



POLICY NO	CP/FIN-3200	
POLICY	Strategic Rating	
RESPONSIBLE DIRECTORATE	Corporate Services	
RESPONSIBLE OFFICER	Director Corporate Services	
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	Date:	Resolution No:
REVIEW DUE	Date: April 2018	
LEGISLATION	<i>Local Government Act 1995 – Sections 6.26, 6.28, 6.33, 6.35</i> <i>Valuation of Land Act 1978</i>	
RELATED POLICIES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Town Planning Scheme No. 7 Kununurra and Environs; 2. Town Planning Scheme No. 6 Wyndham Townsite 3. CP FIN-3208 Rates Exemptions for Charitable Organisations Policy (Non Rateable Land) 4. CP FIN-3209 Rates Concession Policy (Rateable Land) 5. CP FIN-3212 Rates and Charges Debt Collection Policy 	
RELATED PROCEDURES	N/A	

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this Policy is to outline the Council's principles and methodology when exercising the Council's discretionary powers to determine the level and structure of rates levied under the *Local Government Act 1995*.

DEFINITIONS:

Gross Rental Value of land means the gross annual rental that the land might reasonably be expected to realize if let on a tenancy from year to year upon condition that the landlord were liable for all rates, taxes and other charges thereon and the insurance and other outgoings necessary to maintain the value of the land. Further provisions are outlined in the *Valuation of Land Act 1978*.

Land means lands, tenements and hereditaments, and any improvements to land, and includes any interest in land.

Merged Improvements means any works in the nature of draining, filling, excavation, grading or levelling of the land, retaining walls or other structures or works for that purpose, the removal of rocks, stone or soil, and the clearing of timber, scrub or other vegetation.

Unimproved Value for land situated within a townsite is the site value of the land. In general this means the value of the land as if it were vacant with no improvements except merged improvements. For land outside a townsite it is valued as if it had no improvements. In this case the land is valued as though it remains in its original, natural state, although any land degradation is taken into account. Please refer to the *Valuation of Land Act 1978* for further criteria used when assessing unimproved values of land.

Vacant Land means land on which there are no improvements other than merged improvements.

POLICY STATEMENTS:

The Council believes that overall policy must be underpinned by sound principles, which are well understood, communicated to ratepayers and compliant with current legislation.

The Council aspires to balance service levels in accordance with the needs and expectations of its community and sets taxation levels (rating) to adequately resource its roles and responsibilities.

In determining rates, the Council gives primary consideration to its strategic directions, budget considerations, the current economic climate, other external factors and likely impacts upon the community.

The *Local Government Act 1995* provides the Council with defined discretionary powers to levy rates and require contributions from the community for the provision of services to the district.

The rating principles outlined within this Policy are to apply to all rateable land within the Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley.

The Council will consider the following principles (not necessarily listed in priority order) when developing, maintaining and applying its rating methodology:

1. Equity
2. Incentive
3. Administrative Efficiency
4. Compliance
5. Sustainability

1. EQUITY

Equity is the concept of fairness within property rating in order to achieve an equitable distribution of the rate burden across the community. A differential rating structure can assist in achieving an equitable imposition of rates and charges. The equity principle includes consideration of property wealth tax and user benefit principles.

a. Property Wealth Tax

The Council is limited to taxing one component of wealth, being real property. The wealth tax principle implies that rates paid are dependent upon the value of a ratepayer's real property and does not necessarily have any correlation to the individual ratepayer's consumption of services or the perceived benefits derived by individual ratepayers from the expenditures funded from rates. Some moderation of the effect of property value on the level of rates paid through differential rates may be required to make the rating system more equitable.

b. User Benefit

Evaluating the relative benefits received by various classes of property raises many practical difficulties, in particular, trying to trace quantifiable consumption/benefits to particular types of properties. The analysis is often reduced to arguments of what services are consumed by residential versus farm, commercial/industrial versus residences, and between different towns. Clearly the exercise is not clear cut – for example, it might be argued that rural ratepayers derive less benefit from library services than their town counterparts but the reverse may be argued with respect to the costs of constructing or repairing long lengths of local roads to service a small number of properties. It is therefore recognised that the services provided by the Shire benefit the community as a whole.

