

Waimea Community Dam: Statement of Proposal for Funding and Governance

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Glossary

Area of Direct Benefit:	Refer to Map A; Includes those properties in the zone of effect (see below) plus those in the area with water availability arising from access to the river and aquifers of the Waimea
Benefit:	Refer to Map A; Includes those properties in the zone of effect (see below) plus those in the area with water availability arising from access to the river and aquifers of the Waimea Plains.
Area of Indirect Benefit:	Applies to the whole of the District. Benefit arising from environmental flows of Waimea River (i.e. the public good).
CCO:	Council Controlled Organisation.
CCTO:	Council Controlled Trading Organisation (i.e. a CCO that is trading for profit).
Directly benefiting water supply areas:	Are those reticulated water supply areas receiving water from the Waimea River and its aquifers (Map A).
Environmental Flows:	The flows required in a river to provide for a specified set of values, including ecological, cultural and recreation values associated with water.
Equivalent hectare:	This is used to convert consented volume of water into an equivalent area of land, based on an allocation of 300m ³ of water per hectare per week.
LTP:	Long Term Plan.
NZIER:	New Zealand Institute for Economic Research.
Private Cooperative Company:	a company formed under the Cooperative Companies Act 1996 (primarily formed for the benefit of members).
TRMP:	Tasman Resource Management Plan.
UAGC:	Uniform Annual General Charge (a 'Flat Rate' charged to all properties as part of general rates).
Urban Water Club:	Includes all urban reticulated water supplies (except Motueka). They are grouped together for the purpose of allocating the costs of urban water supplies. The charge is consistent across all members of the urban water club.
Urban Water Supply:	Includes those areas serviced by a reticulated water supply, including the Redwood Valley rural water supply.
Volumetric Charging:	A charge for the litres of water consented.
WWAC:	Waimea Water Augmentation Committee.
Water Augmentation:	The process of storing water when it is plentiful and then releasing it to improve water flows, commonly during periods of drought.
Zone of Effect:	Refer to Map A. Properties that have the opportunity to directly

This document constitutes the Statement of Proposal for the purposes of Section 83 of the Local Government Act 2002, and has been prepared in accordance with Section 87 of the Local Government Act 2002

1. Scope of Proposal

The Waimea Water Augmentation Committee has recommended to the Tasman District Council that a dam be built in the Lee Valley. The proposed dam is called the Waimea Community Dam (the Dam). It would provide enhanced environmental flows in the Waimea River, improve the security of supply for all water users who draw water from the river, directly and indirectly, and meet the future growth needs of this part of the Tasman district for the next 100 years.

This Statement of Proposal relates to the funding and governance options for the proposed Waimea Community Dam rather than to whether or not a dam should be built.

Full consultation on the proposal to proceed to build a dam, sometimes referred to as the 'go/no go' decision, is planned to occur as part of the Long Term Plan 2015-2025 (LTP) in March/April next year. In the meantime, it is necessary to consider proposals relating to the allocation of the costs of the proposed Dam (funding) and the ownership and decision-making (governance) of the Dam because:

- decisions on the basis for allocating the cost of the Dam need to be taken well before the Council drafts the Long Term Plan 2015-2025; and,
- decisions on governance will affect the Council's ability to obtain external (to the district) funding, require a long lead time to implement, and will have some impact on costs.

The Statement of Proposal outlines the Council's preferred approach to funding and governing the proposed Dam. It provides analysis of the preferred approaches and contrasts them with other approaches that the Council has considered to enable informed feedback from residents and ratepayers.

The allocation of costs to ratepayers and water users that has been modelled in this Statement of Proposal is to enable submitters to assess the overall effect on them.

Based on the information that follows, a decision to build a Dam and to fund it using rates will present the District with a major affordability challenge. This Statement of Proposal does not specifically deal with affordability. That is the next step in deciding whether or not to build the Dam. Rates affordability may yet be a significant impediment to proceeding with the Dam.

Precise calculations of the rates payable by individual ratepayers will be available once funding and governance options are confirmed and the LTP 2015-2025 is drafted.

The costs contained within this document do not include any offsetting contributions. Potential cost offsets have not been included because the Council has received no firm commitment of contributions. Contributions to the cost of the Dam might be received from Nelson City Council or central government via Crown Irrigation Investments Ltd, asset sales or any other source. Decisions on asset sales would be made as part of the LTP 2015-2025 decision-making process.

The governance options are presented as high level concepts. Details are to be worked out following feedback from the community on the Council's preference for a Council Controlled Organisation (CCO).

The Statement of Proposal contains information that explains:

- why the Waimea Water Augmentation Committee (WWAC) recommended a water augmentation Dam be built in the Lee Valley;
- why the Council is considering building the Dam;
- what will happen if there is no Dam;
- how the project has evolved over the past 10 years or so;
- how the Dam could be funded;
- what governance options there are for owning and managing the Dam; and
- how people can provide feedback to the Council on this Statement of Proposal.

Some aspects of the Waimea Community Dam project have been, or will be, consulted on through different processes, so are outside the scope of this Statement of Proposal. These are:

- Plan Changes 45 to 48 – changes to the Tasman Resource Management Plan (TRMP) related to water management for the Waimea Plains were open for consultation in 2013. Decisions were notified on 8 March 2014. Appeals to the decisions were received and are currently being progressed.
- Resource Consent – the resource consent application for the construction of the Waimea Community Dam was lodged/notified on 19 July 2014 and submissions closed on 15 August 2014. The application is being heard by independent commissioners and the hearing is scheduled for December 2014.
- Rates impact – This proposal includes information on the likely effect of applying Dam-related rates to a range of properties. Because a proportion of the rates will be based on consented water takes (i.e. applying the user pays principle), and those consented water takes are yet to be determined, the proposal does not include the rating consequence for every individual property. Ratepayers will be consulted on the detail as part of the draft Long Term Plan 2015-2025 decision-making, in March/April 2015.
- Decision to build the Waimea Community Dam – as noted above, this will be consulted on as part of the draft Long Term Plan 2015-2025, in March/April 2015.

The Council invites feedback on this Statement of Proposal until 14 November 2014. Further information on how to have your say is provided at the end of this proposal.

2. Introduction

Tasman District Council (the Council) is responsible for the sustainable management of water resources throughout the Tasman District. This work includes managing water allocation for urban water supplies and irrigation, and managing and minimising the effect of water extraction from rivers and aquifers on the environment. The Council is also a water supplier.

Tasman is one of the most significant farming and horticulture regions in New Zealand. The high sunshine hours and fertile soils of the Waimea Plains support local people to produce high quality horticulture and viticulture products. The aquifers underlying the area, replenished by the Waimea River, supply residential, business

and rural water.

In times of drought, there is an acute shortage of water in the Waimea River and aquifers and not enough water to provide for a healthy river ecosystem and for the needs of rural and urban water users. In 2001, a one-in-24 year drought resulted in the Waimea River almost drying up completely. In seven of the last 10 years, water rationing and restrictions have been required to manage the water resource, while a more sustainable approach was developed.

If action is not taken to augment (increase) the water supply to the Waimea Plains at those times then cutbacks in the amount of water allocated in water consents – including the Council’s consents for urban water takes - will be needed to maintain minimum river flows in times of drought. Water cutbacks would have a large impact on Waimea Plains horticultural and agricultural water users, urban water users in Richmond, Brightwater, Redwood Valley and Mapua, and business water users in the surrounding area. This in turn would have a significant negative effect on the economy of our region. For these reasons, the Council is considering the construction of the Waimea Community Dam (the Dam) in the Lee Valley. The Dam would:

- store water, and
- release water to the river and aquifers in times of low flow (i.e. drought).

