

**Waihoru/
Spreydon-Cashmere Community Board
MINUTES ATTACHMENTS**

Date: Wednesday 17 March 2021
Time: 8.04am
Venue: Boardroom, Beckenham Service Centre,
66 Colombo Street, Beckenham

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Environment Canterbury - Long Term Plan 2021-2031

*Taking action together to shape a thriving and
resilient Canterbury, now and for future generations.*

*Toitū te marae o Tāne, toitū te marae o Tangaroa, toitū te iwi.
Waimakariri River, Canterbury*

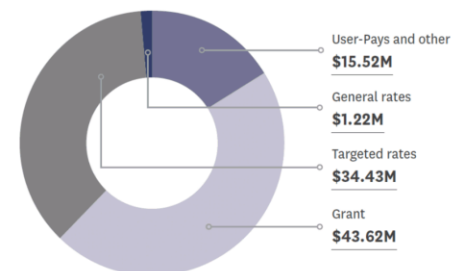
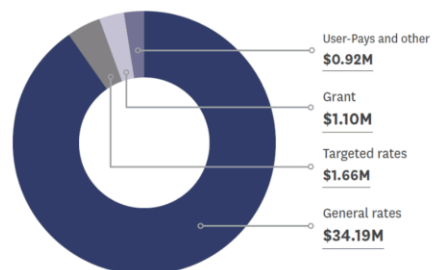
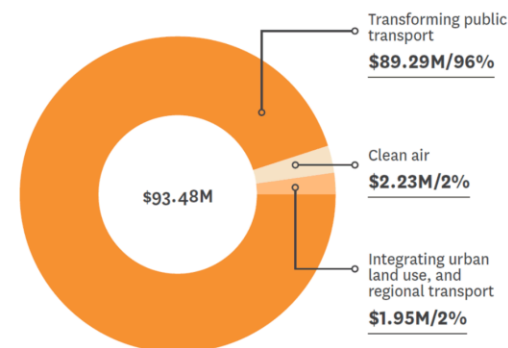
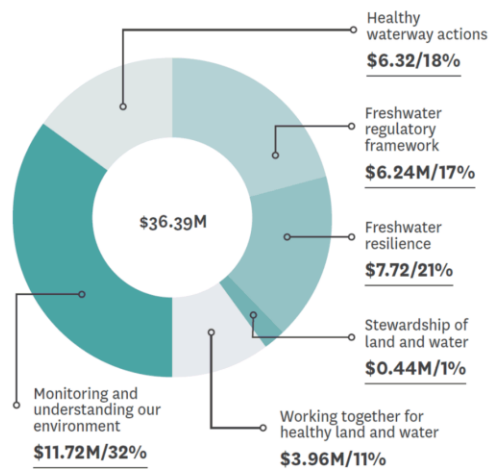


Consultation process

- **Open now** – documents on line and at the libraries
- Rates tools - online
- Make a submission – **closes 11th April**
- Speak to councillors at **hearings** (late April, early May)
- Councillors deliberate (20 May)
- Councillors strike the rates (June 2021)



Portfolio expenditure examples



Option Two - \$240M of work

- Statutory requirements
- Freshwater and coastal plans and regional policy statement (RPS) revised
- Some public transport enhancements
- Covid 19 recovery projects
- Wilding pine and wallaby control



Option One = Option Two + \$6M

- Enviroschools and wider environmental education
- Further public transport improvement
- More land owner support and compliance staff
- Enhanced regeneration of native forests (Me Uru Rākau)
- More data collection - Mātauranga Māori and citizen science



Borrow to spread the costs?

- Traditionally for capital projects
- Potential for limited operational projects e.g. planning with intergenerational benefit
- Borrow to fund Covid 19 recovery projects?



Consultation reminder

- Look at the rating tools
- Open until 11th April
- Series of questions
- Or free form responses
- Any age
- Submit on the things you like





Deciding what the future of Canterbury looks like:
Environment Canterbury's 10-year plan
Te Pae Tawhiti 2021-31

Contents Ngā wāhanga o roto

In this consultation document for the draft Long-Term Plan 2021-31 we want to step you through council's vision, the extent of what we are trying to tackle, what we believe could be a way to do this, and what it would require from ratepayers to help deliver that vision. We invite your feedback.

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Long-Term Plan 2021-31 Te Pae Tawhiti 2021-31



Tēnā koutou katoa

Waitaha/Canterbury is a magnificent region in which to live, work and play, and I'm sure I'm one of many who counts themselves very fortunate to live here. But as magnificent as our region is, there are undoubtedly things we need to fix.

We all share a collective responsibility for the future of our region, and the task ahead of us is not a small one. The environment has become the issue of our age, and the human impact on our planet has never been more at the forefront of local and global thinking. The Canterbury Regional Council (Environment Canterbury) acknowledged that concern by signing, in May 2019, the Climate Emergency declaration. Others followed, highlighting an increasing call for urgent action.

Environment Canterbury is required – by our community and by central government – to not just stop any decline in our environment, but to actively improve it for future generations. We know what needs to be done to deliver what we are required to do by legislation, but now we are looking at how we must go beyond that if we are to see the gains we want to see in this beautiful part of the world before it is too late.

This consultation document outlines what is in our draft Long-Term Plan 2021-31. The ten-year plan outlines all the activity that we propose to undertake over the next decade. It also outlines how we propose to pay for the activity – through grants, user-pays and rates income –

and it is not an insignificant amount of money. Council acknowledges that the price to pay is not just financial, and that there is also a need for increased action from Environment Canterbury and from the people of the region. That needs to be balanced against the price we will pay as a community if we do not take that action.


The total contribution from rates could be up to 24.5% more than for the current year, if we were to do everything we propose in Option 1 in this document. We have also outlined a second option that comes with a proposed increase in total rates income of 18%. These percentages represent average increases of \$136.06 and \$110.55 respectively per ratable property.*

In this document you will hear our views - now we need to hear yours.

Do you want to see the changes at the scale and timeframe we propose in the draft plan? And ultimately are you able and willing to pay what is being asked for?

These are big decisions, and Council is looking for your feedback. It is important that we hear your views. I urge you to be informed, consider what is important, and to tell us what you think. To find out how to have your say, please refer to the back of this document or speak to one of your elected councillors.

Ngā mihi


Jenny Hughey
Chair

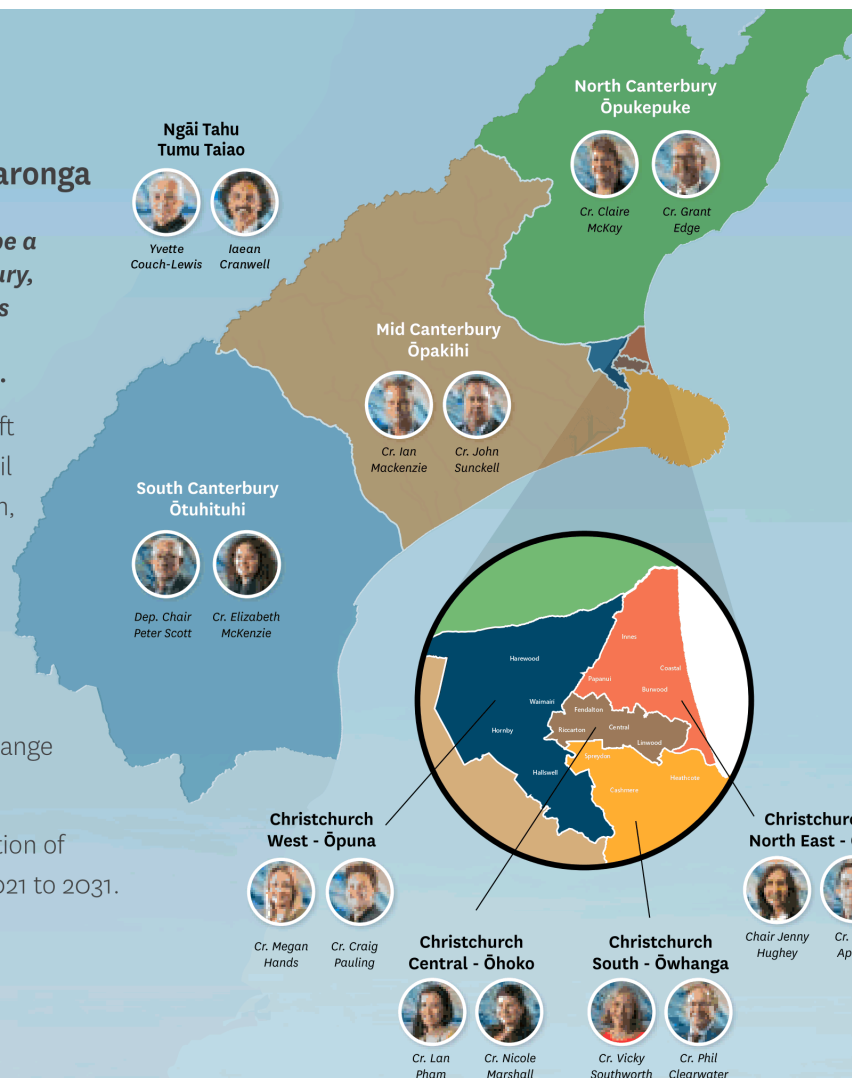
*not all ratepayers would pay the same increase, as each property's rates depends upon the mix of rating types and Capital Value. Please have a look at page 13 for sample properties, and see our online rates calculator tool to see what it will mean for you.

Our vision and purpose Mō tātou moemoeā me aronga

*Taking action together to shape a thriving and resilient Canterbury, now and for future generations
Toitū te marae o Tāne, toitū te marae o Tangaroa, toitū te iwi.*

Before starting work on the draft Long-Term Plan 2021-31, Council developed our strategic direction, working systematically through all that needs to be done – identifying enduring priorities we need to continue, and transformational opportunities to accelerate environmental change and community wellbeing.

This work has been the foundation of this draft Long-Term Plan for 2021 to 2031.



The region's future is in our hands Kai ō tātou rīkarika te takiwā mō āpōpō

Collectively we have the ability to change the world through our decisions and actions.

Environment Canterbury works with Ngāi Tahu Papatipu Rūnanga, other councils in the region, stakeholders, central government and the wider community to manage the use and quality of our natural resources, including freshwater, coastal waters, air and biodiversity. Together we aim to enhance our quality of life, while improving environmental sustainability, balancing the cultural, social, economic and environmental wellbeings of the region.

We also have responsibilities for the protection from floods, of people, homes and assets; delivering the public transport network; civil defence; urban development; the Harbourmaster's functions, and more, as outlined in this document and on ecan.govt.nz/your-council.

Our region covers an area of more than 45,000 km² – from Kekerengu Point, north of the Clarence River, south to the Waitaki River and west to the Southern Alps. Canterbury is home to about 646,000 people, and has 78,000 km of rivers and streams, 4,700 lakes and tarns, and around 800 km of coastline. The Council monitors 24,000 resource consents associated with the use of Canterbury's natural resources, ensuring agreed environmental limits are met and improved over time through transition to better practices than those of the past.



The power of partnerships Te mana o ngā hononga

We can't – and don't – do all the work we need to do by ourselves. Environment Canterbury works closely with Ngāi Tahu Papatipu Rūnanga, the ten territorial authorities (local Councils) and other entities across the region and outside it, as well as with our communities, and the outcomes are far better for it. Working together means we are able to share knowledge, compare data, get a range of views, collaborate on design and delivery, and share resources.

Our Tuia relationship

In 2012, Ngāi Tahu and Environment Canterbury signed an agreement known as Tuia. Tuia means working together shoulder to shoulder. The agreement marked a new era of collaboration between the organisations and a new approach to the management of natural resources in the region, one which acknowledges and brings together the tikanga responsibilities of Ngāi Tahu and the statutory responsibilities of Environment Canterbury, creating better outcomes for everyone.

The Tuia Relationship Agreement underpins our partnership with the ten Papatipu Rūnanga of the region, working with them as they fulfil their role as mana whenua and exercise kaitiakitanga. Our shared vision recognises the relationship between Ngāi Tahu and their ancestral land, and the fact it is inextricably affected by the work we do at Environment Canterbury. This partnership was strengthened in 2020, with the appointment of two Tumu Taiao (mana whenua experts) to Council.

Environment Canterbury Youth Rōpū

Our Youth Rōpū is a body of young people aged 14-24 who are passionate about the environment, civics and empowering young people across Waitaha. Made up of 16 members, two from each voting constituency and two mana whenua representatives, the Youth Rōpū has been formed to facilitate a two-way relationship between young people and decision makers in the region.

This group works to two clear priorities: to ensure the voices of young people are heard by decision makers and staff at Environment Canterbury, and to engage

youth across Waitaha with their regional council. They run regular Youth Meet Ups and meetings with the Council's elected member and staff. They provide input into organisational plans such as this Long-Term Plan, and into regional resource management plans, and campaigns such as our climate change work. They have representation on some of the water zone committees and link up Environment Canterbury with other youth organisations through relationships and events.

Mayoral Forum

The Canterbury Mayoral Forum is the primary mechanism for local government communication, co-ordination and collaboration for the Canterbury region and its communities. Its members are the mayors of the ten territorial authorities in Canterbury and the Chair of Environment Canterbury. The Mayoral Forum focuses on issues that affect the whole of the Canterbury region, such as freshwater management (via the Canterbury Water Management Strategy), and climate change-related work.



The Forum works carefully to complement not compete with the work of the member Councils, recognising and respecting the statutory obligations of the different entities.

Greater Christchurch Partnership

Environment Canterbury is part of the Greater Christchurch Partnership – covering Christchurch City and the Selwyn and Waimakariri districts. The partnership plays a key role in developing a clear, shared view of our future, and a plan for how we get there.

The partnership is vital, given 82% of Canterbury's population lives in the Greater Christchurch area.

