

OVERSTRAND MUNICIPALITY



TARIFF POLICY

*Approved by Council
31 August 2011*

PREAMBLE

Whereas section 74 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No 32 of 2000) requires a municipal council to adopt a tariff policy on the levying of fees for municipal services;

And whereas the tariff policy should at least include the principles contained in section 74(2) of the Act, thus giving effect to the By-Law required in terms of section 75 of the Act;

And whereas the tariff policy may differentiate between different categories of users, debtors, service providers, service standards and geographical areas as long as such differentiations do not amount up to unfair discrimination;

Now therefore the Municipal Council of the Overstrand Municipality adopts the following Tariff Policy:

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OVERSTRAND MUNICIPALITY – TARIFF POLICY

1. DEFINITIONS

In this tariff policy, unless the context otherwise indicates –

“basic service”	means the amount or level of any municipal service that is necessary to ensure an acceptable and reasonable quality of life and which, if not provided, could endanger public health or safety of the environment and for the purposes of this policy are restricted to electricity, refuse, sewage and water services;
“break even”	means the financial situation where the income derived by the Municipality from the supply of a service is equal to the aggregate of the fixed and the variable costs associated with the provision of the service concerned;
“capital contributions”	means the tariffs payable in respect of the water, electricity, sewage, storm water, roads and refuse removal infrastructure of the Municipality and which amounts exclude amounts payable towards the operational and maintenance costs of such infrastructure;
“Commercial Unit”	means a self-contained or lettable section within a building or a group of buildings on the same plot excluding short term residential accommodation establishments for eg. hotels, bed & breakfast, guest houses etc.
“community services”	means the services referred to in paragraph 5(1)(c) and in respect of which the tariffs are set at a level that the costs of the services are not recovered fully from public service charges and are of a regulatory nature;
“consumer, customer, owner, occupier, account holder”	means individuals and other legal entities against whom a tariff, fee, charge or other levy specific to identifiable services are levied. The levying of tariffs, fees, charges, etc depends on statutory clauses, approved tariffs in terms of by-laws, contracts, agreements or tacit uses of services in certain circumstances. Such levies are payable on presentation of any invoice or monthly statement issued by the Municipal Manager. Payments are due by the date indicated for the transaction in an agreement, contract or on an invoice or monthly statement, as the case may be;
“Council” or “municipal council”	means a municipal council referred to in section 18 of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act No 117 of 1998) and for purposes of this policy, the municipal council of the Municipality of Overstrand;
“economic services”	means services that the Council has classified as such and the tariffs have been compiled with the intention that the total costs of the services are recovered from customers;
“fixed costs”	means costs which do not vary with consumption or volume produced;
“multi purpose”	In relation to a property, means the use of a property for more than one purpose;
“Municipality”	the institution that is responsible for the collection of funds and the provision of services to the customers of Overstrand;
“Municipal Manager”	means the accounting officer appointed in terms of section 82 of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act No 117 of 1998) and being the head of administration and accounting officer in terms of section 55 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No 32 of 2000) and includes any person:- (a) acting in such position; and (b) to whom the Municipal Manager has delegated a power, function or duty in respective of such a delegated power, function or duty;
“resident “	means a person who normally resides in the municipal area;
“residential unit”	Means a single residential erven, flats, townhouse and group development, retirement villages, guest houses, bed and breakfast and households related consumers that do not fall in one of the above household consumer categories;
“RUE”	means Residential Unit Equivalent
“the Act”	means the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No 32 of 2000);
“total cost”	means the sum of all fixed and variable costs associated with a service;

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“trading services”	means services that the Council has classified as such and the tariffs have been compiled with the intention that the Council makes a profit from the delivery of the services;
“variable costs”	means costs that vary with consumption or volume produced.
“wet Industry”	Defined as an industry using water as essential and fundamental input in the production process

2. PURPOSE OF POLICY

The Overstrand Municipality wishes to achieve the following objectives by adopting this tariff policy:-

- 2.1. To comply with the provisions of section 74 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No 32 of 2000).
- 2.2. To prescribe procedures for calculating tariffs where the Municipality wishes to appoint service providers in terms of section 76(b) of the Act.
- 2.3. To give guidance to the Portfolio Committee for Finance regarding tariff proposals that must be submitted to Council annually during the budgetary process.