2. INCENTIVE

Rate setting objectives may be used to support the Council's social, environmental, or economic goals as part of a longer term strategy within the Strategic Community Plan. For example, rates can be altered to encourage business activity, the development of vacant land or environmentally sustainable improvements in order to achieve "Greater returns from regional investment to ensure sustainable provision of appropriate physical and social infrastructure" as outlined in Goal 2 of the Strategic Community Plan 2012-2022.

3. ADMINISTRATIVE EFFICIENCY

The Council will endeavour to establish a rating system that:-

- a. Promotes simplicity, transparency and understanding; and
- b. Is efficient in administering, issuing of assessments, collection of rates, monitoring outcomes, debt recovery, and reduces the incidences of avoidance; and
- c. Reduces complexity; and
- d. Is open to scrutiny.

4. COMPLIANCE

The Council will apply its discretionary powers in compliance with the *Local Government Act 1995* and associated regulations, while seeking to maximise rate revenue within the adopted rating framework.

5. SUSTAINABILITY

The Council will make decisions that support the financial strategies for the delivery of infrastructure and services identified in the Strategic Community Plan and underpinned by the Long Term Financial Plan, the Asset Management Strategy and other informing plans and strategies.

APPLICATION OF PRINCIPLES

1. APPLICATION OF THE EQUITY PRINCIPLE

1.1. Differential Rating

The Council has a diverse mix of geographically located and land use properties. The Council therefore applies differential rating to ensure greater equity and contribution from rates according to land use, zoning or a combination of these.

1.1.1. Alignment with Town Planning Scheme No. 7 Kununurra and Environs, and Town Planning Scheme No. 6 Wyndham Townsite

As far as possible, an objective assessment of the predominant use of land will be utilised to determine the appropriate rating category for each property. This will be done in a manner whereby the community will be able to understand how and why a particular determination has been made and will therefore utilise the Town Planning Scheme No.7 for Kununurra and Environs (TPS7) and Town Planning Scheme No 6 for the Wyndham Townsite (TPS6).

Where the zoning and land uses are amended in either Town Planning Schemes, or TPS7 or TPS6 are superseded, then this Policy will be reviewed, and the new zones and land uses will be considered when amending the rating system for the following financial year.

The symbols used in the cross reference in the Zoning Table (Appendix A) have the following meanings as defined in TPS7 and TPS6:

‘P’ means that the use is permitted provided it complies with the relevant standard and requirements laid down in the Scheme and all conditions (if any) imposed by the Council in granting Planning Approval;

‘IP’ means a use that is not permitted unless such use is incidental to the predominant use of the land as determined by the Council;

‘AA’ means that the Council may, at its discretion, permit the use;

‘SA’ means that the Council may, at its discretion, permit the use after notice of application has been given in accordance with Clause 11.2 of TPS7 and Clause 10.2 of TPS6;

‘X’ means a use that is not permitted by the Scheme.

While Appendix A may indicate that a particular land use is not permitted in a particular zone by the Scheme, this Policy, as in both of the Town Planning Schemes, recognises non-conforming use rights whereby the rating differential category would be considered to be that applicable if the land use was permitted within the particular zone.

Where the land is being predominantly used for a purpose that is not specifically mentioned in the Zoning Table, the Shire will attempt to align it to a land use that is mentioned.

Any land listed as a Special Site in either TPS7 or TPS6 will be aligned to the rating category that best defines its predominant use. For example, any land within the Airport Special Site Zone will be deemed to be operating commercially, and therefore be GRV Commercial rated.

Where the predominant use of the land is for non-rural purposes, the Council will seek to have the land valued on a GRV basis. Where the predominant use of land is for rural purposes, the Council will seek to have the land valued on a UV basis.

