



KOMITI ITI MAHERE Ā- NGAHURUTANGA / MAHERE Ā-TAU LONG TERM PLAN/ANNUAL PLAN SUBCOMMITTEE

10 May 2024

Order Paper for the meeting to be held in the
Council Chambers, 2nd Floor, 30 Laings Road, Lower Hutt,
on:

Friday 17 May 2024 commencing at 10.30am
(please note new start time)

The meeting will be livestreamed via Council's Facebook page.

Membership

Mayor C Barry (Chair)

Deputy Mayor T Lewis

Cr G Barratt
Cr K Brown
Cr S Edwards
Cr K Morgan
Cr N Shaw
Cr G Tupou

Cr J Briggs
Cr B Dyer
Cr A Mitchell
Cr C Parkin
Cr T Stallinger

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Have your say

You can speak under public comment to items on the agenda to the Mayor and Councillors at this meeting. Please let us know by noon the working day before the meeting. You can do this by emailing DemocraticServicesTeam@huttcity.govt.nz or calling the Democratic Services Team on 04 570 6666 | 0800 HUTT CITY

KOMITI ITI MAHERE Ā-NGAHURUTANGA/MAHERE Ā-TAU LONG TERM PLAN / ANNUAL PLAN SUBCOMMITTEE

Chair:	Mayor Campbell Barry
Deputy Chair:	Deputy Mayor Tui Lewis
Membership:	All Councillors (11)
Quorum:	Half of the membership
Meeting Cycle:	Meets on an eight-weekly basis or as required during the LTP/ AP process
Reports to:	Council

PURPOSE:

To carry out all necessary considerations and hearings, precedent to the Council's final adoption of Long Term Plans (LTP) and Annual Plans (AP) which give effect to the strategic direction and outcomes set by the Komiti Ratonga Rangatōpū me te Rautaki | Policy, Finance and Strategy Committee through setting levels of service, funding priorities, the performance framework and budgets.

Determine:

- Development of a framework and timetable for the LTP and AP processes.
- The nature and scope of engagement and public consultation required.
- Statements to the media.
- Such other matters as the subcommittee considers appropriate and which fall within its Terms of Reference.
- Informal engagement with the community, and the hearing of any formal public submissions.
- Consideration of submissions on Hutt City Council's Assessment of Water and Sanitary Services.

Consider and make recommendations to Council:

- Levels of service, funding priorities, performance framework, budgets, rating levels and policies required as part of the LTP or AP, excluding any policies recommended to Council by the Komiti Ratonga Rangatōpū me te Rautaki | Policy, Finance and Strategy Committee.
- Consultation documents.
- Council's proposed and final LTP.
- Council's proposed and final AP.
- Final content and wording, and adoption of the final Hutt City Council Assessment of Water and Sanitary Services.

TE KAUNIHERA O TE AWA KAIRANGI | HUTT CITY COUNCIL

KOMITI ITI MAHERE Ā-NGAHURUTANGA / MAHERE Ā-TAU
LONG TERM PLAN/ANNUAL PLAN SUBCOMMITTEE

Meeting to be held in the Council Chambers, 2nd Floor, 30 Laings Road, Lower Hutt
on
Friday 17 May 2024 commencing at 10.30am.

ORDER PAPER

PUBLIC BUSINESS

1. OPENING FORMALITIES - KARAKIA TIMATANGA

Whakataka te hau ki te uru
Whakataka te hau ki te
tonga
Kia mākinakina ki uta
Kia mātaratara ki tai
E hī ake ana te atakura
He tio, he huka, he hau hū
Tīhei mauri ora.

*Cease the winds from the west
Cease the winds from the south
Let the breeze blow over the land
Let the breeze blow over the ocean
Let the red-tipped dawn come with
a sharpened air.
A touch of frost, a promise of a
glorious day.*

2. APOLOGIES

No apologies have been received.

3. PUBLIC COMMENT

Generally up to 30 minutes is set aside for public comment (three minutes per speaker on items appearing on the agenda). Speakers may be asked questions on the matters they raise.

4. CONFLICT OF INTEREST DECLARATIONS

Members are reminded of the need to be vigilant to stand aside from decision making when a conflict arises between their role as a member and any private or other external interest they might have

5. RECOMMENDATIONS TO TE KAUNIHERA O TE AWA KAIRANGI
COUNCIL - 17 May 2024

- a) Long Term Plan 2024-2034: Analysis of Submissions

To be separately circulated.

- b) Progressing decisions on the final Long Term Plan 2024-2034 -
Financial aspects

Report No. LTPAP2024/2/112 by the Manager Financial Strategy and
Planning

7

CHAIR'S RECOMMENDATION:

"That the recommendations contained in the report be discussed."

- c) Development and Financial Contributions Policy 2024 Update

Report No. LTPAP2024/2/113 by the Manager Financial Strategy and
Planning

177

CHAIR'S RECOMMENDATION:

"That part (1) contained in the report be endorsed with new parts (2), (3)
and (4) to read:

- (2) based on feedback from within our consultation process, agrees to
Option 2 which would see Development Contributions increase over
a three year period;
- (3) supports the introduction of a Development Contribution remission
for registered Community Housing providers; and
- (4) asks the Policy, Finance and Strategy Committee to consider within
its workplan any further review of targeted Development
Contribution remissions to help support broader city outcomes."

- d) Petone Wharf update

Report No. LTPAP2024/2/114 by the Head of Parks and Reserves

247

CHAIR'S RECOMMENDATION:

"That the recommendations contained in the report be discussed."

- e) Update on Huia Pool refurbishment and decarbonisation project

Report No. LTPAP2024/2/115 by the Head of Aquatics

259

CHAIR'S RECOMMENDATION:

"That the recommendations contained in the report be discussed."

- f) Proposed initiative to improve equity in access to aquatic services

Report No. LTPAP2024/2/120 by the Head of Aquatics

270

CHAIR'S RECOMMENDATION:

"That part (1) contained in the report be endorsed with a new part (2) to read:

- (2) agrees to the proposed option of 'under 10s swim free where whānau have a Community Services Card'."

6. QUESTIONS

With reference to section 32 of Standing Orders, before putting a question a member shall endeavour to obtain the information. Questions shall be concise and in writing and handed to the Chair prior to the commencement of the meeting.

7. EXCLUSION OF THE PUBLIC

CHAIR'S RECOMMENDATION:

"That the public be excluded from the following parts of the proceedings of this meeting, namely:

**8. LONG TERM PLAN 2024-34 FINANCIAL ASPECTS -
SUPPLEMENTARY SAVINGS INFORMATION**

The general subject of each matter to be considered while the public is excluded, the reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter, and the specific grounds under section 48(1) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 for the passing of this resolution are as follows:

(A)	(B)	(C)
General subject of the matter to be considered.	Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter.	Ground under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution.
Long Term Plan 2024-34 Financial aspects - Supplementary savings information.	The withholding of the information is necessary to protect the privacy of natural persons. (s7(2)(a)). The withholding of the information is necessary to enable the local authority to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations) (s7(2)(i)).	That the public conduct of the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding exist.

This resolution is made in reliance on section 48(1) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 and the particular interest or interests protected by section 6 or 7 of that Act which would be prejudiced by the holding of the whole or the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting in public are as specified in Column (B) above."

Kate Glanville
SENIOR DEMOCRACY ADVISOR

Report no: LTPAP2024/2/112

Progressing decisions on the final Long Term Plan 2024-2034 - Financial aspects

Purpose of Report

1. This report follows on from the public consultation process on the draft Long Term Plan 2024-34 and the hearings of public submissions.
2. The purpose of this report is to seek direction from Council and progress decisions following this public consultation process and ahead of the Long Term Plan 2024-34 being finalised in June 2024.

Recommendations

That the Subcommittee recommends that Council:

- (1) notes that the public consultation on the draft Long Term Plan 2024-2034 took place from 2 April to 3 May 2024;
- (2) notes the separate report included in the agenda which provides the results and analysis of the public consultation and related feedback;
- (3) considers the budget and policy matters as detailed in table 2 contained in the report, included in the consultation process, and provides direction to officers in the preparation of the final Long Term Plan 2024-2034;
- (4) considers the budget matters as detailed in tables 3, 4 and 5 and provides direction to officers in the preparation of the final Long Term Plan 2024-2034;
- (5) notes the latest projected debt and balanced operating budget results, as detailed in Section G and graphs 2 and 3 contained in the report;
- (6) agrees the fees and charges to be included in the final Long Term Plan 2024-2034, refer to Section F contained in the report;
- (7) notes that officers found cost savings and re-prioritised within the base budget to balance rising costs where possible, which is reflected in the proposed rates revenue increase of 16.9% (after growth);
- (8) considers the proposed rates revenue changes to be included in the final Long Term Plan 2024-2034 and provides direction to officers, refer to Section G and H contained in the report; and
- (9) considers any further direction and guidance to be provided to officers ahead of preparation of the final Long Term Plan 2024-2034 reports and advice to be considered by the Long Term Plan/ Annual Plan Subcommittee on 4 June 2024.

Acronyms

DLTP – Draft Long Term Plan 2024-2034

FLTP – Final Long Term Plan 2024-2034

LTP21 – Long Term Plan 2021-2031

AP24 – Annual Plan 2023-24

Capex – capital expenditure

Opex – operating expenditure

CCOs - Council Controlled Organisations (Urban Plus Ltd, Seaview Marina Ltd)

Rates SUIP – separately used or inhabitable part

WWL – Wellington Water Limited

Section A - Executive summary

3. Council progressed a formal public consultation for the DLTP, which took place from 2 April to 3 May 2024. Feedback and results of the consultation are contained in a separate report in this agenda.
4. Audit New Zealand completed an audit of the Consultation Document supporting the DLTP, together with auditing the underlying information. Details of the audit process and outcomes were reported to the Audit and Risk Subcommittee 30 April 2024. In summary the audit was successfully completed, and an unqualified audit opinion was issued, which included two “emphasis of matter” points raised on the
 - uncertainty over the delivery of the capital programme given the significant increase in the programme,
 - uncertainty over the three waters renewals forecasts and use of mainly aged based asset information.
5. Since Council adopted the DLTP for consultation, officers have been working through a review of the budgets to consider any final updates and changes required. There are a range of budget matters where Council direction is sought to progress the LTP.
6. This DLTP has been prepared in a challenging economic climate, including escalating cost pressures, high inflation, and workforce challenges. High inflation and an increased cost of living facing our community have also been important considerations in considering the setting of rates.
7. Council included a range of key consultation matters in the DLTP for public consultation. Following the feedback from the public consultation process, this report seeks Council direction on these matters (refer to table 2). Further

officer advice based on the feedback for this report will be presented to the Council at the meeting on 4 June 2024.

8. The report provides information on the latest financial modelling and projections for the LTP, based on a number of assumptions on updates to the final LTP. The Council agreed as part of the DLTP decisions to consult on a proposed rates revenue increase of 16.9% for 2024-25 (after growth). The projections that follow assume the rates increase for the duration of the FLTP as detailed in the table below. The changes are largely due to the impact of development contributions revenue reduction of \$21.3M based on project cost/growth component revisions. The rates increases presented below will need to be updated once all budget decisions are finalised for the FLTP.

	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
DLTP	16.9%	12.0%	12.4%	11.5%	11.0%	11.0%	7.2%	7.2%	7.2%	7.2%
FLTP	16.9%	12.0%	12.4%	12.0%	11.5%	11.5%	7.2%	7.2%	7.2%	7.2%

9. The financial modelling in summary shows:

- Capex has increased by \$838M in the FLTP compared to AP24 (from \$1,790M to \$2,628M). This is largely due to increased budgeted costs for the three waters, RiverLink and transport projects. These projects will help ensure that our water and transport networks are resilient and will support growth taking place in the city.
 - Net debt is projected to peak against the limit in the FLTP at just over \$1B in 2028-29 compared AP24 projection of \$795M. This is largely due to the increased capital programme and cost pressures.
 - The DLTP projected a balanced operating budget to be achieved in 2028-29; this remains unchanged in the FLTP.
 - There are a range of financial risks which have been reported throughout the process to develop the draft plan. These include uncertainties related to the Governments policy statement on Land transport (GPS), uncertainties around changes to Water services legislation as well as risks related to the Council's Standard and Poor's Credit Rating.
10. This report provides further indicative rating impact analysis for 2024-25 based on the latest rating base data, with further updates to be completed before the plan is finalised. Based on the latest indicative information, the proposed rates rise equates to an average increase of \$10.81 per week per household or an average increase of \$562 per annum. Investment in three waters infrastructure makes up almost half (\$251) of this. The remaining \$311 covers cost increases for all the other services provided (including transport, parks, community facilities, rubbish, recycling etc).

11. As part of the preparation of the DLTP, council reviewed a range of policies, and these have been included in the public consultation process. This included the Revenue and Financing Policy, Rates Remission Policy, Rates Postponement Policy and Development Contributions Policy. Officers are seeking direction and decisions on finalising these policies (refer to Table 2).
12. As a part of the preparation of the DLTP, Council directed officers to increase the fees and charges set in the DLTP at a minimum to offset rising costs across business areas. Fees and charges were updated and included in the DLTP on this basis. Based on further reviews, a few changes are being proposed to fees and charges, refer to Table 4 for details. Officers recommend that the updated proposed fees and charges included appendix 2 are endorsed for inclusion.
13. Following direction and decisions by the Subcommittee at this meeting, officers will be preparing the LTP decision reports for 4 June 2024. The final Long Term Plan 2024-2034 will then be presented to Council on 27 June 2024 for adoption. Audit New Zealand will complete a final audit process ahead of the adoption of the final LTP.

Section B - High level plan for LTP 2024-2034

14. Table 1 sets out the timeline for the LTP process as agreed to by Council.

Table 1: High level plan

Activity	Date	Status
Initial planning	May 2023	Complete
Elected member hui to set initial priorities and objectives for the DLTP	31 May 2023	Complete
Council decisions on draft strategic framework, approach to early engagement and high level approach to DLTP	30 June 2023	Complete
Council decisions following feedback from early engagement and progressing decisions on key DLTP assumptions	30 August 2023	Complete
Council agreement on draft budgets, policies and strategies and any issues arising from asset management planning review process.	30 October 2023	Complete
Council agreement on updated budgets, policies and strategies, trade-off considerations.	27 November 2023	Complete
Council agrees DLTP budgets, policies, strategies and approach to consultation.	12 December 2023	Complete

Activity	Date	Status
External audit process by Audit NZ commenced.	5 Feb 2024	Complete
Council decisions on the draft consultation document and survey, further budget decisions and policy settings agreed.	20 Feb 2024	Complete
Council adopted DLTP and consultation material for the formal public consultation process	27 March 2024	Complete
Public consultation process	2 April to 3 May	Complete
Hearings of public submissions on the DLTP	15 - 16 May 2024	Complete
Council provides initial direction and progresses decisions to support the plan being finalised.	17 May 2024	Today
External audit of final LTP 2024-2034 commences	4 June 2024	Not started
Council meets to make final decisions	4 June 2024	
Council adopts the LTP2024-2034 and strikes the rates	27 June 2024	

Section C - Matters consulted in the draft plan requiring Council decisions

15. At the Council meetings to date, Council progressed a range of budget decisions to be included in the DLTP for public consultation. The public consultation process concluded on 3 May 2024 and Council has received the results and analysis of the consultation process.
16. Table 2 that follows, provides a summary of the key DLTP consultation budget matters. It includes updated financial content where applicable. Officers are seeking direction and decisions from Council in order to progress the finalisation of the plan. Officer advice for each item is detailed in the content that follows.

Table 2: Consultation matters requiring review and decisions

	Brief Description	Financial impact over the ten years of the LTP and officer recommendation	Further information
1.	<p><u>Three Waters capex programme</u></p> <p>Based on advice from WWL, we need to increase our spend on water infrastructure in order to avoid greater water emergencies in the future and to enable them to fix more leaks as well as replace pipes to give us a reliable service now, and in the future.</p> <p>Consultation feedback analysis indicates 65.5% of submitters prefer Option 1 which is also the preferred option put forward for consultation.</p> <p>A thematic analysis of submitters' comments indicates broad opposition to water meters mainly owing to the cost of implementation. This sentiment was expressed in greater numbers by submitters who do not support either options 1 or 2.</p>	<p><u>Included in the DLTP:</u></p> <p>Capex increase of \$674M over 10 years which includes \$78M for Water meters. Subsidy revenue increase of \$86M over 10 years</p> <p>One off opex of \$2.8M to address water leaks backlog in 2024-25 and \$18.1M over the period of the DLTP for water meters maintenance.</p> <p>Officers recommend that Council reconfirmed the proposed budget increase to be included in the FLTP.</p>	<p>Refer to previous reports as outlined in Table 1.</p> <p>Refer to the separate report with detailed feedback analysis.</p>
2.	<p><u>Petone assets</u></p> <p>These three Petone assets are in poor condition and need significant investment. We have a limited funding pool and the costs of repairing and maintaining these assets, now and in the future, are extremely high and we need to make tough choices about how best to utilise the available funding to fix them.</p> <p>Consultation feedback analysis indicates 38% of submitters prefer option 1 (council preferred option) while 33.9% prefer option 2.</p>	<p><u>Included in the DLTP:</u></p> <p><u>Library:</u> Capex increase \$8.4M (\$10M total project cost)</p> <p><u>Grandstand:</u> Capex reduction \$5M (\$2.4M total project cost)</p> <p><u>Wharf:</u> Capex reduction \$24M;</p> <p>\$6M increase in Opex (demolition costs)</p> <p>Officers recommend that Council considers the advice included in the separate report and provides direction to Officers on the budgets to be included in the FLTP.</p>	<p>Refer to previous reports as outlined in Table 1 and the separate report with further information on Petone Wharf.</p> <p>Refer to the separate report with detailed feedback analysis.</p>

	Brief Description	Financial impact over the ten years of the LTP and officer recommendation	Further information
3.	<p><u>Proposed new service for food organics and green organics collection service (FOGO)</u></p> <p>The proposal aims to reduce waste overall for our growing city. The Government's Te Rautaki Para Waste Strategy (2023) aims to reduce the amount of organic waste that ends up in landfills. The strategy includes a target that by 2030, food scrap collections must be available to households in urban areas.</p> <p>Consultation feedback analysis indicates 55% of submitters prefer Option 2 - not to proceed with the new service whilst 38.6% supported the preferred option 1 of progressing the new service.</p>	<p><u>Included in the DLTP:</u></p> <p>\$4.19M roll out costs split between opex and capex (MfE co-funding of \$2.52M, and remainder with HCC waste levy funds of \$1.67M)</p> <p>Capex increase of \$10.9M over 10 years Opex increase of \$48.3M over 10 years Offset by Targeted rates revenue increase of \$43.2M over 10 years</p> <p>Officers recommend that Council considers the feedback and provides direction to Officers on the budgets to be included in the FLTP.</p>	<p>Refer to previous reports as outlined in Table 1</p> <p>Refer to the separate report with detailed feedback analysis.</p>
4.	<p><u>Rates remission policy- Proposed rates relief for low-income households</u></p> <p>This proposal aims to help those that need extra assistance with their rates, as cost-of-living pressures are generally felt more by the lowest income households.</p> <p>The proposal is effectively an uplift of \$250 onto the government funded Rates Rebates Scheme which provides for up to \$750 p.a. based on certain criteria.</p> <p>The Minister of Local Government informed us on the 18 April 2024 that the maximum rates rebate would increase from \$750 to \$790 for the financial year starting 1 July 2024. This means that the Council would have a lower portion to fund now to retain the uplift to \$1,000 p.a., reducing from \$250 to \$210 per household.</p>	<p>Included in the DLTP:</p> <p>Opex increase of \$1.8M over 3 years</p> <p>Final LTP: The updated opex impact would be \$1.5M after adjusting for the government revised Rates Rebate maximum level of \$790.</p> <p>The rates funding savings would be around \$84,000 per annum with the updated approach.</p> <p>Officers recommend that Council confirms the proposed budget change to be included in the FLTP and the HCC funded rates remission amount of \$210 in the Rates remission policy.</p>	<p>Refer to previous reports as outlined in Table 1.</p> <p>Refer to the separate report with detailed feedback analysis.</p>

	Brief Description	Financial impact over the ten years of the LTP and officer recommendation	Further information
	Consultation feedback analysis indicates 59.9% of submitters prefer Option 1 which is also the preferred option put forward for consultation.		
5.	<p><u>Assets review</u> Council has proposed changes to the way it manages community assets including optimisation of existing assets and increased cost recovery.</p> <p>Consultation feedback analysis indicates 42.7% of submitters agreed or strongly agreed with the approach, while 21.4% disagreed or strongly disagreed. However, 28.8% neither agreed nor disagreed and a further 7.2% said that they didn't know.</p>	<p>Included in the DLTP is: Additional capex of \$30.9M for delivery in line with Asset Management Plans, which assumes a saving of \$2M can be achieved through the new approach.</p> <p>Officers recommend that Council considers the feedback and provides direction to Officers on the proposed budget increase to be included in the FLTP.</p>	<p>Refer to previous report to LTP/ AP subcommittee on 30 August 2023.</p> <p>Refer to the separate report with detailed feedback analysis.</p>
6.	<p><u>Development contributions Policy (DCP)</u> A key aspect of our Financial Strategy is that "growth pays for growth". Development contributions are the mechanism to collect funding towards growth related infrastructure.</p> <p>Consultation feedback analysis indicates 28.9% of submitters agreed or strongly agreed with the revised development contributions policy, while 19.5% disagreed or strongly disagreed. However, 36.6% neither agreed nor disagreed and a further 15% said that they didn't know.</p>	<p>Included in the DLTP is projected development contributions revenue budget of \$146M over 10 years.</p> <p>The development contribution charges, and associated budgets included as a part of the DLTP were based on information available at the time. Based on consultation feedback and a further review of projects, officer advice and options are being presented to Council for consideration in a separate report in this agenda.</p> <p>The details of project cost/growth component revisions are proposed for the final policy, together with options developed for transitioning the implementation of the new charges. Each option has varying levels on impacts to revenue and debt levels.</p> <p>Officers recommend that Council considers the options as outlined in the separate paper and provides direction to officers on the budget changes to be included in the FLTP</p>	<p>Refer to separate report on Development Contributions Policy matters included in the agenda.</p> <p>Refer to the separate report with detailed feedback analysis.</p>

	Brief Description	Financial impact over the ten years of the LTP and officer recommendation	Further information
7.	<u>Rates postponement policy</u> The policy went through a major review during the Covid pandemic period. A further review was undertaken as part of the DLTP process, although Council agreed not to make any changes to the policy. The policy was included in the DLTP consultation process.	There is generally low uptake of this policy by ratepayers and the financial implications are minor. Officers recommend that Council agrees to reconfirm the Rates Postponement Policy with no changes.	Refer to report LTPAP_20022024
8.	<u>Revenue and Financing Policy (RFP)</u> A comprehensive review of the policy was undertaken as part of the DLTP and a range of updates were made.	The policy provides for the basis of the funding and expenditure of Council. Officers do not propose any changes to the policy following consultation. Officers recommend that Council agrees to adopt the Revenue and Financing Policy with no changes.	Refer to report LTPAP_20022024

Section D - Proposed budget changes requiring Council decisions

17. Since Council adopted the DLTP for consultation, officers have been working through a review of the budgets to consider any final updates and changes required. This includes reviewing budgets to reflect latest information regarding:
- unavoidable increases (such as known rent reviews, contractual cost escalations and reviews, salary increases); and
 - known decreases (such as one-off items, items no longer required, known savings such as contract rate reductions); and
 - known changes to the timing of the projects/initiatives; and
 - known changes related to staff resourcing; and
 - latest forecast information for 2023-24 and flow on implications for 2024-25, including carry overs; and
 - other justifiable changes required to budgets, such as updates to forecast depreciation and interest cost of borrowings.

Forecast results for 2023-24

18. The third quarter performance results were reported to the Policy, Finance and Strategy Committee on the 7 May 2024. In summary the key aspects of the forecast results for 2023-24 which have flow on implications for the LTP are:
 - a) Capex budgets : The delivery of our capital programme has been delayed due to a range of challenges such as resourcing constraints and project scope reviews etc. The third quarter forecast is projecting capital investment of \$188M for the year against an original Annual Plan budget of \$226M. The variance largely relates to Water Services projects (mainly Infrastructure Acceleration Fund Valley floor works), Transport (Micromobility) and RiverLink.
 - b) Opex budgets: there are a range of projects/initiatives which have been delayed and are proposed to be rescheduled to 2024-25. This includes the Development Stimulus funding.
19. There are a range of budget matters where decisions/ direction is sought in order to progress the finalisation of the LTP in table 3, 4 and 5 as a result of:
 - a) updates to unavoidable costs based on latest information.
 - b) projects which have experienced delays in 2023-24 and are proposed to be deferred to later years which impact the LTP.
 - c) updates to budgets due to new information that is now available that was not at the time of the drafting of the plan, including rephrasing of spend based on latest information.
 - d) update to projects which has budget brought forward, approved per Chief Executive Officer delegation.
20. The more material unavoidable cost changes are summarised in table 3 below, however there are other changes based on procurement activity, corrections and minor changes identified through reviews which have also been updated into budgets.

Table 3: Key updates to unavoidable costs

	Brief Description	Financial impact over the ten years of the LTP and officer recommendation	Further information
1.	<p><u>Cost of bulk water from GWRC</u> For the DLTP, the advice from GWRC around the increases to bulk water costs was 2024-25 at 27% and the following year at 13% (from 13% and 7% respectively per AP24). These were driven by higher inflation costs, borrowing costs and costs for WWL opex to maintain levels of service.</p> <p>The final LTP budget has been updated based on GWRC advice which now suggests the rates are 27.5%; 11.2% and 6.3% (DLTP 3.3%) for the first three years.</p>	<p>Opex increase of Nil 2024-25 (\$2.9M over 10 years) offset by</p> <p>Revenue increase of Nil 2024-25 (\$1M over 10 years).</p> <p>Officers recommend that Council approves these budget changes.</p>	N/A
2.	<p><u>GWRC rates on HCC properties</u> Budgets have been updated based on advice from GWRC on the impact of their 19.8% average regional rates increase</p>	<p>Opex increase of \$0.18M 2024-25 (\$1.9M over 10 years)</p> <p>Officers recommend that Council approves this budget change.</p>	N/A
3.	<p><u>Naenae pool operational budget</u> As the new build of the Naenae pool is nearing completion, the detailed operational plans and associated budgets have been reviewed and updated based on latest information.</p>	<p>Net impact nil.</p> <p>Opex increase of \$0.1M in 2024-25 (\$6.9M over 10 years).</p> <p>Offset by revenue increase of \$0.1M in 2024-25 (\$6.9M over 10 years).</p> <p>Officers recommend that Council approves these budget changes.</p>	N/A
4.	<p><u>Building consent budget corrections</u> Further detailed bottom-up review of budgets has been completed based on latest information around operations which has identified more resourcing and processing costs for this activity. These operational changes are required in order to maintain the Council's IANZ accreditation. These increases are offset by additional revenue for areas identified where we have not been effective in capturing all revenue and we are taking steps to address this, for example implementation of a risk based BWO audit process which significantly increases the number of annual audits and hence revenue.</p>	<p>Net impact nil.</p> <p>Opex increase of \$2.1M in 2024-25 (\$20.6M over 10 years)</p> <p>Offset by revenue increase of \$2.1M in 2024-25 (\$20.6M over 10 years)</p> <p>Officers recommend that Council approves these budget changes.</p>	Appendix 1 Item 1

	Brief Description	Financial impact over the ten years of the LTP and officer recommendation	Further information
5.	<u>Vehicle fleet cost correction</u> Review of budgets based on actual expenditure for the financial year has resulted in changes to these budgets as some budgets were removed in error.	Opex increase of \$0.07M 2024-25 (\$0.7M over 10 years) Officers recommend that Council approves this budget change.	N/A
6.	<u>Change to interest rate assumptions</u> Financial impacts are based on DLTP budgets pre 17 May Council decisions; the actual cost of forecast interest will be dependent on the budgets included in the final LTP. Change to rate for FLTP: 2024-25 from 4.65% to 4.84% Average 10 year rate from 5% to 4.96%	Opex increase of \$1.2M 2024-25 (\$1.8M over 10 years) Officers recommend that Council approves these budget changes.	N/A

Table 4: Other budget matters requiring review and Council decisions

	Brief Description	Financial impact over the ten years of the LTP and officer recommendation	Further information
1.	<u>Resource consent fee change</u> The DLTP proposes a fee of \$230 per hour for resource consents which has a fee and user charges recovery rate of 60-79% per the Revenue and financing (R&F) policy. Budget revisions have been carried out based on deficits realised to date and it shows that the proposed rate of \$230 per hour would likely not be sufficient to meet the operating cost recovery per the R&F policy. To progress with an hourly rate of \$230 would therefore be inconsistent with the policy direction set by Council. It would also result in increased reliance on rates which is not considered to be a viable option in the context of the overall rates increase that is proposed. It is therefore recommended that the hourly rate should be increased to \$255 per hour for resource consent processing and monitoring.	The change in fees is projected to increase revenue by \$0.2M in 2024-25 (\$2.4M over 10 years) *It should be noted that the revenue from resource consents is dependent on a number of volatile market conditions over which Council has no control e.g. levels of development activity, property values etc. which could result in the actual revenue received being different. Officers recommend that Council approves this budget change.	N/A

	Brief Description	Financial impact over the ten years of the LTP and officer recommendation	Further information
2	<p><u>Petone Parking fees</u></p> <p>Officers have been asked to provide further options on potential paid parking in Petone. The appendix referenced outlines two further options for consideration:</p> <p>Option 1 - first hour free</p> <p>Option 2 - remove paid parking on weekends</p>	<p>The options presented would both reduce the revenue from parking fees in Petone between:</p> <p>Option 1 - \$0.45M in 2024-25 (rates increase of 0.3%); \$5.02M over 10 years</p> <p>Option 2 - \$0.15M in 2024-25 (rates increase of 0.1%) \$1.71M over 10 years</p> <p>Officers recommend that Council considers the options and provides guidance to officers on the budget changes to be included in the FLTP.</p>	Appendix 1 Item 2
3	<p><u>Proposed initiative to improve equity in access to aquatic services</u></p> <p>This is a new initiative to improve equity in accessing aquatic services across the city, aligned to the opening of the new Naenae Pool. One of the outcomes the community is seeking from this pool is that it is accessible to the local community and the cost to use the facility is not a barrier to those on low incomes, young people and families. Aquatic Services operate and are funded as a network, so any new pricing initiative would need to be brought in across all six Council-run pools.</p>	<p>Revenue reduction of \$0.03M in 2024-25 (\$0.28M over 10 years). No rates impact.</p> <p>Some of the savings proposed such as the hardship rates remission saving could be used to offset the cost of this initiative.</p> <p>Officers recommend that Council considers the options and provides guidance to officers on the budget changes to be included in the FLTP.</p>	Refer to separate report in the agenda "Proposed initiative to improve equity in access to aquatic services"
4	<p><u>Aquatics paper: Huia Pool</u></p> <p>The higher costs of refurbishment and decarbonisation capex works are to be funded from contingent facilities fund and reallocation of funding from the decarbonisation programme.</p>	<p>Capex increase of \$5.05M (Total over 10 years from \$3.69M to \$8.74M) for Huia pool refurbishment and decarbonisation.</p> <p>To be offset by:</p> <p>\$0.94M reallocation from the decarbonisation programme and \$4.1M from the contingent facilities fund over 10 years.</p> <p>Officers recommend that Council approves these budget changes.</p>	Refer to separate report in the agenda

