

Looking Ahead 2000-2008

Annual Plan 2000/2001

Long Term Financial Strategy 2000—2008

Treasury Policy

Funding Policy—Summary

Resource Management Charges

The purpose...

of Environment Canterbury is to achieve a sustainable environment, protect from disasters and natural hazards, and ensure safe and efficient movement of people and goods for the benefit of people, communities and future generations, at a reasonable level of monetary and personal cost.

We will achieve this by...

- working in partnership with the communities in the Canterbury region
- promoting sustainable management of natural and physical resources
- using innovative, cost-effective and technically excellent methods
- ensuring that decision-making is based on high quality information.

This document is the 2000/2001 annual plan and the long term financial strategy of the Canterbury Regional Council.

Environment Canterbury is the promotional name of the Canterbury Regional Council.

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Welcome to Environment Canterbury...

We intend to strengthen community partnerships and look forward to opportunities to work with you on projects that will maintain and enhance Canterbury's environment

Same faces, same address—enhanced commitment to the region we live in.

It's about partnerships and guardianship. It's about 14 elected councillors and 310 staff working with the 470,000 of you to keep Canterbury special and unique.

This document sets out how we will achieve those aims.

We are committed to meeting the long-term environmental outcomes sought by the community: things like clean air and water, land that can be used by future generations and efficient and effective public transport.

And it all costs money.

In previous years, we've had to balance requests for more work against the need to keep rates to a minimum. Those requests continue to grow and as a responsible environmental organisation, we must meet them.

The annual plan outlines an expenditure of approximately \$50 million. The total general rate increase—around \$1 million—is the amount needed to fund the extra things you've asked us to do.

Preparation of this plan started last year, when organisations and individuals responded to an invitation to contact us with their environmental concerns.

It's the first time we've asked for such early involvement in our annual planning process and we know it was worthwhile.

We intend to strengthen those community partnerships and look forward to opportunities to work with you on projects that will maintain and enhance Canterbury's environment.

Environment Canterbury is not just a new name (we'll still use "Canterbury Regional Council" for legal purposes), it's an opportunity to clearly state our role; to reduce the confusion that exists between us and other local authorities and to get on with the job you have given us: guardianship of the region's environment.

The year ahead

The coming year throws up a few wildcards.

Calls for a conservation order on the Rangitata River have had an impact on our annual plan. It's essential all parties have access to the best information available. Environment Canterbury has extensive water resource information related to the Rangitata River and plans to undertake additional studies to add to that knowledge base.

Planning for Christchurch's new bus interchange has created extra work for our transport section. Patronage continues to grow in response to our timetable improvements and our commitment to better buses. That impetus must not slow, and we are working with all parties to ensure the interchange brings the best for our passengers.

Navigation safety is set to become an issue on inland fresh, as well as coastal, waters. Additional resources will be required to support water safety management on the Waitaki Lakes, a role Environment Canterbury is expected to pick up this year, in response to district council requests.

A regional hazardous waste management strategy is being developed in conjunction with district councils. That's an opportunity to look at what we should do with our worst hazardous waste streams—things like timber treatment and agricultural chemicals, used oils, cyanides and hazardous household waste.

Also in the wind are possible changes for civil defence. If legislation is passed, civil defence will move to an Emergency Management Group structure, requiring us to work even more closely with police, fire service, district councils and other emergency services.

In the future, some parts of the region are likely to come under immense pressure for growth and development, particularly around Christchurch and surrounding areas. We think an early look at the potential environmental impacts—in partnership with other councils and affected communities—could help protect the lifestyles people want.

Your contribution

We've set the bottom lines: for example, clean air and water, sustainable land use, management of natural hazards and accessible passenger transport. How we get there is summarised in the following pages.

Please continue to give us your feedback. We really want to hear your suggestions, your messages to us. Take the opportunity to talk to us at a formal meeting, or contact your local regional councillor—we're always happy to listen.

If you've got specific queries about specific projects, please don't hesitate to contact our customer services team (0800 EC INFO – 0800 324 636) and ask for a copy of the Corporate Budget Report. This report outlines the detailed work programmes including performance objectives and budgets.

Thank you for taking an interest in this plan. It is essential we continue to work together if we are going to improve the region's environment.



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Tangata Whenua

Tangata Whenua have special status in the community and are not just another interest group.

Environment Canterbury's resource management activities, particularly those relating to land and water, can directly affect the interests of Tangata Whenua.

The Resource Management Act gives regional councils specific obligations regarding kaitiakitanga, the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi and the relationship between Maori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wahi tapu and other taonga.

To give effect to these obligations, Environment Canterbury must continue to develop its relationships with the ten runanga in Canterbury and with Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu.

Effective consultation and communication is an essential part of partnership.

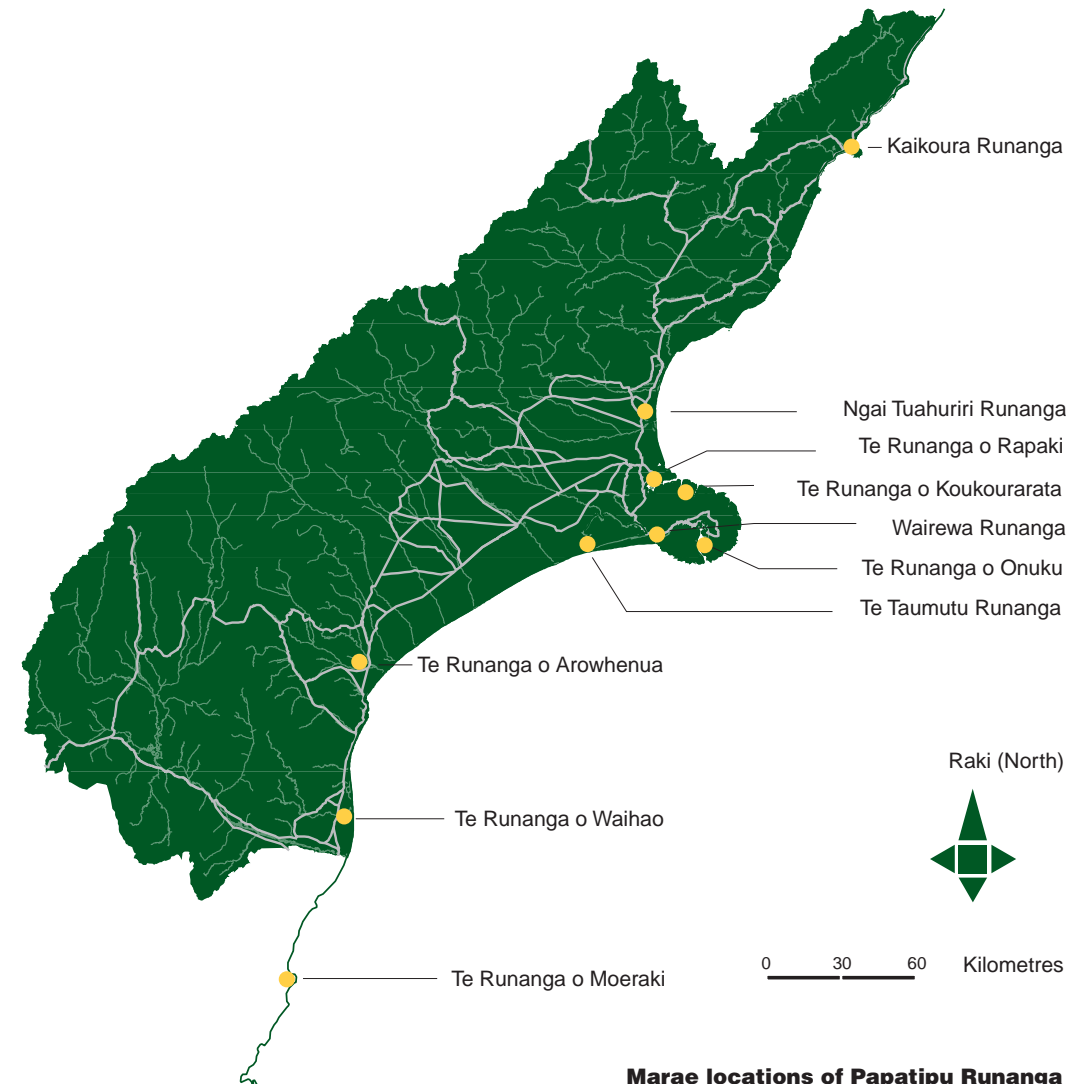
Council recognises that building a sound relationship requires continuing commitment to cultural awareness training.

Environment Canterbury's Regional Policy Statement identifies how we will take into account the Treaty of Waitangi principles of partnership and active protection of Tangata Whenua in the use of their ancestral lands and water.

Through its 10-year strategic plan and Long Term Financial Strategy, Environment Canterbury has identified a programme of work that will address many of the resource management concerns of Tangata Whenua.

Environment Canterbury is committed to working with Tangata Whenua and the wider community to improve the quality of Canterbury's environment.

In previous years Environment Canterbury interacted with nine papatipu runanga, including Waihao Runanga, which represented the interests of Moeraki Runanga. This year Moeraki Runanga, which has the northern part of its rohe (territory) in the Waitaki catchment, has asked to be dealt with separately.



Assumptions & significant changes

Financial assumptions

In making budget forecasts we have assumed:

- The cost of damage from any major natural disasters will be recovered from appropriate sources after the event.
- Environment Canterbury's investments will earn 7.0% per annum and that interest will only be used to fund projects with the purpose for which the reserves are held.
- Cash reserves will be used to fund some services, reducing the amount to be funded by rates.
- Capital expenditure, excluding catchment works, will be funded from the Asset Replacement Reserve (catchment works will be funded from separate rates or reserve funds held by each catchment rating district).
- Environment Canterbury will maintain four "business units" (accommodation and fleet services, protection forest, laboratories, survey) and the units will charge their costs to the Council as would any other supplier.

- Costs will be directly allocated to projects where possible. Those that cannot be so applied are allocated to areas in a variety of ways and from there to actual projects on the basis of labour costs.
- Budget figures and pie diagrams are shown in year 2000 dollars and rounded to the nearest thousand.
- No allowance has been made for inflation beyond 2000/2001.
- The costs of "democratic process" (council and committee meetings, councillor costs, dissemination of information, regional archives, some Tangata Whenua liaison, annual planning and reporting) are allocated between the significant activities based on the number of projects undertaken in each.
- The financial figures for the years 1999/2000 to 2007/2008 are budget figures only. There is a possibility that the actual results will vary from the information presented and the variations may be material.

More detail of the projects and costs of each portfolio is available in the Corporate Budget Report. The report is available from the Council's Customer Services staff (call 0800 EC INFO, 0800 324 636).

Significant changes compared with last year's annual plan

The following changes have occurred in the portfolios in this year's Long Term Financial Strategy compared to last year's Long Term Financial Strategy. The changes have occurred in the outcomes and outputs, financial details or a combination of both. The increases or decreases in funding referred to in this section are comparing the 2000/2001 figures in this document to the 2000/2001 figures in last year's annual plan.

Air quality

The consultation associated with addressing Christchurch's air quality has extended the Air Quality Management Plan planning process into 2000/2001.

Civil defence and natural hazards

Provision has been made to accommodate central government's commitment to Emergency Management Groups.

Harbours

At the request of local territorial interests Environment Canterbury will become involved in managing navigational safety on some inland waterways. This has increased the funding from general rates by \$150,000.

Hazardous substances and waste management

General rates have increased by \$130,000 to allow for increased implementation costs for the Regional Hazardous Waste Management Strategy.

Land

A new programme, Canterbury Sustainable Living Strategy, has been included. This programme will address, in partnership with the territorial local authorities, quality of life issues associated with land use across the region. This has increased the funding from general rates by \$222,000.

Natural hazards

At the completion of the liaison meeting for all of the River Rating Districts, total expenditure and funding was finalised. Overall total expenditure has increased (\$1,031,000). This is to be funded from increases in interest (\$25,000), use of reserves (\$1,377,000) and user pays (\$179,000) with decreases in general rates (\$70,000), separate rates (\$396,000), and grants (\$84,000).

Public passenger transport

The new central city interchange in Christchurch has been included as a new programme. The operational costs impacting on passenger transport services have been accommodated in the portfolio budget already set for 2000/2001 in the Long Term Financial Strategy.

The decrease in user pays revenue (\$1,220,000) reflects the changed expectations of how central government contributions would be made. The decreased user pays revenue has been offset by increased grants (\$532,000) and use of reserves (\$850,000).

Assumptions & significant changes cont.

Pest Management

At the completion of liaison committee meetings with pest districts to agree on work programmes, the expenditure and funding for pest management have been settled. Overall funding has increased for grants (\$238,000) and use of reserves (\$384,000) with decreases in general rates (\$271,000) and separate rates (\$186,000).

Regional land transport

The development of a Regional Land Transport Strategy requires additional modelling of transport and land use interaction with increased funding from general rates (\$90,000).

Projects that affect more than one portfolio

District planning submissions

Expenditure has been increased to allow for the preparation and presentation of evidence to the Environment Court regarding private plan changes and district plans. This has been funded from increased general rates (\$213,000).

Consents appeals

The expected volume of appeals relating to consents decisions requires a greater allocation of resources. This has been funded from general rates (\$90,000).

What we propose to do

The Council's work is organised into 12 portfolios:

Air quality

Civil defence

Coastal environment

Energy

Harbours

Hazardous substances and waste management

Land

Natural hazards

Pest management

Public passenger transport

Regional land transport

Water quality and quantity

The next section of this document explains what the key issues are, why we are involved in each of these activities, what we intend to do over the next eight years, how much it will cost, and where we expect to get the funds from.

In reading through each activity please be aware that we use the term outputs to describe the tangible products of our work (such as reports, monitoring programmes, surveys and plans) and we use the term outcomes to describe the benefits for the community and the environment.

Our vision for



Air quality

- Air quality is not a danger to people's health and safety.
- Nuisance effects of air quality are not unpleasant to live with.
- Flora and fauna and other natural and physical resources are not adversely affected by air quality.
- Priority areas for addressing health, safety and nuisance effects arising from ambient air quality are Christchurch and Timaru, then Ashburton, Rangiora and Kaiapoi, followed by the rest of the region.
- The avoidance of global climate change and increasing UV radiation resulting from emissions of greenhouse gases and stratospheric ozone depleting substances¹.

1. Note that the contribution made in Canterbury will be minute alongside the contribution from the rest of the world.

See page 12 for more details

Civil defence

- Preparation and planning undertaken before civil defence emergencies occur reduces the effect of those events on life and property.
- People know what to do when civil defence emergencies occur.
- Resources (human and physical) mobilised during civil defence emergencies deal effectively with the situation.
- Priority is given to protecting life ahead of property.
- Normal community life is restored rapidly after civil defence emergencies occur.

See page 14 for more details

Coastal environment

- Coastal ecosystems, natural character (including associated natural processes) and coastal amenity values¹ are protected.
- Safe access to and along the coast.
- Activities undertaken in the coastal environment do not conflict with other users.
- Nuisance effects of noise, watercraft/vehicle use and incompatible recreational use do not prevent people's enjoyment of the coast.
- Having water that is suitable for recreational activities.
- Coastal areas of special significance to Tangata Whenua including wahi tapu, urupa, tauranga waka and mahinga kai are protected.

¹ Such as openness, recreation and spiritual values.

See page 16 for more details

Energy

- Energy production and use does not adversely affect the environment.
- Energy is produced and used efficiently.
- The ability of existing hydro-electricity infrastructure to produce power is not unduly impeded by plan changes.
- The avoidance of global climate change resulting from emissions of greenhouse gases¹.

¹ Note that the contribution made in Canterbury will be minute alongside the contribution from the rest of the world.

See page 18 for more details



Harbours

- People benefit from harbour infrastructure and use of waters for which Environment Canterbury has navigation safety responsibility.
- Navigation of vessels in waters for which Environment Canterbury has navigation safety responsibility is safe.
- Activities undertaken in waters for which Environment Canterbury has navigation safety responsibility do not conflict with other users.

See page 20 for more details

Hazardous substances and waste management

- The storage, use, disposal and transport of hazardous substances¹ are not a danger to the environment.
- Solid and hazardous wastes are not a danger to the environment.

¹ Substances that are explosive, flammable, corrosive, toxic, capable of oxidising, or, on contact with air or water, become any of the above.

See page 22 for more details

Land

- People benefit from the use and development of land.
- Communities benefit from urban development.
- Growth and development in rural areas is centred on existing rural towns.
- Water quality, flows and levels are not adversely affected by land use.
- Wetlands are protected.
- Canterbury's distinctive character and sense of identity are protected.
- The natural character of rivers, lakes and wetlands and their margins is protected.
- Indigenous biodiversity¹ is retained.
- Soils and associated ecosystems are healthy and productive.

- Soils are protected from induced erosion.
- Versatile soils² are protected from irreversible development.
- The operation of essential infrastructure and utilities is not adversely affected by land use.
- The flood carrying capacity of rivers is not adversely affected by land use within the beds and margins of rivers.
- Tangata Whenua have access to mahinga kai areas, wahi tapu and wahi taonga sites.
- Tangata Whenua are able to establish papakainga settlements and marae.

¹ Variability in native plants and animals and where they live.

² Land with superior potential for production.

See page 24 for more details

Natural hazards

- The level of risk from natural hazards¹ is acceptable to the community.
- Natural hazard mitigation measures have no significant adverse effects on the environment.
- Natural hazard mitigation measures have no significant adverse effect on mahinga kai and other taonga.
- The flood carrying capacity of rivers is not adversely affected by land uses within the beds and margins of rivers or by accumulation of bed material and vegetation.

¹ Floods, droughts, earthquakes, coastal erosion, tsunami and landslides.

See page 26 for more details

Pest management

- Rabbits do not exceed levels that adversely affect the environment or production from land.
 - Rooks are eradicated.
 - Wallabies inside defined geographical areas do not exceed levels that adversely affect the environment or production from land; outside those areas they are eradicated.
 - Market access for trade in cattle and deer products is protected through Environment Canterbury involvement with Animal Health Board bovine tuberculosis control programmes.
 - Plant pests with the potential to be invasive do not become established to the extent that they adversely affect the environment or production from land.
- Plant pests that are scattered, or cover only small areas of land, are eradicated.
 - Extensive sites of established infestations of plant pests do not increase significantly in size.
 - Plant pests do not spread across boundaries onto adjoining properties.
 - Areas that are free from plant pests remain free.
 - Soils and associated ecosystems are healthy and productive.
 - Soils are protected from induced erosion.

See page 28 for more details

Public passenger transport

- People¹ can travel safely to key employment, educational and social facilities using public passenger transport.
- The level of service provided by the public passenger transport system is convenient, user friendly and customer oriented.
- Public passenger transport is available as an alternative to other modes of transport.
- Roads are used efficiently and are not congested.
- The avoidance of global climate change resulting from emissions of greenhouse gases².

¹ Includes people who are transport disadvantaged.

² Note that the contribution made in Canterbury will be minute alongside the contribution from the rest of the world.

See page 30 for more details

Regional land transport

- Provision of land transport infrastructure does not adversely affect the environment.
- Use of land transport does not adversely affect the environment.
- Existing land transport infrastructure and corridors are protected.
- Land use does not adversely affect the operation of land transport infrastructure.
- The avoidance of global climate change resulting from emissions of greenhouse gases¹.
- Having access to a variety of transport modes such as road, rail and pedestrian, within the region and to and from adjoining regions.