3. TARIFF PRINCIPLES

The Overstrand Municipality wishes to record that the following tariff principles will apply:-

- 3.1. Service tariffs imposed by the Municipality shall be viewed as user charges and shall not be viewed as taxes, and therefore the financial ability of the relevant user of the services to which such tariffs relate, shall not be considered as a criterion.
- 3.2. Tariffs for the four major services rendered by the Municipality, namely:
 - (a) electricity;
 - (b) water;
 - (c) sewage (waste water); and
 - (d) refuse removal (solid waste),
 shall, as far as possible, be calculated at a level which will recover all expenses associated with the rendering of these services.
- 3.3. During the annual budget processes the Municipality shall, as far as circumstances reasonably permit, ensure that the tariffs levied in respect of the four major services generate operating surpluses.
- 3.4. Surpluses generated on major services will be determined during the approval of the annual operating budget.
- 3.5. Surpluses generated on major services shall be applied in relief of property rates.
- 3.6. To prevent existing consumers from subsidising the capital costs associated with new developments and subdivisions the Municipality will plan and manage the extension of services in such a manner that it will not impact negatively on the fixed costs and availability charges of existing tariffs.
- 3.7. Capital contributions to finance new developments and subdivisions will be required from all developers.

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- 3.8. All users of municipal services, within a category of users, will be treated equitably.
- 3.9. The amount payable by consumers and/or owners will generally be in proportion to usage of the service.
- 3.10. The Municipality shall develop, approve and at least annually review an indigency support policy for the municipal area. This policy shall set out clearly the Municipality's cost recovery policy in respect of the tariffs which it levies on registered indigents, and the implications of such policy for the tariffs which it imposes on other users and consumers in the municipal region.
- 3.11. Subject to annual budgetary provisions and the availability of funds from National Treasury through the equitable share contribution the Municipality may consider supplying free basic services to categories of consumers.
- 3.12. In the case of directly measurable services, namely electricity and water, the consumption of such services shall be properly metered by the Municipality, and meters shall be read, wherever circumstances reasonably permit, on a monthly basis.
- 3.13. Tariffs must reflect the total cost of services.
- 3.14. Tariffs must be set at a level that facilitates the sustainability of services. Sustainability will be achieved by ensuring that:-
 - (a) Cash inflows cover cash outflows. This means that sufficient provision for working capital and bad debts will be made.
 - (b) Access to the capital market is maintained. This will be achieved by providing for the repayment of capital, maintaining sufficient liquidity levels and making profits on trading services in order to subsidise property rates and general services.
 - (c) Service providers retain a fair rate of return on their investments.
- 3.15. Provision may be made in appropriate circumstances for surcharges on tariffs.
- 3.16. Efficient and effective use of resources may be encouraged by providing for penalties to prohibit or restrict exorbitant use.
- 3.17. The extent of subsidisation of tariffs will be disclosed and such disclosure will include the extent of subsidisation of the indigent or incentives for local development.
- 3.18. Provisions may be made for the subsidisation of the indigent and the promotion of local economic development by creating costs votes in the service budgets and including the costs in tariff calculations.
- 3.19. VAT is included in all tariffs
- 3.20. This policy shall be binding on all tariffs other than those governed by legislation which supersedes the Act.
- 3.21. A property used for multiple purposes must, for purposes related to the services concerned and the categories of users will be calculated at the appropriate and applicable rate for each distinct use of the property.
- 3.22. In order to provide the Municipality with appropriate security for payment of amounts owing to it from time to time for services rendered, the Council shall impose a system of deposits payable by customers. The deposits shall be set with due regard to the potential financial risk associated with the amounts owing from time to time as well as sufficient provision for working capital. The level of the deposits shall be revised

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annually and the Municipality may introduce transitional arrangements in respect of existing users.