In those respects, the proposed Dam and this scheme are unique. The flow in the river and the water available from the ground is ‘augmented’ by water released from the proposed Dam. Consent holders in turn take water from the river and the ground using their own plant and equipment. Most other schemes include canals, pipes, pumps valves and meters that enable users to be charged directly. Unlike these other schemes that often include the capital costs of providing pipes, pumps, meters and the like, the proposed Dam will not incur such costs.

The proposed Dam is also more than just an irrigation scheme, as it integrates rural and urban water supply needs with capacity for future growth of the District and environmental flows.

To ensure the ongoing viability of the scheme, WWAC recommended the Council fund the capital and operating costs of the proposed Dam using its powers under the Local Government Act and Local Government Rating Act. An earlier model proposed by WWAC involving the subscription of private capital, with Council and Government funding, was not achievable.

As for any major project it is difficult to be certain about the costs until tenders are obtained. The following estimate is the mid range of what the current estimates are for the proposed Dam (see notes following table for information on these figures):

1. Estimated Project costs to 30 June 2015 (the decision date for proceeding with the dam option)	
• Spent to date (investigation, design, resource consents, project management etc)	\$4.6m
• Estimated spend to 30 June 2015	\$2.0m
Total Estimated Costs to 30 June 2015	\$6.6m
2. Estimated Construction Related Costs	
• Dam Construction	\$55.0m
• Pre Site Construction	\$2.0m
• Land Purchase and Road Access	\$2.0m

• Consulting Fees & Project Office Costs	\$5.4m
• BERL Capital Inflation Adjustment 2015/16-2018/19 completion	\$3.2m
Estimated Total Cost of Construction	\$67.6m
Estimated Total Project Cost	\$74.2m

Table 1. Estimated Project Costs (see notes below)

Notes to Table 1:

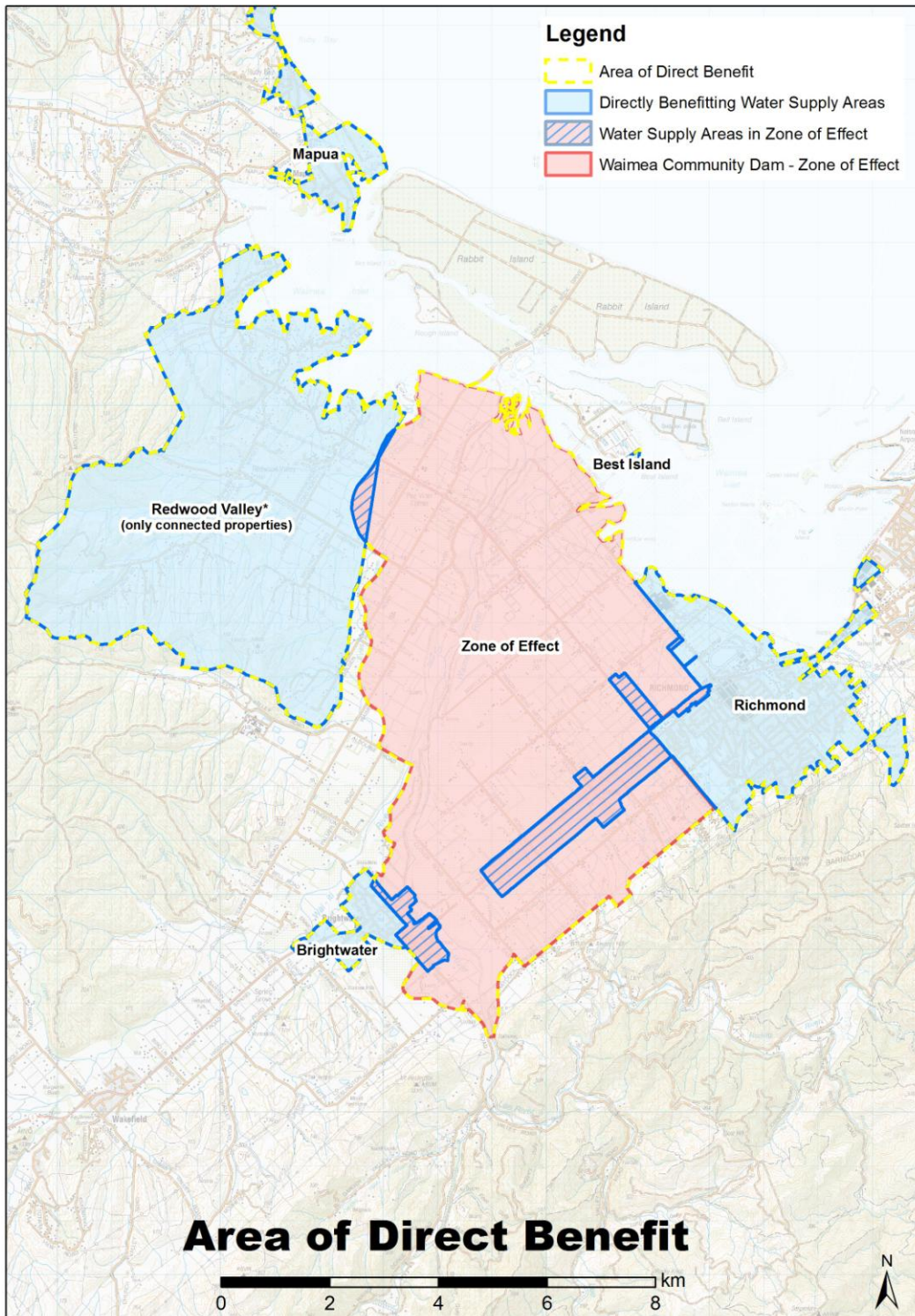
- *The money spent to date has been funded by irrigators, central government, Council urban water users, Nelson City Council and other groups.*
- *The Department of Conservation (DOC) will require that mitigation works are undertaken to offset the loss to the DOC estate. This work will occur over time and is estimated to be worth \$1.5 million. There will be a high level of in-kind support from the community. These costs will be treated as operational and have therefore not been included in the table above.*

The Council has identified three areas of the District that receive direct and indirect benefits from the augmented water supply. These are described as:

1. **The Zone of Effect:** Properties that have the opportunity to directly access the augmented water supply and have the opportunity to use that water. It also includes properties in the Waimea East Irrigation Scheme Area (see Map A).
2. **The Area of Direct Benefit:** Includes those properties in the zone of effect plus those in the area with water available or supplied from the river and aquifers of the Waimea Plains, including the reticulated urban water supplies of Richmond, Brightwater, Mapua, Redwood Valley, and rural extensions and areas of low flow connections (see Map A). Note that for Redwood Valley the Area of Direct Benefit applies only to properties that hold a water connection.
3. **The Area of Indirect Benefit:** the whole District.

A map showing the indicative Area of Direct Benefit and Zone of Effect follows. The map is important because it shows which parts of the District are anticipated to benefit from access to the augmented water supply. The three categories of benefit are the basis for apportioning costs. The map is indicative and may change through the consultation process.

Additional charges are apportioned to urban reticulated water users, known as the urban water club. The urban water club currently includes all urban reticulated water supplies (except Motueka). They are grouped together for the purpose of allocating the costs of urban water supplies. The charge is consistent across all members of the urban water club, and this approach is proposed to continue if the Dam proceeds.



Map A: Indicative Area of Direct Benefit – Includes everything in the dotted line (i.e. Zone of Effect, water supply areas in the Zone of Effect and directly benefiting water supply areas).

Note to Map A: The map does not show the rural extensions and low flow restricted water supplies associated with the Area of Direct Benefit water supply areas. These rural extensions and low flow restricted water supplies are proposed for inclusion in the allocation of costs under Funding Option 1.

3. Reasons for the Proposal

The Waimea Community Dam proposal is complex. Therefore, the Council has decided to consult formally at two key stages of the project. Firstly at this stage, now that the resource consent, plan change and design stages are more or less complete; and secondly as part of the LTP 2015-2025 process when there is more certainty about the total cost.