	Brief Description	Financial impact over the ten years of the LTP and officer recommendation	Further information
5	<p><u>Community hubs and libraries savings</u></p> <p>These savings proposals are included in a separate public excluded memo which is necessary to:</p> <p>protect the privacy of natural persons (s7(2)(a))</p> <p>enable Council to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (s7(2)(i))</p>	<p>Included in DLTP: \$2.7M savings over 10 years.</p> <p>No net impact on budgets for the FLTP based on the proposed changes.</p> <p>Officers recommend that Council provides direction on these budget changes.</p>	Refer to separate public excluded memo.
6	<p><u>Integrated Transport Strategy (ITS) saving</u></p> <p>The second stage of the ITS was proposed to be done in 2024/25. The proposed budget covers costs to update the challenges the transport strategy faces and providing measures for the success indicators promoted in Stage One ITS.</p> <p>Work on the second stage of ITS will include setting targets for individual projects, and can be done by a cross-functional team without the need for a specific budget line, therefore a saving is proposed.</p>	<p>Saving of \$0.13M in 2024/25.</p> <p>Officers recommend that Council approves this budget change.</p>	
7	<p><u>Transport - Professional services cost savings</u></p> <p>The budget for professional services covers undertaking work that cannot be undertaken by the Transport team, typically because the work is specialist in nature, or the team is already at capacity. The proposal is to reduce the budget for professional engineering services.</p>	<p>Savings of \$0.05M in 2024/25 and \$0.5M over 10 years</p> <p>Officers recommend that Council approves this budget change.</p>	N/A
8	<p><u>Traffic Management for Riverbank market</u></p> <p>The site for the market is due to be moved as a part of the RiverLink project plan and new contract from 2025/26 will include the relevant traffic management costs which are currently being absorbed.</p>	<p>Savings of Nil in 2024/25 and \$0.6M over 10 years</p> <p>Officers recommend that Council approves this budget change.</p>	N/A

Table 5: Carryover and phasing changes of budgets requiring review and/or decisions

	Brief Description	Financial impact over the ten years of the LTP and officer recommendation	Further information
1.	<u>Petone 2040 rephasing</u> This project covers small scale interventions to enliven public spaces in Petone like artwork, planting etc. Delays in work programme due to internal resourcing challenges.	\$0.28M opex and \$0.23M capex carryover from 2023-24 into 2024-25 is being proposed. Officers recommend that Council agrees to the proposed budget change.	Appendix 1 Item 3
2.	<u>Urban placemaking rephasing</u> Delays in work programme due to internal resourcing challenges.	\$0.3M opex carryover from 2023-24 into 2024-25 is being proposed. Officers recommend that Council agrees to the proposed budget change.	Appendix 1 Item 4
3.	<u>Development Stimulus package rephasing</u> A carryover is sought to provide for remission of fees and rates for developments which are still to be completed within the agree overall timelines based on current information.	\$3.12M opex carryover from 2023-24 into 2024-25 and later years is being proposed. Officers recommend that Council agrees to the proposed budget change.	Appendix 1 Item 5
4.	<u>Transport - Bridge Seismic strengthening Cuba St. Overbridge rephasing</u> Delays in work programme due to resourcing challenges internally and externally who have had to prioritise emergency works.	\$0.89M capex carryover from 2023-24 into 2024-25 is being proposed. Officers recommend that Council agrees to the proposed budget change.	Appendix 1 Item 6
5.	<u>Transport - Substandard Roads upgrade rephasing</u> Carryover of budget is required to allow for planned works with a larger budget planned to be spent in 2024-25	\$0.58M capex carryover from 2023-24 into 2024-25 is being proposed. Officers recommend that Council agrees to the proposed budget change.	Appendix 1 Item 7
6.	<u>Transport - Cross valley connections rephasing</u> Delays in work programme due to internal resourcing changes.	\$1M capex and \$0.5M subsidy revenue carryover from 2023-24 into 2024-25 and later years is being proposed. Officers recommend that Council agrees to the proposed budget change.	Appendix 1 Item 8
7.	<u>Facilities seismic strengthening rephasing</u> Delays in work programme partly due to internal resourcing challenges and partly due to change to timing of works to coincide with other planned capital works through the FLTP to reduce the high impact expected on operations.	\$1.7M capex carryover from 2023-24 into 2024-25 and later years is being proposed. Officers recommend that Council agrees to the proposed budget change.	Appendix 1 Item 9

	Brief Description	Financial impact over the ten years of the LTP and officer recommendation	Further information
8.	<u>Naenae pool and fitness centre</u> Rephasing to align to the re-scheduling of activities in the workplan while the overall project delivery timeframe remains the same.	\$4.05M grant revenue and 0.94M capex budget carryover from 2023-24 into 2024-2025 is being proposed. Officers recommend that Council agrees to the proposed budget change.	Appendix 1 Item 10
9.	<u>Point Howard Wharf</u> Delays to work due to consent which was more technical and time consuming than expected	\$2.78M opex carryover from 2023-24 into 2024-25 is being proposed. Officers recommend that Council agrees to the proposed budget change.	Appendix 1 Item 11
10.	<u>Parks Building renewals</u> Buildings earmarked for demolition are currently in place on a heritage site and require a range of consents prior to demolition and will further require public notification.	\$1.02M capex carryover from 2023-24 into 2024-25 is being proposed. Officers recommend that Council agrees to the proposed budget change.	Appendix 1 Item 12
11.	<u>Moera Library renewal</u> Delays to work due to consenting process and design works which took longer than expected. This is expected to be completed by 2025-26.	\$1.21M capex carryover from 2023-24 into 2024-26 is being proposed. Officers recommend that Council agrees to the proposed budget change.	Appendix 1 Item 13
12.	<u>Dowse heat pump</u> The scope of the project has changed since initial approval. In addition there have been a range of factors such as procurement process delays, resourcing challenges etc. that have delayed the project.	\$0.88M revenue and \$0.3M capex budget carryover from 2023-24 into 2024-2025 is being proposed. Officers recommend that Council agrees to the proposed budget change.	Appendix 1 Item 14
13.	<u>Go Digital Programme</u> The reason for the carryover/rephasing of the Programme's budget is the extra time required to ensure due diligence across procurement and contract negotiations for the CRM, Bookings, Pools and Fitness Projects, and Hybrid Cloud. The delivery of the HRIS/Payroll project has also been delayed and pushed into 2024/25.	\$2.12M opex carryover from 2023-24 into 2024-25 is being proposed. Officers recommend that Council agrees to the proposed budget change.	Appendix 1 Item 15

	Brief Description	Financial impact over the ten years of the LTP and officer recommendation	Further information
14	<p><u>District Plan</u></p> <p>The reason for the underspend relates to unanticipated legislation passed by the Government in 2021 that required Hutt City Council to put on hold its District Plan review process and bring forward a plan change to enable intensification in the City's residential and commercial areas (Plan Change 56). Plan Change 56 disrupted the work program for the multi-year District Plan review process</p>	<p>\$0.26M opex carryover from 2023-24 and \$0.35M from 2024-25 into the following two years is being proposed.</p> <p>Officers recommend that Council agrees to the proposed budget change.</p>	Appendix 1 Item 16
15	<p><u>105 Western Hutt Road Emergency Response Team Facility</u></p> <p>Several design changes have had to be made to ensure that the project remains within budget. These design changes have required a new resource consent approval to be sought from Waka Kotahi NZTA, due to the location of the building site and its proximity to SH2.</p>	<p>\$0.25M capex carryover from 2023-24 into 2024-25 is being proposed.</p> <p>Officers recommend that Council agrees to the proposed budget change.</p>	Appendix 1 Item 17
16	<p><u>Silverstream Landfill - Asbestos cell project and transfer station</u></p> <p>In light of an increase in waste volumes received over the last 6 months, other capital works have been prioritised in order to ensure that there is sufficient air space available for general waste so work on the asbestos cell has been temporarily paused, to free up constrained contractor resources. Improvements to the transfer station are still subject to a business case but may not be required if a proposal for a new resource recovery park by WM New Zealand at Manor Park goes ahead. However, their proposal is still at the consent stage, hence the improvement works have been delayed until there is more certainty on their need.</p>	<p>\$1.99M capex and \$0.5M revenue carryover from 2023-24 into 2024-25 is being proposed.</p> <p>Officers recommend that Council agrees to the proposed budget change.</p>	Appendix 1 Item 18
17	<p><u>Silverstream Landfill</u></p> <p>Acceleration of works has been required over the last year in response to increased waste volumes, despite increased waste diversion. Proposal is to bring forward funding from 2024/25 to enable continued construction progress during the remaining months of the construction season in 2023-24.</p>	<p>\$1.5M capex brought forward from 2024-25 into 2023-24.</p> <p>Officers recommend that Council notes the budget change which has been approved by the CEO as delegated.</p>	N/A

	Brief Description	Financial impact over the ten years of the LTP and officer recommendation	Further information
18	<p><u>Eastern Hutt Road Resilience</u></p> <p>While awaiting decision on the broader business case, the programme team identified a further two sites with considerable risk factors. Consequently, it was recommended that these sites be prioritised for early investigation and detailed design work. This approach will expedite project delivery, mitigate associated risks, and lead to a reduction in ongoing traffic management costs. Proposal is to bring forward funding from 2024/25 to enable starting this work in 2023-24.</p>	<p>\$1.4M capex brought forward from 2024-25 into 2023-24.</p> <p>Officers recommend that Council notes the budget change which has been approved by the CEO as delegated.</p>	N/A

Section E - Significant forecasting assumptions and financial risks

Risks

21. Specific financial risk factors identified through the LTP budgeting process have been brought to Council for decisions.
22. There are a range of risks with the assumptions made in the preparation of the DLTP, which may require funding solutions to be revisited and financial projections to be amended. Officers will continue to monitor and provide advice on specific risks as they arise.
23. Of particular note is the risk related to the Hutt City Council's Standard and Poors (S&P) credit rating. In August 2023, S&P revised the rating from an AA Stable outlook to AA negative outlook which was largely driven off the back of the Annual Plan 2023-24, which showed much higher debt levels. Over the last year we have seen S&P move most of the rated councils to a negative outlook, with the majority changed in February 2024 off the back of government decisions to repeal the water reform legislation. The development of the 2024-2034 LTP's across the sector are extremely challenging in the current economic context of high inflation and interest costs combined with the need to increase investment programmes and debt levels. There are significant risks across the sector that the credit ratings may be impacted unfavourably post the adoption of final LTPs. Government decisions on the reform programme are also expected to have impacts. The next Hutt City Council rating review is planned for August 2024.
24. Some of the risks highlighted by BERL for the economic outlook are:
 - low growth, high inflation environment to persist with NZ inflation being particularly stubborn.
 - input prices are still growing strongly for services – construction, finance and insurance, health, and education.
 - interest rates to remain elevated, with some easing on the horizon.

- insurance costs are increasing rapidly due to frequency of natural disasters.

Inflation

25. Inflation rates used in the plan are the Local Government Cost Index (LGCI) prepared by BERL for local government. These rates are prepared annually and were received in October 2023. The adjusters used are based on data to June 2023. Recent Consumer Price Index (CPI) information indicates that higher than planned for inflation continues to be a risk. Statistics NZ reported the March 2024 CPI annual change result of 4% which is higher than the Reserve bank NZ target of 1% - 3%.
26. The inflation risks for Council are in part managed through having contracts in place where possible for services and for projects/initiatives. This helps provide a level of certainty in the near to medium-term.
27. As part of the DLTP budgeting process officers worked hard to not exceed the budgets set in AP24. This was particularly challenging given the economic environment and rising cost pressures across a range of activities such as:
 - increased funding for Three Waters operational and capital budgets as per advice from Wellington Water Ltd.
 - some increased funding for Transport capital projects and operational costs following procurement processes.
 - landfill, bulkwater and consenting activity cost pressures, partially mitigated through fee increases.
 - rubbish and recycling charges adjusted to reflect unavoidable higher disposal and collection costs.
 - increases to costs of interest and insurance.
28. Maintaining the rates revenue increase at levels set in the AP24 was not possible in the current inflationary environment, without incurring significant operating deficits (i.e., extending the balanced operating budget target beyond 2029-30) and increasing borrowings significantly to fund operating costs.

Savings

29. Cost savings and revenue opportunities of almost \$35M were identified and built into budgets for the DLTP. These remain unchanged in the FLTP.
30. Officers have re-prioritised within the base budget to balance rising costs and to minimise the impact on the rates revenue increase where possible. Further operational savings of \$0.4M over 10 years have been built into the budgets for the FLTP to offset some of the increasing costs.
31. Savings proposals which require a Council decision are detailed in Table 4 of the report. Any further savings would need to be achieved through service level reduction considerations.

Interest Rates

32. Alongside the current inflationary environment, we are seeing the Reserve Bank's moves to combat this through maintenance of the higher Official Cash Rate since May 2023. This has a flow on effect on Council's borrowing rates. Global uncertainty is contributing to the fluctuations and greater uncertainty in long-term borrowing rates.
33. Officers have sought advice from our external treasury advisors on the potential impacts on the Council's forecast costs of borrowings. The outcome of this advice has seen some adjustments to budgets as detailed in table 3. There are however ongoing uncertainties that actual costs in 2024-25 and future years may differ from these assumptions.
34. There is ongoing uncertainty about the new Government's local government reform programme. On 5 April 2024 the Minister of Local Government made announcements about the first steps of the rollout of the "Local Water Done Well" programme of reforms. This includes streamlined processes for establishing new water services Council Controlled Organisations, requirements for all councils to develop Water Services Delivery Plans and steps towards future economic regulation. All Councils in the Wellington region (plus Horowhenua District Council) have recently formally agreed to work together to develop a joint Water Services Delivery Plan and a future delivery model. This work is in the early stages and there is a high degree of uncertainty going forward across this.

Section F - Fees and charges

35. User fees and charges are an important aspect of how we fund Council facilities and services. Setting fees and charges at an appropriate level is important to pay for the cost of Council's activities and achieve a balanced budget.
36. The key aspects of the Council's Financial Strategy that were considered in reviewing fees are:
 - a) the importance of a balanced budget so that the projected operating revenue is set at a level to meet expected operating expenses; and
 - b) ensuring the distribution of benefits is fair. Where there are direct identifiable benefits, the proportion of costs associated with those benefits should be recovered by the users.
37. As part of the preparation of the DLTP, Council set the expectation that fees and charges set in the DLTP are increased to cover rising costs as a minimum. Fees and charges were updated and included in the DLTP on this basis.
38. Council approved the detailed listing of proposed fees and charges for inclusion in the DLTP for engagement. Changes to some fees and charges is detailed section D. It is important to note that the full detailed DLTP, including all the proposed fees and charges, was available to the public during the consultation period, and feedback has been received on this.

39. Officers recommend that proposed fees and charges to be included in the FLTP as per Appendix 2 are endorsed.

Section G - Summary financial overview

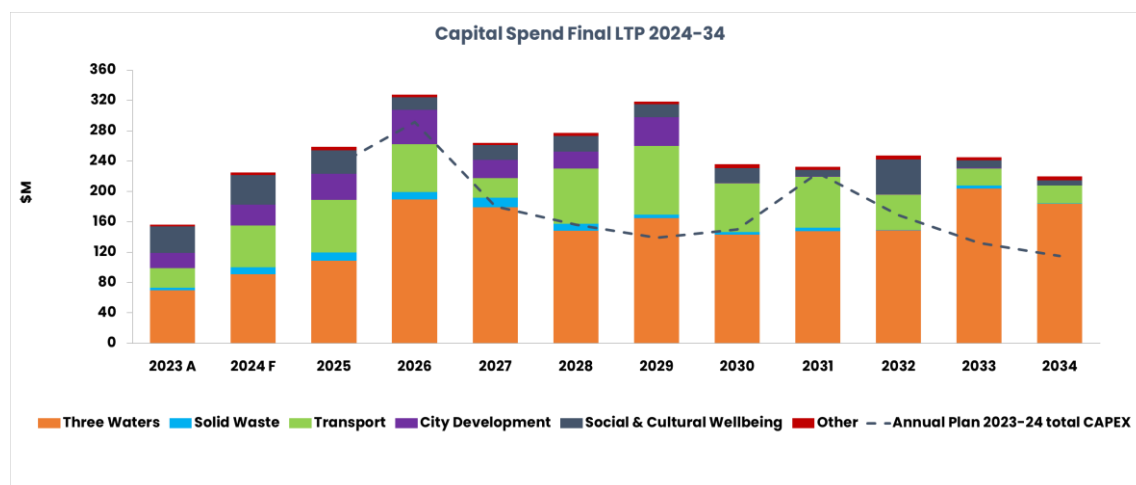
40. Indicative modelling presented below and included in the FLTP assumes Council makes decisions per Officer recommendation on Tables 2, 3, 4 and 5. The development contributions revenue reduction of \$21.3M based on project cost/growth component revisions as detailed in the separate report is factored into the projections. Where there are further options/decisions and no Officer recommendation is being made, these are not factored into the projections. Further information on RiverLink, Infrastructure Acceleration Fund projects and some changes to Three waters capital phasing will be reported to Council on 4 June and are not factored into the projections below.
41. The financial projections include slightly higher rates revenue increases compared to the DLTP, refer to table 6. Once all budget decisions are finalised the rates impacts for out years will need to be re-calculated. This will be presented at the meeting on 4 June 2024.

Table 6: Rates revenue increases (after growth)

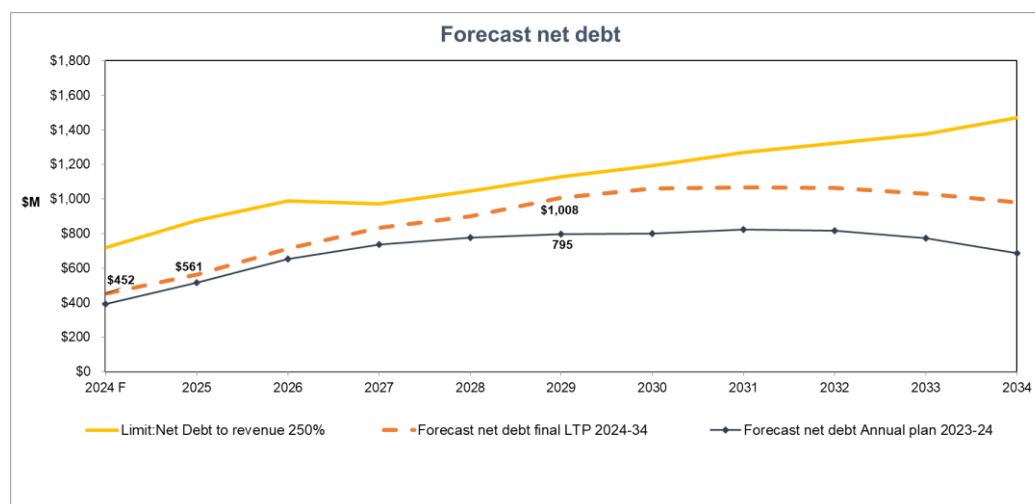
	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
DLTP	16.9%	12.0%	12.4%	11.5%	11.0%	11.0%	7.2%	7.2%	7.2%	7.2%
FLTP	16.9%	12.0%	12.4%	12.0%	11.5%	11.5%	7.2%	7.2%	7.2%	7.2%

Capital investment

42. Capex has increased by \$838M in the 10-year period of the FLTP compared to AP24 (from \$1,790M to \$2,628M). This is largely due to increased costs for three waters investment, transport projects and RiverLink. Projects rephased from 2023-24 to later years also have a minor impact on the budget.
43. This level of investment will contribute to a resilient city that can more effectively deal with the challenges of population growth and climate change, supporting both our residential and commercial ratepayers.
44. Continuous reviews are being conducted on capital program achievability and budgets updated to reflect any changes. Updated advice on this will be presented to Council on 4 June with any changes identified.
45. Detailed capital project lists by activity are attached as Appendix 3.
46. Graph 1 shows the updated capital programme in the FLTP, with a comparison to AP24.

Graph 1 Capital investment plan, comparison of FLTP with AP24**Borrowings**

47. Graph 2 shows the updated projected net debt to revenue in the FLTP, with a comparison to AP24.

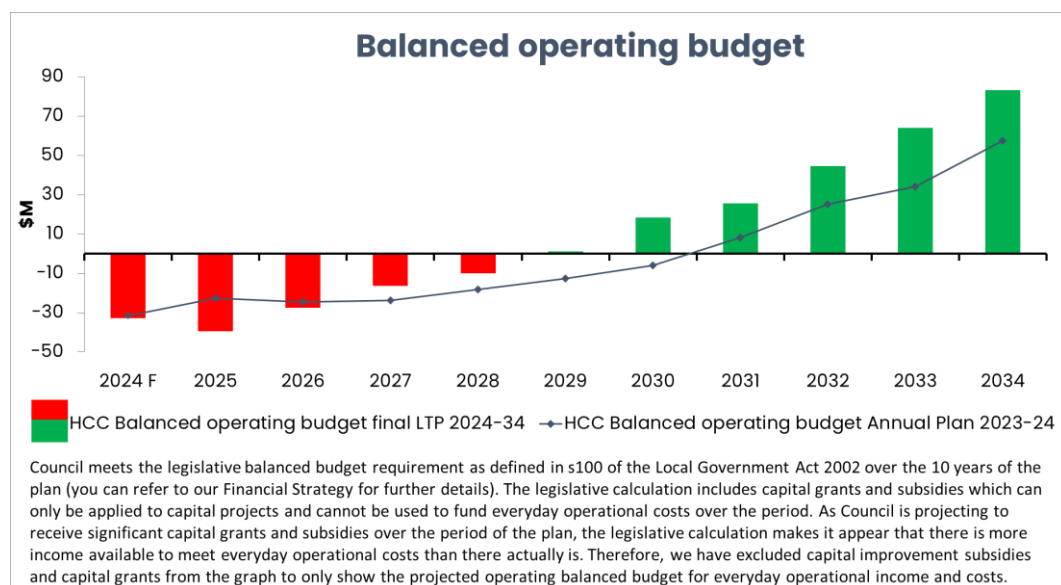
Graph 2: Projected net debt to revenue, comparison of FLTP with AP24

48. The change in the capital programme results in a corresponding adjustment in the level of borrowings required. Borrowing levels are maintained within the limits set in our financial strategy. Net debt is projected to peak at 224% against the limit in the FLTP at just over \$1B in 2028-29 compared to AP24 projection of \$795M. This is largely due to the increased capital programme together with offsets from assumed government co-funding.

49. The impact of changes to development contributions revenue as a result of changes to projects proposed by Officers in the separate report are factored into the debt projections. Once a decision is progressed on the transition option for development contribution charges, the revenue impact will need to be factored into the debt projections.

Balanced budget

Graph 3 Projected balanced operating budget target, comparison of FLTP with AP24



50. The balanced budget position in 2024-25 is projected to be a \$39.9M deficit compared to a deficit of \$22.7M in AP24. In AP24 we projected to achieve a balanced budget in 2030-31; we are now projecting to achieve this two years earlier, in 2028-29. This is largely due to the higher rates increases as well as savings and revenue opportunities that have been factored into budgets, offsetting the operating cost increases.
51. Graph 3 shows the updated projected balanced budget target in the FLTP, with a comparison to AP24.
52. The full draft Activity, Funding impact and Financial statements are included in appendix 4.

Section H - Rates Revenue and related policy

53. Officers are updating rates modelling ahead of the advice to be presented to the Subcommittee on 4 June 2024. This will reflect latest information from the rating database and projected rating impacts. It will include latest information about projected growth until 30 June 2024.
54. In total, there were 734 submissions in response to the question on the rates revenue increase with 53.9% of submitters disagreeing/strongly disagreeing with the proposal and 31.5% agreeing/strongly agreeing.

Targeted rates

55. As part of the DLTP, Council set the targeted rates for the 2024-25 year. It is proposed that these remain unchanged for the FLTP.

Rates revenue increase

56. Council agreed to include a rates revenue increase in the DLTP of 16.9% together with a growth-related rates revenue component of 1.1%. Officers recommended that the rates increase is retained at the same level for the FLTP. The rates projections in table 7 is indicative modelling based on these increases.
57. Affordability of rates is a key consideration of Council. The proposed rates rise equates to an average increase of \$10.81 per week per household or an average increase of \$562 per annum. Investment in Three Waters infrastructure makes up almost half (\$251) of this. The remaining \$311 covers cost increases for all the other services provided (including transport, parks, community facilities, rubbish, recycling etc.).

Table 7: Indicative rates impact for FLTP by property category

Property Category	1 July 2024 Capital Value	2023-2024 Rates	2024-2025 Rates	\$ Change annual	\$ Change Weekly	Change %
Average Residential	\$815,000	\$3,348	\$3,910	\$562	\$10.81	16.8%
Average Commercial Central	\$2,350,000	\$19,367	\$22,994	\$3,627	\$69.76	18.7%
Average Commercial Suburban	\$2,418,000	\$16,501	\$19,425	\$2,924	\$56.23	17.7%
Average Rural (no water or wastewater)	\$1,247,000	\$2,342	\$2,694	\$352	\$6.77	15.0%
Utilities	\$3,262,068	\$23,515	\$28,467	\$4,952	\$95.24	21.1%

58. The indicative rates increases by property category above are in the line with the DLTP estimates with the exception of the average commercial central category. There has been lower net growth (including demolitions) than estimated in this category (revised increase now of 18.7% or \$69.76 per week compared to 16.9% or \$63.04 in the DLTP). It is important to note that there will be further updates to property data before the final rates are set for 2024/25.
59. Officers are seeking direction from Council regarding the rates increase ahead of presenting final advice to Council on the 4 June 2024.
60. For those ratepayers experiencing financial hardship, the Council offers a range of support mechanisms for rates bills. This includes payment plans, rates rebate for those on a low income, and rates postponement for those experiencing financial hardship.

Section I - Next steps

61. Following direction and decisions by the Subcommittee at this meeting, officers will be preparing the final LTP decision reports for 4 June 2024.
62. The final LTP will be considered by Council on 27 June 2024 for adoption.

Climate Change Impact and Considerations

63. The matters addressed in this report have been considered in accordance with the process set out in Council's Climate Change Considerations Guide.
64. The LTP directly responds to the need to achieve emission reductions, by embedding emission reductions in a range of initiatives. For example, Council's investment in Naenae Pool includes that the new building would not use natural gas for heating and instead utilise alternative low-carbon energy sources. The LTP also includes a number of projects to reduce emissions, including the decarbonisation of Council facilities (including pools and the Dowse).

Consultation

65. Results of the consultation process are reported separately on this agenda.

Legal Considerations

66. The most relevant legislation includes the Local Government Act 2002, Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 and the Rating Valuations Act 1998. The LTP has been prepared to meet the legislative requirements.

Financial Considerations

67. Financial considerations associated with the draft and final LTP have been addressed in the report.

Appendices

No.	Title	Page
1	Detailed information to support budget decisions	32
2	Draft fees and charges LTP 2024-34	73
3	Draft capital projects listing for LTP 2024-34	129
4	Draft financials for Long term plan 2024-34	143

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Reviewed By: Jarred Griffiths
Director Strategy and Engagement

Approved By: Jo Miller
Chief Executive

Detailed information to support budget decisions

1. Building consent budget corrections
2. Petone Parking
3. Petone 2040
4. Urban Precinct Placemaking
5. Development Stimulus Package
6. Bridge Seismic strengthening Cuba St. Overbridge
7. Substandard Roads Upgrade
8. Cross Valley Connections
9. Facilities Seismic Strengthening
10. Naenae Pool
11. Point Howard Wharf
12. Parks Buildings Renewals
13. Moera Library Renewal
14. Dowse HVAC
15. Go Digital Programme
16. District Plan Review
17. 105 Western Hutt Road Emergency Response Team Facility
18. Silverstream Landfill asbestos cell and transfer station works

1. Building consent budget corrections

Request for updated budgets for Building control in the Long Term Plan		
Business unit		Environment and Sustainability
LTP Activity		Regulatory services
Budget type		Operating
Requested by:		Richard Barton, Building Control Manager3/05/2024
Approved by director:		Alison Geddes6/05/2024
1	Background and reasons for the change in budgets	
Key reasons for changes to budgets are described below.		
Operational considerations and changes:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">A forecasting tool has been developed and used to predict consent processing and building inspection capability and capacity requirements giving more accurate data to build a budget against.Review has been done of every revenue and cost item from the bottom-up.Better understanding of actual costs to deliver services.Inclusion of costs to develop and implement business improvement and support IANZ accreditation.Some of the costs identified would be user paid and recovered through additional revenue.Better information and understanding around revenue streams for areas identified where we have not been effective in capturing all revenue and we are taking steps to address this, for example implementation of a risk based BWOF audit process which significantly increases the number of annual audits and hence revenue.		
Economic environment considerations:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">High interest rates restricting demand for housing, no reduction in interest rates until late 2024/early 2025.High immigration boosting demand for housing, especially in the main cities.Significantly increase development contributions for new building may reduce number of consent applications.Budgeted number of new consents equal to 2023/24 actuals.		
The combined position of the Building Control Authority and Territorial Authority activities based on the updated budgets are as follows for 2024-25:		
	DLTP Budget (000's)	FLTP Budget (000's)
Revenue	\$4,936	\$7,017
Operating Costs	(\$7,367)	(\$9,448)
Net Position	(\$2,431)	(\$2,431)
		Variance (000's)
		2,081
		(2,081)
		-

2	Changes to fees
Built in to the fees and the DLTP is an increase in the hourly charge out rate by 13.6% for commercial and 17.9% for residential related work. There are no further changes to fees as a result of this budget update.	
3	Key assumptions, risks and mitigations
Forecasting for the number of consents applications and inspections which drives a large proportion of the revenue is based on economic conditions remaining similar to what they are now. If revenue is reduced, costs will also reduce as use of contractors will not be required. Due to unavoidable overheads the net position would be less favourable. The introduction of new Development Contribution charges from the 1 July 2024 could have a significant downward effect on economic conditions.	

Further budget information (\$M)

The figures in the following tables for the outyears are inflated.