4. CATEGORIES OF CONSUMERS

- 4.1. Separate tariff structures may be imposed for the following categories of consumers (which the council may change) :
- (a) domestic consumers;
 - (b) commercial consumers;
 - (c) industrial consumers;
 - (d) agricultural consumers;
 - (e) organs of state;
 - (f) consumers with whom special agreements were made;
 - (g) consumers in certain geographical areas;
 - (h) sport and recreation facilities
 - (i) educational institutions; and
 - (j) public benefit organisations and suchlike institutions.
- 4.2. Council may differentiate between different categories of users, debtors, service providers, services, service standards, geographical areas and other matters as long as the differentiation does not amount to of these tariffs be assigned to a category determined by the council for properties used for a purpose corresponding with the dominant use of the property if the Municipality cannot readily make an apportionment in unfair discrimination.
- 4.3. Where there are substantial differences between the infrastructures used to provide services to specific groups of users within a category and/or standard of services provided, the Council can, after considering a report by the Municipal Manager or the relevant Director, determine differentiated tariffs for the different consumers within the specific category.
- 4.4. Differentiated tariffs must be based on one or more of the following elements; infrastructure costs, volume usage, availability and service standards.
- 4.5. If, for purposes of determining the tariff applicable to a particular user or category of users, the user or category of users has not specifically by definition been included under a defined category of users, the Municipal Manager shall, by applying the closest match principle, determine the category under which the user or category of users fits in best taking into account the nature of the service concerned and the user or category of users involved.

5. INCENTIVE POLICY

- 5.1. Tariffs will not reflect incentives for investment or to promote economic development.

6. INDIGENT RELIEF

- 6.1. Tariffs will not reflect relief granted to indigent households. Such relief will be developed as a separate policy and be subject to the discretion of Council as to its sustainability.
- 6.2. All such relief will be reflected, accounted for and disclosed separately in invoices, account statements, budgets, financial statements or reports.

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- 6.3. During implementation of such policy, recognition will be taken that the existing tariffs and procedures may require amendment to accommodate the above clauses and that such amendments will be phased in over time.
- 6.4. Indigent households are expected to manage their consumption of services within the levels of relief granted.
- 6.5. Assistance and management of indigent households is contained in the Customer Care and Debt Collection Policy/By-Law. The Municipality, however, retains the right to limit consumption through prepaid meters or restriction if the accounts of assisted households fall into arrears.

7. SERVICE, EXPENDITURE CLASSIFICATION AND COST ELEMENTS

7.1. Service classification

- 7.1.1. To isolate the costs associated with a service, the Municipal Manager shall, subject to the guidelines provided by the National Treasury, Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP) and Executive Mayoral Committee of the Council, provide for the classification of services into the following categories:-

- (i) trading services;
- (ii) economic services;
- (iii) community services; and
- (iv) subsidised services.

- 7.1.2. Trading and economic services must be financially ring-fenced and financed from service charges while community and subsidised services will be financed from rates and related income.

7.2. Expenditure classification

Expenditure will be classified in accordance with GRAP.

7.3. Cost elements

The following cost elements may be used to calculate the tariffs of the different services:-

- (a) “*Fixed costs*” which consist of the capital costs (interest and redemption) on external loans as well as internal advances and/or depreciation, whichever are applicable to the service, and any other costs of a permanent nature as determined by the Council from time to time.
- (b) “*Variable costs*” which include all other variable costs that have reference to the service.
- (c) “*Total cost*” which is equal to the fixed costs and variable costs.

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8. TARIFF TYPES

In determining the type of tariff applicable to the type of service, the Municipality shall make use of any of the following five options or a combination thereof:-

8.1. “Single tariff”:-

This tariff shall consist of a cost per unit consumed. All costs will be recovered through unit charges at the level where income and expenditure breaks even. Subject to a recommendation by the Municipal Manager, the Council may decide to approve profits on trading services during the budget meeting. Such profits will be added to the fixed and variable cost of the service for the purpose of calculating the tariffs.