¹ Note that the contribution made in Canterbury will be minute alongside the contribution from the rest of the world.

See page 32 for more details

Water quality and quantity

- Having access to water that is clean and safe to drink.
- Water and aquatic ecosystems are healthy.
- The natural character of rivers, lakes and wetlands is protected.
- Water is used efficiently and allocated equitably.
- Having safe access to and along rivers and lakes and their margins.
- Water is suitable for recreational activities.
- Water quality, flows and levels are not adversely affected by land use.
- Wahi tapu and wahi taonga of value to Tangata Whenua are protected.
- Sources of mahinga kai are safeguarded.

See page 34 for more details

Air quality

What are the key issues?

- Health, nuisance and other adverse effects of poor air quality in urban and settled areas of Canterbury, particularly in Christchurch and Timaru.
- The community has indicated that it wants more information on air quality in the region.
- The community wants to be assured that any policy directions are based on sound information on the effects and causes of poor air quality.

Our role

Under the Resource Management Act Environment Canterbury has responsibility for controlling the discharge of contaminants to air.

We have assumed that ...

- The Christchurch City Council's financial incentives programme, presently scheduled to spend \$2.4m over five years starting from 1998, will encourage residents of Christchurch to switch from using open fires or inefficient coal or wood burners to cleaner forms of heating.
- Meteorological conditions in Christchurch for 2000/2001 will be the same as the last three years.
- The Ministry for the Environment will establish national guidelines for hazardous air pollutants over the next eight years.

What we want to achieve this year...

Outputs

1. Monitoring of air quality in Kaiapoi is started.
2. An emissions inventory¹ for Timaru is started.
3. A report on promoting the collection of ozone depleting substances is completed.
4. An investigation into the causes of reduced visibility in Christchurch is started.
5. An investigation into hazardous air pollutant² concentrations in Christchurch is started.

Outcomes

1. People in Christchurch benefit from a continuing downward trend in median PM₁₀³ concentrations in winter.

¹ A list of sources of pollutants and estimate of the quantity discharged into the air.

² Hazardous air pollutants are gaseous, aerosol or particulate pollutants which are present in air in trace amounts with characteristics such as toxicity or persistence so as to be a hazard to human, plant or animal life.

³ PM₁₀ is defined as particulate with a diameter of less than 10 microns. These can harm people's health.

... in the next three years

Outputs

1. All legal challenges to the air quality management plan for Christchurch and Canterbury are resolved.
2. The proposed air quality management plan to address PM₁₀³ issues in Timaru, Rangiora, Kaiapoi and Ashburton is notified.
3. The emissions inventory¹ for Christchurch is completed.
4. An investigation into the causes of reduced visibility in Christchurch is completed.
5. An investigation into concentrations of hazardous air pollutant² concentrations in Christchurch is completed.
6. Monitoring of air quality in Kaikoura and Waimate is started.

Outcomes

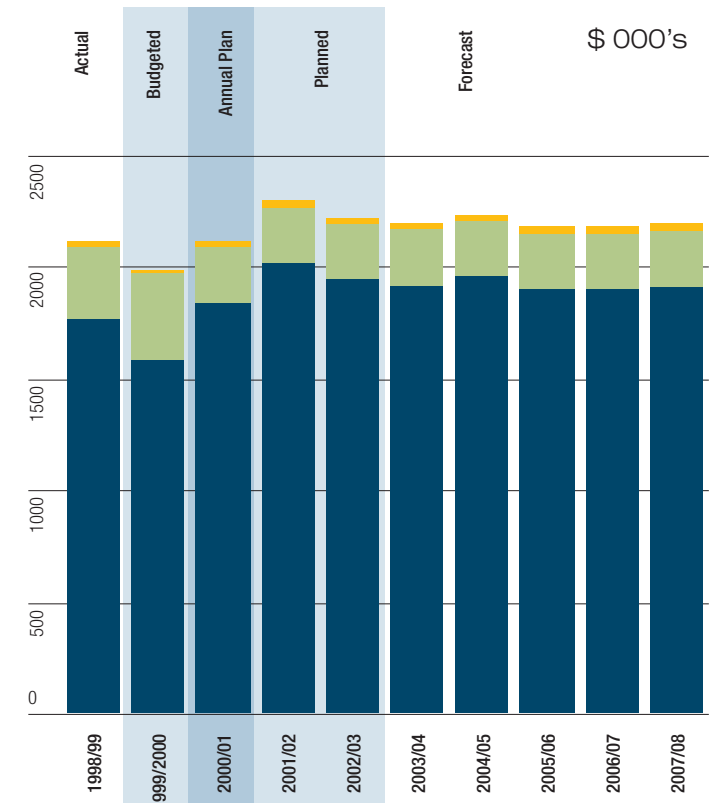
1. People in Christchurch benefit from a reduction in PM₁₀³ emissions of at least 30%, compared with 1996 emissions.
2. At least a 10% reduction in the number of complaints about emissions from outdoor burning compared to the average number of complaints during the three financial years 1998-2000.

... in the next eight years

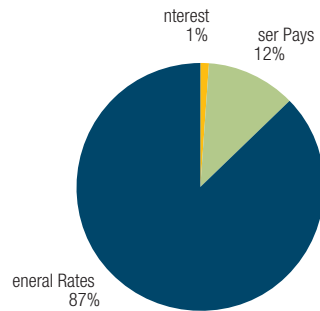
Outcomes

1. People of Christchurch benefit from the PM₁₀³ target specified in the air quality management plan not being exceeded on more than four days per year (when averaged across the financial years 2004-2008).
2. People in Rangiora, Kaiapoi, Ashburton and Timaru benefit from progress made towards achieving the air quality management plan PM₁₀³ targets.
3. People in Christchurch benefit because the relationship between daytime haze and emissions, and the possible methods for managing daytime haze, are identified.
4. People throughout Canterbury benefit from hazardous air pollutant² concentrations meeting national guidelines.
5. Comparing averaged three year periods, based on 1997-2000 there are at least 10% fewer complaints in 2001-2004 about offensive and objectionable odour from rural and industrial activities and spraydrift of agrichemicals.

Financial Summary



2000/2001 income



	1998/99	1999/2000	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Interest	18	20	22	28	24	31	31	32	31	31
User Pays	323	388	249	248	247	250	250	250	250	250
General Rates	1,769	1,577	1,842	2,021	1,949	1,914	1,953	1,897	1,900	1,910
Total Income	2,110	1,985	2,113	2,297	2,220	2,195	2,234	2,179	2,181	2,191
Operating Expenditure	2,044	2,127	2,201	2,387	2,244	2,195	2,234	2,179	2,181	2,191
Operating Surplus/(Deficit)	66	(142)	(88)	(90)	(24)	0	0	0	0	0
To be funded from Reserves - General Reserve	(66)	142	88	90	24	0	0	0	0	0

For years where there is reserves usage, please read the note on page 36.

Civil defence

What are the key issues?

The Canterbury region is exposed to many natural and man-made threats that can cause loss of life or injury or distress and pose considerable actual and potential costs to the regional community. Historically, there have been civil defence emergencies somewhere within the region virtually every year.

Better mitigation and readiness planning, education, an effective volunteer-based response organization and recovery planning can reduce the likely impact of such disasters.

New legislation to be passed later in the year will treat emergency management as being a core responsibility of local government with local authorities and their emergency partners being required to form larger, better coordinated groupings than at present.

Our role

The Civil Defence Act requires Environment Canterbury to plan and co-ordinate civil defence activities in the region, in association with the territorial local authorities. In addition, under Section 31 of the Act, Environment Canterbury has agreed to undertake local civil defence planning, organization and arrangements on behalf of the Christchurch City and Banks Peninsula District Councils.

We have assumed that...

- The Government will pass new legislation during the year, requiring the formation of Emergency Management Groups.
- Environment Canterbury will continue to promote local response to emergency events within the wider region.
- Environment Canterbury will continue to be prepared to assist in the event of major emergencies.

What we want to achieve this year...

Outputs

1. A Civil Defence Emergency Management Group (CDEMG¹) governance body is established and transitional arrangements are prepared for the move to CDEMG.
2. The Hurunui District Civil Defence Plan is approved by the Regional Civil Defence Committee, under the present Civil Defence Act.
3. Local civil defence services are provided to the satisfaction of Christchurch City and Banks Peninsula District Councils.

Outcomes

1. Communities know what to do when a regional civil defence emergency² occurs and how to recover from it.
2. People in Christchurch and Banks Peninsula know what to do when a local civil defence emergency³ occurs and how to recover from it.

¹ New legislation this year will require Environment Canterbury, local authorities in the region, the 111 (emergency) agencies and other key stakeholders, to come together as a Civil Defence Emergency Management Group to reduce the severity of, respond to and recover from, emergency events.

² Regional civil defence emergencies are declared by Environment Canterbury when one or more local authorities cannot manage a local emergency situation themselves and wider co-ordination of resources is required.

³ Local civil defence emergencies are declared by local authorities, for all or part of their area, when the 111 agencies can no longer manage a situation and emergency powers are required.

... in the next three years

Outputs

1. Conversion of the entire regional civil defence communications network to the emergency services band is complete.
2. Emergency Management Group plans are completed and approved.

Outcomes

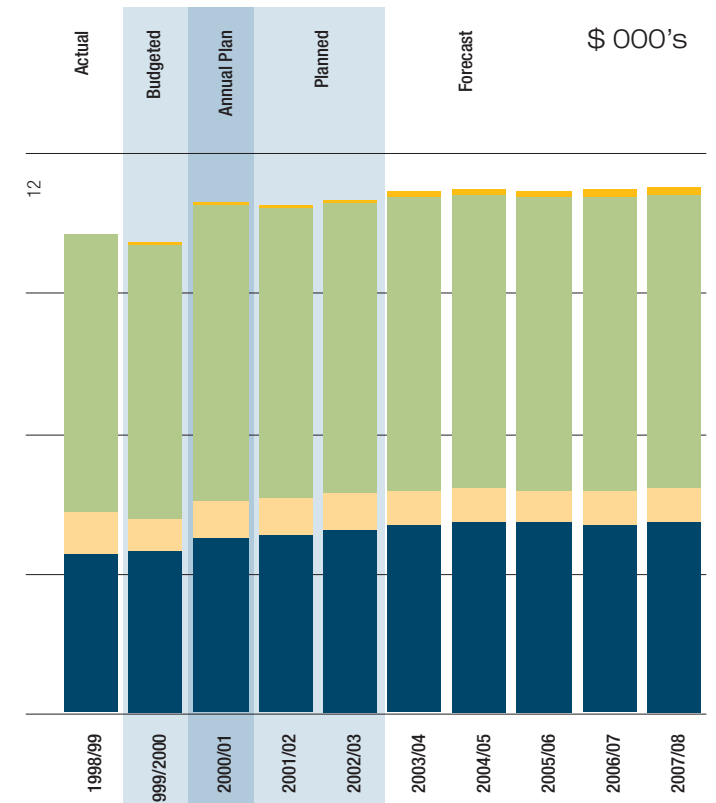
1. Communities know what to do when a regional civil defence emergency occurs and how to recover from it.
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... in the next eight years

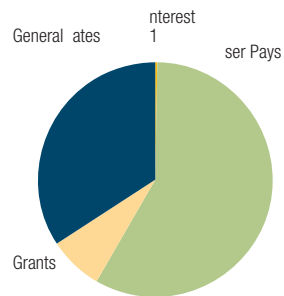
Outcomes

1. Communities know what to do when a regional civil defence emergency occurs and how to recover from it.
2. People in Christchurch and Banks Peninsula know what to do when a local civil defence emergency occurs and how to recover from it.

Financial Summary



2000/2001 income



	1998/99	1999/2000	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Interest	3	4	4	5	5	12	12	12	12	12
User Pays	593	585	634	622	623	630	630	630	630	630
Grants	87	71	80	80	80	70	71	71	72	73
General Rates	342	345	373	381	390	404	408	405	405	409
Total Income	1,025	1,005	1,091	1,088	1,098	1,116	1,121	1,118	1,119	1,124
Operating Expenditure	1,078	1,039	1,177	1,124	1,107	1,116	1,121	1,118	1,119	1,124
Operating Surplus/(Deficit) to be funded from Reserves	(53)	(34)	(86)	(36)	(9)	0	0	0	0	0
- General Reserve	53	34	86	36	9	0	0	0	0	0

For years where there is reserves usage, please read the note on page 36.

Coastal environment

What are the key issues?

- Point source discharges¹ of contaminants into the waters of the coastal marine area can adversely affect ecological values and human use opportunities.
- Activities and structures in the coastal marine area can disturb the seabed and foreshore, cause adverse effects on other uses, natural character and other values.
- The location of developments needs to be managed to minimise the impact of natural hazards².
- Public access needs to and along the coastal marine area and conflicts arising from restrictions on public access, infringement of private property rights by people seeking access, adverse effects caused by public access and lack of appropriate levels of services (eg toilets, car parking).
- Ports are important to the region's economic wellbeing but certain aspects of port operation may have adverse effects on the coastal environment, eg dredging, storage of hazardous materials and conflicts with recreational activities.

Our role

- The Resource Management Act 1991 requires the Council to prepare a regional coastal plan for the coastal marine area.
- The Resource Management Act 1991 identified the preservation of the natural character of the coastal environment as a matter of national importance.

We have assumed that...

- The New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement will be unchanged.
- The joint Ministry for the Environment and Ministry of Health Bacteriological Water Quality Guidelines for Marine and Fresh Water will not become water quality standards. While these remain guidelines they are discretionary; should they become a standard they will be mandatory.

What we want to achieve this year...

Outputs

1. Decisions are made on submissions to the variations to the Regional Coastal Environment Plan.
2. Chapter 9 of the Regional Coastal Environment Plan, relating to coastal hazards², is made operative.
3. The assessment of existing coastal access within a further two district council areas is completed.
4. Water quality baselines for Timaru and Lyttelton harbours and some areas of the coast from Kaikoura Peninsula to Pegasus Bay are established.
5. The coastal environment chapter of the Regional Environment Report is approved.

Outcomes

1. People and the environment benefit from coastcare groups³ resolving locally identified resource management issues.
2. Water is suitable for contact recreation⁴ at a minimum of half of the beaches surveyed.

¹ A discharge coming from a specific outlet point.

² Includes natural events such as flooding, drought, earthquakes, coastal erosion, tsunami and landslides that may cause harm to life, property or the environment.

³ Groups of people working with Environment Canterbury.

⁴ Water based activities where you get wet.

... in the next three years

Outputs

1. Environment Court hearings on the Regional Coastal Environment Plan are completed.
2. The Regional Coastal Environment Plan is submitted to the Minister of Conservation for approval.
3. Subject to the approval of the Minister of Conservation the Regional Coastal Environment Plan is made operative.
4. The assessment of existing coastal access is completed.
5. Water quality baselines for the Avon-Heathcote Estuary and some areas of the coast from south of Banks Peninsula to Timaru are established.

Outcomes

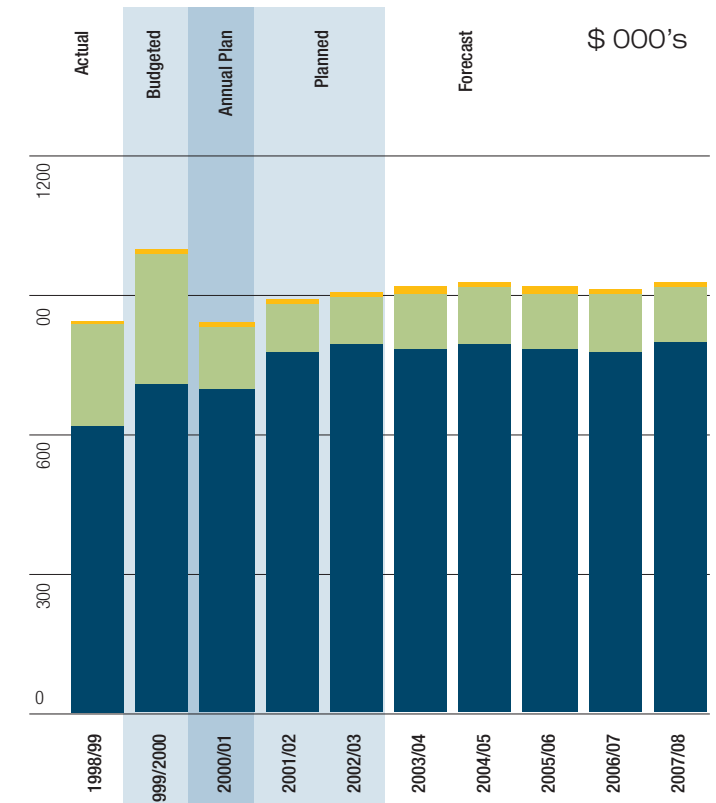
1. Regulation of watercraft/vehicle use and incompatible recreational use in the Pegasus Bay coastal area benefits people and the environment.
2. Water is suitable for contact recreation at a minimum of three-quarters of the beaches surveyed.

... in the next eight years

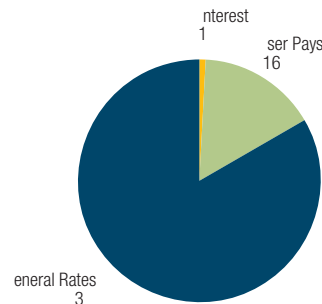
Outcomes

1. People and the environment benefit where water quality in the areas classified in the Regional Coastal Environment Plan is maintained or upgraded.
2. Outstanding natural features and seascapes, and heritage values including areas of cultural significance to Tangata Whenua, are protected.
3. Regulation of watercraft/vehicle use and incompatible recreational use in the Pegasus Bay coastal area benefits people and the environment.
4. The coastal marine environment benefits through not being adversely affected by foreshore and seabed disturbance.
5. Coastal ecosystems benefit from being protected from the effects of marine oil spills.
6. People benefit from at least half of the issues identified in the assessment of existing coastal access (scheduled for completion in 2003) having been resolved.

Financial Summary



2000/2001 income



	1998/99	1999/2000	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Interest	8	9	8	11	10	13	13	14	13	13
User Pays	220	281	133	104	104	120	120	120	120	120
Grants			3							
General Rates	615	706	695	775	791	782	795	780	779	796
Total Income	843	996	839	890	905	915	928	914	912	929
Operating Expenditure	862	1,086	933	986	930	915	928	914	912	929
Operating Surplus/(Deficit) to be funded from Reserves	(19)	(90)	(94)	(96)	(25)	0	0	0	0	0
- General Reserve	19	90	94	96	25	0	0	0	0	0

For years where there is reserves usage, please read the note on page 36.

Energy

What are the key issues?

- Energy supply and use have adverse effects on the local, regional and global environment.
- An improved understanding of energy use will assist in managing its effects on air, land and water resources.
- In particular, improved energy efficiency and energy conservation are important means of avoiding or mitigating adverse impacts from energy supply and use.
- Canterbury depends heavily on non-sustainable energy sources, particularly for transport. Over time, a shift to sustainable energy sources is required.

