



# Auckland Regional Stormwater Action Plan

A Co-ordinated Approach To Regional Stormwater Management and the Delivery of Improved Stormwater Quality Outcomes



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# Executive Summary

- The Auckland Region has significant stormwater quality issues that could cost the region several billion dollars to address over the next 20 years.
- The Auckland Regional Council (ARC) has played an important role in the identification of adverse environmental effects from stormwater and advocating for regional solutions and management.
- Territorial Authorities (TAs) and their Local Network Operators (LNOs) are responsible for managing stormwater outcomes and delivering, owning, managing and operating stormwater network assets such as pipes and stormwater treatment facilities.
- Over the past three years, the ARC and TAs have been working together under the auspices of the Regional Discharges Project to co-ordinate consent applications for regional stormwater and wastewater network discharges and undertake the research necessary to better understand the effects of those discharges on the environment aimed at improved environmental performance.
- Despite the current level of co-operation and expenditure, it is now recognised that a greater level of effort and funding is required if the receiving environment contamination caused by stormwater discharges is to be arrested, and future regional community expectations for receiving water quality are to be achieved.
- Regional Governance changes have empowered the ARC to play a greater role in facilitating and funding co-ordinated and integrated regional action to better resolve stormwater management problems.
- The Stormwater Action Plan (SWAP) is a multi-disciplined approach to stormwater management that establishes a framework by which these changes can be implemented.
- The SWAP specifies that a new level of effort is required in the areas of:
  - ❑ Integrated Catchment Management Planning to improve the quality and timeliness of these key strategic stormwater documents.
  - ❑ Controlling contaminants at their source (source control).
  - ❑ Regional communication and community education.
  - ❑ Local authority capacity building.
  - ❑ Alternative sources of stormwater funding.

- The cost of implementing the SWAP in 2004/2005 is estimated at \$7.01 million, the majority of which will be focused on facilitating the completion of ICMPs, through contributory funding to the TAs (\$5.9 million)
- The preliminary estimated costs over the next 10 years averages approximately \$4.5 million per annum.

# 1 Introduction

One of the greatest challenges for the Auckland region is enabling growth to occur while maintaining or enhancing the quality of life and the environment for the benefit of the regional community. As the region develops and intensifies, environmental pressures become even more visible and significant. Stormwater is currently recognised as having the single largest impact on the region's marine ecosystems and urban streams, which, in turn, has adverse impacts on the social, cultural and economic values of the regional community.

The Auckland Regional Council (ARC) is committed to working with regional stakeholders such as the Territorial Authorities (TAs), Watercare Services (WSL) and Local Network Operators (LNOs) to address stormwater problems and meet community expectations for water quality and the environment.

The commencement of the Local Government (Auckland) Amendment Act 2004 (LGAA2004), and the associated disestablishment of Infrastructure Auckland (IA) on 1 July 2004, created an opportunity to take a fresh look at stormwater issues and the use of available funding. The Boston Consulting Group (BCG) report, reviewing stormwater performance across the region, identified priority areas for action and suggested a more strategic approach to the use of available funding to facilitate achieving stormwater quality outcomes.

This Stormwater Action Plan (SWAP) sets out a proposal for an expanded stormwater management work programme, in close co-operation with the region's TAs, their LNOs, and WSL. The plan builds on the extensive work already undertaken to date by those organisations to understand and address stormwater problems. It also recognises that in order to meet existing statutory and community objectives<sup>1</sup> for water quality, an increased level of understanding, effort and organisational co-operation will be required.

The programme required to achieve that goal is set out in detail for the 2004-05 financial year, and at an indicative level for the next ten years.

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<sup>1</sup> As set out in the RMA, the Auckland Regional Policy Statement, the Proposed Auckland Air, Land and Water Plan, the region's District Plans and LTCCP documents.

## 2 Background

Over the past 150 years, the Auckland region has grown and developed into the largest metropolitan area in New Zealand. The region's intensive population growth and sprawling urban form has gradually degraded the quality of Auckland's estuaries, harbours, rivers and lakes. High stream flows have eroded banks whilst stream lining and piping has further degraded habitat and impeded fish passage. Such degradation devalues the ecological and amenity values of urban waterways. However, many urban streams are worth protecting and enhancing and consideration of such values is an important aspect of stormwater management. Development of former floodplains has also increased the risk to property from flooding and stormwater ponding. Today, flood management is an important function for most of the region's TAs.

Over the past two decades, there has been a growing awareness of the range of contaminants carried in stormwater. In the early 1980's environmental monitoring programmes identified an accelerating degradation of the region's estuarine environments as a result of stormwater contaminants. These include zinc from tyres and roofing materials; copper from vehicle brake pads; oil; grease; fuel pollutants; industrial and domestic chemicals and detergents. Up to eighty percent of these contaminants are derived from motor vehicles (in excess of 700,000), the numbers of which are increasing at an unprecedented rate, whilst the remaining twenty percent comes from industrial and domestic sources.