1.1.2. Spot Rating

The Council may seek Ministerial approval for a spot valuation where there are a number of lots within a valuation area that are used for purposes that are inconsistent with the predominant use of land within that valuation area. For example, in a predominantly rural area valued on UV, there are a number of non-rural uses including service stations, road houses, tourist accommodation and small, commercial or industrial operations. The Council may, depending on the circumstances, seek Ministerial approval to apply a GRV to these properties.

The Council has determined that spot valuations can be effective in promoting rating equity by ensuring that properties with similar uses are rated on the same method of valuation regardless of their location within the district. However, the Council also recognises that they can be more labour intensive and less administratively efficient than other options, therefore each will be considered on a case by case basis.

1.1.3. Split Rating

Split rating non-rural uses on unimproved land is also permitted which effectively isolates the non-rural use from the remainder of the property, whereby one land parcel would reflect the rural use and the other land parcel would reflect the non-rural use. Council has determined not to implement split rating at this stage based on the cost of its implementation and ongoing administration.

1.2. Specified Area Rate

The Council is able to impose a Specified Area Rate to meet the cost of undertaking specific work, providing a service or facility if the Council considers that the ratepayers or residents within that area will:

- Have benefited or will benefit from; or
 - Have access to or will have access to; or
 - Have contributed or will contribute to the need for,
- that work, service or facility.

The Council will consider its options to set a Specified Area Rates, if appropriate, when developing its Rating Strategy.

1.3. Interim Rating

Subject to section 6.28 of the *Local Government Act 1995* and in respect of valuations supplied by the Valuer-General for the purpose of interim valuations, the Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley will back rate or refund rates to property owners where ownership:

- Has not changed in a prior financial year to the effective date of the change as determined by the Valuer-General; or
- Has changed in a prior financial year, to the date of change of ownership.

For the purposes of this Policy, a change in ownership does not occur where there is a change in the structure of a body corporate (including name change) resulting in the change having no effect on altering the effectual control of the company.

1.4. Minimum Payments

The Council will establish and maintain a minimum payment structure to ensure all ratepayers contribute a minimum amount regardless of their property value.

The Council accepts that the adoption of a minimum payment amount is an adjustment to the blanket application of the equity principle. This adjustment is made to ensure property owners make a reasonable contribution to the non-exclusive services, facilities and infrastructure provided for the benefit of the whole district.

The exception to this statement applies to those properties classified as UV Exploration and Prospecting on the basis that both the rate in the dollar and the minimum payment reflects a similar methodology as that applied in the *Valuation of Land Act 1978* when determining the unimproved valuations.

1.5. Rates Exemptions

Council Policy *CP FIN-3208 Rates Exemptions for Charitable Organisations (Non Rateable Land)* provides an administrative framework for assessing any application for properties to be classified as non-rateable land on the grounds of being used for charitable purposes in accordance with section 6.26 of the *Local Government Act 1995*. Such organisations are to make application in accordance with the application form and guidelines attached to the Policy. The properties will be reviewed every two years for continued eligibility.

1.6. Rates Concessions

Council has rescinded Council Policy *CP FIN-3209 Rates Concessions (Rateable Land)* at the Ordinary Council Meeting on 28 February 2017 (Minute No: 11619). Community Organisations that had previously applied for rate concessions can now apply for a rate rebate under Council Policy *CP/COM-3582 Community Grant Scheme*.

1.7. Rates Discounts

Subject to the *Rates and Charges (Rebates and Deferments) Act 1992*, the Shire in accordance with the *Local Government Act 1995* and Regulations, does not offer a discount for the early payment of any rate or charge.

1.8. Payment Options

The Council will offer three rate payment options as follows:

- a. Payment in full 35 days after the date of service appearing on the rate notice; or
- b. Two instalments; or
- c. Four instalments.

There will be an administrative charge per instalment associated with the establishment and administering the instalment payment option, along with an interest charge to reflect the lost interest from investment opportunities that are not available due to the length of time taken to collect the payment.

1.9. Interest on Overdue Rates and Service Charges

Rates and service charges not paid in accordance with the three payment options will be subject to an overdue interest rate set by the Council in accordance with the *Local Government Act 1995*.

