

# *Hazard Management*

## Te Haumarū o Rehua



*Emergency Management, Disaster Mitigation*

## WHAT THIS GROUP OF ACTIVITIES INCLUDES

Within this group of activities the Council undertakes projects to mitigate the effects of natural hazards and raise the level of protection from future hazard events. The Council also maintains preparedness for civil defence emergencies, responds to events, assists with the recovery and educates the community.

## GROUP OF ACTIVITY COST OF SERVICE

The table below provides an overview of what this Group of Activities cost and how it was funded. Costs for specific activities can be found on the following pages.

Annual Plan 2010/11 \$000		LTCCP 2011/12 \$000	Annual Plan 2011/12 \$000	Variance 2011/12 \$000
<b>OPERATIONAL</b>				
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>				
19	Depreciation	11	1	(10)
624	Interest Paid	768	584	(184)
429	Operations	446	457	11
<b>1,072</b>	<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>1,225</b>	<b>1,042</b>	<b>(183)</b>
<b>REVENUE</b>				
0	Development Contributions	0	0	0
0	User Fees & Charges	0	0	0
354	General Rates	492	430	62
0	Interest Income	0	0	0
15	Sundry Income	16	11	5
150	Subsidies & Grants	0	57	(57)
656	Targeted Rates	745	567	178
<b>1,175</b>	<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>1,253</b>	<b>1,065</b>	<b>188</b>
<b>(104)</b>	<b>Net Cost (Surplus) of Operations</b>	<b>(28)</b>	<b>(23)</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>NON OPERATIONAL</b>				
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>				
(104)	Transfer from (surplus)/deficit	(28)	(23)	5
336	Capex *	77	39	(38)
302	Loan Repayments	337	344	7
0	Payments to Reserves	0	0	0
0	less Depreciation not Funded	0	0	0
<b>534</b>	<b>Total Funding Requirement</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>(26)</b>
<b>FUNDED BY</b>				
30	Depreciation Reserve	0	0	0
0	Development Contribution Reserve	0	0	0
216	Loans Raised	0	0	0
288	Operational Reserve	386	360	26
0	Sale of Assets	0	0	0
<b>534</b>	<b>Total Funding Applied</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>* CAPITAL EXPENDITURE</b>				
216	Level of Service	77	39	(38)
0	Growth	0	0	0
120	Renewals	0	0	0

# EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

## WHAT WE DO AND WHY WE DO IT

The emergency management activity is made up of three functions:

**Civil Defence:** The Civil Defence function includes running planning and preparedness exercises, training and maintaining teams of personnel including an urban search and rescue crew, and public education about preparedness and response. Civil Defence planning is undertaken on a regional basis through the Bay of Plenty Civil Defence Emergency Management Group (CDEMG). The Council has a statutory responsibility pursuant to the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002 to plan and provide for civil defence management within the District.

**Rural Fire:** The Whakatane District Council is a Rural Fire Authority. Rural Fire services are funded from Council rates and by Government for suppression costs and subsidies for equipment. Rural Fire Authorities focus on vegetation wildfires. The specialist service is influenced by weather, topography and vegetation type. A seven day-a-week, 24 hour service must be provided. The Council has a statutory obligation with respect to rural fire control.

**Hazardous Substances:** The Council attends incidents involving hazardous substances in an advisory capacity to the New Zealand Fire Service and the Police.

## WHICH COMMUNITY OUTCOMES DOES THIS CONTRIBUTE TO



SAFE CARING  
COMMUNITY

## WHAT WE ARE GOING TO DO

**Reorganisation of Civil Defence:** At a regional level, the Civil Defence Emergency Management Group (CDEMG) has initiated a range of changes regarding the organisation of Civil Defence Emergency Management Activities in the Bay of Plenty.

This has included the appointment of an Emergency Management Coordinator for the Eastern Bay of Plenty. Over the course of the 2011/12 year the organisation of services at a sub-regional level will be explored further, to understand where synergies may be achieved.

**Reorganisation of Rural Fire:** Within New Zealand there are currently over 80 rural fire authorities, working together with a large number of other local and regional stakeholder groups. However, there is a general awareness across the sector that better results could be achieved through the pooling of resources. The National Rural Fire Authority has produced a strategy for enlarged rural fire districts and this may affect how the Council delivers rural fire services in the 2011/12 year.

## WHAT WILL THIS ACTIVITY COST

	Annual Plan 2011/12 \$000
Expenditure	458
Revenue	497
<b>Net Cost (Surplus) of Operations</b>	<b>(39)</b>
Capital Expenditure	39

## WHAT ARE THE KEY DIFFERENCES FROM THE LTCCP

- Investigations are taking place into alternatives for the Tsunami Warning System which will be more cost effective and appropriate for the District.

## WHAT ARE OUR PERFORMANCE TARGETS FOR THE YEAR

**The Council is able to effectively respond to, manage and recover from, emergency management incidents.**

- » Local Civil Defence Emergency Management Plan is updated during the year.
- » Civil Defence and Rural Fire equipment is maintained on a fortnightly basis.
- » Regular and ongoing training is undertaken by the Civil Defence and Rural Fire team on a weekly basis with focus alternating between the two functions.
- » Participation in one or more simulated events or training exercises during the year.
- » Selection of and approval of an appropriate tsunami warning systems by the Bay of Plenty Civil Defence Emergency Management Group individual territorial authorities.

# DISASTER MITIGATION

## WHAT WE DO AND WHY WE DO IT

The Council undertakes disaster mitigation works to protect the community from the risk of future natural hazards. Current mitigation works were proposed following the flooding, debris flow and landslip events in 2004 and 2005. Without these works, residents would continue to be exposed to future disasters. Several projects involve working with Ontrack, NZTA and the Bay of Plenty Regional Council, each of which is responsible for project costs within their area of responsibility.

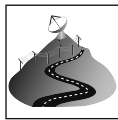
## WHICH COMMUNITY OUTCOME DOES THIS CONTRIBUTE TO



SAFE CARING COMMUNITY



STRONG, TRANSPARENT AND OPEN LEADERSHIP



HIGH-QUALITY AFFORDABLE INFRASTRUCTURE

## WHAT WE ARE GOING TO DO

The Matata Disaster Mitigation Regeneration work is made up of five projects including; the Awatarariki Debris Detention Structure; Awatarariki Stream and Lagoon Works; Ohinekoao Stream Works; Waimea Stream Works; Waitepuru Bunding and Stream Works. The majority of these projects have now been completed.

Pending finalisation of the resource consent process, it is expected that the Awatarariki Debris Structure will begin construction during the 2011/12 year with funding carried forward from the previous year.

## WHAT WILL THIS ACTIVITY COST

	Annual Plan 2011/12 \$000
Expenditure	584
Revenue	567
<b>Net Cost (Surplus) of Operations</b>	<b>16</b>
Capital Expenditure	0

## WHAT ARE THE KEY DIFFERENCES FROM THE LTCCP

- Interest costs have decreased from the LTCCP due to the fact that projects requiring the loan have been delayed.

*Construction of the Awatarariki Debris Structure in Matata is expected to begin this year*

## WHAT ARE OUR PERFORMANCE TARGETS FOR THE YEAR

Identified natural hazards will be considered and prioritised to reduce risk to public safety.

- » Consider and prioritise natural hazard and identify actions to reduce risk to public safety.
- » Prioritised actions are undertaken within specified timeframes, reducing risk to public safety.