The Council wishes to undertake early consultation on the funding and governance options because decisions on funding and governance need to be taken before the LTP 2015-2025 is completed. The decisions taken on funding as part of this consultation will be implemented via the LTP 2015-2025. If the consultation occurring now is delayed until consultation on the draft LTP 2015-2025 (in March, 2015) there is a high risk that material changes would not be able to be made in time for the Council to meet its legal obligations for decision-making.

The decisions on governance following this consultation will be implemented as soon as practicable so that they are in place when the LTP 2015-2025 is adopted, if the decision is to proceed to build the dam. Consultation on these matters is important because it allows them to be examined by the public before decisions are made.

The consultation on the draft LTP 2015-2025 in March 2015 is the best time to make submissions on any other issues or concerns about the Dam – including its affordability and whether the Council should proceed with the Dam or not.

4. Why is the Council considering building a dam?

While the final decision on whether or not to proceed with a Dam will not be made until next year, it is relevant to this proposal that we include information on why a Dam is being considered, and what the consequences of not having a Dam might be.

Horticulture and agricultural play a very important role in the Nelson-Tasman region. The Waimea Plains are a fertile basin where high quality products including apples, wine and berryfruit are produced for domestic and international markets.

Historically, horticulture and viticulture has been one of the Top of the South's key sectors. In 2012, horticulture alone contributed to more than 12% of the regional GDP in Nelson-Tasman. It provided over 10% of the region's employment¹.

Farming activities are significant contributors to the economic wellbeing of the district through direct and indirect employment, associated manufacturing and support for associated infrastructure.

The Waimea Plains also contains a number of urban centres, and supports commercial and industrial activities. Water is key to the future prosperity of the district – economically, environmentally, socially and culturally.

It would be a mistake to think the proposed Dam will only benefit the productive rural

¹ Nelson Tasman Economic Development Agency: Regional Prosperity 2014-2020

sector. The urban supplies in Richmond, Brightwater, Mapua, part of Nelson, and the Redwood rural supply will also benefit from the security of water supply the Dam will provide for current and future generations.

Maintaining a healthy river ecosystem is also important and this is increasingly difficult given current demand and possible future climate change impacts (i.e. anticipated increase in the frequency and severity of droughts).

In times of drought, there is an acute shortage of water. During the severe drought of 2001, the Waimea River went dry for several weeks. Salt water contamination affected coastal water takes from bores and wells and there was considerable impact on the river habitat. Some level of rationing of water has been imposed nearly every year since 2001.

Following changes to the Tasman Resource Management Plan (TRMP)*, new minimum river flow requirements and corresponding water rationing approach will come into place in the summer of 2015/2016 – with or without the Dam. These changes were made to recognise the significant over-allocation of water supplies across the Waimea Plains. If there is a decision to build the Dam then less stringent rationing will apply until the Dam is built. Once constructed, the Dam will provide sustainable minimum flows in the Waimea River.

Without the proposed Dam, substantial cutbacks to water consent allocations would be required. The extent of cutbacks is estimated to be about 70 percent of the allocated consents. This will mean severe restrictions to the supply of water to the area with cutbacks to residential water supplies, rural irrigators, and commercial and industrial water users.

In the absence of a Dam, water consent allocations may be cut by up to 50 percent every year. Water consents will also be subjected to reductions in allocations when reviewed in 2016/2017. In affected urban areas, the Council will likely have to institute measures common to water-short places in countries like Australia including water use bans.

The Council has also considered other options for responding to the water shortage, if a Dam is not built. These were examined by WWAC and also outlined as part of the TRMP plan changes 45-48 (refer to the Further Information section at the end of this document). Options for managing reticulated supplies include reducing demand (e.g. through pricing) and increasing supply (e.g. through increasing onsite water collection and storage, or through smaller infrastructure projects). However, these methods would not supply the water required for current and future use, and would still require significant water rationing. Individuals may construct water storage structures (dams or water storage ponds) but options are limited and depend on size and location of properties.

**For a comprehensive explanation of the changes to the TRMP, please refer to the Council's website.*

5. How has this project developed?

Following the drought of 2001, the Waimea Water Augmentation Committee (WWAC) was established to find a solution to the acute water shortage in the Waimea plains. WWAC included representatives elected by the Waimea water users from zone committees, local iwi, environmental interests represented by Fish and Game and the Department of Conservation; and Tasman District Council and Nelson City Council councillors and staff.

WWAC undertook research on the best options to increase water supplies. WWAC's work was informed by extensive previous Council research on water supply options. The research reviewed a variety of options including Wairoa Gorge, Buller River and Lake Rotoiti (a summary of options is available in the 'Further Information' section of this proposal). Eighteen sites were considered by WWAC in both of the Wai-iti/Wairoa and Lee catchments (outlined in the Phase 1 report *Assessment of Water Augmentation Options for the Waimea Plains*, completed in May 2007, available through the Further Information section of this proposal). For a number of reasons, WWAC determined that a dam in Lee Valley was the best option.

WWAC proposed a private co-operative company be established to operate the Dam. The company was initially proposed to be funded by a central government grant, user contributions and through Council rates. The anticipated grants from central government might now not be available and therefore the Council was approached in 2012 to fund the project using its rating powers. In late 2013 the Council was advised that there were prudential and legal constraints on funding arising from the proposed company model. There were also issues with how the Public Works Act could be used to obtain the land needed for the Dam, even on a 'willing buyer, willing seller' basis.

Subsequently, the Council has reviewed the proposed funding and governance arrangements and developed the current proposal and options, which are within the Council's statutory powers.

The Council wishes to acknowledge the work of WWAC. Many of the committee members were unpaid and have worked on behalf of their sectors of the community for many years to develop this project to the current stage of consultation. The in-kind value of their contribution is acknowledged and appreciated.

6. How is the Council proposing to fund the dam?

The Council has selected its preferred funding model following consideration of the provisions in the Local Government Act 2002. In selecting the proposed funding model, the Council has aimed to allocate costs in a way that fairly reflects the beneficiaries of the Dam initiative.

The Council has also considered the matters relevant to setting targeted rates for funding services.

There are a variety of ways that the charges can be apportioned. Both of the funding models that are presented in this report divide capital costs into three parts, reflecting the three different types of benefit arising from the proposed Dam capacity.

Proportions have been allocated based on the estimated amount of water needed to provide for each of these benefits, and assumes the Dam is constructed:

- **benefits to current and potential consent holders (40% of capacity)**
- **benefits for future users (30% of the capacity)**
- **environmental benefits (30% of capacity).**

Operating costs are also included for completeness.

Table 2 sets out a summary of the principles and proposed approaches, including the Council's preferred approach and next best alternative. These and other options are examined in more detail in the following sections.

	Option 1 – Council’s preferred	Option - 2 Council’s Alternative
Principle:	<p>The model apportions costs based on share of benefits. Benefits are recognised for: current water users; future users; and, for the environment. This option proposes that benefits that accrue in the future should be recognised differently from the benefits to current users.</p> <p>Current benefits are apportioned to properties in the Zone of Effect proportionate to the area of land.</p> <p>For current users, outside the Zone of Effect, the benefit accrues for those water users rather than to the wider community.</p> <p>Future Benefits are apportioned on capital value of all properties in the Area of Direct Benefit.</p> <p>For future benefits all properties are rated on the basis that the Council cannot determine who the particular beneficiary will be.</p> <p>Cost of providing environmental flows is met by the whole District.</p>	<p>Like Option 1, the model apportions costs based on share of benefit, but does not differentiate between current and future benefits.</p> <p>Both current and future benefits are proportionate to the area of the property in the Zone of Effect.</p> <p>Outside the Zone of Effect, the benefit accrues for water users rather than to the wider community.</p> <p>As for Option 1, the cost of providing environmental flows is met by the whole District.</p> <p>For future benefits all properties are rated on the basis that the Council cannot determine who the particular beneficiary will be.</p>
Current Capacity Capital Costs 40%	Charged on an equivalent hectare basis for all land within the ‘zone of effect’ because all properties have an actual and potential benefit from the Dam capacity that provides for current consented takes and those who can obtain a consent to take with a dam in place.	Charged on an hectare basis, within the ‘zone of effect’. For the urban water supply area the equivalent hectares would be paid by water users based on a split between the daily fixed and volumetric charges.
Future Capacity Capital Costs 30%	Charged on the capital value of properties in the Area of Direct Benefit.	Charged on a per hectare basis, within the ‘zone of effect’. For the urban water supply area equivalent hectares are used and would be paid by water users based on a split between the daily fixed and volumetric charges.
Environmental Flows Capital Cost 30%	Charged on a uniform basis across all ratepayers in the district on the basis that the environmental benefits are shared by all.	As for Option 1
Operating Costs	For both options, the principle of ‘user pays’ is applied to operating costs. Costs are charged on consented water takes in proportion to the volume of consented take.	As for Option 1.