Environment Canterbury's Greater Christchurch partners are the Christchurch City Council, the Selwyn and Waimakariri District Councils, Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, the Canterbury District Health Board, Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency and the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet (Greater Christchurch Group).

Working with others

As well as these key partnerships, we work with landowners and homeowners, industry and individuals to undertake the considerable amount of work that is needed to make change in our region.

We work on the ground with community groups, and collaboratively with a range of government and non-government entities to advance key initiatives, such as the Mackenzie Basin alignment project and ongoing work to restore our iconic braided rivers.

Lastly – we need you, as Cantabrians, to participate in our work, at the very least by telling us what you think of the options put forward in this consultation document and the financial tools that support it.



Our Strategic Direction Ā mātou aronga rautaki

Turning vision and purpose into outcomes

The Long-Term Plan for 2021 to 2031 outlines the actions that will be undertaken over the coming years to achieve the outcomes we, the community, and central government want to achieve. In order to land a final plan, we are consulting on the draft seeking community feedback.

When the elected members of Environment Canterbury put together our strategic direction – see opposite – and the draft Long-Term Plan, we did so with a range of views being represented around the table. These differences in opinion and perspective were not about the outcomes – there is agreement that we all want good quality freshwater, we know we must respond to climate change, we know the region's biodiversity needs urgent action, and we all want to see the investment made in flood protection works and Civil Defence, for example. The differences come in the actions required to get there.

There were many questions asked before there were any answers. When everything needs some action, where should the emphasis be put? How much is enough in one area of activity, so we can focus resources and energy into another? How much can

we reasonably ask of different parts of the community? And of course, it comes down to money. While the council is able to use income from a variety of sources, the pot is finite. Rates make up around half of Environment Canterbury's income. We have to ensure we are focusing on the right things at the right time – knowing that it all needs attention to ensure the best return for our ratepayers.

When forming our strategic direction, we looked at what we must continue to do: our enduring priorities. There are increased actions required within these ongoing programmes of work now, for example responding to central government's call for fast implementation of the new freshwater standards. We also considered the 'transformational opportunities'. What we could accelerate, and where the opportunities to really bring about change lie. Both the transformational and the increased enduring work requires more money.

Council also considered *how* we will work: our operating principles. These include working with Ngāi Tahu, our community, and partners to ensure we are working to best effect for the region. We looked at investigating alternative sources of funding, using technology and data to optimise efficiencies and decision-making. We looked at increasing investment into community engagement,

knowing that often the best solutions come from those being asked to invest the most in the outcomes. All this requires funding as well as a shift in thinking and the ability to evolve in response to opportunities and challenges as they present themselves.

Consultation

The detail in the draft Long-Term Plan 2021-31 – the actions and funding required to deliver the strategic direction – is where we need your input. **Consultation is open from Monday 8 March until Sunday 11 April.** In this document we refer to 'supplementary information' and our rates tool. These are both located online and contain in depth information about the financials and the measures and targets proposed. The Supplementary Information also includes all our supporting policies that outline how Environment Canterbury will undertake our work. We recommend that you have a look at the Supplementary Information as a reference document.

We need the community with us if we are to deliver on our stated purpose, and to realise our vision. We need your views on the draft Long-Term Plan 2021-31.



Our vision and purpose

Taking action together to shape a thriving and resilient Canterbury, now and for future generations.

Toitū te marae o Tāne, toitū te marae o Tangaroa, toitū te iwi.

OUR VALUES

Manaakitanga
people first
Whanaungatanga
collaboration
Kaitiakitanga
stewardship
Pononga
integrity
Māiatanga
can do

OUR OPERATING PRINCIPLES

We will make good decisions by

- Listening to the people to serve communities
- Displaying confident and caring democratic leadership
- Working collaboratively with partners
- Being guided by our values
- Taking into account cultural, social, economic and environmental wellbeing
- Being evidence-based and future-focused
- Enabling innovation
- Ensuring change is both managed and manageable

We will efficiently deliver through our portfolios of work

- Water and Land
- Biodiversity and Biosecurity
- Climate Change and Community Resilience
- Air Quality, Transport, and Urban Development
- Regional and Strategic Leadership

*2021 portfolios

We will support this by investing in

- An enduring partnership with Ngāi Tahu
- Community participation locally and regionally
- High-performing people for success
- Knowledge: science, data and mātauranga Māori
- Securing a diversity of funding sources
- Opportunities through technology and innovation

Challenges and Opportunities Ngā wero me ngā kōwhiringa

These are unprecedented times. When the Council started the development of the strategic direction in 2019, there was no sign of COVID-19 in New Zealand; there was an indication that the government would be releasing new, stricter legislation around freshwater and related activity but the detail was unknown; and we were one of the only councils to have declared a Climate Emergency. We now face these and other issues in the immediate term, and the draft Long-Term Plan for 2021-31 reflects these.

The last ten-year plan was developed in very different times, steadily progressing change for a healthier environment at the pace Council felt the community could sustain, developing unique and Canterbury-focused ways of working. Initiatives such as auditable Farm Environment Plans for farms to manage their environmental impact, and using water zone committees to bring the wide range of community voices to the table when developing rules for freshwater management, took time and considerable community investment to establish. Much of that work,

particularly in freshwater, has become a model for others to follow and it has put Canterbury in a good position to meet the new challenges head on. The question is, as a community, should we and can we step up the pace?

There is a pressing need to see further improvements in water quality, manage significant pests, restore degraded habitats, respond to climate change, and deliver a sustainable public transport network. We are also presented with the opportunity to continue to create jobs in the community and accelerate a number of pest control and river projects by attracting external funding through central government's COVID recovery fund and Jobs for Nature programme.

To address these specific challenges, take advantage of the opportunity to move some significant projects faster, and continue to deliver on major commitments already made, such as public transport service enhancements, we need a Long-Term Plan that requires a greater investment from the community. This investment would be both financial and in terms of the action needed.

To this end, Council has built a draft plan of activity and an associated budget to present to you for feedback. To develop this draft plan Council members brought a wide range of views to the table. All aspects of current and future work were discussed to determine what should and could be done, when the work could reasonably be carried out, how the work could be paid for, and whether it would be affordable.

Preferred option for consultation

The Council agreed to present to the community a package of work totalling \$246.54 million (2021/22 year) and seek feedback. This is referred to as Option 1.

The proposed package includes all the statutorily required work as well as provision to accelerate key initiatives for Canterbury. What is included in Option 1 is outlined in this document and in more detail in the Supplementary Information pack on haveyoursay.ecan.govt.nz/LTP. See pages 10 and 11 in this document.



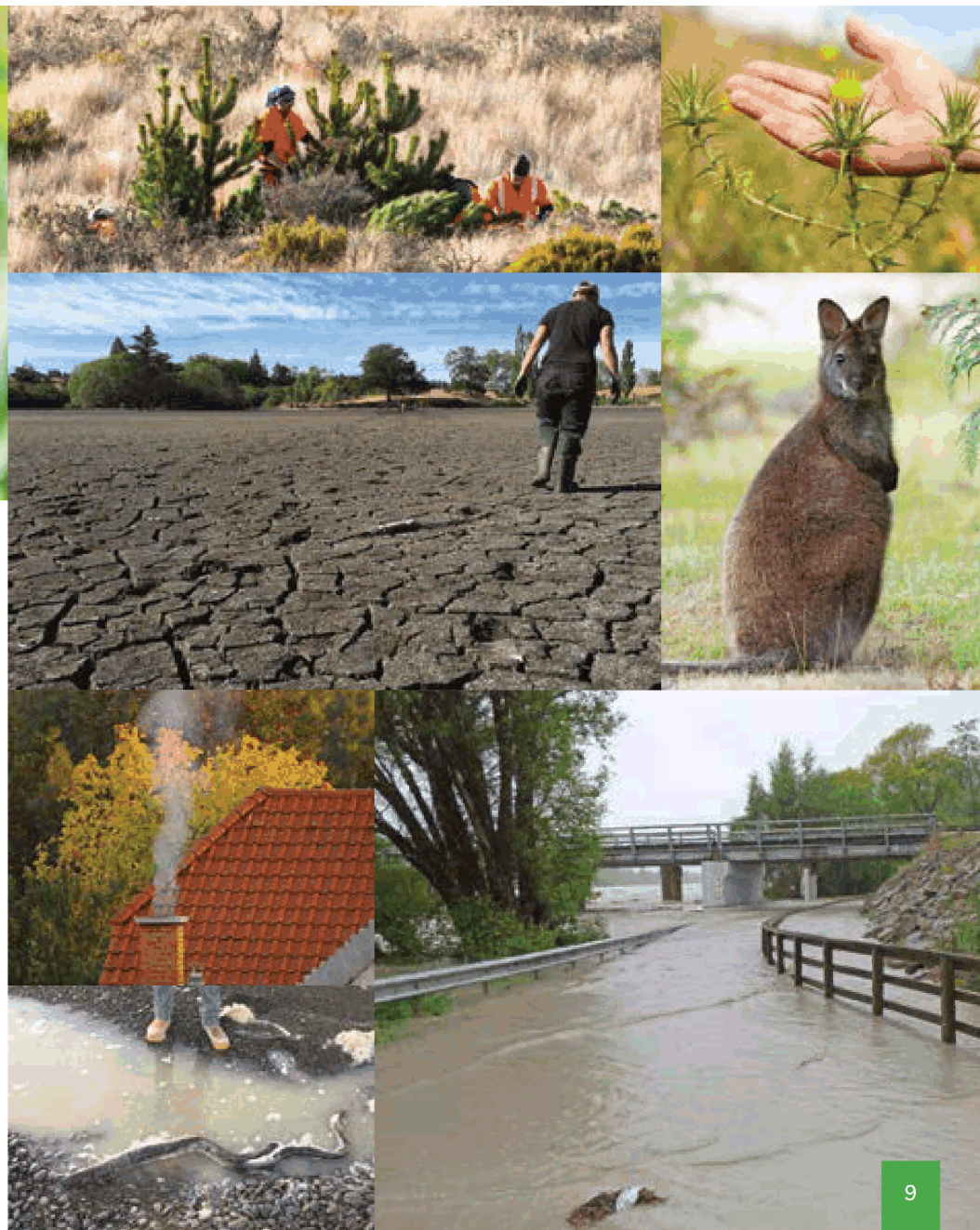
Alternative option for consultation

Council has also developed an alternative option for consideration by the community. Option 2 is a total package of work costing \$240.19 million. This option will deliver what we are statutorily required to do – which is still a significant amount of work – but without the provision to accelerate the same number of projects, with some of those identified in Option 1 delayed/scaled back or not proposed to be funded in Option 2. Information on Option 1 and Option 2 can be found on pages 10 to 15. More detailed financial information for both options is located on pages 28-35, on our rates tool rates.ecan.govt.nz and in the Supplementary Information at haveyoursay.ecan.govt.nz/LTP.



Do you think we have prioritised the right issues and opportunities?

What do you feel are the significant challenges and opportunities we face?





We now need your input Ka hiahia mātou ō whakauru

In order to give informed feedback, the community needs to know all that needs doing and how much it would cost.



Option 1 Kōwhiringa 1

Option 1 addresses what we must do and how we need to do it to bring about change (our enduring priorities) and what we could do in response to what we believe is the community's call for faster, more urgent action

(the transformational opportunities). **This is Council's preferred option for consultation so that the community can see all that could be done and what it would cost ratepayers.**

The big issues we would be tackling through Option 1 are:

- Protecting and improving our freshwater, including implementing central government's new 'Essential Freshwater' package
- Reducing emissions via a well-utilised, low-emission public transport network
- COVID-19 economic recovery work, including pest control
- Flood protection and infrastructure
- Enabling compliance with the rules we have worked hard with the community to develop
- Climate change and community resilience

- Active regeneration of the natural environment and tree planting programme (Me Uru Rākau)
- Building community engagement (including youth engagement) and alignment with other agencies
- Data collecting, sharing information and knowledge for optimal decision-making.

There is proposed provision for activity across all aspects of our work as well as significant investment in a number of key, increasingly pressing issues – such as implementing the Government's 'Essential Freshwater' package, which prescribes new limits for farming activities and for water quality, and the associated planning and implementation work that must now be introduced to build on the work already undertaken in our communities.

In particular, the resource management concept of Te Mana o te Wai – the mana of the water – must be worked through, relying on the strength of our relationships within the region as well as the collective willingness of our communities to step up again when it comes to protecting the health of the waterways.

It is up to communities and councils nationwide to consider and recognise Te Mana o te Wai. In Canterbury, this will involve considerable planning and implementation work in partnership with Ngāi Tahu. Braided river revival and regeneration of our iconic braided river ecosystems are key elements of this work in Canterbury.

The evolution of our public transport network continues to gather momentum and the significant projects that have already been committed to as part

of the implementation of the Regional Public Transport Plan – such as increasing the frequency on selected routes, moving to low and zero-emission vehicles, delivering the national ticketing system in Canterbury – require ongoing funding to deliver an attractive, well-utilised public transport offering.

Investing in COVID-19 recovery projects attracts significant government funding for key biosecurity pest control, environmental restoration and river works – enabling us to undertake more work in a shorter timeframe through this co-funding arrangement that also supports job creation in the region.

There is also additional work to do to evolve our Compliance, Monitoring and Enforcement function to ensure our region's resources are being utilised according to plan limits. This includes working with, and providing advice to, landowners to understand how to give practical effect to our rules.

In Option 1 we have proposed sufficient funding for our regional Civil Defence activities as we face an increasingly uncertain future in the face of climate change, and progressing the previously deferred and increasingly urgent Coastal Plan review.

As the level of activity increases, so too does the supporting and enabling activity, including enhancing our organisational collection and storage of mātauranga Māori and community data. Through making that data more readily available for decision-making and community information, we aim to increase the community's access to the council, and our access

to the knowledge and input of the community, through enhanced engagement.