Our role

Energy supply and use are at the core of a number of issues Environment Canterbury is addressing under the Resource Management Act, including air quality, water and land use. Environment Canterbury recognises a need for a regional strategy for energy use, and to educate, facilitate and co-ordinate the action of others.

We have assumed that...

Energy production and use will continue to have adverse environmental effects unless action is taken to remedy, mitigate or avoid these effects.

What we want to achieve this year...

Outputs

1. The requirements of the Energy-Wise Councils Partnership¹ are met.
2. A programme to monitor the sources, consumption and effects of energy use, linked with the Ministry for the Environment National Environmental Indicators Programme, is developed.
3. The Regional Energy Strategy is completed.

Outcomes

1. People benefit from having a framework within which to manage the effects of energy use and production.

¹ An agreement between the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority and Environment Canterbury to encourage energy conservation and efficiency in-house and in the community.

... in the next three years

Outputs

1. The requirements of the Energy-Wise Councils Partnership¹ are met.
2. The Regional Energy Strategy is implemented.
3. The biennial Regional Energy Survey is carried out.

Outcomes

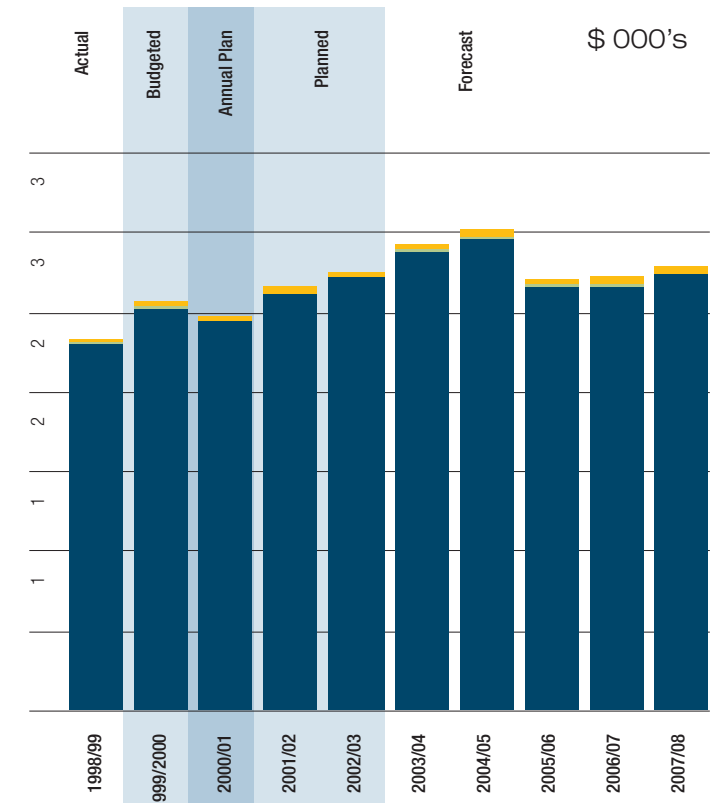
1. People understand the effects of energy use and production and how to manage those effects.

... in the next eight years

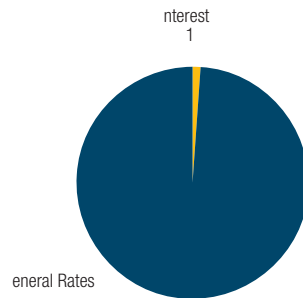
Outcomes

1. People benefit from reducing the proportion of energy coming from non-renewable sources.
2. People benefit from energy conservation and improved energy efficiency.
3. People benefit from the effects of energy use and production being managed.

Financial Summary



2000/2001 income



	1998/99	1999/2000	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Interest	2	3	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	4
User Pays	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
General Rates	230	252	244	261	272	287	296	266	266	273
Total Income	233	256	248	265	275	292	301	271	271	278
Operating Expenditure	250	295	324	307	286	292	301	271	271	278
Operating Surplus/(Deficit) to be funded from Reserves	(17)	(39)	(76)	(42)	(11)	0	0	0	0	0
- General Reserve	17	39	76	42	11	0	0	0	0	0

For years where there is reserves usage, please read the note on page 36.

Harbours

What are the key issues?

- There are safety and navigational issues in heavily used commercial ports (Lyttelton and Timaru harbours):
 - large ships require qualified pilots or masters certified to do their own piloting.
- There are potential conflicts involving recreational users and commercial users in some areas (eg the Avon-Heathcote Estuary):
 - motorised vessels need to be excluded from areas used for swimming
 - the speed of motorised vessels needs to be controlled in some areas.

Our role

The Harbours Act enables Environment Canterbury to prepare and enforce harbour bylaws to control safety and navigational matters.

We have assumed that...

Before 31 March 2003 Environment Canterbury will:

- a) roll over the existing Water Recreation Notices and other provisions of the Water Recreation Regulations; and
- b) give priority to undertaking navigation safety responsibilities for the Waitaki Lakes.

What we want to achieve this year...

Outputs

1. The network of volunteer launch wardens to educate recreational users about safety is maintained.
2. Signs in areas controlled by the harbour bylaws are maintained.
3. Information brochures are distributed to recreational and commercial users of waters for which Environment Canterbury has navigational safety responsibilities.
4. Applications for pilotage licences and other approvals under the harbour bylaws are processed.

Outcomes

1. People benefit from safe navigation and use of waters for which Environment Canterbury has navigational safety responsibilities.
2. Minimal conflicts occur between people using waters, for which Environment Canterbury has navigational safety responsibilities, for recreation or commercial purposes.

... in the next three years

Outcomes

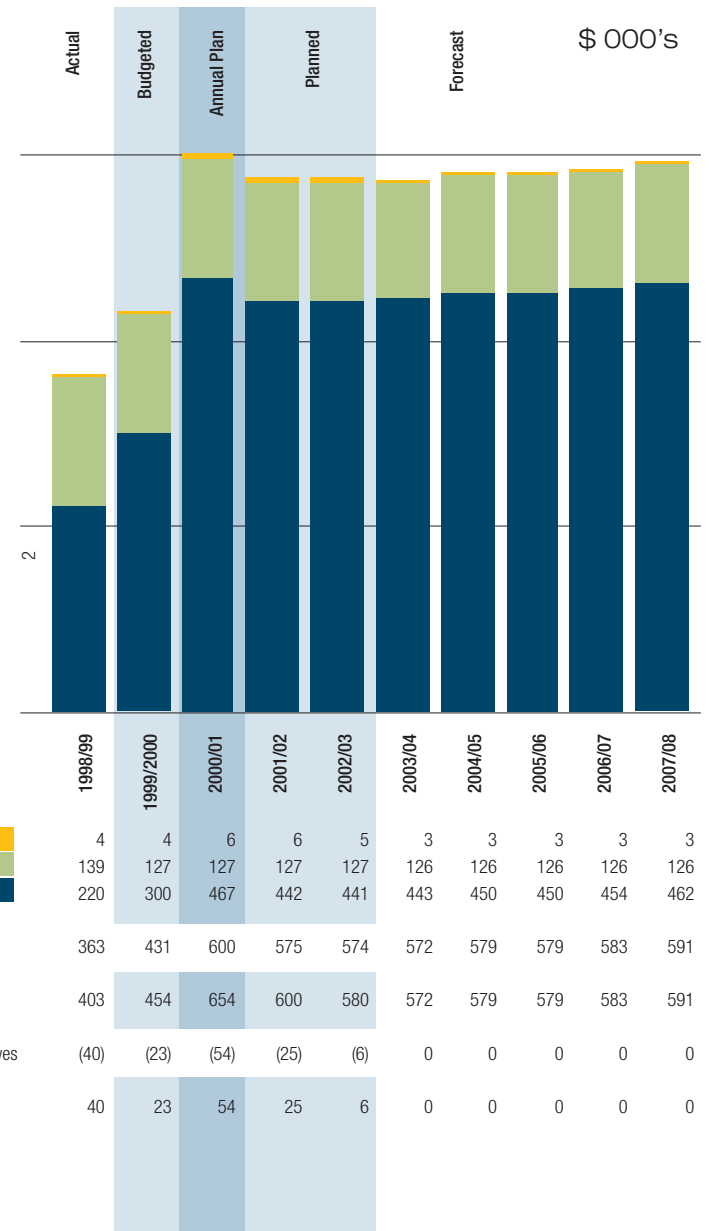
1. People benefit from safe navigation and use of waters for which Environment Canterbury has navigational safety responsibilities.
2. Minimal conflicts occur between people using waters, for which Environment Canterbury has navigational safety responsibilities, for recreation or commercial purposes.

... in the next eight years

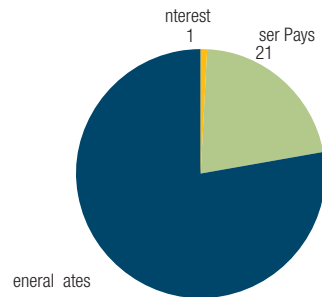
Outcomes

1. People benefit from safe navigation and use of waters for which the Council has navigational safety responsibilities.
2. Minimal conflicts occur between people using waters, for which the Council has navigational safety responsibilities, for recreation or commercial purposes.

Financial Summary



2000/2001 income



For years where there is reserves usage, please read the note on page 36.

Hazardous substances and waste management

What are the key issues?

- Adverse environmental effects can result from the inappropriate management of hazardous substances¹ and solid waste.
- Land may be unable to be used as desired because of contamination.

Our role

The Resource Management Act and Local Government Act identify a number of specific responsibilities for Environment Canterbury to manage the effects of use, storage, disposal and transportation of hazardous substances and solid waste.

We have assumed that...

For the purpose of budget planning, Environment Canterbury's responsibilities in the area of hazardous substances and waste management will not change. However, legislative amendments proposed by the Government could change Environment Canterbury's role in the management of hazardous substances and waste.

What we want to achieve this year...

Outputs

1. The Regional Hazardous Waste Management Strategy is implemented in conjunction with district councils.
2. The review of hazardous substances provisions in the Transitional Regional Plan is approved.
3. The hazardous substances and waste management chapter of the Regional Environment Report is approved.
4. Information on verified contaminated sites is made available to territorial local authorities.

Outcomes

1. People buying and selling land are able to make informed decisions on the use and management of contaminated sites.
2. People benefit from the maintenance or enhancement of opportunities to reduce and reuse solid waste.
3. People and the environment benefit from guidelines and standards for the storage, use or disposal of hazardous substances being met.

¹ Substances that are explosive, flammable, corrosive, toxic, capable of oxidising, or, on contact with air or water, become any of the above.

... in the next three years

Outputs

1. The Contaminated Site Information Management Strategy review is approved.
2. Development of the Contaminated Site Management Strategy is started.

Outcomes

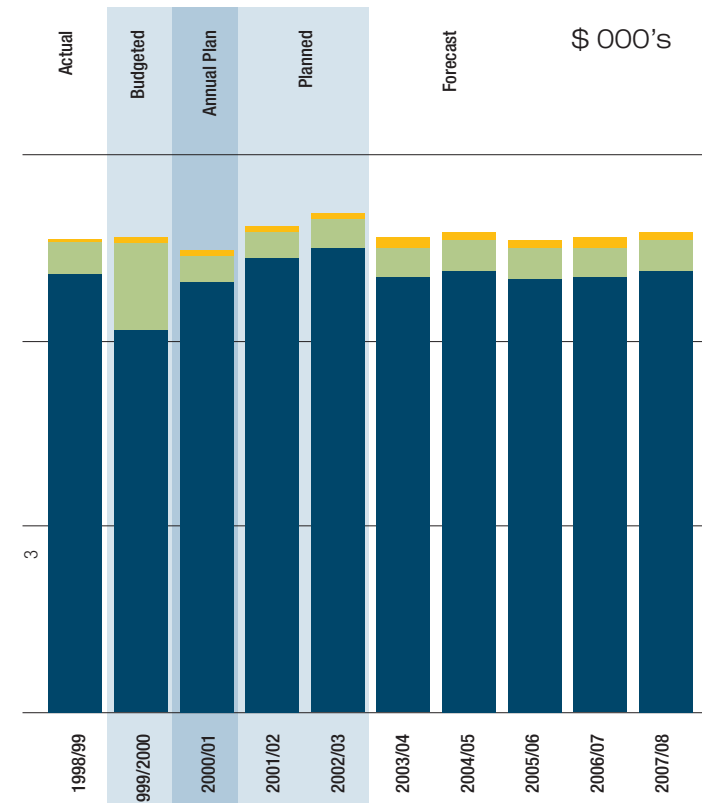
1. People buying and selling land are able to make informed decisions on the use and management of contaminated sites.
2. People benefit from the maintenance or enhancement of opportunities to reduce and reuse solid waste.
3. People benefit from the development of opportunities to reduce and reuse hazardous waste.
4. People and the environment benefit from guidelines and standards for the storage, use or disposal of hazardous substances being met.
5. People benefit from reduced risk to the environment from the way hazardous wastes are managed, and from solid waste disposal sites.

... in the next eight years

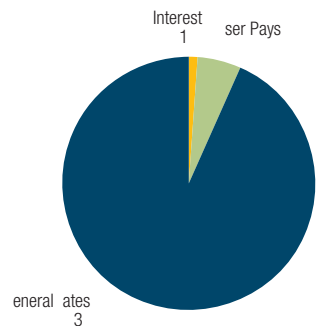
Outcomes

1. People buying and selling land are able to make informed decisions on the use and management of contaminated sites.
2. People benefit from the maintenance or enhancement of opportunities to reduce and reuse solid and hazardous waste.
3. People and the environment benefit from guidelines and standards for the storage, use or disposal of hazardous substances being met.
4. People benefit from reduced risk to the environment from the way hazardous wastes are managed, and from solid waste disposal sites.

Financial Summary



2000/2001 income



	1998/99	1999/2000	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Interest	6	7	9	10	9	13	13	13	13	12
User Pays	50	142	42	43	44	50	50	50	50	50
General Rates	704	614	690	729	748	699	710	697	699	711
Total Income	760	763	741	782	801	762	773	760	762	773
Operating Expenditure	689	909	832	855	820	762	773	760	762	773
Operating Surplus/(Deficit) to be funded from Reserves	71	(146)	(91)	(73)	(19)	0	0	0	0	0
- General Reserve	(71)	146	91	73	19	0	0	0	0	0

For years where there is reserves usage, please read the note on page 36.

Land

What are the key issues?

- Some land use and land management practices can lead to loss of cultural, landscape, heritage and ecological values (including indigenous biodiversity).
- Degradation of soil quality eg soil contamination on parts of the plains, soil nutrient loss in parts of the undeveloped high country.
- Degradation of water quality due to run-off and leaching from land.
- Risk of reduced stream flows in some catchment areas due to land use changes.
- Some land use practices leading to loss of soil.
- Adverse effects of urban and rural/residential development, such as the loss of versatile land¹ and reduced amenity values².

Our role

The Resource Management Act empowers Environment Canterbury to control land use for the purpose of soil conservation, maintaining water quality and quantity, avoiding or alleviating the effects of natural hazards³, preventing or mitigating adverse effects of hazardous substances⁴.

An integral purpose of the Act is to safeguard the life-supporting capacity of soils and ecosystems.

The Act also identifies the protection of areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna as a matter of national importance.

We have assumed that...

Environment Canterbury will maintain a complementary relationship with district councils, particularly with regard to the protection of ecological, heritage and landscape values.

What we want to achieve this year...

Outputs

1. An inventory of regionally important natural areas and landscapes, identified using agreed criteria, is started.
2. The proposed Natural Resources Regional Plan – Land is approved.
3. Maps of versatile soils¹ priority areas for within Selwyn District are completed.
4. A programme for sustainable living/land use for the greater Christchurch area⁵ is underway.
5. Representative sites for national benchmark monitoring of soil quality on key soils and land uses of the Canterbury Plains are established.
6. Maps showing the extent of exotic wilding tree⁶ spread in the high country in eight of the ten proposed major catchments are completed.
7. The land chapter of the Regional Environment Report is approved.
8. At least a third of landcare⁷/ community groups facilitated by Environment Canterbury have objectives to address resource management issues.

Outcomes

1. People and the environment benefit from community and landcare groups resolving locally identified resource management issues.

¹ Land with superior potential for production.

² Values that people place on rural areas, such as openness.

³ Includes natural events such as flooding, drought, earthquakes, tsunami and landslides that may cause harm to life, property or the environment.

⁴ Substances that are explosive, flammable, corrosive, toxic, capable of oxidising, or, on contact with air or water, become any of the above.

⁵ The greater Christchurch area includes Christchurch City and parts of Selwyn, Waimakariri, Banks Peninsula, and Hurunui Districts.

⁶ Self-sown trees, mostly found down wind of plantations and shelter belts.

⁷ Groups of people solving local environmental problems.

... in the next three years

Outputs

1. Representative sites for national benchmark monitoring of soil quality on key soils and land uses of the Canterbury downs and hill country are established.
2. Soil quality monitoring sites for arable land are established on six of the proposed 15 soils.
3. At least half of the landcare/community groups facilitated by Environment Canterbury have objectives to address resource management issues.
4. The area of effective soil conservation tree planting in priority areas of North Canterbury coastal hill country is increased by 10% compared with 1997.
5. At least a third of mapped exotic wilding tree outliers⁸ in defined areas of the Rakaia and Waimakariri high country catchments are removed.

Outcomes

1. Environmental values in the Waikakahi, and Ohapi catchments are protected by the establishment of stream bank (riparian) planting.
2. People and the environment benefit from community and landcare groups resolving locally identified resource management issues.
3. Indigenous biodiversity⁹ and landscape values² in defined areas of the Rakaia and Waimakariri catchments are improved.

⁸ Lone wilding trees, far from the original plantation or shelter belt.

⁹ Variability in native plants and animals and where they live.

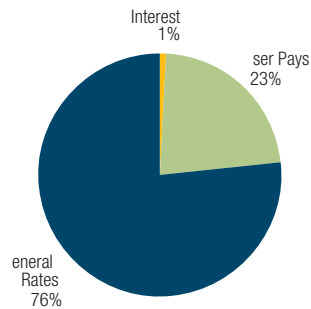
¹⁰ In-stream values eg fish and plant habitats.

... in the next eight years

Outcomes

1. In-stream values¹⁰ in water sensitive catchments, identified in NRRP-Land, are protected from excessive forest planting.
2. People and the environment benefit from community and landcare groups resolving locally identified resource management issues.
3. People and the environment benefit from protection of wetlands.
4. Regionally important natural sites, landscape and heritage values are protected.
5. Areas with evidence of substantial erosion are protected.
6. The community and the environment benefit from settlement needs being met in ways that have a minimal effect on resources.
7. Land use management is progressing to the satisfaction of Tangata Whenua.