2. *APPLICATION OF THE INCENTIVE PRINCIPLE*

The Council will provide an incentive through a reduced rate in the dollar for GRV valued land that is improved in comparison to land that remains undeveloped in order to promote land development and assist in achieving Strategy 2.2.1 of the Strategic Community Plan being to “promote the expansion of residential and industrial land”.

3. *APPLICATION OF THE EFFICIENCY PRINCIPLE*

The Council will provide for changes in:-

- Level of rating; and

- Structure of its rating policy; and
- Application of its discretionary rating powers in a way that:-
 - a. Promotes simplicity, transparency and understanding; and
 - b. Is efficient in administering, issuing of assessments, collection of rates, monitoring outcomes, debt recovery, and reduces the incidences of avoidance; and
 - c. Reduces complexity; and
 - d. Is open to scrutiny.

4. *APPLICATION OF THE COMPLIANCE PRINCIPLE*

The Council will ensure compliance with the *Local Government Act 1995* and all associated regulations in the establishment of its rating structure and rating model.

5. *APPLICATION OF THE SUSTAINABILITY PRINCIPLE*

The Council will consider the four pillars of financial sustainability in the establishment of its rating structure and associated model:

- a. Strategic and Financial Planning;
- b. Income Diversification;
- c. Sound Administration and Finance;
- d. Own Income Generation.

OBJECTS OF AND REASONS FOR DIFFERENTIAL RATES

1. GRV – RESIDENTIAL

A differential rate is applied to GRV valued land within the town site which is used primarily for residential purposes with the exception of Transient Accommodation, and as outlined in Appendix A.

The GRV differential rate for Residential will be the “base rate” from which all other differential rates that hold a GRV value will be calculated, recognising a 1.2% increase from 2016/17.

2. GRV – OTHER VACANT

A differential rate is applied to GRV valued land within the town site which is deemed to be vacant land (unimproved land).

Vacant land is defined in accordance with the *Valuation of Land Act 1978*, and outlined in the definitions section of this Policy.

Where the definitions are amended in the *Valuation of Land Act 1978*, those amendments will prevail. If the *Valuation of Land Act 1978* is superseded, then similar terms in the new Act will prevail (in accordance with any amendments to the *Local Government Act 1995*).

The vacant land differential is set to ensure that all rateable land makes an equitable financial contribution to the cost of carrying out the functions of the Shire particularly as there is a different method used for the valuation of vacant land.

It is also to signify that the Council prefers land to be developed. The encouragement of development is strategically important as it has a positive effect on local employment, economic diversity and further community returns from investment in the region.

The multiplier of 1.5 times the base rate in the dollar applied for the 2016/17 year will continue to be applied for the 2017/18 financial year.

3. GRV – COMMERCIAL

A differential rate is applied to GRV valued land which is used primarily for commercial purposes, and may include land uses such as caravan parks, fast food outlets, hotels, restaurants, boarding houses or veterinary consulting rooms as outlined in Appendix A.

The commercial sector generates high pedestrian and traffic volumes resulting in a greater impact on the provision of services, facilities and infrastructure. This sector should therefore contribute a greater share of the costs associated with economic development and marketing programs which assist and facilitate economic growth in the region; road construction; maintenance and refurbishment including road drainage systems; roadside sweeping; landscaping; verge maintenance and street lighting.

In recognising the greater impact on infrastructure, facilities and services, the Council has applied a multiplier in prior years. The multiplier for the 2016/17 financial year was 1.3 times the base rate in the dollar. While it remains the intention of Council to increase this in future years to be capped at 2 times the base rate, the 2017/18 financial year will remain at 1.3 times the base rate in the dollar.

4. GRV – INDUSTRIAL

A differential rate is applied to GRV valued land which is used primarily for industrial purposes and as outlined in Appendix A.

This sector generates high traffic volumes with heavy loads. This sector should therefore contribute a greater share of the costs associated with road construction, maintenance and refurbishment including road drainage systems.