8.2. “Cost related two to four part tariff”:-

This tariff shall consist of two to four parts. Management, capital, maintenance and operating costs may be recovered by grouping certain components together, e.g. management, capital and maintenance costs may be grouped together and may be recovered by a fixed charge, independent of consumption for all classes of consumers, or the total costs may be recovered by a unit charge per unit consumed. Three and four part tariffs may be used to calculate the tariff for electricity and to provide for maximum demand and usage during limited demand.

8.3. “Inclining block tariff”:-

This tariff is based on consumption levels being categorised into blocks, the tariff being determined and increased as consumption levels increase.

8.4. “Declining block tariff”:-

This tariff is the opposite of the inclining block tariff and decreases as consumption levels increase.

8.5. “Regulating tariff”:-

This tariff is only of a regulatory nature and the Municipality may recover the full or a portion of the cost associated with rendering the service.

8.6. “Cost plus mark-up tariff”:-

This tariff is for other services rendered.

9. CALCULATION OF TARIFFS FOR MAJOR SERVICES

9.1. General

In order to determine the tariffs which must be charged for the supply of the four major services (electricity, refuse, sewage and water), the Municipality shall use service and expenditure classifications and cost elements contained in clause 7 and identify all the costs associated with the service concerned, including the following:-

- 9.1.1. Cost of bulk purchases in the case of electricity and water.
- 9.1.2. Distribution costs, including distribution losses in the case of electricity and water.
- 9.1.3. Depreciation and finance charges.
- 9.1.4. Maintenance of infrastructure and other assets.

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9.1.5. Administration and service costs, including:-

- (a) service charges levied by other support services, such as finance, human resources and legal services;
- (b) reasonable general overheads, such as the costs associated with the office of the Municipal Manager;
- (c) adequate contributions to the provisions for bad debts, working capital and obsolescence of stock;
- (d) all ordinary operating expenses associated with the service concerned, including the cost of providing street lighting in the municipal area in the case of the electricity service.

9.1.6. The intended surplus to be generated for the financial year shall be applied generally in relief of rates and general services.

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Electricity

- 9.1.7. The guidelines and policy issued by the National Energy Regulator from time to time will form the basis of calculating tariffs.
- 9.1.8. To make electricity affordable to certain categories of consumers, cross subsidisation between and within categories of consumers will be allowed, based on the load factors of the categories and consumers within the category.
- 9.1.9. The fixed costs, or portions thereof, will be recovered through an energy or time-of-use charge.
- 9.1.10. A basic charge per electricity meter or unit in the municipal area, as determined by the Council from time to time, may be charged against all electricity consumers.
- 9.1.11. To apply the abovementioned principles, the consumer types and cost allocations reflected in the following table will be used:-

Categories of Consumers	Tariff Components			
	Fixed Charge (Rand/consumer/month)	Active Energy Charge (cent/kWh/month)	Seasonally Time-of-use Energy Charge Peak / Standard / Off-peak (sent/kWh/month)	Capacity Charge (Rand/KVA/month)
Single Phase: (Domestic and Commercial)				*Note: IBT BLOCK <u>Households and Commercial</u> 1) 0 - 350 kWh 2) 351 – 600 kWh 3) > 600kWh <u>Life Line One Part</u> 1) 0 - 350 kWh
Indigent	X	X		
Life Line One Part		X		
Conventional & Pre-paid	X	X		
Three Phase: (Domestic and Commercial)				
Economic Pre-paid:- <= 100A		X		
Conventional & Pre-paid:- <= 100A	X	X		
Bulk:				
> 100kVA < 500kVA	X	X		X
> 500kVA < 1mVA	X	X		X
> 1mVA	X	X		X
Ruraflex			X	X
Itinerant customers		X		
Special maximum kWh		X		

- (a) A basic level of service will be provided free to qualifying households with a total gross income level which is below a determined amount, and according to further specified criteria, as determined by Council from time to time.
- (b) Where a property or unit is not connected to the electricity reticulation system, but can reasonably be so connected, an availability tariff will be payable.
- 9.1.12. A fixed infrastructure basic charge for electricity will be levied on a monthly basis on all properties or units.