The greatest risk of environmental degradation from stormwater occurs in sheltered estuaries and harbours adjoining urban areas and over half of Auckland's urban estuaries currently exhibit signs of adverse environmental effects directly attributable to stormwater contaminants.

The Regional Growth Forum has indicated that the Auckland regional population is set to double by 2050, meaning these existing problems will continue to get worse in the future, if better solutions are not found and implemented.

The ARC has historically worked in partnership with the region's TAs, LNOs and WSL in an effort to manage these stormwater problems. More recently, much of this work has been co-ordinated under the auspices of the Regional Discharges Project (RDP) which was established to co-ordinate the resource consent process for the region's stormwater network discharges.

Tackling the regional stormwater problem in the future will be demanding and costly, yet the consequences of not doing so are diverse and significant. The ARC, TAs, LNOs and WSL are already investing a significant amount of effort and money in stormwater management. However, if the adverse effects of predicted regional growth and its associated effects on receiving environments are to be managed more effectively, then a greater collective effort is required.

### 3 The History of Regional Stormwater Funding

Historically, stormwater management and infrastructure such as pipes and treatment devices owned by the TAs has been funded predominantly from rates income. However, in 1992, the Auckland Regional Services Trust was established to, amongst other functions, manage regional assets such as the Ports of Auckland. In 1998, the Trust was replaced by Infrastructure Auckland (IA), a new independent body that made available a \$150 million notional allocation for stormwater capital works, targeted at improving urban stormwater quality. TAs were able to apply to IA for funding. Up until June 2004, IA had approved over \$83 million in grants for stormwater management projects.

In February 2004, a Price Waterhouse Coopers (PWC)<sup>2</sup> report highlighted the inadequacy of the remaining IA funds to address stormwater issues and concluded that a new and innovative approach was needed to get best value from the remaining funds available. In March 2004, IA engaged Boston Consulting Group (BCG) to work collaboratively with the ARC and the TAs to develop a more effective way to utilise the remaining stormwater funds to address regional water quality issues. The BCG report<sup>3</sup> assessed the existing stormwater management framework against best practice international models to identify opportunities for improvement. The report concluded that five interrelated streams of work needed to be in place and working together in order to successfully address the regional stormwater problem and maximise the potential of limited regional stormwater funding. The five workstreams are highlighted in the table below.

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<sup>2</sup> PriceWaterhouseCoopers (2004). Funding Auckland Regional Stormwater. An options analysis. Infrastructure Auckland.

<sup>3</sup> BCG (2004). Auckland regional Stormwater Project. An action plan to deliver improved stormwater outcomes. Infrastructure Auckland and the Auckland Regional Council.

**Table 1.** Five key streams of work identified by BCG as being required to address regional stormwater quality problems.

<b>Work area:</b>	<b>Description</b>
Create Effective and Agreed Frameworks	Completing Integrated Catchment Management Plans and producing an ICMP best practice guideline.
Ensure Capable and Sufficiently Resourced Organisations	Ensuring there is sufficient capability in local authorities to deliver stormwater programmes and solutions.
Secure Sufficient Funding	Developing alternative stormwater management funding streams.
Deploy the Best Available Solutions	Further promote source control, co-ordinate the gathering and dissemination of technical information, and facilitate pilot stormwater treatment initiatives.
Build Public and Policy Maker Commitment	Development of sustained and co-ordinated community education programmes.

It was also identified that, whilst some good progress had been made on some of the work streams, an increased level of future effort was required. The findings of the BCG report and the five workstreams form the basis for the development of this Stormwater Action Plan.

## 4 The ARC's Role and the Stormwater Action Plan (SWAP)

The ARC has played an important role in identifying the adverse environmental effects from stormwater and advocating for regional solutions and management. As required under statute, the ARC has also been the environmental regulator, developing regional plans and granting stormwater network discharge consents. The TAs and LNOs have been responsible for delivering, owning, managing and operating stormwater network assets such as pipes and stormwater treatment facilities, and for funding the studies needed to support stormwater network consent applications.

The LGAA2004 has now empowered the ARC to play a greater role in facilitating and funding co-ordinated and integrated regional action to address stormwater impacts on water quality. Consequently, an opportunity now exists for the ARC to build on existing local government relationships and experience to facilitate the delivery of an expanded stormwater management programme.

The Resource Management Act (RMA), the Auckland Regional Policy Statement (RPS) and the Proposed Auckland Air, Land and Water Plan (ALW Plan) establishes the policy framework for managing the adverse effects of stormwater discharges. This Stormwater Action Plan builds on that policy framework, by formulating an integrated work programme involving the ARC, TAs, LNOs and WSL to manage the effects of stormwater discharges and meet the desired community outcomes.

The SWAP is a living document that will evolve as local and central government relationships are further developed, and a better understanding of stormwater problems and solutions is achieved. It is intended that the SWAP will be regularly reviewed and updated in consultation with the region's TAs, LNOs and WSL.