In recognising the greater impact on infrastructure in particular, the Council has applied a multiplier in prior years. The multiplier for the 2016/17 financial year was 1.2 times the base rate in the dollar. While it remains the intention of Council to increase this in future years to be capped at no more than 1.7 times the base rate in the dollar, the 2017/18 financial year will remain at 1.2 times the base rate in the dollar.

5. *UV – RURAL RESIDENTIAL*

A differential rate is applied to UV valued land located outside the gazetted town site that is zoned Rural Living, Rural Smallholding and Special Rural which is used primarily for or capable of being used primarily for rural residential purposes.

Rural residential has the same meaning as the objectives of TPS7 and TPS6 for these Zones, being:-

- a. Providing for those people wishing to reside on a small rural holding (as in the case of a Rural Living Zone in TPS7); or
- b. Providing for those people wishing to reside on rural lifestyle lots (as in the case of the Rural Smallholding Zone in TPS7); or
- c. Providing for those people wishing to reside on a small rural holding (as in the case of the Special Rural Zone in TPS6).

It should be noted that this is intended as a transitional rating differential category while the Shire work through a process to have these properties provided with a gross rental value instead of an unimproved value given the primary purpose is residential.

The average rates payable for each property will be similar to the average rates payable for GRV Residential properties, recognising the transition to a GRV value.

6. *UV – PASTORAL*

A differential rate is applied to UV valued land located outside the gazetted town site which is used or capable of use primarily for pastoral purposes. Properties such as these have the characteristics of a commercial operation in an undeveloped and sparsely populated area.

Pastoral purposes have the same meaning as defined in the *Land Administration Act 1997* which states:-

“pastoral purposes” means the purposes of -

- (a) the commercial grazing of authorised stock; and
- (b) agricultural, horticultural or other supplementary uses of land inseparable from, essential to, or normally carried out in conjunction with the grazing of authorised stock, including the production of stock feed; and
- (c) activities ancillary to the activities mentioned in paragraphs (a) and (b).

Due to the valuation being based generally on a lease value, the result is a low valuation over an extensive land area. The sector generates high traffic volumes with heavy loads and has the highest impact on the road infrastructure in particular, and should therefore contribute a greater share of the costs associated with road construction, maintenance and refurbishment.

7. *UV – COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL*

A differential rate is applied to UV valued land located outside the gazetted town site that is used primarily for, or capable of being used primarily for commercial, industrial and/or tourism purposes.

This sector generates high traffic volumes and should therefore contribute a greater share of the costs associated with road construction, maintenance and refurbishment including road drainage systems and other infrastructure required, along with other costs associated with marketing and economic development.

It should be noted that this is intended as a transitional rating differential category while the Shire work through a process to have these properties provided with a gross rental value instead of an unimproved value given the primary purpose is commercial, industrial and/or tourism and the land owners should have been contributing more equitably to these costs.

8. *UV – RURAL AGRICULTURE 1*

A differential rate is applied to UV valued land located outside the gazetted town site which is zoned Rural Agriculture 1 or General Rural which is used or capable of being used primarily for extensive agriculture, agroforestry and/or horticulture purposes.

It is recognised that this sector has a greater impact on the road infrastructure with the heavy loads that it generates. This sector should therefore contribute a greater share of the costs associated with road construction, maintenance and refurbishment including road drainage systems and other infrastructure required.

This differential rating category will also be utilised for land where the land meets the objectives outlined above, but is based on a percentage of the overall lot size for which the other portion of the lot is non rateable land.

It is recognised that the Valuer-General, when determining the UV for land, references the land market at the date of valuation where all sales relevant to the predetermined date of valuation are investigated. The Council has also recognised that the fluctuations in market conditions for land in the Rural Agriculture 1 zone can be significant and therefore a separate rating differential category will be retained for land that is within the Rural Agriculture 1 or General Rural zones.

9. *UV – RURAL AGRICULTURE 2*

A differential rate is applied to UV valued land located outside the gazetted town site which is zoned Rural Agriculture 2 which is used primarily for, or is capable of use primarily for intensive agriculture and/or horticulture purposes.