In Option 1 we have made provision for a contestable fund to support work by community groups for local environmental projects. We have also made provision to increase our capacity to deliver the EnviroSchools programme to the 40+ schools on our waiting list, as well as enhance the wider environmental education programmes.

The bottom line is that Option 1 would require around \$246.54 million of activity in the first year of the Long-Term Plan. This is \$46 million more than the current 2020/21 expenditure.

It is not possible for – and nor do we expect – ratepayers to pay for all the work that is included in Option 1.

We propose to pay for it through a combination of funding sources:

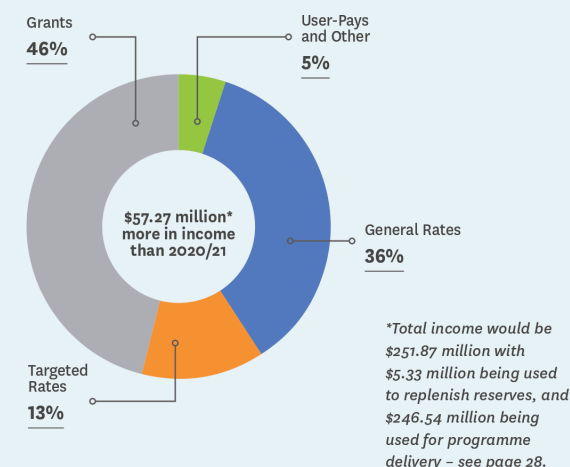
- \$43.6 million in Year 1 in Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency grants for Public Transport
- \$25.3 million in Year 1 in central government support for the wilding pines and river engineering/flood control works in the Jobs for Nature and COVID-19 recovery projects
- \$40 million in user-pays charges and other revenue for such things as consent applications, swing moorings, bus fares and other activity.

This would leave a total of \$143 million to be paid for by the ratepayers of the region. In this way, Canterbury regional ratepayers can facilitate \$246.54 million of work* for their rating contribution.

The detail of how we propose the rates revenue is paid is outlined in our draft Revenue and Finance Policy (see page 25).

Around half of the \$46 million increase would need to come from rates, representing an increase in total rates revenue of 24.5% from the current (2020/21) year. See below.

Proposed Sources of Increased Funding: Option 1



Option 1 proposes an increase in rates of 24.5% compared to the current year. This is the percentage the total amount of money we receive from rates would increase by. It isn't the percentage that each ratepayer's bill would go up by, as that depends on location and value of the property (which impacts the amount of targeted and general rates paid). Sample properties are shown on page 13, and we have an online rates

calculator that enables you to see what your rates would look like for both options.

The table below shows the percentage increase proposed in Option 1 for subsequent years of the Long-Term Plan.

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
24.5%	9%	3.7%	1.5%	2.2%	2.9%	2.2%	4.4%	3%	3.2%

The average total rates a property would pay in Year 1 would be \$591.10, compared to \$455.04 in the current year (2020/21). The average rates increase across the region would be \$136.06. To see what the impact of Option 1 would be on your own rates, go to our rates calculator tool ratescalculator.ecan.govt.nz. Sample properties are shown on page 13.



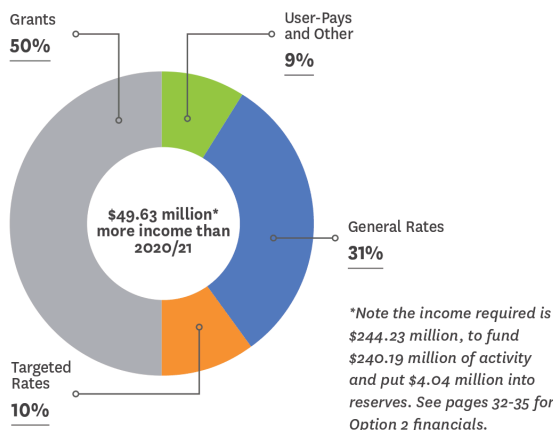
Option 2 Kōwhiringa 2

Option 2 is a balance of increased demand for action, enabling COVID-19 recovery projects to take place (which require funding to attract the considerable central government recovery funding), while focusing on working within our statutory obligations. There are some new areas of expenditure that must be included – public transport service improvements already committed to, central government's new Essential Freshwater and biodiversity packages requiring planning and policy work, as well as our contribution to COVID-19 recovery projects.

In total, Option 2 represents \$240.19 million of activity in Year 1 of the draft Long-Term Plan. This represents an increase of \$40 million, with around half coming from rates. See Proposed Sources of Increased Funding: Option 2 opposite. This increase in total rates revenue is 18% more than the current (2020/21) year.

The average total rates a property would pay in Year 1 would be \$565.59, compared to \$455.04 in the current year (2020/21). The average rates increase across the region would be \$110.55. To see what the impact of Option 2 would be on your own rates, go to our rates calculator tool ratescalculator.ecan.govt.nz. Sample properties are shown opposite.

Proposed Sources of Increased Funding: Option 2



Option 2 will progress key pieces of work over the time of the Long-Term Plan and it still requires a significant investment from the community and other agencies – both in terms of money and in terms of activity required.

The total \$244.23 million in revenue required for Year 1 of Option 2 is proposed to be funded as follows:

- \$41.9 million in Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency grants for Public Transport
- \$25.3 million in central government support for the wilding pines and river engineering/flood control works in the Jobs for Nature and COVID-19 recovery projects
- \$41.7 million in user-pays charges and other revenue for such things as consent applications, swing moorings, bus fares and other activity.

This would leave a total of \$135 million to be paid for by the ratepayers of the region for Option 2. See the breakdown of rates use by programme of work on page 17.

Option 2 would deliver the full extent of our statutory requirements and activity already committed to, but not all that we believe could be done to bring about meaningful environmental change in a shorter timeframe.



Your views are sought on both Option 1 and Option 2 and the activity, expected outcomes and funding streams proposed for each.

It is important that we hear what you would like to keep in the plan, what you think could/should be removed, and anything that you think we have missed.



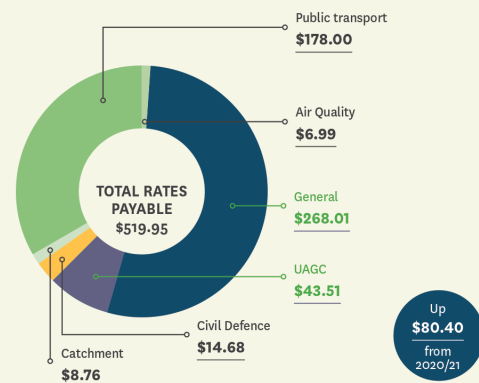
Your feedback is also invited on the affordability of the proposed increase in total rates revenue (under Option 1 or Option 2) against the total activity the rates income would support. Noting that the increase will be different for different ratepayers (see sample properties opposite and in the Supplementary Information online at haveyoursay.ecan.govt.nz/LTP).

Sample properties: impact on rates

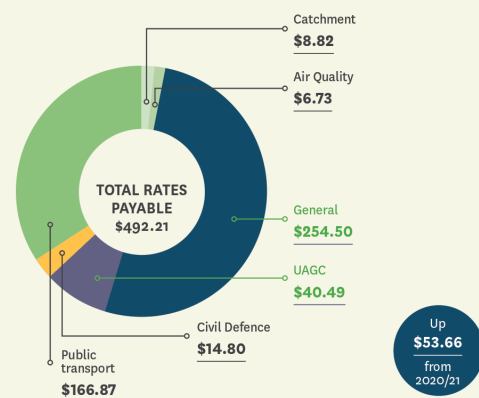
What you would see on your July 2021-June 2022 rates bill for Environment Canterbury depends on the location and value of the property being rated. For the examples below, you will see the flat fees (UAGC and Civil Defence) are the same for everyone. The general and targeted rates vary. An explanation of rate types is on page 36.

My house in Christchurch is worth \$580,000

Option 1

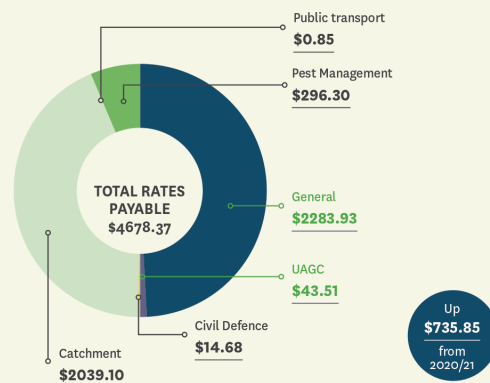


Option 2

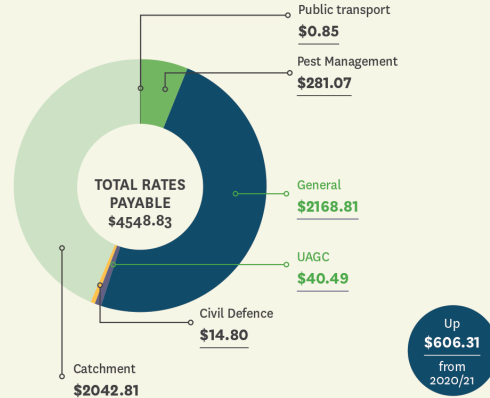


My rural property in Ashburton District is worth \$4.96m

Option 1

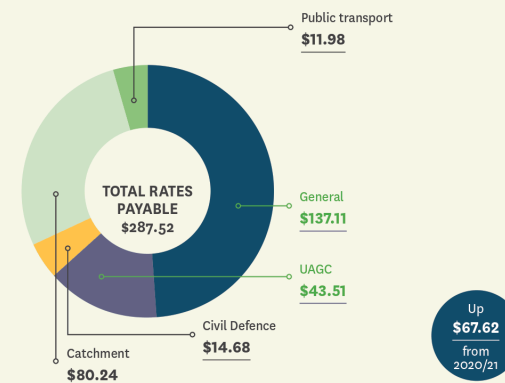


Option 2

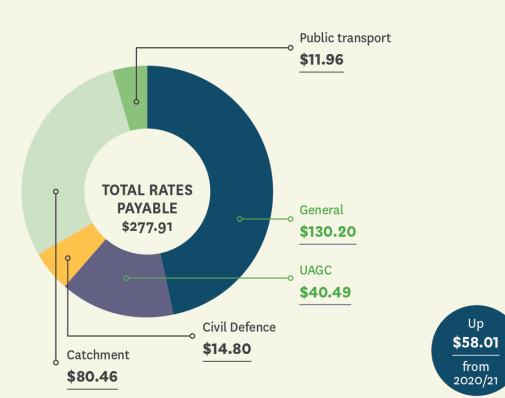


My house in Temuka is worth \$285,000

Option 1



Option 2



KEY: General rates – Targeted rates – Civil defence uniform charge – UAGC –

The difference between the options Ngā rerekētanga o ngā kōwhiri

The main difference between the two options is that Option 1 responds to increasing Government and community expectation of action, including environmental initiatives we need to progress but are not yet required by legislation. Option 2 accounts only for initiatives we are required by legislation to undertake now and some we are already committed to, such as public transport improvements.

The portfolio information and table on pages 16 and 17 shows the proposed rates contribution for each of our portfolios and their associated programmes of work. Both Option 1 and 2 are shown in the table, to illustrate where the differences are between the two options.

In Option 2 there are not the same opportunities to transform public transport through actions such as MyWay on-demand buses in Timaru. The new bus contract roll out, real-time information system implementation, Total Mobility services and the progression of the national ticketing system are all included in both Option 1 and Option 2.

There will not be the same uplift in braided river revival and tree planting programmes for regeneration of the natural environment through Me uru Rākau with Option 2.

In Option 2 there is less investment in the data programmes, which are proposed in Option 1 to continue to build on what data we collect and share for optimal decision-making.

In Option 2 there is a reduced level of support for landowners to assist with compliance and to support implementation of the regulatory framework.

In Option 2 there is less provision for environmental education and Enviroschools support. There is no provision for a contestable fund to support community projects.

In both options we have allowed for the notification of the Regional Policy Statement, Regional Coastal Plan and the Freshwater planning to occur together in 2024. By notifying these plans together we can save the community a significant amount of money. Provision for community and partner engagement to develop these plans is in both options and this work needs to commence in year one of the Long-Term Plan.

Both options include an average inflation increase of 2.5%.

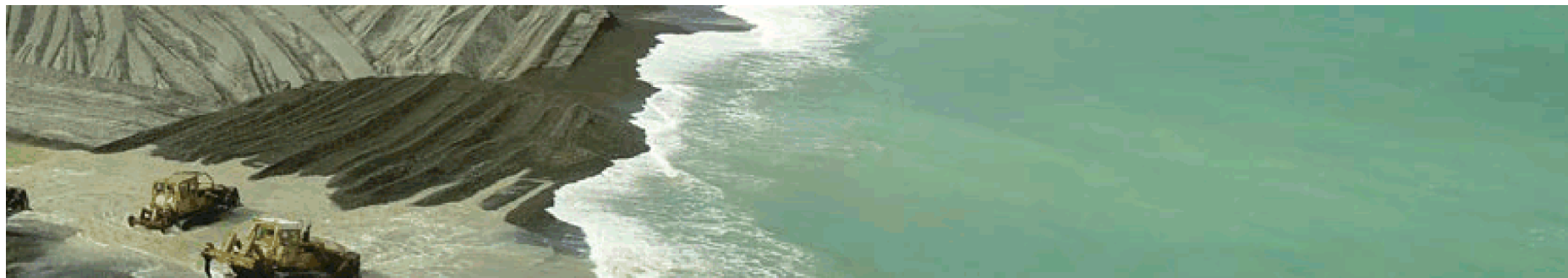
Your feedback is sought on Option 1 and Option 2. In addition there are two particular projects that we are interested in your feedback on:

MyWay by Metro is the on-demand public transport system being trialed in Timaru. In Option 1 there is provision to keep the system beyond the trial. In Option 2, there is no provision to keep it.