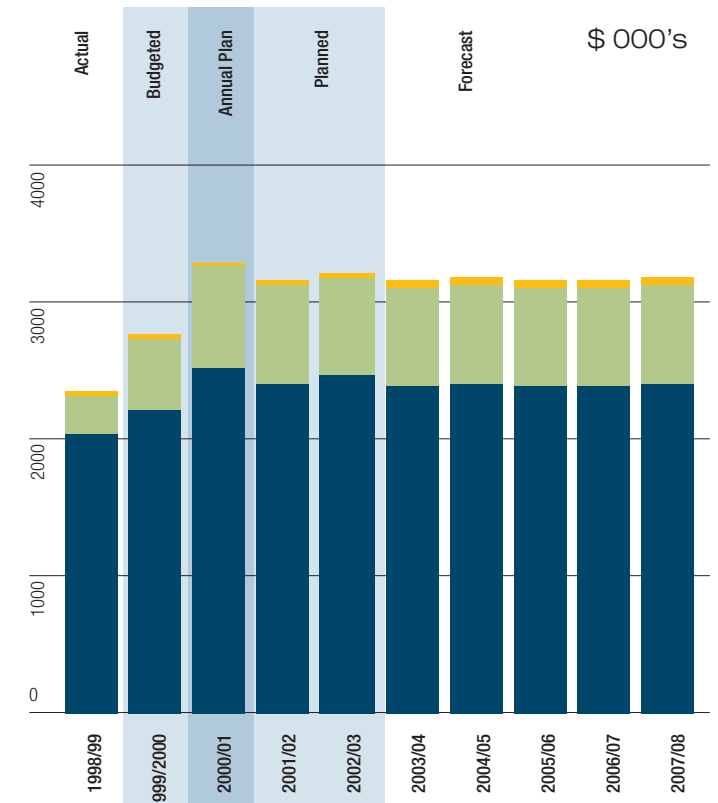
2000/2001 income



Interest	25	27	30	34	31	48	48	49	48	47
User Pays	274	521	738	705	709	720	720	720	720	720
General Rates	2,042	2,202	2,505	2,401	2,460	2,371	2,392	2,368	2,371	2,392

Total Income	2,341	2,750	3,273	3,140	3,200	3,139	3,160	3,137	3,139	3,159
Operating Expenditure	2,451	2,909	3,458	3,278	3,236	3,139	3,160	3,137	3,139	3,159
Operating Surplus/(Deficit) to be funded from Reserves	(110)	(159)	(185)	(138)	(36)	0	0	0	0	0
- General Reserve	110	159	185	138	36	0	0	0	0	0

Financial Summary



	1998/99	1999/2000	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Interest	25	27	30	34	31	48	48	49	48	47
User Pays	274	521	738	705	709	720	720	720	720	720
General Rates	2,042	2,202	2,505	2,401	2,460	2,371	2,392	2,368	2,371	2,392
Total Income	2,341	2,750	3,273	3,140	3,200	3,139	3,160	3,137	3,139	3,159
Operating Expenditure	2,451	2,909	3,458	3,278	3,236	3,139	3,160	3,137	3,139	3,159
Operating Surplus/(Deficit) to be funded from Reserves	(110)	(159)	(185)	(138)	(36)	0	0	0	0	0
- General Reserve	110	159	185	138	36	0	0	0	0	0

For years where there is reserves usage, please read the note on page 36.

Natural hazards

What are the key issues?

- The Canterbury region is vulnerable to damage from a number of natural events such as flooding, drought, earthquakes, coastal erosion, tsunami and landslides.
- The actual and potential cost of natural hazards to the regional community.
- Natural disasters are costly and so are measures to avoid or mitigate them. Environment Canterbury's approach to natural hazard management is to reconcile these two costs to achieve a net benefit.
- The impact of hazard control activities on the quality of the natural environment and the cultural values of Tangata Whenua.
- Ensuring that stakeholders and affected communities are consulted about hazard mitigation options.

Our role

The Resource Management Act and other legislation requires Environment Canterbury to plan to avoid or reduce the severity of the effects of natural hazard events.

We have assumed that...

- Growth in the region will increase the potential for natural hazards to be created and bring with it an increased need for hazard mitigation.
- We can improve the ways we mitigate the effects of hazard events by carrying out appropriate research and technical investigation work.
- The impending Civil Defence/Emergency Management Act will be passed by central Government.

What we want to achieve this year...

Outputs

1. A report on the integration of natural hazard work with the establishment of Civil Defence Emergency Management Groups is completed.
2. A management strategy for the Waimakariri River floodplain, developed in co-operation with Waimakariri District Council and Christchurch City Council, is completed.
3. An Issues and Options document for managing the Ashley River floodplain is released for public comment.
4. A report on general coastline changes for all of Canterbury is completed.
5. A report on preliminary assessment of sea level data is completed.
6. The natural hazards chapter of the Regional Environment Report is approved.
7. A technical report on flood levels for the Pleasant Point urban area is completed.
8. An outline natural hazard management strategy, developed jointly with all TLAs¹ in the region, is completed.
9. A report summarising stakeholder views on flood control measures for the Fairlie area floodplain is completed.

Outcomes

1. Communities receive protection from flooding and erosion to the standard defined in their asset management plans².
2. Communities in Clarkville and Kaiapoi receive the agreed level of protection from flooding from the Waimakariri River.
3. People in Christchurch City and Waimakariri District benefit through danger from liquefaction³ being recognised and quantified.
4. Coastal communities benefit from management decisions based on enhanced understanding of coastal erosion trends and variability in sea level.

¹ TLAs means Territorial Local Authorities and includes all district and city councils.

² Asset management plans are in place for the following rivers/catchments: Kaikoura, Ashley, Waimakariri/Eyre/Cust, Halswell, Selwyn, lower Rakaia, Ashburton, Ashburton/Hinds drainage, upper Hinds, lower Hinds, Rangitata, Orari/Waihi/Temuka, Opihi, Seadown drainage, Pareora, Waihao, lower Waitaki.

³ The change in soil from a solid state to a liquid state as a result of ground shaking. Buildings and other structures can sink and tilt as soil strength is reduced.

... in the next three years

Outputs

1. A series of booklets/fact sheets explaining hazard and risk concepts, and specific natural hazards is produced.
2. A map showing the potential for earthquake induced liquefaction and associated ground damage for Christchurch is produced.
3. Reports on specific coastline changes for Ashburton/ Rangitata and South Canterbury are completed.
4. A report on preliminary assessment of the wave climate is completed.
5. A management strategy for the Ashley River floodplain, developed in co-operation with Waimakariri District Council, is completed.
6. A management strategy for the Avon River floodplain, developed in co-operation with Christchurch City Council, is completed.

Outcomes

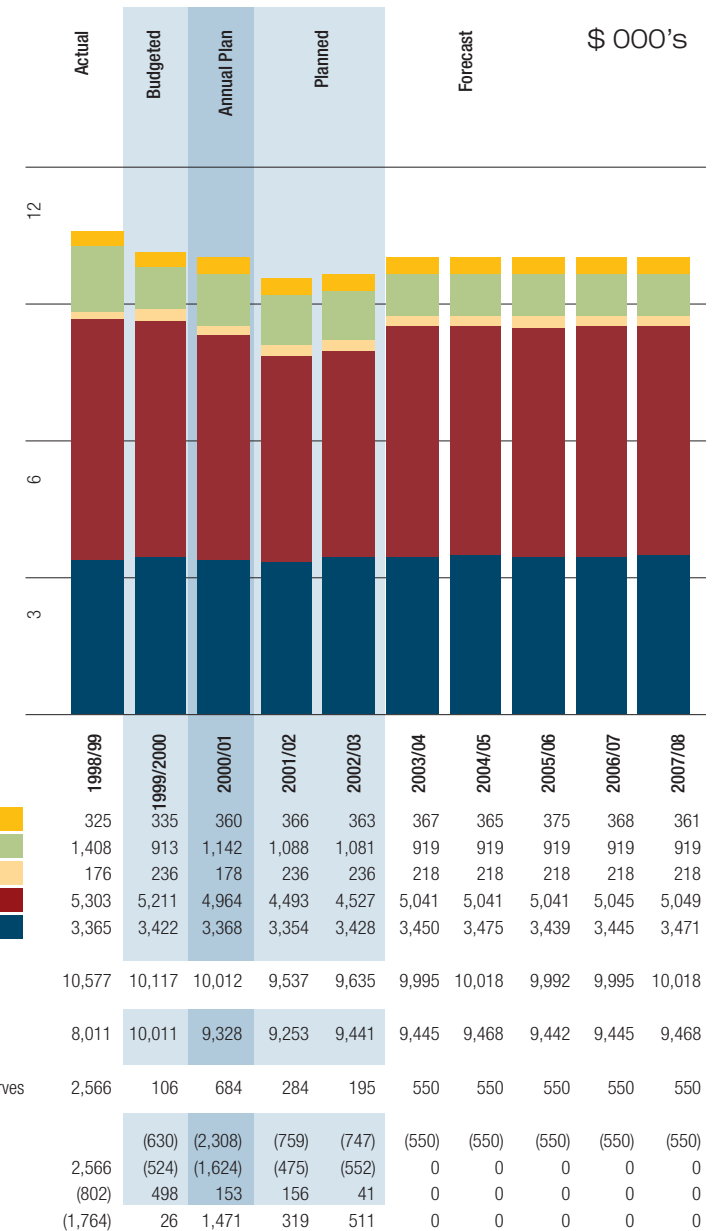
1. Communities receive protection from flooding and erosion to the standard defined in their asset management plans.
2. Coastal communities benefit from management decisions based on enhanced understanding of sea level and wave climate.
3. People benefit through danger from earthquakes in different parts of Canterbury being recognised and quantified.
4. Communities in Ashburton and Tinwald receive the agreed level of protection from flooding from the Ashburton River.
5. People living in the Waihao, Orari, Waihi, Temuka, Pareora and Levels Plains floodplains benefit through management decisions based on enhanced understanding of flood hazard in these areas.

... in the next eight years

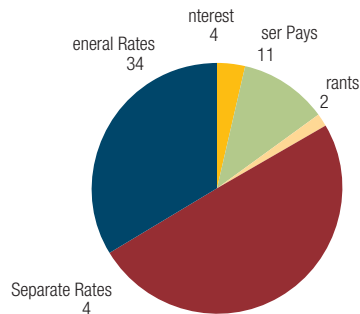
Outcomes

1. Communities receive protection from flooding and erosion to the standard defined in their asset management plans.
2. People in flood-prone parts of the region benefit from management decisions based on enhanced flood hazard information.
3. People in urban centres that are vulnerable to flooding benefit from enhanced flood alert systems.
4. Communities benefit from reduced damage potential as development in flood-prone areas is undertaken in accordance with floodplain management strategies.
5. Coastal communities benefit from management decisions based on new assessments of coastal erosion and inundation.
6. People in the region benefit from increased understanding of the main natural hazards likely to affect them.

Financial Summary



2000/2001 income



For years where there is reserves usage, please read the note on page 36.

Pest management

What are the key issues?

- A number of animal and plant pests pose serious economic or environmental threats.
- Pests can spill over into neighbouring properties and intervention may be necessary to reduce or eliminate these threats.

Our role

The Biosecurity Act enables Environment Canterbury to eradicate or manage animal and plant pests as specified in pest management strategies.

We have assumed that...

- Regional involvement in plant and animal pests will be limited to those pests specified in the Regional Pest Management Strategy (RPMS).
- The continued contractual arrangement with the Animal Health Board to manage the control of Bovine Tb vectors¹, such as possums and ferrets within Canterbury under the National Pest Management Strategy for Bovine Tb, will continue.

What we want to achieve this year...

Outputs

1. An operational plan for any new pests included in the 1999/2000 RPMS, is approved.
2. A report on the scope of the review of the 1998 RPMS is completed.
3. An investigation of the sustainability of current land uses on pest-prone land is completed.

Outcomes

1. Properties are protected from the spread and effects of specific plant and animal pests in accordance with the 1998 RPMS.
2. People and the environment benefit from timely Environment Canterbury responses to new animal and plant pests.
3. Access to trade in beef and deer products is protected through control of bovine Tb vectors¹, including possums and ferrets, to the satisfaction of the Animal Health Board.

¹ A vector is any animal which harbours a disease and which can infect other animal species.

... in the next three years

Outputs

1. A review of the 1998 RPMS is approved.
2. A report on the sustainability of current land uses on pest-prone land is completed.

Outcomes

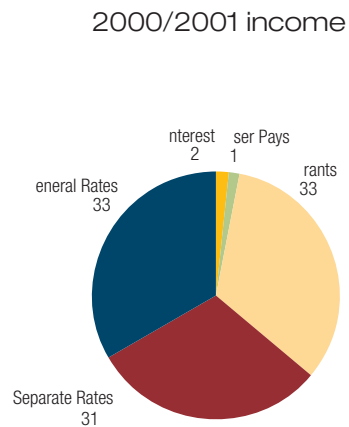
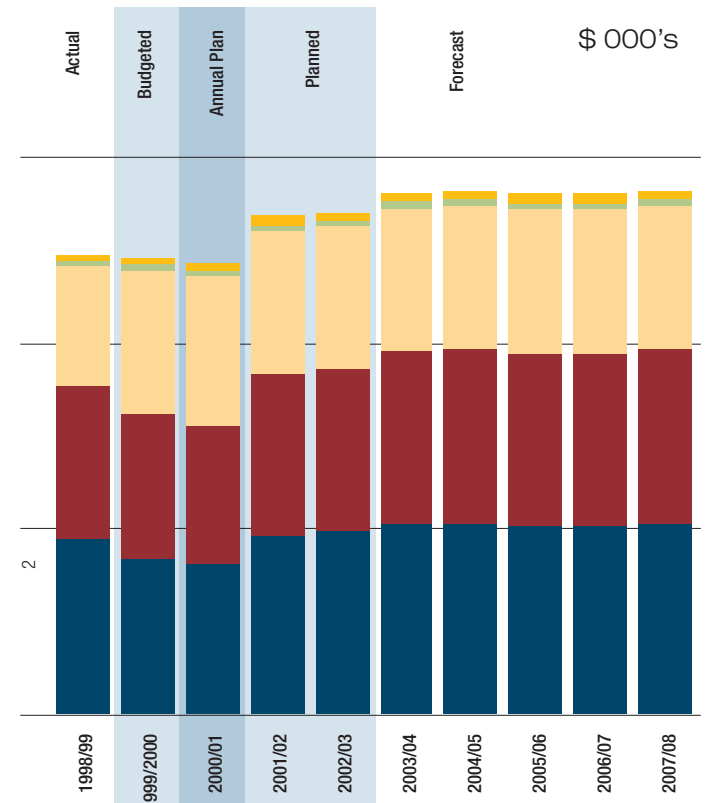
1. Properties are protected from the spread and effects of specific plant and animal pests in accordance with current Regional Pest Management Strategies.
2. People and the environment benefit from timely Environment Canterbury responses to new animal and plant pests.
3. Access to trade in beef and deer products is protected through control of bovine Tb vectors¹, including possums and ferrets, to the satisfaction of the Animal Health Board.

... in the next eight years

Outcomes

1. Properties are protected from the spread and effects of specific plant and animal pests in accordance with current Regional Pest Management Strategies.
2. People and the environment benefit from timely Environment Canterbury responses to new animal and plant pests.
3. Access to trade in beef and deer products is protected through control of bovine Tb vectors¹, including possums and ferrets, to the satisfaction of the Animal Health Board.

Financial Summary



	1998/99	1999/2000	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Interest	43	61	85	88	86	90	90	90	90	90
User Pays	46	57	61	59	59	63	63	63	63	63
Grants	1,293	1,551	1,600	1,530	1,530	1,550	1,550	1,550	1,550	1,550
Separate Rates	1,654	1,550	1,490	1,751	1,750	1,850	1,864	1,857	1,856	1,868
General Rates	1,879	1,674	1,610	1,919	1,959	2,046	2,057	2,025	2,029	2,052
Total Income	4,915	4,893	4,846	5,347	5,384	5,599	5,624	5,585	5,588	5,623
Operating Expenditure	4,830	5,406	5,546	5,682	5,570	5,599	5,624	5,585	5,588	5,623
Operating Surplus/(Deficit) to be funded from Reserves	85	(513)	(700)	(335)	(186)	0	0	0	0	0
- General Reserve	133	202	199	203	53	0	0	0	0	0
- Pest Reserve	(218)	311	501	132	133	0	0	0	0	0

For years where there is reserves usage, please read the note on page 36.

Public passenger transport

What are the key issues?

- Accessibility for the transport disadvantaged.
- Integration with other transport networks.
- The impact of growing urban traffic congestion on communities and the environment.
- Affordability of service provision.
- Security of transport funding.
- Dependency on property based rating for funds.
- Stakeholder involvement in decision-making.
- Community expectations for innovative services (eg cross suburban routes, improved ticketing).
- Targeting Total Mobility¹ funds to those with the greatest transport needs.

Our role

The Transit New Zealand Act and Transport Services Licensing Act empowers Environment Canterbury to administer the passenger transport system within the region. This involves planning the system, the management of service contracts, the development of new initiatives, administering Total Mobility¹, and undertaking information programmes.

We have assumed that...

- External funding will not be less than the 1999/2000 funding levels.
- The Regional Passenger Transport Plan, incorporating the Christchurch Public Passenger Strategy, will remain as the principal document for Regional Council policy on public passenger transport services.
- An integrated approach with territorial local authorities and other appropriate roading authorities will be achieved.

What we want to achieve this year ...

Outputs

1. Local forums are held to determine community access requirements in areas where bus services are under review.
2. Stage II of the Orbiter ring-route is operating.
3. A 20% increase in the frequency of services compared with 1997/98.
4. Twenty new super low floor buses are added to the fleet. Super low floor buses will then comprise 55% of buses operating between 9am and 3pm weekdays (excludes school bus services).
5. Christchurch radial bus services are re-routed via the central city interchange.
6. BUSINFO is relocated to the Christchurch central city interchange.
7. A 10% growth in patronage over 1997/98 to 9.9 million.

Outcomes

1. At least 75% of passengers rate the passenger transport system as 'very good' or better.
2. Ratepayers and passengers are satisfied that the passenger transport system is meeting community needs in an affordable manner.
3. Passengers benefit from a reduction in travel time from 200% in 1999/2000 to 180% of car travel time at peak periods² on key corridors defined in the Passenger Transport Plan.

¹ A subsidised transport scheme for people whose disabilities prevent them from using public transport.

² Peak time services run before 9am and between 3pm and 6pm weekdays.

... in the next three years

Outputs

1. A 30% increase in the frequency of services compared with 1997/98.
2. A review of the Christchurch Passenger Transport Strategy is approved.
3. A 25% growth in patronage over 1997/98 to 11.2 million by June 2002.