Table 1: Operating revenue budgets

\$M	2024 /25	2025 /26	2026 /27	2027 /28	2028 /29	2029 /30	2030 /31	2031 /32	2032 /33	2033 /34	Total
Draft Long Term Plan 2023-2024	4.94	5.09	5.12	5.17	5.21	5.27	5.32	5.36	5.41	5.46	52.34
Final Long Term Plan 2024-2034	7.02	7.14	7.19	7.22	7.28	7.32	7.39	7.41	7.48	7.51	72.96
Variance	2.08	2.05	2.07	2.05	2.07	2.05	2.07	2.05	2.07	2.05	20.62

Table 2: Operating expenditure budgets

\$M	2024 /25	2025 /26	2026 /27	2027 /28	2028 /29	2029 /30	2030 /31	2031 /32	2032 /33	2033 /34	Total
Draft Long Term Plan 2023-2024	7.37	7.22	7.21	7.19	7.20	7.27	7.31	7.19	7.17	7.22	72.35
Final Long Term Plan 2024-2034	9.45	9.27	9.29	9.24	9.27	9.32	9.38	9.24	9.24	9.27	92.97
Variance	(2.08)	(2.05)	(2.07)	(2.05)	(2.07)	(2.05)	(2.07)	(2.05)	(2.07)	2.05	(20.62)

2. Petone Parking

Petone parking options		
Business unit		Transport
LTP Activity		Transport
Budget type		Revenue and operating
Requested by:		Declan Millin6/05/2024
Approved by director:		Jon Kingsbury8/05/2024
1	Background	
<p>Officers have been asked to provide further options on potential paid parking in Petone.</p> <p>This paper outlines two further options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• First hour free, paid parking seven days per week• Paid parking Monday to Friday only, with weekends free		
2	Reasons to support the need for budget changes	
<p>These changes are to provide options to Council for the proposed implementation of paid parking in Petone.</p> <p>This paper outlines options to reduce the impact of the proposed implementation of paid parking in Petone, but still ensure that the costs of infrastructure are partly offset by its users.</p>		
3	Options for fees and budget impact	
<p>Option 1 – First hour free</p> <p>This option is to keep the proposed parking charges for 9am to 5pm, 7 days per week, but the first hour of parking would be free of charge.</p> <p>If this option is preferred, it will result in a reduction in estimated revenue of \$439,920.</p> <p>Option 2 – Petone remove paid parking in weekends.</p> <p>This option keeps the proposed 9am to 5pm paid parking in Petone, but it would only apply from Monday to Friday, making the weekends free for parking of 120 minutes.</p> <p>The Draft LTP 2024-34 (DLTP) estimated budget for Petone parking included weekend parking at \$149,000 per annum for weekends. This option removes the revenue for weekend parking of \$149,000 per annum.</p>		

	DLTP	Option 1: Petone 1st hr free	Option 2: Petone Mon-Fri 9- 5pm paid only
HCC Parking revenue	1,210,139	1,210,139	1,210,139
Petone Weekdays	748,800	382,200	748,800
Petone weekends	149,760	76,440	
Total parking revenue in 2024-25	2,108,699	1,668,779	1,958,939
Reduction to DLTP revenue	-	(439,920)	(149,760)
Indicative rates impact in 2024-25		0.28%	0.09%
4	Key assumptions		
	<p>That costs of enforcement will be met through enforcement revenue and no other cost increases or changes are expected.</p> <p>The calculated revenue makes assumptions around levels of occupancy and behaviour change to determine the estimated revenue post fee change.</p>		
5	Risks and mitigations		
	None		

Further budget information (\$M)

The figures in the following tables for the outyears are inflated.

Option 1 – 1st Hour FreeTable 1: Operating revenue budgets

\$M	2024/ 25	2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	Total
Draft Long Term Plan 2023-2024	2.18	2.23	2.28	2.33	2.38	2.43	2.48	2.53	2.58	2.63	24.06
Final Long Term Plan 2024-2034	1.73	1.76	1.80	1.85	1.89	1.93	1.96	2.00	2.04	2.08	19.04
Variance	(0.45)	(0.46)	(0.48)	(0.49)	(0.50)	(0.51)	(0.52)	(0.53)	(0.54)	(0.55)	(5.02)

Option 2 – Weekends FreeTable 2: Operating expenditure budgets

\$M	2024/ 25	2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/3 3	2033/ 34	Total
Draft Long Term Plan 2023-2024	2.18	2.23	2.28	2.33	2.38	2.43	2.48	2.53	2.58	2.63	24.06
Final Long Term Plan 2024-2034	2.03	2.07	2.12	2.17	2.21	2.26	2.31	2.35	2.40	2.44	22.35
Variance	(0.15)	(0.16)	(0.16)	(0.17)	(0.17)	(0.17)	(0.18)	(0.18)	(0.18)	(0.19)	(1.71)

3. Petone 2040

Request for carryover of budgets from 2023/24 AP to 2024/34 LTP		
Business unit	Urban Development	
LTP/AP Activity	Urban Design	
Project/Programme	Petone 2040	
Budget type (Capital/Operating)	Both Capital & Operating	
Requested by:	Lucie Desrosiers	Date 13/03/2024
Approved by director:	Jon Kingsbury	Date 02/04/2024
1. Brief description of the project		
Small scale interventions to enliven public spaces in Petone. These may involve street furniture, footpaths, planting, wayfinding, artworks, surface treatments, play opportunities and cultural expression.		
2. Reason for carryover		
<p>Some work (new seating and rubbish bins for Jackson Street costing \$331,822) has been delivered this financial year as part of this project.</p> <p>Due to resourcing, the project was delayed until the Head of Urban Development and Urban Design Team Leader joined council in late 2023/early 2024. Work is now being progressed.</p> <p>The project requires engagement with the Petone Steering Group and developing initial high level designs into detailed design and construction packages. This work will take place in 2023/24 and the construction will follow in 2024/25.</p> <p>Cultural narratives from mana whenua have been commissioned (costing \$7k) and will be completed this financial year.</p>		
3. Overview of project costs		
<p>The project Petone 2040 Budget for 2023/24 is \$564,533 Capital and \$286,633 Operating.</p> <p>For Capital, the value of the works already delivered (seat and bins) is \$331,822, leaving \$232,712 unspent.</p> <p>For Operating, the cultural narratives already commissioned cost \$7,000, leaving \$279,153 unspent.</p> <p>Both unspent sums are proposed to be carried forward to next year.</p>		
4. Key assumptions around delivery		
<p>The team's current work programme remains valid.</p> <p>The team has capacity in the next financial year to undertake works to the value of the carry-over plus next year's budget.</p>		

5. Risks and Mitigations

The works are small in scale and simple in construction, so the risks of non-delivery next year are limited.

Further budget information (\$M)

The figures in the following tables for the outyears are inflated.

Table 1: Operating expenditure budgets

\$M	2023/ 24	2024/ 25	2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	Total
Draft Long Term Plan 2023-2024	0.29	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.87
Final Long Term Plan 2024-2034	0.01	0.33	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.87
Variance	0.28	(0.28)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 2: Capital expenditure budgets

\$M	2023/ 24	2024/ 25	2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/3 4	Total
Draft Long Term Plan 2023-2024	0.56	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.26	0.26	2.96
Final Long Term Plan 2024-2034	0.33	0.45	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.26	0.26	2.96
Variance	0.23	(0.23)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

4. Urban Precinct Placemaking

Request for carryover of budgets from 2023/24 AP to 2024/34 LTP		
Business unit	Urban Development	
LTP/AP Activity	Urban Design	
Project/Programme	Urban Precinct Placemaking	
Budget type (Capital/Operating)	Operating	
Requested by:	Lucie Desrosiers	13/03/2024
Approved by director:	Jon Kingsbury	02/04/24
1. Brief description of the project		
Small scale and/or temporary interventions to enliven public spaces. These typically involve wayfinding, artworks, surface treatments, play opportunities and cultural expression.		
2. Reason for carryover		
Due to resourcing, the project was delayed until the Head of Urban Development and Urban Design Team Leader joined council in late 2023/early 2024. Work is now being progressed.		
Some simple projects can be delivered this financial year (circa \$73k in value) but the bulk of the works will take place during next financial year. This requires the balance of the 2023/24 budget to be carried forward to next year.		
3. Overview of project costs		
The total project budget for 2023/24 is \$403,267.		
The team can deliver works to the value of \$73,200 by the end of the current financial year.		
This leaves \$330,067 to be carried over to the next financial year.		
4. Key assumptions around delivery		
The materials and contractors needed to deliver our committed works this year are available.		
The team's current work programme remains valid.		
The team has capacity in the next financial year to undertake works to the value of the carry-over plus next year's budget.		
5. Risks and Mitigations		
The works are small in scale and simple in construction so the risks of non-delivery are limited.		

Further budget information (\$M)

The figures in the following tables for the outyears are inflated.

Table 1: Operating expenditure budgets

\$M	2023/ 24	2024/ 25	2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	Total
Draft Long Term Plan 2023-2024	0.40	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13	1.6
Final Long Term Plan 2024-2034	0.07	0.44	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13	1.6
Variance	0.33	(0.33)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

5. Development Stimulus Package

Request for carryover and rephasing (change in timing) of budgets from 2023/24 AP to 2024/34 LTP		
Business unit	Economy & Development	
LTP/AP Activity	City Development	
Project/Programme	Development Stimulus Package	
Budget type (Capital/Operating)	Operating	
Requested by:	James Lamb	Date 26/03/2024
Approved by director:	Jon Kingsbury	Date 02/04/2024
1. Brief description of the project		
<p>A historical initiative to encourage urban growth (intensification of housing; redevelopment of Wainuiomata Shopping Centre, Central CBD) remitting development fees and rates on certain types of development to enable population growth. The scheme was established to support the Council's Urban Growth Strategy 2012-2032, the goals of which was to build an additional 6,000 homes in the city to accommodate a population of at least 110,000 by 2032. The scheme itself ended in December 2018.</p> <p>The residual balance is for those developments that are still to be completed with the final agreement to be completed by 2027-28 or the liability will expire.</p>		
2. Reason for carryover and rephasing (change in timing)		
<p>A carryover of \$3.12M is sought to redistribute the remaining balance to provide for fees and rates that will be remitted in the future, based on current information on developments.</p> <p>All remaining projects are within agreed timeframes within the agreements (last agreement expires in August 2027) or are underway.</p>		
3. Overview of project costs		
<p>The remaining allocation of \$10.1m is phased to more accurately reflect the years that the fees and rates will be remitted, based on current information on developments.</p>		
4. Key assumptions around delivery		
<p>It is assumed the remaining qualifying developments will be completed within their agreed timeframes.</p>		

5. Risks and Mitigations

There is a risk that some developments will not be completed within timeframes which would remove HCC liability to pay fees which may compromise some developments.

We are currently re-engaging with owners and developers to more accurately determine when the fees and rates will be remitted.

Further budget information (\$M)

The figures in the following tables for the outyears are inflated

Table 1: Operating expenditure budgets

\$M	2023/ 24	2024/ 25	2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	Total
Draft Long Term Plan 2024-2034	6.66	2.79	0.34	0.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.10
Final Long Term Plan 2024-2034	3.55	3.27	2.98	0.15	0.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.11
Variance	3.12	(0.48)	(2.64)	(0.16)	(0.16)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.01)

6. Bridge Seismic strengthening Cuba St. Overbridge

Request for carryover of budgets from 2023/24 AP to 2024/34 LTP		
Business unit	Transport	
LTP/AP Activity	Transport	
Project/Programme	Bridge Seismic strengthening Cuba St. Overbridge	
Budget type (Capital/Operating)	Capital	
Requested by:	Paul Hewitt	Date 27/03/ 2024
Approved by director:	Jon Kingsbury	Date 02/04/2024
1. Brief description of the project		
<p>This project is for an investigation seismic strengthening of the Cuba St overbridge, including traffic management and minor remedial works.</p> <p>The outcome of this project will inform if the bridge needs a rebuild.</p>		
2. Reason for carryover		
<p>Due to constraints on resources, both externally and internally having to deal with increased work programmes and prioritisation of emergency events, the delivery of the seismic strengthening of the Cuba street bridge will have begun but will not be completed by the end of 2023-24.</p> <p>The bridge structure does not present a current safety issue but needs to be strengthened in the medium term.</p>		
3. Overview of project costs		
<p>The project has a budget of \$1,337,700 and is forecast to deliver \$450,000 by 30 June 2024, therefore a carryover of \$887,700 is requested into 2024-25 to fund the completion of the project.</p>		
4. Key assumptions around delivery		
<p>This project is not eligible for Waka Kotahi subsidies.</p> <p>The project has commenced but will not be completed until the 2024-25 financial year.</p>		
5. Risks and Mitigations		

The seismic strength of the bridge is a risk until this project is completed.

There is no budget set aside for the bridge rebuild should this be required. If this is required it will need to be a decision for the Annual Plan as the assessment will not be completed in time for the adoption of the long term plan.

Further budget information (\$M)

The figures in the following tables for the outyears are inflated

Table 1: Capital expenditure budgets

\$M	2023/ 24	2024/ 25	2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	Total
Draft Long Term Plan 2024-2034	1.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.34
Final Long Term Plan 2024-2034	0.45	0.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.37
Variance	0.89	(0.92)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.03)

7. Substandard Roads Upgrade

Request for carryover of budgets from 2023/24 AP to 2024/34 LTP		
Business unit	Transport	
LTP/AP Activity	Transport	
Project/Programme	Substandard Roads Upgrade	
Budget type (Capital/Operating)	Capital	
Requested by:	Paul Hewitt	Date 27/03/2024
Approved by director:	Jon Kingsbury	Date 02/04/2024
1. Brief description of the project		
<p>The HCC roading network has a planned renewal programme to ensure the ongoing stability of the roading network.</p> <p>The substandard roads programme is a budget provision to repair substandard roads. This budget line is for roads that need to be rebuilt or need improvements. Although smaller reactive work could be carried out in any year as required, due to the nature of these works, the budget is usually required to be accumulated over two to three years to a level where major work can be undertaken.</p>		
2. Reason for carryover		
This budget is requested to be carried over to allow for planned works with a larger budget and is planned to be spent in 2024-25.		
3. Overview of project costs		
<p>There is an annual budget line for substandard road upgrades of \$0.3M until 2031/32 where it increases to \$0.7M per year thereafter.</p> <p>For 2023-24 the budget is \$0.6M representing a baseline budget, plus a carryover from 2022-23.</p>		
4. Key assumptions around delivery		
<p>This project is not eligible for Waka Kotahi subsidies.</p> <p>Emergency reactive works will not be required for this budget for the remainder for 2023-24.</p>		
5. Risks and Mitigations		
N/A		

Further budget information (\$M)

The figures in the following tables for the outyears are inflated

Table 1: Capital expenditure budgets

\$M	2023/ 24	2024/ 25	2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	Total
Draft Long Term Plan 2024-2034	0.58	0.30	0.31	0.32	0.33	0.33	0.34	0.35	0.70	0.71	0.73	5.00
Final Long Term Plan 2024-2034	-	0.88	0.31	0.32	0.33	0.33	0.34	0.35	0.70	0.71	0.73	5.00
Variance	0.58	(0.58)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

8. Cross Valley Connections

Request for carryover of budgets from 2023/24 AP to 2024/34 LTP		
Business unit	Transport	
LTP/AP Activity	Transport	
Project/Programme	Cross Valley Connection	
Budget type (Capital/Operating)	Capital	
Requested by:	Paul Hewitt	Date 27/03/2024
Approved by director:	Jon Kingsbury	Date 02/04/2024
1. Brief description of the project		
<p>The Cross Valley Transport Connections Programme Business Case was approved by the NZTA Board in August 2021.</p> <p>Hutt City Council has been working on a more resilient, higher capacity, multi-use east-to-west connection for many years.</p> <p>The programme has been split into three stages per the original business case:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stage one (2024-2027) involves design and construction of walking, cycling and accessibility active mode improvements on Petone Esplanade, Hutt Road and Ewen Bridge; bus priority improvements at key intersections and developing improved active mode and micromobility access plans to the Petone, Ava and Woburn train stations. • Stage two (2025-2028) involves the design and construction of improvements to the Gracefield interchange. • Stage three (2028 onwards) will look at a new east-west multi-modal transport corridor that caters for all users. <p>The design of stages two and three (2024 – 27) is proposed to be done together to ensure that the route is confirmed and can be designated at the same time.</p> <p>Construction of all stages is now proposed to be started from 2028.</p>		
2. Reason for carryover		
<p>The primary budget for the stage one design works begins in 2025-26 and it was assumed that some initial design works could be completed in 2024-25. Due to a restructure in the team, it has not been possible to progress these works while the Transport team is re-established.</p> <p>A carryover of the underspend budget is requested of \$1,030,000.</p>		
3. Overview of project costs		

The total estimated cost of this programme is expected to be \$187.7 million.
4. Key assumptions around delivery
This programme is subject to political priorities both at council and central government. Officers are working with NZTA on the scope and responsibility for different parts of the programme. Waka Kotahi subsidy of 51% is assumed throughout.
5. Risks and Mitigations
The level of congestion from vehicles and trucks on the Esplanade continues to increase, along with resulting emissions. This will continue until there is a viable alternative route.

Further budget information (\$M)

The figures in the following tables for the outyears are inflated

Table 1: Revenue budgets

\$M	2023/ 24	2024/ 25	2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	Total
Draft Long Term Plan 2024-2034	0.6	1.2	0.6	-	24.0	27.9	14.5	14.6	12.3	-	-	95.7
Final Long Term Plan 2024-2034	0.1	1.7	0.6	-	24.0	27.9	14.5	14.6	12.3	-	-	95.7
Variance	(0.5)	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 2: Capital expenditure budgets

\$M	2023/ 24	2024/ 25	2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	Total
Draft Long Term Plan 2024-2034	1.2	2.4	1.2	-	47.1	54.7	28.4	28.6	24.2	-	-	187.7
Final Long Term Plan 2024-2034	0.2	3.4	1.2	-	47.1	54.7	28.4	28.6	24.2	-	-	187.7
Variance	(1.0)	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

9. Facilities Seismic Strengthening

Request for carryover of budgets from 2023/24 AP to 2024/34 LTP		
Business unit	Assets and Facilities Maintenance	
LTP/AP Activity	Corporate Services	
Project/Programme	Facilities Seismic Strengthening	
Budget type (Capital/Operating)	Capital	
Requested by:	Alannah Laban	28/03/2024
Approved by director:	Jon Kingsbury	02/04/2024
1. Brief description of the project		
Seismic strengthening of the War Memorial Library		
2. Reason for carryover		
<p>Timing and resourcing are the main reason for carryover. This project has a high impact on operations as the seismic work requires closure of a minimum 20 weeks. Due to the closure period, planning has investigated combining this project with other proposed projects (that also require closure) to minimise the impact on users and staff. The outcome of those proposed projects is within the draft Long Term Plan. Regardless of the outcome of those proposed projects, this strengthening must take place.</p>		
3. Overview of project costs		
<p>Demolition & seismic strengthening construction - \$1.7M</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening to reinforced concrete walls • Additional seating to hollowcore floor units • Strengthening of brick infill wall • Strengthening of out-of-plane capacity 		
4. Key assumptions around delivery		
<p>Project Manager will be hired before end of April 2024.</p> <p>Earliest start date of September 2025.</p> <p>Library will be closed for duration of works. Staff to be relocated to other sites / possible temporary site.</p>		
5. Risks and Mitigations		

Project timelines have been reforecast to account for delays. Minimum 4 month lead in time to book in contractors.

Detailed design to be completed.

Research, peer reviews and some in-depth cost analysis have been undertaken.

This project and closure overview has been socialised to staff. Further engagement required for all affected staff.

Further budget information (\$M)

The figures in the following tables for the outyears are inflated

Table 1: Capital expenditure budgets

\$M	2023/ 24	2024/ 25	2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	Total
Draft Long Term Plan 2024-2034	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.7
Final Long Term Plan 2024-2034	-	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.8
Variance	(1.7)	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1

10. Naenae Pool

Request for carryover of budgets from 2023/24 AP to 2024/34 LTP		
Business unit	Aquatics	
LTP/AP Activity	Connectivity, creativity, learning and recreation	
Project/Programme	Naenae Pool and Fitness Suite	
Budget type (Capital/Operating)	Capital	
Requested by:	Andrew Quinn	Date 03/04/2024
Approved by director:	Andrea Blackshaw	Date 03/04/2024
1. Brief description of the project		
Demolition of the old Naenae Olympic Pool and replacement with a new Pool and Fitness Centre including 50m main pool, deep leisure and toddlers pool, fitness centre, outdoor compound and carpark.		
2. Reason for carryover		
<p>High winds over the summer months have prevented crane operations and delayed roof completion. Adverse weather conditions and supply chain issues have also caused delay to other parts of the build, namely the timely completion of the building envelope which was initially scheduled to be completed in October 2023 and is now due for completion in April 2024.</p> <p>By resequencing workflow, increasing resources and opening new work faces, the momentum of the project has been maintained. The timing of expenditure has changed however which requires a carryover. Overall, the project is reported to on track to open in October 2024.</p> <p>The CIP grant funding is linked to project milestones some payments are now also expected to be received in the 2025 financial year.</p>		
3. Overview of project costs		
<p>The budget for the Naenae Pool project is capped at \$68M for the life of the project and is therefore uninflated.</p> <p>Crown Infrastructure Partners (CIP) is contributing \$27M per a contractual agreement and is also uninflated. .</p>		
4. Key assumptions around delivery		
Fit Out Commissioning and Practical Completion will be completed in August/September 2024.		
5. Risks and Mitigations		

There are currently sufficient contingency reserves to manage residual risks and potential contractor claims.

Further budget information (\$M)

The figures in the following tables for the outyears are uninflated.

Table 1: Revenue budgets

\$M	2023/ 24	2024/ 25	2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	Total
Draft Long Term Plan 2024-2034	17.55	2.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.25
Final Long Term Plan 2024-2034	13.50	6.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.25
Variance	(4.05)	4.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 2: Capital expenditure budgets

\$M	2023/ 24	2024/ 25	2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	Total
Draft Long Term Plan 2024-2034	28.95	2.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31.22
Final Long Term Plan 2024-2034	28.01	3.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31.22
Variance	0.94	(0.94)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

11. Point Howard Wharf

Request for carryover of budgets from 2023/24 AP to 2024/34 LTP		
Business unit	Parks & Reserves	
LTP/AP Activity	Open Spaces, Parks	
Project/Programme	Point Howard Wharf	
Budget type (Capital/Operating)	Operating	
Requested by:	Arthur Nelson	2 April 2024
Approved by director:	Andrea Blackshaw	4 April 2024
1. Brief description of the project		
This project is for the demolition of Point Howard Wharf which is a key project identified by Council through its pre-LTP engagement process. The project requires the entire demolition of the wharf. City Ports of Wellington have been engaged to undertake the demolition.		
2. Reason for carryover		
The consent was more technical and time consuming than initially thought. This has led to the contractor confirming that demolition will not be completed this financial year, hence deferral into next financial year. Issues identified leading to the extended time taken to get the consent included potential to damage underground aquifers and the likelihood of asbestos management being required in the structure.		
3. Overview of project costs		
The initial Point Howard Wharf budget was \$2.98M. It is anticipated expenditure for 2023/24 against budget will be approximately \$0.2M. It is proposed to carry over \$2.78M required from 2023-24 to 2024-25		
4. Key assumptions around delivery		
The contract for demolition has been lodged with City Ports Wellington and it is anticipated that it will complete the demolition accordingly for the sum identified. City Ports have indicated they will commence demolition in 2024-25.		
5. Risks and Mitigations		
The project was identified as a key requirement by Council. If the work program is subject to unanticipated costs these will be identified and reported as part of the contract reporting process. If the contractor were unable to demolish as a result of a yet to be identified factor eg financial bankruptcy, failure to gain the necessary consents, or other, a report outlining options would be presented back to Council.		

Further budget information (\$M)

The figures in the following tables for the outyears are inflated

Table 1: Operating expenditure budgets

\$M	2023/ 24	2024/ 25	2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	Total
Draft Long Term Plan 2024-2034	2.99	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.99
Final Long Term Plan 2024-2034	0.20	2.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.07
Variance	2.79	(2.87)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.08)

12. Parks Buildings Renewals

Request for carryover of budgets from 2023/24 AP to 2024/34 LTP		
Business unit	Parks & Reserves	
LTP/AP Activity	Open Spaces, Parks	
Project/Programme	Parks Buildings Renewals - Building Demolition and Heritage Gardens Riddiford Park	
Budget type (Capital/Operating)	Capital	
Requested by:	Arthur Nelson	2 April 2024
Approved by director:	Andrea Blackshaw	4 April 2024
1. Brief description of the project		
<p>There is a current resolution to demolish the Gibbes Watson Conservatory (fernery), the Tutukiwi Orchid House, and Aviary at Riddiford Park.</p> <p>This project sees the demolition of the buildings in line with Council's resolution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reinstatement of the Gibbes-Watson Conservatory with a fern-based landscape with educational signage indicating the relationship of the new landscape development to the ex-building; • A similar hard landscape, garden and pergola will be developed on the footprint of the original Tutukiwi Orchid House, recognising the heritage value of the now-demolished site; and • it is proposed to develop some associated public art at the former site of the Aviary. <p>Such changes will reduce long-term costs relating to operation, maintenance and renewals of the buildings as per the original intention of reducing costs and will provide improvement in the open space whilst recognising the heritage of the former buildings. This will likely reduce public anxiety around the proposed demolitions, reduce the likelihood of Heritage NZ challenging the demolition and expedite the process.</p>		
2. Reason for carryover		
<p>The buildings are currently in place on a heritage site and require a range of consents prior to demolition and will further require public notification. Rotary have approached Vic University to consider the buildings as part of an architectural remediation course. The University has agreed. The course concludes in around 3-month's time and it is unlikely all consents relating to demolition will be in place within the next 6 months. Consequently, the demolition and landscaping project has been delayed – hence the request to carry funding forward.</p>		

3. Overview of project costs
The initial Capital Parks Building budget was \$2.1M. It is anticipated expenditure for 2023-24 against budget will be approximately \$1.1M. It is proposed to carry over \$1.0M to complete the landscape and educational works relating to these heritage buildings described above.
4. Key assumptions around delivery
Consents are being worked on, but it is unlikely any will be achieved within the next six months. Initial conversations with Heritage NZ suggest that if the proposal is carried through they will unlikely raise further concerns. Officers will look to engage a consultant to complete the demolition and design process early on in 2024-25.
5. Risks and Mitigations
The buildings are of high interest to the local Rotarians and are likely of interest to the wider public. The site is a heritage site. Heritage New Zealand have indicated they would be unlikely to oppose demolition especially if appropriate interpretational signage and landscaping is installed to recognise the sites as having heritage merit. It is likely that such an approach would also reduce public concerns around the demolition.

Further budget information (\$M)

The figures in the following tables for the outyears are inflated

Table 1: Capital expenditure budgets

\$M	2023/ 24	2024/ 25	2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	Total
Draft Long Term Plan 2024-2034	2.11	1.10	0.31	0.33	0.67	1.02	0.14	0.18	0.60	1.56	1.56	9.56
Long Term Plan 2024-2034	1.09	2.15	0.31	0.33	0.67	1.02	0.14	0.18	0.60	1.56	1.56	9.59
Variance	1.02	(1.05)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.03)

13. Moera Library Renewal

Request for carryover and rephasing of budgets from 2023/24 AP to 2024/34 LTP		
Business unit	Hubs & Library Services	
LTP/AP Activity	Connectivity, Creativity, Learning and Recreation	
Project/Programme	Moera Library Renewal	
Budget type (Capital/Operating)	Capital	
Requested by:	Joann Ransom	27 March 2024
Approved by director:	Andrea Blackshaw	2 April 2024
1. Brief description of the project		
Replacement of Moera Library has been agreed as cost is comparative to necessary repairs for the existing building.		
2. Reason for carryover		
The design phase and securing of resource and building consents taking longer than expected has delayed this project. Therefore, a carryover is required into financial years 2024-25 and 2025-26.		
3. Overview of project costs		
The project budget for the Moera Library Renewal is \$1.21M. This has been confirmed through the procurement and contracting phase.		
4. Key assumptions around delivery		
There is adequate resourcing to ensure this project is delivered. Therefore, the work for Moera Library is estimated to start in late 2024-25. This project should be completed in 2025-26.		
5. Risks and Mitigations		
Contingency for this project has been set at 10% only.		

Further budget information (\$M)

The figures in the following tables for the outyears are inflated

Table 1: Capital expenditure budgets

\$M	2023/ 24	2024/ 25	2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	Total
Draft Long Term Plan 2024-2034	1.21	0.02	0.06	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.34
Final Long Term Plan 2024-2034	-	0.44	0.91	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.40
Variance	1.21	(0.42)	(0.85)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.06)

14. Dowse HVAC

Request for carryover of budgets from 2023/24 AP to 2024/34 LTP		
Business unit	Arts & Culture	
LTP/AP Activity	Connectivity, Creativity, Learning & Recreation	
Project/Programme	Dowse HVAC	
Budget type (Capital/Operating)	Capital	
Requested by:	Alannah Laban, Karl Chitham	27 March 2024
Approved by director:	Andrea Blackshaw	2 April 2024
1. Brief description of the project		
Replace the Gas boiler and associated systems with Heat pumps at the Dowse Art Museum.		
2. Reason for carryover		
<p>The scope of this project has changed since its initial approval. Significant factors have been identified affecting our ability to meet the existing timeframes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project is currently paused until a project manager has been hired. • Procurement process to identify a suitable supplier for the heat pumps and installation works has not been able to progressed. • This project has a high impact on operations so the timing needs to be planned around exhibitions delivery schedules (in particular, works cannot be carried out while high value artwork loans are on display). 		
3. Overview of project costs		
<p>Project cost - \$0.88M Construction / Materials - \$0.68M Contingency 30% - \$0.2M</p> <p>Some of the project costs are recovered through revenue associated with the sale of carbon credits that Council has earned in relation to forests registered under the Emissions Trading Scheme. Therefore, as project costs are to be carried over, the revenue of carbon credits used for the project also won't be realised until next financial year. Hence, revenue of \$0.3M is to be carried over from Sustainability and Resilience.</p>		
4. Key assumptions around delivery		
<p>Project Manager will be hired before end of April 2024.</p> <p>Installation start date 3 March 2025.</p>		

Sequencing of plant / equipment replacement to minimise disruption to gallery spaces. No delays to exhibitions ending. Dowse Art Museum will remain open to the public throughout construction.
5. Risks and Mitigations
Project timelines have been forecasted to account for delays. Detailed design has been completed. Arts & Culture team confirmed exhibition timings. Existing HVAC systems kept operational during construction for critical gallery spaces.

Further budget information (\$M)

The figures in the following tables for the outyears are inflated with the exception of Revenue which is the sale of carbon credits.