Should investment continue to be made in this on-demand public transport option for Timaru after the trial period has completed? Note it will require a total of \$1.18 million in Year 1 of the Long-Term Plan with continued investment in future years (see table opposite), and would be funded through a targeted rate for the Timaru community and from Waka Kotahi NZ





Transport Agency grants. It would add about \$14 inc GST per \$100k of property value for Timaru District ratepayers in Year 1.

MyWay by Metro

Year	Grants	Targeted rates	Total additional cost
1 – 2021/22	\$0.60 million	\$0.58 million	\$1.18 million
2 – 2022/23	\$0.62 million	\$0.60 million	\$1.22 million
3 – 2023/24	\$0.64 million	\$0.61 million	\$1.25 million

? Would you like to see this type of on-demand public transport as part of the wider Canterbury public transport service in the future, should the MyWay trial be successful? This would not materially impact rates proposed for the first few years of the Long-Term Plan as investigation and feasibility work would need to be carried out first. We are seeking community interest in principle at this time.

The Hekeao Hinds Managed Aquifer Recharge (MAR) is an environmental infrastructure project, proposed by the Ashburton Zone Committee and supported by the Ashburton District Council and Environment Canterbury, to improve water quantity, quality and ecosystem health on the Hinds plains, alongside improved land-use practices required to meet environmental outcomes. To date, a mix of funding from

central government, the Councils and local land-owners has paid for the project. In order for this to continue, Environment Canterbury would need to introduce a targeted rate for the local Ashburton community. This is not included in the figures for Option 1 or Option 2 at this stage.

The project's business case has identified there are significant costs to the district should the project not be continued.

? Do you want to see provision made to continue the MAR project after 2022? In Option 1 and Option 2 there is provision in Year 1 of \$1.39 million (\$1.09 million from targeted rates, and \$300,000 from grants) to run the project. This is included in the financial information for both options in this document. There is also some allocation in Years 2 and 3, as shown in the table below. However, to continue to make enhancements to the project after Year 1, additional funding would be needed – also through the targeted rate to the local Hinds Plains community between the Ashburton and Rangitata Rivers – as shown in the table.

To give an indication of the rates required, the additional \$0.97 million from rates in Year 2 equates to an extra \$76.36 inc GST per \$100k of property value for Upper, and \$14.99 inc GST per \$100k of property value for Lower A, and \$49.95 for Lower B.

Hekeao Hinds Managed Aquifer Recharge

Year	Provision already in (Option 1 and 2)	Additional funding to continue enhancements	Total cost
1 – 2021/22	\$1.39 million	-	\$1.39 million
2 – 2022/23	\$0.5 million	\$0.97 million	\$1.48 million
3 – 2023/24	\$0.43 million	\$1.94 million	\$2.37 million

? Should investment be made to develop such systems to manage freshwater quality in other parts of the region in the future? This would not materially impact rates proposed for the first few years of the Long-Term Plan as investigation and feasibility work would need to be carried out first. We are seeking community interest in principle at this time.



For more information on Managed Aquifer Recharge visit ecan.govt.nz

Portfolios Ngā Pūketē

For ease of working and for reporting purposes, we group our activities into portfolios and related programmes.

Our financial reporting is done against the activities within the portfolios. You can view proposed expenditure by portfolio for each of the Options on pages 28-35 and for Option 1 in more detail on our rates tool, rates.ecan.govt.nz.

Figures shown here are for Option 1.

Further information is on the following pages.

For detailed information on each portfolio please view the Supplementary Information at haveyoursay.ecan.govt.nz/LTP



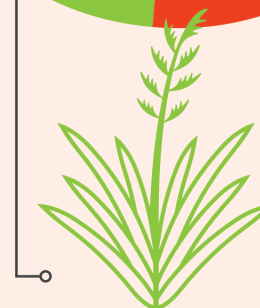
Regional and Strategic Leadership **\$45.08M/18%**

Includes partnerships, community engagement and data collection for optimal decision-making, running of Council, environmental education, sourcing diverse funding streams, planning, consents and compliance.



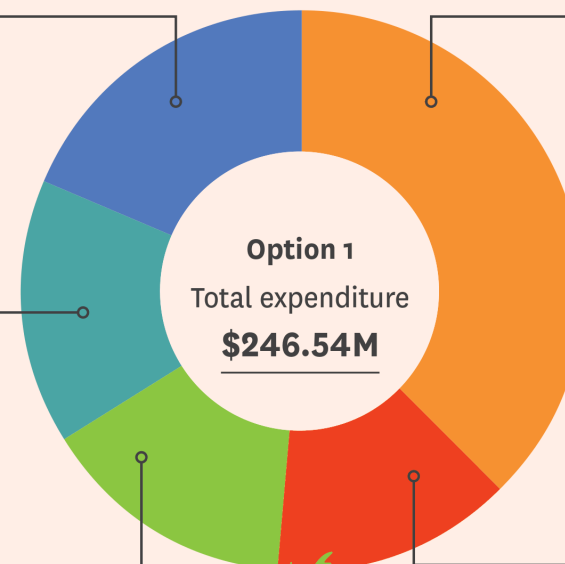
Water and Land **\$36.39M/15%**

Includes the rules and plans for freshwater management, zone committees and partnerships, environmental monitoring, and rural and urban non-statutory water initiatives.



Biodiversity and Biosecurity **\$37.36M/15%**

Includes braided river revival, wetlands, a regionwide tree planting programme (Me uru Rākau), regional parks, and meeting biosecurity requirements including increased wallaby and wilding conifer control.





**Air Quality,
Transport and
Urban Development
\$93.48M/38%**

Includes clean air initiatives, urban and regional land use and transport, and our public transport services.



**Climate Change and
Community Resilience
\$34.23M/14%**

Includes flood control works, Civil Defence, the Harbourmaster's functions, natural hazards and hazardous substances, the coastal environment, contaminated land and waste, and our response to climate change.

This table shows the proposed total rates contribution by portfolio (by comparison, the figures shown to the left for the portfolios are for **total expenditure** made up of income from rates, grants and user-pays revenue).

Total Rates Proposed by Portfolio for Year 1	Option 1 (\$M)	Option 2 (\$M)	Difference (\$M)
Air Quality, Transport and Urban Development			
Clean Air	2.1	2.0	\$0.1 less
Integrating Urban Land Use, and Regional Transport	0.9	0.9	-
Transforming Public Transport	32.7	30.0	\$2.7 less
	35.7	32.9	\$2.8 less
Biodiversity and Biosecurity			
Braided River Revival	3.8	2.9	\$0.9 less
Leading and Partnering for Biodiversity Outcomes	1.6	1.6	-
Me Uru Rākau (planting for regeneration programme)	1.0	0.1	\$0.9 less
Priority Habitats Wetland Protection	4.8	4.5	\$0.3 less
Regional Pest Management	7.1	6.8	\$0.3 less
	18.3	15.9	\$2.4 less
Climate Change and Community Resilience			
Climate Change Resilience	1.0	1.0	-
Leading Community Resilience	5.4	5.4	-
Leading Flood and River Resilience	12.2	12.2	-
Managing Contaminated Land, Hazardous Substances and Waste	1.7	1.6	\$0.1 less
Managing the Coastal Environment	3.7	3.5	\$0.2 less
	24.0	23.7	\$0.3 less
Regional and Strategic Leadership			
Data for Decision Making	3.1	2.6	\$0.5 less
Engagement and Influence	8.6	8.2	\$0.4 less
Governance and Advisory Services	4.6	4.7	\$0.1 more
Investing for the Future	2.4	1.9	\$0.5 less
Leading Regional Planning, Consenting and Compliance	9.0	9.0	-
Tuia Partnership	1.6	1.6	-
	29.3	28	\$1.3 less
Water and Land			
Freshwater Regulatory Framework	6.2	6.3	\$0.1 more
Freshwater Resilience	7.7	7.4	\$0.3 less
Healthy Waterway Actions	5.9	5.9	-
Monitoring and Understanding our Environment	11.6	11.6	-
Stewardship of Land and Water	0.4	0.3	\$0.1 less
Working Together for Healthy Land and Water	4.0	3.5	\$0.5 less
	35.8	35	\$0.8 less
	143.1	135.5	\$7.6 less

Understanding our work Te māramatanga i ā mātou mahi

We group our activities into portfolios and related work programmes. Our financial reporting is done against the activities within the portfolios.

The proposed groupings for the Long-Term Plan 2021-31 are a little different to the 2020/21 portfolios, and they are summarised below with the proposed programmes of work for Option 1 noted.

Further information on the Option 1 programmes is provided in the Supplementary Information on haveyoursay.ecan.govt.nz/LTP

Regional and Strategic Leadership



Te Hautūtanga ā-Rohe, ā-Rautaki hoki

*Ki te kāhore te whakakitenga
Ka ngaro te iwi
Without foresight and vision the
people will be lost*

This portfolio addresses key cross-cutting themes of importance for all Council portfolios, such as strategic planning, guiding the organisation in our work with Ngāi Tahu,

government influence and regional relationships, collaboration and hearing the community voice through provision of information and collection of feedback.

Tuia partnership

Our relationship with Ngāi Tahu is key to ensuring we reach the right outcomes for our region. We call this relationship 'Tuia' – standing shoulder to shoulder with mana whenua. The programme of work recognises the rights of Ngāi Tahu and enables them to fulfil their role as mana whenua and exercise kaitiakitanga alongside the Council's statutory role.

Engagement and influence

Broadening collaborative community engagement to enrich participation in regional decision-making and working to help guide and influence central government action for the best outcome for Canterbury.

Leading regional planning, consenting and compliance

Delivering regulatory services (planning, consents and compliance) that build confidence and trust in Environment Canterbury, and enable the outcomes desired by the community and required under legislation.

Investing for the future

Recognising the burden on ratepayers, Council is working to identify and establish new and sustained income sources to deliver community aspirations and address environmental legacy issues.

Data for decision making

The value of data for supporting informed communities and better decision making is a priority for the Council. This programme of work will build on the foundation of improving access to data, science and mātauranga Māori for the benefit of the community, from individual Cantabrians to policy and law makers.

Governance and advisory services

Delivering efficient and effective governance and advisory services to support all Council business.



Water and Land Te Wai me Te Whenua

*Ka hāhā te tuna ki te roto
Ka hāhā te reo ki te kāinga
Ka hāhā te tangata ki te whenua
If the lake is full of eels
If the home resounds with language
The land will be inhabited with people*

At the centre of this portfolio is the Canterbury Water Management Strategy (CWMS) and the associated collaborative framework to managing our freshwater in the region. The new Essential Freshwater package from central government – and resulting planning and implementation activity required – will influence the direction. Science-informed decision-making will be key, as will ongoing projects that gain strong partnership support and a shared funding approach, and empowering and engaging with communities.

Working together for healthy water and land

The community has committed to working together to drive regional priorities and share resources to strengthen the Canterbury Water Management Strategy delivery. This requires resources to support the

collaborative arrangements with Papatipu Rūnanga, zone committees, community and key organisations including through joint work programmes.

Monitoring and understanding our environment

Collecting and managing good quality trusted data that can be accessed and used by the community and key organisations ensures we have a shared understanding of the trends and actions needed to report on and meet statutory requirements and environmental outcomes.

Freshwater regulatory framework

Freshwater is managed not just locally but through national direction. Implementing this direction through the regulatory framework is done by the regional council and others. Creating the plan rules is not enough though and this programme also covers improving plan implementation through plan effectiveness reviews and ongoing evaluation of environmental outcomes.

Healthy waterways actions

To reach our goal of healthy waterways we need to take deliberate actions not just to implement our planning framework and the national direction, but also through using a consistent and focused approach across a range of actions from community education

to prosecuting, to achieve Te Mana o te Wai and make ongoing improvements to our freshwater.

Stewardship of water and land

Stewardship of our water and land is a collective responsibility. Our role must include strategically investing in supporting stewardship initiatives, sharing information and actions that work, building awareness and implementing opportunities to deliver on future stewardship of land and water, using the regulatory and non-regulatory functions.

Freshwater resilience

Freshwater resilience is about supporting intergenerational, multi-stakeholder, catchment-based projects that restore freshwater environments enabling those environments to withstand natural impacts. This requires collaboration, building community support and ultimately enables implementation of Te Mana o Te Wai.



Biodiversity and Biosecurity Te Rerenga Rauropi me Te Whakahaumarau Rauropi

*Manaaki whenua
Manaaki tangata
Haere whakamua
Care for the land
Care for people
Go forward!*

Enabling the natural environment to support our cultural, physical and economic wellbeing requires us to first support the natural environment. By sharing our understanding of the pressures on the environment, and the action needed to relieve those pressures, we can restore our biodiversity and support ecosystems to thrive and in turn support the life that depends on them. Our biodiversity work is closely related to much of our other work, and in particular is impacted by biosecurity threats, and relies heavily on the investment and action of the community.

Leading and partnering for biodiversity outcomes

Creating a shared regional approach to biodiversity is key to achieving the outcomes of restored and protected indigenous biodiversity. This shared understanding and collective buy-in to the actions required by many agencies can be achieved by supporting effective partnerships, leading activity and sharing information.

Regional pest management

By intervening early and working collaboratively with all those involved in biosecurity, we can protect our biodiversity, economic production and mahinga kai from harmful organisms.

Priority habitats and wetland protection

The number of wetlands in the region has fallen considerably and this programme aims to regenerate priority habitats and wetlands, protecting and enhancing these areas in collaboration with the community.

Braided river revival | Whakahaumanu Ngā Awa ā Pākihi

Canterbury's braided rivers are iconic, running from the mountains to the sea as critical ecological corridors. Creating landscape-scale alignments with agencies and communities to revive these rivers is key to their future and the life and activities they sustain.