Outcomes

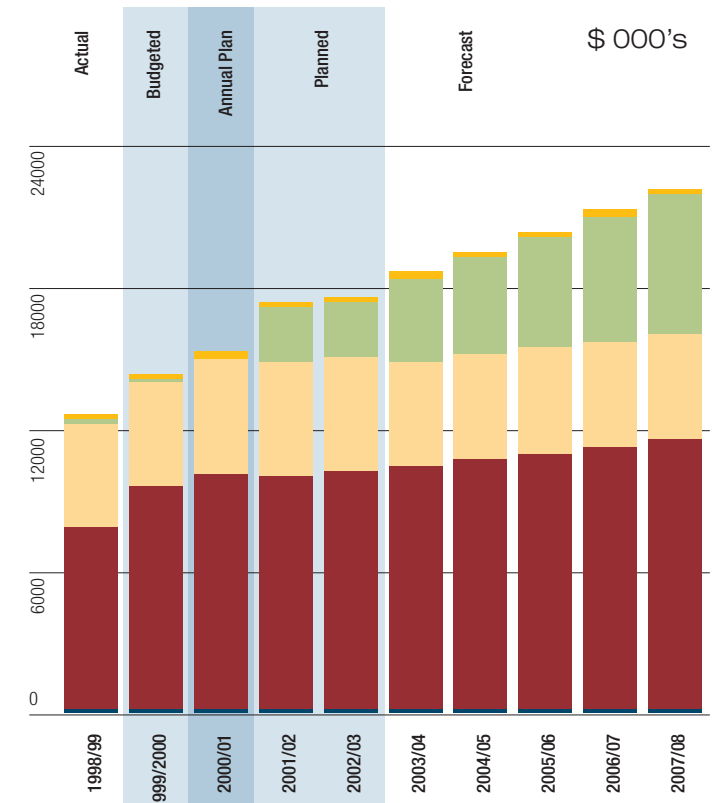
1. At least 80% of passengers rate the passenger transport system as 'very good' or better.
2. Ratepayers and passengers are satisfied that the passenger transport system is meeting community needs in an affordable manner.
3. Passengers benefit from services meeting specified quality standards and levels of service.
4. Passengers benefit from a reduction in travel time from 200% in 1999/2000 to 165% of car travel time at peak periods on key corridors, as defined in the revised Passenger Transport Plan.

... in the next eight years

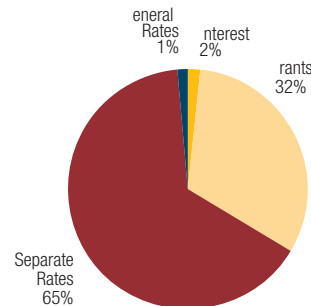
Outcomes

1. A 100% growth in patronage over 1997/98 to 18 million.
2. Passengers benefit from a more convenient, user-friendly and customer orientated service.
3. Ratepayers and passengers regard public passenger transport as a viable alternative to other modes of transport.

Financial Summary



2000/2001 income



	1998/99	1999/2000	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Interest	215	227	249	215	228	250	248	255	250	245
User Pays	110	1	1	2,277	2,277	3,485	4,072	4,673	5,273	5,863
Grants	4,321	4,514	4,875	4,880	4,880	4,441	4,441	4,441	4,441	4,441
Separate Rates	7,710	9,325	9,883	9,725	9,951	10,189	10,475	10,759	11,043	11,328
General Rates	230	213	224	236	256	227	240	227	230	243
Total Income	12,586	14,280	15,232	17,333	17,592	18,592	19,476	20,355	21,237	22,120
Operating Expenditure	12,082	15,406	16,224	17,425	17,619	18,592	19,476	20,355	21,237	22,120
Operating Surplus/(Deficit) to be funded from Reserves	504	(1,126)	(992)	(92)	(27)	0	0	0	0	0
- General Reserve	73	118	77	78	20	0	0	0	0	0
- Public Passenger Transport Reserve	(577)	1,008	915	14	7	0	0	0	0	0

For years where there is reserves usage, please read the note on page 36.

Regional land transport

What are the key issues?

- Traffic volumes steadily increasing, putting pressure on infrastructure and increasing adverse effects on the environment.
- Insecure, insufficient and inappropriately sourced funding for land transport.
- Land uses impacting adversely on the efficiency of the transport system.
- Transport safety and the associated high social and economic costs of crashes.
- Lack of progress in developing more sustainable transport modes.
- Inadequate linkages between strategic priorities and land transport policies/funding.

Our role

The Land Transport Act 1998 requires Environment Canterbury to prepare a Regional Land Transport Strategy. This strategy must identify land transport needs for the region, the most desirable means of responding to those needs considering safety and the effects on the environment, and the role of various transport modes (eg cars, buses, rail, cycling, as well as alternatives to road-based transport).

Environment Canterbury's role is to facilitate the strategy process with other key transport stakeholders.

We have assumed that...

- Although the government is reviewing roading provision and responsibilities (proposal outlined in "Better Transport Better Roads"), Environment Canterbury will continue to have a strategic role in transport planning within the region.
- External funding will be sufficient to meet the Council's objectives in strategic transport and road safety activities.

What we want to achieve this year...

Outputs

1. The review of the 1996 Canterbury Regional Land Transport Strategy is approved and published.
2. The Regional Land Transport Strategy annual implementation report is approved.
3. A regional programme of works seeking government funding for passenger transport and road safety activities is prepared and submitted to Transfund New Zealand.
4. The 2000/2001 Regional Road Safety Co-ordination Programme is completed.

Outcomes

1. Key parties are committed to the Regional Land Transport Strategy.
2. People benefit from a continuing downward trend in road crashes.

... in the next three years

Outputs

1. The review of the 2000 Canterbury Regional Land Transport Strategy is approved and published.
2. The Regional Land Transport Strategy annual implementation report is approved.
3. Regional programmes of works seeking government funding for passenger transport and road safety activities are prepared and submitted annually to Transfund New Zealand.
4. Regional Road Safety Co-ordination Programmes are completed annually.

Outcomes

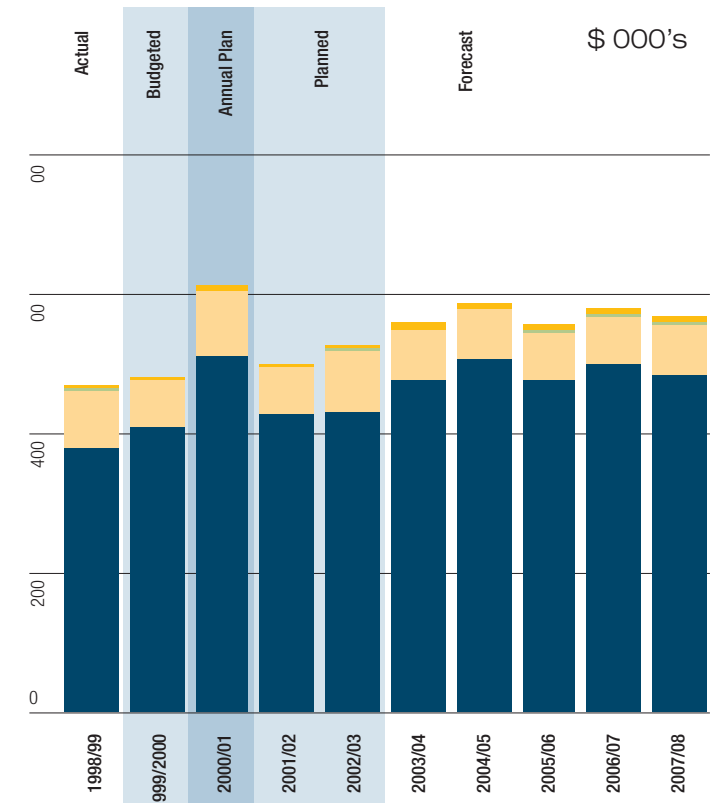
1. A continuing downward trend in road crashes.
2. The transport system provides increasingly equitable access to all sectors of the community.
3. The land transport system is increasingly consistent with a healthy, pleasant and pollution-free environment.

... in the next eight years

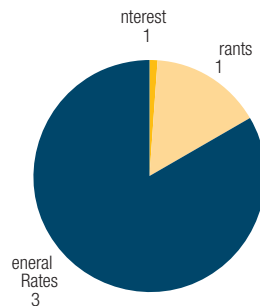
Outcomes

1. The transport system provides increasingly equitable access to all sectors of the community.
2. The land transport system is increasingly consistent with a healthy, pleasant and pollution-free environment.

Financial Summary



2000/2001 income



	1998/99	1999/2000	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Interest	4	5	6	6	5	8	8	9	8	8
User Pays	3	1	1			2	2	2	2	2
Grants	82	67	95	69	90	71	71	71	71	71
General Rates	379	407	510	425	429	476	505	474	497	484
Total Income	468	480	612	500	524	557	586	556	578	565
Operating Expenditure	537	530	665	554	538	557	586	556	578	565
Operating Surplus/(Deficit) to be funded from Reserves	(69)	(50)	(53)	(54)	(14)	0	0	0	0	0
- General Reserve	69	50	53	54	14	0	0	0	0	0

For years where there is reserves usage, please read the note on page 36.

Water quality and quantity

What are the key issues?

- Competing demands for quantity of water in waterbodies.
- Land use effects on water flows and water levels in waterbodies.
- Effects of land uses and discharges of contaminants on water quality, aquatic ecosystems and natural character.
- Limited knowledge of health of freshwater aquatic ecosystems.

Our role

Water is of vital importance to the whole Canterbury community for its life-supporting capacity, cultural, aesthetic, recreational and economic value. The Resource Management Act requires Environment Canterbury to manage this resource, and to resolve issues concerning the quality and quantity of surface water and groundwater.

We have assumed that...

Pressure on water resources will continue to increase over the next ten years. There will be more competing demands for water, increased potential for adverse environmental effects, increasing numbers of consents issued, and an increasing demand for information from resource users.

What we want to achieve this year ...

Outputs

1. The Opihi River Regional Plan is made operative.
2. Decisions on the proposed Waimakariri River Regional Plan are released.
3. The draft Natural Resources Regional Plan—Water is released for public comment (Rangitata River included).
4. Investigations sufficient for initial modelling¹ of the Lake Ellesmere (Te Waihora) catchment groundwater system are completed.
5. The identification of important conservation values within the beds and margins of rivers and lakes is completed.
6. The water chapter of the Regional Environment Report is approved.
7. Surface water data collected on an annual basis after 1998 is processed, archived and independently audited.

Outcomes

1. The environment benefits from instream values² in the Opihi River and catchment being protected, and people benefit from fair and equitable allocation of the water.
2. Recreational users benefit from improved water clarity (relative to 1998) in Harts Creek and Birdlings Brook.
3. Water is suitable for contact recreation³ at a minimum of half of the bathing sites surveyed.
4. People and the environment benefit from management decisions based on enhanced understanding of water quality and quantity in the Lake Ellesmere catchment, Christchurch-West Melton groundwater systems and the Avon, Heathcote and Ashburton Rivers.
5. People of Ashburton benefit from having a sound understanding of the Ashburton River system's natural flow regime.

¹ A simplified description of a system to assist calculations and predictions.

² Instream values eg fish and plant habitats.

³ Water based activities where you get wet.

... in the next three years

Outputs

1. The Waimakariri River Regional Plan is made operative.
2. Draft plans for the Waipara River and Rakaia-Ashburton groundwater system are released for public comment.
3. The proposed Natural Resources Regional Plan—Water is released for public comment.
4. Investigations sufficient for initial modelling of the Rakaia-Ashburton and Pareora to Waihao groundwater systems are completed.
5. Pareora to Waihao surface water investigations are completed.
6. Groundwater vulnerability maps covering the areas most vulnerable to groundwater contamination are completed.

Outcomes

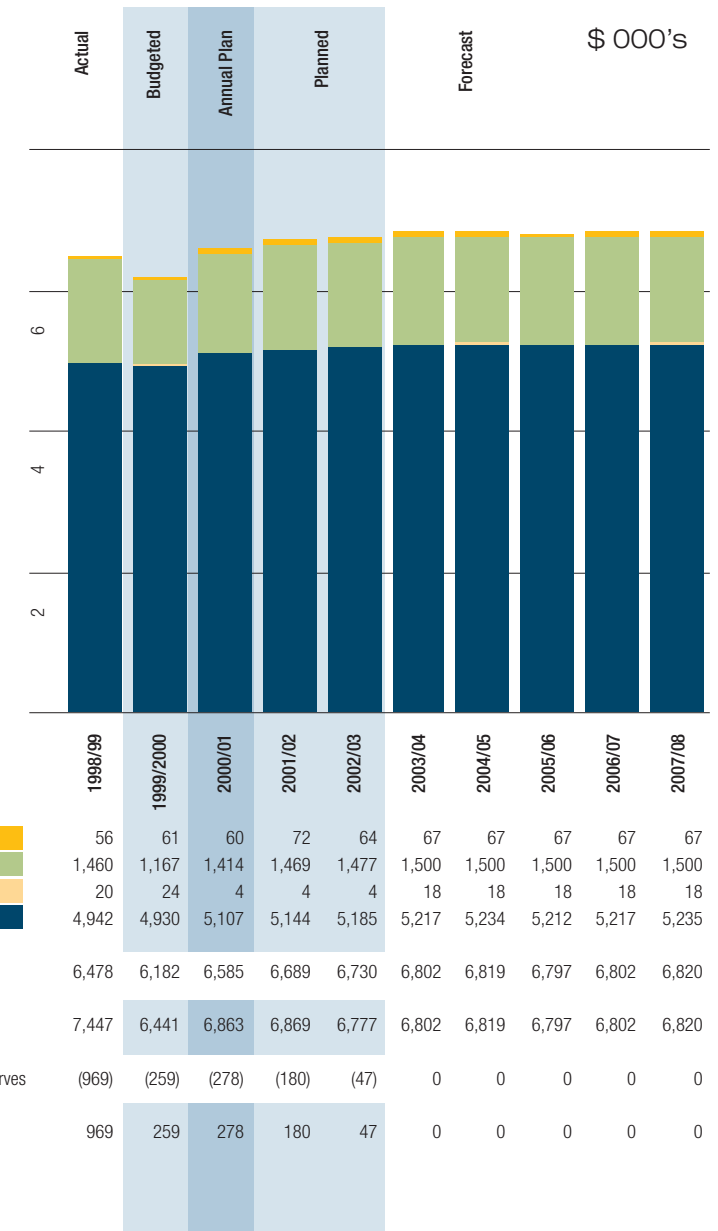
1. Water in the Waimakariri River upstream of Otukaikino Creek is suitable for contact recreation³, stock water, fish spawning, aesthetic and cultural purposes.
2. Water in the Opihi River and catchment can safely be used for contact recreation³, and as a supply for drinking water and mahinga kai.
3. People benefit from better management decisions about surface water resources based on new information on ecological health.
4. Water users benefit from groundwater protection decisions based on a sound understanding of vulnerability to contamination.
5. Water is suitable for contact recreation³ at a minimum of three-quarters of bathing sites surveyed.

... in the next eight years

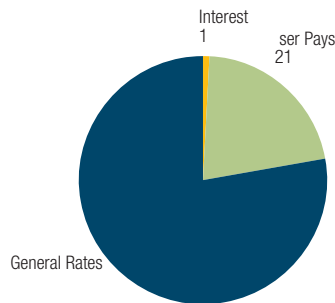
Outcomes

1. Water and aquatic ecosystems are healthy; water is used efficiently and allocated equitably in at least the following water bodies:
 - Opihi, Waimakariri, Ashburton, Avon, Heathcote, Waipara and Ashley rivers;
 - Pareora to Waihao catchments and other catchments in-between;
 - Christchurch-West Melton, Ashley-Waimakariri and Rakaia-Ashburton groundwater systems;
 - Lake Ellesmere and catchment (including its groundwater system) and Lake Forsyth (Wairewa).
2. The protection of wahi tapu and wahi taonga and the safeguarding of sources of mahinga kai is progressing to the satisfaction of Tangata Whenua.
3. Over half the people in the region are aware of the main water quality and water quantity issues likely to affect them.

Financial Summary



2000/2001 income



	1998/99	1999/2000	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Interest	56	61	60	72	64	67	67	67	67	67
User Pays	1,460	1,167	1,414	1,469	1,477	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
Grants	20	24	4	4	4	18	18	18	18	18
General Rates	4,942	4,930	5,107	5,144	5,185	5,217	5,234	5,212	5,217	5,235
Total Income	6,478	6,182	6,585	6,689	6,730	6,802	6,819	6,797	6,802	6,820
Operating Expenditure	7,447	6,441	6,863	6,869	6,777	6,802	6,819	6,797	6,802	6,820
Operating Surplus/(Deficit) to be funded from Reserves	(969)	(259)	(278)	(180)	(47)	0	0	0	0	0
- General Reserve	969	259	278	180	47	0	0	0	0	0

For years where there is reserves usage, please read the note on page 36.

Financial overview

Under the requirement of the Local Government Amendment Act (No 3) 1996, Environment Canterbury has prepared its Long Term Financial Strategy. The eight-year budget contains detailed projections for the first three years and then indicates trends for the remaining five years. This budget has been developed on a project-by-project basis and incorporates the major assumptions outlined for each significant activity.

In general, the Long Term Financial Strategy shows Environment Canterbury will:

- maintain a healthy financial position, with the net worth or equity increasing by \$8.6m
- retain a strong liquidity position, with assets far outweighing debt, and a healthy cash position
- have no requirement to borrow funds or raise debt over the term of the document. Environment Canterbury's existing loan over the Timaru office will continue until September 2004 when a sinking fund investment matures to cover the principal repayment. Interest costs on this loan and the sinking fund payments are funded via rates.

During the next eight years:

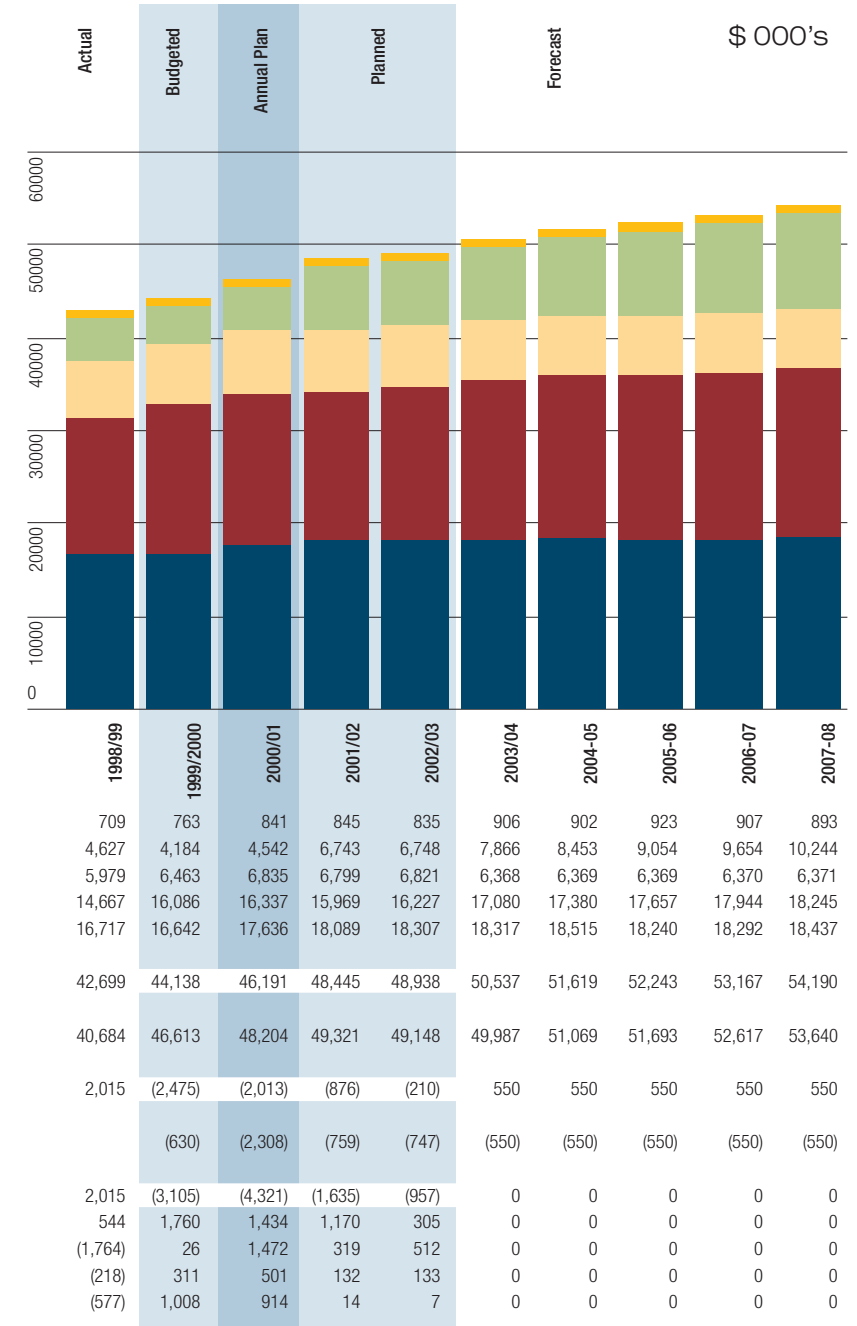
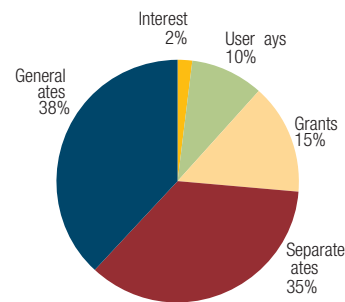
- total operating expenditure for significant activities will increase by \$7m (this mainly reflects increases in public passenger transport services)
- revenue from general rates will increase by 10.8% over the eight year period. This is an average of 1.35% per year.

