

Hazard Management



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.

The activities undertaken within this group include:

- Emergency Management
- Disaster Mitigation

WHAT WILL THIS GROUP OF ACTIVITIES COST

The table below provides an overview of the budget at a Group of Activities level. Information related specifically to each activity can be found on the following pages.

Annual Plan 2009/10 \$000		LTCCP 2010/11 \$000	Annual Plan 2010/11 \$000	Variance 2010/11 \$000
OPERATIONAL				
EXPENDITURE				
0	Depreciation	0	19	19
474	Interest Paid	632	624	(8)
378	Operations	417	429	12
852	Total Expenditure	1,049	1,072	23
REVENUE				
0	Development Contributions	0	0	0
0	User Fees & Charges	0	0	0
363	General Rates	420	354	(66)
0	Interest Income	0	0	0
15	Sundry Income	16	15	(1)
0	Subsidies & Grants	93	150	57
515	Targeted Rates	651	656	5
893	Total Revenue	1,179	1,175	(5)
(41)	Net Cost (Surplus) of Operations	(131)	(104)	28
NON OPERATIONAL				
EXPENDITURE				
(41)	Transfer from (surplus)/deficit	(131)	(104)	28
0	Capex *	124	336	212
283	Loan Repayments	316	302	(14)
0	Payments to Reserves	0	0	0
0	less Depreciation not Funded	0	0	0
242	Total Funding Requirement	309	534	225
FUNDED BY				
0	Depreciation Reserve	0	30	30
0	Development Contribution Reserve	0	0	0
0	Loans Raised	0	216	216
242	Operational Reserve	309	288	(21)
0	Sale of Assets	0	0	0
242	Total Funding Applied	309	534	225
* CAPITAL EXPENDITURE				
	Level of Service	0	216	216
	Growth	0	0	0
	Renewals	0	120	120

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

WHICH COMMUNITY OUTCOMES DOES THIS CONTRIBUTE TO



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 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.

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 2010/11 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 2010/11 year.

Until either of these services are reorganised, the Council will continue its current practices of training personnel and maintaining equipment in order to respond to civil defence emergencies and rural fire events when necessary.

Replacement Rural Fire Truck: The Council has provided \$30,000 towards the total cost of replacing the Rural Fire Truck. The total replacement cost is estimated at \$120,000 of which \$90,000 would come from external sources. The Rural Fire Truck is over 30 years old and suffered major mechanical problems during the May/June 2010 floods.

WHAT WILL THIS ACTIVITY COST

	Annual Plan 2010/11 \$000
Expenditure	429
Revenue	519
Net Cost (Surplus) of Operations	(90)
Capital Expenditure	120

WHAT ARE THE KEY DIFFERENCES FROM THE LTCCP

- No key differences.

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

WHICH COMMUNITY OUTCOME DOES THIS CONTRIBUTE TO



SAFE CARING
COMMUNITY



STRONG,
TRANSPARENT AND
OPEN LEADERSHIP



HIGH-QUALITY
AFFORDABLE
INFRASTRUCTURE

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, Transit and Environment Bay of Plenty, each of which is responsible for project costs within their area of responsibility.

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 2010/11 year with funding carried forward from the previous year (more information is available in the Key Issues section of this Annual Plan).

Construction of the Edgecumbe/Rangitaiki flood mitigation works commenced in the 2009/10 with the completion of stop banks. In the 2010/11 year the Council will install pump stations and complete civil works associated with the project.

The Council will continue its programme of landscaping around the Matata Lagoon and Waitepuru Stream.

WHAT WILL THIS ACTIVITY COST

	Annual Plan 2010/11 \$000
Expenditure	643
Revenue	656
Net Cost (Surplus) of Operations	(14)
Capital Expenditure	216

WHAT ARE THE KEY DIFFERENCES FROM THE LTCCP

- Construction of Matata projects progressing sooner than anticipated resulting in lower loan servicing costs than budgeted.
- Additional capital costs of \$216,000 for flood reinstatement works following the May/June 2010 floods (see Key Issues section for more information).



WHAT ARE OUR PERFORMANCE TARGETS FOR THE YEAR

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

- » Information gathered to maximise the Council's understanding of natural hazards, contributing to resource management policy.
- » Prioritised actions (Awatarariki stream works) undertaken within specified timeframes, reducing risk to public safety.