Me Uru Rākau

Me Uru Rākau is a regionwide protection, planting and restoration programme to enhance regional biodiversity. Although reported through this portfolio, Me Uru Rākau is a programme that impacts, and is impacted by, activity in all other portfolios with benefits for water quality, erosion control, mahinga kai, community engagement and climate change responses.



Climate Change and Community Resilience Te Whakamahanatanga o Te Ao me Te Aumangea o te Hapori

*Arohanui ki te tangata,
tētahi ki tētahi*

*Caring for the people
with respect and good faith*

The Climate Change and Community Resilience portfolio includes a range of activities with the common thread of the protection of people, assets (both natural and built), and the economy. Work programmes are aimed at supporting the Canterbury region to minimise and adapt to the negative impacts of climate change, reduce and manage risks from flooding, natural hazards, contaminated land, hazardous substances, and waste, ensure commercial and recreational boating safety, monitor coastal water quality, and ensure communities are prepared for and resilient to natural hazard risk.

Climate change is already affecting Canterbury and future impacts are likely to include, higher temperatures, less rainfall, more frequent and more extreme droughts, strong winds, low humidity, increased

risk of soil erosion, sea-level rise and coastal erosion, increased flooding in some areas, potential for faster spread of pests and weeds. These have the potential to increase our community risk of impact in flood and bushfire-prone areas, and coastal communities, and will impact how we use our water resources.

Leading community resilience

Community resilience to natural and human-induced hazards is key as prevention of those hazards is not always possible. Through risk reduction, and the collecting, providing, and communicating of natural hazards information, we can help build community resilience through enhancing our collective capacity to adapt, respond and recover when emergencies occur.

Managing the coastal environment

By working with, and alongside, our partners we can manage the regeneration of Canterbury's coastal environment through effective and integrated coastal management.

Climate change resilience

Climate change has become a household concern and, as a region, we need to be able to adapt and respond to it as well as continue to do what we can to mitigate the impact of our actions on the climate. Building community knowledge and resilience to climate change

risks in Canterbury can be achieved by ensuring we are aligned with partners such as Papatipu Rūnanga and territorial authorities, and carry a shared understanding and responsibility for the regional response.

Managing contaminated land, hazardous substances and waste

Past and sometimes present land practices and industrial activity can mean we must deal with legacy land issues and the risks associated with managing contaminated land, hazardous substances and waste. This programme ensures such risks are managed to protect the environment and human wellbeing.

Leading flood and river resilience

As we face a future with the potential for increased extreme weather events, increasing community resilience to flood risks posed to people and property can be achieved through building and maintaining high quality flood protection, land drainage and erosion control infrastructure. See page 24 for information on our 30-year Infrastructure Strategy. Our flood and river works are often associated with land and forestry management activity and this programme is proposed to cover the integration of that activity.



**Air Quality, Transport,
and Urban Development
Te Pai o Te Hau Takiwā,
Ngā Momo Waka, me Te
Whanaketanga o Ngā Tāone**

*Ko ngā pae tawhiti whāia kia tata
Ko ngā pae tata whakamaua kia tina
The potential for tomorrow depends
on what we do today*

The Air Quality, Transport and Urban Development portfolio influences how the people of Canterbury live, work and travel now and into the future through planning and delivering public transport activities in Greater Christchurch and Timaru, enabling vibrant and connected communities, coordinating future urban development within Greater Christchurch and the wider Canterbury region, developing regional land transport plans and supporting the regional transport committee, and reducing air pollution where people live.

Clean air

Air quality management has previously required a portfolio of work, however in this draft Long-Term Plan we are proposing that the regulating and supporting of initiatives to ensure air quality improves and does not impact on the wellbeing of our communities, is included in a wider Air Quality, Transport and Urban Development portfolio.

This is in part due to the successful action of the community over recent years, converting to cleaner forms of home heating and burning wood more efficiently, thereby reducing the particulate emissions and improving the ambient air quality in our urban areas.

**Integrating urban land use
and regional transport**

The integration of our urban land use, regional transport and hazards planning is necessary to ensure sustainable development within our region. This work includes facilitating prioritised and integrated investment in Canterbury's regional transport network, and regional/sub-regional planning.

Transforming public transport

The public transport network is Environment Canterbury's single largest area of expenditure. It is supported by central government grants, targeted rates in some locations and user-pays (fares) revenue, and guided by the Regional Public Transport Plan. Operating, managing, and delivering innovative and continuous improvements to public transport services in Canterbury is key to establishing a sustainable service.

More information on the work within each portfolio, and the associated targets and measures, can be found in the Supplementary Information for this consultation on haveyoursay.ecan.govt.nz/LTP and on our website ecan.govt.nz.



The following pages outline key policies and how the Long-Term Plan is proposed to be funded.

How could this be paid for? Me pēhea te whakautu?



What are your thoughts on the way we have proposed rates are charged, as outlined in the draft Revenue and Financing Policy ie the proposed use of Uniform Annual Charges, targeted rates, general rates, and user-pays?

The draft Long-Term Plan 2021-31 outlines the activity proposed for each year and how it could be paid for. Ratepayers will want to consider what the community would need to pay in general rates, targeted rates, user-pays and other fees and charges in the proposed plan. Council has a number of policies guiding how we determine how different activities should be funded, and on page 36 we describe what the different rating types are.

Pages 24 and 25 of this consultation document outline in particular four key documents, the Financial Strategy and the 30-year Infrastructure Strategy, and the Revenue and Financing Policy and the Fees and Charges Policy. Your feedback is invited on these as part of this consultation.

As required under section 82A of the Local Government Act, the pages of this consultation document constitute the 'statement of proposal' for the Revenue and Financing Policy and the Fees and Charges Policy. Submitters on these policies are encouraged to view the full draft documents in the Supplementary Information on haveyoursay.ecan.govt.nz/LTP



Do you support the rationale and the proposed changes in the draft Fees and Charges Policy. See the full draft policy online at haveyoursay.ecan.govt.nz/LTP

Financial Strategy

Environment Canterbury's draft Financial Strategy 2021-31 can be found in full in the Supplementary Information located on haveyoursay.ecan.govt.nz/LTP

The Financial Strategy outlines how we intend to manage the money we receive from ratepayers and other sources. The strategy sets guidelines and limits on our use of that money and outlines that our aim is to take an approach that maximises the return on the investments we have and minimises risk. It also outlines how we will manage any funds in reserves and the Council's self-imposed desired limits on rates increases.

Both Option 1 and Option 2 in this consultation document result in proposed rates increases beyond the current self-imposed limits. These limits are the same each year and have been set at 5% for rate increases, and debt to be no more than 280% of total rates revenue. Council acknowledges that the rates increase limits in the policy are no longer realistic in the current climate of central government legislation and community expectation, and proposes an increase in excess of the limits in full knowledge of that.

30-year Infrastructure Strategy 2021-51

Council has a 30-year strategy to manage infrastructure. Most of our infrastructure is for flood protection and control, and the strategy identifies potential issues within the 30-year timeframe that may impact the infrastructure and outlines the mechanisms for managing associated decisions. The value of the infrastructure can be measured in billions of dollars – not its replacement value (estimated at \$673 million in 2020) but the value to the community of having this protective infrastructure in place.

Environment Canterbury manages 59 river control and land drainage schemes that collectively cover over 1,000 km of rivers, many smaller streams and over 760 km of rural open drains.

Our largest flood protection scheme, the Waimakariri-Eyre-Cust scheme, provides flood protection from the Waimakariri River to the Greater Christchurch area. The scheme protects thousands of people, jobs, homes and other assets – around \$118 billion worth – with the potential cost of community damages from a catastrophic failure of the scheme estimated to be as much as \$12 billion.

Project	Crown funding (\$M)	Community funding required (\$M)	Total project cost (\$M)
Waiau Township - stopbank repairs and upgrades	0.32	0.18	0.50
Ashley/Rakahuri - river protection and fairway management (outside of existing scheme)	0.64	0.36	1.00
Waimakariri River - Kaiapoi community flood protection	2.00	1.20	3.20
Halswell/Huritini - weed barrier replacement	0.64	0.36	1.00
Rangitata River - flood recovery	5.44	3.06	8.50
Region-wide planting and berm management project	6.40	3.60	10.00
	\$15.44M	\$8.76M	\$24.20M

The infrastructure strategy outlines a number of projects, from smaller pipe extension projects to much larger primary stopbank improvements. In addition, there are six COVID-19 recovery projects co-funded by central government (see table above). This co-funding has enabled us to include fast-tracking these significant work streams, which require Council funding to support the central government funds. These are proposed to be ongoing in the Long-Term Plan under both options. See the infrastructure policy for details of these projects.

Revenue and Financing Policy

Our draft Revenue and Financing Policy outlines the principles and rationale used to select which funding source is the most appropriate for each of our operating and capital areas of expenditure.

During the development of the draft Long-Term Plan the Revenue and Financing Policy was reviewed, with every proposed programme of work considered against the policy principles (see page 36) with regard to the fair and appropriate source of funding.

After determining the appropriate sources of income, Council must then consider the overall impact and affordability for this Long-Term Plan, taking into account the potentially unstable COVID-19 situation. This has been at the forefront of Council discussions during the development of the draft Long-Term Plan 2021-31.

By including in Option 1 all the work that is required, the total cost for Year 1 activity has reached \$246.54 million. Council has weighed up the desire to move with urgency on the activity outlined in Option 1, with the need to ensure that affordability and overall impact is considered.

One of the ways to manage this is through the ratio of general rates, targeted rates and the use of uniform annual general charges. A greater use of annual general charges is proposed in this Long-Term Plan – see page 26.

Council expenditure is funded by a variety of income sources in addition to rates. These include income via central government grants for activities such as public transport, and user-pays fees for services where there is a direct benefit, such as resource consent applications and bus fares. User-pays fees and charges are outlined in the Fees and Charges Policy as noted below.

Operating expenditure (funded by rates, grants and charges) is based on what we expect to spend to deliver the Levels of Service outlined in the Supplementary Information.

Fees and Charges Policy

The draft Fees and Charges Policy outlines Council's approach to setting user-pays fees and charges, consistent with the principles in Council's Revenue and Financing Policy. As part of the development of this draft Long-Term Plan, the Fees and Charges Policy and associated fees have been reviewed to ensure they are fair, cover actual and reasonable costs and that those who benefit bear the costs (to avoid being subsidised by the general ratepayer).

There are several proposed changes in the draft Fees and Charges Policy 2021-31, including:

- Staff charge-out rates for compliance officers are proposed to increase to recover actual and reasonable costs.
- Staff charge-out rates are proposed to increase each year in line with the annual Consumer Price Index adjustment and be no less than 1% and no more than 3% each year.
- A wider range of initial fixed fees (deposits) are provided for so there is greater clarity of potential costs of resource consent processes.
- A new annual charge on swing moorings is proposed for the recovery of wrecks and abandoned vessels.
- A proposed Maritime Biosecurity Monitoring charge to apply to structures and/or vessels within the Coastal Marine Area should a biosecurity pest, pest agent or unwanted organism be identified.
- Bringing Parks and Forest fees and charges for functions and services into the policy.

Rates and borrowing Ngā tāke kaunihera me ngā pūtea taurewa

Not all of Environment Canterbury's work is funded through rates, although rates income does contribute over half the annual revenue. The amount of rates collected affects the work Council can do, and the pace at which we can progress.

Environment Canterbury receives income from several other sources. Grants, including significant income from Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency for the public transport system, and user-pays charges – such as bus fares, resource consent applications, and monitoring of resource use (like water for irrigation) – make up the total income.

In this draft Long-Term Plan, Council is also proposing an initiative to explore alternative funding sources alongside the ones we currently have (in the Regional and Strategic Leadership portfolio of work, Investing for the Future work programme).

Through the Long-Term Plan process, Council has been particularly concerned with the fairest way to structure rates through a combination of general rates based on property value, targeted rates, and the use of annual general charges. In addition, we have also reviewed all fees and charges (see page 25). We have tried to achieve a fair and appropriate balance and now seek the community's views. The detail is outlined in the

draft Revenue and Financing Policy and the draft Fees and Charges Policy in the Supplementary Information at haveyoursay.ecan.govt.nz/LTP

Uniform Annual Charges for this Long-Term Plan

In the past Environment Canterbury has used uniform charges (flat fees) for a smaller number of activities than we are proposing in the draft 2021-31 plan. See page 36 for an explanation of the different types of rates, including targeted uniform annual charges (UAC) and uniform annual general charges (UAGC).

A number of principles have been applied to each activity to determine if it should be paid for by a uniform charge or by other means. These are outlined in the draft Revenue and Financing Policy and you are encouraged to view this draft policy in full in the Supplementary Information on our website.

This table shows the services that we currently charge a uniform annual charge for (2020/21 year) and those that we propose to charge a uniform annual charge for in the new Long-Term Plan. What is shown is the dollar amount for each group of activities (and the total amount), regardless of the size or location of your property. The total payable through a uniform charge now is \$25.59. The total that would be payable under Option 1 in the proposed Long-Term Plan would be \$43.51. These charges form part of what you would pay in rates. Sample property total rates are shown on page 13.

Activity	Proposed Option 1 UAGC \$ per property	Current year (2020/21) UAGC \$ per property
Council meetings	2.71	0.01
Ratepayer servicing, Councillors' remuneration, mileage and expenses	8.70	6.80
Archives	1.29	0.85
Canterbury Maps	2.81	1.10
Air quality	3.41	3.81
Recreational boating safety	3.31	2.82
Community engagement	-	5.72
Youth engagement and education	5.10	-
External data sharing	0.51	-
Internet development	-	1.17
Annual/Long-Term planning	-	2.19
Annual report	-	1.12
Forestry	1.61	-
Regional parks	10.54	-
Waste, contamination and hazardous substances	3.52	-
Total UAGC	\$43.51	\$25.59
Civil Defence UAC	\$14.68	N/A*

*currently funded through targeted rates based on capital value of property.