Table 2: Funding Model Options

**Funding Option 1 – the Council’s preferred approach:
Mixed use of rates based on land area, a flat rate, capital value rates and user charges.**

Option 1 uses a mixed approach for apportioning costs of the proposed Dam. It includes rating for Dam costs based on land area using a flat rate per hectare, capital value and user charges. This option is preferred by Council as it is considered to most fairly distribute costs between current users of water, future beneficiaries, and beneficiaries of the public good arising from the environmental flows of the Waimea River.

One of the important distinctions between the funding options is that Option 1 proposes benefits that accrue in the future should be recognised differently from the benefits to current users. This means future capacity rates are charged in a different way to Option 2. The approach allows for the costs of growth to be recognised in funding the proposed Dam. It also means that the Area of Direct Benefit is likely to change over time as urban water supply areas expand, including rural extensions. These areas will be reviewed at least every three years.

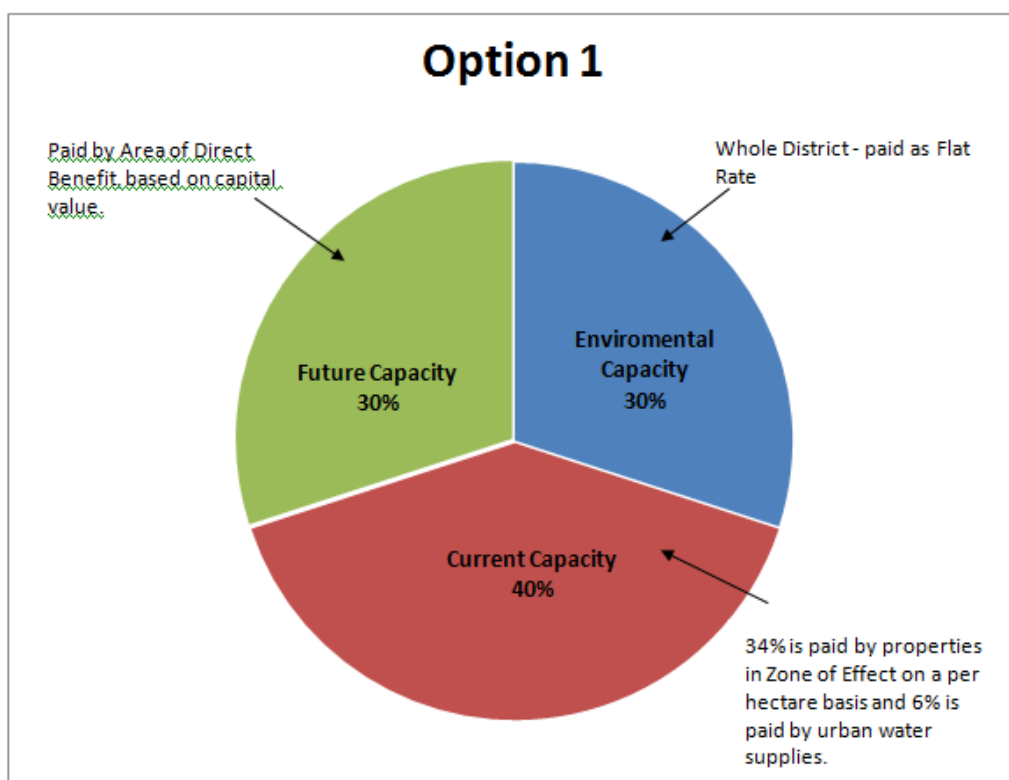


Figure 1: Funding Option 1

The principles of Option 1 are set out in Table 2 below. The three funding components of current capacity; future capacity; and environmental flows are explained below. Operational costs are also considered under Option 1.

Option 1: Current capacity, including urban water supply

Current capacity costs, including the Council's consents for urban water supplies, have been allocated 40% of the capital cost of the proposed Dam. This 40% is broken down as 6% to the Council's urban water supply and 34% to other properties within the Zone of Effect. The 34% of costs are charged to them on a per hectare rate.

The costs relating to the Council's urban water supply's current capacity of 6% would be charged to urban water users through the existing water charge system, using a per equivalent hectare basis. A third of the charge would be a flat rate daily charge, and two-thirds would be a volumetric charge on water use.

Costs have been allocated to all land in the Zone of Effect, irrespective of whether they hold a water consent, because all property owners have the same opportunity to receive an actual or future benefit from the increased and more secure water supply service.

Option 1: Future Capacity

Future capacity costs have been allocated at 30% of capital costs, reflecting the estimated percentage of water in the proposed Dam that is intended to meet future demand (i.e. surplus to current user and environmental flow requirements). The rate is based on capital value.

Future capacity costs will be met by all properties in the Area of Direct Benefit, i.e. properties within water supply areas that will directly benefit from the water supply (Richmond, Brightwater, Mapua and Redwood Valley) and associated rural extensions and low flow restricted supplies will be charged. Costs for future capacity have been allocated in that manner because these areas are seen as the beneficiaries of this future supply.

Redwood Valley properties that do not have a water connection will not be charged the Future Capacity Rate because the Council considers that there is a lower level of service to these properties (i.e. restricted flow and low pressure). The users are also required to install their own water tanks. These properties may become liable for the rate if and when they are supplied with water sourced from the Waimea Plains.

Capital value was seen as the best method for allocating this cost (rather than land value or land area) because the future benefits from the use of the Dam capacity are likely to accrue to those with the most capital invested. The Council does not know today who will benefit from the extra capacity tomorrow. However, they are most likely to be in the Area of Direct Benefit and in the area supplied with water from the Waimea River and aquifers. The future benefits are likely to be economic and felt widely.

A differential with a factor of 2:1 has been applied to Industrial/Commercial (2) vs Residential/Lifestyle (1) to ensure those properties that will receive a greater benefit pay more. Industrial and commercial properties are considered to receive a greater benefit from the economic security the proposed Dam creates and economic development opportunities in the future.

Volumetric charging would not be appropriate for future capacity, as existing water use does not indicate future water requirements for any particular property.

Future capacity capital costs will be shared by new connections or expansions to urban water schemes.

Option 1: Environmental Flows

The capital cost of providing the 30% of the proposed Dam's capacity for environmental flows is seen to be a broad public good. As healthy rivers across our region benefit everyone in our District, it is proposed that 30% of the capital cost of the Dam will be paid for by all residents across the region.

The cost of providing this public good component of the proposed Dam would be charged to all Tasman District ratepayers through a flate rate (i.e. a uniform annual general charge or UAGC).

Ensuring local rivers are healthy fulfils the Council's responsibility to protect the natural environment and provide recreational opportunities for people to enjoy now and into the future. It also ensures the District remains an attractive place for people to live and visit, and continues to benefit economically from visitors.

The Council has a precedent of funding environmental management and other public goods through general rates. The size of the proposed rate warrants it being separately identified within the uniform annual general charge.

