of councillors.

The current number of 7 is primarily derived from the desire to define the Otorohanga township as a distinct unit for electoral purposes, and this, together with the need for the population of each ward to meet the +/- 10% rule in respect of the ratio of councillors to population effectively determines what this ratio is for our district, as follows:

- If Otorohanga (population 2870) had 1 councillor, the ratio of 2870 to 1 would require the district to have only 4 councillors, plus the mayor, which leaves the total short of the permitted minimum of 6.
- If Otorohanga (population 2870) had 3 councillors, the ratio of 956 to 1 would require the district to have at least 10 councillors, plus the mayor, which is considered to be an excessively high number of elected members for a district of this size.
- Having two councillors for Otorohanga yields a ratio of 1435:1, and as such appears a natural optimum.

## **Ward Boundaries**

As noted above, the Local Electoral Act 2001 requires that there be no greater than a +/- 10% variation in the ratio of population to councillors for each ward when compared to the ratio for the District as a whole.

Updated estimates of resident population within each of the Council's existing wards have been received by Statistics NZ, to be used in the representation review process. This data, together with the number of councillors, the calculated resident population to councillor ratios and comparable figures prior to the 2012 representation review are presented in the table below;

| <b>Ward</b>         | <b>June 2011 Population Estimate</b> | <b>June 2017 Population Estimate</b> | <b>Number of Representative Councillors</b> | <b>2017 Population per Councillor (1)</b> | <b>% Variation of (1) from District average</b> |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Kawhia-Tihiroa      | 2600                                 | 2930                                 | 2   | 1465                                      | +1.23%  |
| Kiokio-Korakonui    | 1520                                 | 1510                                 | 1   | 1510                                      | +4.34%  |
| Otorohanga          | 2660                                 | 2870                                 | 2   | 1435                                      | -0.84%  |
| Wharepuhunga        | 1170                                 | 1310                                 | 1   | 1310                                      | -9.48%  |
| Waipa               | 1370                                 | 1510                                 | 1   | 1510                                      | +4.34%  |
| <b>All District</b> | <b>9320</b>                          | <b>10130</b>                         | <b>7</b>                                    | <b>1447</b>                               | <b>0.0%</b>                                     |

*The +/- 10% rule required that the population per Councillor in each ward is within +/- 10% of the average for the District as a whole, which is 1447. As such all wards of the Otorohanga District must have population per Councillor of no less than 1302, and no more than 1592.*

As can be seen there are no deviations from the +/- 10% required by the LEA, all 6 wards being within the threshold, and therefore no boundary adjustments are necessary.

There were substantial disparities in the 2011 ward populations (and particularly of the Kawhia and Tihiroa wards) and this was remedied by combining the Tihiroa and Kawhia wards with two representative Councillors. There was also a minor boundary adjustment between the Wharepuhunga and Kiokio-Korakonui Wards to satisfy the +/- 10% rule.

Statistics NZ has confirmed the population estimates provided, and that the current situation reflects the following factors:

- The population trend data used to derive the 2017 estimates was based on the 2013 census data and subsequent population trends, as the 2018 Census data is not yet available.
- These estimates of population are largely based on extrapolation of previously observed trends, which may no longer be valid.

Whilst the table above indicates that the existing wards continue to meet the +/- 10% rule, and as such could be retained, other options for the definition of wards do of course exist. These options include combining some or all of the existing rural wards to create a smaller number of large wards will multiple councillors. If this was taken to its extreme there might be the Otorohanga Ward with two councillors and a single rural ward with 5 councillors.

Such larger wards have the advantage of providing electors with greater choice of who to vote for (which could in turn have benefits in respect of the overall quality of representation) but has the disadvantage of potentially diminishing the sense of localism that currently exists.

At present however staff are not aware of any strong overall reason or desire to change the definition of wards from what is currently in place.