Use of reserves

For the years where there is an operating deficit Environment Canterbury has chosen to fund operating expenses from reserves, as shown in the Financial Summary. This is in accordance with Section 122 (J) (C) of the Local Government Amendment Act (No. 3). Environment Canterbury has deemed it appropriate that surpluses made in prior years be utilised in the following years.

The following graph describes Environment Canterbury's expenditure and expected source of funds. The pie chart shows the breakdown in funding in percentage terms for the 2000/2001 year.

Funding comes from



Funding policy

What is a funding policy?

A funding policy describes how Environment Canterbury is funded for the benefits and services it provides. It details who pays for Environment Canterbury's work undertaken and the funding mechanisms to be used.

Environment Canterbury's Funding Policy is described on pages 38, 39 and 40. The policy shows how Environment Canterbury activities will be funded from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 2001 after allowing for sundry income such as grants and the use of reserves.

For a copy of our full Funding Policy document, contact Customer Services, phone 0800 EC INFO (0800 324 636).

Who will pay for Council services?

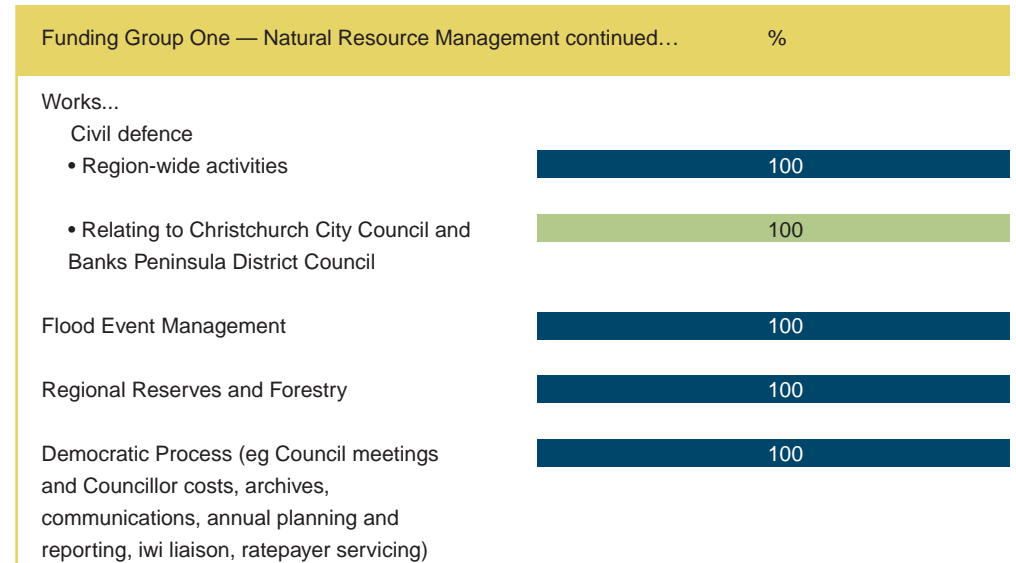
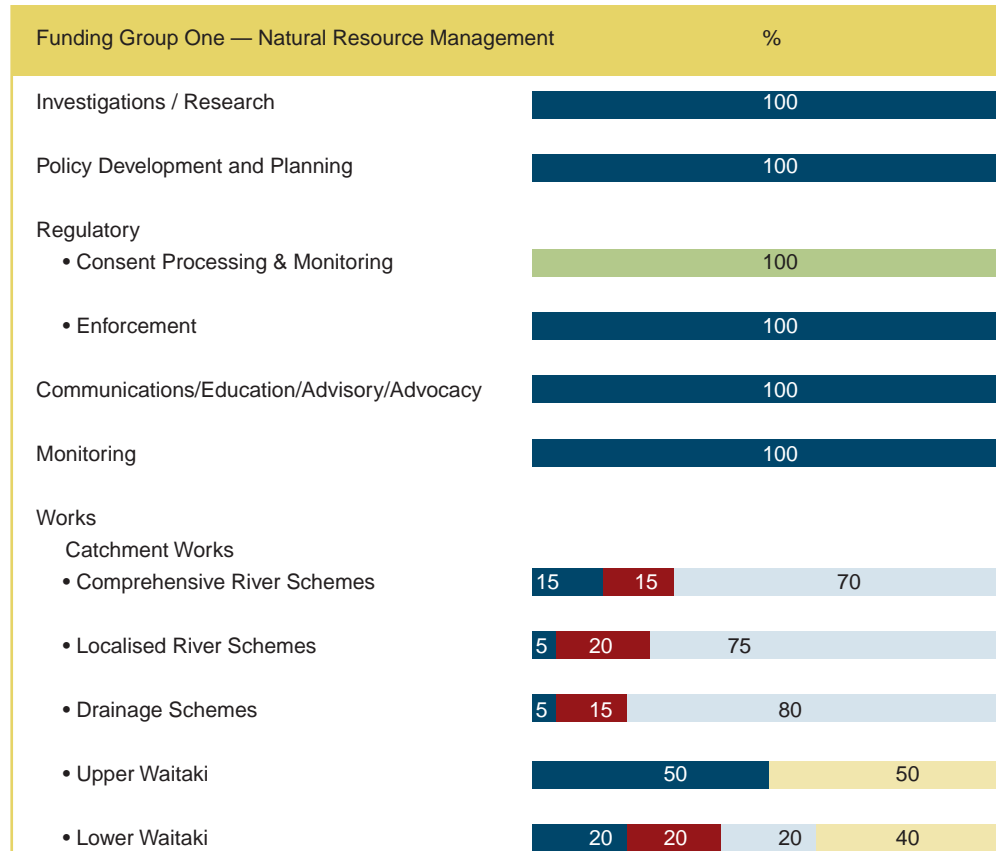
Environment Canterbury's funding policy, in line with the Local Government Act (No. 3) 1996, requires costs, where possible, to be charged to the users of a service.

Environment Canterbury's costs have been grouped into portfolios. These are in five funding groups: Pest Management, Harbours, Land Transport, Public Passenger Transport and Natural Resource Management (which includes Air Quality, Civil Defence, Coastal Environment, Energy, Hazardous Substances and Waste Management, Land, Natural Hazards, Water Quality and Quantity). The activities undertaken in each funding group have been analysed to identify the beneficiaries, who should pay and the appropriate funding mechanism.

The funding mechanisms we use are:

- general rates paid by all ratepayers (for benefits to the whole region)
- uniform separate rates (where only part of the region benefits)
- differential separate rates (where parts of the region benefit to varying degrees)
- user fees and charges (where the cost of the activity can be recovered directly from an individual benefiting from, or creating the need for, the service).

Summary table – funding policy



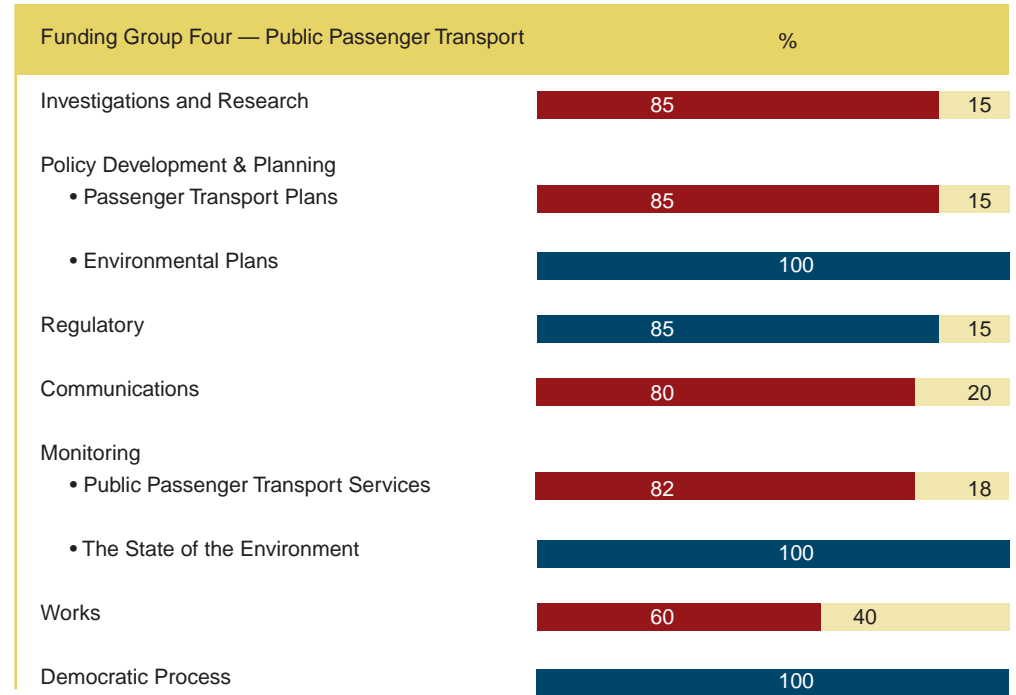
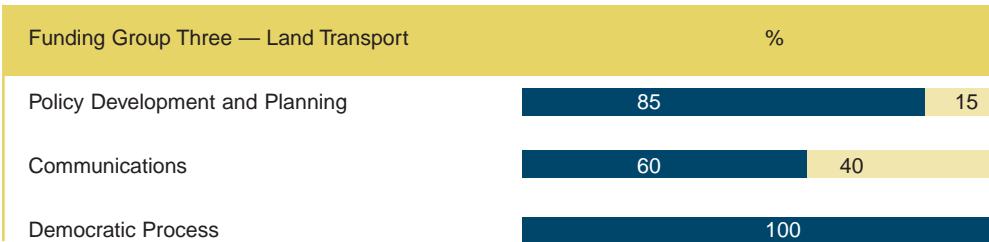
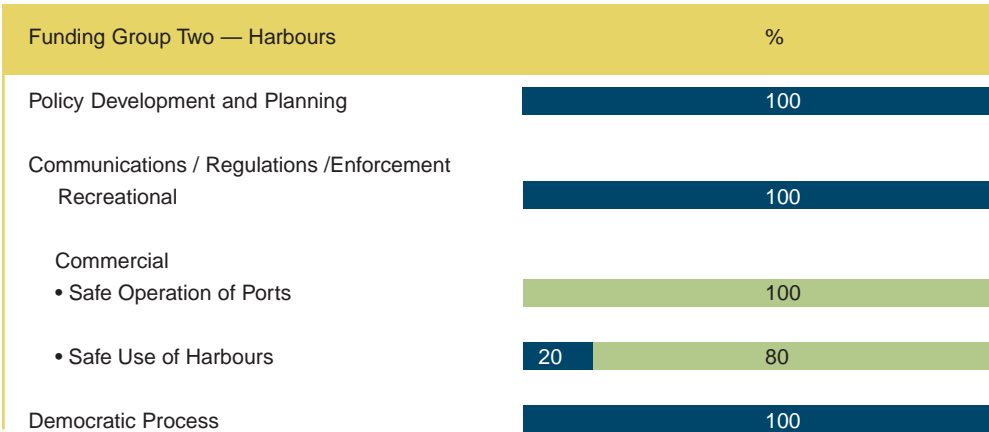
Key

- General Rates (Region wide)
- Uniform Separate Rate ¹
- Differential Rates ²
- Separate Grants
- User Charges






NB

¹ A uniform separate rate is set at the same level for each ratepayer within the district the rate applies to – such as a works and services rate for each catchment district.

² A differential separate rate may vary within a rating district depending on the effect of an activity on different properties – for example a rate for rabbit control may be set at different levels depending on the proneness to rabbits.



Key

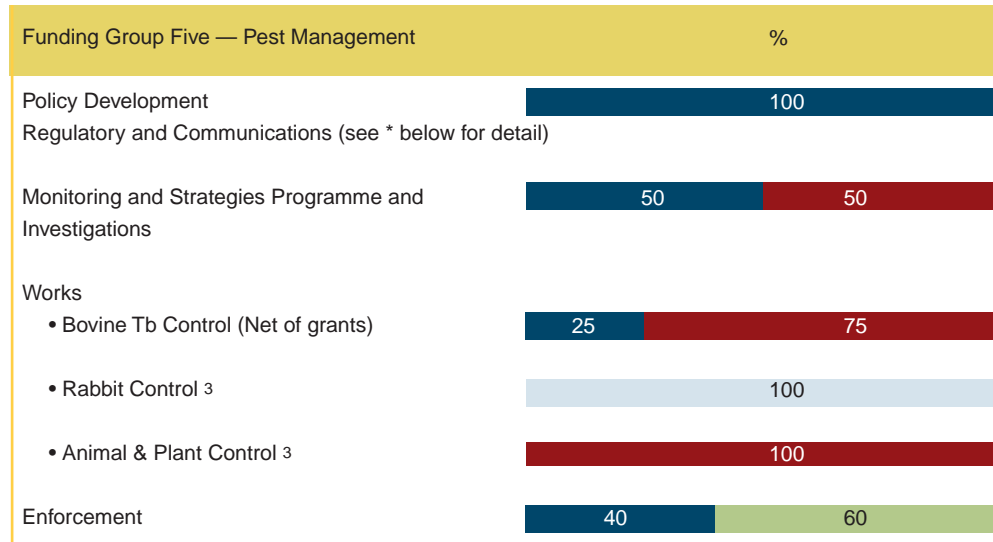
-  General Rates (Region wide)
-  Uniform Separate Rate ¹
-  Differential Rates ²
-  Separate Grants
-  User Charges

NB

¹ A uniform separate rate is set at the same level for each ratepayer within the district the rate applies to – such as a works and services rate for each catchment district.

² A differential separate rate may vary within a rating district depending on the effect of an activity on different properties – e.g. a rate for rabbit control may be set at different levels depending on the proneness to rabbits.

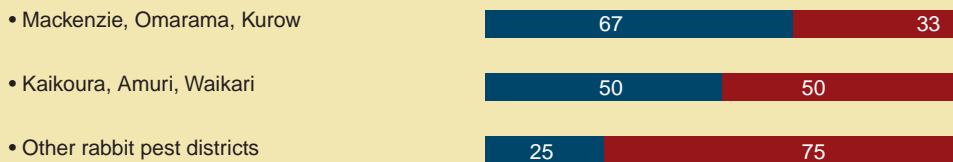
Summary table – funding policy cont.



* Pests Regulatory, Inspections and Communications

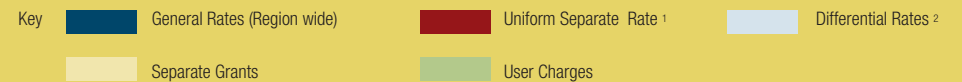
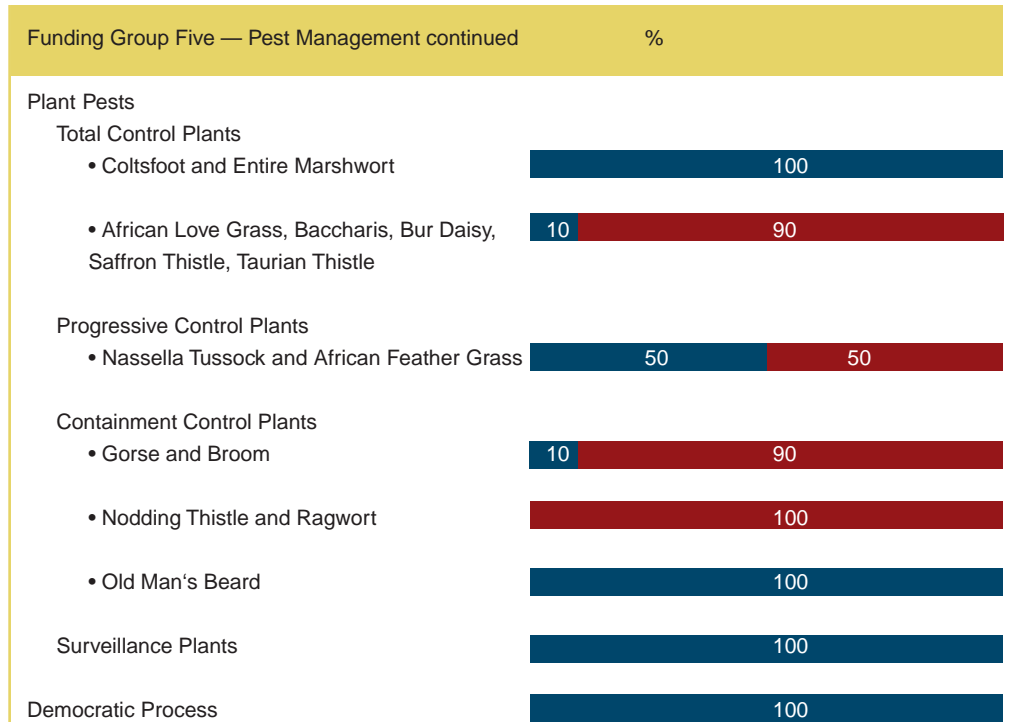
Animal Pests/Area

Rabbits



Wallabies

Rooks



NB ¹ A uniform separate rate is set at the same level for each ratepayer within the district the rate applies to – such as a works and services rate for each catchment district.
² A differential separate rate may vary within a rating district depending on the effect of an activity on different properties – e.g. a rate for rabbit control may be set at different levels depending on the proneness to rabbits.
³ This is for work within the Pest Rating Districts. Outside these areas such work is performed on a user pays basis.

Accounting policies

General Policies

Environment Canterbury is a regional local authority governed by the Local Government Act 1974.

The Financial Statements have been prepared under the requirements of Section 223E of the Local Government Act 1974 and in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice.