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9.2. Water

- 9.2.1. The categories of water consumers as set out in clause 9.3.4 shall be charged at the applicable tariffs as approved by the Council in each annual budget.
- 9.2.2. The first 6 kℓ of water consumption per month shall be supplied pro rata free of charge to all domestic water consumers.
- 9.2.3. Because water is a scarce national resource, and this Municipality is committed to the prudent conservation of such resources, the tariff levied for domestic consumption of water shall escalate according to the volume of water consumed.
- 9.2.4. The tariffs for consumption of purified water shall be based on the levels reflected in the following table:-

Category of Consumer	Basic Fixed Charge (Rand/meter/month)	Unit Charge per kℓ	Level of Consumption (Rand/kℓ/month)
NORMAL TARIFF			
Single Residential Churches Flats Caravan Parks Townhouse developments Retirement Villages Guest Houses, Boutique Hotels and Hotels Other Consumers	X	X	HOUSEHOLD 0 - 6 kℓ 7 - 30 kℓ 31 - 60 kℓ >60 kℓ NON-HOUSEHOLD 0 - 30 kℓ 31 - 60 kℓ >60 kℓ
RESTRICTION TARIFF (LEVEL 1 RESTRICTION)			
Single Residential Churches Flats Caravan Parks Townhouse developments Retirement Villages Guest Houses, Boutique Hotels and Hotels Other Consumers	X	X + 30% ON NORMAL TARIFF	HOUSEHOLD 0 - 6 kℓ 7 - 20 kℓ 21- 50 kℓ >50kℓ NON-HOUSEHOLD 0 - 20 kℓ 21 - 50 kℓ >50kℓ
RESTRICTION TARIFF (LEVEL 2 RESTRICTION)			
Single Residential Churches Flats Caravan Parks Townhouse developments Retirement Villages Guest Houses, Boutique Hotels and Hotels Other Consumers	X	X + 60% ON NORMAL TARIFF	HOUSEHOLD 0 - 6 kℓ 7 - 15 kℓ 16- 40 kℓ >40kℓ NON-HOUSEHOLD 0 - 15 kℓ 16 - 40 kℓ >40kℓ
Departmental (Municipality)		X	
Kidbrooke	X	X	0 - 6 kℓ 7 - 70 kℓ > 70 kℓ
Irrigation water and raw water		X	
Bulk Users (not connected to network)		X	
Fire Hoses	X		

- 9.2.5. After accounting for free water and basic charges, the cost of water in the first step will be calculated at break even.
- 9.2.6. A basic charge per water meter or unit in the municipal area, as determined by the Council from time to time, may be charged against all water consumers.

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9.2.7. Allocation of RUE's to categories of Household consumers:

Single Residential erven	□ 1 RUE.
Flats	□ 1 RUE per unit
Townhouse and group developments	□ 1 RUE per unit
Retirement Villages	□ 1 RUE per 1 housing unit □ 1 RUE per 4 Frail care units
Guest houses and B & B's	□ 1 RUE
Household related consumers that do not fall in one of the above household consumer categories	□ Upon application the Engineering & Financial Departments will assess the validity within the tariff's structural framework.

9.2.8. Where consumers within an approved township establishment are not connected to the water services, but can reasonably be so connected, an availability tariff will be payable.