Would you support the use of borrowing for operating expenditure as indicated below, to offset some of the first year rating impact?

Borrowing for operating expenditure

Environment Canterbury has the ability to borrow, with repayments being spread over a number of years funded by rates. We currently borrow for a number of capital expenditure items.

Borrowing can be used to spread the burden of a high-cost activity over several years – useful if there are intergenerational benefits from that activity. Borrowing is usually only applied when it is considered appropriate to spread the cost of an activity because the benefit of the activity lasts the same time or longer than the repayment period. Borrowing is addressed in the Council's Treasury Policy, which states that, generally, borrowing can be used for:

- Promoting intergenerational equity between current and future ratepayers in relation to Council's assets and investments
- Funding significant one-off projects
- For hire purchase, credit, deferred payment or lease arrangements in the ordinary course of Council business
- To manage timing differences between cash inflows and outflows, and to maintain Council's liquidity.

Within the policy there is provision for a finite number of operational projects' expenditure (natural capital) that could be funded through borrowing, such as the work to

produce resource management plans which have a 10-year life, although ordinarily borrowing for operational expenditure wouldn't be considered by Council.

Council could consider the use of operating expenditure borrowing to alleviate some of the first year impact on ratepayers.

Council would like community feedback on whether the cost of some natural capital projects – specifically those within the planning programme of work (Freshwater, Coastal and the Regional Policy Statement) – should be spread over a number of years through the use of borrowing.

Year	Potential borrowing	Rating impact
1 – 2021/22	\$6.3 million	24.5% increase drops to 19.3% increase
2 – 2022/23	\$7.3 million	Lower base rate carried from Year 1, but 1-2% increase needed to commence repayments of first \$6.3 million (Year 1 loan)
3 – 2023/24	\$6.9 million	Year 2 base rate (ie including rates for repayment of Year 1 loan) plus additional increase needed to commence repayment of Year 2 loan
4 – 2024/25	-	Year 3 base rate plus additional increase needed to commence repayment of Year 3 loan

A similar impact could be achieved in Option 2 as the planning programme is included in both options.

The operational cost of these projects totals \$20.5 million over the first three years of the Long-Term Plan.

Repayments for the Year 1 borrowing would start in Year 2. By Year 4 repayments would be being made on all three loans. With a potential 10-year loan period, repayments would have some impact on rates for 13 years.

Although Council is able to borrow funds at a favourable interest rate today, and is in a strong position to do so, there is always uncertainty around future interest rates and any borrowing now may impact our ability to do so in the future should we need to.

Repayments must be factored into future rates as shown in the table. The Council will need to balance the short-term benefit in terms of reducing the total rates needed in Year 1, with the longer-term potential impacts. Your views are sought on this approach.



The following pages show a summary of the proposed income and expenditure by portfolios for Option 1.

Summary Financial Information	Current Year	LTP Year 1	LTP Year 2	LTP Year 3	LTP Year 4	LTP Year 5	LTP Year 6	LTP Year 7	LTP Year 8	LTP Year 9	LTP Year 10
	2020/21 \$000	2021/22 \$000	2022/23 \$000	2023/24 \$000	2024/25 \$000	2025/26 \$000	2026/27 \$000	2027/28 \$000	2028/29 \$000	2029/30 \$000	2030/31 \$000
General Rates	71,470	91,930	101,828	105,670	105,917	107,605	109,350	111,639	114,587	118,431	120,892
Targeted Rates	43,276	50,985	53,900	55,809	58,052	60,050	63,232	64,661	69,531	71,248	74,765
Grants	42,501	69,032	55,789	52,733	48,760	51,742	58,169	55,555	59,645	65,705	75,223
User Pays and Other	37,356	39,927	42,684	42,174	46,193	47,215	48,262	49,378	50,514	51,645	52,824
Total Revenue	194,603	251,873	254,201	256,385	258,922	266,612	279,013	281,233	294,276	307,029	323,704
Water and Land	-	36,393	41,432	42,265	40,881	42,759	42,707	43,424	44,565	45,813	47,014
Biodiversity and Biosecurity	13,657	37,357	28,453	24,803	21,245	21,594	22,104	22,678	23,283	23,924	24,566
Climate Change and Community Resilience	-	34,234	33,970	33,448	33,817	33,782	34,477	35,285	35,885	37,170	37,645
Air Quality, Transport and Urban Development	-	93,484	101,470	106,392	112,940	117,697	128,192	127,325	136,523	142,243	157,694
Regional and Strategic Leadership	-	45,077	47,117	47,133	48,127	49,510	49,460	50,404	53,005	53,495	54,620
Freshwater Management	34,079	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hazards, Risk and Resilience	29,746	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Air Quality	3,217	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport and Urban Development	88,271	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Leadership	31,660	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditure	200,630	246,544	252,442	254,041	257,010	265,342	276,940	279,116	293,261	302,645	321,539
Portfolio surplus/(deficit)	(6,027)	5,329	1,759	2,345	1,912	1,270	2,073	2,117	1,016	4,384	2,165

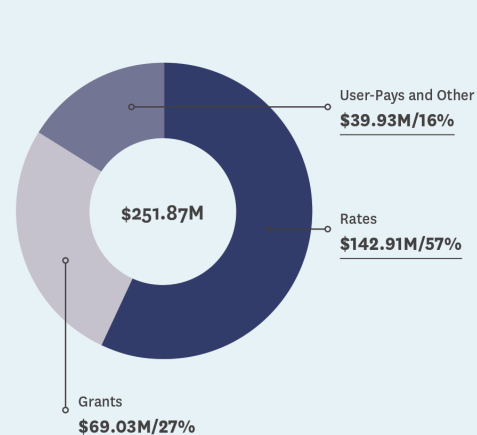
*The above table shows the new portfolios proposed for this Long-Term Plan (as noted on page 16) with the current 2020/21 portfolios listed below them, with the exception of Biodiversity and Biosecurity, which continues as the same grouping of programmes from this year into the new Long-Term Plan.

Option 1

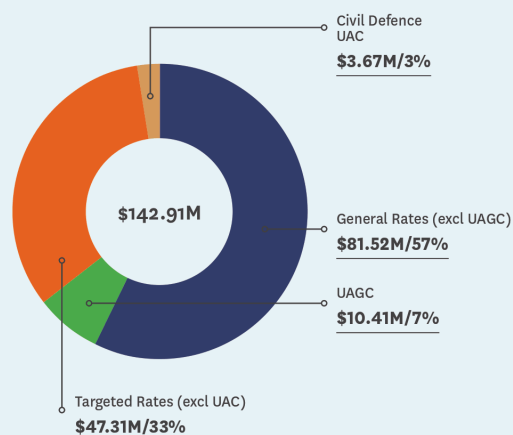
Proposed income for Year 1 (2021/22)

Total proposed income is \$251.87 million in year 1.

Total income



Rates income by type

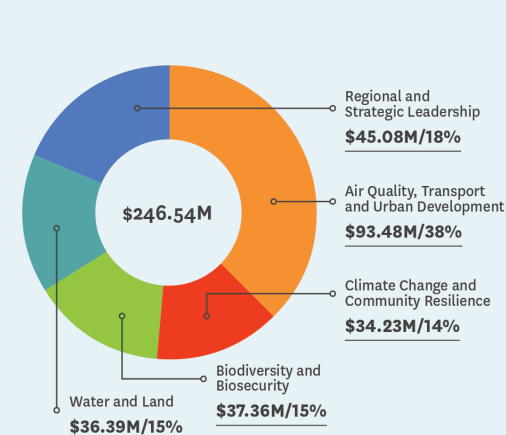


See page 36 for an explanation of rate types

Proposed expenditure for Year 1 (2021/22)

Total proposed expenditure is \$246.54 million on portfolio and programme delivery. The remaining \$5.33 million will be used to replenish reserves, back to policy level. Our reserves are used to ensure we can respond to unforeseen events such as Civil Defence emergencies and flooding.

Expenditure breakdown by portfolio

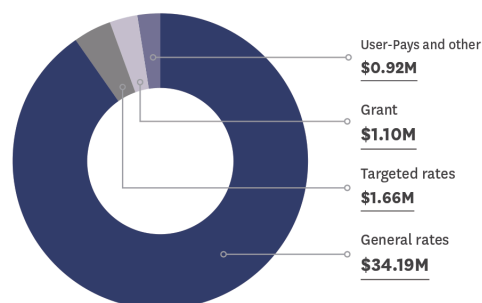
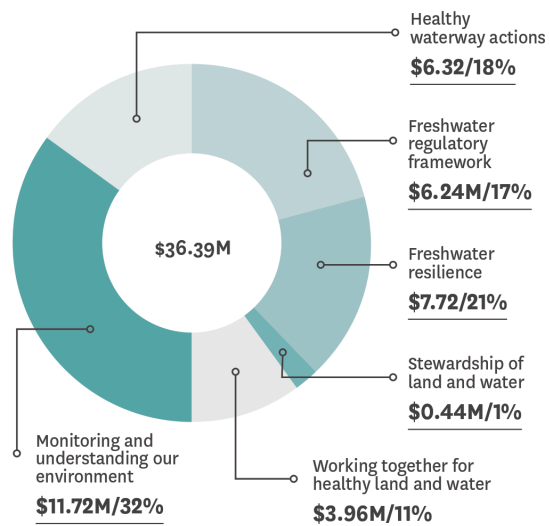


See rates.ecan.govt.nz to view online portfolio and programme rates information in more detail.

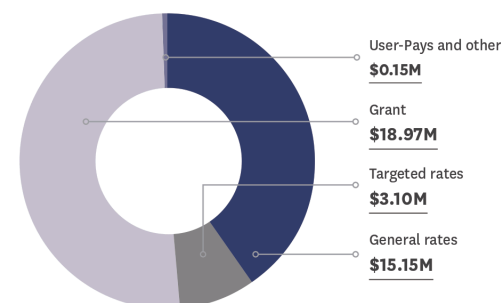
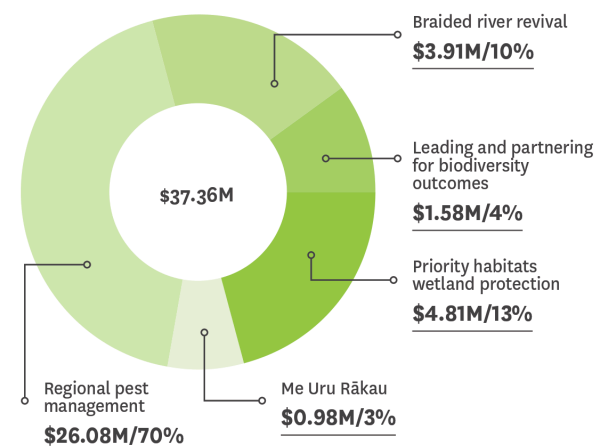
Option 1

The following charts show a summary of the proposed expenditure by portfolios and programmes (top row) and income by revenue type for each portfolio (bottom row) for Year 1 (2021/22) for Option 1, Council's preferred consultation option.

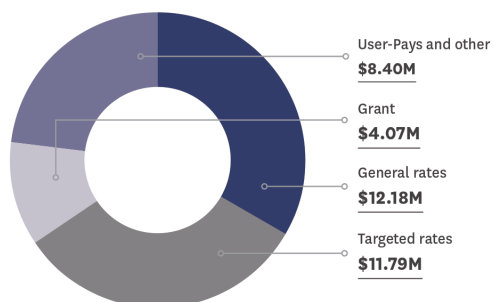
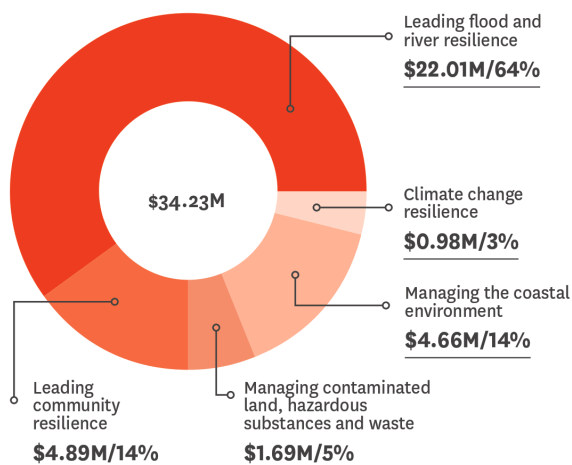
Water and Land



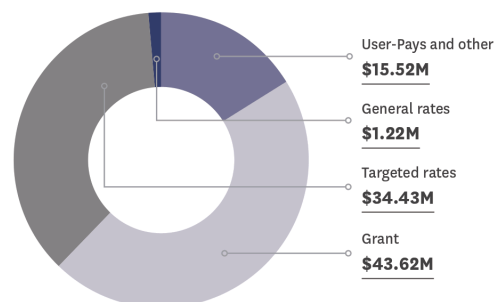
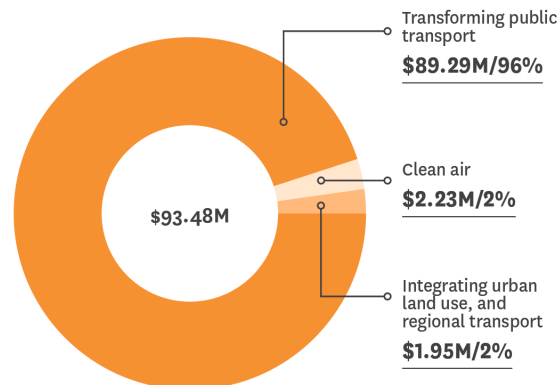
Biodiversity and Biosecurity



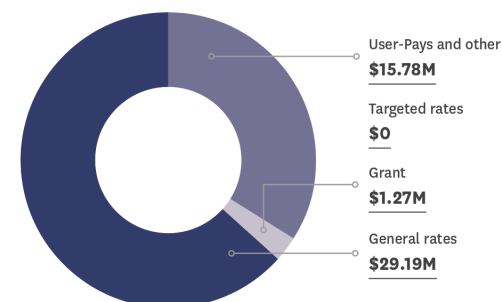
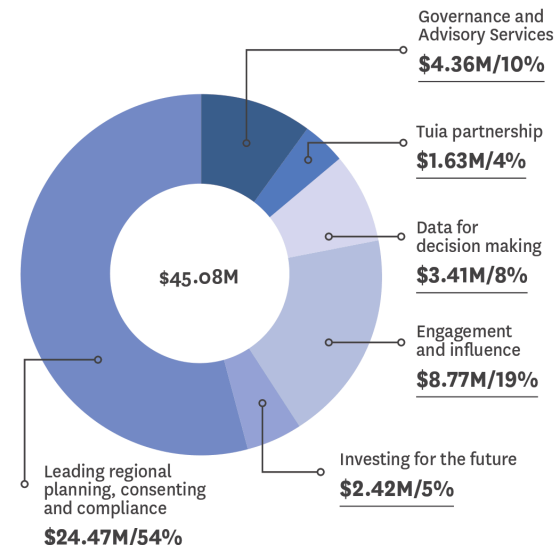
Climate Change and Community Resilience



Air Quality, Transport and Urban Development



Regional and Strategic Leadership





The following pages show a summary of the proposed income and expenditure by portfolios for Option 2.