The SWAP will generally seek to:

- i. Provide better and more timely assessment of actual and potential environmental effects arising from stormwater network discharges, and options for preventing or minimising future effects or for remediating existing effects (ICMPs).
- ii. Assess local authority capacity issues (ARC, TAs, LNOs) and identify solutions to better deliver stormwater management outcomes.

- iii. Identify and assess potential funding sources that provide an alternative to rates. This will maximise the ability of available local government funding sources to deliver the level of stormwater management necessary to achieve established regional water quality and associated environmental outcomes.
- iv. Achieve better understanding of stormwater management issues and associated environmental impacts by policy makers and the general community.
- v. Achieve greater understanding and action from the community in preventing or minimising stormwater pollution by involving them in proactive pollution campaigns.
- vi. Prevent the discharge of contaminants at their source.
- vii. Minimise the stormwater contamination arising from key land use activities such as high use roads and industrial areas.
- viii. Improve the general community's understanding of the environmental impact of stormwater pollution, which can lead to the development of improved techniques for the prevention or minimisation of stormwater contaminants.
- ix. Continually improve best management practices for dealing with stormwater contamination by seeking solutions that are cheaper, better, and easier to implement.

## 5 SWAP Workstream Details

As discussed previously and summarised in Table 1 above, this SWAP is based around five integrated workstreams:

1. Integrated Catchment Management Plans (ICMPs).
2. Regional Solutions (includes source control, best practice techniques and environmental understanding).
3. Education and Communication.
4. Regional Capacity Building.
5. Alternative Funding Sources.

The nature of these workstreams are described as follows:

### 5.1 Integrated Catchment Management Plans (ICMPs)

#### 5.1.1 What are they?

Integrated Catchment Management Plans (ICMPs) represent a tool to identify and investigate the full range of catchment-wide effects and risks from stormwater discharges to the environment and identify the best practicable options for preventing or minimising those effects and risks. ICMPs are key strategic tools for developing a regionally consistent approach to stormwater management.

There is currently considerable variability amongst the TAs in their approach to Integrated Catchment Management Planning. In some areas, the lack of ICMPs is hindering land use development as the infrastructural requirements for growth have not been adequately planned for. Given that many catchments share the same receiving environments, it is vital that ICMPs are developed in a consistent and timely manner, to allow planned regional growth and development to proceed.

#### 5.1.2 What will be done?

The ARC proposes to assist the TAs and LNOs by part funding the preparation of ICMPs.

A best practice guideline for ICMPs is currently being finalised, which will establish the benchmark standard required for ICMPs that receive ARC funding support. Further guidance is being developed on the components of an ICMP that will be eligible for funding. The ARC is working with the TAs to resolve the logistical

requirements of the proposed funding mechanisms, particularly in relation to the timing and approval of payments.

It is intended that the majority of ICMP funding will be directed towards the larger urban TAs including Auckland, North Shore, Manukau and Waitakere, due to the scale and intensity of stormwater discharges emanating from those areas. It is proposed that these TAs will be funded to a level equivalent to 50% of the cost of completing an ICMP. However, the Rodney, Franklin and Papakura councils will be funded to a level equivalent to 75% of the cost of completing an ICMP. The primary reason for the funding split differential is to recognise the small ratepayer funding base relative to land area in these latter three TAs, and the difficulty these smaller councils have in obtaining funding for stormwater quality initiatives. The higher funding rate for Rodney also recognises the intense urban growth pressures in that district.

#### 5.1.3 When will it be done?

The major focus of the ICMP funding initiative will be in the years 2004/2005 (approx. \$6.0 million) and 2005/2006 (approx. \$3.5 million), with smaller amounts of between \$0.5 and \$2.0 million being required in subsequent years. Individual ICMP funding will be considered on an annual basis, as part of the ARC LTCCP process.

### 5.2 Regional Solutions (includes source control, best practice techniques and environmental understanding)

#### 5.2.1 What are they?

Better control of contaminants at source can reduce the need to build costly structures to capture and treat contaminants, thereby reducing the long term regional stormwater funding burden. Improved source control requires a greater understanding of contaminant sources and treatment technologies.

Once contaminants enter the environment they become more difficult to remove or treat. Source control stormwater treatment technologies are becoming increasingly common internationally and there is a need to stay current with international and industry best practice. Furthermore, there is a requirement to better understand how treatment technologies that have proved to be effective overseas will work in the New Zealand environment.

More work is also required to better understand Aucklanders' expectations in relation to environmental outcomes; the value that the community places on

achieving specific outcomes; the costs, efficacy and benefits of different treatment solutions; and the self-repair capacity of receiving environments.

#### 5.2.2 What will be done?

The initial focus of this workstream will be on improving understanding and the implementation of source control and water quality initiatives. An ARC officer will be required to co-ordinate this workstream and to initiate and manage contracted services. The ARC will also facilitate national lobbying on source control initiatives. It is also intended to engage three industrial source control officers to work with TAs on compliance issues and codes of practice, to reduce contamination from high-risk industrial sites. A second major initiative will involve trialling and assessing new and innovative source control treatment solutions and technologies.