Table 1: Revenue budgets (uninflated)

\$M	2023/ 24	2024/ 25	2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	Total
Draft Long Term Plan 2024-2034	0.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.30
Final Long Term Plan 2024-2034	-	0.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.30
Variance	(0.30)	0.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 2: Capital expenditure budgets

\$M	2023/ 24	2024/ 25	2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	Total
Draft Long Term Plan 2024-2034	0.88	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.88
Final Long Term Plan 2024-2034	-	0.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.91
Variance	0.88	(0.91)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.03)

15. Go Digital Programme

Request for carryover of budgets from 2023/24 AP to 2024/34 LTP		
Business unit	Office of the CE	
LTP/AP Activity	Corporate services	
Project/Programme	Go Digital Programme	
Budget type (Capital/Operating)	Operating	
Requested by:	Megan Connew-Simmons	Date: 4 April 2024
Approved by director:	Lyndon Allott	Date: 4 April 2024
1. Brief description of the project		
<p>Te Kōhao o te Ngira (the Programme) was established in consultation with the Council Leadership Team (CLT), to transform Hutt City Council (HCC) through the integration of digital technology into all areas of the business. This will fundamentally change how we operate to deliver value to people in our city. The Programme was initially scheduled to run from 2020 - 2024 but due to the addition of projects to the programme and the timing of projects, the programme has now been extended to June 2025.</p> <p>The Programme is HCC's investment in transforming council's operating systems, the way we work, and how citizens engage with HCC. This Programme is council's response to the growing expectations of our customers for a council that is innovative and effective; and that delivers services when and where people need them.</p> <p>The Programme aims to deliver the following outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - People experience with Council improves - Modern, agile adaptive Council - Better use of information <p>Through improved services and information, the Programme will provide a better experience for anyone who lives in, or visits Hutt City by having:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New ways for the public to communicate and interact with Council - Simplified online forms to make our customer's lives easier - Open data and information practices - A place where customers can view all their Council services and interactions. <p>The Programme is made up of 42 projects. These projects include 25 business projects and 17 technology foundation projects. To date 25 projects have been completed.</p>		
2. Reason for carryover		
<p>The reason for the carryover/rephasing of the Programme's budget is the extra time required to ensure due diligence across procurement and contract negotiations for the CRM, Bookings, Pools and Fitness Projects, and Hybrid Cloud. The delivery of the HRIS/Payroll project has also been delayed and pushed into 2024/25.</p>		

<p>This has meant these projects start dates with the providers have been delayed meaning costs associated with establishing and delivering these projects have been pushed further into the 2024/25 Financial Year.</p> <p>Lessons learnt from previous projects has also meant that the programme has recognised the importance of change management and communication in ensuring the successful adoption and utilisation of new customer systems and processes. The programme has allocated more time and resources for change activities, such as stakeholder engagement, training, support and feedback.</p> <p>The programme has also increased its focus on project set up and discovery, to ensure projects are well defined, scoped, resources and aligned with the strategic objectives and staff/community needs.</p> <p>The above projects are all complex and involve multiple stakeholders (including external stakeholders), business process change and systems integration. They have required a thorough discovery and design phase to understand the current state, the desired future state and the gaps and opportunities for improvement.</p>
<p>3. Overview of project costs</p>
<p>A request has been made through the LTP process for an additional \$3.16m (through a transfer of capital budget to operating Budget) to complete the existing projects within the programme.</p> <p>A carryover of \$1.17m from the 2023/24 into the 2024/25 financial year is requested to enable the completion of key projects within the programme.</p> <p>If the carryover was not approved the alternative option is to reduce the number of projects within the programme. Due to the significant number of ageing systems, which includes our core Property and Rating system, reducing the programme's delivery would introduce a significant risk of system failure and reduced level of service.</p>
<p>4. Key assumptions around delivery</p>
<p>Existing systems (Confirm and Intelli-leisure) will be decommissioned and budget reallocated.</p> <p>The LTP bid and carryover is only for the completion of the current Go Digital programme, any further projects will need to have funding allocated separately.</p>
<p>5. Risks and Mitigations</p>
<p>Failing of existing systems - if the current work programme is stopped or reduced, it will result in a number of current systems and hardware not being replaced or updated. This will increase the risk of system outages, resulting in additional security, privacy and support risks including an inability for the system to be used by staff and citizens.</p> <p>Mitigation: prioritise high-risk systems to ensure they are completed within the existing budget.</p> <p>Increase in manual processes - if current systems are not replaced or updated then there is a risk that more manual work arounds will need to be put in place for staff to ensure existing systems are</p>

fit for purpose, affecting staff productivity and potentially resulting in additional privacy and security risks.

Mitigation: change to process to implement manual work arounds.

Programme outcomes and benefits realisation – if the programme does not complete all the projects on its current work programme then programme outcomes, benefits and goals will not be fully realised resulting in adverse programme credibility and project adoption impacts.

Mitigation: highlight work and success of programme to date.

Increase in technology debt – if the programme does not complete all the projects in its work programme, then there is a risk that our current systems will require greater investment in the future. The mitigation/replacement work required will result in greater implementation and adoption costs in the future.

Mitigation: prioritise high-risk systems to ensure they are completed within the existing budget.

Further budget information (\$M)

The figures in the following tables for the outyears are inflated

Table 1: Operating expenditure budgets

\$M	2023 /24	2024/ 25	2025 /26	2026 /27	2027 /28	2028 /29	2029 /30	2030 /31	2031 /32	2032 /33	2033 /34	Total
Draft Long Term Plan 2024-2034	3.97	4.13	1.23	1.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.38
Final Long Term Plan 2024-2034	1.85	5.55	2.03	1.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.47
Variance	2.12	(1.41)	(0.79)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.09)

16. District Plan Review

Request for carryover and rephasing of budgets from 2023/24 to 2023/24 AP to 2024/34 LTP		
Business unit	Planning	
LTP/AP Activity	City Development	
Project/Programme	District Plan	
Budget type (Capital/Operating)	Operating	
Requested by:	Tim Johnstone, Head of Planning	Date: 25 March 2024
Approved by director:	Alison Geddes	Date: 28 March 2024
1. Brief description of the project		
<p>The District Plan is a requirement under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA). The RMA requires Council to monitor, review and change the District Plan in response to national and regional policy direction and to address significant resource management issues in the city.</p> <p>In 2019 Council resolved to undertake a full review of the District Plan. The process for carrying out this review must be carried out in accordance with the requirements of the RMA.</p> <p>It is a multi-year project that is currently anticipated to be completed in 2026 / 2027.</p>		
2. Reason for carryover		
<p>There is an expected underspend of \$257,587 in the 2023/2024 financial year.</p> <p>The reason for this underspend relates to unanticipated legislation passed by the Government in 2021 that required Hutt City Council to put on hold its District Plan review process and bring forward a plan change to enable intensification in the City's residential and commercial areas (Plan Change 56).</p> <p>Plan Change 56 caused a delay to the overall District Plan review process with associated impacts on the year by year budget. This Plan Change was not factored into the District Plan review process and the associated budget when this was established in 2019. This has resulted in the underspend for 2023/2024, and the need to rephase the overall budget spread in the future years until 2026 / 2027.</p> <p>Plan Change 56 disrupted the work program for the multi-year District Plan review process in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It has delayed the notification of the Proposed District Plan by 12 – 18 months. • The original District Plan review process (prior to Plan Change 56) would now have Council at the hearings stage following notification of the District Proposed District Plan in 2022 / 2023. 		

- The hearings process is a costly part of the District Plan review process involving months of public hearings, with associated venue costs, payment of independent hearing commissioners, and costs for Council in providing expert witnesses to attend the hearings.
- As a result of the delays caused by Plan change 56 the notification of the Proposed District Plan will now take place in late 2024, which means the hearings cost referred to above will now be incurred in the 2024 / 2025 and 2025 / 2026 years.

3. Overview of project costs

Given the uncertain nature of the District Plan review process it is difficult to predict with certainty how much will be spent on a per year basis. However, it is certain that there will be significant costs associated with the overall process, and particularly in relation to the hearing costs that are anticipated to be incurred in 2025.

A summary of the main costs associated with the process include:

- Internal staffing
- Use of external expert consultants
- Hearing costs, including costs of panel members
- Comms and engagements costs
- Legal costs
- Eplan costs.

It is noted that there is no proposed increase in budget and this request is only to rephrase the current budget allocation for the District Plan review process.

It is also noted that when the new District Plan becomes fully operative then the budget will reduce to the normal anticipated costs for monitoring and administration of the District Plan.

4. Key assumptions around delivery

- Notification of Proposed District Plan in late-2024
- Hearings throughout 2025
- Decisions and resolution of appeals 2026 – 2027
- New District Plan fully operative in 2027

5. Risks and Mitigations

The main risks relate to uncertainty associated with the new coalition Government and potential changes in National's direction and the additional work that may result. There is little that can be done to mitigate these risks other than continuing to monitor, assess and respond to future policy announcements.

Further budget information (\$M)

The figures in the following table for the outyears are inflated

Table 1: Operating expenditure budgets

\$M	2023/ 24	2024/ 25	2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	Total
Draft Long Term Plan 2024-2034	1.44	1.34	0.88	0.15	0.15	0.21	0.16	0.16	0.23	0.17	0.17	5.05
Final Long Term Plan 2024-2034	1.19	0.99	1.19	0.47	0.15	0.21	0.16	0.16	0.23	0.17	0.17	5.08
Variance	0.26	0.35	(0.32)	(0.32)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.03)

17. 105 Western Hutt Road Emergency Response Team Facility

Request for carryover of budgets from 2023/24 AP to 2024/34 LTP		
Business unit	Emergency Management	
LTP/AP Activity	Sustainability and Resilience	
Project/Programme	105 Western Hutt Road ERT Facility	
Budget type (Capital/Operating)	Capital	
Requested by:	Anthony Robinson	27.03.2024
Approved by director:	Jarred Griffiths	03.04.2024
1. Brief description of the project		
<p>The project aims to deliver a fit-for-purpose building that will support team operations, providing suitable shelter and facilities for members during team operations and training events. Additionally, it will serve as a space to support wider civil defence operations within Hutt City. The building will house a training room with facilities, an office, and gear storage</p>		
2. Reason for carryover		
<p>Several design changes have had to be made to ensure that the project remains within budget. These design changes have required NZRT-18 (project manager/partner) to seek new resource consent approval from Waka Kotahi NZTA, due to the location of the building site and its proximity to SH2. An application was submitted in November 2023.</p> <p>NZRT-18 are actively working with HCC resource consent and building teams to address these challenges and ensure there are no further roadblocks.</p>		
3. Overview of project costs		
<p>Project cost: \$250K, project is expected to be delivered within budget with a slight adjustment for inflation.</p>		
4. Key assumptions around delivery		
<p>The consent is expected to be received in 2023-24.</p> <p>NZRT-18 has confirmed they have capacity to complete the project within 2024/25.</p>		
5. Risks and Mitigations		

To ensure that the project remains within budget and is completed successfully, NZRT-18 are leveraging the skills of their team which includes a Construction Project Manager, to effectively manage the project and adhere to budgetary constraints. NZRT-18 are continuously reviewing costs to ensure they can complete the project within budget. Any cost overrun would be managed through rescoping and design changes.

Further budget information (\$M)

The figures in the following tables for the outyears are inflated.

Table 1: Capital expenditure budgets

\$M	2023 /24	2024 /25	2025 /26	2026 /27	2027 /28	2028 /29	2029 /30	2030 /31	2031 /32	2032 /33	2033 /34	Total
Draft Long Term Plan 2024-2034	0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.25
Final Long Term Plan 2024-2034	-	0.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.26
Variance	0.25	(0.26)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.01)

18. Silverstream Landfill asbestos cell and transfer station works

Request for carryover of budgets from 2023/24 AP to 2024/25 LTP		
Business unit	Climate and Solid Waste	
LTP/AP Activity	Solid Waste	
Project/Programme	Silverstream Landfill asbestos cell and transfer station works	
Budget type (Capital/Operating)	Capex	
Requested by:	J Scherzer	Date 24/4/2024
Approved by director:	A Geddes	Date 24/4/2024
1. Brief description of the project		
<p>Various capital works are under way at Silverstream landfill, to continually expand airspace and/or to carry out improvements. This includes two projects: (1) Construction of an asbestos cell, and (2) resource recovery improvements at the transfer station.</p>		
2. Reason for carryover		
<p><u>Asbestos cell:</u> In light of an increase in waste volumes received over the last 6 months, other capital works (Slope 11 construction, Phase 3 enabling works) have been prioritised in order to ensure that there is sufficient air space available for general waste. Hence, work on the asbestos cell has been temporarily paused, to free up constrained contractor resources. This means that the works originally intended for the current financial year will need to be carried out in the next financial year.</p> <p><u>Transfer station resource recovery improvements:</u> Improvements to the transfer station are still subject to a business case, but may not be required if a proposal for a new resource recovery park by WM New Zealand at Manor Park goes ahead. However, their proposal is still at the consent stage, and hence, the improvement works at Silverstream transfer station have been delayed until there is more certainty on their need. More certainty on the way forward is expected in the third quarter of the 2024 calendar year.</p>		
3. Overview of project costs		
<p><u>Asbestos cell:</u> A total of \$2.5M was budgeted for works during 2023/24. Only about \$0.5M worth of works was able to be completed before work had to be paused to reprioritise constrained contractor resources temporarily. This means that the balance of \$2.0M needs to be carried over to complete this work during the 24/25 construction season.</p>		

<i>Transfer station:</i> A total of \$0.5M is to be carried over, for utilisation once decisions have been made on a potential new resource recovery park at Manor Park, as proposed by WM New Zealand.
4. Key assumptions around delivery
Availability of contractor resources are currently constrained in light of a significant work programme to deliver other landfill works, in particular Slope 11 and the enabling works for Phase 3.
5. Risks and Mitigations
There is currently still sufficient air space available in the existing asbestos disposal area, which means that construction of the asbestos cell can be delayed in the short to medium term. From a consenting perspective, there are no requirements to complete construction in the short term.

Further budget information (\$M)

The figures in the following tables for the outyears are inflated

Table 1: Capital expenditure budgets (Asbestos cell)

\$M	2023 /24	2024 /25	2025 /26	2026 /27	2027 /28	2028 /29	2029 /30	2030 /31	2031 /32	2032 /33	2033 /34	Total
Revised Annual Plan 2023-2024	2.49	-	-	-	1.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.24
Long Term Plan 2024-2034	0.49	2.06	-	-	1.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.3
Variance	1.99	(2.06)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.07)

Table 2: Capital expenditure budgets (Transfer station)

\$M	2023 /24	2024 /25	2025 /26	2026 /27	2027 /28	2028 /29	2029 /30	2030 /31	2031 /32	2032 /33	2033 /34	Total
Revised Annual Plan 2023-2024	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5
Long Term Plan 2024-2034	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5
Variance	0.5	(0.5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Fees and charges

The following is a consolidated list of Council's fees and charges. All fees and charges include Goods and Services Tax (GST).

Animal Services

Registration fees

Registration type	2023/2024 Fee	2024/2025 Fee
Entire dog - paid by 31 July	\$168.00	\$174.00
Neutered dog - paid by 31 July	\$129.00	\$133.00
Entire dog - paid after 31 July	\$223.00	\$231.00
Neutered dog - paid after 31 July	\$184.00	\$190.00
Responsible Dog Owner (RDO) status	\$84.00	\$87.00
Responsible Dog Owner (RDO) status - paid after 31 July	\$223.00 \$184.00	\$231.00 (Entire) \$190.00 (Neutered dog)
Classified "Dangerous" dog - paid by 31 July	\$184.00	\$190.00
Classified "Dangerous" dog - paid after 31 July	\$263.00	\$272.00
Disability assist dogs	Free	Free
Working dogs	\$84.00	\$87.00
Working dogs (Secondary dogs)	\$40.00	\$45.00

Impounding and Sustenance Fees for Registered dogs

Offence	2023/2024 Fee	2024/2025 Fee
First impounding	\$108.00	\$112.00
Second impounding in same registration year	\$173.00	\$180.00
Daily sustenance fee (per day, per dog)	\$26.00	\$27.00
After hours call out	\$44.00	\$46.00
Seizure fee	\$87.00	\$90.00

Impounding and Sustenance Fees for Unregistered dogs

Offence	2023/2024 Fee	2024/2025 Fee
First impounding	\$130.00	\$135.00
Second impounding in same registration year	\$216.00	\$223.00
Daily sustenance fee (per day, per dog)	\$26.00	\$27.00
After hours call out	\$44.00	\$46.00

Offence	2023/2024 Fee	2024/2025 Fee
Seizure fee	\$130.00	\$135.00

Additional Services

Infringement fees set in the Dog Control Act 1996 apply.

Service	2023/2024 Fee	2024/2025 Fee
Microchipping	\$44.00	\$46.00
Replacement Registration Tag	\$13.00	\$14.00
Responsible Dog Owner Property Inspection Administration Fee	\$70.00	\$72.00
Dog Boarding (dangerous dogs/emergency situations only)	\$40.00 per day	\$42.00 per day
Euthanasia at owner's request - Up to 20 kg	\$185.00	\$192.00
Euthanasia at owner's request - 21 to 40 kg	\$230.00	\$238.00
Euthanasia at owner's request - 41 kg +	\$275.00	\$285.00
Dog disposal/surrender fee (plus sustenance fee if required)	\$54.00	\$56.00
Licence fee for keeping more than 2 dogs	\$70.00	\$72.00
Requested dog pick-up/delivery	\$70.00	\$72.00
After-hours collection fee (Dog disposal/surrender)	\$84.00	\$90.00

Archives

There is no charge for inspecting physical items on-site at Council offices.

Please note: Researchers can use their own camera to take images when inspecting physical items on-site at Council offices.

Search Fees

For information on a topic where we search the Archives on your behalf

Service	2023/2024 charges	2024/2025 charges
First hour of research	Free of charge	Free of charge
For each additional half hour of staff time or part thereof	\$40.00	\$40.00

Reproduction Fees

Reproductions are provided as high-quality, scanned images via email.

Reproductions are subject to the physical condition, type of item and any copyright conditions.

Reproduction	2023/2024 charges	2024/2025 charges
Scanning A3 and A4 - up to 20 pages	Free of charge	Free of charge

Reproduction	2023/2024 charges	2024/2025 charges
Scanning A3 and A4 – over 20 pages Fee per half hour of staff time or part thereof	\$40.00	\$40.00
Reproduction of items larger than A3 are charged based on size, original format and physical condition.	Charges will be notified and agreed before reproduction is carried out.	Charges will be notified and agreed before reproduction is carried out.

Boat sheds

Description	2023/2024 charges	2024/2025 charges
Boat shed	Independent valuation on a square metre basis	Independent valuation on a square metre basis

Cemetery fees and charges**Plot purchase and maintenance**

Service	2023/2024 charges	2024/2025 charges
Child (1 to 12 years)	\$798.00	\$798.00
Infant (under 1 year)	\$176.00	\$176.00
Ashes	\$715.00	\$715.00
Ashes garden, Taitā and Wainuiomata	\$1,155.00	\$1,155.00
Memorial tree plots, Block 18	\$1,160.00	\$1,160.00
Ponga trail, Block 19	\$930.00	\$930.00

Interment fees

Service	2023/2024 charges	2024/2025 charges
Adult	\$968.00	\$968.00
Child (1 to 12 years)	\$627.00	\$627.00
Infant (under 1 year)	\$176.00	\$176.00
Ashes	\$132.00	\$132.00

RSA Veterans

Service	2023/2024 charges	2024/2025 charges
Burial plot purchase	Free	Free
Burial interment fee	\$968.00	\$968.00
Ashes plot purchase	Free	Free
Ashes interment fee	\$132.00	\$132.00
Ashes interment (memorial wall)	\$132.00	\$132.00

Disinterments and re-interments

Service	2023/2024 charges	2024/2025 charges
Burial (body)*	Price on enquiry	Price on enquiry
Ashes**	Price on enquiry	Price on enquiry
Re-interments Note: Re-interments are to be charged as for interment fees.	Price on enquiry	Price on enquiry

Special fees and charges

Service	2023/2024 charges	2024/2025 charges
Outside district fees**	\$1,298.00	\$1,298.00
Outside district fee children under 12**	\$1,138.00	\$1,138.00
Outside district fee RSA**	\$1,298.00	\$1,298.00
Outside district fee ashes**	\$930.00	\$930.00
Casket larger than standard	\$286.00	\$286.00
Extra depth (90cm)	\$231.00	\$231.00
Weekend interment - casket	\$495.00	\$495.00
Weekend interment - ashes	\$242.00	\$242.00
Plaque/Memorial fees	\$97.00	\$97.00
Plot cancellation fee	\$63.00	\$63.00
Transfer of exclusive right	\$63.00	\$63.00
Breaking of concrete	Actual cost	Actual cost
Search fee: Per entry (up to 30 minutes)	\$29.00	\$29.00

Note: Reimbursement for unused plots is calculated at the rate originally paid for the plot.

*These figures are indicative only and the actual cost may differ depending on the nature of the disinterment.

**Applies to all plot purchases, where deceased has lived outside the city for the last five or more years.

Encroachment on Hutt City Council land

Service	2023/2024 charges	2024/2025 charges
Application fee (new applications)	\$324.00	\$335.00
Application fee (alterations to existing use)	\$324.00	\$335.00
Change to current licence holder	\$108.00	\$111.70
Gardens	\$124.00	\$128.20

Service	2023/2024 charges	2024/2025 charges
Garage (per car park)	\$139.00	\$143.75
Drainage reserve	\$62.00	\$64.10
Pavement	\$62.00	\$64.10
Commercial	Assessed by Council at a market rate	Assessed by Council at a market rate

Note: Council is currently reviewing its Encroachment Policy, including the annual licence fees. The fees noted above for gardens, garage (per car park), drainage reserve, and pavement are the current fees. Council reserves the right to alter the licence scope and fee in link with any future Encroachment Policy adopted by Council

Engineering records and land information services		
Print Size/Service	2023/2024 charges	2024/2025 charges
A0	\$6.00 - 80 gsm bond \$9.00 - 95 gsm coated	\$6.00 - 80 gsm bond \$9.00 - 95 gsm coated
A1	\$3.00 - 80 gsm bond \$5.00 - 95 gsm coated	\$6.00 - 80 gsm bond \$9.00 - 95 gsm coated
A2	\$2.00 - 80 gsm bond \$3.00 - 95 gsm coated	\$2.00 - 80 gsm bond \$3.00 - 95 gsm coated
A3	\$1.30 - 80 gsm bond \$1.40 - 95 gsm coated	\$1.30 - 80 gsm bond \$1.40 - 95 gsm coated
A4	\$1.00 - 80 gsm bond \$1.00 - 95 gsm coated	\$1.30 - 80 gsm bond \$1.40 - 95 gsm coated
Geospatial team - hourly rate	\$79.00 per hour	\$79.00 per hour

Resource consents

All fees include GST and are payable under section 36 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

Our fees are divided into three parts and will be invoiced in stages.

- Application Deposit
- Intermediate Invoices
- Final Invoice

The resource consent Application Deposit covers only part the cost of processing your application and is a deposit for work that will take place.

Monthly Intermediate Invoices are sent if your application is approved and cover fees for:

- additional processing fees
- consultants', advisors' and specialists' fees covering a range of expertise e.g. heritage, geotechnical, ecological, noise control, traffic management etc
- Costs related to public notification and hearings, such as venue hire, photocopying, catering and postage
- monitoring fees while the work is underway, including site visits, research, photos, communications and administration

The Final Invoice takes into account the deposit already paid, any further payments for the services mentioned above and any discounts owed to you.

Consents that run over statutory timeframes will be discounted in accordance with provisions in Section 36AA of the Resource Management Act.

Non-complying, discretionary, restricted discretionary and controlled applications

Application type	2023-2024 Processing & Administration	2023-2024 Fee	2024-2025 Processing & Administration	2024-2025 Fee
Pre-application meetings		\$220 per hour with Resource Consents planner or manager of planning \$150 per hour with business support		\$ 255 30 per hour with planner, engineer or monitoring officer \$150 per hour with business support

Application type	2023-2024 Processing & Administration	2023-2024 Fee	2024-2025 Processing & Administration	2024-2025 Fee
		including administration and planning technician time Consultants charged at actual cost		including administration and planning technician time Consultants charged at actual cost
Notified application - hearing required	Processing: up to 50 hours	\$11,000.00 Additional fee of \$1,000.00 for applications requiring notification in a daily newspaper	Processing: up to 50 hours	\$11,500.00 <u>\$12,750.00</u> Additional fee of \$1,000.00 for applications requiring notification in a daily newspaper
Limited notification	Processing: up to 35 hours Business Support: 1 hour Monitoring : 1 hour	\$7,920.00	Processing: up to 35 hours Business Support: 1 hour Monitoring : 1 hour	\$8,430.00 <u>\$9,330.00</u>
Non-notified resource consent	Processing: up to 9 hours Business Support: 1 hour Monitoring : 1 hour	\$2,350.00	Processing: up to 9 hours Business Support: 1 hour Monitoring : 1 hour	\$2,450.00 <u>\$2,700.00</u>
Non-notified resource consent - residential additions and alterations	Processing: up to 5 hours Business Support: 1 hour Monitoring : 1 hour	\$1,470.00	Processing: up to 7 hours Business Support: 1 hour Monitoring : 1 hour	\$1,990.00 <u>\$2,190.00</u>
Boundary deemed	Processing: up to 3 hours	\$810.00	Processing: up to 3 hours	\$840.00 <u>\$915.00</u>

Application type	2023-2024 Processing & Administration	2023-2024 Fee	2024-2025 Processing & Administration	2024-2025 Fee
permitted activities	Business Support: 1 hour		Business Support: 1 hour	
Marginal or temporary activity exemptions	Processing: up to 3 hours Business Support: 1 hour	\$810.00	Processing: up to 3 hours Business Support: 1 hour	\$840 915.00
All additional processing or monitoring time by planner, engineer, or monitoring officer		\$220.00 per hour		\$2 5530 .00 per hour
All additional business support time		\$150.00 per hour		\$150.00 per hour
Hearing commissioner time shall be recovered for time spent in hearings and deliberating		Council Commissioners : Chair: \$116.00 per hour Members: \$93.00 per hour Independent Commissioners : Chair: Actual Cost Member of hearing panel: Actual Cost		Council Commissioners : Chair: \$116.00 per hour Members: \$93.00 per hour <u>Note: the above fees are set in accordance with Local Government Members Determination</u> Independent Commissioners :

Application type	2023-2024 Processing & Administration	2023-2024 Fee	2024-2025 Processing & Administration	2024-2025 Fee
				Chair: Actual Cost Member of hearing panel: Actual Cost
Fast Track - non-notified consents only - issued within 10 days Note: conditions apply, applications will be accepted on a case-by-case basis		Two times the normal fee Additional processing time: \$440.00 per hour		Two times the normal fee Additional processing time: \$460 510.00 per hour
Fast Track - non-notified consents only - issued within 5 days Note: conditions apply, applications will be accepted on a case-by-case basis		Three times the normal fee Additional processing time: \$660.00 per hour		Three times the normal fee Additional processing time: \$690 765.00 per hour

Subdivisions (including unit title and cross lease)

Application type	2023-2024 Processing & Administration	2023-2024 Fee	2024-2025 Processing & Administration	2024-2025 Fee
Pre-application meeting		<p>\$220 per hour with planner, engineer or monitoring officer</p> <p>\$150 per hour with business support including administration and planning technician time</p> <p>Consultants charged at actual cost</p>		<p>\$230-255 per hour with planner, engineer or monitoring officer</p> <p>\$150 per hour with business support including administration and planning technician time</p> <p>Consultants charged at actual cost</p>
Notified application - hearing required	Processing: up to 50 hours at the senior rate	<p>\$11,000.00</p> <p>Additional fee of \$1,000.00 for applications requiring notification in a daily newspaper</p>	Processing: up to 50 hours	<p>\$11,500<u>12,750.00</u></p> <p>Additional fee of \$1,000.00 for applications requiring notification in a daily newspaper</p>
Limited notification	Processing: Up to 35 hours Monitoring: 1 hour	\$7,920.00	Processing: Up to 35 hours Monitoring: 1 hour	\$8,280 <u>9,180.00</u>
Subdivision consent including land use consent for up to three lots	Processing: Up to 17 hours Business Support: 1 hour Monitoring: 1 hour	\$4,110.00	Processing: Up to 17 hours Business Support: 1 hour Monitoring: 1 hour	\$4,290 <u>4,740.00</u>

Application type	2023-2024 Processing & Administration	2023-2024 Fee	2024-2025 Processing & Administration	2024-2025 Fee
Subdivision consent including land use consent for four or more lots	Processing: Up to 27 hours Business Support: 1 hour Monitoring: 1 hour	\$6,310.00	Processing: Up to 27 hours Business Support: 1 hour Monitoring: 1 hour	\$6,590 <u>7,290</u> .00
Subdivision consent	Processing: Up to 13 hours Business Support: 1 hour Monitoring: 1 hour	\$3,230.00	Processing: Up to 13 hours Business Support: 1 hour Monitoring: 1 hour	\$3,370 <u>3,720</u> .00
Certificate under section 223 and/or 224 of the RMA	Processing & Administration: Up to 3 hours Business Support: 1 hour	\$810.00	Processing & Administration: Up to 3 hours Business Support: 1 hour	\$915 <u>840</u> .00
Certificate under section 226 of the RMA	Processing: Up to 6 hours Business Support: 1 hour	\$1,470.00	Processing: Up to 6 hours Business Support: 1 hour	\$1,530 <u>1,680</u> .00
Section 241 and 243 RMA application	Processing: Up to 6 hours Business Support: 1 hour	\$1,470.00	Processing: Up to 6 hours Business Support: 1 hour	\$1,530 <u>1,680</u> .00
Rights of way	Processing: Up to 6 hours Business Support: 1 hour	\$1,470.00	Processing: Up to 6 hours Business Support: 1 hour	\$1,530 <u>1,680</u> .00
Rights of way sealing fee	Processing: Up to 2 hours Business Support: 1 hour	\$440.00	Processing: Up to 2 hours Business Support: 1 hour	\$64 <u>60</u> .00
All additional processing or		\$220.00 per hour		\$255 <u>30</u> .00 per hour

Application type	2023-2024 Processing & Administration	2023-2024 Fee	2024-2025 Processing & Administration	2024-2025 Fee
monitoring time by planner, engineer or monitoring officer				
All additional business support time		\$150.00 per hour		\$150.00 per hour
Hearing commissioner time shall be recovered for time spent in hearings and deliberating		Council Commissioners : Chair: \$116.00 per hour Members: \$93.00 per hour Independent Commissioners : Chair: Actual Cost Member of hearing panel: Actual Cost		Council Commissioners : Chair: \$116.00 per hour Members: \$93.00 per hour <u>Note: the above fees are set in accordance with Local Government Members Determination</u> Independent Commissioners : Chair: Actual Cost Member of hearing panel: Actual Cost

Other Fees

Application type	2023-2024 Processing & Administration	2023-2024 Fee	2024-2025 Processing & Administration	2024-2025 Fee
Sec 139A Existing Use Certificate application	Processing: Up to 6 hours Business Support: 1 hour	\$1,470.00	Processing: Up to 6 hours Business Support: 1 hour	\$1,680 1,530.00
Certificate of Compliance	Processing: Up to 6 hours Business Support: 1 hour	\$1,470.00	Processing: Up to 6 hours Business Support: 1 hour	\$1,530 1,680.00
Outline plan or waiver	Processing: Up to 6 hours Business Support: 1 hour Monitoring: 1 inspection	\$1,470.00	Processing: Up to 6 hours Business Support: 1 hour Monitoring: 1 inspection	\$1,530 1,935.00
Section 10 waiver, section 37 waiver, section 125 extension, section 126 cancellation, sections 127 & 128 review (non-notified) RMA	Processing: Up to 6 hours Business Support: 1 hour	\$1,470.00	Processing: Up to 6 hours Business Support: 1 hour	\$1,530 1,680.00
Certificate of Use under the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012	Business Support: Up to 2 hours	\$300.00	Business Support: Up to 2 hours	\$300.00
Sealing fee (for urgent applications for registrable instruments)		\$220.00		\$2 55 30.00
Certificate under Overseas	Processing: Up to 3 hours	\$660.00	Processing: Up to 3 hours	\$765 690.00

Application type	2023-2024 Processing & Administration	2023-2024 Fee	2024-2025 Processing & Administration	2024-2025 Fee
Investment Act 1973				
Cost of disbursements i.e. venue hire, photocopying, catering, postage, public notification		Actual cost		Actual cost
Independent consultants, advisors, specialists		Actual cost invoiced monthly		Actual cost invoiced monthly
Discharge or withdrawal of registrable instruments		Legal costs: Actual cost Officer's time: \$220.00 per hour		Legal costs: Actual cost Officer's time: \$25530.00 per hour
Processing request for removal of building line	Processing: Up to 1 hour	\$220.00 Additional time: \$220.00 per hour Disbursements: Actual cost	Processing: Up to 1 hour	\$25530.00 Additional time: \$25530.00 per hour Disbursements: Actual cost
Approval, variation or revocation of easements		Legal costs: Actual cost Officer's time: \$220.00 per hour		Legal costs: Actual cost Officer's time: \$25530.00 per hour
Bond preparation and/or release	Processing: 2 hours by	\$440.00 Additional	Processing: 2 hours	\$510460.00 Additional

Application type	2023-2024 Processing & Administration	2023-2024 Fee	2024-2025 Processing & Administration	2024-2025 Fee
	senior/team leader	time: \$220.00 per hour Disbursements: Actual cost		time: \$ 255 30.00 per hour Disbursements: Actual cost

Environmental Sustainability Initiatives

Initiative	Processing & Inspections included	2023-2024 Fees	Processing & Inspections included	2024-2025 Fee
Eco Design Advisor home assessment & advice	2 hours	Free		Free
Advice on building to Home Star or PassiveHouse requirements	2 hours	\$1,500.00 Additional time: \$180.00 per hour		Free Additional time: \$180.00 per hour
Consents for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Domestic solar hot water heating panels Solar water heating systems Hot water heat pump systems Hot water systems, i.e. wetbacks associated with wood pellet stoves or low-emission wood burners 	First 5 hours processing 1 monitoring inspection	Free Additional time and inspections: standard charges for the category of consent will apply		Free Additional time and inspections: standard charges for the category of consent will apply

Initiative	Processing & Inspections included	2023-2024 Fees	Processing & Inspections included	2024-2025 Fee
All additional monitoring inspections		\$180.00 per hour		\$180.00 per hour

Resource consent terms and late payment

Initial and additional fees

Fees must be paid before applications are processed and work undertaken by Council. Further charges will be invoiced if additional time is spent processing requests and/or disbursements.

