

Glossary

Asset Management Plan

A plan which sets out all the asset management actions and costs required to maintain, renew and/or add to an asset, or combination of assets, to achieve an agreed level of service.

Community Boards

Community Boards are constituted under the Local Government Act 2002 (Section 49) to:

- Represent and act as an advocate for the interests of its community; and
- Consider and report on all matters referred to it by the territorial authority or any matter of interest or concern to the Community Board; and
- Maintain an overview of services provided by the territorial authority within the community; and
- Prepare an annual submission to the territorial authority for expenditure within the community; and
- Communicate with community organisations and special interest groups within the community; and
- Undertake any other responsibilities that are delegated to it by the territorial authority.

Community Development

Community Development describes processes and activities that build capacity within communities to enable people to take control of their lives.

Community Development Plan

A strategic plan that sets out for a particular geographical community, matters relating to that community's future.

The plans include a profile of environment, social, cultural, economic and infrastructural matters, all Council plans and programmes and may include other matters identified by that community.

Each plan is developed by the community and other organisations and agencies that have planning or service delivery roles within that community. Implementation of the plan is shared between Council, the community and other participating organisations.

Community Outcomes

Key statements describing the Community's vision for the future of the District.

Concept Plans

Concept plans graphically illustrate the proposed development on a particular reserve.

Council Outcomes

Council Outcomes describe what Council wants to achieve for a group of activities in the long term.

Council's Roles

Council has determined the role it will take in achieving a particular strategy. Council's roles are defined as:

Lead agency	Council is the principal decision-making authority.
Partner	Council will fund and carry out activities in formal partnership (including contracts with other agencies).
Advocate	Council will promote the interests of the community to other decision-making authorities.
Facilitator	Council will encourage others to be involved by bringing together interested parties.
Research and Monitoring	Council will undertake research and monitoring in order to promote informed decision-making.

District Plan

Required by the Resource Management Act 1991. Provides mechanisms to enable the sustainable management of the District's natural and physical resources.

Funding Sources

General rate - this consists of:

- A rate in the dollar charged on capital value; and
- A Uniform Annual General Charge (UAGC), which is a flat amount levied on each rating unit.

The General Rate is used to fund the day-to day operations of Council and activities that are considered to be mainly for public benefit.

Roading Rate - this consists of:

- A rate in the dollar charged on land value
- The roading charge, which is a flat amount levied on each rating unit
- The rural works charge, which is a fixed amount on every rural zoned property in the District.

The Roothing Rate is used to fund the building and maintenance of the property network within the District.

Targeted Rate - this consists of:

Council uses targeted rates to collect funds over areas of benefit. This rating tool is chosen where the services are specific to a particular community or area within the District and it is not considered fair to charge all ratepayers e.g. charges for water, wastewater and town centre promotion.

Details of the specific targeted rates that apply to your property can be found in the Funding Impact Statements

Infrastructure

The physical structures required to supply services to the community for example water supply network.

Local Government

Means a Regional Council or territorial authority. Section 10 of the Local Government Act 2002 defines the purposes of local government as:

- To enable democratic local decision-making and action by and on behalf of communities; and
- To promote the social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing of communities, in the present and for the future.

Local Government Funding Agency Limited (LGFA)

The Local Government Funding Agency (LGFA) is a council-controlled trading organisation.

The LGFA raises debt funding either domestically and/or offshore and provides debt funding to New Zealand local authorities in New Zealand dollars. Western Bay of Plenty District Council is a principal shareholder in the LGFA. The LGFA will operate with the primary objective of optimising the debt funding items and conditions for participating local authorities.

Long Term Plan (LTP)

A 10-year plan prepared under Section 93 of the Local Government Act 2002. The purpose of the Long Term Plan is to:

- a Describe the activities of Council.
- b Describe the community outcomes of the District.
- c Provide integrated decision-making, co-ordination of resources and a long-term focus for the decisions and activities of Council.
- d Provide a basis for accountability of Council to the community.
- e Provide an opportunity for participation by the public in decision making processes undertaken by Council.

Planning

Formulating or organising a way by which something is to be done, e.g.:

Strategic Planning	Formulating a way by which actions are to be identified, co-ordinated and resourced over an extended period of time in order to achieve a desired outcome.
Financial Planning	Formulating a way to fund actions.
Resource Management Planning	Formulating a way to manage environmental effects of activities and development in accordance with the Resource Management Act 1991.
Annual Planning	Formulating a way by which actions for the forthcoming year are identified, prioritised and resourced

Reserve Management Plans

Reserve Management Plans are required by the Reserves Management Act 1977 and prepared for each ward. They combine the recreational vision for the ward with the generic and specific policies for each reserve within the ward. Where appropriate, concept plans are prepared in conjunction with the Reserve Management Plan.

Strategic Areas

The Strategic Areas identify the four Key Response Areas setting out how Council will contribute to achieving the Community Outcomes.

Strategies

The Strategies outline how Council will achieve the Council Outcomes. These Strategies trigger specific actions.

Structure Plan

Structure plans define for each community where infrastructure will be organised over time.

Sub-region

Area covered by Western Bay of Plenty District and Tauranga City.

Sustainable Development

Sustainable development means meeting the needs of the present, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It means developing economies and lifestyles which improve people's quality of life, within the carrying capacity of the life support systems of human societies. It is closely related to the Māori values of 'kaitiakitanga - stewardship.

Sustainable Management

Sustainable management is defined by Section 5(2) of the Resource Management Act 1991 as managing the use, development and protection of natural and physical resources in a way, or at a rate, which enables people and communities to provide for their social, economic and cultural wellbeing and for their health and safety while:

- a Sustaining the potential of natural and physical resources (excluding minerals) to meet the

reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations; and

- b Safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of air, water, soil and eco-systems; and
- c Avoiding, remedying or mitigating any adverse effects of activities on the environment.

Ward

Every territorial authority may be divided into wards for electoral purposes (Section 3 Local Government Act 2002). The Local Government Commission determines the numbers and boundaries of wards. The Western Bay of Plenty District is divided into three wards:

- Katikati/Waihī Beach Ward
- Kaimai Ward
- Maketu/Te Puke Ward.