A better understanding is required of how specific treatment initiatives and solutions will influence environmental recovery. Such information is vital to making sound decisions on how the stormwater management programme needs to proceed, in order to maximise the potential of regional funding to meet community expectations.

#### 5.2.3 When will it be done?

This workstream will commence in the 2004/2005 financial year with an initial focus on source control initiatives. In the following years, the programme will include more specific initiatives in relation to innovative treatment technologies and the better understanding of environmental effects and remediation.

### 5.3 Communication and Community Education

#### 5.3.1 What does this involve?

Public, political and stakeholder understanding and commitment is central to the success of the SWAP, and must be supported by strong information flows and educational programmes. Well supported stormwater programmes are more likely to deliver successful environmental outcomes.

General community education programmes are important to increase the public's understanding and change the behaviour of individuals, landowners and industry. Several initiatives have been undertaken in the past, including the Big Clean Up, Wai Care, the Kokopu Connection and Twin Streams Project, amongst others. While these efforts have raised the profile of water quality issues, there has not been a regionally co-ordinated and sustained message. Current educational efforts remain fragmented from a regional perspective, and there is a need to develop a simple,

easily understood regional message outlining stormwater issues and potential solutions, including community action. This programme needs to be consistent and sustained in the long term.

Good communication is also vital to the success of the programme. Fostering information sharing at all levels of local and regional government, and between other agencies and central government, will be vital to the success of the programme.

### 5.3.2 What will be done?

This workstream will be managed by a dedicated ARC officer who will foster improved communication and understanding of stormwater issues, and support the development of education programmes to build awareness and encourage behaviour change. Initiatives include building a common understanding and commitment between organisations, officers and politicians, and community education. The programme will also have a strong focus on communication and information sharing within the ARC, and with TAs, other stakeholders and the wider public. Co-ordinating information flows between the various groups will be an important aspect of the role.

Key initial tasks will include a stock take of past and current programmes, learning from existing initiatives, developing key messages for an integrated regional community education programme; supporting TA initiatives at a local level; identifying information gaps; facilitating policy maker interactions at a regional and national level; and monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the education programme.

It is intended that this workstream will begin with the dedicated officer working primarily with TAs to develop more detailed information on regional initiatives and to identify specific targeted activities for consideration in future planning rounds.

### 5.3.3 When will it be done?

It is proposed that in the 2004/2005 financial year, there will be a key focus on relationship building and fostering an understanding of the new programme beyond the traditional stormwater personnel in the ARC and TAs.

In future years, building wider community understanding of stormwater issues and the nature and importance of the programme will be vital to its success.

## 5.4 Regional Capacity Building

### 5.4.1 What does this involve?

Regional leadership and local implementation are key features of successful international stormwater models. By increasing the effort required for regional stormwater management, greater emphasis is also required on the local authority capacity necessary to deliver solutions.

The BCG report highlighted the need for additional stormwater capability and capacity among most local authorities if planning, consenting, monitoring, enforcement and education are to be delivered in an integrated manner.

### 5.4.2 What will be done?

Under the SWAP, the ARC will have a more explicit leadership role in stormwater management and co-ordination. It is intended that a new core ARC team will be established to implement and further develop the SWAP. Appendix 1 provides further detail on the composition of the core team, its roles and responsibilities.

### 5.4.3 When will it be done?

It is intended that the ARC will work with TAs and LNOs to identify capability and resource gaps and to identify solutions to address these problems. Budget provision has already been included in the 2004/2005 year to engage an appropriate external consultant for the first phase of this work. Specific initiatives will be considered as part of the 2005/2006 LTCCP round to address these gaps, at both a regional and local level.

The regional capacity issue and initiatives to address the problems will be regularly considered as part of the annual planning process for the SWAP.

## 5.5 Alternative Funding Sources

### 5.5.1 What are they?

A major issue for the overall programme is the securing of sufficient funds to ensure solutions can be implemented region-wide in an acceptable timeframe. Two other important considerations are the level of certainty around those funds, and the extent to which they are targeted, for example, looking at models that target beneficiaries and exacerbators.

Certainty of funds, when coupled with adequate funding, will enable long-term planning and implementation of stormwater management objectives to be met in the most cost effective way. The completion of ICMPs will help to determine more specifically the funding requirements for stormwater management across the region.

#### 5.5.2 What will be done?

The funding workstream will review the range of funding options available to the TAs and the ARC to implement stormwater programmes. The first initiative will ensure that the individual TAs can develop and implement targeted local rates (such as impervious surface charges); secondly, a regional initiative will investigate road user charges and other polluter-pays funding sources. The aim will be to establish an ongoing basis for funding regional stormwater service delivery.

Key tasks include determining ongoing stormwater management budget requirements for the ARC and the TAs based on organisational reviews; developing and implementing regional initiatives to establish targeted rates for each TA; developing a strategy to engage with national road pricing activities; undertaking research and advocacy to identify preferred options; lobbying, as appropriate, at a national level; and preparing and implementing a funding strategy. Integration with transport and air quality lobbying at a national level will also be important in this regard.