Terms of payment

Payment of additional fees is due by the 20th of the month following invoice processing.

Late payment will incur:

- an additional administrative fee (lesser than 10% of the overdue amount or \$300.00)
- all costs and expenses (including debt collection or legal fees) associated with recovery of the overdue amount.

Building consents

Application Fees

Our application fees cover our initial administration and processing time and the specified number of inspections.

Our application fees include GST.

They don't include:

- additional administration, processing and inspection fees
- disbursement costs
- consultants' fees (at cost)
- the BRANZ levy (\$1 per \$1,000 for works valued at \$20,000 and over) SUBJECT TO CHANGE
- the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment levy (\$1.75 per \$1,000 for works valued at \$20,444,650,000 and over). ~~NOTE THESE ARE UNDER REVIEW BY MBIE CURRENTLY subject to change~~

- We'll let you know the details of these additional fees once the application process is complete.

Building consent fees list for the financial years 2022-2023 and 2023-2024

Hardcopy Consents

Your approved consents will be sent electronically unless you request a hardcopy.

Additional fees will apply in the following situations:

- Consent applications submitted in hardcopy
- Hardcopy issued of approved Minor Works Consent
- Hardcopy issued of approved Residential Consent
- Hardcopy issued of approved Commercial Consent

Building Consent Applications

Application Type	2023-2024 Processing & Inspections included	2023-2024 Fees	2024-2025 Processing & Inspections included	2024-2025 Fees
Pre-application meetings		Residential: \$195.00 per hour Commercial: \$220.00 per hour		Residential: \$230.00 per hour Commercial: \$250.00 per hour
Digital lodgement fee		\$50.00	Not charged for Free standing and inbuilt wood burners, minor works building consents, schedule 1 exemptions, extension of time requests and code compliance certificates applications	Residential: \$100.00 (below \$500,000 value of work) \$175.00 (incl and above \$500,000 value of work) Commercial: \$250.00 (below \$500,000)

Application Type	2023-2024 Processing & Inspections included	2023-2024 Fees	2024-2025 Processing & Inspections included	2024-2025 Fees
				value of work) \$500.00 (incl and above \$500,000 value of work)
Free standing and Inbuilt fire Fast Track - five days	up to 1 hour processing, 0.5 hours admin and 1 hour inspection time	Residential: \$465.00 Commercial: \$515.00	1.5 hours processing, 1 hour inspection time and 0.5 hour administration time	Residential \$657.50 Commercial \$707.50
Minor works (minor drainage)	up to 1.5 hours processing, 0.5 hours admin and 2 hours inspection time	Residential: \$757.50 Commercial: \$845.00	up to 2 hours processing, 0.5 hours admin and 2 hours inspection time	Residential \$1,002.50 Commercial \$1,082.50
< \$5000	up to 3 hours processing, 0.5 hours admin and 2 hours inspection time	Residential: \$1,050.00 Commercial: \$1,175.00	up to 3 hours processing, 0.5 hours admin and 2 hours inspection time	Residential \$1,232.5 Commercial \$1,332.5
To \$10,000	up to 5 hours processing, 0.5 hours admin and 2 hours inspection time	Residential: \$1,440.00 Commercial: \$1,615.00	up to 5 hours processing, 1 hour admin and 2 hours inspection time	Residential \$1,775.00 Commercial \$1,915.00

Application Type	2023-2024 Processing & Inspections included	2023-2024 Fees	2024-2025 Processing & Inspections included	2024-2025 Fees
To \$19,999	up to 5.5 hours processing, 1.5 hours admin and 3 hours inspection time	Residential: \$1,882.50 Commercial: \$2,095.00	up to 5.5 hours processing, 1.5 hours admin and 3 hours inspection time	Residential \$2,202.50 Commercial \$2,372.50
To \$50,000	up to 7 hours processing, 1.5 hours admin and 4 hours inspection time	Residential: \$2,370.00 Commercial: \$2,645.00	up to 7 hours processing, 1.5 hours admin and 4 hours inspection time	Residential \$2,777.50 Commercial \$2,997.50
To \$100,000	up to 8 hours processing, 1.5 hours admin and 5 hours inspection time	Residential: \$2,760.00 Commercial: \$3,085.00	Up to 8 hours processing, 1.5 hours admin and 5 hours inspection time	Residential \$3,237.50 Commercial \$3,437.50
To \$200,000	up to 10 hours processing, 1.5 hours admin and 6 hours inspection time	Residential: \$3,345.00 Commercial: \$3,745.00	Up to 10 hours processing, 1.5 hours admin and 6 hours inspection time	Residential \$3,927.50 Commercial \$4,247.50
To \$300,000	up to 11 hours processing, 1.5 hours admin and 7 hours inspection time	Residential: \$3,735.00 Commercial: \$4,185.00	Up to 11 hours processing, 1.5 hours admin and 7 hours inspection time	Residential \$4,387.50 Commercial \$4,747.50
To \$500,000	up to 12 hours processing, 2.5 hours admin and 8 hours	Residential: \$4,275.00 Commercial: \$4,775.00	Up to 12 hours processing, 2.5 hours admin and 8 hours inspection time	Residential \$5,012.50 Commercial \$5,412.50

Application Type	2023-2024 Processing & Inspections included	2023-2024 Fees	2024-2025 Processing & Inspections included	2024-2025 Fees
	inspection time			
To \$1,000,000	up to 16 hours processing, 2.5 hours admin and 8 hours inspection time	Residential: \$5,055.00 Commercial: \$5,665.00	up to 16 hours processing, 2.5 hours admin and 8 hours inspection time	Residential \$5,932.50 Commercial \$6,412.50
To \$2,000,000	up to 20 hours processing, 2.5 hours admin and 9 hours inspection time	Residential: \$6,030.00 Commercial: \$6,775.00	Up to 20 hours processing, 2.5 hours admin and 9 hours inspection time	Residential \$7,082.50 Commercial \$7,662.50
Over \$2,000,000	up to 22 hours processing, 3 hours admin and 10 hours inspection time	Residential: \$6,690.00 Commercial: \$7,415.00	Up to 22 hours processing, 3 hours admin and 10 hours inspection time	Residential \$7,855.00 Commercial \$8,495.00
Schedule 1 exemption - minor works including exemption for blown insulation	up to 1 hour processing and 1 hour admin	Residential: \$345.00 Additional time: \$195.00 per hour Commercial: \$370.00 Additional time: \$220.00 per hour	Up to 1 hour processing and 1 hour admin	Residential: \$395.00 Additional time: \$230.00 per hour Commercial: \$415.00 Additional time: \$250.00 per hour

Application Type	2023-2024 Processing & Inspections included	2023-2024 Fees	2024-2025 Processing & Inspections included	2024-2025 Fees
Schedule 1 exemption - all others	up to 4 hours processing and 1 hour admin	Residential: \$930.00 Additional time: \$195.00 per hour Commercial: \$1,030.00 Additional time: \$220.00 per hour	Up to 4 hours processing and 1 hour admin	Residential: \$1,085.00 Additional time: \$230.00 per hour Commercial: \$1,165.00 Additional time: \$250.00 per hour
Certificate for Public Use	up to 2 hours processing, 1 hour admin and 1 hour inspection time	Residential: \$735.00 Additional time: \$195.00 per hour Commercial: \$810.00 Additional time: \$220.00 per hour	up to 2 hours processing, 1 hour admin and 1 hour inspection time	Residential: \$855.00 Additional time: \$230.00 per hour Commercial: \$915.00 Additional time: \$250.00 per hour
Fast Track - processed within 10 working days (conditions apply - applications will be accepted on a case-by-case basis only)		Two times application fee Additional time: Residential: \$390.00 per hour Commercial: \$440.00 per hour		Two times application fee Additional time: Residential: \$460.00 per hour Commercial: \$500.00 per hour

Application Type	2023-2024 Processing & Inspections included	2023-2024 Fees	2024-2025 Processing & Inspections included	2024-2025 Fees
Extension of time		Residential: \$292.50 Commercial: \$330.00		Residential: \$460.00 Commercial: \$500.00
Notice to fix		Residential: \$195.00 Additional time: \$195.00 per hour Commercial: \$220.00 Additional time: \$220.00 per hour		Residential: \$230.00 Additional time: \$230.00 per hour Commercial: \$250.00 Additional time: \$250.00 per hour
Owner supplied information		\$195.00 per hour		\$230.00 per hour
PIM	up to 2 hours processing and 1 hour admin	Residential: \$540.00 Additional time: \$195.00 per hour Commercial: \$590.00 Additional time: \$220.00 per hour	up to 2 hours processing and 1 hour admin	Residential: \$625.00 Additional time: \$230.00 per hour Commercial: \$665.00 Additional time: \$250.00 per hour

Building Consent fee terms and late payment

Initial Fees and Additional Fees

Initial fees can be paid anytime from the invoice being received and must be paid before approved applications are issued by Council. The processing of your

application will continue when you receive the invoice. Further charges will be invoiced for disbursements and if additional time is spent processing the application.

Terms of Payment

Payment of additional consenting, administration, disbursements and consultants' fees shall be paid before application is issued. Additional inspection fees shall be paid before Code Compliance Certificate is issued.

Late payment will incur:

- an additional administrative fee – lesser of 10% of the overdue amount or \$357.50
- all costs and expenses (including debt collection or legal fees) associated with recovery of the overdue amount.

Other Fees

Fee type	2023–2024 Fees	2024–2025 Fees
Restricted Building Work (for works \$20,000 and over)	\$97.50	\$115.00
BCA Accreditation Levy (for works \$20,000 and over)	Residential: \$55.00 Commercial: \$75.00	Residential: \$65.00 Commercial: \$80.00
Code Compliance Certificate (Application Fee for all building work included in an issued building consent)	Residential: \$195.00 Commercial: \$220.00	Residential: \$510 (includes 1.5 hours of processing, 1 hour of administration) Additional time: \$230 per hour Commercial: \$1,040 (includes 3.5 hours of processing, 1 hour of administration) Additional time: \$250 per hour
All additional processing and admin (per hour) – except where a different rate is listed	Admin only: \$150.00 Residential: \$195.00 Commercial: \$220.00	Admin only: \$165.00 Residential: \$230.00 Commercial: \$250.00
Building inspections – minimum charge of 1 hour per inspection	Residential: \$195.00 Commercial: \$220.00	Residential: \$230.00

Fee type	2023–2024 Fees	2024–2025 Fees
		Additional time: \$230 per hour Commercial: \$250.00 Additional time: \$250 per hour
Amendment to building consent including B2 durability modification	Residential: \$540.00 (includes 2 hours processing and 1 hour admin) Additional time: \$195.00 per hour Commercial: \$590.00 (includes 2 hours processing and 1 hour admin) Additional time: \$220.00 per hour	Residential: \$625 (includes 2 hours processing and 1 hour admin) Additional time: \$230.00 per hour Commercial: \$665 (includes 2 hours processing and 1 hour admin) Additional time: \$250.00 per hour
Section 72 – building on land subject to natural hazards	Residential: actual cost Commercial: actual cost (Processing time covered in initial fee)	Residential: actual cost Commercial: actual cost (Processing time covered in initial fee)
Section 75 – building on two or more allotments	Residential: actual cost Commercial: actual cost (Processing time covered in initial fee)	Residential: actual cost Commercial: actual cost (Processing time covered in initial fee)
Structural checking fee	Actual cost	Actual cost

Certificate of Acceptance (COA)

Value of works	2023–2024 Fees	2024–2025 Fees
Works under \$100,000	\$1,200.00 + normal building consent fee + levies for MBIE	\$1,300.00 and normal building consent fee

Value of works	2023–2024 Fees	2024–2025 Fees
	Additional time: Residential: \$195.00 per hour Commercial: \$220.00 per hour Additional processing time will be charged at the end of the process	and any levies required e.g. For MBIE Additional time: Residential: \$230.00 per hour Commercial: \$250.00 per hour Additional processing time will be charged at the end of the process
Works \$100,000 and over	\$3,500.00 + normal building consent fee + levies for MBIE Additional time: Residential: \$195.00 per hour Commercial: \$220.00 per hour Additional processing time will be charged at the end of the process	\$3,800.00 and normal building consent fee and any levies required e.g. For MBIE Additional time: Residential: \$230.00 per hour Commercial: \$250.00 per hour Additional processing time will be charged at the end of the process

Compliance Schedule (CS) & Building Warrant of Fitness (BWOFF)

Fee type	2023–24 Processing included	2023–2024 Fees	2024–25 Processing included	2024–2025 Fees
BWOFF Registration: 1–2 specified systems	0.5 hours	\$97.50	0.5 hours	\$115.00
BWOFF Registration: 3–8 specified systems	1 hour	\$195.00	1 hour	\$250.00
BWOFF Registration: 9 or more specified systems	1.5 hours	\$292.50	2 hours	\$500.00
BWOFF/CS audit		\$195.00 per hour		\$250.00 per hour

Fee type	2023-24 Processing included	2023-2024 Fees	2024-25 Processing included	2024-2025 Fees
New CS or Amendment to CS	1 hour	\$220.00 Additional time: \$220.00 per hour		\$250.00 per hour
Notice to fix	1 hour	\$195.00		\$230.00 per hour residential \$250.00 per hour commercial
Residential cable car	0.5 hours	\$97.50		\$115 per hour
Additional time – except where a different rate is listed		\$195.00 per hour		\$250.00 per hour

Building Warrant of Fitness fee terms

Registration fees must be paid between the Building Warrant of Fitness renewal date and the 20th of the following month.

Late Payments

If payment is not received by the 20th of the month following the renewal date of your Building Warrant of Fitness, the following will apply:

- an additional administrative fee – lesser of 10% of the overdue amount or \$357.50
- all costs and expenses (including debt collection or legal fees) associated with recovery of the overdue amount.

Building Warrant of Fitness Inspection fee terms

Terms of payment

Payment to be made before the 20th of the following month.

Late payment

If payment is not received by the 20th of the month following, the following will apply:

- an additional administrative fee – lesser of 10% of the overdue amount or \$357.50
- all costs and expenses (including debt collection or legal fees) associated with recovery of the overdue amount.

Earthquake Prone Buildings

Fee type	2023-24 Processing time included	2023-2024 Fees	2024-2025 Fees
Issuing Earthquake Prone Building Notice	1 hour	\$195.00	\$250 per hour
Extension of time	1 hour	\$195.00	\$250.00 per hour
Exemption	1 hour	\$195.00	\$250.00 per hour
Additional time		\$195.00 per hour	\$250.00 per hour
Earthquake prone building on MBIE register		\$195.00 per building	\$250.00 per building

Residential Pools

Fee type	2023-2024 Fees	2024-2025 Fees
Pool audit inspection	\$195.00	\$230 per hour
Pool re-inspection	\$97.50	\$115 per hour
Pools receipt of IQPI report	\$97.50 (first 0.5 hour) Additional time: \$195.00 per hour	\$115 (first 0.5 hour) Additional time: \$230.00 per hour
Applications for waivers under section 67A of the Building Act.	\$360.00 Additional time: \$180.00 per hour	\$400.00 Additional time: \$230.00 per hour
Notice to fix	\$195.00 (first hour) Additional time: \$195.00 per hour	\$230.00 per hour

Pools late payment terms

If payment is not received by the 20th of the month following the date of the invoice, the following will apply:

- an additional administrative fee - lesser of 10% of the overdue amount or \$357.50
- all costs and expenses (including debt collection or legal fees) associated with recovery of the overdue amount.

Hardcopy lodgements and documents issued for consent

Fee type	2023–2024 Fees	2024–2025 Fees
Hardcopy lodgement fee Excludes: Freestanding and Inbuilt fires, and Exemptions	Residential: \$97.50 Commercial: \$110.00	Residential: \$460.00 Commercial: \$500.00
Minor Works Consent (hardcopy)	Residential: \$75.00 Commercial: \$75.00	Residential: \$345.00 Commercial: \$375.00
Residential Consent (hardcopy)- processing	\$150.00	\$230.00 per hour
Commercial Consent (hardcopy) - processing	\$150.00 (first hour) Additional time: \$150.00 per hour	\$250.00 per hour

Application Fee Refunds

You can withdraw your building consent application before it has been granted by Council.

If you withdraw or cancel your application, any refund will reflect the time our team have already spent processing it.

Building information

Service	2023–2024 Fee	2024–2025 Fee
Approved building permit and building consent information	Available free on our website	Available free on our website
Request for building information sent by mail	First 30 minutes free Additional time: \$97.50 per half hour	First 30 minutes free Additional time \$115.00 per half hour
Request for building information hard copy	\$1.65 per A4 \$2.75 per A3	\$2.15 per A4 \$3.50 per A3
Plumbing and drainage plan	Available free on our website	Available free on our website
Aerial photography	Available free on our website	Available free on our website
A4 colour aerial photo	\$1.65	\$4.50

Service	2023-2024 Fee	2024-2025 Fee
A3 colour aerial photo	\$1.65	\$7.50
Certificate of Title	\$27.50	\$35.00
Interests/document e.g. transfer, easement, covenant, lease	\$24.00	\$31.50

LIMS

All fees include GST.

Service	2023-2024 Fee	2024-2025 Fee
Residential property LIM	\$400.00	\$475.00
Commercial property LIM (base fee - includes 8 hours processing time)	\$700.00	\$1,250.00
Additional processing (per hour)	\$195.00	\$205.00
Fast Track – residential only, processed within five working days (conditions apply, applications will be accepted on a case-by-case basis)	\$550.00 when available	\$800.00 when available
Completed LIM Your LIM will be sent electronically. A fee will apply if a hard copy is requested.		
Hardcopy LIM	\$60.00	\$60.00

LIM/Property Information terms and late payment*Initial fees and additional fees*

Fees must be paid before applications are processed and work is undertaken by Council.

If your application is withdrawn a refund may be given based on the amount of time already spent processing the LIM.

Charges for commercial LIMs where additional time is spent processing the application will be invoiced

Terms of payment

Late payment will incur:

- an additional administrative fee (10% of the overdue amount)
- all costs and expenses (including debt collection or legal fees) associated with recovery of the overdue amount.

Development Contributions		
Service	2023-2024 Fee	2024-2025 Fee
Reconsideration Fee	\$400.00	\$400.00
Objection Deposit	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00

Service	2023-2024 Fee	2024-2025 Fee
Full details of the development contributions charges and their makeup can be found in the Council's <i>Development and Financial Contributions Policy</i> which is updated through each Annual/Long-term planning cycle and consulted on where significant changes to the policy are made.		

Environmental health

Food Act 2014 Registration	2023/2024 Fee	2024/2025 Fee
Application for registration of Food Control Plan (FCP) based on a template or model issued by MPI	\$375.00 (includes 2 hours processing)	\$390.00 (includes 2 hours processing)
Application for registration of a business subject to a plan or model for National Programmes	\$375.00 (includes 2 hours processing)	\$390.00 (includes 2 hours processing)
Application for renewal of registration	\$185.00 (includes 1 hour processing)	\$195.00 (includes 1 hour processing)
Application for amendment to registration	\$185.00 (includes 1 hour processing)	\$195.00 (includes 1 hour processing)
Significant amendment to Food Control Plan	\$185.00 (includes 1 hour processing)	\$195.00 (includes 1 hour processing)
Additional time	\$185.00 per hour	\$195.00 per hour

Food Act 2014 Verification	2023/2024 Fee	2024/2025 Fee
Verification of a Food Control Plan (FCP) based on a template or model issued by MPI	\$185.00 per hour for all verification activities, including travel time.	\$195.00 per hour for all verification activities, including travel time.
Verification of a plan or model for National Programme 3 (NP3)	\$185.00 per hour for all verification activities, including travel time.	\$195.00 per hour for all verification activities, including travel time.

Food Act 2014 Verification	2023/2024 Fee	2024/2025 Fee
Verification of a plan or model for National Programme 2 or 1	\$185.00 per hour for all verification activities, including travel time.	\$195.00 per hour for all verification activities, including travel time.
Cancellation of a verification within 3 days without acceptable reason	\$185.00	\$195.00
Inability to verify an FCP or National Programme at the scheduled time, or to carry out the verification due to the absence of key personnel, or the FCP, or records not being available	\$185.00 in addition to any time spent, at \$185.00 per hour	\$195.00 in addition to any time spent, at \$195.00 per hour

Food Act 2014 Compliance	2023/2024 Fee	2023/2024 Timing of Payment	2024/2025 Fee	2024/2025 Timing of Payment
Issue of Improvement Notice or Notice of Direction	\$185.00 per hour of activity	Payable on invoice	\$195.00 per hour of activity	Payable on invoice
Application for review of issue if Improvement Notice or Notice of Direction	\$185.00 per hour of activity	\$185.00 payable on application Remainder payable on invoice	\$195.00 per hour of activity	\$195.00 payable on application Remainder payable on invoice
All other services and compliance/monitoring activities for which a fee may be set under the Food Act. This includes follow up visits to close out corrective actions, review of (successful) appeals/submissions to	\$185.00 per hour of activity	Payable on invoice	\$195.00 per hour of activity	Payable on invoice

Food Act 2014 Compliance	2023/2024 Fee	2023/2024 Timing of Payment	2024/2025 Fee	2024/2025 Timing of Payment
verification outcomes, surrender, suspension and revocation of registration.				

Additional Fees	2023/2024 Fee	2024/2025 Fee
FCP template and record blanks (photocopy and bound)	\$35.00	\$35.00
Replacement diary (photocopy and bound)	\$35.00	\$35.00
NP guidance and record blanks (photocopy and bound)	\$35.00	\$35.00
Thermometer	\$35.00	\$35.00
Change of ownership (non-food premises)	\$185.00	\$195.00
General administration fee	\$185.00 per hour	\$195.00 per hour
Hardcopy application fee where no online/electronic option is available	\$85.00	\$90.00

Amusement devices (temporary approval)	2023/2024 Fee	2024/2025 Fee
For one device, for the first 7 days of proposed operation or part thereof	\$11.50	\$11.50
For each additional device operated by the same owner, for the first 7 days or part thereof	\$2.30	\$2.30
For each device, for each further period of 7 days or part thereof	\$1.15	\$1.15

Appearance Industries Bylaw 2020	2023/2024 Fee	2024/2025 Fee
Registration fee for an Appearance Industry application	\$275.00 (which includes up to 1.5 hour of inspection,	\$290.00 (which includes up to 1.5 hour of inspection,

Appearance Industries Bylaw 2020	2023/2024 Fee	2024/2025 Fee
	administration, and travel time)	administration, and travel time)
Registration fee for a combined Hairdresser/Appearance Industry application	\$370.00 (which includes up to two hours of inspection, administration, and travel time	\$390.00 (which includes up to two hours of inspection, administration, and travel time
Additional time for registration/inspection and investigation of justified complaints under the Appearance Industries Bylaw	\$185.00 per hour	\$195.00 per hour

Gambling venue and board venue	2023/2024 Fee	2024/2025 Fee
Class 4 Gambling Venue and Board Venue applications (includes 2 hours of processing)	\$370.00	\$390.00
Additional processing time	\$185.00 per hour	\$195.00 per hour

Noise Control	2023/2024 Fee	2024/2025 Fee
Seizure fine (stereo equipment)	\$180.00 and \$1.00 per day after the 1st month of storage	\$180.00 and \$1.00 per day after the 1st month of storage
Subsequent seizures (stereo equipment) within the same property within a 6 month period	\$300.00 and \$1.00 per day after the 1st month of storage	\$300.00 and \$1.00 per day after the 1st month of storage
Security alarms – daytime attendances	Time cost charge	Payable on invoice
Security alarms – after hours attendances	Time cost charge	Payable on invoice
Consultancy and survey fee	\$185.00 per hour	\$195.00 per hour

Premises licences (non-food)	2023/2024 Fee	2024/2025 Fee
Travelling shops (no food)	\$185.00	\$195.00

Premises licences (non-food)	2023/2024 Fee	2024/2025 Fee
Hairdressers	\$255.00	\$270.00
Camping Grounds	\$325.00	\$345.00
Hawkers (not including inside parks)	\$185.00	\$195.00
Permanent amusement devices	\$185.00	\$195.00
Mortuaries	\$255.00	\$270.00
Offensive Trades	\$255.00	\$270.00
Change of ownership (non-food premises)	\$185.00	\$195.00
Hardcopy application fee where no online/electronic option is available	\$85.00	\$90.00
Late application administration fee for Special Licences (all classes)	New fee in 2024-25	\$120.00

Alcohol licencing fees

Fees by cost/risk score

Risk Category	Cost/risk score	Application Fee	Annual Fee
Very Low	0-2	\$699.20	\$305.90
Low	3-5	\$1,158.05	\$742.90
Medium	6-15	\$1,551.35	\$1,201.75
High	16-25	\$1,944.65	\$1,966.50
Very High	26+	\$2,294.25	\$2,731.25

Special licences

Application fees for special licences are calculated according to the size and frequency of the event or events covered by the special licence.

Special licence class	Type/number of events	2023/2024 Fee	2024/2025 Fee
Class 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1x large size event (400+ people) OR	\$1,092.50	\$1,092.50

Special licence class	Type/number of events	2023/2024 Fee	2024/2025 Fee
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> more than 3 medium events (100-400 people) OR more than 12 small events (less than 100 people) 		
Class 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1-3 medium events (100-400 people) OR 3-12 small events (less than 100 people) 	\$393.30	\$393.30
Class 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1-2 small events (less than 100 people) 	\$120.15	\$120.15

Other fees

Description	2023/2024 Fee	2024/2025 Fee
Manager's certificate – new or renewal application	\$316.25	\$316.25
Temporary Authority (3 month term)	\$563.75	\$563.75
Appeal to Alcohol Regulatory and Licensing Authority (ARLA)	\$517.50	\$517.50
Public Notice for Alcohol Licence applications (Council website)	\$150.00	\$155.00

Environmental policy**Requests for changes to District Plan**

All actual costs related to the proposed plan change, including Council officers' time, will be borne by the applicant as follows:

Fee type	2023-2024 Fee	2024-2025 Fee
Requests for Change to District Plan (deposit)	\$11,000.00	\$11,500.00 \$12,750.00 <u>Processing: up to 50 hours</u>
All work undertaken by Council's officers in connection with the request for the change shall be charged against the deposit at:	Business Support: \$150.00 per hour Planner: \$220.00 per hour	Business Support: \$150.00 per hour Planner: \$255.00 \$255.30 per hour

Fee type	2023–2024 Fee	2024–2025 Fee
Hearing Commissioner time shall be recovered for time spent in hearings and deliberating.	\$116.00 per hour \$93.00 per hour	\$116.00 per hour \$93.00 per hour
Council Commissioners:		<i>Note: the above fees are set in accordance with Local Government Members Determination</i>
Chair:	Actual cost	
Members:	Actual cost	
Independent Commissioners:		
Chair:		Actual cost
Member of hearing panel:		Actual cost

Please note:

- If the proposed change is notified publicly, advertising charges will be actual costs payable by the applicant.
- All information requested by the Council shall be supplied at the applicant's cost.
- All work undertaken by independent consultants, advisors and/or specialists in connection with the request for the change shall be charged at the actual costs plus disbursements against the deposit.
- Actual costs of any external venue or equipment hire to run a successful hearing shall be borne by the applicant.

Notice of Requirement and Alterations to Notices of Requirement

All actual costs related to the requirement, including Council officers' time, will be borne by the Requiring Authority as follows:

Fee type	2023–2024 Fee	2024–2025 Fee
Notice of Requirement and Alterations to Notices of Requirement (deposit)	\$11,000.00	\$11,500.00 <u>\$12,750.00</u> <i>Processing: up to 50 hours</i>
All work undertaken by Council officers in connection with the requirement shall be charged against the deposit at:	Business Support: \$150.00 per hour Planner: \$220.00 per hour	Business Support: \$150.00 per hour Planner: \$2530.00 <u>\$2530.00</u> per hour
Hearing Commissioner time shall be recovered		

Fee type	2023-2024 Fee	2024-2025 Fee
for time spent in hearings and deliberating.	\$116.00 per hour \$93.00 per hour	\$116.00 per hour \$93.00 per hour
Council Commissioners:		<i>Note: the above fees are set in accordance with Local Government Members Determination</i>
Chair	Actual cost	
Members	Actual cost	
Independent Commissioners:		
Chair		Actual cost
Member of hearing panel		Actual cost

Please note:

- If the requirement is notified publicly, advertising charges will be actual costs payable by the Requiring Authority.
- All information requested by Council shall be supplied at the Requiring Authority's cost.
- All work undertaken by independent consultants, advisors and/or specialists in connection with the requirement shall be charged at the actual costs plus disbursements against the deposit.
- Actual costs of any external venue or equipment hire to run a successful hearing shall be borne by the applicant.