## **Next Steps**

- Council adopts resolution at meeting of 26<sup>th</sup> June determining proposed representation arrangements subject to Section 19H of the Local Electoral Act 2001.
- Council gives public notice of "initial" proposal and invites submissions within 14 days of resolution subject to Section 19M (1) of the LEA.
- Submissions close not less than 1 month after public notice subject to Section 19M(2)(d) of the LEA
- If no submissions are received then proposal becomes final and public notice is given that there are no submissions subject to Section 19Y(1) of the LEA.
- If submissions are received Council considers submissions and may amend proposal within six weeks of closing date for submissions subject to Section 19N(1)(a).
- Council gives public notice of its "final" proposal within six weeks of closing date for submissions subject to Section 19N(1)(b) of the LEA.
- Appeals and objections close not less than 1 month after the date of the public notice (above) subject to Sections 19O and 19P of the LEA.

- If no appeals or objections are received then proposal becomes final and public notice is given that there are no appeals/objections subject to Section 19Y(1)
- If Council receives appeals or objections these are forwarded along with other information to the Local Government Commission subject to Section 19Q and 19V(4)
- The Commission considers resolutions, submissions, appeals and objections and makes determination before 11<sup>th</sup> April in Election year subject to Section 19R of the LEA
- Determination subject to appeal to High Court on a point of law and must be lodged within 1 month of determination subject to Clause 2, Schedule 5 of the Local Government Act 2002.

**Dave Clibbery**  
**CHIEF EXECUTIVE**

**ITEM 269                    LONG TERM PLAN 2018-28**

**To:**                        **His Worship the Mayor & Councillors  
Otorohanga District Council**

**From:**                   **Finance Manager**

**Date:**                   **26 June 2018**

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**Relevant Community Outcomes**

- Foster an involved and engaged community
  - Ensure services and facilities meet the needs of the Community
  - Manage the natural and physical environment in a sustainable manner
  - Protect the special character of our harbours and their catchments
- 

**Executive Summary**

The 2018-2028 Long Term Plan and Consultation Document has been subject to the Special Consultative Process and Council has considered submissions, as has a number of policies consulted on concurrently.

**Staff Recommendation**

It is recommended:

- That the following policies be adopted:
  - Rates Remission Policy
  - Revenue and Financing Policy
  - Development Contributions Policy
  - Policy on the Remission and Postponement of Rates on Maori Freehold Land
- That the Long Term Plan 2018-2028 be adopted.

**Report Discussion**

Submissions on the Long Term Plan 2018-28 and Consultation Document closed on the 21 May 2017. Council received 23 submissions of which 14 was heard. Council considered the submissions and any amendments have been incorporated into the Long Term Plan.

Council also received 2 submissions on the policies being consulted on, and the only changes related to the Policy on Remission and Postponement of Rates on Maori Freehold Land. This policy has been attached to this report with tracked changes to show where changes have been made.

The Long Term Plan has also undergone an external audit, which has not resulted in any changes being required.

The Long Term Plan has been circulated under separate cover.

**Brendan O'Callaghan**  
**FINANCE MANAGER**

## Remission and Postponement of Rates on Maori Freehold Land Policy

### Introduction

Maori freehold land is defined in the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 as land whose beneficial ownership has been determined by a freehold order issued by the Maori Land Court. Only land that is the subject of such an order may qualify for remission under this policy. Whether rates are remitted in any individual case will depend on the individual circumstances of each application. The policy has been formulated for the purposes of:

Ensuring the fair and equitable collection of rates from all sectors of the community by recognising that certain Maori owned lands have particular conditions features, ownership structures, or other circumstances that make it appropriate to provide relief from rates.

Meeting the requirements of Section 102 and 108 and the matters in Schedule 11 of the Local Government Act 2002 to have a policy on the remission and postponement of rates on Maori freehold land.