#### 5.5.3 When will it be done?

The ARC does not currently have the skills available to deliver this specific workstream. Consequently an external consultant will be engaged in the first instance to work with the stormwater team between October and December 2004 to:

- Liaise with TAs, LNOs, WSL, to better establish funding needs, or information gaps.
- Complete a stock take of currently possible regional funding initiatives, linked nationally with Local Government NZ, Central Government on transport related funding option work currently underway.
- Identify a range of potential funding options, opportunities and risks.

# 6 Implementing the Stormwater Action Plan

Delivery of the SWAP will require a dedicated team. It is proposed that a Regional Stormwater Action Team is established within the ARC to implement the programme. The team would be established within the Environmental Management Directorate, and will be set up as a separate unit to the current regulatory stormwater and sediment functions.

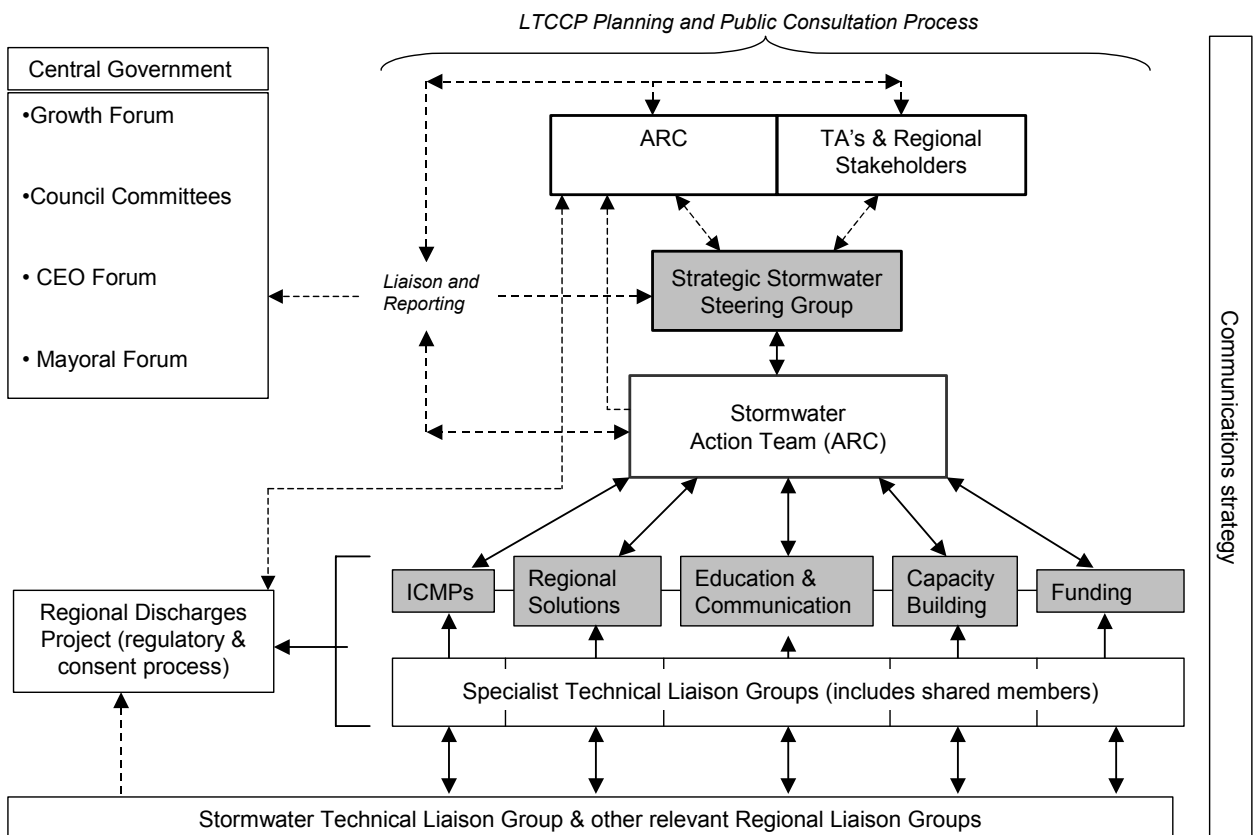
The Regional Stormwater Action Team will work closely with the region's TAs, LNOs, and WSL to foster and develop existing relationships.

## 6.1 Regional Relationships

The SWAP represents a regionally co-operative approach to stormwater management and establishes a foundation for co-ordinated and integrated action.

Figure 1 below highlights some of the information pathways and relationships.

**Figure 1.** Regional Stormwater Action Plan – Relationship Model



The above diagram shows the Regional Stormwater Action Team as the central focus for co-ordination and dissemination of information related to the SWAP. The technical liaison groups provide the opportunity to maximise local authority knowledge and experience in a more regionally co-ordinated manner. There is also an opportunity for common membership across the various technical groups, to ensure workstream initiatives are integrated.