Purchasing a printed copy of the District Plan

Service	2023-2024 Fee	2024-2025 Fee
Electronic Copy	<u>Available online</u> free of charge	<u>Available online</u> free of charge
Complete Set	We encourage use of the ePlan. Costs will be dependent on the officer time required. Business Support: \$150.00 per hour Planner: \$220.00 per hour	We encourage use of the ePlan. Costs will be dependent on the officer time required. Business Support: \$150.00 per hour Planner: \$255.30.00 per hour

Landfill

General refuse charges (any mixed rubbish loads)

Service	2023-2024 Minimum charge	2023-2024 Cost per tonne	2024-2025 Minimum charge	2024-2025 Cost per tonne
All light vehicles (cars, vans, utilities, including those with trailers)	\$25.00	\$233.00	\$25.00	\$260.00
All other vehicles	\$116.50	\$233.00	\$120.00	\$260.00

Green waste charges

Includes all garden waste. Green waste must not be mixed with general refuse. Only applies to vehicles that can access the transfer station.

Service	2023-2024 Minimum charge	2023-2024 Cost per tonne	2024-2025 Minimum charge	2024-2025 Cost per tonne
All vehicles	\$15.00	\$126.50	\$15.00	\$126.50

Special and hazardous waste charges

Service	2023-2024 Minimum charge	2023-2024 Cost per tonne	2024-2025 Minimum charge	2024-2025 Cost per tonne
Household hazardous waste (household quantities only, normal charges otherwise apply)	Free	Free	Free	Free
Tyres (cost applies to any disposal involving more than four tyres)	\$308	\$616	\$1,000	\$2,000
Polystyrene (prior approval required)	\$308	\$616	\$2,500	\$5,000
Special waste - general (prior approval required))	\$159	\$318	\$170	\$346
Asbestos (prior approval required)	Price on Application	Price on Application	\$180	\$366
Special waste – contaminated soil (prior approval required)	-	-	\$250	\$500

Libraries

Description	2023–2024 Fee	2024–2025 Fee
Interloans (non-urgent) per request	\$15.00	\$15.00
Interloans (urgent)	At cost	At cost
Lost/damaged items	Cost of the item at time of purchase by Hutt City Libraries	Cost of the item at time of purchase by Hutt City Libraries
Hot Picks rental books	\$4 for 2 weeks	\$4 for 2 weeks
Subscription access for anyone living outside the SMART libraries area who does not own a rate-paying property withing the SMART libraries area	\$30 for three months \$60 for six months \$120 for one year	\$30 for three months \$60 for six months \$120 for one year
Photocopying and printing	B&W A4 \$0.20 B&W A3 \$0.40 Colour A4 \$1.00 Colour A3 \$2.00	B&W A4 \$0.20 B&W A3 \$0.40 Colour A4 \$1.00 Colour A3 \$2.00

Littering infringement

Littering fines

Type of littering	2023–2024 Fee	2024–2025 Fee
Minor littering Including but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> cigarette butts wrappers/paper chewing gum small amount of food waste take-away food/drink containers fish and chip papers plastic drink bottle(s) and aluminium can(s) domestic/commercial waste in, or by, public litter bins single small bag of refuse 	\$100.00	\$100.00

Type of littering	2023–2024 Fee	2024–2025 Fee
Medium littering Including but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> multiple small bags, one to three large bags or boxes of refuse small furniture items small amounts of discard due to an insecure load from truck or trailer 	\$200.00	\$200.00
Major littering Including but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> any large volume of household/commercial/green waste car parts large furniture items four or more large rubbish bags hazardous rubbish such as used nappies, needles, sanitary pads, broken glass, wood with nails and sharp metals. 	\$400.00	\$400.00

Official Information

If you're looking for access to information about yourself, this is covered by the Privacy Act 2020 free of charge.

There is no charge for standard requests made under the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987.

No charges will apply where the information cannot be readily found, or for time spent deciding whether information will be released.

The following charges will apply for non-standard requests made under the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987.

Charges will be notified and agreed with the requester before any copying, scanning, collation or redaction is carried out.

A charge may be modified or waived at the discretion of a general manager:

- if the information is in the public interest to release,

- if payment might cause financial hardship,
- or where the information assists public organisations in their work.

Reproduction charges

Fee type	2023–2024 Fee	2024–2025 Fee
Photocopying A3/A4 – up to 20 pages	Free of charge	Free of charge
Photocopying A3/A4 – over 20 pages	\$0.20 per page	\$0.20 per page
Scanning or copying of items larger than A3	Reproduction costs: As notified on request	Reproduction costs: As notified on request
Charged on a case-by-case basis depending on size, original format and condition	Staff time: \$40.00 per half hour	Staff time: \$40.00 per half hour

Substantial collation and redaction

For requests which require substantial collation, scanning and/or redaction before release (non-standard) the following charges will apply:

Fee type	2023–2024 Fee	2024–2025 Fee
First hour of staff time	Free of charge	Free of charge
Charge per additional half hour of staff time or part thereof	\$40.00	\$40.00
Any external contractor time as required	Actual cost	Actual cost

Expense charges

All charges will need to be paid before you receive the information you have requested. All charges incurred will be fixed so to recover the actual costs involved, including:

- Photocopying – the first 20 pages are free. Every A4 page after that will be charged at 20 cents.
- Producing a document by computer or similar equipment
- Reproducing a photograph, film, video or audio recording
- Viewing or hearing a visual or audio recording
- Providing a copy of any map, plan or other document larger than A4
- Retrieval of information offsite or any situation where a direct charge is incurred in providing the information

Parking

Pay and display meters operate between 9am and 5pm, Monday to Friday.

You can pay:

- with coins or by credit card.

- through the free PayMyPark website or app – pay your parking from your smartphone and extend your time remotely.
- with a SmartPark in-car meters that you can top-up online.

Parking Zone	2023-24 Zone Conditions	2023-2024 Charges	2024-25 Zone Conditions	2024-2025 Charges
Shoppers (Green HC2) Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two-hour maximum parking duration Monday to Friday 9am–5pm Saturday and Sundays, P120 zones (no charge) Sunday and public holidays unrestricted 	\$2.00 per hour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two-hour maximum parking duration outside of signposted restrictions 9am–5pm Public holidays unrestricted Enforcement 7 days per week 	\$3.00 per hour
Commuter (Yellow HC3) Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No daily maximum parking duration Monday to Friday 9am–5pm Saturday and Sundays, P120 zones (no charge) Saturday, Sunday and public holidays unrestricted 	\$2.00 per hour \$7.00 maximum daily charge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No daily maximum parking duration outside of signposted restrictions 9am–5pm Public holidays unrestricted Enforcement 7 days per week 	\$3.00 per hour \$10.00 maximum daily charge
Commuter (Orange HC4) Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No daily maximum parking duration Monday to Friday 9am–5pm 	\$2.00 per hour \$7.00 maximum daily charge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No daily maximum parking duration outside of signposted restrictions 	\$3.00 per hour \$10.00 maximum daily charge

Parking Zone	2023-24 Zone Conditions	2023-2024 Charges	2024-25 Zone Conditions	2024-2025 Charges
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Saturday and Sundays, P120 zones (no charge) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Saturday, Sunday and public holidays unrestricted		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 9am–5pm <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public holidays unrestricted Enforcement 7 days per week	
Riverbank car park (Light Blue) Zone	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No daily maximum parking duration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sunday and public holidays unrestricted	Monday – Friday 9am–5pm: \$2.00 per hour \$7.00 maximum daily charge Saturday 7am–2pm: \$2.00 per hour \$4.00 maximum daily charge Monthly pass*: \$100.00	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No daily maximum parking duration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public holidays unrestricted Enforcement 7 days per week	\$3.00 per hour \$10.00 maximum daily charge Monthly pass*: \$150.00
Petone parking	New fee in 2024-25	New fee in 2024-25	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No daily maximum parking duration outside of signposted restrictions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 9am–5pm <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public holidays unrestricted Enforcement 7 days per week	\$3.00 per hour \$10.00 maximum daily charge

*Riverbank car park monthly passes reduced in price for December and January. Passes can be purchased from Council's building at 30 Laings Road in Lower Hutt or the PayMyPark App.

Infringements for metered parking

Infringement	2023-2024 Charge	2024-2025 Charge
Parked in a metered area without paying the required fee	\$40.00	\$40.00
Parking on a mobility car park without displaying a valid mobility pass card	\$150.00	\$150.00
Overstaying excess time	2023-2024 Charge	2024-2025 Charge
Less than 30 minutes	\$12.00	\$12.00
More than 30 minutes but less than 1 hour	\$15.00	\$15.00
More than 1 hour but less than 2 hours	\$21.00	\$21.00
More than 2 hours but less than 4 hours	\$30.00	\$30.00
More than 4 hours but less than 6 hours	\$42.00	\$42.00
More than 6 hours	\$57.00	\$57.00

EV charging stations

Description	2023-2024 Charge	2024-2025 Charge
If pricing based on power consumption only (\$/kWh)	Not applicable	Maximum cost per kWh: \$0.75/kWh
If combined pricing based on power consumption and time (\$/kWh and \$/min)	Maximum cost per kWh when charging: \$0.31 Maximum cost per minute when charging: \$0.31 Maximum cost per minute when not charging: \$0.31	Maximum cost per kWh when charging: \$0.31 Maximum cost per minute when charging: \$0.31
Idle fees (\$/min)		Maximum cost per minute when not charging: \$1

Kerbside rubbish and recycling

Service change	2023-2024 Charge	2024-2025 Charge
Additional/replacement/new wheelie bin for rubbish	\$110.00	\$115.00
Additional/replacement/new wheelie bin for recycling	\$110.00	\$115.00
Additional/replacement/new glass crate	\$45.00	\$45.00
Additional/replacement/new wheelie bins for rubbish and recycling and glass crate	\$165.00	\$170.00

Service fees apply for any bin changes except downsizing of rubbish bins and upsizing of recycling bins.

Roading

Roading fees and charges

Subdivision inspection & approval charges	2023-2024 Charge	2024-2025 Charge
Boundary adjustment	\$220.00	\$320.00
All business support/administration	\$150.00 per hour	\$200.00 per hour
All processing or monitoring by engineer	\$150.00 per hour	\$250.00 per hour
All processing or monitoring by senior/principal engineer	\$220.00 per hour	\$320.00 per hour

Vehicle Crossings

Council installed motor crossing charges*	2023-2024 charge	2023-2024 Admin/inspection charge	2024-2025 charge	2024-2025 Admin/inspection charge
Concrete dished crossing per square metre	\$216.00m ²	\$173.00m ²		Service and fee to be removed
Extensions to existing concrete crossings per square metre	\$216.00m ²	\$173.00m ²		Service and fee to be removed

Council installed motor crossing charges*	2023-2024 charge	2023-2024 Admin/inspection charge	2024-2025 charge	2024-2025 Admin/inspection charge
Installation of concrete dished crossing in conjunction with road reconstruction work per square metre	\$87.00m ²	\$173.00m ²		Service and fee to be removed
Concrete block crossing/pipe crossing/'Slot' type crossing per square metre	\$216.00m ²	\$173.00m ²		Service and fee to be removed

*Traffic management costs are additional and will be advised at the time of quotation.

Privately installed motor crossing charges	2023-2024 charge	2023-2024 Admin/inspection charge	2024-2025 charge	2024-2025 Admin/inspection charge
Deposit for privately installed crossing (\$336.00 refunded upon satisfactory completion of crossing)	\$325.00	\$216.00	\$336.00	\$223.35
Deposit for installation of a Heavy Duty or Extra Heavy Duty vehicle crossing (\$569.00 refunded upon satisfactory completion of crossing)	\$550.00	\$216.00	\$569.00	\$223.35

Corridor Access Requests

In accordance with Clause 6.5 Corridor Manager Cost Recovery in the National Code, Council is able to recover costs in administering and monitoring Corridor Access Requests (CAR) consent compliance.

Since 1 July 2015 Hutt City Council aligns itself with Upper Hutt City Council's fees and charges for processing CAR. This includes charging a fee for texturizing seal coats where trenches are located within the carriageway.

Request type	2023-2024 Charge	2024-2025 Charge
Corridor Access Request – Minor Work (per CAR request)	\$190.00	\$228.00

Request type	2023-2024 Charge	2024-2025 Charge
Corridor Access Request – Major Work (per CAR request)	\$230.00	\$260.00
Corridor Access Request – Project Work (per CAR request)	\$1,160.00	\$1392.00
Fee the texturizing seal coat of a trench in carriageway	\$7.60/m ²	\$9.20/m ²
Re-inspection Fee	\$216.00 per inspection	\$228.00
Cancellation & Reinstatements		
Work Access Permit Extension	\$100.00	\$110.00
Traffic Management Plan Amendment	\$100.00	\$110.00
Road Closure Request	\$150.00	\$165.00
Global Corridor Access Request (GTMP)	\$416.00	\$458.00
Non-conformance Penalty Fees		
Minor	\$250.00	\$275.00
Major	\$800.00	\$880.00
Non-notification Penalty	\$300.00	\$330.00
Other Investigations		
Skip bin on road reserve within corridor access (per week)	\$80.00	\$88.00

Signboard hire and production costs

There are four signboards located in Lower Hutt that can be hired out by the week. The weekly hire fees include installation and removal costs. Total price for hiring is weekly hire fee plus production costs plus GST. All prices are exclusive of GST.

2023-2024 Charges

Signboard location	Side A hire per week	Side A production per booking	Side B Hire per week	Side B production per booking
Ewen Bridge	\$147.00	\$168.00	\$147.00	\$168.00
Waione Street Bridge, Seaview	\$147.00	\$168.00	\$105.00	\$168.00

Signboard location	Side A hire per week	Side A production per booking	Side B Hire per week	Side B production per booking
Kennedy Good Bridge, Avalon	\$147.00	\$168.00	\$105.00	\$168.00
Cambridge Terrace, Naenae	\$105.00	\$168.00	\$105.00	\$168.00
All four signboards	\$545.00	\$670.00	\$460.00	\$670.00

2024–2025 Charges

Signboard location	Side A hire per week	Side A production per booking	Side B Hire per week	Side B production per booking
Ewen Bridge	\$155.00	\$175.00	\$155.00	\$175.00
Waione Street Bridge, Seaview	\$155.00	\$175.00	\$110.00	\$175.00
Kennedy Good Bridge, Avalon	\$155.00	\$175.00	\$110.00	\$175.00
Cambridge Terrace, Naenae	\$110.00	\$175.00	\$110.00	\$175.00
All four signboards	\$575.00	\$710.00	\$485.00	\$710.00

Sportsfields and parks

Season charges

Set to recover the percentage of operating cost identified below plus the full operating cost of ancillary services:

Recovery rates percentage	2023–2024					2024–2025				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Children	Training/Winter	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Children	Training/Winter
Sports	30%	20%	10%	5%	5%	30%	20%	10%	5%	5%
Cricket/Cricket	25%	15%	10%	5%	N/A	25%	15%	10%	5%	N/A

One-off or single day hire

We charge 10 per cent of the season charge per game, or 15 per cent of the season charge per day if the game lasts three hours or longer.

Special events charges

We charge fees for hiring out sportsgrounds for events and other special events. Our fees and charges include goods and services tax (GST).

Service	2023-2024 Charge	2024-2025 Charge
Events and commercial operators	Get in touch	Get in touch
Picnic bookings (30 or more people)	\$55.00	\$58.00
Filming	\$443 per day	\$470 per day
Marquees for picnics/promotions - small	\$109.00	\$116.00
Marquees for picnics/promotions - up to 50m ²	\$219.00	\$232.00
Marquees for picnics/promotions - up to 100m ²	\$443.00	\$470.00
Marquees for picnics/promotions - larger	\$667.00	\$707.00
Weddings	\$109.00	\$116.00
Hire of rooms, social facilities and training fields	Get in touch	Get in touch
No. 1 field at Hutt Recreation Ground	Get in touch	Get in touch

Note: We give priority to season-long bookings over casual bookings.

Swimming Pools		
Casual Rates	2023-2024 Charge	2024-2025 Charge
Adult	\$6.50	\$7.00
Child	\$4.50	\$5.00
Over 65s	\$5.00	\$5.30
Spectator (non-supervising adult)	\$2.80	\$3.00
Family pass (two adults/four children)	\$23.80	\$25.00

Concession Rates	2023-2024 Charge	2024-2025 Charge
Adult 10 swim	\$55.50	\$63.00
Adult 30 swim	\$135.90	\$182.00
Accessibility 10 swim (for people with disability)	\$41.00	\$43.00

Concession Rates	2023-2024 Charge	2024-2025 Charge
Carers or support people assisting receive free admission		
Child 10 swim	\$36.00	\$45.00
Child 30 swim	\$87.60	\$130.00
Over 65s 10 swim	\$40.50	\$47.70
Over 65s 30 swim	\$99.90	\$137.80

Pool hire	2023-2024 Charge	2024-2025 Charge
Regular hire (25 metres per hour)	\$75.00	\$80.00
Casual hire (25 metres per hour)	\$135.00	\$143.00
Regular hire (50 metres per hour) - Wainuiomata pool	\$165.00	\$175.00
Casual hire (50 metres per hour) - Wainuiomata pool	\$275.00	\$292.00
Lane charge (25 metres per hour)	\$26.00	\$28.00

School groups	2023-2024 Charge	2024-2025 Charge
Group hire for lessons (per head)	\$1.80	\$2.00

Meeting rooms	2023-2024 Charge	2024-2025 Charge
Casual hire (per hour)	\$28.00	\$30.00

Venue Hire

Principles:

- Spaces should be optimised, multi-purpose and flexible and serve a wide range of activity,
- Given population growth, increased residential density and the loss of other community spaces (churches etc), spaces need to be fairly shared across different groups (some historic arrangements may need to be revisited and quotas applied to enable this),
- Charges should reflect the type of activity taking place,
- Charges should be within Council's Revenue and Finance Policy guidelines.

Rate Categories	Description
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Commercial rate – Base Rate	Charged to business and groups that are generating revenue from their activity beyond cost recovery of the event.
Significant individual benefit rate – 80% of Base Rate	Private events that are not open to all – eg: weddings, parties, celebrations and faith-based groups. This includes churches.
Community rate 50% of Base Rate	Community group for community benefit and does not charge attendees per session.
Partner rate 0%–50% of Base Rate	Activities which are open and free to attend and/or developed or delivered in partnership with Council and/or deliver strongly to Council's equity priority and / or focus areas of wellbeing activity may – at officers discretion – be reduced down to 0%

Community halls:

Hourly rates for hall hire are set out below.

- Annual EOI process to identify regular hirers wanting access to the same space, selection by assessment and / or ballot.

Moera, Eastbourne, Belmont, Treadwell and Wainuiomata Community halls	2023–2024 Charge		2024–2025 Charge		
	Community	Commercial	Community	Individual Benefit	Commercial
Monday – Friday	\$20.00	\$32.00	\$20.00	\$33.00	\$42.00
Weekends and public holidays	\$20.00	\$37.00	\$24.00	\$38.00	\$48.00
Russell Keown House	2023–2024 Charge		2024–2025 Charge		
	Community	Commercial	Community	Individual Benefit	Commercial
Per hour	\$10.00	\$20.00	\$13.00	\$21.00	\$26.00
Up to 4 hours	\$16.00	\$32.00	\$21.00	\$33.00	\$42.00
Full day	\$28.00	\$56.00	\$36.50	\$58.00	\$73.00
Minoh House	2023–2024 Charge		2024–2025 Charge		
	Community	Commercial	Community	Individual Benefit	Commercial

Education Session	\$60.00		\$78.00	\$125	\$156.00
Half day	\$100.00		\$130.00	\$208	\$260.00
Full day	\$200.00		\$260.00	\$416	\$520.00
Social Events	\$200.00		\$260.00	\$416	\$520.00

Neighbourhood Hub Bookable Spaces

- Includes AV for where AV is supplied,
- Weekend bookings between 7am Saturday and 7pm Sunday attract a 10% premium,
- Annual EOI process to identify regular hirers wanting access to the same space, selection by assessment and / or ballot.

Meeting rooms in Neighbourhood Hubs	2023-2024 Charge		2024-2025 Charge		
	Community	Commercial	Community	Individual Benefit	Commercial
Eastbourne – small	\$15.00		\$16.50	\$26.00	\$32.50
Koraunui – small	\$10.00	\$15.00	\$16.50	\$26.00	\$32.50
Walter Nash – small	\$15.00	\$20.00	\$16.50	\$26.00	\$32.50
Wainuiomata – meeting	\$15.00	\$29.00	\$19.00	\$30.00	\$38.00
Petone – Boardroom	\$9.00		\$19.00	\$30.00	\$38.00
Eastbourne – Boardroom	\$9.00		\$19.00	\$30.00	\$38.00
Koraunui – medium A	\$15.00	\$20.00	\$19.00	\$30.00	\$38.00
Koraunui – medium B	\$20.00	\$25.00	\$19.00	\$30.00	\$38.00
Koraunui – Large A	\$35.00	\$50.00	\$32.50	\$52.00	\$65.00
Koraunui – Large B	\$35.00	\$50.00	\$32.50	\$52.00	\$65.00
Koraunui – Large A& B	\$70.00	\$100.00	\$65.00	\$104.00	\$130.00
Walter Nash – large	\$35.00	\$55.00	\$32.50	\$52.00	\$65.00

Meeting rooms in Neighbourhood Hubs	2023-2024 Charge		2024-2025 Charge		
	Community	Commercial	Community	Individual Benefit	Commercial
Walter Nash – large combined	\$65.00	\$110.00	\$65.00	\$104.00	\$130.00

Walter Nash Courts	2023-2024 Charge		2024-2025 Charge	
	Regular	Casual	Discounted: M-F 6am-6pm & S&S 6pm-10pm	Standard: M-F 6pm-10pm & S&S 7am-6pm
One court	\$45.00	\$77.00	\$45.00	\$64.00
Two courts	\$85.00	\$139.00	\$80.00	\$114.00
Three courts	\$125.00	\$206.00	\$115.00	\$164.00
Four courts	\$155.00	\$258.00	\$150.00	\$214.00
Five courts	\$185.00	\$309.00	\$185.00	\$264.00

Walter Nash Stadiums	2023-2024 Charge		2024-2025 Charge		
	Flat rate, maximum charges for community use. Commercial activities incur separate charges available on inquiry.		Community	Individual Benefit	Commercial
Front stadium – all day	\$1,600		\$1,040	\$1,664	\$2,080
Front stadium – ½ day	\$800		\$520	\$832	\$1,040
Back stadium – full day	\$1,200		\$780	\$1,248	\$1,560
Back stadium – ½ day	\$600		\$390	\$624	\$780
Full facility – all day	\$3,600		\$2,340	\$3,744	\$4,680
Full facility – ½ day	\$2,500		\$1,625	\$2,600	\$3,250

Note: Charges are for venue only with separate charges applying for equipment, cleaning, security etc on enquiry.

Little Theatre

	2023–2024			
	Monday to Friday	Weekends and public holidays	Monday to Friday	Weekends and public holidays
Hours and sessions	(Jan–Aug)	(Jan–Aug)	(Sep–Dec)	(Sep–Dec)
One session (8am–1pm, 1pm–6pm or 6pm–11pm)	\$160	\$235	\$175	\$255
Two sessions in one day	\$260	\$350	\$180	\$380
Three sessions in one day	\$385	\$525	\$420	\$575
Per hour after 11 pm	\$90	\$125	\$95	\$135
Note: 25% discount for community organisations.				
Site induction (new charge in 2023–24)	\$225.00 per event			
Post event reset and tech check (New charge in 2023–24)	\$225.00 per event			
Site cleaning (new charge in 2023–24)	\$172.50 per day/event			
Technician	\$75 hourly			
Minimum three hours Minimum six hours for bookings over three days				

Hours and sessions	2024–2025	
	Monday to Friday	Weekends and public holidays
Full Day Hire (8am–11pm)	\$420	\$575
Per hour after 11 pm	\$95	\$135
Note: 25% discount for community organisations.		

Hours and sessions	2024–2025	
	Monday to Friday	Weekends and public holidays
Site induction (new charge in 2023–24)	\$225 per event	
Post event reset and tech check	\$225 per event	
Site cleaning	\$172.50 per event	
Technician*	\$75 hourly	
*Minimum three hours,		

Dowse Museum

Room charges (per hour)	2023–2024	2024–2025
James Coe 1	\$70.00	\$75.00
James Coe 2	\$60.00	\$65.00
Foyer	\$65.00	\$70.00
Meeting room	\$35.00	\$40.00
Courtyard	\$35.00	\$40.00
James Coe Centre (JC1+JC2)	\$115.00	\$125.00
James Coe 2 and foyer	\$115.00	\$125.00
JCC and foyer	\$170.00	\$175.00
Staff charges (per hour)		
Duty Manager	\$40.00	\$40.00
Bar Staff/After Hours	\$35.00	\$35.00
Security Staff	\$55.00	\$60.00
Discount rates		
Hutt City Council	20%	20%
Community	60%	60%
Post event cleaning cost (new charge in 2023–24)	\$50.00	\$50.00

Trade waste class

		2023–2024		2024–2025
	Consent Fees	Consent + \$165 if conditional consent required	Consent Fees	Consent + \$175 if conditional consent required
Class 1: High risk	\$1,750	\$1,915	\$1845.00	\$2020.00
Class 2: Moderate risk	\$885	\$1,050	\$935.00	\$1110.00
Class 3: Low risk	\$495	\$660	\$520.00	\$695.00

		2023–2024		2024–2025
	Consent Fees	Consent + \$165 if conditional consent required	Consent Fees	Consent + \$175 if conditional consent required
Class 4: Minimal risk	\$265	\$430	\$280.00	\$455.00
Class 5: Minimal risk low flow	\$130	N/A	\$135.00	N/A
Application fee		\$100		\$105
Re-inspection fee		\$125		\$130.00
Late payment additional fee		\$105		\$110.00
Transfer additional fee		\$50		\$55.00

Trade waste user charges

	2023–2024	2024–2025
Flow	\$0.549 per cubic metre	\$0.579 per cubic metre
Total suspended solids	\$1.192 per kilogram	\$1.256 per kilogram
COD (chemical oxygen demand)	\$0.417 per kilogram	\$0.440 per kilogram

Service Connection Applications

Service Connection	2023–2024 Fees	2024–2025 Fees
Sewer/Wastewater	\$130.00	\$140.00
Stormwater	\$130.00	\$140.00
Water	\$130.00	\$140.00

Water

	2023–2024	2024–2025
Fee for use of water by builders on unmetered industrial and commercial sites	\$130.00	\$140.00
Charge for ordinary supply Class 2 Water		
Minimum charge per cubic metre	\$3.35	\$4.25
Water supplied by hydrant		
Per cubic metre	\$3.35	\$4.25
Minimum charge	\$130.00	\$140.00

Draft Capital projects for Long Term Plan 2024-34

These include all changes per Officer recommendations in the report

Capital projects											
Water Supply	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	2029/2030	2030/2031	2031/2032	2032/2033	2033/2034
Project	Forecast	Draft Budget	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast
Description	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Capital projects to meet additional demand											
Network Upgrades WS Growth	25	103	102	105	107	109	112	114	116	237	1,929
Reservoir Upgrades WS Growth	-	-	-	19,546	41,693	33,799	6,960	-	-	-	-
Capital projects to replace existing assets											
Distribution Pipe Model Development	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reactive Network Renewals (WS)	3,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reactive Pump Station Renewals	275	373	227	115	320	129	696	1,177	79	81	182
Reactive Reservoir Renewals	660	1,988	2,738	193	642	5,575	11,271	11,612	6,504	5,935	16,302
Control Systems Renewals (WS)	-	52	31	31	32	55	33	34	35	35	36
Network Renewals Water Supply	22,390	9,022	11,724	10,706	13,209	16,162	17,860	18,239	18,537	18,673	37,980
Capital projects to improve level of service											
Critical Pipelines Seismic Upgrade	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,098
Data Collection Water Supply	-	1,406	63	65	1,062	1,136	1,560	1,297	1,385	73	75
Network Upgrade - Water Supply	6,103	1,308	177	779	266	1,919	2,034	2,177	2,327	2,487	5,789
Reservoir Upgrades WS	2,840	25	354	281	590	385	298	83	297	57	1,809
Water Resilience	-	983	1,210	1,616	1,533	2,660	762	38	38	39	40
Universal Water Meters	-	1,440	7,048	18,025	23,306	22,615	5,076	-	-	-	-
Total	35,653	16,701	23,674	51,462	82,759	84,543	46,663	34,770	29,319	27,617	65,239

Capital projects											
Wastewater	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	2029/2030	2030/2031	2031/2032	2032/2033	2033/2034
Project	Forecast	Draft Budget	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast
Description	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Capital projects to meet additional demand											
Network Renewals WW Growth	-	103	102	192	1,062	1,515	3,807	114	116	118	753
Network Upgrades WW Growth	100	7,248	307	739	2,133	5,614	8,340	6,817	-	-	1,277
Trunk Main Outfall Pipeline Overflow Mitigation V	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,040
Wastewater Valley Floor Infrastructure Growth	2,728	9,873	22,217	3,481	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pump Station Upgrades WW Growth	-	-	-	518	2,647	541	-	-	-	-	1,579
Capital projects to replace existing assets											
Wastewater Modelling	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Network Renewals (WW)	19,621	10,604	3,663	5,925	4,043	4,132	4,218	4,303	4,389	4,472	45,575
Pump Station Upgrades (WW)	300	68	77	2,258	3,051	5,469	1,094	156	791	684	612
Trunk Non-DBO Minor Works	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trunk DBO Asset Replacement Fund	6,850	33,604	73,500	61,935	26,945	46,295	44,110	55,232	68,170	124,740	9,765
Trunk DBO Network Cyclic Replacement	6,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trunk Resource Consent Renewals	740	-	-	-	1,337	2,022	3,013	797	-	-	-
Capital projects to improve level of service											
Network Upgrades (WW)	568	1,365	1,288	2,342	1,714	1,572	1,640	11,120	11,540	11,431	21,638
Trunk Main Outfall Pipeline Overflow Mitigation	1,900	1,058	503	134	104	994	1,786	2,846	4,064	1,420	3,617
Trunk Type A Asset Development	2,169	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	42,226	63,924	101,657	77,524	43,036	68,155	68,009	81,386	89,069	142,866	88,857

Capital projects											
Stormwater	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	2029/2030	2030/2031	2031/2032	2032/2033	2033/2034
Project	Forecast	Draft Budget	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast
Description	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Capital projects to meet additional demand											
Beach Stormwater Outlets SW Growth	-	1,210	2,964	314	107	109	112	114	116	118	121
Network Upgrades SW Growth	100	1,034	818	470	778	5,138	5,801	9,073	9,254	5,916	1,206
Stormwater Valley Floor Infrastructure Growth	6,020	20,132	48,010	44,549	16,856	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital projects to replace existing assets											
Control Systems renewals (SW)	-	21	10	10	11	11	22	11	12	12	24
Stormwater Network Modelling	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Network Renewals - (SW)	5,665	3,769	820	915	1,109	1,445	6,033	1,693	2,012	2,409	2,906
Pump Station Reactive Renewals (SW)	410	413	6,999	103	1,391	1,393	3,290	2,670	433	3,088	129
Capital projects to improve level of service											
Beach Stormwater Outlets	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dowse Drive Stormwater Improvement	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Network Upgrades (SW)	220	744	4,126	3,456	2,306	4,266	13,334	18,227	18,823	21,819	25,441
Pump Station Upgrades (SW)	-	-	-	114	22	115	-	-	-	-	-
Stormwater consenting project	354	517	511	523	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	13,069	27,871	64,258	50,460	22,580	12,477	28,592	31,788	30,650	33,362	29,827