The general accounting principles recognised as appropriate for the measurement and reporting of results and financial position on a historical cost basis, modified by the revaluation of certain fixed, infrastructural, and restricted assets, have been followed.

Specific Policies

The following accounting policies, which materially affect the measurement of results and financial position, have been applied:

1: Revenue Recognition

Rates Revenue is recognised when levied. Transfund passenger services subsidies are recognised upon entitlement. Dividends are recognised net of imputation credits.

2: Goods and Services Tax

The Financial Statements have been prepared exclusive of GST with the exception of receivables and payables, which are stated with GST included.

3: Accounts Receivable

Accounts Receivable are stated at their estimated realisable value after providing for debts where collection is doubtful.

4: Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of weighted average cost and net realisable value.

5: Investments

Investments in the New Zealand Local Government Insurance Corporation and Marlborough Forestry Corporation are stated at latest net asset backing. Other investments are recorded at market value.

6: Fixed Assets

Fixed Assets consist of:

(a) Operational Assets

These include land, buildings, plant and equipment, motor vehicles and furniture and fittings.

(b) Infrastructural Assets

Infrastructural Assets comprise mainly river control works, land

drainage schemes, and forests which are planted with the primary objective of river and erosion control.

(c) Restricted Assets

Restricted assets are reserves owned by Environment Canterbury which cannot be disposed of because of legal or other restrictions.

7: Valuation

All assets are valued at historical cost except the following:

Land and Buildings have been valued at net current value.

Valuations were carried out by registered valuers Simes Ltd as at 30 June 1999.

Infrastructural Assets: River control works and land drainage schemes are valued at replacement cost as at 30 June 1999 based on a methodology developed by Environment Canterbury's engineers. The methodology was independently reviewed by Royds Garden in 1993. Royds Garden determined the methodology to be appropriate.

Forestry valuations dated 30 June 1999 were carried out by registered valuer Owen Springfield. Stands situated on riverbanks that are prone to flood damage and erosion are valued at replacement cost, while stands that are likely to survive

until maturity and to produce merchantable timber are valued for timber production by the Net Present Value method (discounted cash flows).

Restricted Assets: are valued at latest Government Valuation.

These assets are cyclically revalued so that no individual asset is carried at a valuation that is in excess of three years old.

Additions between valuations are recorded at cost.

8: Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on a straight line basis at rates which will write off the cost or valuation of the assets to their estimated residual values over their useful lives.

The useful lives and associated depreciation rates of Environment Canterbury assets have been estimated as follows:

Asset Category	Estimated Useful Life	Residual Value% of Cost	Depreciated Annually
Buildings	50-100years	1%	1-2%
Motor Vehicles	5-10 years	37-40%	6-12%
Furniture and Fittings	10 years	1%	10%
Computer Equipment	4 years	1%	25%
Plant and Equipment	4-10 years	1-30%	8-20%

Infrastructural Assets: No depreciation is provided for components of river control works and land drainage schemes. In the absence of significant flood events, these assets are not considered to deteriorate. Environment Canterbury expenses as maintenance all repairs, and capitalises additions which increase the service potential of the assets.

Land and forests are not depreciated.

9: Leases of Fixed Assets

Leases of fixed assets, where substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of the asset are transferred to Environment Canterbury, are classified as finance leases.

The leased assets and corresponding liabilities are disclosed. The leased assets are depreciated over the period the entity is expected to benefit from their use.

Operating lease payments, where the lessors effectively retain substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the leased item, are charged as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

10: Statement of Cash Flows

Cash means cash balances on hand, held in bank accounts, and bank deposits.

11: Financial Instruments

Environment Canterbury is a party to financial instrument arrangements as part of everyday operations. These financial instruments include bank accounts, investments, loans, debtors and creditors. All of these are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position. Revenues and expenses in relation to financial instruments are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

12: Cost of Service Statements

The cost of service statements included in the Annual Report provides the net cost of service delivery of significant activities of Environment Canterbury.

The statements represent all revenue and costs that can be allocated either directly or indirectly to these activities.

Indirect costs are allocated to significant activities based on direct labour dollars costed to each activity.

13: Employee Entitlements

A provision is made for annual leave and long service liabilities. The provision is calculated on actual entitlement basis at current rates of pay.

Other financial points

Environment Canterbury operates four business units: survey, laboratories, accommodation and fleet services, and protection forest. These units charge Environment Canterbury for services provided in the same manner as any external supplier would. These costs are incorporated in the costs for significant activities.

The loan on the Timaru office comes due and is repaid from a maturing sinking fund in September 2004.

The following are definitions of various funds/reserves within Environment Canterbury's equity:

- General Reserve – the income appropriation account for general funds.
- Kainga Land Purchase Reserve – proceeds from sale of land at Kainga, legislation restricts what it can be used for.
- Pest District Reserves – reserves that are restricted to pest management within pest districts.

- Catchment District Reserves – as for pests but relating to catchment works.
- Asset Replacement Reserves – used to fund capital purchases programmes for operational assets, excluding infrastructural, funded from depreciation and interest on capital.
- Passenger Transport Reserve – reserves generated largely from the competitive tendering process within public passenger transport, only used in relation to public passenger transport services in the areas concerned.

Treasury policy

This policy provides the framework for the treasury activities of Environment Canterbury including borrowing and investments.

Environment Canterbury's treasury activities are monitored by the Treasury Oversight Committee that includes Environment Canterbury's appointed broker who provides independent advice and expertise. This committee meets on a monthly basis and provides reports and recommendations to Environment Canterbury.

Philosophy

Environment Canterbury wishes to minimise its exposure to risks associated with borrowing and investing transactions and will not undertake any treasury activity that is purely speculative or is not related to its cashflow or general operations.

Borrowing

The Long Term Financial Strategy has identified no obvious need for borrowing over the nine years of the plan. However, if borrowing is required for some unexpected event, Environment Canterbury may raise funds for:

- capital expenditure
- reinstatement of expenditure where infrastructural assets such as catchment works are destroyed through disaster
- short term debt to manage timing differences in cashflow and to maintain liquidity
- specific debt associated with one-off projects
- other purposes authorised by Council resolution.

Environment Canterbury will only raise debt within the limits of its Treasury Policy.

In general Environment Canterbury will not offer assets other than special rates as security without a separate Council resolution.

Investment

Investments must be managed to optimize returns while balancing risk and return considerations. As a responsible public authority, Environment Canterbury's investments should be low risk.

Environment Canterbury seeks to:

- optimise investment return
- ensure investments are liquid
- manage potential capital losses due to interest rate movements if investments need to be liquidated prior to maturity
- preserve the capital invested and where possible, promote capital growth.

Objective:

to optimise the type and mix of Environment Canterbury investments within the prudent guidelines set by the Treasury Policy.

Performance measures:

- Average return on investment should be no less than the CS First Boston Cash index for the year.
- No new borrowing will be uplifted except in relation to the Natural Disaster contingency fund of \$6m as a consequence of a major natural disaster.
- Audit confirmation received that the treasury policies have been complied with.

Foreign exchange management

Under the requirements of the Local Government Amendment No.3 Act 1996, Environment Canterbury will not invest or borrow in other than New Zealand currency.

Financial statements

Statement of Financial Performance

	Actual	Budgeted	Annual Plan	Planned			Forecast			
	1998/99	1999/2000	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
All figures in \$000's										
Revenue										
General Rate	16,717	16,642	17,636	18,089	18,307	18,317	18,515	18,240	18,292	18,437
Separate Rate	14,667	16,085	16,337	15,969	16,227	17,080	17,380	17,657	17,944	18,245
Grants	5,979	6,464	6,835	6,799	6,821	6,368	6,369	6,369	6,370	6,371
User Pays including Other (Statutory Charges)	4,512	4,185	4,542	6,743	6,748	7,866	8,453	9,054	9,654	10,244
Interest	834	962	841	845	834	906	902	923	907	893
Total Revenue	42,709	44,338	46,191	48,445	48,937	50,537	51,619	52,243	53,167	54,190
Expenditure										
Total Operating Expenditure	40,895	46,614	48,204	49,320	49,148	49,987	51,069	51,693	52,617	53,640
Significant Activities Surplus(Deficit)	1,813	(2,277)	(2,013)	(875)	(211)	550	550	550	550	550
Other activities revenue										
Business Units Revenue		5,001	5,033	5,100	5,457	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500
Interest (not allocated to significant activities)		125	169	169	169	169	169	169	169	169
Dividends received from LATE			25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Total Revenue	0	5,126	5,227	5,294	5,651	5,694	5,694	5,694	5,694	5,694
Other activities expenditure										
ECNZ Refund Payable	919									
Business Units Expenditure		4,226	4,283	4,340	4,644	4,685	4,685	4,685	4,685	4,685
Taxation			17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Total Expenditure	919	4,226	4,300	4,357	4,661	4,702	4,702	4,702	4,702	4,702
Other Activities Surplus(Deficit)	(919)	900	927	937	990	993	992	992	992	992
Total Surplus(Deficit)	1,812	(1,377)	(1,087)	62	779	1,542	1,542	1,542	1,542	1,542

Statement of Financial Position

	Actual	Budgeted	Annual Plan	Planned	Forecast					
	1998/99	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008
All figures in \$000's										
CURRENT ASSETS	11,207	9,111	9,774	9,294	9,160	11,275	12,894	14,457	16,095	17,807
CURRENT LIABILITIES	7,204	7,481	8,312	8,564	8,731	9,522	9,197	9,352	9,565	9,819
WORKING CAPITAL	4,003	1,630	1,462	730	429	1,753	3,697	5,105	6,530	7,988
INVESTMENTS	14,053	14,093	11,141	9,196	8,257	8,327	7,765	7,765	7,765	7,765
FIXED ASSETS	16,255	16,522	16,488	18,726	20,004	19,609	19,225	18,816	18,389	17,948
INFRASTRUCTURAL ASSETS	254,723	255,353	257,661	258,420	259,167	259,717	260,267	260,817	261,367	261,917
TOTAL FIXED ASSETS	270,978	271,875	274,149	277,146	279,171	279,326	279,492	279,633	279,756	279,865
TERM LIABILITIES	587	590	586	586	586	586	0	0	0	0
NET ASSETS	288,447	287,008	286,166	286,486	287,271	288,821	290,954	292,503	294,052	295,618
PUBLIC EQUITY										
General Reserve	1,986	1,068	407	354	941	1,908	2,858	3,790	4,702	5,610
Capital Reserve	61,645	62,539	64,817	67,814	69,839	69,994	70,746	70,887	71,010	71,119
Asset Revaluation Reserve	208,728	208,728	208,728	208,728	208,728	208,728	208,728	208,728	208,728	208,728
Kainga Land Purchase Reserve	677	711	746	784	823	865	907	953	1,000	1,050
Pest Districts Reserve	1,263	952	450	318	185	185	185	185	185	185
Catchment Districts Reserve	6,290	6,264	4,793	4,473	3,961	3,961	3,961	3,961	3,961	3,961
Asset Replacement Reserve	3,332	3,230	3,470	1,425	213	599	988	1,417	1,884	2,383
Passenger Transport Reserve	4,526	3,516	2,605	2,590	2,581	2,581	2,581	2,582	2,582	2,582
TOTAL PUBLIC EQUITY	288,447	287,008	286,166	286,486	287,271	288,821	290,954	292,503	294,052	295,618

Statement of Cashflows

	Actual	Budgeted	Annual Plan	Planned	Forecast					
	1998/99	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008
All figures in \$000's										
CASHFLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES										
CASH PROVIDED FROM:										
Rates	30,842	32,728	33,973	34,057	34,535	35,397	35,895	35,897	36,236	36,682
Grants	6,148	6,464	6,835	6,799	6,821	6,368	6,369	6,369	6,370	6,371
Other Income	4,052	4,184	4,542	6,743	6,748	7,866	8,453	9,054	9,654	10,244
Movement in Debtors balances		1,225	-81	-6	-31	-56	-33	0	-22	-29
Business Unit Income		775	751	760	813	815	815	815	815	815
Interest Received	1,063	962	840	847	834	906	903	923	907	893
TOTAL CASH PROVIDED FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	42,105	46,338	46,860	49,200	49,720	51,296	52,402	53,058	53,960	54,976
CASH APPLIED TO:										
Interest Paid	94	94	94	94	94	94	24	0	0	0
Payments to Employees and Suppliers	38,718	45,171	46,534	47,615	47,666	47,932	49,676	50,306	51,211	52,200
Movement in Creditors balances		-279	-835	-252	-167	-206	-261	-155	-213	-254
TOTAL CASH APPLIED TO OPERATING ACTIVITIES	38,812	44,986	45,793	47,457	47,593	47,820	49,439	50,151	50,998	51,946
NET CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	3,293	1,352	1,067	1,743	2,127	3,476	2,963	2,907	2,962	3,030
CASHFLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES										
CASH PROVIDED FROM:										
Sale of Fixed Assets	574	450	859	457	342	200	200	200	200	200
Sale of Investments	0	0	3,000	2,000	1,000	0	609	0	0	0
TOTAL CASH PROVIDED FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	574	450	3,859	2,457	1,342	200	809	200	200	200
CASH APPLIED TO:										
Purchase of Fixed Assets & Infrastructural Assets	1,971	2,627	4,288	4,628	3,572	1,546	1,552	1,544	1,545	1,549
Purchase of Investments	13,658									
Loan sinking funds	41	43	48	55	61	69	47	0	0	0
TOTAL CASH APPLIED TO INVESTING ACTIVITIES	15,670	2,670	4,336	4,683	3,633	1,615	1,599	1,544	1,545	1,549
NET CASHFLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	-15,096	-2,220	-477	-2,226	-2,291	-1,415	-790	-1,344	-1,345	-1,349
CASHFLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES										
CASH PROVIDED FROM:										
Lease back of Operating Assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CASH PROVIDED FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CASH APPLIED TO:										
Asset Loans Repaid	0	0	0	0	0	0	586	0	0	0
Rating District Loans Repaid	6	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CASH APPLIED TO FINANCING ACTIVITIES	6	2	8	0	0	0	586	0	0	0
NET CASHFLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	-6	-2	-8	0	0	0	-586	0	0	0
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH HELD	-11,809	-870	582	-483	-164	2,061	1,587	1,563	1,617	1,681
OPENING BALANCE CASH AND BANK	16,201	4,392	3,522	4,104	3,621	3,457	5,517	7,104	8,667	10,285
CASH CARRIED FORWARD	4,392	3,522	4,104	3,621	3,457	5,517	7,104	8,667	10,285	11,966

Target Pest Enterprises Ltd

Relationship with Environment Canterbury

Target Pest Enterprises Limited is a local authority trading enterprise (LATE) and is 100% owned by Environment Canterbury. The Council exercises influence on the company through the negotiation each year of the company's Statement of Corporate Intent and the appointment of directors to the board.

Principal objectives

- To be the pre-eminent and leading provider of pest management services within Canterbury and also to be a significant provider elsewhere.
- To provide a competitive rate of return to Environment Canterbury on funds invested.
- To give highest priority to providing animal pest management services in Canterbury.
- To optimise the benefits Environment Canterbury's stakeholders receive from its activities.

Nature and scope of activities

The company will continue to undertake the following as its principal activities:

- the provision of pest management services within Canterbury and elsewhere;
- such other associated activities as the directors judge as commercially or strategically advantageous.

While the principal activity of the company is provision of pest management services, the directors or management of the company may review this where opportunities exist to strengthen the company's presence within Canterbury.

The objectives, nature and scope of activities and performance targets in this section, for Target Pest Enterprises Ltd, are indicative of those that will be in place for the following two years (2001/2002 and 2002/2003).

Major performance targets for 2000/01

Market Share

- Share of contestable Animal Health Board Bovine Tb market:
 - in Canterbury 50%
 - in the South Island (excluding Canterbury) 10%
- Number of contracts¹ won 10
- Average contract value \$50,000
- Contracts as a % of gross revenue 18%

Customer Satisfaction

- % of customers satisfied with company performance (data to be obtained by annual survey) 95%
- % of repeat customers retained² 75%

Financial

- After tax profit \$62,000
- Dividend rate (% of after tax profit) 40%
- After tax return on shareholders' funds >10%

Sources of funding

All of the company's funding is derived from the conduct of its business activities. These activities include the provision of services under contract between Target Pest Enterprises Limited and Environment Canterbury.

¹ Contracts means work gained through a competitive tender process.

² Includes customers of the previous Canterbury Regional Council Pest Unit.

Environment Canterbury committee membership & structure

Standing committees

Regional Planning

Responsible for formulation and review of plans, strategies, bylaws and policies under resource management and other resource related legislation.

Membership: All Councillors. Cr Cherry (Chair).

Regional Land Transport

Responsible for the Regional Land Transport Strategy, the annual Regional Land Transport Programme, strategic planning for a safe and efficient regional transport system, and the promotion and coordination of road safety activities.

Membership: Crs Shand (Chair), Burke, Yeoman and Chairman (ex officio). Appointed Members: Mayors J Abernethy, R Anderson, J Chaffey, Crs R Brine, L Burdon, D Close, A Crighton, A Fiecken, L Griffen, D O'Rourke, S Scorrige; Prof C Kissling, Dr W Rosenberg, Supt R Hall, Messrs N Bennett, P Goodwin, R Herbert, R Odams, E Ritchie, D Robertson, S van Dorsser and B Wearing.

Regional Civil Defence

Responsible for planning for emergencies and restoration of services, and for providing an effective regional civil defence organisation which is integrated with national and district civil defence organisations.

Also responsible for the district level civil defence organisation in Christchurch City and Banks Peninsula District.

Crs McKay (Chair), Hay, Penno and Chairman (ex officio). Appointed Members: Mayors J Abernethy, N Anderson, J Chaffey, D Taylor; Crs R Brine, T Brocherie, J Coughlan, J Christensen, C Evans, D Nelson, S Wells; Mr J Lovell.

City/District Council Liaison

Joint CCC/Environment Canterbury

Responsible for liaison between both councils.

EC Councillors: Campbell (Chair), Burke, Hay, Shand, Waters, Yeoman.

CCC Councillors: Crighton (Chair), Close, Evans, Harrow, Manning, Wells.

Northern, Central and Southern

Responsible for district council liaison.

Northern Area

Councillors Little (Chair), Burke, Johnston, Chairman (ex officio).

Appointed Members: Crs J Gray, J White and B Woods.

Central Area

Councillors McKay (Chair), Campbell, Johnson.

Appointed Members: Mayor McEvedy, Crs J Leadley, R Menzies.

Southern Area

Councillors Oldfield (Chair), Penno, Yeoman, Chairman (ex officio).

Appointed Members: Crs K Drummond, W Mehrtens, S Munro and R Ramsay; Mrs A Bailey; Messrs J Meehan, C Paul and F Scarf.

Portfolio committees

Air quality/energy

Crs Burke (Chair), Cherry, Oldfield, Waters and Chairman (ex officio).

Land

Crs Campbell and Little (Joint Chairs), Budd, Burke, Penno and Chairman (ex officio).

Pest management

Crs Johnston (Chair), Campbell, Penno, Shand and Chairman (ex officio).

Coastal environment/harbours

Crs Campbell (Chair), Little, Oldfield, Waters, Yeoman and Chairman (ex officio).