The Regional Stormwater Action Team will also play an important role in this regard and will ensure adequate consideration is given to integrating with other regional initiatives.

At a strategic level, the Stormwater Steering Group (joint Central Government, ARC, TA, LNO WSL group) will act as a coordinating group to assist in prioritising initiatives for the programme. The Terms of Reference for the Steering Group and the other liaison groups will be developed shortly.

Ongoing relationship building, beyond the traditional group of local authority stormwater operational officers and technical specialists, is an important consideration of the communications programme. Improving the understanding of stormwater issues, and building support for the SWAP amongst regional and local government personnel will be important. This will help to ensure the regional programme can maximise the opportunities for local co-operation in other regional initiatives that impact on or are related to stormwater management.

Similarly, links to central government agencies are important, particularly as some of the mechanisms for legislative and alternative funding sources may need to be initiated at the national level. It is intended that MfE have representation on the Stormwater Steering Group.

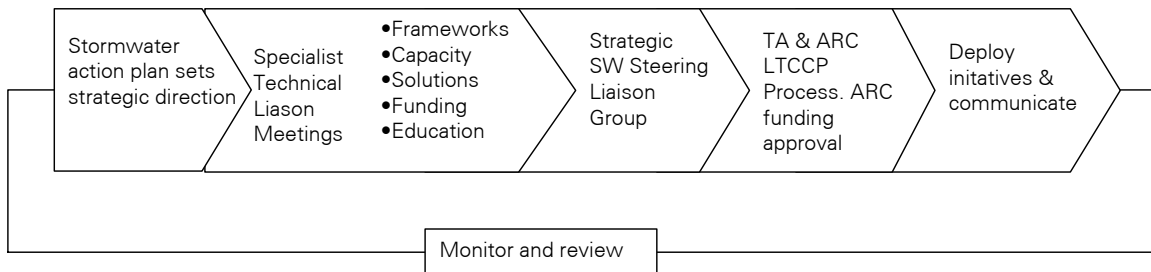
In addition to communication with the region's TAs, engagement with other critical stakeholders such as Watercare is essential. This will ensure all solutions for delivering regional water quality outcomes are planned and delivered in an integrated manner, rather than in isolation.

## 6.2 Decision Making

The LGAA 2004 provides the ARC with the ability to consider funding initiatives that will help facilitate the delivery of regional water quality outcomes. Whilst the final funding decision, with respect to use of ARH managed funds, rests with the ARC, the success of the programme ultimately lies in the strength of the co-operative relationships and combined knowledge of many different stakeholders.

Decisions for the first year of the programme (2004/2005) have evolved from issues identified in the BCG report and through workshops and discussions with TA officers and committees. In subsequent years, SWAP components will be determined via the process indicated below.

**Figure 2.** Stormwater Action Plan Funding Process



### 6.3 Implementation Timeline

The proposed project plan for implementation in 2004/2005 is shown in Table 2. Decisions on the 2005/2006 programme initiatives will align with the Council’s LTCCP planning and public consultation process.

**Table 2.** Project Plan for implementation of the Stormwater Action Plan 2004/2005

ACTION	2004/2005 Financial Year														
	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	
BCG Stormwater Report	█														
Mayoral Forum, CEO and Officer communications, TA Council Committee briefings, WSL		█	█	█											
Local Government (Auckland) Amendment Act 2004			█												
Action Plan approval (ARC)					█										
Amendment to 2004/2005 LTCCP					█										
Formalise Liaison Groups and Terms of Reference						█									
Engage contractors to assist with development of the capacity, Funding and Education workstreams							█	█							
Appoint ARC Stormwater Action Team (ARC)							█	█							
Finalise ICMP Funding Process								█	█						
Project Planning (LTCCP) 2005/2006									█	█					
Release funding to TAs for ICMPs										█	█	█	█	█	█

# 7 Budgetary Requirements

## 7.1 Project Resources and Budget Requirements for 2004/2005

The major focus of the SWAP in the 2004/2005 year is the initiation of the programme and providing funding assistance to the TAs for the completion of ICMPs. The following table indicates internal and external budgetary requirements for 2004/2005.

**Table 2.** 2004/ 2005 Financial Budget

Workstream	Work area	Position	Notes	Internal \$\$ (6 mths)	External \$\$	Workstream Sub total
ICMPs	ICMP Funding		Contributory funding assistance to TAs for ICMP		\$5,859,500	\$6,044,500
	TA support, facilitation and process management	Technical Liaison and Support Officers	2 x FTE @ \$185,000 annum*	\$185,000		
Solutions	Source control initiatives		Literature review and policy development related to source control		\$50,000	\$725,000
		Industrial Pollution Source Control officers	3 x FTE @ \$155,000 annum*	\$232,500	\$20,000	
	Improved understanding of				\$90,000	
	• Contaminant sources					
	• Links to landuse					
Trialling new treatment solutions / technologies		Information gathering and technology audit, field trialling of existing technologies		\$240,000		
Project mgt. activities and implementation of work stream initiatives	Technical Officer	1 x FTE @ \$185,000 annum*	\$92,500			
Education and Communication	Communication Strategy, Education	Communication officer	1 x FTE @ \$185,000 annum*	\$92,500	\$20,000	\$112,500
Regional Capacity Building and Funding	Regional capacity building, liaison, strategic programme co-ordination	Team leader	1 x FTE @ \$270,000 annum*	\$135,000		\$135,000
<b>TOTALS</b>			<b>8 FTE's</b>	<b>\$737,500</b>	<b>\$6,279,500</b>	<b>\$7,017,000</b>