Summary Financial Information	Current Year	LTP Year 1	LTP Year 2	LTP Year 3	LTP Year 4	LTP Year 5	LTP Year 6	LTP Year 7	LTP Year 8	LTP Year 9	LTP Year 10
	2020/21 \$000	2021/22 \$000	2022/23 \$000	2023/24 \$000	2024/25 \$000	2025/26 \$000	2026/27 \$000	2027/28 \$000	2028/29 \$000	2029/30 \$000	2030/31 \$000
General Rates	71,470	87,103	96,443	97,862	100,537	102,750	104,849	107,114	109,928	113,622	115,962
Targeted Rates	43,276	48,270	49,629	50,113	51,911	53,606	55,121	56,570	58,245	59,951	61,837
Grants	42,501	67,177	51,688	46,336	42,316	44,878	50,059	47,388	48,279	54,029	61,934
User Pays and Other	37,356	41,682	43,467	44,953	46,464	46,799	47,222	47,684	48,157	48,606	49,081
Total Revenue	194,603	244,232	241,226	239,264	241,228	248,033	257,250	258,756	264,608	276,208	288,813
Water and Land	-	35,532	40,569	40,746	39,701	41,276	41,580	42,419	43,532	44,751	45,932
Biodiversity and Biosecurity	13,657	35,412	26,021	21,207	19,329	19,715	20,176	20,685	21,236	21,820	22,408
Climate Change and Community Resilience	-	34,015	34,056	33,195	33,246	33,289	33,970	34,752	35,337	36,607	37,067
Air Quality, Transport and Urban Development	-	91,541	94,127	97,702	100,080	104,220	110,816	109,310	111,427	116,477	127,961
Regional and Strategic Leadership	-	43,688	45,417	45,227	46,858	48,665	48,674	49,550	52,116	52,560	53,655
Freshwater Management*	34,079	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hazards, Risk and Resilience*	29,746	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Air Quality*	3,217	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport and Urban Development*	88,271	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Leadership*	31,660	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditure	200,630	240,188	240,191	238,078	239,214	247,166	255,216	256,716	263,649	272,215	287,022
Portfolio surplus/(deficit)	(6,027)	4,045	1,036	1,186	2,014	867	2,035	2,039	960	3,992	1,791

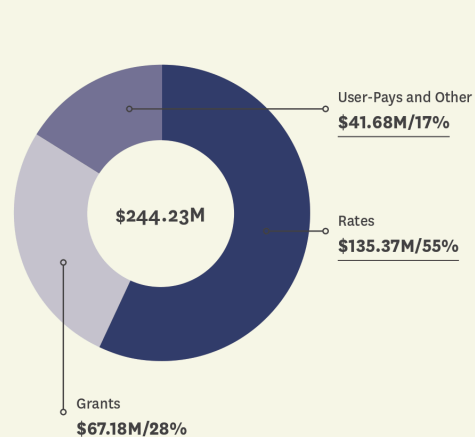
*The above table shows the new portfolios proposed for this Long-Term Plan (as noted on page 16) with the current 2020/21 portfolios listed below them, with the exception of Biodiversity and Biosecurity, which continues as the same grouping of programmes from this year into the new Long-Term Plan.

Option 2

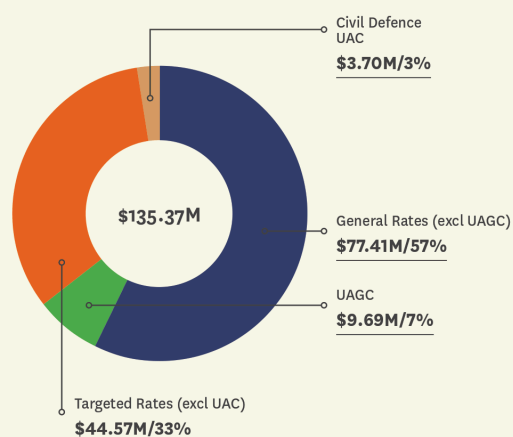
Proposed income for Year 1 (2021/22)

Total proposed income is \$244.23 million in year 1.

Total income



Rates income by type

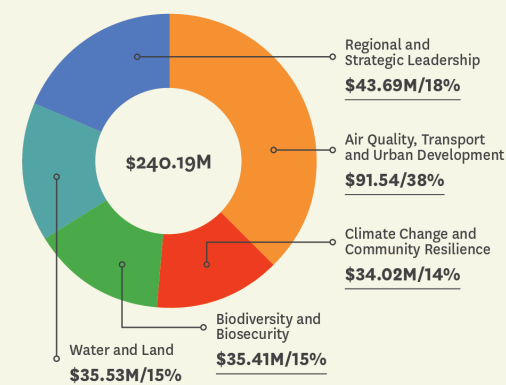


See page 36 for an explanation of rate types

Proposed expenditure for Year 1 (2021/22)

Total proposed expenditure is \$240.19 million on portfolio and programme delivery. The remaining \$4.04 million will be used to replenish reserves back to policy level. Our reserves are used to ensure we can respond to unforeseen events such as Civil Defence emergencies and flooding.

Expenditure breakdown by portfolio

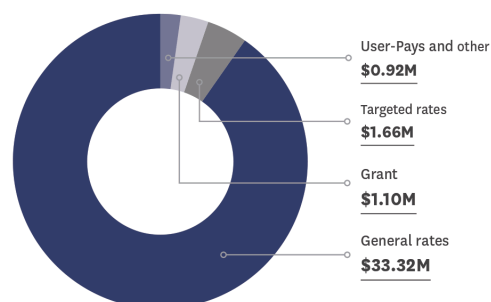
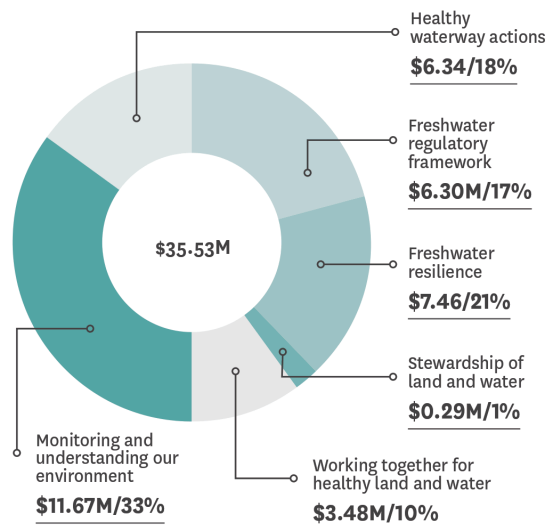


See rates.ecan.govt.nz to view online portfolio and programme rates information in more detail.

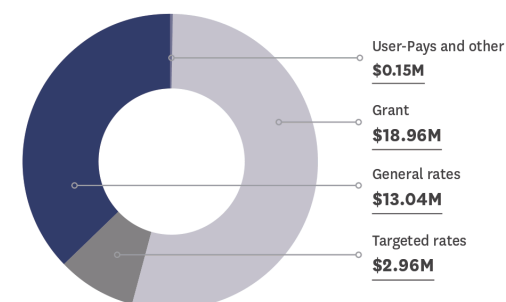
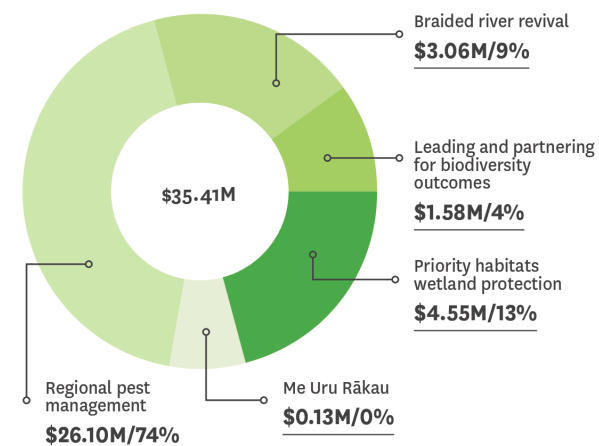
Option 2

The following charts show a summary of the proposed expenditure by portfolios and programmes (top row) and income by revenue type for each portfolio (bottom row) for year 1 (2021/22) for Option 2.

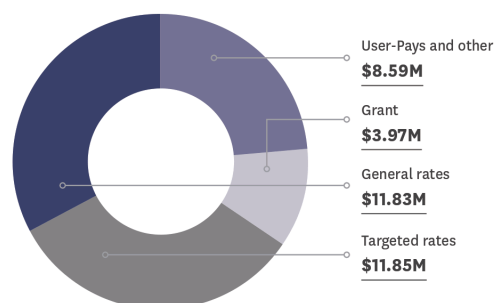
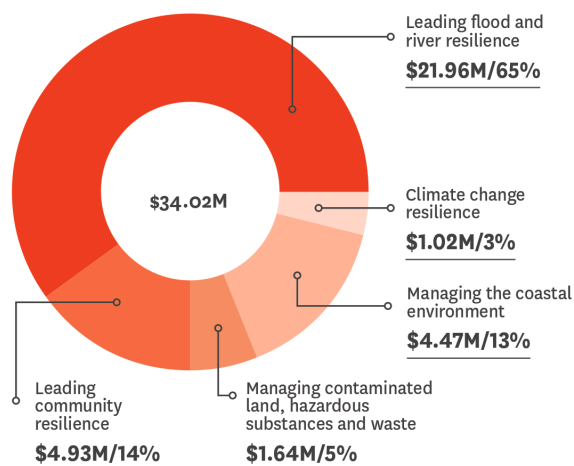
Water and Land



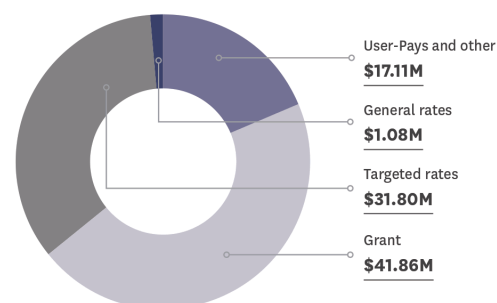
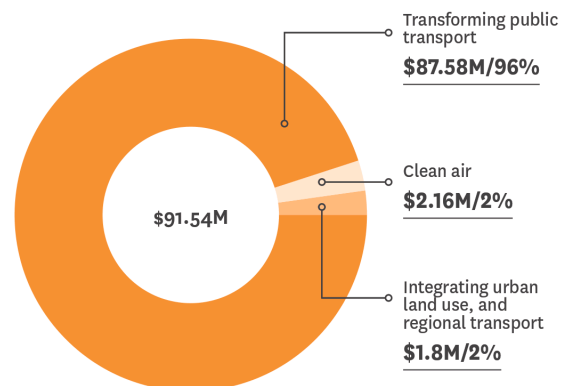
Biodiversity and Biosecurity



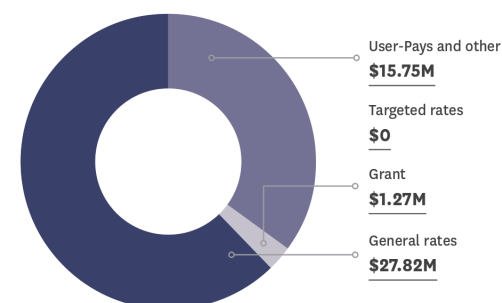
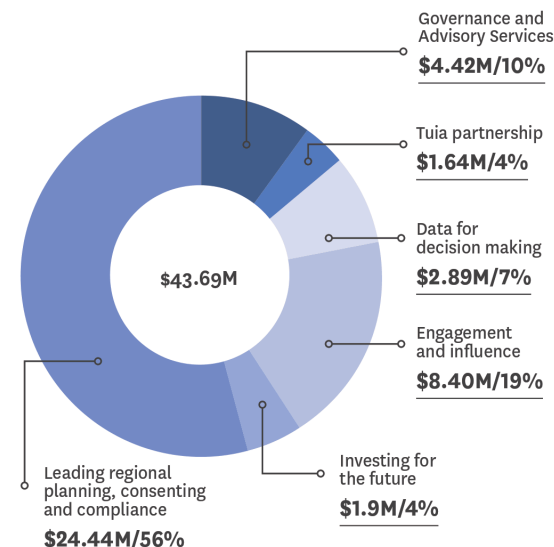
Climate Change and Community Resilience



Air Quality, Transport and Urban Development



Regional and Strategic Leadership



Rates explained Te whakamārama o ngā tāke kaunihera

Council receives income from a number of sources. One of these is rates from the people of Canterbury.