This sector does have a high impact on infrastructure, but not to the extent of those properties zoned Rural Agriculture 1. Properties within the Rural Agriculture 2 zone should therefore contribute a greater share of the costs associated with road construction, maintenance and refurbishment including road drainage systems and other infrastructure required.

As outlined in the Rural Agriculture 1 differential rating category above, it is recognised that the Valuer-General, when determining the UV for land, references the land market at the date of valuation where all sales relevant to the predetermined date of valuation are investigated. The Council has determined that the market conditions do not fluctuate as considerably as those in the Rural Agriculture 1 zone and therefore it will retain a separate rating differential category for land that is within the Rural Agriculture 2 zone.

10. *UV – MINING*

A differential rate is applied to UV valued land located outside the gazetted town site which is used primarily for mining purposes and encompasses mining leases, petroleum exploration permits and general purpose mining leases.

The mining sector activities require a greater level of non-exclusive services than pastoral activities in the same location and their impact on the community is of a much greater intensity, particularly given the haulage of heavy machinery through the town and its impact on associated infrastructure and the provision of rest/truck parking areas. The sector should therefore contribute to a greater share of the costs of providing infrastructure across the Shire.

Many of the mining tenements have very small values. In order to not only achieve compliance in relation to the number of properties on minimum payments, but to ensure that the minimum payment is reflective of the overall cost of providing services to the community a higher rate in the dollar is imposed.

10. *UV – EXPLORATION AND PROSPECTING*

A differential rate is applied to UV valued land located outside the gazetted town site which is used primarily for mining purposes and encompasses exploration and prospecting licences.

Exploration and prospecting licences are considered to have a minimal impact on the cost of providing services, facilities and infrastructure across the Shire and could be considered to be vacant land. Only when minerals are discovered is it anticipated that the property holder would seek to convert the property into a mining lease.

Many of the mining tenements for exploration and prospecting have very small values and with exploration licences, it is understood that there is a requirement for the licence holder to return half of the land back to the State each year, however there is no such requirement for prospecting licences. In order to ensure that there is some equity in the application of the rate in the dollar to these licences, a 50% reduction in comparison to the UV Mining rate in the dollar has been applied.

11. *UV – OTHER*

A differential rate is applied to UV valued land located outside the gazetted town site which is not otherwise rated as Rural Residential, Pastoral, Commercial/Industrial, Rural Agriculture 1, Rural Agriculture 2, Mining or Exploration and Prospecting to ensure that all property owners contribute to the provision of services, facilities and infrastructure.

EXPLANATORY NOTES:

BACKGROUND

This Policy has been developed within the context of the Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley's Strategic Community Plan and Corporate Business Plan. In setting rates, the Council considers the long term vision for the Shire, strategic directions, financial sustainability and the likely impacts on the community.

Rates are based on property values and are therefore a property tax. Under the *Valuation of Land Act 1978*, the Valuer-General must maintain valuation rolls of rateable and taxable land throughout Western Australia. These rolls are periodically provided to the Shire for rating purposes. On behalf of the Valuer-General, Property & Valuations Services, Landgate (the Western Australian Land Information Authority), conducts general valuations (revaluations) and makes interim valuations as required.

The types of values made are:

1. Unimproved Value (UV), and
2. Gross Rental Value (GRV).

The unimproved value and gross rental value are defined within the *Valuation of Land Act 1978* and have been outlined in the definitions section of this Policy.

The Shire has no role in the process of determining the valuations attributed to each property. All land within the Shire is rateable except for land specifically exempt under section 6.26 of the *Local Government Act 1995* as outlined above and the Council Policy *CP FIN-3208 Rates Exemption for Charitable Organisations (Non-Rateable Land)*.

The Council determines the amount of revenue required from rates collections each year to meet its financial, strategic, operational and statutory responsibilities for the coming financial year.

Valuations are not the sole factor in determining the rates income of the Shire, and as a result, valuation increases or decreases do not necessarily cause a rate rise or reduction.

SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

The *Local Government Act 1995* provides the Council with defined discretionary powers to levy rates and require contributions from the community for the provision of services to the district.