Capital projects											
Solid Waste	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	2029/2030	2030/2031	2031/2032	2032/2033	2033/2034
Project	Forecast	Draft Budget	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast
Description	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Capital projects to improve level of service											
Silverstream LF Stg 2 Design & Const	8,470	7,010	8,772	4,672	2,151	4,190	3,519	4,507	411	3,928	328
Silverstream Landfill Asbestos Cell	488	2,006	-	-	1,746	-	-	-	-	-	-
Silverstream Landfill Transfer Station	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and Green Waste	-	-	1,023	7,519	5,024	-	-	-	-	-	-
Silverstream Landfill EV Charging Station	300	1,540	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	9,258	11,056	9,795	12,191	8,922	4,190	3,519	4,507	411	3,928	328

Capital projects											
Sustainability & Resilience	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	2029/2030	2030/2031	2031/2032	2032/2033	2033/2034
Project	Revised budget	Draft Budget	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast
Description	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Capital projects to improve level of service											
105 Western Hutt Road ERT Facility	-	259	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	259	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Capital projects											
Transport	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	2029/2030	2030/2031	2031/2032	2032/2033	2033/2034
Project	Forecast	Draft Budget	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast
Description	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Capital projects to meet additional demand											
Cross Valley Connections – Growth	10	174	61	-	2,353	2,733	1,422	1,428	1,208	-	-
Cycling Micro-mobility Programme Growth	-	487	238	237	237	582	510	647	-	-	-
Minor Safety Works Growth	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Traffic Safety Improvements Growth	21	22	22	23	23	24	24	25	25	26	26
Local Area Traffic Management Growth	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3
Pedestrian Crossing New Growth	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Road Network Improvements – Growth	188	182	152	126	134	170	164	168	226	230	235
Subdivisions Road Improvements	-	3,500	3,577	3,659	3,744	3,826	3,906	3,984	4,064	4,141	4,220
Capital projects to replace existing assets											
Area Wide Pavement Treatment	3,363	7,568	7,734	7,964	8,148	8,327	8,501	8,672	8,845	9,013	9,184
Pavement Surfacing	4,216	2,698	2,757	2,873	2,939	3,004	3,067	3,128	3,191	3,251	3,313
Footpath Resurfacing And Replacement	686	446	456	467	477	488	498	508	518	528	538
Minor Road And Footpath Construction	78	81	82	84	86	88	90	92	94	95	97
Road Reconstruction	316	327	334	341	349	357	364	372	379	386	394
Wainuiomata Hill Rd Safety Seal	1,341	753	719	787	805	823	840	857	874	891	908
Traffic Signal Replacement	179	185	189	193	198	202	207	211	215	219	223
Minor Safety Works	53	54	56	57	58	59	61	62	63	64	66
Pedestrian Crossing Renewal	33	34	34	35	36	37	38	38	39	40	41
Streetlight Lantern Replacement Programme	185	256	263	270	275	279	285	288	253	258	262
Streetlight Standard Replacement	232	321	329	337	343	349	356	361	316	322	328
Carpark Resurfacing	54	56	57	58	59	61	62	63	64	66	67
Bridge Renewals – Norton Park Ave / Nelson Cre	-	-	-	-	1,106	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estuary Bridge Corrosion Protection	-	-	1,067	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pay & Display Extension	-	140	-	195	349	204	-	-	-	-	225
Transport Resilience Projects	-	1,313	1,341	1,372	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slip Remediation	3,460	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Capital projects											
Transport	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	2029/2030	2030/2031	2031/2032	2032/2033	2033/2034
Project	Forecast	Draft Budget	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast
Description	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Capital projects to improve level of service											
Cross Valley Connections	190	3,241	1,153	-	44,706	51,922	27,022	27,131	22,961	-	-
Reconstruction Improvements	84	87	89	91	93	95	97	99	101	103	105
Broadband Ducting	22	23	23	24	24	25	26	26	27	27	28
Land Purchase For Roads	11	11	11	11	12	12	12	12	13	13	13
Substandard Rds Upgrade	-	907	311	319	326	333	340	347	700	713	727
Cycling Micromobility Programme	10,108	7,376	3,734	2,787	3,716	9,124	7,997	10,129	-	-	-
Tupua Horo Nuku Eastern Bays	18,800	23,835	21,476	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Traffic Safety Improvements	1,828	1,067	1,090	1,115	1,141	1,166	1,190	1,214	1,239	1,262	1,286
Local Area Traffic Management	103	107	109	112	114	117	119	121	124	126	129
Pedestrian Crossings - New	27	28	29	30	30	31	32	32	33	33	34
LED Streetlighting	-	1,009	1,782	1,338	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
School Speed Zone Programme	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Road Network Improvements	700	780	830	885	806	788	791	786	840	856	873
Bridge Seismic Strengthening Cuba St. Overbrid	450	918	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Network Resilience - Eastern Hutt Road	5,039	10,660	11,549	-	-	5,482	5,893	6,085	-	-	-
Streets for people Program- Micromobility	1,584	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wainuiomata Coast Road Rehabilitation	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport Speed Review	-	1,000	1,298	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	54,927	69,647	62,957	25,795	72,694	90,711	63,918	66,892	46,416	22,670	23,326

Capital projects											
City Development	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	2029/2030	2030/2031	2031/2032	2032/2033	2033/2034
Project	Forecast	Draft Budget	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast
Description	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Capital projects to meet additional demand											
Urban Growth Strategy Improvements	1,560	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wainuiomata Town Centre reserve development	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital projects to replace existing assets											
Civic Events Centre Renewal	-	57	37	798	536	48	479	254	186	676	231
Capital projects to improve level of service											
Petone 2040	332	458	222	228	233	238	243	248	253	258	262
Naenae Town Centre Improvements	3,038	2,587	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wainuiomata Queen Street Development	1,085	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riverlink - Strategic Property Purchases	450	2,850	3,032	958	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RiverLink - Streetscapes	5,860	-	-	3,240	11,020	30,570	-	-	-	-	-
RiverLink - Replacement riverbank car park	380	-	-	-	-	2,880	-	-	-	-	-
RiverLink - Intersections	2,890	10,340	10,130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RiverLink - Riverbank park	4,580	2,590	5,280	10,790	11,020	3,970	-	-	-	-	-
RiverLink - Bridge	7,000	15,510	26,400	8,030	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	27,675	34,392	45,102	24,044	22,809	37,706	722	502	439	934	494

Capital projects											
Community Partnering & Support											
Project Description	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	2029/2030	2030/2031	2031/2032	2032/2033	2033/2034
	Forecast \$000	Draft Budget \$000	Forecast \$000	Forecast \$000	Forecast \$000	Forecast \$000	Forecast \$000	Forecast \$000	Forecast \$000	Forecast \$000	Forecast \$000
Capital projects to replace existing assets											
Community Halls External and Internal Renewal	105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belmont Memorial Hall Renewal	-	-	23	6	67	1	134	-	-	-	14
Eastbourne Hall Renewal	-	18	66	34	98	2	126	4	212	-	-
Epuni Hall Renewal	-	34	54	24	31	1	139	-	24	-	26
Wainuiomata Memorial Hall Renewal	-	1	33	10	47	8	91	8	57	6	11
Maungaraki Hall Renewal	-	55	35	203	29	-	-	103	2	-	-
Walter Nash Centre Renewal	242	3	184	219	523	1	1,082	565	257	-	252
Stokes Valley Hub Renewal	98	1	73	67	227	14	284	2	145	5	46
Wainuiomata Hub Renewal	6	15	76	58	317	3	250	1	118	1	77
Community Hubs – Furniture & Equipment Replc	5	5	5	5	5	362	5	6	6	6	6
CCTV Replacement	90	33	33	34	35	36	49	37	38	39	131
Community Houses Building Renewal	53	72	182	92	304	29	305	11	109	12	-
Moera Community Hall Renewal	-	74	50	8	88	0	52	41	3	-	-
Treadwell Community Hall Renewal	-	33	54	23	30	24	26	19	11	9	27
Hardwick-Smith Lounge Renewal	-	137	17	92	19	-	-	-	-	-	0
Hutt Art Society Renewal	-	5	59	60	91	8	210	36	2	-	30
Capital projects to improve level of service											
Community Halls Improvements	105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Walter Nash Centre Equipment and Fitout	95	-	-	-	105	-	-	-	-	-	-
Walter NashTaita Centre Furniture	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Hubs – Building Improvements	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7
Decarbonisation Energy Conversion	-	-	-	-	-	-	486	-	-	-	-
Community Panel Projects	336	-	-	-	-	-	555	-	-	589	-
Community Houses	-	-	56	-	-	59	-	-	63	-	-
Total	1,192	490	1,005	942	2,022	555	3,800	839	1,055	672	628

Capital projects											
Open Spaces, Parks, & Reserves	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	2029/2030	2030/2031	2031/2032	2032/2033	2033/2034
Project	Forecast	Draft Budget	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast
Description	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Capital projects to meet additional demand											
Reserve Developments	-	7,750	4,800	2,750	4,450	5,550	300	200	100	50	-
Bell Park Development	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black Creek reserve development	270	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tree Planting City Wide	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
High Street Pomare reserve development	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delaney Park	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital projects to replace existing assets											
Seats & Bins	63	65	68	72	76	79	83	85	90	93	97
Parks Buildings Capital Renewals	1,085	2,147	307	325	667	1,022	136	182	600	1,558	838
Avalon Park Pavilion Renewal	95	-	-	-	123	-	107	-	72	-	-
Parks Hard Surfaces Renewal	263	852	896	228	996	1,048	655	1,158	893	1,277	435
Sportsground Buildings Renewal	232	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Playgrounds	216	223	235	247	258	270	281	291	305	317	330
Track Renewal	207	109	114	120	126	131	137	142	149	155	161
Parks Signage & Interpretation	32	33	65	37	70	39	41	42	44	46	47
Playgrounds	-	-	926	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korohiwa Bus Barn Renewal	-	10	29	53	87	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hutt Rec Artificial Turf Renewal	-	-	-	-	492	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hutt Rec Sand Carpet Renewal	-	-	-	612	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petone Grandstand Renewal	-	200	200	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Renewals Projects	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Naenae Bowls Renewal	-	1	22	28	300	-	321	-	68	-	29
Ricoh Sports Centre Renewal	-	-	78	28	254	-	72	53	253	-	45
Parks & Reserves Drainage Renewals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,146	-	-	-

Capital projects											
Open Spaces, Parks, & Reserves	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	2029/2030	2030/2031	2031/2032	2032/2033	2033/2034
Project	Forecast	Draft Budget	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast
Description	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Capital projects to improve level of service											
Parks & Gardens Protection Bollards	5	10	10	10	11	11	12	14	14	14	16
Avalon Park Development	-	-	-	117	-	1,417	-	140	-	-	-
Williams Park Improvements	447	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Car Park Development	-	-	-	-	246	-	-	140	-	-	-
Wainuiomata Garden Of Remembrance	225	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jubilee Park Drainage	-	-	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meadowbank Reserve Development Belmont	228	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Tracks & Track Upgrades	-	-	111	-	123	-	134	-	145	-	241
Percy Reserve SH2 Development	-	-	-	21	-	129	-	140	-	-	-
Valley Floor Review Implementation	640	-	-	-	-	644	672	-	726	-	775
Mountain Bike Park	211	54	57	61	63	66	68	71	74	77	80
Minoh Friendship House Improvements	-	1	38	13	74	1	40	-	58	-	29
Toilets Upgrade	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Naenae Park Changing Rooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,344	-	-	-	-
Sportsville Artificial Playing Surface	-	-	971	-	-	2,575	-	-	2,903	-	-
Memorial Park Synthetic Turf & Changing Room	-	-	-	278	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Cemetery Development, Akatarawa Road	895	1,275	-	-	-	-	3,348	-	-	-	-
Decarbonisation Energy Conversion (Parks)	-	218	222	114	-	119	273	-	-	-	-
Taita Cemetery Improvements	-	-	51	575	-	44	513	-	58	592	-
Percy Secenic Reserve Boardwalk	-	-	-	136	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wainuiomata Garden of Remembrance Improv	-	-	-	-	-	44	614	-	-	-	48
Parks & Reserve Drainage Improvements	-	1,080	1,405	1,788	799	1,066	1,328	1,355	310	473	482
Parks & Reserves Security Improvements	-	-	164	105	107	109	112	-	-	-	-
Total	6,264	14,529	10,813	9,717	9,321	14,363	10,591	5,159	6,861	4,652	3,654

Capital projects											
Connectivity, Creativity, Learning, & Recreation	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	2029/2030	2030/2031	2031/2032	2032/2033	2033/2034
Project	Forecast	Draft Budget	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast
Description	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Capital projects to replace existing assets											
Dowse Carpets and Soft Furnishings Gallery and	-	20	46	-	35	33	112	-	76	-	-
Dowse Office Furniture and Equipment	42	-	28	27	54	-	73	46	80	-	-
Dowse Museum Renewal	-	132	356	311	160	8	321	424	63	12	169
Dowse Gallery Lighting	21	44	-	68	-	83	-	112	-	103	-
Petone Settlers Museum Building & Plant Renew	-	4	9	55	53	6	245	10	26	-	19
Petone Settlers Museum Building & Plant Renew	158	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Pool Projects	440	4,856	-	-	256	109	383	146	193	107	244
Huia Pool Fitness Suite Equipment Replacement	-	-	-	-	297	-	-	-	-	329	-
Stokes Valley Pool Roof Replacement	679	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and Equipment Replacement Program	101	350	62	46	124	48	67	50	135	52	73
Replace Library Shelving	53	120	123	23	160	55	25	25	26	26	27
Libraries Stock Replacement	711	680	695	711	727	743	759	774	790	805	820
Clubhouse Equipment Renewal	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Libraries Interior and Exterior Renewal	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Huia Pool Boiler Replacement, Hydro/LTS Pool	-	-	998	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petone Settlers Museum Exhibition Furniture and	-	-	-	-	-	59	-	-	76	-	13
Little Theatre Renewal	-	28	123	105	119	2	167	83	58	-	74
Petone Library Renewal	-	-	200	4,800	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moera Library Renewal	4	432	935	34	9	4	6	4	-	1	8
Eastbourne Pool Renewals	-	10	20	49	75	5	551	-	50	-	18
Stokes Valley Pool Renewals	-	43	101	1,606	384	123	369	365	122	31	201
Naenae Pool Renewals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	793	-
Naenae Library Renewal	-	3	18	29	107	1	63	57	26	-	24
Wainuiomata Library Renewal	-	24	42	22	223	-	81	1	85	1	27

Capital projects											
Connectivity, Creativity, Learning, & Recreation	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	2029/2030	2030/2031	2031/2032	2032/2033	2033/2034
Project	Forecast	Draft Budget	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast
Description	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Capital projects to improve level of service											
Dowse Collection Storage Upgrade	213	-	-	-	-	109	-	-	-	139	-
Dowse New Artworks	47	54	56	63	64	71	73	81	82	90	92
Dowse Heat Pump	10	910	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Little Theatre Improvements	-	-	-	102	-	-	-	-	190	-	-
Little Theatre Sound and Lighting Improvements	-	-	67	-	-	-	36	-	-	193	-
McKenzie Pool Renewals	-	50	142	98	167	12	251	47	75	39	86
Pools Other Improvement Projects	-	136	138	-	145	-	-	154	157	200	-
Naenae Pool & Fitness Rebuild	28,009	3,211	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RFID Robotic Returns Sorter	165	200	-	-	-	-	-	228	-	-	-
Libraries Buildings Improvements	47	50	51	52	53	55	112	57	58	59	60
Civic Events Centre Improvements	212	50	99	49	49	247	247	99	867	193	197
Eastbourne Library/Community Hub Building Im	-	28	98	98	27	6	83	1	19	1	32
Naenae Fitness Suite Equipment Purchase	158	-	-	-	-	-	182	-	-	-	-
Petone Settlers Museum New Lighting and Furni	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	129	-
Wainuiomata Pool Renewals	-	19	298	359	66	472	117	147	34,918	24	141
Self Scanning Machines Purchase	-	-	-	-	-	-	279	-	-	-	-
Stokes Valley Pool Heat Pump	-	-	-	-	609	-	-	-	-	-	-
Decarbonisation Energy Conversion (Huia Pool)	-	3,884	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Decarbonisation Energy Conversion (McKenzie P	248	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Decarbonisation Energy Conversion (Libraries)	-	490	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
War Memorial Library Renewal	-	1	-	3	160	3	7	3	-	1,131	6
Total	31,417	15,827	4,710	8,713	9,124	2,256	4,611	2,912	38,170	4,457	2,330

Capital projects											
Corporate Services	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	2029/2030	2030/2031	2031/2032	2032/2033	2033/2034
Project	Forecast	Draft Budget	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast
Description	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Capital projects to replace existing assets											
Pavilion Renewal	-	33	45	27	211	1	210	5	1,168	-	37
Civic Administration Building Renewal	11	7	74	124	272	52	271	159	162	309	156
System Renewal	-	120	61	-	-	-	134	68	-	-	145
Hardware – IT Infrastructure	500	532	562	523	810	879	837	918	871	1,322	904
Contingent Facilities Management Fund	1,538	718	734	751	768	785	802	818	834	850	866
Defibrillators	43	11	12	24	12	12	25	13	13	27	40
Petone Clock Tower Renewal	-	-	3	2	-	1	12	-	-	-	1
Capital projects to improve level of service											
Other (IT) Projects	-	57	63	53	849	816	882	780	930	513	952
System Upgrades	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other (IT) Projects	105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Facilities Seismic Strengthening	-	1,772	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vehicle Purchase	726	828	1,629	741	803	828	1,778	807	872	896	1,921
IT CCTV	-	200	204	209	214	219	223	228	232	237	241
The Pavilion Improvements	257	-	145	-	-	107	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3,253	4,278	3,531	2,454	3,940	3,701	5,174	3,795	5,082	4,154	5,263

Draft Activity statements for Long Term Plan 2024-34

WATER SUPPLY – PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE

For the year ending 30 June	Forecast 2024 \$000	Draft budget 2025 \$000	Forecast 2026 \$000	Forecast 2027 \$000	Forecast 2028 \$000	Forecast 2029 \$000	Forecast 2030 \$000	Forecast 2031 \$000	Forecast 2032 \$000	Forecast 2033 \$000	Forecast 2034 \$000
REVENUE											
Rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
User charges	4,716	6,010	6,682	7,103	7,440	7,660	7,907	8,174	8,239	8,475	8,670
Operating subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development & financial contributions	1,163	2,899	3,619	3,730	3,620	3,483	3,987	3,627	3,308	3,168	3,197
Vested assets	122	127	129	132	135	138	141	144	147	150	153
Interest earned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends from CCOs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total revenue	6,001	9,036	10,430	10,965	11,195	11,281	12,035	11,945	11,694	11,793	12,020
EXPENDITURE											
Employee costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating costs	25,726	34,545	34,638	36,861	38,820	39,901	41,405	43,156	43,786	45,035	46,092
Support costs/internal charges	664	782	765	784	818	819	843	890	873	890	937
Interest expenditure	2,485	3,359	3,865	5,717	8,277	11,141	13,054	14,268	14,705	14,935	15,812
Depreciation	6,375	8,231	8,966	10,270	12,996	15,811	18,037	20,261	21,472	22,515	25,146
Total expenditure	35,250	46,917	48,234	53,632	60,911	67,672	73,339	78,575	80,836	83,375	87,987
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) BEFORE TAX	(29,249)	(37,881)	(37,804)	(42,667)	(49,716)	(56,391)	(61,304)	(66,630)	(69,142)	(71,582)	(75,967)
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	35,653	16,701	23,675	51,462	82,759	84,543	46,662	34,770	29,318	27,617	65,239
PROSPECTIVE FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
RATES FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
Surplus/(deficit)	(29,249)	(37,881)	(37,804)	(42,667)	(49,716)	(56,391)	(61,304)	(66,630)	(69,142)	(71,582)	(75,967)
Add capital contributions	(1,163)	(2,899)	(3,619)	(3,730)	(3,620)	(3,483)	(3,987)	(3,627)	(3,308)	(3,168)	(3,197)
Rate funded debt/(debt repayment)	7,917	12,886	7,392	5,390	4,127	823	-	-	-	-	-
Total rates funding requirement	(22,495)	(27,894)	(34,031)	(41,007)	(49,209)	(59,051)	(65,291)	(70,257)	(72,450)	(74,750)	(79,164)
LOAN FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
Capital to meet additional demand	(25)	(103)	(102)	(19,650)	(41,800)	(33,908)	(7,072)	(114)	(116)	(237)	(1,929)
Capital to improve level of service	(8,963)	(5,163)	(8,852)	(20,767)	(26,756)	(28,715)	(9,730)	(3,594)	(4,047)	(2,656)	(8,810)
Capital to replace existing assets	(26,665)	(11,435)	(14,721)	(11,045)	(14,203)	(21,920)	(29,860)	(31,062)	(25,155)	(24,724)	(54,500)
Less capital contributions	1,163	2,899	3,619	3,730	3,620	3,483	3,987	3,627	3,308	3,168	3,197
Less UHCC capital contribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less depreciation	6,375	8,231	8,966	10,270	12,996	15,811	18,037	20,261	21,472	22,515	25,146
Less asset sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less rate funded debt repayment	(7,917)	(12,886)	(7,392)	(5,390)	(4,127)	(823)	-	-	-	-	-
Total loan (funding)/repayment	(36,032)	(18,457)	(18,482)	(42,852)	(70,270)	(66,072)	(24,638)	(10,882)	(4,538)	(1,934)	(36,896)
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENT	(58,527)	(46,351)	(52,513)	(83,859)	(119,479)	(125,123)	(89,929)	(81,139)	(76,988)	(76,684)	(116,060)

WASTEWATER- PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE

For the year ending 30 June	Forecast 2024 \$000	Draft budget 2025 \$000	Forecast 2026 \$000	Forecast 2027 \$000	Forecast 2028 \$000	Forecast 2029 \$000	Forecast 2030 \$000	Forecast 2031 \$000	Forecast 2032 \$000	Forecast 2033 \$000	Forecast 2034 \$000
REVENUE											
Rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
User charges	1,207	1,248	1,276	1,305	1,335	1,364	1,393	1,421	1,449	1,477	1,505
Operating subsidies	3,234	3,971	4,094	4,211	4,300	4,427	4,550	4,483	4,573	4,660	4,751
Operating grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development & financial contributions	775	3,175	4,211	4,794	5,042	5,176	6,289	6,119	5,923	5,808	5,857
Vested assets	122	127	129	132	135	138	141	144	147	150	153
Interest earned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends from CCOs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total revenue	5,338	8,521	9,710	10,442	10,812	11,105	12,373	12,167	12,092	12,095	12,266
EXPENDITURE											
Employee costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating costs	20,147	23,014	24,052	24,763	25,772	26,697	27,275	27,479	28,270	29,016	29,843
Support costs/internal charges	1,098	1,370	1,355	1,387	1,443	1,451	1,489	1,560	1,545	1,574	1,646
Interest expenditure	3,159	5,068	7,241	9,203	9,837	11,050	12,779	14,656	16,064	19,060	19,499
Depreciation	11,739	14,152	17,098	20,384	23,745	25,852	28,310	32,465	35,558	39,804	46,023
Total expenditure	36,143	43,604	49,746	55,737	60,797	65,050	69,853	76,160	81,437	89,454	97,011
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) BEFORE TAX	(30,805)	(35,083)	(40,036)	(45,295)	(49,985)	(53,945)	(57,480)	(63,993)	(69,345)	(77,359)	(84,745)
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	42,226	63,924	101,657	77,523	43,036	68,154	68,009	81,386	89,069	142,865	88,858
PROSPECTIVE FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
RATES FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
Surplus/(deficit)	(30,805)	(35,083)	(40,036)	(45,295)	(49,985)	(53,945)	(57,480)	(63,993)	(69,345)	(77,359)	(84,745)
Add capital contributions	(775)	(3,175)	(4,211)	(4,794)	(5,042)	(5,176)	(6,289)	(6,119)	(5,923)	(5,808)	(5,857)
Rate funded debt/(debt repayment)	5,741	7,716	8,147	7,418	5,956	2,689	-	-	-	-	-
Total rates funding requirement	(25,839)	(30,542)	(36,100)	(42,671)	(49,071)	(56,432)	(63,769)	(70,112)	(75,268)	(83,167)	(90,602)
LOAN FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
Capital to meet additional demand	(2,828)	(17,225)	(22,626)	(4,930)	(5,842)	(7,670)	(12,147)	(6,931)	(116)	(118)	(7,650)
Capital to improve level of service	(4,637)	(2,423)	(1,791)	(2,475)	(1,818)	(2,566)	(3,426)	(13,966)	(15,604)	(12,851)	(25,255)
Capital to replace existing assets	(34,761)	(44,276)	(77,240)	(70,118)	(35,376)	(57,918)	(52,436)	(60,489)	(73,349)	(129,896)	(55,953)
Less capital contributions	775	3,175	4,211	4,794	5,042	5,176	6,289	6,119	5,923	5,808	5,857
Less UHCC capital contribution	7,958	10,399	22,201	18,621	8,516	14,793	14,673	17,663	21,670	37,848	5,227
Less depreciation	11,739	14,152	17,098	20,384	23,745	25,852	28,310	32,465	35,558	39,804	46,023
Less asset sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less rate funded debt repayment	(5,741)	(7,716)	(8,147)	(7,418)	(5,956)	(2,689)	-	-	-	-	-
Total loan (funding)/repayment	(27,495)	(43,914)	(66,294)	(41,142)	(11,689)	(25,022)	(18,737)	(25,139)	(25,918)	(59,405)	(31,751)
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENT	(53,334)	(74,456)	(102,394)	(83,813)	(60,760)	(81,454)	(82,506)	(95,251)	(101,186)	(142,572)	(122,353)

STORMWATER – PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE

For the year ending 30 June

	Forecast 2024 \$000	Draft budget 2025 \$000	Forecast 2026 \$000	Forecast 2027 \$000	Forecast 2028 \$000	Forecast 2029 \$000	Forecast 2030 \$000	Forecast 2031 \$000	Forecast 2032 \$000	Forecast 2033 \$000	Forecast 2034 \$000
REVENUE											
Rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
User charges	12	13	13	13	14	14	14	15	15	15	15
Operating subsidies	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	11	11	11	11
Operating grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Grants	3,010	13,099	36,317	33,732	12,742	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development & financial contributions	119	281	1,083	1,528	1,774	1,930	2,469	2,553	2,586	2,566	2,582
Vested assets	122	127	129	132	135	138	141	144	147	150	153
Interest earned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends from CCOs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total revenue	3,272	13,529	37,551	35,415	14,675	2,092	2,634	2,723	2,759	2,742	2,761
EXPENDITURE											
Employee costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating costs	6,223	7,863	8,281	8,789	9,340	9,785	10,309	10,787	11,249	11,691	12,203
Support costs/internal charges	384	606	594	609	635	636	654	690	678	691	727
Interest expenditure	864	1,393	2,178	2,674	2,672	2,813	3,760	4,724	5,341	5,900	5,721
Depreciation	5,608	6,464	7,376	8,504	9,588	9,945	10,385	11,508	12,109	12,730	13,944
Total expenditure	13,079	16,326	18,429	20,576	22,235	23,179	25,108	27,709	29,377	31,012	32,595
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) BEFORE TAX	(9,807)	(2,797)	19,122	14,839	(7,560)	(21,087)	(22,474)	(24,986)	(26,618)	(28,270)	(29,834)
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	13,069	27,871	64,258	50,460	22,581	12,477	28,593	31,788	30,650	33,362	29,826
PROSPECTIVE FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
RATES FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
Surplus/(deficit)	(9,807)	(2,797)	19,122	14,839	(7,560)	(21,087)	(22,474)	(24,986)	(26,618)	(28,270)	(29,834)
Add capital contributions	(3,129)	(13,380)	(37,400)	(35,260)	(14,516)	(1,930)	(2,469)	(2,553)	(2,586)	(2,566)	(2,582)
Rate funded debt/(debt repayment)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total rates funding requirement	(12,936)	(16,177)	(18,278)	(20,421)	(22,076)	(23,017)	(24,943)	(27,539)	(29,204)	(30,836)	(32,416)
LOAN FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
Capital to meet additional demand	(6,120)	(22,376)	(51,792)	(45,333)	(17,741)	(5,247)	(5,913)	(9,187)	(9,370)	(6,034)	(1,326)
Capital to improve level of service	(574)	(1,292)	(4,637)	(4,098)	(2,329)	(4,381)	(13,334)	(18,227)	(18,823)	(21,819)	(25,441)
Capital to replace existing assets	(6,375)	(4,203)	(7,829)	(1,029)	(2,511)	(2,849)	(9,346)	(4,374)	(2,457)	(5,509)	(3,059)
Less capital contributions	3,129	13,380	37,400	35,260	14,516	1,930	2,469	2,553	2,586	2,566	2,582
Less UHCC capital contribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less depreciation	5,608	6,464	7,376	8,504	9,588	9,945	10,385	11,508	12,109	12,730	13,944
Less asset sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less rate funded debt repayment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total loan (funding)/repayment	(4,332)	(8,027)	(19,482)	(6,696)	1,523	(602)	(15,739)	(17,727)	(15,955)	(18,066)	(13,300)
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENT	(17,268)	(24,204)	(37,760)	(27,117)	(20,553)	(23,619)	(40,682)	(45,266)	(45,159)	(48,902)	(45,716)