Water quality and quantity

Crs Oldfield (Chair), Budd, Cherry, Johnston, McKay and Chairman (ex officio).

Hazardous substances and waste management

Crs Waters (Chair), Little, Shand and Chairman (ex officio).

Natural hazards

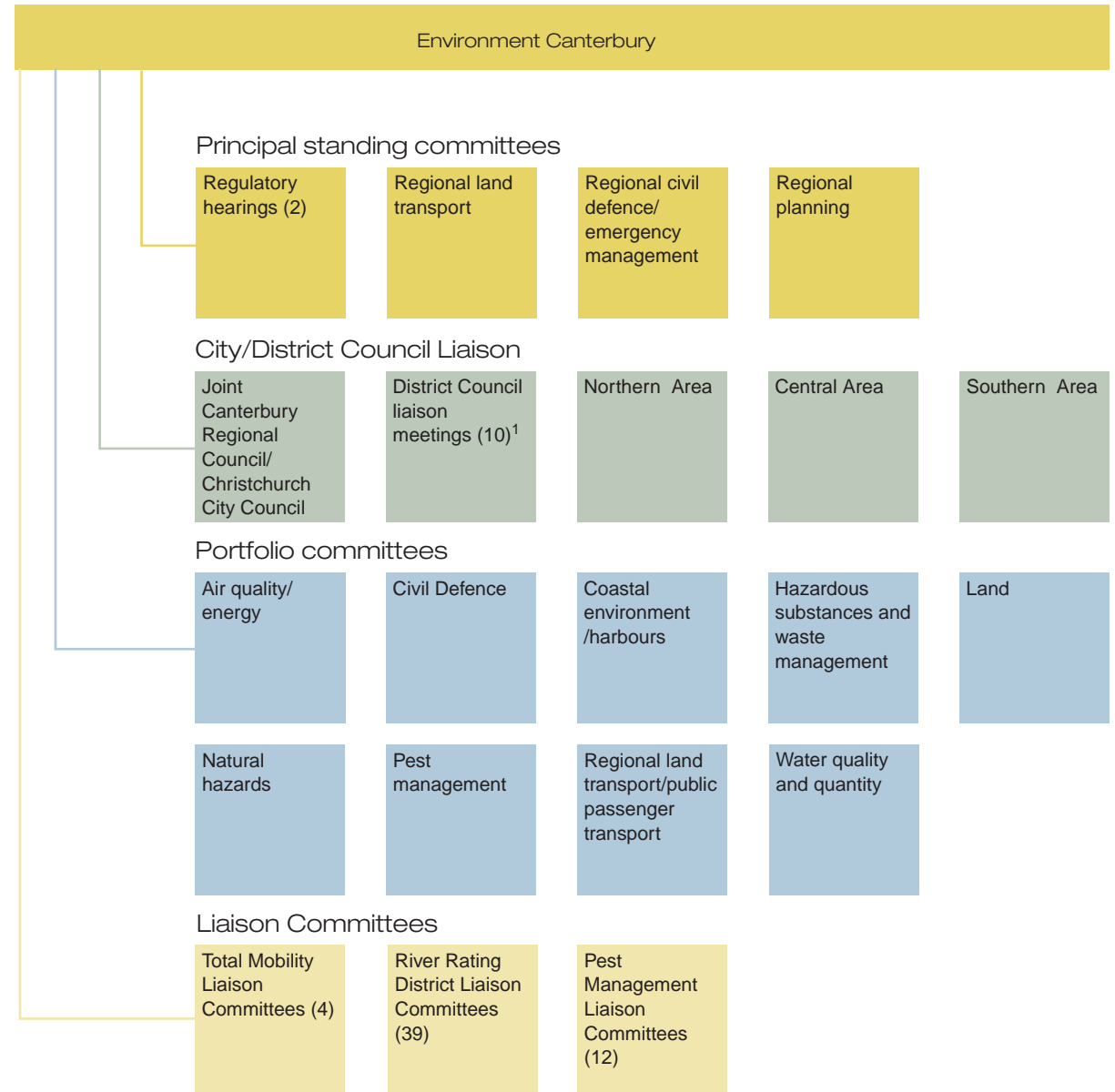
Crs Yeoman (Chair), Cherry, Hay, Johnston, Penno and Chairman (ex officio).

Regional land transport / public passenger transport

Crs Shand (Chair), Burke, Yeoman, Hay, Oldfield and Chairman (ex officio) and Cr Penno (alternate).

Civil defence

Crs McKay (Chair), Hay, Penno and Chairman (ex officio).



¹ The District Councils within Canterbury are: Kaikoura, Hurunui, Waimakariri, Banks Peninsula, Selwyn, Ashburton, Timaru, Mackenzie, Waimate, Waitaki (part).

Equal employment opportunity and legislative responsibilities

Through the Chief Executive, Environment Canterbury is committed to the principles of Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO): fair and equitable treatment of everyone on employment-related issues regardless of race, gender, marital status, religious beliefs, sexual orientation, political opinion, age, employment status or family responsibilities.

The equal employment opportunity programme for 2000/2001 is as follows:

- 1) audit policies and procedures for appointments, conditions of appointment, disciplinary action, training and development, promotion and transfer to ensure that these continue to comply with the equal employment opportunity policy;
- 2) formalise the current “family friendly” practices of Environment Canterbury and develop a family friendly personnel policy;
- 3) publicise to staff the family friendly policy.

Environment Canterbury is required to administer local government responsibilities required of a regional council as prescribed in the following principal legislation (including amendments):

- Biosecurity Act 1993
- Civil Defence Act 1983
- Dangerous Goods Act 1974
- Local Government Act 1974
- Maritime Transport Act 1994
- Rating Powers Act 1988
- Reserves Act 1977
- Resource Management Act 1991
- Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Act 1941
- Transit New Zealand Act 1989
- Transport Services Licensing Act 1989
- Land Transport Amendment Act 1995
- In addition these Local Acts are administered by Environment Canterbury:
 - Ashley River Improvement Act 1925
 - South Canterbury Catchment Board Act 1946
 - Waimakariri River Improvement Act 1922.

Resource management charges

The Resource Management Act provides for Environment Canterbury to fix charges payable by resource consent applicants and resource consent holders for costs related to consents and to fix charges for requests for the preparation or change of the Regional Policy Statement or Regional Plan.

Charges are fixed in accordance with Environment Canterbury's Funding Policy which provides for costs, where possible, to be charged to the users of the services provided.

Refer to pages 37-40 for a summary of Environment Canterbury's Funding Policy.

If you wish to know more about the charges, call Customer Services on 03 365 3828 or 0800 EC INFO (0800 324 636).

What are Resource Consents ?

A resource consent can authorise a wide range of activities such as:

- taking water from a river for irrigation;
- discharging contaminants onto land, into water or into the air;
- taking gravel from a riverbed;
- clearing vegetation in selected areas; and
- installing a bore in the ground.

Charges Payable Under Section 36 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

The fixed charges are for the following functions:

Part A

Receiving, processing and granting of the following applications:

- Applications for resource consents
- Applications to change or cancel conditions of a resource consent
- Applications to transfer a water permit
- Applications for a certificate of compliance.

Part B

Administration, monitoring and supervision of resource consents:

- Notification of transfer of a resource consent
- Monitoring of resource consents.

Part C

Requests to prepare or change a regional policy statement or regional plan.

Part D

Review of consent conditions.

Part E

Providing information in respect of plans and resource consents.

The fixed charges are in accordance with Section 36 of the Resource Management Act and in particular Section 36(4) for the purpose of recovering reasonable costs incurred by Environment Canterbury in respect of the actions to which the charges relate. In many cases, the fixed charges will not be sufficient to recover the Council's full, actual and reasonable costs. Where the fixed charges (preliminary charges and further fixed charges) are inadequate to recover all actual and reasonable costs incurred by Environment Canterbury, an additional charge will be made if Environment Canterbury is satisfied, having regard to the provisions of Section 36(3) and Section 36(4) of the Resource Management Act, that such charges reflect its actual and reasonable costs in respect of the matter.

Part A - Receiving, processing and granting of applications for:

resource consents, changes or cancellation of consent conditions, transfer of a water permit, certificates of compliance.

If the actual costs incurred in carrying out any of the functions described in Parts A, B, C and D above are less than the fixed charges, the difference between the actual costs and fixed charges will be refunded as appropriate.

The Council may in any particular case and at its absolute discretion, remit the whole or any part of any charge, including fixed and additional charges, which would otherwise be payable. In addition, an objection to any additional charge can be made to Environment Canterbury under the provisions of section 357 of the Resource Management Act. The decision on any such objection may be appealed to the Environment Court under the provisions of section 358 of the Resource Management Act.

A (I) Preliminary fixed charges associated with receiving, processing and granting applications for: resource consents, changes to or cancellation of conditions of resource consents, certificates of compliance, or transfer of a water permit under s136(2)(b)(ii) of the Resource Management Act.

Applicants will be required to pay the preliminary fixed charge when the application is lodged. Environment Canterbury will not carry out resource consent-related services until the respective preliminary fixed charge is paid.

A (II) Further fixed charges

Where each application or group of related applications requires a site visit, public notification, pre-hearing meetings, officer's report and/or a hearing, the further fixed charges set out below will be charged to the applicant so far as they are applicable. Payment of those charges may be required before Environment Canterbury undertakes the action in question.

A (III) Preliminary fixed charges for applications for resource consent:

- application for land use consent to burn vegetation where that activity is classified as a permitted activity in any proposed regional plan, but still requires consent under the Transitional Regional Plan - **Nil**
- application for land use consent to install a bore - **\$125***
- application for land use consent, of duration three months or less, to excavate gravel from any river bed or area except those rivers or areas listed in Schedule 1 - **\$125***
- application for a coastal permit for a swing mooring - **\$300**
- application for any other resource consent - **\$600**

A (IV) Preliminary fixed charges for applications to change or cancel condition(s) of a resource consent

- application to change or cancel condition(s) of any resource consent made under the provisions of section 127 of the Resource Management Act - **\$450**

A (V) Transfer of the holder's interest in a consent to another person on another site or to another site in the same catchment (section 136(2)(b)(ii) of the Resource Management Act). Preliminary fixed charge - **\$450**

A (VI) Preliminary fixed charges for applications for certificates of compliance:

- applications for certificates of compliance - **\$150**

A(VII) Further fixed charges for applications for a resource consent, or to change or cancel condition(s) of a resource consent, a certificate of compliance, or to transfer a water permit, where applicable:

- 1) site visit, per visit - **\$150**
- 2) public notification (including site notice, identification of affected persons) - **\$400**
- 3) holding formal pre-hearing meeting (under section 99 of the Resource Management Act) - **\$650**
- 4) organise a pre-hearing meeting - **\$100**
- 5) organise a hearing - **\$250**
- 6) organise a joint hearing - **\$300**
- 7) holding hearing, committee (three Councillors) or commissioner, per half day - **\$350**
- 8) council committee decision - **\$350**
- 9) writing up and issuing the decision of the hearing committee or commissioner(s) - **\$3000**
- 10) Staff at hourly charge rate (refer Schedule 3)

* Refer Part B(II)(4) - for monitoring charges of \$25 payable on application

All charges exclude G.S.T.

Resource management charges cont.

Part B - Administration, monitoring and supervision of resource consents.

B (I) Notification of the transfer of the holder's interest in a resource consent to another person or any owner/occupier of the site (sections 134(3), 135(1), 136(2)(a), 136(2)(b)(i) or 137(2) of the Resource Management Act). Fixed charge - **\$50**

B (II) Monitoring of Resource Consents

Fixed charges for monitoring of resource consents:

- 1) site visit to inspect compliance with conditions, per visit - **\$150**
- 2) on-site measurements and/or sample collection, per visit - **\$50**
- 3) laboratory analyses, as required to monitor compliance with consent conditions as detailed in Schedule 2.
- 4) monitoring charge payable on application for a land use consent to install a bore or a land use consent for gravel excavation for duration of three months or less - **\$25**
- 5) supervision of forming and placement of a swing mooring block - **\$150**

Part C - Request for preparation or change of a Regional Policy Statement or Regional Plan

C (I) Preliminary fixed charge payable at the time of lodging a formal written request for the preparation or change of a regional policy statement or regional plan - **\$500**

Should the request be adopted by the Council no further charges or additional charges will be payable.

C (II) Further fixed charge should the request be accepted but not adopted - **\$3000**.

Part D – Review of consent conditions

- Review of conditions when a regional plan has been made operative to enable the rules of the plan to be met (section 128(1)(b) of the Resource Management Act)
 - Preliminary fixed charge
 - Service of Notice of Review - **\$90**
 - Further fixed charge
 - Hearing at consent holder request, per half day - **\$700**
- Review of conditions to remove or reduce any adverse effect or for any other purpose specified in the consent (section 128(1)(a) or (c) of the Resource Management Act)
 - Preliminary fixed charge
 - Service of Notice - **\$240**
 - Further fixed charge
 - Site visit – per visit - **\$150**
 - Public Notice - **\$400**
 - Pre-hearing meeting - **\$650**
 - Hearing Councillors/Commissioner per half day - **\$350**
 - staff at hourly charge rate (refer Schedule 3)
 - Writing up and issuing decision - **\$1500**

Part E - Fixed charge for providing information on resource consent applications

Time exceeding one hour

Advisory Officer, per half hour

\$32.50

Consents Investigating Officer or any other officer, per half hour **\$37.50**

All charges exclude G.S.T.

Schedules

Schedule 1: Land Use Consent Applications – Gravel Excavation
For specified rivers and areas refer to A(III) 3.

- All of the coastal marine area as defined by the Resource Management Act.
- All rivers within National Parks.
- The mainstem of the Ashburton riverbed from the sea to the confluence of the North and South branches.
- The North Branch of the Ashburton riverbed downstream of Aitken Road.
- The South Branch of the Ashburton riverbed downstream of Olivers Road / Shepherds Bush Road.
- The Opihi riverbed from Grassy Banks up to 200 metres above the SH 1 bridge.
- The Ahuriri, Tekapo and Ohau riverbeds during the period commencing the first day of August and ending the last day of February next following.
- The Ashley River between the Rangiora Traffic Bridge (Cones Road) and the Makerikeri River confluence during the period commencing the first day of August and ending the last day of December.
- Rivers where the active shingle bed is less than 10 metres wide.
- Within 50 metres of any structure (eg bridge, causeway, flow monitoring site, stop-bank) for which written approval by the controlling authority or owner has not been obtained and provided with the application.

Schedule 2: Laboratory charges. Resource consent monitoring.
Fixed charge, excluding GST

Test	Fixed charge \$	Test	Fixed charge \$
Total Coliforms	23.00	Copper	12.00
Faecal Coliforms	23.00	Chromium	12.00
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	27.00	Zinc	12.00
Heterotrophic Plate Count	21.00	Chloride	12.00
Biochemical Oxygen Demand	35.00	Packaging and dispatch to outside laboratories (per consignment)	20.00
Dissolved Oxygen	6.00	Entering outside laboratory results in Environment Canterbury database (per determinand)	0.50
pH	6.00	Outsourced work	at cost
Conductivity	9.00	Freight for outsourced work	at cost
Turbidity	9.00	Freight between Environment Canterbury laboratories	free
Suspended Solids	17.00		
Sodium	12.00		
Ammonia Nitrogen	15.00		
Nitrite Nitrogen (NO ₂ -N)	14.00		
Nitrate Nitrogen (NO ₃ -N)	15.00		
Nitrate + Nitrite Nitrogen	15.00		
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	34.00		
Total Nitrogen	21.00		
Dissolved Inorganic Nitrogen	35.00		
Dissolved Reactive Phosphorus	14.00		
Total Phosphorus	21.00		

The above schedule of charges is for resource consent monitoring only.

Schedule 3 : Hourly charge. Staff and Consultants.

Fixed charge, excluding GST	\$
Consents Investigating Officer	70.00
Compliance Monitoring Officer/Advisory Officer	65.00
Consents Administration Officer	45.00
Specialist Technical Staff	80.00
Management Staff	90.00
External Consultants (excluding Commissioners) for undertaking the same role as a Consents Investigating Officer	70.00

Glossary

Looking Ahead

The name given to the document which combines Environment Canterbury's Long Term Financial Strategy, Annual Plan (in either draft or final form), Treasury Policy, the summary of the Funding Policy and the schedule of Resource Management Charges.

Annual Plan

Each year Environment Canterbury describes its major objectives, the nature and scope of its intended work and its plans for funding that work.

Draft Annual Plan

Environment Canterbury publishes a draft plan so that the community can make comments (through submissions) before the plan is finalised.

Funding Policy

This describes how Environment Canterbury's work will be paid for and the mechanisms for gathering the funds (such as general rate, separate rate, user-charges, grants).

General Rate

A rate levied across all properties for activities that benefit the whole region.

Grants

Grants are available from central government and statutory organisations where there are national benefits or the grants are part of a policy to promote a particular activity or project.

Kaitiakitanga

The exercise of guardianship; and in relation to a resource. It includes the ethic of stewardship based on the nature of the resource itself.

Long Term Financial Strategy

This is a ten year plan which describes the estimated costs of Environment Canterbury's activities, and the sources of funding. The year 1999/2000 is the second year of the strategy.

Mahinga kai

Food and other resources, and the areas that they are sourced from. (Tau, Goodall, Palmer, and Tau (1990) Te Whakatau Kaupapa).

Outcomes

The impacts on, or consequences for, the community resulting from the existence and operations of Environment Canterbury.

Outputs

The products and services of Environment Canterbury.

Papakainga

A general term for Maori housing on Maori land and marae.

Portfolio

This term is used interchangeably with the term "significant activity"; Environment Canterbury has 12 portfolios – air quality, civil defence, coastal environment, energy, harbours, hazardous substances and waste management, land, natural hazards, pest management, public passenger transport, regional land transport, water quality and quantity.

Resource Management Charges

Environment Canterbury charges for services associated with managing the natural environment. These services include processing and monitoring resource consents, and preparing and changing the Regional Policy Statement and regional plans.

Separate Rate

A rate levied for activities that benefit only a part of the region .

Significant activity

This term is used interchangeably with the term "portfolio".

Stakeholders

People or organisations that are affected by Environment Canterbury's outputs and outcomes, or can place a claim on Environment Canterbury's attention, resources, outputs, or outcomes.

Tauranga waka

Means canoe landing sites.

Taonga

Treasured possessions, including both tangible and intangible treasures, for example, the Maori language.

TLAs

Territorial Local Authorities— includes all district and city councils.

Treasury Policy

This outlines the Council's investment policy and also describes the Council's borrowing needs and borrowing programme.

Urupa

Places, often enclosed, where Maori bury their dead.

User-pays

Where an individual benefits directly from a service, or creates the need for a service, then appropriate fees and charges are made.

Wahi taonga

Places (wahi) of special value. (Tau, Goodall, Palmer, and Tau (1990) Te Whakatau Kaupapa).

Wahi Tapu

Places of sacred and extreme importance.

This plan should be read in conjunction with the Corporate Budget Report which can be obtained from Customer Services.

This includes project funding information as well as details on performance measures.

To contact Customer Services phone 0800 EC INFO (0800 324 636).



Looking Ahead 2000-2008

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