9.2.9. The tariffs for consumption of irrigation and raw water shall be based on the levels reflected in the following table:-

Category of Consumer	Basic Charge (Rand/meter/month)	Level of Consumption (Rand/kiloliter/month)
(i) Use and pump water	Charge per month	80 – 90 minutes
(ii) Small Holdings	X	(i) 0 – 70 kℓ (ii) > 70 kℓ

9.2.10. A fixed infrastructure basic charge for water will be levied on a monthly basis on all properties or units.

9.3. Wet Industries –

9.3.1. Commercial and Sport

9.3.1.1. Customers must apply for this.

Detail	Basic Charge (Rand/meter/month)	Unit Charge / kℓ	Level of Consumption (Rand/kiloliter/month)
Normal Tariff	X	X	(i) 0 – 500 kℓ (ii) 501 – 1 000 kℓ (iii) > 1 000 kℓ
Restriction Tariff (level 1 restrictions)	X	X + 30% on normal tariff	(i) 0 – 300 kℓ (ii) 301 – 700 kℓ (iii) > 700 kℓ
Restriction Tariff (level 2 restrictions)	X	X + 60% on normal tariff	(i) 0 – 250 kℓ (ii) 251 – 500 kℓ (iii) > 500 kℓ

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9.3.2. Industry (Marine)

Detail	Basic Charge (Rand/meter/month)	Unit Charge / kℓ	Level of Consumption (Rand/kiloliter/month)
Normal Tariff	X	X	(ii) >3650 kℓ
Restriction Tariff (level 1 restrictions)	X	X + 30% on normal tariff	(ii) >3650 kℓ
Restriction Tariff (level 2 restrictions)	X	X + 60% on normal tariff	(i) 1 – 3650 kℓ (ii) >3650 kℓ

9.4. Refuse Removal

- 9.4.1. A separate fixed monthly refuse removal charge shall apply to each category of users based on the costs of the service concerned and the applicable level of service, which can vary from once a week up to 7 times a week.
- 9.4.2. The fixed basic charge will be based on number of removals per week.
- 9.4.3. An availability charge per month will be levied on all erven or units within an approved township establishment where no building plan has been submitted.

9.5. Sewage

- 9.5.1. The categories of sewage users as set out below shall be charged monthly at the applicable tariff as approved by the Council in each annual budget:-
- (i) Domestic (including Semi Permanent Caravan Sites);
 - (ii) Hotels, Hostels, Hospitals, Old Age Homes and Group Housing;
 - (iii) Guest Houses and Bed & Breakfast Establishments;
 - (iv) Shops and Offices;
 - (v) Low Cost Housing Schemes;
 - (vi) Schools;
 - (vii) Caravan Parks with communal ablution facilities;
 - (viii) Departmental Municipality;
 - (ix) Consumers with a conservancy tank, and
- 9.5.2. A basic charge per month shall be levied on all properties or units within built up or urban areas, irrespective of the type of service available.
- 9.5.3. A sewage usage charge will be levied on all properties or units that produce sewage or have a water meter. This charge will be levied as follows:
- (i) **SEWAGE – SINGLE AND INTERMEDIATE RESIDENTIAL (Dwelling Houses and Duplex apartments)**
The sewage volume will be deemed to be 70% of water consumption, up to a maximum of 35kℓ of sewage per month (70% of 50kl water per month).
 - (ii) **SEWAGE – GENERAL RESIDENTIAL (Blocks of apartments and Residential Buildings)**

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Sewage volume will be deemed to be 90% of water consumption per individual unit up to a maximum of 45kℓ of sewage per month (90% of 50kℓ water per month).

(iii) **SEWAGE – GUEST HOUSES AND BED & BREAKFAST ESTABLISHMENTS**

Sewage volume will be deemed to be 70% of water consumption per individual unit.

(iv) **ALL OTHER USERS (Including Commercial, Industrial, School, Sport, etc.)**

The sewage volume will be deemed to be 90% of water consumption.

The 90% may be adjusted by the Municipal Manager as appropriate to the consumer. The Municipal Manager may also institute a cap on the volume of sewage if appropriate to the consumer.

9.5.4. An effluent fee shall further be payable by factories and other industrial users where the wastewater emanating from such users requires special purification measures by the Municipality. Such fees shall be based on the toxic content of the wastewater concerned and the costs of purification.

9.5.5. A fixed infrastructure basic charge for sewage will be levied on a monthly basis on properties or units.

9.5.6. Consumers with conservancy or septic tanks may only apply to have their tariff changed once during a financial year.