Dam projects in other regions have proceeded on the basis that the people who will benefit most from the Dam project, that is the water users, should also contribute to the environmental benefit aspects of the project to a greater extent than others. Were this approach to be taken for the Waimea Community Dam, then all or a high proportion of the environmental flow component (30% of dam costs) would be allocated to water users, through consent costs, water charges or some other means.

The Council could not identify a compelling reason to take that approach. This is because, past water allocation decisions, changes to law (such as the National Policy Statement on Freshwater Management) and increased community expectations about how natural resources are managed are contributors to the need to maintain environmental flows.

It was considered that the future capacity component being charged to the urban water supply and properties within the Zone of Effect could be based on consented water takes (i.e. a volumetric type charge such as the proposed operating rates). However, this was rejected as it may have incentivised people to reduce consented takes in consent renewals, only to increase them at some future time when a dam was built thereby free riding.

The Council will review the proportion of costs allocated for public good as part of the consultation process, and has also asked the New Zealand Institute of Economic Research (NZIER) to undertake an analysis of the public good proportion for the proposed Dam.

Option 1: Operating costs

Operating costs are proposed to be allocated based on consented water takes (i.e. the user pays principle). The reason is that there is a link between the operating costs and the individual benefit received.

The specific annual cost to operate the proposed Dam is yet to be determined in detail. However, it is expected to be relatively low in relation to capital costs. For the purposes of modelling funding for the proposed Dam, a figure of \$400,000 has been used. This is expected to vary as new estimates come to hand, and excludes the costs of governance.

Operating costs for the proposed Dam would be charged to consent holders in the area of direct benefit, including the Council's urban water supply. These would be charged on consented water takes, that is, effectively a volumetric charge.

Charging this component of cost on a volumetric basis to current water users is seen as a fair way of differentiating between properties with an actual current benefit from those with a potential benefit. In addition, water users' needs may affect the operational costs of the proposed Dam. For example, water may need to be released at certain times of the year to meet high irrigating periods for particular crops.

Funding Option 2 – The Council's alternative option: Mixed use of charges based on land area, flat rate and consented water take volumes.

A second option investigated by the Council uses the same division of costs (consent holders current capacity; future capacity and environmental flow for capital costs; and operational costs) but varies from Option 1 in that:

- It uses a rate charged per hectare for current and future capacity, in the Zone of Effect. This differs from Option 1 which has a rate charged for future capacity based on capital value for properties in the Area of Benefit.
- It uses a narrower rating base, being all properties in the Zone of Effect and the Council's urban water supply (across the whole district), to pay for the full capital cost of the proposed Dam, excluding the 30% for environmental flows.
- Costs are apportioned evenly, for current and future use, to property owners on a per hectare basis regardless of whether or not they use water.

This model is essentially the model that was proposed by WWAC and included in the Council's LTP 2012-2022, with the exception of the operating costs component.

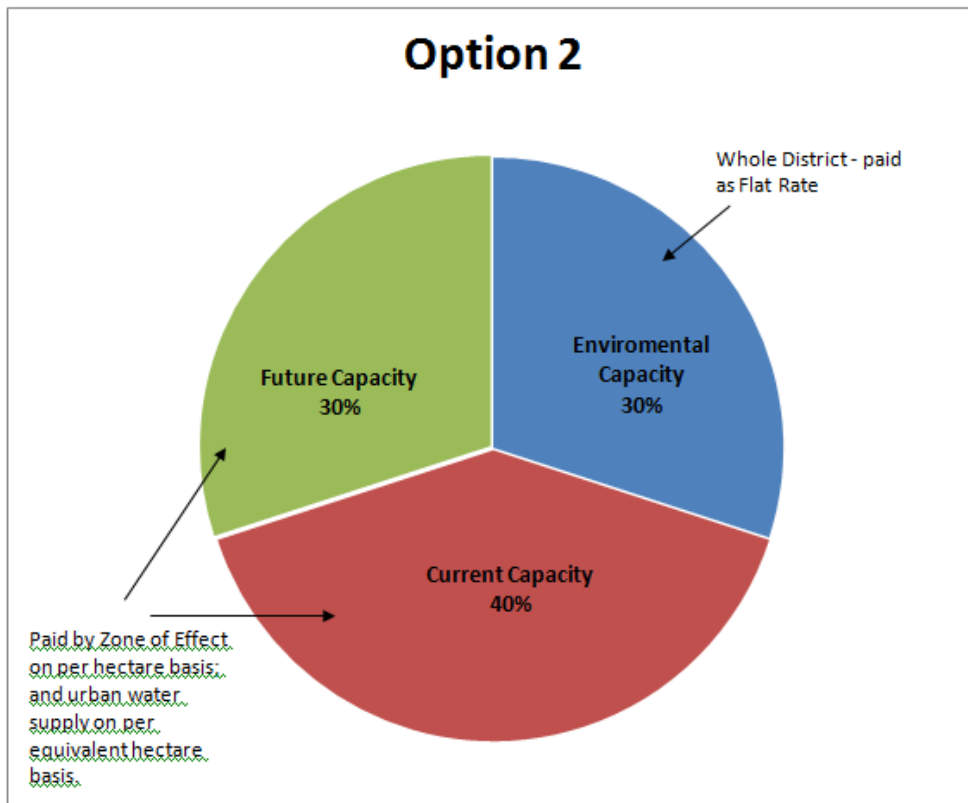


Figure 2: Funding Option 2

The principles of Option 2 have been set out in Table 2. The divisions of costs under the three areas of benefit under Option 2 are examined below.

Option 2: Current capacity

This option proposes the current capacity costs (40% of capital cost) is charged evenly to all properties in the Zone of Effect and to the Council’s urban water supply.

Properties in the Zone of Effect would be charged on a per hectare basis. Council’s urban water supply has been converted into a per equivalent hectare rate. The Council’s urban water supply would be charged on a per equivalent hectare basis as it relates to the consented water takes for urban water supplies, both now and for the future.

Charging the component of cost relating to the Council’s urban water supplies, both for current and future use, directly to the urban water club is in line with the Council’s current club approach. The percentage increase in costs for urban water charges is more in this option than Option 1, for the reason it absorbs current and future costs. However, the total amount paid per property in directly benefiting water supply areas, as defined in Map A, is less than in Option 1 because more of the costs are spread District-wide through the urban water club (refer Tables 3-5).

Option 2: Future Capacity

This option proposes that future capacity (30% of capital cost) is also charged evenly to all properties in the Zone of Effect. Properties in the Zone of Effect would be charged on per equivalent hectare. The Council's urban water supply would be charged on a per hectare basis as it relates to the consented takes for urban water supplies, both now and for the future.

This option does not provide for Future Capacity costs to be recovered as growth (in capital value) occurs to the same extent as option 1.

Option 2: Environmental Flows and Operating costs

Option 2 is the same as Option 1 for environmental flows and operational costs.

Other Funding Options

There are many ways that costs could be apportioned between properties and ratepayers. It is not realistic to cover all these various models. However, some different ways of considering particular charging approaches are outlined below.

User pays was considered but rejected because it relies on irrigation schemes that include infrastructure in metered flows. This does not apply to an augmentation scheme that does not provide water supply infrastructure.

Asset sales are likely to be considered as a source of funding as part of the decision-making process under the LTP 2015-2025. The benefit of selling an asset would have to exceed the benefit of holding the asset taking into account dividends and other returns.

Hydro-electric scheme will be included in the design of the proposed Dam and is likely to be provided if the Dam is built. Revenue from any such scheme would be used to offset part of the proposed Dam's costs. Provision for a hydro-electric scheme will be subject to a separate business case.

Development Contributions are an option to fund part of the urban water supply area in the Area of Direct Benefit. The development contributions could be used to recoup future capacity costs if the Dam proceeds. Development contributions only allow Council to recoup part of the costs of providing the proposed Dam.