The term 'rates' covers a number of different charges, applied to properties in the region. When determining which source of funds is the most appropriate, including rates, Council applies the following five guiding principles as outlined in the Revenue and Financing Policy (see page 25).

- Affordability
- Attribution of costs to the beneficiary
- Financial prudence and sustainability
- Strategic alignment
- Transparency and accountability of funding activities separately.

Within these five principles there are inherent tensions, which is why Council also has provision in the policy to consider the overall impact of any allocation of funding sources on the community before setting the final rates amount.

Since rates contribute around 50% of the total income, considerable attention is given to the type of rates that are applied and who pays what.

The different rate types are:

- Uniform Annual Charges (UAGC or UAC)
- General Rates
- Targeted Rates

These are explained opposite.

The Revenue and Financing Policy outlines the type of rates charged for each of our services. See the Supplementary Information online at haveyoursay.ecan.govt.nz/LTP for more information.

Different types of rates

Uniform Annual Charge (UAGC or UAC)

Uniform charges are flat charges, applied at the same dollar value for every property. They can be a general rate ie applied to every rateable property in Canterbury, known as a Uniform Annual General Charge or UAGC, or a targeted rate ie applied to selected properties. If they are targeted they are known as a Uniform Annual Charge or UAC, for example for civil defence in this proposed plan, which is not charged right across the region because Waitaki District's civil defence is managed by Otago Regional Council.

General Rate

A general rate is charged when the benefit or potential benefit is applicable to everyone. A general rate is therefore charged to every rateable property in the region. It can be charged based on the capital value of a property or its land area – resulting in different properties paying different amounts. Alternatively a general rate can be charged at a fixed amount for every property regardless of the property value – ie as a UAGC, see above.

Targeted Rate

A targeted rate is used when the activity it is funding only occurs in a specific geographical area or when the income is being gathered and ringfenced to a specific activity. The targeted rate is just charged to the relevant properties where the benefit or potential benefit is available. Like the general rate, it can be applied based on the capital value of a property, the land area or as a targeted uniform annual charge (UAC) where everybody paying the targeted rate pays the same dollar amount.



Your feedback is invited on how we apply the different types of rates as shown in the sample properties in this document (see page 13) and in the draft Revenue and Financing Policy (see page 25).

Auditor's Report Pūrongo Kaitātari Kaute

AUDIT NEW ZEALAND
Mana Arotake Aotearoa

To the reader:

Independent auditor's report on Canterbury Regional Council's consultation document for its proposed 2021-31 long-term Plan

I am the Auditor-General's appointed auditor for Canterbury Regional Council (the Council). The Local Government Act 2002 (the Act) requires the Council to prepare a consultation document when developing its long-term plan. Section 93C of the Act sets out the content requirements of the consultation document and requires an audit report on the consultation document. I have done the work for this report using the staff and resources of Audit New Zealand. We completed our report on 25 February 2021.

Opinion

In our opinion:

- the consultation document provides an effective basis for public participation in the Council's decisions about the proposed content of its 2021-31 long-term plan, because it:
 - fairly represents the matters proposed for inclusion in the long-term plan; and
 - identifies and explains the main issues and choices facing the Council and region, and the consequences of those choices; and
- the information and assumptions underlying the information in the consultation document are reasonable.

Basis of opinion

We carried out our work in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (New Zealand) 3000 (Revised): Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information which is available on the External Reporting Board's website. In meeting the requirements of this standard, we took into account particular elements of the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, and the International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3400: The Examination of Prospective Financial Information, which is available on the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board's website, that were consistent with those requirements.

We assessed the evidence the Council has to support the information and disclosures in the consultation document. To select appropriate procedures, we assessed the risk of material misstatement and the Council's systems and processes applying to the preparation of the consultation document.

We did not evaluate the security and controls over the publication of the consultation document.

Responsibilities of the Council and auditor

The Council is responsible for:

- meeting all legal requirements relating to its procedures, decisions, consultation, disclosures, and other actions associated with preparing and publishing the consultation document and long-term plan, whether in printed or electronic form;
- having systems and processes in place to provide the supporting information and analysis the Council needs to be able to prepare a consultation document and long-term plan that meet the purposes set out in the Act; and
- ensuring that any forecast financial information being presented has been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand.

We are responsible for reporting on the consultation document, as required by section 93C of the Act. We do not express an opinion on the merits of any policy content of the consultation document.

Independence and quality control

We have complied with the Auditor-General's:

- independence and other ethical requirements, which incorporate the independence and ethical requirements of Professional and Ethical Standard 1 issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board; and
- quality control requirements, which incorporate the quality control requirements of Professional and Ethical Standard 3 (Amended) issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board.

Other than our work in carrying out all legally required external audits and reporting on the Council's debenture trust deed, we have no relationship with or interests in the Council.



Julian Tan
Audit New Zealand
On behalf of the Auditor-General
Christchurch, New Zealand



What is a Long-Term Plan

Under the Local Government Act, a Council's Long-Term Plan is a required document that forms a key part of any Council's commitment to its community. It details for a ten-year period the outcomes that Council aims to deliver, the activity, and what it will cost.

Long-Term Plans are updated every three years to reflect changes in Council priorities as a result of external requirements such as central government policy, changes in expectations of the community or changes to organisational requirements.

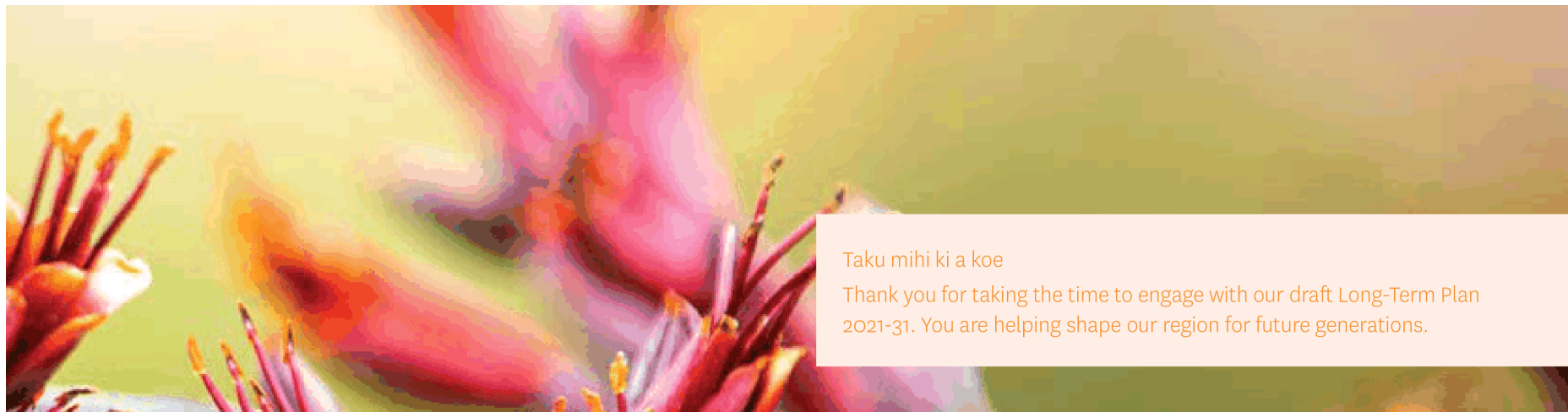
The activity is reviewed in intervening years through the Annual Plan process.

Anyone can make a submission – wherever you live, whatever your age, whether you pay rates or not. Make sure your voice is heard.

Long-Term Plan 2021-31 Timeline

- Consultation opens 8 March
- Submission period
- Consultation closes 11 April 2021
- Hearings 27/28 April, 4 May 2021
- Deliberations 20 May 2021
- Adoption of final plan 17 June 2021
- Long-Term Plan comes into effect 1 July 2021

Following the close of consultation, if you have indicated on your submission that you would like to speak to Council about your views, you will be contacted to arrange a time to attend on one of the Hearing dates.



Taku mihi ki a koe

Thank you for taking the time to engage with our draft Long-Term Plan 2021-31. You are helping shape our region for future generations.

Format

There are several ways to make a submission:



Via the online form – this is the quickest and easiest way to make a submission. Simply go to haveyoursay.ecan.govt.nz/LTP and follow the online prompts. Your submission will be automatically collated into the feedback. You are able to indicate if you wish to speak to Councillors in support of your submission.



By email to mailroom@ecan.govt.nz – please ensure you use 'LTP SUBMISSION' as your email subject and that your name and address is included. If you wish to attend a hearing, please indicate this in your email.



By video – it is possible to provide a verbal submission via video. You will need to state your name and address (and organisation you are submitting on behalf of if that is the case). Videos can be uploaded through the online submission process.



Hard copy – you can request a paper submission form or download a form from our website to complete and return by post, or in person, to an address opposite.

Publishing of submissions

We are not able to accept your submission without a name and address. You are, however, able to indicate in your submission if you do not wish your name to be made public. All submissions are public documents and copies and/or a summary will be published on our website.

Address for paper-based submissions to:

Freepost 1201
Environment Canterbury
PO Box 345
CHRISTCHURCH 8140

(8.30am to 5.00pm Monday to Friday)
200 Tuam Street
Christchurch

(8.30am to 5.00pm Monday to Friday)
75 Church Street
Timaru

(8.30am to 5.00pm Monday to Friday)
96 West End
Kaikōura



Environment Canterbury offices

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P 03 365 3828
F 03 365 3194

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75 Church Street
Timaru 7940

P 03 687 7800
F 03 687 7808

Kaikōura
96 West End
Kaikōura 7340

P 03 319 5781
F 03 319 5809

*Taking action together to shape a thriving and
resilient Canterbury, now and for future generations.*

Toitū te marae o Tāne, toitū te marae o Tangaroa, toitū te iwi.

ecan.govt.nz

R21/01 E20/8191 © Environment Canterbury 2021

**Environment
Canterbury
Regional Council**
Kaunihera Taiao ki Waitaha

Brougham Street crossing at Collins Street: effect of 2020 changes

Changes to SH 76 (Brougham Street) in the 1970s cut Addington, Waltham and Opawa in two. In Addington's case, the local school is now separated by the state highway from the homes of many children.

Spreydon-Cashmere Community Board met at Addington Te Kura Taumatua on 15 September 2020 and heard community concerns about the safety of the signalised crossing of SH 76 at Collins Street. The meeting also heard a truck driver give his experience of using this road, and his terror at the possibility of accidentally hitting someone walking or biking.

Part of the lead-up to this meeting was a letter from Addington Te Kura Taumatua that included both numerical and anecdotal evidence of dangerous and intimidating vehicle behaviour at this crossing. As a result of the meeting, Waka Kotahi NZTA arranged for more prominent marking of the crossing, as shown in Figure 1. This work was completed by early December 2020.



Figure 1: (Approximately) compliant vehicles before and after the changes to the crossing. As well as the colour marking, the stop line is 1.5 m further back from the crossing.

Informal feedback from our community has been that the changes have made them feel more visible as they use the crossing. With the new school year now well under way, our school volunteer returned to the crossing to see if the changes have changed driver behaviour. He used the same categories of driver behaviour as in his surveys undertaken before the changes, identifying vehicles stopping on both the newly marked line and the former line (which is still just visible from the footpath). As with the earlier surveys, the focus was on eastbound traffic before and after school start and finish. Overall, he collected data from 212 traffic signal cycles across eight different days before the changes were made and 109 traffic signal cycles across five different days after the changes.

The results of the two surveys are combined as "before and after" in Figure 2. Even though only 29% of vehicles are fully complying with the new crossing markings, the overall effect has been that most vehicles are stopping further back from people using the crossing. These data therefore support the positive informal feedback from our community.

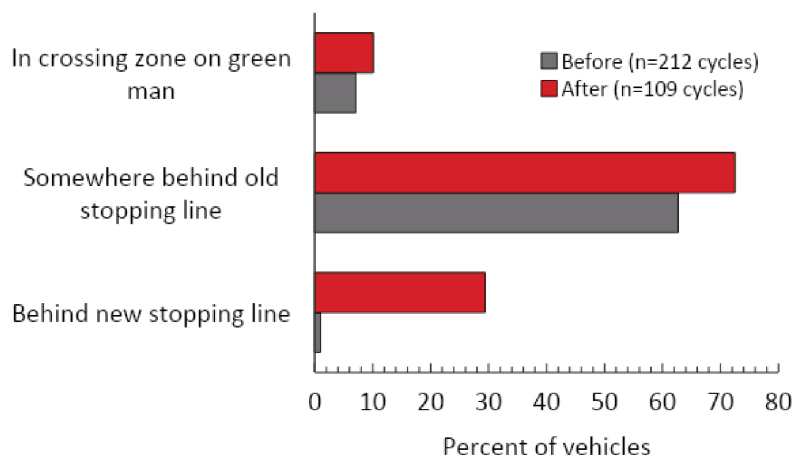


Figure 2: Vehicle positioning of eastbound traffic before and after school: effect of crossing changes late 2020. The category “Somewhere behind old line” includes any vehicle west of the pre-2020 vehicle stop-line.

However, there remain serious issues. Up to 10% of drivers still encroach on the crossing (Figures 2, 3), and in the short time that the new markings have been in place we are aware of at three incidents that illustrate the problems that our community continues to face:

1. A 4WD driver ended up stopped on the red painted section of the crossing when the “cross now” signal sent a person on a bike across the crossing. The cyclist started to go around the front of the offending vehicle, but the driver moved off and the cyclist had to take evasive action.
2. A truck missed the red light, and drove through the crossing as people were walking across. The parent reported a look of absolute horror on the driver’s face as he realised what he had done.
3. A truck drove through the red light, and the school parent reported the issue to the trucking company. He received a dismissive response.



Figure 3: Miscreants remain.