### Objective

The objectives of this policy are:

-  To recognise situations where there is no trust, occupier or person or owner gaining an economic or financial benefit from the land.
-  To ~~set aside land that is better set aside for non-use because of its natural features (whenua rahui)~~ recognise and take into account the importance of land for community goals relating to:
  - o The preservation of the natural character of the coastal environment.
  - o The protection of natural features.
  - o The protection of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna.
-  To recognise matters related to the physical accessibility of the land.
-  To recognise and take account of the presence of waahi tapu that may affect the use of the land for other purposes.
-  To avoid further alienation of Maori Freehold Land.
-  To recognize and support the relationship with Maori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral land.
-  Where part only of a block is occupied, to grant remission for the portion of land that is not occupied.
-  To facilitate and encourage economic development on Maori freehold land in order to increase the productive capacity of under utilised land, thereby generating economic or financial benefit for land owners.

### Conditions and Criteria

#### Idle and unoccupied lots

Council will place unoccupied land on the Annual Remissions List where it considers that the land:

- a) Is idle and is not being used for productive purpose, or may be too small to be productive;
- b) Does not generate any economic or financial benefit for any person; and
- c) Has no immediate possibility of development.
- d) The property is not situated in a residential area.

#### Unique Features

Council will place wholly or partially unoccupied Maori freehold land on the Annual Remissions List where it considers that the land:

- a) Contains indigenous forest of high ecological value;
- b) Provides traditional and important food source for Iwi/ hapu/ whanau;
- c) Provides a traditional and important source for cultural, medicinal and spiritual needs of Iwi/ hapu/ whanau;
- d) Has demonstrable strong spiritual and symbolic significance to Iwi/ hapu/ whanau, above and beyond that of other Maori land;
- e) Includes important tribal landmarks significant to Iwi/ hapu/ whanau; and/or
- f) Is an important water catchment system to Iwi/ hapu/ whanau for sustaining physical and spiritual values.

Council will also have regard to whether the land:

- a) Has road access and/or access to other services;
- b) Is contiguous with forest reserves;
- c) Is complementary to Marae Reserve Areas (as determined by the Maori Land Court);
- d) Is high land or dispersed blocks of bush land;
- e) Offers protection of low land development and investment in roads;
- f) Complements water catchment areas; or
- g) Enhances wildlife area.

Application for this remission should be made prior to commencement of the rating year. Applications made after the commencement of the rating year may be accepted at the discretion of Council.

Owners or trustees making application should include the following information in their applications:

-  details of the rating units involved
-  the objectives that will be achieved by providing a remission
-  documentation that shows the land which is the subject of the application is Maori freehold land

Council may of its own volition investigate and grant remission of rates on any Maori freehold land in the district.

Relief, and the extent thereof, is at the sole discretion of Council and may be cancelled or reduced at any time.

~~Council may give a remission of up to 100% of all rates, except targeted rates set for water supply or waste disposal based on the following criteria:~~

- ~~ The land is unoccupied and no income is derived from the use or occupation of that land, or~~
- ~~ The land is better set aside for non-use (whenua rahui) because of its natural features, or is unoccupied, and no income is derived from the use or occupation of that land~~
- ~~ The land is inaccessible and is unoccupied.~~
- ~~ The property carries a best potential use value that is significantly in excess of the economic value arising from its actual use.~~
- ~~ The property is not used for residential purposes, and its value is significantly less than the value assessed by Quotable Value.~~

**ITEM 270**                    **RATES RESOLUTION 2018/19**

**To:**                        **His Worship the Mayor and Councillors  
Otorohanga District Council**

**From:**                    **Corporate Services Manager**

**Date:**                    **26 June 2018**

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### **Executive Summary**

The proposed 2018/19 Rates Resolution is presented.

### **Staff Recommendation**

It is recommended:

**That** the Otorohanga District Council sets the following rates under the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, on rating units in the district for the financial year commencing 1 July 2018 and ending on 30 June 2019.