7. How would the two funding options affect different types of properties?

A comparison of the effects of the two funding options on different property types is provided in Tables 3 and 4. Table 3 compares properties in the Zone of Effect (refer to Map A) with, and without, a water consent. Table 4 compares the options in relation to property in Richmond, Mapua, Brightwater and Redwood Valley Water Supply Areas, including rural extensions and low flow restricted connections. Table 4 also includes comparisons for properties in the urban water club, and properties in the rest of the District that are not in an urban water club. A comparison of funding options for a sample of properties is also provided (see Table 5).

Property in Zone of Effect With a Water Consent – Annual Charge		
Rates Payable	Option 1 (Preferred)	Option 2
Current Capacity Capital Rate	\$511 - \$681 per hectare charged on title area	\$460 - \$613 per hectare charged on title area
Future Capacity Capital Rate	Residential/Lifestyle: 0.0389 – 0.0518 cents per \$CV Industrial/Commercial: 0.0777 – 0.1035 cents per \$CV	\$348 - \$464 per hectare charged on title area
UAGC (Flat Rate)	\$97 - \$129 per property	\$97 - \$129 per property
Urban Water Charges and Low Flow Rates	5% - 7% increase in charges If in an Urban Water Supply Area or low flow supply	14% - 19% increase in charges If in an Urban Water Supply Area or low flow supply
Operating Rate	\$104 per 300m ³ consented per week	\$104 per 300m ³ consented per week
Property in Zone of Effect with No Water Consent – Annual Charge		
Rates Payable	Option 1 (Preferred)	Option 2
Current Capacity Capital Rate	\$511 - \$681 per hectare charged on title area	\$460 - \$613 per hectare charged on title area
Future Capacity Capital Rate	Residential/Lifestyle: 0.0389 – 0.0518 cents per \$CV Industrial/Commercial: 0.0777 – 0.1035 cents per \$CV	\$348 - \$464 per hectare charged on title area
UAGC (Flat Rate)	\$97 - \$129 per property	\$97 - \$129 per property
Urban Water Charges and Low Flow Rates	5% - 7% increase in charges If in an Urban Water Supply Area or low flow supply	14% - 19% increase in charges If in an Urban Water Supply Area or low flow supply
Operating Rate	N/A	N/A

Table 3. Comparison of Properties within the Zone of Effect with or without a Water Consent.

Notes for Tables 3-5:

- The figures presented in the Tables are based on estimates for a fully debt funded Dam, with a loan term of 25 years, and does not include any offset funding (i.e. grants, asset sales, contributions etc).
- All rates include GST.
- Where a range of charges are indicated, the lower amount would be for a \$60 million dam, and the higher if the cost was \$80 million.
- The charges are proposed as annual charges.
- There may be additional charges for users who extract more than the equivalent hectare rate of 300m³ per week per hectare.

Property in Area of Direct Benefit - Richmond, Mapua, Brightwater and Redwood Valley Water Supply Areas, including rural extensions and low flow restricted connections (all figures are Annual Charges)		
Rates Payable	Option 1 (preferred)	Option 2
Current Capacity Capital Rate	N/A*	N/A #
Future Capacity Capital Rate	Residential/Lifestyle: 0.0389 – 0.0518 cents per \$CV Industrial/Commercial: 0.0777 – 0.1035 cents per \$CV	N/A#
UAGC (Flat Rate)	\$97 - \$129 per property	\$97 - \$129 per property
Water Charges/Rates		
Urban Water Charges and Low Flow Rates	5% - 7% increase	14% - 19% increase
Redwood Valley Rural Water Supply (where a connection is held)	8% - 10% increase	21% - 29% increase
Property In Rest of District in the Urban Water Club		
Rates Payable	Option 1(Preferred)	Option 2
Current Capacity Capital Rate	N/A *	N/A#
Future Capacity Capital Rate	N/A*	N/A#
UAGC	\$97 - \$129 per property	\$97 - \$129 per property
Urban Water Charges and Low Flow Rates	5% - 7% increase in charges	14% - 19% increase in charges
Operating Rate	N/A*	N/A#
Property in Rest of District not in Urban Water Club		
Rates Payable	Option 1 (Preferred)	Option 2
Current Capacity Capital Rate	N/A	N/A
Future Capacity Capital Rate	N/A	N/A
UAGC	\$97 - \$129 per property	\$97 - \$129 per property
Urban Water Charges and Low Flow Rates	N/A	N/A
Operating Rate	N/A	N/A

Table 4. Comparison property in Richmond, Mapua, Brightwater and Redwood Valley Water Supply Areas; Properties in the urban water club; and Properties in the rest of the District that are not in an urban water club. All charges are Annual Charges.

Notes for Table 4: * Current capacity and operating costs relating to the urban supply are met through the urban water club rate.

Both current and future capacity and operating costs relating to the urban supply are met through the urban water club rate.

Properties in Benefitting Water Supply Areas	CV \$	Average Water Use p.a.	2014/15 Rates & Water \$	Option 1 (Preferred) Annual \$ Increase		Option 2 Annual \$ Increase	
				Lower (\$60m)	Upper (\$80m)	Lower(\$60m)	Upper (\$80m)
Richmond Water Supply Area							
Richmond Industrial	5,800,000	20,764 m3	\$68,620	\$6,698	\$8,852	\$5,953	\$7,867
Commercial - Queen St, Richmond	1,200,000	272 m3	\$9,070	\$1,073	\$1,427	\$215	\$285
Residential - Waimea Village	185,000	30 m3	\$2,380	\$187	\$249	\$148	\$195
Residential - Richmond	485,000	154 m3	\$3,625	\$316	\$420	\$182	\$241
Residential - Richmond	800,000	386 m3	\$5,111	\$462	\$613	\$247	\$327
Brightwater Water Supply Area							
Brightwater Horticulture Vineyard	5,020,000	957 m3	\$17,834	\$4,111	\$5,469	\$407	\$538
Mapua Water Supply Area							
Mapua Commercial Accommodation	5,650,000	12,245 m3	\$61,338	\$5,729	\$7,589	\$3,568	\$4,718
Mapua Residential	540,000	109 m3	\$3,822	\$333	\$443	\$170	\$224
Redwood Valley Water Supply Area							
Redwood Valley Lifestyle	1,100,000	2 units	\$4,860	\$610	\$808	\$331	\$432

Properties in Rest of District	CV \$	Average Water Use p.a.	2014/15 Rates & Water \$	Option 1 (Preferred) Annual \$ Increase		Option 2 Annual \$ Increase	
				Lower (\$60m)	Upper (\$80m)	Lower(\$60m)	Upper (\$80m)
Golden Bay Ward							
Residential – Takaka	270,000	N/A	\$2,477	\$97	\$129	\$97	\$129
School – Collingwood	3,803,000	1,738 m3	\$7,252	\$189	\$246	\$510	\$698
Motueka Ward							
Residential - Kaiteriteri (Urban Water Supply)	660,000	65 m3	\$4,220	\$119	\$158	\$158	\$208
Residential – Motueka	350,000	N/A	\$2,634	\$97	\$129	\$97	\$129
Lakes/Murchison Ward							
Residential - Murchison (Urban Water Supply)	160,000	45 m3	\$2,178	\$117	\$155	\$152	\$201

* All rates include GST.

* Water has been based on an average of the previous three years readings.

* The annual \$ increase represents the additional rates and water charges not the new total rates and water for each sample property.