The rating principles outlined within this Policy are to apply to all rateable land within the Shire of Wyndham East Kimberley.

The applicable legislation in reference to limitations is section 6.26 of the *Local Government Act 1995* which outlines land that is not rateable, and is therefore exempt from rates section 6.26 states:-

6.26. Rateable land

- (1) *Except as provided in this section all land within a district is rateable land.*

- (2) *The following land is not rateable land —*
- (a) *land which is the property of the Crown and —*
 - (i) *is being used or held for a public purpose; or*
 - (ii) *is unoccupied, except —*
 - (I) *where any person is, under paragraph (e) of the definition of **owner** in section 1.4, the owner of the land other than by reason of that person being the holder of a prospecting licence held under the Mining Act 1978 in respect of land the area of which does not exceed 10 ha or a miscellaneous licence held under that Act; or*
 - (II) *where and to the extent and manner in which a person mentioned in paragraph (f) of the definition of **owner** in section 1.4 occupies or makes use of the land;*
- and*
- (b) *land in the district of a local government while it is owned by the local government and is used for the purposes of that local government other than for purposes of a trading undertaking (as that term is defined in and for the purpose of section 3.59) of the local government; and*
 - (c) *land in a district while it is owned by a regional local government and is used for the purposes of that regional local government other than for the purposes of a trading undertaking (as that term is defined in and for the purpose of section 3.59) of the regional local government; and*
 - (d) *land used or held exclusively by a religious body as a place of public worship or in relation to that worship, a place of residence of a minister of religion, a convent, nunnery or monastery, or occupied exclusively by a religious brotherhood or sisterhood; and*
 - (e) *land used exclusively by a religious body as a school for the religious instruction of children; and*
 - (f) *land used exclusively as a non-government school within the meaning of the School Education Act 1999; and*
 - (g) *land used exclusively for charitable purposes; and*
 - (h) *land vested in trustees for agricultural or horticultural show purposes; and*
 - (i) *land owned by Co-operative Bulk Handling Limited or leased from the Crown or a statutory authority (within the meaning of that term in the Financial Management Act 2006) by that co-operative and used solely for the storage of grain where that co-operative has agreed in writing to make a contribution to the local government; and*
 - (j) *land which is exempt from rates under any other written law; and*
 - (k) *land which is declared by the Minister to be exempt from rates.*
- (3) *If Co-operative Bulk Handling Limited and the relevant local government cannot reach an agreement under subsection (2)(i) either that co-operative or the local government may refer the matter to the Minister for determination of the terms of the agreement and the decision of the Minister is final.*
- (4) *The Minister may from time to time, under subsection (2)(k), declare that any land or part of any land is exempt from rates and by subsequent declaration cancel or vary the declaration.*
- (5) *Notice of any declaration made under subsection (4) is to be published in the Gazette.*

- (6) *Land does not cease to be used exclusively for a purpose mentioned in subsection (2) merely because it is used occasionally for another purpose which is of a charitable, benevolent, religious or public nature.*

In determining the methodology of how rates will be applied, the Council is to consider the basis of rates in accordance with section 6.28 of the *Local Government Act 1995* which states:

6.28. Basis of rates

- (1) *The Minister is to —*
- (a) *determine the method of valuation of land to be used by a local government as the basis for a rate; and*
 - (b) *publish a notice of the determination in the Government Gazette.*
- (2) *In determining the method of valuation of land to be used by a local government the Minister is to have regard to the general principle that the basis for a rate on any land is to be —*
- (a) *where the land is used predominantly for rural purposes, the unimproved value of the land; and*
 - (b) *where the land is used predominantly for non-rural purposes, the gross rental value of the land.*
- (3) *The unimproved value or gross rental value, as the case requires, of rateable land in the district of a local government is to be recorded in the rate record of that local government.*
- (4) *Subject to subsection (5), for the purposes of this section the valuation to be used by a local government is to be the valuation in force under the Valuation of Land Act 1978 as at 1 July in each financial year.*
- (5) *Where during a financial year —*
- (a) *an interim valuation is made under the Valuation of Land Act 1978; or*
 - (b) *a valuation comes into force under the Valuation of Land Act 1978 as a result of the amendment of a valuation under that Act; or*
 - (c) *a new valuation is made under the Valuation of Land Act 1978 in the course of completing a general valuation that has previously come into force,*
- the interim valuation, amended valuation or new valuation, as the case requires, is to be used by a local government for the purposes of this section.*