All rates and amounts are plus GST at the prevailing rate. (The prevailing rate is currently 15%)

#### **1. OTOROHANGA DISTRICT**

a. General Rate

A General Rate set under section 13 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 of 0.0006038 cents in the dollar on the capital value of all rating units.

b. Uniform Annual General Charge

A Uniform Annual General Charge of \$422.73000 per rating unit, set under section 15 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.

#### **2. OTOROHANGA RURAL**

a. Rural Targeted Rate

A Targeted Rate set under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 of 0.0000248 cents in the dollar on the capital value of all rating units within the Otorohanga District with the exception of the Otorohanga Community and Kawhia Community areas.

b. Separate Uniform Targeted Rate

A Targeted Rate set under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 of \$130.34000 per rating unit on all rating units within the Otorohanga District with the exception of the Otorohanga and Kawhia Community areas.

#### **3. OTOROHANGA COMMUNITY**

a. Otorohanga Community Targeted Rate

A Targeted Rate set under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 on every rating unit within the Otorohanga Community area, assessed on a differential basis as described below:

- i. a rate of 0.0009071 cents in the dollar of capital value on every rating unit in the “commercial” category.
- ii. a rate of 0.0003628 cents in the dollar of capital value on every rating unit in the “residential” category.

b. Otorohanga Community Uniform Targeted Rate

A Targeted Rate set under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 of \$187.46000 per rating unit on all rating units within the Otorohanga Community area

**4. KAWHIA COMMUNITY**

a. Kawhia Community Targeted Rate

A Targeted Rate set under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 of 0.0004318 cents in the dollar of capital value on all rating units within the Kawhia Community area.

b. Kawhia Community Uniform Targeted Rate

A Targeted Rate set under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 of \$96.47000 per rating unit on all rating units within the Kawhia Community area

**5. TARGETED LOAN RATES**

a. Otorohanga Sewage Treatment Loan Rate

A Targeted Rate set under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 e on every rating unit within the Otorohanga Community area, assessed on a differential basis as described below:

- i. a rate of 0.0002943 cents in the dollar of capital value on every rating unit in the “commercial” category.
- ii. a rate of 0.0001177 cents in the dollar of capital value on every rating unit in the “residential” category.

b. Otorohanga Water Supply Loan Rate

A Targeted Rate set under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 on every rating unit within the Otorohanga Community area, assessed on a differential basis as described below:

- i. a rate of 0.0001292 cents in the dollar of capital value on every rating unit in the “commercial” category.
- ii. a rate of 0.0000517 cents in the dollar of capital value on every rating unit in the “residential” category.

c. Kawhia Water Supply

A Targeted Rate set under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 of 0.0001168 cents in the dollar of capital value on all rating units within the Kawhia Community area.

d. Arohena Rural Water Supply

A Targeted Rate set under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 of 0.0000617 cents in the dollar of capital value on all rating units within the Arohena Rural Water Supply Area.

e. Aotea Erosion Protection

A Targeted Rate set under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 of \$387.53000 per rating unit on all rating units within the Aotea Community.

**6. TARGETED RATES**

a. Roothing

- i. A Targeted Rate set under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 made of 0.0008938 cents in the dollar of capital value on all rating units within the Otorohanga District.
- ii. A Targeted Rate set under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 made of \$320.95000 per rating unit on all rating units within the Otorohanga District.

b. Security Patrol

- i. A Targeted Rate set under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 made of 0.0007523 cents in the dollar of capital value on all rating units within the “Security Patrol Area” in the Otorohanga Community
- ii. A Targeted Rate set under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 made of \$377.58000 per rating unit on all rating units within the “Security Patrol Area” in the Otorohanga Community

c. Otorohanga CBD Development Rate

- i. A Targeted Rate of 0.0001049 cents in the dollar on the capital value of all rating units in the “commercial” category of the Otorohanga Community.
- ii. A Uniform Targeted Rate of \$144.83000 per rating unit on each rating unit units in the “commercial” category of the Otorohanga Community.