Notes: Resource Budgets based on average of 6 months period

\* FTE Budgetary requirement includes recruitment and establishment costs, organisational overheads and accommodation etc.

More specific detail on the positions, the roles and responsibilities and tangible benefits are provided in Appendix 1.

## 7.2 Long-term Funding

Specific detail on the long-term funding requirements are yet to be determined. The current projections are based in part on knowledge from the BCG report, and discussions with TA personnel. As the programme evolves over 2004 and 2005, and more detailed information on the funding, capacity and education workstreams is developed, the ARC will be in a better position to finalise the long-term initiatives and funding requirements of the programme. Each year the ARC will work with regional stakeholders (as per the relationships diagram) to ensure work initiatives remain aligned with strategic and fiscal objectives.

Table 3 (page 19) provides an indication of the financial requirements (\$millions) for a 10 year funding plan.

**Table 3.0** 10 year long-term funding plan (Indicative) \$millions

	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	TOTALS
1. Integrated Catchment Managements Plans (ICMP)											
ICMP funding	\$3.50	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$1.50	\$1.20	\$1.20	\$0.50	\$0.50	\$0.50	\$14.90
Support for regional / district plan changes	\$0.08	\$0.08	\$0.08	\$0.08	\$0.08	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.50
2. Regional Solutions											
Source control	\$0.80	\$1.20	\$1.20	\$1.20	\$1.20	\$0.75	\$0.75	\$0.75	\$0.75	\$0.75	\$9.35
Understanding, developing and implementing new technologies	\$0.90	\$0.90	\$0.90	\$0.90	\$0.90	\$0.70	\$0.70	\$0.70	\$0.70	\$0.70	\$8.00
Better understanding of measures regarding environmental impact	\$0.80	\$0.70	\$0.20								\$1.70
3. Communication and education	\$0.50	\$0.50	\$0.50	\$0.50	\$0.50	\$0.50	\$0.50	\$0.50	\$0.50	\$0.50	\$5.00
4. Regional Capacity Building	\$0.15	\$0.15	\$0.15	\$0.15	\$0.15	\$0.15	\$0.15	\$0.15	\$0.15	\$0.15	\$1.50
5. Alternative Funding	\$0.35	\$0.60	\$0.60	\$0.20	\$0.20	\$0.20	\$0.20	\$0.20	\$0.20	\$0.20	\$2.95
<b>TOTALS</b>	<i>\$7.08</i>	<i>\$6.13</i>	<i>\$5.63</i>	<i>\$5.03</i>	<i>\$4.53</i>	<i>\$3.52</i>	<i>\$3.52</i>	<i>\$2.82</i>	<i>\$2.82</i>	<i>\$2.82</i>	<i>\$43.90</i>

## 8 Measuring Success

The regional water quality outcomes the SWAP aims to achieve are identified through documents such as the Regional Policy Statement, the Proposed Air, Land and Water Plan and the collective council LTCCPs. As such, many of the regional water quality performance measures are relevant to the SWAP.

Ongoing State of the Environment (SoE) environmental monitoring will assist in determining progress towards achieving improvements in regional water quality. In addition, specific process performance measures will be developed for the individual workstreams. Progress on the overall programme will be reported as part of the ARC Balanced Scorecard, Annual Report and State of the Region Monitoring.

More specific progress and process reporting will be included as part of the Regional Stormwater Action Team's regular stakeholder communication.

## 9 Summary

Regional governance changes implemented under the Local Government (Auckland) Amendment Act 2004 (LGAA2004) have created the opportunity for a fresh look at regional stormwater management. Over the past six months, the ARC has worked collaboratively with IA, BCG and the region's TAs to develop a new regional Stormwater Action Plan. The plan builds on the extensive work already undertaken around the region towards understanding and addressing stormwater problems. The new plan recognises that in order to meet existing statutory and community objectives for water quality, an increased level of understanding, effort and organisational co-operation will be required.

The Stormwater Action Plan is a multi-disciplined approach to stormwater management that recognises more work is required in some areas, such as the improvement of the quality and timeliness of Integrated Catchment Management Plans; better understanding and implementation of source control initiatives; and regional co-ordination of communication and education initiatives. However, the plan also recognises that new areas of work are required to address regional capacity issues and to address the need for long-term sustainable funding sources for the ongoing management of stormwater issues.