In determining the differential general rates, the Council must consider section 6.33 and section 6.35 of the *Local Government Act 1995* which states:

6.33. Differential general rates

- (1) *A local government may impose differential general rates according to any, or a combination, of the following characteristics —*
- (a) *the purpose for which the land is zoned, whether or not under a local planning scheme or improvement scheme in force under the Planning and Development Act 2005; or*
 - (b) *a purpose for which the land is held or used as determined by the local government; or*
 - (c) *whether or not the land is vacant land; or*

- (d) *any other characteristic or combination of characteristics prescribed.*
- (2) *Regulations may —*
 - (a) *specify the characteristics under subsection (1) which a local government is to use; or*
 - (b) *limit the characteristics under subsection (1) which a local government is permitted to use.*
- (3) *In imposing a differential general rate a local government is not to, without the approval of the Minister, impose a differential general rate which is more than twice the lowest differential general rate imposed by it.*
- (4) *If during a financial year, the characteristics of any land which form the basis for the imposition of a differential general rate have changed, the local government is not to, on account of that change, amend the assessment of rates payable on that land in respect of that financial year but this subsection does not apply in any case where section 6.40(1)(a) applies.*
- (5) *A differential general rate that a local government purported to impose under this Act before the Local Government Amendment Act 2009 section 39(1)(a) came into operation¹ is to be taken to have been as valid as if the amendment made by that paragraph had been made before the purported imposition of that rate.*

6.35. Minimum payment

- (1) *Subject to this section, a local government may impose on any rateable land in its district a minimum payment which is greater than the general rate which would otherwise be payable on that land.*
- (2) *A minimum payment is to be a general minimum but, subject to subsection (3), a lesser minimum may be imposed in respect of any portion of the district.*
- (3) *In applying subsection (2) the local government is to ensure the general minimum is imposed on not less than —*
 - (a) *50% of the total number of separately rated properties in the district; or*
 - (b) *50% of the number of properties in each category referred to in subsection (6),*

on which a minimum payment is imposed.
- (4) *A minimum payment is not to be imposed on more than the prescribed percentage of —*
 - (a) *the number of separately rated properties in the district; or*
 - (b) *the number of properties in each category referred to in subsection (6),*

unless the general minimum does not exceed the prescribed amount.
- (5) *If a local government imposes a differential general rate on any land on the basis that the land is vacant land it may, with the approval of the Minister, impose a minimum payment in a manner that does not comply with subsections (2), (3) and (4) for that land.*
- (6) *For the purposes of this section a minimum payment is to be applied separately, in accordance with the principles set forth in subsections (2), (3) and (4) in respect of each of the following categories —*
 - (a) *to land rated on gross rental value; and*
 - (b) *to land rated on unimproved value; and*

- (c) *to each differential rating category where a differential general rate is imposed.*

TRANSITIONARY PERIOD

As outlined within the objects of and reasons for differential rates within this Policy, the UV Rural Residential, UV Commercial/Industrial are intended to be transitional differential rating categories while the Shire work through a process to have these properties provided with a gross rental value instead of an unimproved value given the primary purpose is residential, commercial, industrial and/or tourism and the land owners should have been contributing more equitably to these costs.

Council therefore commits to continuously working through this process.

RISK:

Risk: Inability to fund the infrastructure gap.

Control: Develop LTFFP to ensure critical assets maintained in Annual Budgets.

Risk: Inability to deliver levels of service expected by the community.

Control: Current budget and service levels.

Risk: Failure to comply with legislative requirements leading to damage of reputation and/or financial loss.

Control: Review policies and procedures in accordance with review schedule.