d. Aotea Erosion Targeted Rate

A Targeted Rate set under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 of \$86.01000 per rating unit on all rating units within the Aotea Community.

e. District Halls

A Targeted Rate set under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 for all rating units within the defined hall areas as follows:

| HALL SEPARATE RATING DISTRICT | RATE IN \$ | RATING SYSTEM | UNIFORM ANNUAL CHARGE |                 |
|-------------------------------|------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Arohena                       | 0.0000050  | capital value | \$45.00               | Per rating unit |
| Kio Kio                       | 0.000006   | capital value | \$20.00               | Per rating unit |
| Tokanui Crossroads            | -          |               | \$20.00               | Per rating unit |
| Puketotara/ Ngutunui          | 0.000003   | capital value | \$9.00                | Per rating unit |
| Otewa                         | -          |               | \$18.00               | Per rating unit |
| Honikiwi                      | 0.000013   | capital value | -                     |                 |

## **7. TARGETED REFUSE RATES**

### **Otorohanga Community**

A Targeted Rate set under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 of \$93.51000 per separately used or inhabited part on all rating units within the Otorohanga Refuse Collection Area.

### **Kawhia Community**

A Targeted Rate set under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 of \$219.90000 in respect of each separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit in the Kawhia Refuse Collection Area.

## **8. TARGETED WATER RATES**

### **Otorohanga Community**

- a. A Targeted Rate set under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 of \$380.15000 on every separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit within the Otorohanga Community which receives an ordinary supply of water from the Otorohanga Community Water Supply.
- b. A Targeted Rate set under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 of \$380.15000 on every separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit located outside the Otorohanga Community which receives an ordinary supply of water from the Otorohanga Community Water Supply.

### **Kawhia Community**

- c. A Targeted Rate set under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 of \$490.57000 on every separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit, which receives an ordinary supply of water within the Kawhia Community.

## **9. TARGETED SEWERAGE RATES**

A Targeted Rate set under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 of \$312.04000 for the first water closet or urinal and \$0 for the second to fourth, \$44.44000 for subsequent closets or urinals, on every separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit connected, either directly or through a private drain to the Otorohanga Community Sewerage Scheme.

## **10. TARGETED RATES FOR EXTRAORDINARY WATER SUPPLY**

### **Otorohanga Community**

- a. A targeted rate for water supply, set under section 19 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, of \$0.57 cents per cubic metre of water consumed in excess of 220 cubic metres, for each rateable rating unit within the Otorohanga Community on a metered supply.
- b. A targeted rate for water supply, set under section 19 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, of \$0.76 cents per cubic metre of water consumed for each non-rateable separate rating unit within the Otorohanga Community with a minimum charge of \$308.12 per annum.
- c. A Targeted Rate set under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 of \$308.12 on every non-rateable separate rating unit located inside the Otorohanga Community which receives a supply of water from the Otorohanga Community Water Supply.
- d. A targeted rate for water supply, set under section 19 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, of \$0.76 cents per cubic metre of water consumed for each separate rating unit whether rateable or non-rateable outside the Otorohanga Community on a metered supply.
- e. A targeted rate for water supply, set under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, of \$102.22 per meter for each separate rating unit whether rateable or non-rateable receiving an extraordinary supply from the Otorohanga Community Water Supply.

### **Kawhia Community**

- a. A targeted rate for water supply, set under section 19 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, of \$1.01 cents per cubic metre of water consumed in excess of 220 cubic metres, for each rating unit, whether rateable or non-rateable, within the Kawhia Community on a metered supply.
- b. A targeted rate for water supply, set under section 19 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, of \$1.17 cents per cubic metre of water consumed in excess of 220 cubic metres, for each rating unit, whether rateable or non-rateable, outside the Kawhia Community on a metered supply, with a minimum charge of \$431.07.