Properties Inside Zone of Effect	CV \$	Title Area	Consented Max Weekly Take	Average Water Use p.a.	2014/15 Rates & Water \$	Option 1 (Preferred)		Option 2	
						Annual \$ Increase		Annual \$ Increase	
						Lower (\$60m)	Upper (\$80m)	Lower (\$60m)	Upper (\$80m)
Current Permit Holders									
Horticultural Glasshouses	10,460,000	25.27	5,721	N/A	\$30,715	\$23,115	\$30,143	\$22,495	\$29,332
Lifestyle	750,000	4.05	1,295	N/A	\$3,397	\$2,904	\$3,722	\$3,816	\$4,938
Horticulture Vineyard	1,690,000	20.18	3,250	N/A	\$6,777	\$12,841	\$16,743	\$17,525	\$22,991
Rural Industry - Dairy	1,950,000	33.12	11,550	N/A	\$8,453	\$22,529	\$28,700	\$30,857	\$39,808
Rural Industry - Arable Farming	721,000	10.48	7,000	N/A	\$2,873	\$8,438	\$10,440	\$10,993	\$13,849
Horticulture Berry Fruits	1,205,000	20.22	9,975	N/A	\$4,266	\$14,820	\$18,605	\$19,895	\$25,374
Non Permit Holders									
Residential (Low Flow Urban Supply)	640,000	0.64	N/A	1 units	\$4,039	\$731	\$972	\$696	\$1,035
Retail (Urban Water Supply)	900,000	3.42	N/A	1,674 m3	\$6,874	\$2,727	\$3,629	\$3,373	\$4,490
Lifestyle (Low Flow Urban Supply)	1,175,000	6.43	N/A	2 units	\$6,998	\$3,956	\$5,270	\$5,459	\$7,493

Tables 5 & 6. Comparisons of the two funding options – using sample properties. Sample properties should be considered as a guide only

8. Governance: Options for Governance Models

This section considers the governance (or ownership) options that are available for the proposed Waimea Community Dam.

The size of the project, the potential to influence stakeholder buy-in and the opportunities for external funding opportunities warrant considering the form of governance and ownership for the Dam. As it is intended to use the Council's powers under the Local Government Act and Local Government Rating Act to fund the project, and potentially use the Public Works Act to secure the land, the options are limited in law. Either the Council builds, owns and operates the proposed Dam, or a Council Controlled Organisation (CCO) does. It follows that there is a connection between the funding options and the ownership and governance arrangements.

The proposal of 'Council build, own, and operate' or in-house governance is self explanatory. The Mayor and Councillors would govern the project and the Dam. Staff and consultants would support them. This approach is similar to management of the Wai-iti Dam.

As required by legislation, if a CCO is chosen as the model then the Council would either be the majority shareholder or appoint the majority of the directors or both. Other shares may be owned by extractive water users and other stakeholders who are invited to contribute capital to the project. It is expected that the operation of the Dam and support for the company would be managed in-house by the Council, hence management of the Dam is not considered further.

The earlier proposed private co-operative company model is not an option if funding is to occur via rates to the extent now envisaged or use of the Public Works Act is required for securing land. The original WWAC model proposed that a private co-operative company be established and owned by A and B shareholders:

- A shareholders would be extractive water users, such as irrigators on the Waimea Plains and the Tasman District Council that provides the urban water supply.
- B shareholders would be held by a Trust representing iwi and groups with environmental interests including Fish and Game, Department of Conservation and the Council/s.

The Council's preferred approach, and alternative approaches are explored and evaluated below.

Governance Option 1– The Council's Preference – a Council Controlled Organisation

The proposed option is a CCO with the Council as the majority shareholder and appointing the majority of the directors.

Having the Dam owned and governed by a CCO means, as the name suggests, that the Council maintains *control* of the company through its shareholding, director appointments and approval of the company's annual Statement of Intent.

The model proposed provides for the involvement of key stakeholders in decision-making, and financial investment in the company by extractive water users and potentially Nelson City Council and central government.

A CCO also enables some aims of the earlier WWAC-proposed private co-operative company model to be achieved, for example, representation on the governance board and an ability to own shares.

The CCO would be accountable to the Council through a Statement of Intent. The Council would influence the Company through the Statement of Intent, and determine its funding as part of the Long Term Plan and Annual Plan processes. The CCO would have an obligation to report back to the Council at regular intervals.

A CCO's debt will effectively be the Council's debt as it will be recorded on the Council's balance sheet – as will the assets when consolidated.

There is likely to be little day-to-day work in operating the Dam following construction. Most work would relate to other Council functions and responsibilities. As such, it is expected that the CCO would not have any staff of its own and Council staff (or contractors) carry out the operational work. A Service Level Agreement or similar may be employed to manage this arrangement.

Governance Option 1: How would the shareholding work?

The Council would be the majority shareholder. Shares are proposed to be made available to current and future water consent holder or those properties in the Zone of Effect where they make upfront capital contributions on the commencement of the scheme. This would be a one-off option.

Shares in the company would be allocated in proportion to the capital contributed, including by the Council on behalf of all ratepayers. Given the additional costs that would be incurred as a result of having a CCO, and the need to issue a prospectus, the Council has a view that approximately \$15 million would be required as capital contributions from external sources to justify setting up a CCO. This figure could be adjusted depending on the cost of the proposed Dam and governance costs. If there is insufficient investment committed to at the initial phase, the Council proposes that the Dam be owned and operated in-house.

It is anticipated that some restrictions will apply on the transfer of shares including in relation to the price at which they can be transferred, and to whom they can be transferred. Were the company to wind up, all assets would become the property of Council.

No dividends would be paid to shareholders, but those shareholders who contribute to the up-front capital costs of the proposed Dam would be exempt from the capital rate paid for current capacity.

Governance Option 1: Constitution and Board make-up

It is proposed that a board comprising seven to nine directors would govern the company. The Board would be controlled through its constitution which would be likely to provide for directors to represent the Council, iwi, current and future water consent holders and recreational/ environmental interests. The constitution is likely to ensure that while the 30% of shares relating to public good/environmental benefits

are held by the Council, the board representation could include two directors appointed by the Council to represent iwi and recreational/environmental interests. The remainder of the directors are likely to be appointed in proportion to the shareholding in the company, i.e. current or future water consent holders and Council/s, while ensuring the Tasman District Council retains the right to appoint the majority of directors.

Key Advantages

A CCO model would enable current or future water consent holders, Nelson City Council and/or central government or other parties to make a contribution to the capital costs of the proposed Dam. This would reduce the amount that the Council would need to borrow and therefore reduce the Council's debt and interest charges.

This approach goes some way towards the proposed approach suggested by WWAC, in that key stakeholders (extractive water users, iwi and environmental interest groups) would hold a stake in the venture. This may bring external expertise and skills to the Board.

Key Disadvantage

The primary disadvantage of this model is that it is more complex and costly than an in-house model to administer. The issue of shares to shareholders requires compliance with the requirements of the Securities Act for each share issue.

Governance Option 2 – The Council's Alternative Option – the Dam is Council Built, Owned and Operated In-House

This is the alternative model proposed by the Council. The proposed Dam would be built, owned and operated by Council. Despite holding some expertise in-house, external expert advice would likely be required (as for Governance Option 1).

The establishment and operation of the proposed Dam, including all financial liabilities would be under the direct governance and accountability of the Council. Decisions would be made by elected representatives via resolution at the Council meetings and the public could engage directly with the Council on any matters, either during the year or as part of each Long Term Plan process.

The use of advisory groups or working parties could ensure the involvement of key stakeholders (current and future water consent holders, iwi and environmental interest groups).

Key Advantages

The Council has experience in building, owning and operating large infrastructure projects, such as the Wai-iti Dam, and water and wastewater systems. However it is noted that other dam projects have not been as large as this proposed Dam. Existing councillor and staff expertise and processes could be used.

The proposed Dam would be governed without the establishment of additional legal structures and associated administrative costs. Council control would be more direct with the Chief Executive responsible to the Council for delivery under the Local Government Act and employment conditions.

Decisions affecting the proposed Dam would be more transparent than other models for the reasons that decisions are required to be made by elected representatives, and reports are public documents.