9.5.7. The sewage basic and infrastructure charge shall be levied on the owner's account, whilst the consumption portion of the charge shall be levied on the same account as where the water consumption is charged.

9.5.8. Consumers with conservancy tanks must request vacuum tank service removals. The tariff charged will depend on the certified load capacity of the tanker dispatched to execute the assignment, which will be either < 6kl or > 6kl.

9.6. Minor tariffs

9.6.1. All minor tariffs shall be standardised within the municipal region.

9.6.2. All minor tariffs shall be approved by the Council in each annual budget and shall, when deemed appropriate by the Council, be subsidised by property rates and general revenues, particularly when the tariffs will prove uneconomical when charged to cover the cost of the service concerned, or when the cost cannot be determined accurately, or when the tariff is designed purely to regulate rather than finance the use of the particular service or amenity.

9.6.3. Minor tariffs may include fees for the following:-

A	Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Administration Costs ▪ Access to information ▪ Advertisements ▪ Facsimiles ▪ Placard / Poster Costs ▪ Photocopies ▪ Tender Participation Costs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Top Management Consultation ▪ Interest on Arrear Accounts ▪ Section 62 Appeals <i>T 1 / 016</i> ▪ Tender Objections ▪ Bank cost on foreign accounts ▪ Trace of Direct Deposits
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B	Building Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Building Plans ▪ Encroachments ▪ Inspection Fees ▪ Land Use Planning ▪ Deposits ▪ Plan Scrutiny Fees` 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Plan Printing Fees ▪ Heritage Investigations ▪ Demolition Fees ▪ Searching Fees ▪ Contravention Levy
C	Cemeteries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Garden of Remembrance ▪ Grave-sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Indication of grave
D	Commercial Filming/Photographing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Permits 	
E	Dog Tax	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Licences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pounding
F	Law Enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Business Licences ▪ Inspection Fees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Plot Clearing ▪ Impoundment of Hawkers goods
G	Credit Control & Debt Collecting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Administration fee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Notices ▪ Disconnection & Reconnection Fees
H	Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Administration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rental
I	Libraries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Deposits ▪ Document Handling ▪ (Facsimiles, Photocopies, Scanning, etc) ▪ Internet Usage ▪ Lost Cards ▪ Lost Library Items 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Penalty for Late Return ▪ Rental of Library Amenities ▪ Reservations ▪ Sale of Library Items ▪ Special Requests ▪ Subscription ▪ Visitors Fee
J	Municipal Buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rental of Amenities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rental of Equipment ▪ Deposits
K	Nature Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Visitors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stony Point
L	Public Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Felling and Pruning of Trees ▪ Private Work ▪ Sale of Miscellaneous Items 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Storm Water Drainage ▪ Tar and Patch Work ▪ Vehicle Entrances ▪ Street Signage
M	Recreational Amenities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Beaches ▪ Boat Licence/Permits & Launching ▪ Community Halls ▪ Frank Robb Hut ▪ Hawker Stalls 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lagoons ▪ Open Spaces ▪ Parking ▪ Schus Houses ▪ Swimming pool ▪ Lagoons ▪ Caravan Parks
O	Traffic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Driver's Licences ▪ Leaner's Licences ▪ Escorting and Other Services ▪ Parking Meters ▪ Professional Driver's Permits ▪ Rental of Signs ▪ Medical Exemption Tokens ▪ Deposits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Removal of Illegal Structures ▪ Removal of Vehicles ▪ Roadworthy Certificates ▪ Storage Fees ▪ Towing Charge ▪ Vehicle Registration ▪ Taxi Rank Tokens
P	Valuation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Access to Information ▪ Clearance Certificates ▪ Deeds Office Registrations ▪ Revaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Valuation Certificates ▪ Valuation Roll ▪ Voters' Roll