- c. A targeted rate for water supply, set under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, of \$102.22 per meter for each separate rating unit whether rateable or non-rateable receiving an extraordinary supply from the Kawhia Community Water Supply.
- d. A targeted rate for water supply, set under section 19 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, of \$10.22 cents per cubic metre of water consumed between the period of 20 December 2016 and 20 February 2017, for each rating unit meeting the Peak Season Metered Water Charges criteria, within the Kawhia Community on a metered supply.

**11. RURAL WATER SUPPLIES**

- a. A targeted rate for water supply, set under section 19 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, of \$0.46 cents per cubic metre of water consumed, whether rateable or non-rateable, within the Arohena Rural Water Supply Area.
- b. A targeted rate for water supply, set under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, of \$377.78 per meter within the Arohena Rural Water Supply Area.
- c. A targeted rate for water supply, set under section 19 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, of \$0.43 cents per cubic metre of water consumed, whether rateable or non-rateable, within the Ranginui Rural Water Supply Area.
- d. A targeted rate for water supply, set under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, of \$1,800.00 for the first meter per property within the Ranginui Rural Water Supply Area.
- e. A targeted rate for water supply, set under section 19 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, of \$1.00 cents per cubic metre of water consumed, whether rateable or non-rateable, within the Tihiroa Rural Water Supply Area.
- f. A targeted rate for water supply, set under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, of \$400.00 per meter within the Tihiroa Rural Water Supply Area.
- g. A targeted rate for water supply, set under section 19 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, of \$0.56 cents per cubic metre of water consumed, whether rateable or non-rateable, within the Waipa Rural Water Supply Area.
- h. A targeted rate for water supply, set under section 16 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, of \$130.00 per meter within the Waipa Rural Water Supply Area

**That** the Council adopt the definitions for its differential categories set out in the funding impact statement contained in the 2018/28 Long Term Plan as its differential rating categories for the year.

**That** with the exception of water by meter charges, all rates will be payable in two equal instalments with the due dates for payment being:

|                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| Instalment One | 31 August 2018  |
| Instalment Two | 25 January 2019 |

**That** water by meter charges will be payable in two instalments with the due dates for payment being:

|                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| Instalment One | 31 August 2018  |
| Instalment Two | 25 January 2019 |

**That** the Council apply the following penalties as follows:

- a. A charge of 10 percent on so much of any instalment, excluding metered water charges, that has been assessed after 1 July 2018 and which is unpaid after the due dates below:
 

|                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| Instalment One | 31 August 2018  |
| Instalment Two | 25 January 2019 |
- b. A charge of 5 percent on so much of any metered water charges instalment that has been assessed after 1 July 2018 and which is unpaid after the due dates below:
 

|                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| Instalment One | 31 August 2018  |
| Instalment Two | 25 January 2019 |

- c. A charge of 10 percent on so much of any rates, excluding metered water charges, assessed before 1 July 2018 that remain unpaid on 1 July 2018
- d. A further amount of 10 percent on any rates, excluding metered water charges, to which a penalty has been added under (c) if rates remain unpaid on 4 January 2018.

**That** rates shall be payable at any of the following places:

- a. The council offices, 17 Maniapoto Street, Otorohanga
- b. Using online banking or direct debit facilities established by the Council

**GD Bunn**  
**CORPORATE SERVICES MANAGER**

**ITEM 271      ODC MATTERS REFERRED FROM 15 MAY 2018**

**To:            MAYOR & COUNCILLORS**

**From:        Governance Supervisor**

**Date:         27 JUNE 2018**

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**ENGINEERING MANAGER**

**27 June 2018**

- 1) To ensure the roadside spraying of Bristle Grass be carried out in December/January of each year.
  
- 2) To arrange the installation of a School bus route sign on Huirimu and Aotearoa road.

**CA Tutty**  
**GOVERNANCE SUPERVISOR**

**GENERAL**