Key Disadvantage and Risk

External funding is less likely to be available under the in-house model, particularly from Crown Irrigation Investments Ltd (on behalf of central government). Further, in the event funding was available there is a risk that the timing of any decision from Crown Irrigation Investments Ltd may not align with the decision-making timeframe of the LTP 2015-2025.

Other Governance options

As part of the process of developing this Statement of Proposal, the Council considered a number of other possible governance models. Reliance on rates for funding effectively limits the options to the two that have been described.

A Council Controlled Organisation that was 100% owned by the Council is an option that may enable external funding to be obtained and provide for some Council appointed but community based (iwi, recreational and users) or expert directors. It does not provide for water users to take a shareholding, and may limit equity contributions from them.

A Council Controlled Trading Organisation is “a council-controlled organisation that operates a trading undertaking for the purpose of making a profit”. This option was discounted because the Council does not intend to operate the Waimea Dam venture as a profit making activity. All revenue would be used for debt repayment on capital costs, operational costs and accruing funds for asset maintenance and renewal.

As stated the private co-operative company model would not enable access to the Council’s funding powers on the scale proposed nor the use of the Public Works Act.

A further option considered was a public private partnership. A public private partnership is a partnering arrangement between the public and private sectors and may take a range of forms. This option was not preferred for the same reasons as the private co-operative company model.

9. Next steps

A number of connected but separate processes are underway to progress the Waimea Community Dam project.

Community feedback on this Statement of Proposal will help the Council to determine the best direction for the Waimea Community Dam project. Following the close of submissions on the 14 November and hearings, Councillors will meet to make decisions on the funding and governance options on the 11 December 2014.

The decision to proceed or not with the Dam will be made as part of the LTP 2015-2025. The cost of the proposed Dam (as provided by the updated engineering estimate) will need to be assessed for affordability and against other planned capital

expenditure. The draft LTP will be open for public consultation in March/April 2015. This further round of consultation is the time to tell Council whether you think the Dam should proceed or not.

The hearing for the resource consent application for the construction of the proposed Waimea Community Dam is also scheduled for December 2014, and decisions will follow the hearing. The resource consent decisions (including conditions imposed) will provide information to finalise technical details of the Dam design, which informs cost estimates.

With the Dam design finalised, the Council can then go out to tender for construction. The Council will select the best proposal based on quality and cost.

The LTP 2015-2025 is scheduled to be adopted by the Council by 30 June 2015.

If the Waimea Community Dam project is included, the construction process could begin after the 30 June 2015, depending on the year that funding is budgeted. Dam construction is estimated to take two years.

The Tasman Resource Management Plan water rationing provisions become active in the summer of 2015/2016.

10. Consultation process

Tasman District Council wants to know your view on the proposal for funding and governance of the proposed Waimea Community Dam. Your view is important, whether or not you support water augmentation on the Waimea Plains generally, or the Dam as the solution to the water shortage on the plains.

The statement of proposal on the Waimea Community Dam is open for submissions from 13 October 2014 until 14 November 2014.

You can provide your feedback online at www.tasman.govt.nz, via email to info@tasman.govt.nz or via the attached form, or write your own submission.

Submissions can be posted to Tasman District Council, dropped off at any of the Council's service centres or submitted in the submission box at Tasman District libraries.

Submissions must include your name and address, your preferred decision and should include reasons for your view.

Please indicate on your submission if you would like to present your submission at a hearing, and if so, which location. Submissions will be heard by Tasman District Councillors.

Tasman District Council encourages you to take the time to share your view.

Should the Waimea Community Dam project proceed, further consultation will also occur as part of the draft Long Term Plan 2015-2025 in March/April 2015.

Information days and Public meetings

The Council will be holding a number of information days (drop in) and public meetings during the consultation period to explain the proposed Dam and to answer your questions these are:

Date	Times	Location	Site
Monday 20 October	1-4 pm – Information 7pm – 9pm Public meeting	Richmond	Council Chambers
Wednesday 22 October	3-5 pm – Information 6.30-8pm – Public meeting	Takaka	Takaka Fire Station
Thursday 23 October	3-5 pm – Information 7 -9pm– Public meeting	Appleby	Seifried Estate
Tuesday 29 October	3-5 pm – Information 7-9pm – Public meeting	Motueka	Motueka Memorial Hall
Monday 3 November	7-8pm – Public meeting	Brightwater	Brightwater School
Monday 10 November	5.30-7.30pm - Information	Murchison	Murchison Sport and Recreation Centre
Wednesday 12 November	1-4 pm –Public meeting	Richmond	Council Chambers

Hearings

Submitters who wish to be held can speak to their submissions at the following hearings:

Date	Time	Location	Site
Monday 24 November	9.30am - 4.30pm	Richmond	Council Chambers
Tuesday 25 November	10am - 2pm	Takaka	Takaka Fire Station
Wednesday 26 November	9.30am - 4.30pm	Richmond	Council Chambers
Thursday 27 November	1pm - 7pm	Richmond	Council Chambers
Monday 1 December	9.30am - 12.30pm 2.00pm - 4.30pm	Motueka Richmond (if needed)	St John Hall Council Chambers

Further Information

Tasman District Council has developed a website for the proposed Waimea Community Dam that contains information, background documents and links. This is: www.waimeacommunitydam.co.nz

This site includes the following information, documents and links:

- Resource consent for Waimea Community Dam – Lee Valley
- Plan changes 45-48 – changes to the Tasman Resource Management Plan related to minimum river flow for the Waimea river, and resulting water rationing
- Waimea Community Dam Economic Analysis – Commissioned by the Nelson Economic Development Agency, 2011
- Waimea Community Dam Economic Analysis, NZIER for the Nelson Economic Development Agency, 2014 (publication pending)
- Summary of water supply options assessed for the Tasman Region (in 2003, and prior to 1993)
- WWAC background reports – Phase 1, Phase 2 and Phase 3.
- Instream Habitat Flow Analysis for the Waimea River and provisional minimum flows for proposed dam sites in the upper Wairoa and Lee catchments, November 2005.

(Please note: some documents contain out of date information. The documents are provided as background unless otherwise stated. This statement of proposal should be considered the best source for accurate and current information.)

Appendix 1. Submission form:

PROPOSED WAIMEA COMMUNITY DAM GOVERNANCE & FUNDING OPTIONS

Submitter details (please print clearly):

Your name:

Your postal address:

Street:

Suburb:

Town: Postcode:

Your daytime phone number:

Your email address:

Would you like to speak to your submission at a Council meeting for this purpose?

YES NO

If yes, please indicate your preferred location: Richmond Takaka Motueka

Are you writing this submission as:

an individual, or on behalf of an organisation

If an organisation, please name the organisation and your position:

.....

Place your comments overleaf.

Please note: all submissions, including names and contact details, will be made available to Councillors and the public at Council offices and libraries, and a summary of submissions may also be made publicly available and posted on the Council's website.

Personal information will also be used for administration relating to the subject matter of the submissions, including notifying submitters of hearings and decisions. All information will be held by the Tasman District Council with submitters having the right to access and correct personal information.

Please send your submission to:

Proposed Waimea Community Dam Funding & Governance
Tasman District Council
Private Bag 4
Richmond 7050

or drop your submission into the Council at 189 Queen Street, Richmond, or your local library or service centre.

Alternatively email your submission to: info@tasman.govt.nz or fax to 03 543 9524.
Submission forms are available for download from the Council's website
(www.tasman.govt.nz)

We need to receive your submission by 4.00pm on Friday 14 November 2014.

If, following consultation on the Draft Long Term Plan 2015-2025, the Council decides to proceed with the proposed Waimea Community Dam:

1 How do you think the Waimea Community Dam should be funded?

2 What is your preferred model for governance for the Waimea Community Dam?

Appendix 2: Location map – Proposed Waimea Community Dam Location

Waimea Community Dam Location