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Q	Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bulk Service Development Fees ▪ Call-out fee ▪ Capital Contributions ▪ Certificates ▪ Change of Circuit Breaker ▪ Change from Bulk to Time of use ▪ Commission of Bulk Meter ▪ Consumer Deposits ▪ Connection and Disconnection of Service ▪ Conversion of meters ▪ Credit Control and Debt Collection ▪ Damaged meter ▪ Extension Fee ▪ Meter Verification ▪ Cancellation Fee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meter Testing ▪ New Service Connections ▪ Remedial Action Fee ▪ Rental of Equipment ▪ Repair of Cables or Additional Joints ▪ Service Connections ▪ Special Meter Readings ▪ Still-off" inspections ▪ Street Lighting ▪ Sundry Services ▪ Verification of meter reading ▪ Contractor Inspection ▪ Disconnection ▪ Reconnection ▪ Tariff change ▪ Way leave ▪ Upgrading extension Fee
R	Refuse Removal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Baboon Resistant Bins ▪ Capital Contributions ▪ Mass Containers ▪ Refuse Bins 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Replacement of Bulk Containers ▪ Self Dumping ▪ Deposits ▪ Rental of Bulk Containers
S	Sewage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tank Services ▪ Capital Contributions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Service Connections ▪ Bulk Service Development Fee ▪ Testing of tanks
T	Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consumer Deposits ▪ Call-out Fee ▪ Capital Contributions ▪ Connection and Disconnection of Service ▪ Credit Control and Debt Collection ▪ Irrigation Water ▪ Meter Testing ▪ Bulk Service Development fee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ New Service Connections ▪ Registration of borehole ▪ Remedial Action Fee ▪ Rental of Equipment ▪ Repair of meter ▪ Special Meter Readings ▪ Still-off" inspections ▪ Sundry Services ▪ Repositioning of meter
U	Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Capital Contributions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bulk Service Development Fee
V	Town Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Zoning Fees ▪ Advertising Costs ▪ Sub-division ▪ Extension of Time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Departure Fee ▪ Land use planning Fee ▪ Contravention Levy ▪
W	Property Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Encroachment Fee ▪ Radio Mask 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Memorial Benches

9.6.4. The Municipal Manager shall maintain a list of all minor services indicating their unit of service for the purposes of determining tariffs, fees, charges and levies. Such list shall be reviewed annually together with the proposed tariffs, fees charges and levies.

10. NOTIFICATION OF TARIFFS, FEES AND SERVICE CHARGES

10.1. After a draft budget as required by the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act No 56 of 2003) has been tabled, the Municipal Manager must invite the local community to submit representations for consideration by the Council. Such invitation includes the draft resolutions on taxes and tariffs proposed.

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- 10.2. After approval of the budget, the Council will give notice of all tariffs approved at the annual budget meeting at least 30 days prior to the date that the tariffs become effective.
- 10.3. A notice stating the purport of the council resolution, date on which the new tariffs shall become operational and invitation for objections will be advertised by the Municipality.
- 10.4. All tariffs approved must have been considered at the annual budget meeting.

11. IMPLEMENTING AND PHASING-IN OF THE POLICY

- 11.1. The principle contained in this Policy will be reflected in the various budget proposals submitted to the Council on an annual basis, service by-laws as promulgated and adjusted by the Council from time to time and the Tariff By-laws referred to in section 75 of the Act.
- 11.2. The Council may determine conditions applicable to community service of a regulators nature. These conditions will be reflected in the standing orders of the Council.

12. PROCEDURES AND ACCOUNTABILITY

- 12.1. The Municipal Manager shall ensure that procedures to manage all aspects of this Policy are prepared in the form of a manual, reviewed regularly and that these are formally adopted by him/her for implementation. These procedures will include aspects in this Policy and subscribe to sound principles of internal control.
- 12.2. The Directors and Managers shall ensure compliance with the procedures as approved from time to time by the Municipal Manager to give effect to the provisions of this Policy.

13. SHORT TITLE

This Policy shall be called the **Tariff Policy of the Overstrand Municipality**.

POLICY SECTION:	MANAGER: INCOME
CURRENT UPDATE:	31 AUGUST 2011
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