The Stormwater Action Plan establishes the foundation upon which a Stormwater Action Team and liaison groups will be established, to deliver regionally co-ordinated initiatives and to ensure the opportunities for funding to help facilitate the delivery of regional community outcomes are maximised.

## 10 Glossary

**Integrated Catchment Management Plans** are non-statutory plans, which can be prepared for catchments where issues arise which affect the use, development or protection of a range of natural and physical resources. The provisions of catchment management plans may be given effect through resource consent processes, or their findings may be incorporated in regional, district and/or annual plans. The term is defined further in the Proposed ALW Plan.

**Impervious surface** is a hard or sealed surfaces that water runs off, i.e. roads, houses etc.

**Local Government (Auckland) Amendment Act 2004.** An amendment to the Local Government Act 2002. The amendment provides opportunities for a new approach to the way the region funds and delivers community transport and water quality outcomes. The creation of Auckland Regional Holdings (ARH) and Auckland Regional Transport Authority (ARTA), two new subsidiaries of the ARC, paves the way for improved funding and more innovative solutions for land transport and stormwater management throughout the region.

**Local Network Operator.** Council-owned subsidiary company responsible for the management and delivery of stormwater and wastewater networks.

**Long Term Council Community Plan (LTCCP).** A long term plan that expresses the Council's intentions. The plan commits Council to its declared objectives and outcomes, and provides the community with a reliable yardstick by which to assess Council's efforts. In short, the long term plan sets out what outcomes are to be pursued, what activities the Council intends to carry out to realise those outcomes, how and when the work will be done, and how much it will cost. The LTCCP is the process that secured funding for all activities.

**Receiving Environment.** The receiving environment is the environment into which material and contaminants derived from the land is transported. Aquatic receiving environments may include stream's estuaries, harbours, open coasts, lakes, wetlands and aquifers. However, for the purposes of the current report, the receiving environment is generally referred to as the coastal marine area, which is the ultimate destination of most catchment-derived contaminants (estuary, harbour or coast).

**Regional Stormwater Action Team.** A team established to co-ordinate regional stormwater management initiatives, increase regional effort and maximise the potential of funding to deliver regional community water quality outcomes.

**Regional Discharges Project** was established to provide a co-ordinated framework for the re-authorisation of existing authorities for stormwater and wastewater discharges that expired on the 1 October 2001.

**Source control.** Removal, treatment or management of the waste stream at source before it enters the environment.

**Stormwater.** Stormwater is rainwater that flows over land (buildings, roads, etc) into drains, along waterways, eventually discharging at the coast.

**APPENDIX 1.** Position requirements, roles and responsibilities and tangible benefits of proposed new ARC team

Position	Major roles and responsibilities	Tangible benefits
Team leader (1 FTE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oversee total programme and maintenance of strategic programme focus.</li> <li>• Ensure Integration across ARC and TAs.</li> <li>• Co-ordination with central government and TAs.</li> <li>• Developing, fostering and maintaining high-level relationships.</li> <li>• Team Leadership and HR management responsibilities.</li> <li>• Specialist knowledge of multi-disciplined stormwater management.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintenance of strategic focus and high-level relationship building.</li> <li>• Enabling more co-operative regional solutions.</li> </ul>
Stormwater Liaison Officer (2 FTE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TA and LNO liaison, particularly ICMPs.</li> <li>• Input into specific initiatives, guideline preparation, ICMP quality control.</li> <li>• Workstream development.</li> <li>• Project implementation.</li> <li>• Input into identification of new technologies, implementation and management.</li> <li>• Managing, auditing, recommending funding for ICMPs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Greater information sharing and relationship building.</li> <li>• Co-operative working relationships to address problems.</li> <li>• Pooled resources and liaison maximises benefit of regional knowledge, skills and experience.</li> </ul>
Communications officer (1 FTE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communications strategy development and implementation.</li> <li>• Develop education workstream: collate existing education programmes into an overall regional programme.</li> <li>• TA and LNO communication and liaison.</li> <li>• Ensure integration with other ARC communication and education initiatives.</li> <li>• Programme promotion, media management.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional stormwater messages are aligned with local initiatives.</li> <li>• Community receives clear and simple messages, better understands issues, and also how they can help contribute to solutions.</li> </ul>
Technical Officer (1 FTE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TA liaison, input into specific initiatives, guideline preparation, quality control.</li> <li>• Identification, development and implementation of new technologies.</li> <li>• Contract management and oversight of funding and capacity workstreams.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Greater level of co-operation with TAs and sharing of knowledge skills and abilities.</li> </ul>

Position	Major roles and responsibilities	Tangible benefits
Industrial Source Control Prevention Officer (3 FTE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pollution prevention (urban industrial focus).</li> <li>• Proactive pollution control liaison with TA officers.</li> <li>• Education and communication with industry.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Immediate increase in resources on ground to deal proactively with urban industrial pollution control problems.</li> <li>• Greater liaison with TA officers, resulting in direct reduction in the level of contaminants entering the receiving environment.</li> </ul>