SOLID WASTE – PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE

For the year ending 30 June	Forecast 2024 \$000	Draft budget 2025 \$000	Forecast 2026 \$000	Forecast 2027 \$000	Forecast 2028 \$000	Forecast 2029 \$000	Forecast 2030 \$000	Forecast 2031 \$000	Forecast 2032 \$000	Forecast 2033 \$000	Forecast 2034 \$000
REVENUE											
Rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
User charges	30,698	35,075	37,157	38,463	39,730	40,958	42,150	43,309	44,419	45,490	46,549
Operating subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Grants	-	500	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development & financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vested assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest earned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends from CCOs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other revenue	-	30	31	31	32	33	33	34	35	35	36
Total revenue	30,698	35,605	37,188	40,994	39,762	40,991	42,183	43,343	44,454	45,525	46,585
EXPENDITURE											
Employee costs	254	400	414	428	439	450	461	473	485	497	509
Operating costs	28,184	31,675	32,221	31,730	38,023	38,614	39,190	39,761	40,346	40,941	41,544
Support costs/internal charges	958	1,237	1,241	1,274	1,321	1,334	1,373	1,429	1,412	1,440	1,512
Interest expenditure	498	391	389	405	415	425	431	444	455	462	465
Depreciation	1,533	2,026	2,230	2,392	2,482	2,579	2,670	2,765	2,820	2,873	2,917
Total expenditure	31,427	35,729	36,495	36,229	42,680	43,402	44,125	44,872	45,518	46,213	46,947
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) BEFORE TAX	(729)	(124)	693	4,765	(2,918)	(2,411)	(1,942)	(1,529)	(1,064)	(688)	(362)
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	9,258	11,056	9,795	12,191	8,922	4,190	3,519	4,507	411	3,928	328
PROSPECTIVE FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
RATES FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
Surplus/(deficit)	(729)	(124)	693	4,765	(2,918)	(2,411)	(1,942)	(1,529)	(1,064)	(688)	(362)
Add capital contributions	-	(500)	-	(2,500)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rate funded debt/(debt repayment)	(11,475)	(12,672)	(14,421)	(16,304)	(16,493)	(17,492)	(18,450)	(19,347)	(20,301)	(21,162)	(21,972)
Total rates funding requirement	(12,204)	(13,296)	(13,728)	(14,039)	(19,411)	(19,903)	(20,392)	(20,876)	(21,365)	(21,850)	(22,334)
LOAN FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
Capital to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital to improve level of service	(9,258)	(11,056)	(9,795)	(12,191)	(8,922)	(4,190)	(3,519)	(4,507)	(411)	(3,928)	(328)
Capital to replace existing assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less capital contributions	-	500	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less UHCC capital contribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less depreciation	1,533	2,026	2,230	2,392	2,482	2,579	2,670	2,765	2,820	2,873	2,917
Less asset sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less rate funded debt repayment	11,475	12,672	14,421	16,304	16,493	17,492	18,450	19,347	20,301	21,162	21,972
Total loan (funding)/repayment	3,750	4,142	6,856	9,005	10,053	15,881	17,601	17,605	22,710	20,107	24,561
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENT	(8,454)	(9,154)	(6,872)	(5,034)	(9,358)	(4,022)	(2,791)	(3,271)	1,345	(1,743)	2,227

SUSTAINABILITY & RESILIENCE – PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE

For the year ending 30 June	Forecast 2024 \$000	Draft budget 2025 \$000	Forecast 2026 \$000	Forecast 2027 \$000	Forecast 2028 \$000	Forecast 2029 \$000	Forecast 2030 \$000	Forecast 2031 \$000	Forecast 2032 \$000	Forecast 2033 \$000	Forecast 2034 \$000
REVENUE											
Rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
User charges	118	122	152	190	234	239	244	249	254	259	263
Operating subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Grants	255	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development & financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vested assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest earned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends from CCOs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other revenue	1,684	2,191	2,239	2,291	2,344	2,395	2,445	2,494	2,544	2,593	2,642
Total revenue	2,057	2,313	2,391	2,481	2,578	2,634	2,689	2,743	2,798	2,852	2,905
EXPENDITURE											
Employee costs	936	1,174	1,215	1,257	1,289	1,321	1,354	1,388	1,422	1,458	1,382
Operating costs	2,131	2,854	2,904	2,963	3,055	3,108	3,173	3,237	3,302	3,365	3,429
Support costs/internal charges	539	810	797	812	826	854	889	917	913	945	982
Interest expenditure	149	189	196	221	237	250	253	253	231	199	141
Depreciation	34	111	114	114	115	112	112	112	111	45	15
Total expenditure	3,789	5,138	5,226	5,367	5,522	5,645	5,781	5,907	5,979	6,012	5,949
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) BEFORE TAX	(1,732)	(2,825)	(2,835)	(2,886)	(2,944)	(3,011)	(3,092)	(3,164)	(3,181)	(3,160)	(3,044)
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	41	259	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PROSPECTIVE FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
RATES FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
Surplus/(deficit)	(1,732)	(2,825)	(2,835)	(2,886)	(2,944)	(3,011)	(3,092)	(3,164)	(3,181)	(3,160)	(3,044)
Add capital contributions	(255)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rate funded debt/(debt repayment)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total rates funding requirement	(1,987)	(2,825)	(2,835)	(2,886)	(2,944)	(3,011)	(3,092)	(3,164)	(3,181)	(3,160)	(3,044)
LOAN FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
Capital to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital to improve level of service	-	(259)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital to replace existing assets	(41)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less capital contributions	255	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less UHCC capital contribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less depreciation	34	111	114	114	115	112	112	112	111	45	15
Less asset sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less rate funded debt repayment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total loan (funding)/repayment	248	(148)	114	114	115	112	112	112	111	45	15
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENT	(1,739)	(2,973)	(2,721)	(2,772)	(2,829)	(2,899)	(2,980)	(3,052)	(3,070)	(3,115)	(3,029)

REGULATORY SERVICES – PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE

For the year ending 30 June	Forecast 2024 \$000	Draft budget 2025 \$000	Forecast 2026 \$000	Forecast 2027 \$000	Forecast 2028 \$000	Forecast 2029 \$000	Forecast 2030 \$000	Forecast 2031 \$000	Forecast 2032 \$000	Forecast 2033 \$000	Forecast 2034 \$000
REVENUE											
Rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
User charges	8,697	12,583	13,074	13,433	13,775	14,143	14,484	14,851	15,170	15,542	15,870
Operating subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development & financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vested assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest earned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends from CCOs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other revenue	1,354	1,185	1,213	1,239	1,268	1,298	1,323	1,349	1,379	1,402	1,429
Total revenue	10,051	13,768	14,287	14,672	15,043	15,441	15,807	16,200	16,549	16,944	17,299
EXPENDITURE											
Employee costs	9,526	11,786	12,199	12,625	12,941	13,265	13,597	13,936	14,285	14,642	15,007
Operating costs	2,354	3,892	3,997	4,068	4,167	4,276	4,348	4,435	4,542	4,609	4,697
Support costs/internal charges	3,951	4,598	4,139	4,128	4,104	4,260	4,466	4,626	4,333	4,427	4,624
Interest expenditure	354	445	467	528	580	609	633	648	602	521	377
Depreciation	90	(10)	183	104	104	102	89	85	70	63	66
Total expenditure	16,275	20,711	20,985	21,453	21,896	22,512	23,133	23,730	23,832	24,262	24,771
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) BEFORE TAX	(6,224)	(6,943)	(6,698)	(6,781)	(6,853)	(7,071)	(7,326)	(7,530)	(7,283)	(7,318)	(7,472)
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PROSPECTIVE FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
RATES FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
Surplus/(deficit)	(6,224)	(6,943)	(6,698)	(6,781)	(6,853)	(7,071)	(7,326)	(7,530)	(7,283)	(7,318)	(7,472)
Add capital contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rate funded debt/(debt repayment)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total rates funding requirement	(6,224)	(6,943)	(6,698)	(6,781)	(6,853)	(7,071)	(7,326)	(7,530)	(7,283)	(7,318)	(7,472)
LOAN FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
Capital to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital to improve level of service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital to replace existing assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less capital contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less UHCC capital contribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less depreciation	90	(10)	183	104	104	102	89	85	70	63	66
Less asset sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less rate funded debt repayment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total loan (funding)/repayment	90	(10)	183	104	104	102	89	85	70	63	66
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENT	(6,134)	(6,953)	(6,515)	(6,677)	(6,749)	(6,969)	(7,237)	(7,445)	(7,213)	(7,255)	(7,406)

TRANSPORT – PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE

For the year ending 30 June

	Forecast 2024 \$000	Draft budget 2025 \$000	Forecast 2026 \$000	Forecast 2027 \$000	Forecast 2028 \$000	Forecast 2029 \$000	Forecast 2030 \$000	Forecast 2031 \$000	Forecast 2032 \$000	Forecast 2033 \$000	Forecast 2034 \$000
REVENUE											
Rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
User charges	5,516	7,505	7,923	8,184	8,605	8,794	8,979	9,159	9,341	9,519	9,700
Operating subsidies	5,917	8,150	8,329	8,520	8,717	8,908	9,095	9,277	9,462	9,643	9,826
Operating grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital subsidies	16,202	28,117	28,425	12,028	35,328	45,134	31,564	33,070	22,383	10,248	10,442
Capital Grants	16,538	9,620	4,714	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development & financial contributions	428	494	1,355	1,670	1,781	1,835	2,238	2,192	2,131	2,081	2,087
Vested assets	537	555	567	580	594	607	620	632	645	657	669
Interest earned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends from CCOs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other revenue	557	576	589	602	616	630	643	656	669	681	694
Total revenue	45,695	55,017	51,902	31,584	55,641	65,908	53,139	54,986	44,631	32,829	33,418
EXPENDITURE											
Employee costs	2,047	2,580	2,734	2,903	2,976	3,050	3,126	3,204	3,285	3,367	3,451
Operating costs	19,848	21,303	21,701	22,061	22,144	22,662	23,145	23,590	24,067	24,532	25,006
Support costs/internal charges	4,414	4,640	4,702	4,814	4,926	5,035	5,196	5,336	5,280	5,390	5,616
Interest expenditure	2,856	3,071	3,389	3,387	3,350	3,696	3,613	3,035	1,424	47	45
Depreciation	19,709	22,673	25,420	27,637	32,583	37,914	41,408	45,283	47,490	49,158	52,708
Total expenditure	48,874	54,267	57,946	60,802	65,979	72,357	76,488	80,448	81,546	82,494	86,826
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) BEFORE TAX	(3,179)	750	(6,044)	(29,218)	(10,338)	(6,449)	(23,349)	(25,462)	(36,915)	(49,665)	(53,408)
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	54,926	69,647	62,958	25,795	72,694	90,711	63,918	66,892	46,416	22,670	23,326
PROSPECTIVE FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
RATES FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
Surplus/(deficit)	(3,179)	750	(6,044)	(29,218)	(10,338)	(6,449)	(23,349)	(25,462)	(36,915)	(49,665)	(53,408)
Add capital contributions	(33,168)	(38,231)	(34,494)	(13,698)	(37,109)	(46,969)	(33,802)	(35,262)	(24,514)	(12,329)	(12,529)
Rate funded debt/(debt repayment)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total rates funding requirement	(36,347)	(37,481)	(40,538)	(42,916)	(47,447)	(53,418)	(57,151)	(60,724)	(61,429)	(61,994)	(65,937)
LOAN FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
Capital to meet additional demand	(223)	(4,368)	(4,055)	(4,050)	(6,495)	(7,339)	(6,031)	(6,256)	(5,528)	(4,402)	(4,486)
Capital to improve level of service	(40,509)	(51,049)	(43,485)	(6,711)	(50,969)	(69,094)	(43,519)	(45,984)	(26,037)	(3,134)	(3,194)
Capital to replace existing assets	(14,194)	(14,230)	(15,418)	(15,034)	(15,230)	(14,278)	(14,368)	(14,652)	(14,851)	(15,134)	(15,646)
Less capital contributions	33,168	38,231	34,494	13,698	37,109	46,969	33,802	35,262	24,514	12,329	12,529
Less UHCC capital contribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less depreciation	19,709	22,673	25,420	27,637	32,583	37,914	41,408	45,283	47,490	49,158	52,708
Less asset sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less rate funded debt repayment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total loan (funding)/repayment	(2,049)	(8,743)	(3,044)	15,540	(3,002)	(5,828)	11,292	13,653	25,588	38,817	41,911
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENT	(38,396)	(46,224)	(43,582)	(27,376)	(50,449)	(59,246)	(45,859)	(47,071)	(35,841)	(23,177)	(24,026)

CITY DEVELOPMENT – PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE

For the year ending 30 June

	Forecast 2024 \$000	Draft budget 2025 \$000	Forecast 2026 \$000	Forecast 2027 \$000	Forecast 2028 \$000	Forecast 2029 \$000	Forecast 2030 \$000	Forecast 2031 \$000	Forecast 2032 \$000	Forecast 2033 \$000	Forecast 2034 \$000
REVENUE											
Rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
User charges	84	87	89	91	93	95	97	99	101	103	105
Operating subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital subsidies	5,043	13,184	19,040	4,282	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development & financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vested assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest earned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends from CCOs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total revenue	5,127	13,271	19,129	4,373	93	95	97	99	101	103	105
EXPENDITURE											
Employee costs	1,679	1,949	2,017	2,088	2,140	2,195	2,250	2,306	2,364	2,423	2,484
Operating costs	8,886	7,063	6,525	2,953	2,338	2,243	2,236	2,286	2,350	2,324	2,374
Support costs/internal charges	2,309	3,142	3,077	3,133	3,202	3,273	3,386	3,515	3,460	3,544	3,686
Interest expenditure	2,749	3,526	4,421	5,425	6,283	7,765	8,238	8,660	8,715	8,642	7,923
Depreciation	12	(7)	30	30	32	32	29	27	27	27	28
Total expenditure	15,635	15,673	16,070	13,629	13,995	15,508	16,139	16,794	16,916	16,960	16,495
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) BEFORE TAX	(10,508)	(2,402)	3,059	(9,256)	(13,902)	(15,413)	(16,042)	(16,695)	(16,815)	(16,857)	(16,390)
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	27,674	34,392	45,101	24,044	22,809	37,706	722	502	439	934	493
PROSPECTIVE FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
RATES FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
Surplus/(deficit)	(10,508)	(2,402)	3,059	(9,256)	(13,902)	(15,413)	(16,042)	(16,695)	(16,815)	(16,857)	(16,390)
Add capital contributions	(5,043)	(13,184)	(19,040)	(4,282)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rate funded debt/(debt repayment)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total rates funding requirement	(15,551)	(15,586)	(15,981)	(13,538)	(13,902)	(15,413)	(16,042)	(16,695)	(16,815)	(16,857)	(16,390)
LOAN FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
Capital to meet additional demand	(2,060)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital to improve level of service	(25,614)	(34,335)	(45,064)	(23,246)	(22,273)	(37,658)	(243)	(248)	(253)	(258)	(262)
Capital to replace existing assets	-	(57)	(37)	(798)	(536)	(48)	(479)	(254)	(186)	(676)	(231)
Less capital contributions	5,043	13,184	19,040	4,282	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less UHCC capital contribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less depreciation	12	(7)	30	30	32	32	29	27	27	27	28
Less asset sales	-	1,073	1,093	5,591	5,737	5,892	-	-	-	-	-
Less rate funded debt repayment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total loan (funding)/repayment	(22,619)	(20,142)	(24,938)	(14,141)	(17,040)	(31,782)	(693)	(475)	(412)	(907)	(465)
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENT	(38,170)	(35,728)	(40,919)	(27,679)	(30,942)	(47,195)	(16,735)	(17,170)	(17,227)	(17,764)	(16,855)

COMMUNITY PARTNERING & SUPPORT – PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE

For the year ending 30 June

	Forecast 2024 \$000	Draft budget 2025 \$000	Forecast 2026 \$000	Forecast 2027 \$000	Forecast 2028 \$000	Forecast 2029 \$000	Forecast 2030 \$000	Forecast 2031 \$000	Forecast 2032 \$000	Forecast 2033 \$000	Forecast 2034 \$000
REVENUE											
Rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
User charges	477	518	529	542	554	549	560	572	583	594	605
Operating subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating grants	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7
Capital subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development & financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vested assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest earned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends from CCOs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other revenue	994	1,031	1,053	11	11	11	12	12	12	12	13
Total revenue	1,476	1,554	1,588	559	571	566	578	590	601	612	625
EXPENDITURE											
Employee costs	4,125	4,108	4,238	3,317	3,400	3,485	3,573	3,662	3,753	3,847	3,943
Operating costs	4,752	4,426	4,570	4,600	4,685	4,658	4,763	4,854	4,959	5,063	5,160
Support costs/internal charges	1,798	4,756	4,580	4,638	4,668	4,820	5,033	5,102	4,881	4,987	5,271
Interest expenditure	545	666	714	836	919	916	1,044	968	787	492	101
Depreciation	1,447	1,717	1,779	1,870	2,103	2,228	2,473	2,820	2,909	3,032	3,200
Total expenditure	12,667	15,673	15,881	15,261	15,775	16,107	16,886	17,406	17,289	17,421	17,675
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) BEFORE TAX	(11,191)	(14,119)	(14,293)	(14,702)	(15,204)	(15,541)	(16,308)	(16,816)	(16,688)	(16,809)	(17,050)
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	1,193	490	1,005	1,462	2,023	555	4,201	839	1,107	673	738
PROSPECTIVE FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
RATES FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
Surplus/(deficit)	(11,191)	(14,119)	(14,293)	(14,702)	(15,204)	(15,541)	(16,308)	(16,816)	(16,688)	(16,809)	(17,050)
Add capital contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rate funded debt/(debt repayment)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total rates funding requirement	(11,191)	(14,119)	(14,293)	(14,702)	(15,204)	(15,541)	(16,308)	(16,816)	(16,688)	(16,809)	(17,050)
LOAN FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
Capital to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital to improve level of service	(594)	(5)	(61)	(526)	(111)	(65)	(1,047)	(6)	(70)	(595)	(7)
Capital to replace existing assets	(599)	(485)	(944)	(936)	(1,912)	(490)	(3,154)	(833)	(1,037)	(78)	(731)
Less capital contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less UHCC capital contribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less depreciation	1,447	1,717	1,779	1,870	2,103	2,228	2,473	2,820	2,909	3,032	3,200
Less asset sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less rate funded debt repayment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total loan (funding)/repayment	254	1,227	774	408	80	1,673	(1,728)	1,981	1,802	2,359	2,462
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENT	(10,937)	(12,892)	(13,519)	(14,294)	(15,124)	(13,868)	(18,036)	(14,835)	(14,886)	(14,450)	(14,588)

OPEN SPACES, PARKS & RECREATION – PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE

For the year ending 30 June

	Forecast 2024 \$000	Draft budget 2025 \$000	Forecast 2026 \$000	Forecast 2027 \$000	Forecast 2028 \$000	Forecast 2029 \$000	Forecast 2030 \$000	Forecast 2031 \$000	Forecast 2032 \$000	Forecast 2033 \$000	Forecast 2034 \$000
REVENUE											
Rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
User charges	1,553	1,652	1,806	2,012	2,060	1,950	1,993	2,035	2,078	2,120	2,162
Operating subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating grants	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7
Capital subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Grants	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development & financial contributions	2,500	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Vested assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest earned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends from CCOs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other revenue	108	112	115	117	120	123	125	128	130	133	135
Total revenue	4,267	4,770	4,927	5,135	5,186	5,080	5,125	5,170	5,215	5,260	5,304
EXPENDITURE											
Employee costs	969	1,093	1,131	1,072	1,099	1,126	1,154	1,183	1,213	1,243	1,274
Operating costs	14,248	17,875	15,160	18,599	15,108	15,411	15,887	16,343	16,891	17,825	16,521
Support costs/internal charges	1,406	1,149	1,136	1,164	1,198	1,215	1,261	1,298	1,266	1,293	1,373
Interest expenditure	1,261	1,731	1,946	2,331	2,496	2,827	3,059	2,939	2,702	2,215	1,458
Depreciation	3,397	3,940	4,408	5,058	5,798	6,073	6,440	6,897	6,097	6,102	6,583
Total expenditure	21,281	25,788	23,781	28,224	25,699	26,652	27,801	28,660	28,169	28,678	27,209
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) BEFORE TAX	(17,014)	(21,018)	(18,854)	(23,089)	(20,513)	(21,572)	(22,676)	(23,490)	(22,954)	(23,418)	(21,905)
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	6,264	14,528	10,813	9,717	9,320	14,364	10,590	5,159	6,861	4,652	3,654
PROSPECTIVE FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
RATES FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
Surplus/(deficit)	(17,014)	(21,018)	(18,854)	(23,089)	(20,513)	(21,572)	(22,676)	(23,490)	(22,954)	(23,418)	(21,905)
Add capital contributions	(2,600)	(3,000)	(3,000)	(3,000)	(3,000)	(3,000)	(3,000)	(3,000)	(3,000)	(3,000)	(3,000)
Rate funded debt/(debt repayment)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total rates funding requirement	(19,614)	(24,018)	(21,854)	(26,089)	(23,513)	(24,572)	(25,676)	(26,490)	(25,954)	(26,418)	(24,905)
LOAN FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
Capital to meet additional demand	(1,400)	(7,750)	(4,800)	(2,750)	(4,450)	(5,550)	(300)	(200)	(100)	(50)	-
Capital to improve level of service	(2,651)	(3,138)	(3,071)	(3,218)	(1,422)	(6,224)	(8,457)	(1,859)	(4,288)	(1,156)	(1,672)
Capital to replace existing assets	(2,213)	(3,640)	(2,942)	(3,749)	(3,448)	(2,590)	(1,833)	(3,100)	(2,473)	(3,446)	(1,982)
Less capital contributions	2,600	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Less UHCC capital contribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less depreciation	3,397	3,940	4,408	5,058	5,798	6,073	6,440	6,897	6,097	6,102	6,583
Less asset sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less rate funded debt repayment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total loan (funding)/repayment	(267)	(7,588)	(3,405)	(1,659)	(522)	(5,291)	(1,150)	4,738	2,236	4,450	5,929
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENT	(19,881)	(31,606)	(25,259)	(27,748)	(24,035)	(29,863)	(26,826)	(21,752)	(23,718)	(21,968)	(18,976)

CONNECTIVITY, CREATIVITY, LEARNING. & RECREATION – PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE

For the year ending 30 June

	Forecast 2024 \$000	Draft budget 2025 \$000	Forecast 2026 \$000	Forecast 2027 \$000	Forecast 2028 \$000	Forecast 2029 \$000	Forecast 2030 \$000	Forecast 2031 \$000	Forecast 2032 \$000	Forecast 2033 \$000	Forecast 2034 \$000
REVENUE											
Rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
User charges	4,123	5,779	6,453	6,608	6,767	6,922	7,075	7,224	7,377	7,527	7,685
Operating subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating grants	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Grants	13,600	6,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development & financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vested assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest earned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends from CCOs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other revenue	735	1,048	1,071	1,043	1,067	1,091	1,114	1,136	1,159	1,181	1,203
Total revenue	18,494	13,577	7,524	7,651	7,834	8,013	8,189	8,360	8,536	8,708	8,888
EXPENDITURE											
Employee costs	9,330	11,359	12,276	12,650	12,965	13,291	13,622	13,962	14,311	14,669	15,036
Operating costs	6,735	8,034	8,398	8,530	8,651	8,871	9,030	9,233	9,442	9,648	9,861
Support costs/internal charges	7,720	7,647	7,362	7,458	7,526	7,722	8,024	8,297	8,065	8,245	8,568
Interest expenditure	4,166	4,695	4,585	5,099	5,421	5,362	5,438	5,298	6,383	5,648	4,291
Depreciation	4,261	6,366	8,127	8,465	9,266	9,382	9,560	10,196	10,766	11,277	11,991
Total expenditure	32,212	38,101	40,748	42,202	43,829	44,628	45,674	46,986	48,967	49,487	49,747
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) BEFORE TAX	(13,718)	(24,524)	(33,224)	(34,551)	(35,995)	(36,615)	(37,485)	(38,626)	(40,431)	(40,779)	(40,859)
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	31,413	15,835	4,710	8,712	9,124	2,256	4,611	2,913	38,171	4,458	2,331
PROSPECTIVE FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
RATES FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
Surplus/(deficit)	(13,718)	(24,524)	(33,224)	(34,551)	(35,995)	(36,615)	(37,485)	(38,626)	(40,431)	(40,779)	(40,859)
Add capital contributions	(13,600)	(6,750)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rate funded debt/(debt repayment)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total rates funding requirement	(27,318)	(31,274)	(33,224)	(34,551)	(35,995)	(36,615)	(37,485)	(38,626)	(40,431)	(40,779)	(40,859)
LOAN FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
Capital to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital to improve level of service	(29,109)	(9,082)	(956)	(825)	(1,340)	(976)	(1,388)	(817)	(36,366)	(2,198)	(614)
Capital to replace existing assets	(2,304)	(6,753)	(3,754)	(7,887)	(7,784)	(1,280)	(3,223)	(2,096)	(1,805)	(2,260)	(1,717)
Less capital contributions	13,600	6,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less UHCC capital contribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less depreciation	4,261	6,366	8,127	8,465	9,266	9,382	9,560	10,196	10,766	11,277	11,991
Less asset sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less rate funded debt repayment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total loan (funding)/repayment	(13,552)	(2,719)	3,417	(247)	142	7,126	4,949	7,283	(27,405)	6,819	9,660
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENT	(40,870)	(33,993)	(29,807)	(34,798)	(35,853)	(29,489)	(32,536)	(31,343)	(67,836)	(33,960)	(31,199)

GOVERNANCE, STRATEGY & PARTNERSHIPS – PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE

For the year ending 30 June

	Forecast 2024 \$000	Draft budget 2025 \$000	Forecast 2026 \$000	Forecast 2027 \$000	Forecast 2028 \$000	Forecast 2029 \$000	Forecast 2030 \$000	Forecast 2031 \$000	Forecast 2032 \$000	Forecast 2033 \$000	Forecast 2034 \$000
REVENUE											
Rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
User charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development & financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vested assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest earned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends from CCOs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other revenue	-	-	230	-	-	246	-	-	261	-	-
Total revenue	-	-	230	-	-	246	-	-	261	-	-
EXPENDITURE											
Employee costs	1,146	1,398	1,471	1,498	1,535	1,600	1,613	1,653	1,723	1,737	1,780
Operating costs	1,972	2,188	2,748	2,270	2,336	2,939	2,423	2,487	3,122	2,569	2,634
Support costs/internal charges	4,083	4,697	4,892	5,004	5,014	5,228	5,384	5,444	5,539	5,657	5,742
Interest expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	(28)	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total expenditure	7,173	8,289	9,114	8,772	8,885	9,767	9,420	9,584	10,384	9,963	10,156
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) BEFORE TAX	(7,173)	(8,289)	(8,884)	(8,772)	(8,885)	(9,521)	(9,420)	(9,584)	(10,123)	(9,963)	(10,156)
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PROSPECTIVE FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
RATES FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
Surplus/(deficit)	(7,173)	(8,289)	(8,884)	(8,772)	(8,885)	(9,521)	(9,420)	(9,584)	(10,123)	(9,963)	(10,156)
Add capital contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rate funded debt/(debt repayment)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total rates funding requirement	(7,173)	(8,289)	(8,884)	(8,772)	(8,885)	(9,521)	(9,420)	(9,584)	(10,123)	(9,963)	(10,156)
LOAN FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
Capital to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital to improve level of service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital to replace existing assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less capital contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less UHCC capital contribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less depreciation	(28)	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less asset sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less rate funded debt repayment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total loan (funding)/repayment	(28)	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENT	(7,201)	(8,283)	(8,881)	(8,772)	(8,885)	(9,521)	(9,420)	(9,584)	(10,123)	(9,963)	(10,156)

CORPORATE SERVICES – PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE

For the year ending 30 June

	Forecast 2024 \$000	Draft budget 2025 \$000	Forecast 2026 \$000	Forecast 2027 \$000	Forecast 2028 \$000	Forecast 2029 \$000	Forecast 2030 \$000	Forecast 2031 \$000	Forecast 2032 \$000	Forecast 2033 \$000	Forecast 2034 \$000
REVENUE											
Rates	155,612	183,622	207,309	234,882	265,181	298,064	335,024	362,161	391,496	423,207	457,487
User charges	1,436	1,685	1,723	1,762	1,803	1,842	1,881	1,919	1,957	1,994	2,032
Operating subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating grants	11	11	11	11	12	12	12	12	13	13	13
Capital subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development & financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vested assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest earned	3,238	4,200	2,939	2,988	3,041	3,106	3,184	3,231	3,283	3,358	3,435
Dividends from CCOs	204	204	208	213	218	223	228	232	237	241	246
Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other revenue	400	407	416	426	435	445	454	463	473	514	523
Total revenue	160,901	190,129	212,606	240,282	270,690	303,692	340,783	368,018	397,459	429,327	463,736
EXPENDITURE											
Employee costs	15,359	17,568	17,892	18,530	18,981	19,457	19,942	20,440	20,952	21,476	22,012
Operating costs	8,152	12,135	9,594	8,232	6,859	6,302	5,632	5,373	3,716	3,078	2,585
Support costs/internal charges	(29,324)	(35,434)	(34,640)	(35,205)	(35,681)	(36,647)	(37,998)	(39,104)	(38,245)	(39,083)	(40,684)
Interest expenditure	3,607	3,862	3,951	4,006	4,111	4,272	4,539	4,529	4,604	4,560	4,519
Depreciation	1,064	1,534	2,312	2,864	3,425	3,655	4,111	4,254	3,723	3,807	4,483
Total expenditure	(1,142)	(335)	(891)	(1,573)	(2,305)	(2,961)	(3,774)	(4,508)	(5,250)	(6,162)	(7,085)
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) BEFORE TAX	162,043	190,464	213,497	241,855	272,995	306,653	344,557	372,526	402,709	435,489	470,821
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	3,253	4,278	3,531	2,454	3,939	3,701	5,174	3,795	5,082	4,154	5,263
PROSPECTIVE FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
RATES FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
Surplus/(deficit)	162,043	190,464	213,497	241,855	272,995	306,653	344,557	372,526	402,709	435,489	470,821
Add capital contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rate funded debt/(debt repayment)	36,836	37,980	32,947	26,518	21,515	16,912	2,338	(4,113)	(22,518)	(41,588)	(60,492)
Total rates funding requirement	198,879	228,444	246,444	268,373	294,510	323,565	346,895	368,413	380,191	393,901	410,329
LOAN FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
Capital to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital to improve level of service	(1,162)	(2,856)	(2,041)	(1,003)	(1,866)	(1,970)	(2,883)	(1,814)	(2,034)	(1,646)	(3,115)
Capital to replace existing assets	(2,091)	(1,422)	(1,490)	(1,451)	(2,073)	(1,731)	(2,291)	(1,981)	(3,048)	(2,508)	(2,148)
Less capital contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less UHCC capital contribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less depreciation	1,064	1,534	2,312	2,864	3,425	3,655	4,111	4,254	3,723	3,807	4,483
Less asset sales	436	451	210	863	455	493	507	1,088	494	533	548
Less rate funded debt repayment	(36,836)	(37,980)	(32,947)	(26,518)	(21,515)	(16,912)	(2,338)	4,113	22,518	41,588	60,492
Total loan (funding)/repayment	(38,589)	(40,273)	(33,956)	(25,245)	(21,574)	(16,465)	(2,894)	5,660	21,653	41,774	60,260
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENT	160,290	188,171	212,488	243,128	272,936	307,100	344,001	374,073	401,844	435,675	470,589

Draft Funding Impact statements for Long Term Plan 2024-34

WATER SUPPLY - FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

For the year ending 30 June

	Forecast 2024 \$000	Draft budget 2025 \$000	Forecast 2026 \$000	Forecast 2027 \$000	Forecast 2028 \$000	Forecast 2029 \$000	Forecast 2030 \$000	Forecast 2031 \$000	Forecast 2032 \$000	Forecast 2033 \$000	Forecast 2034 \$000
Sources of operating funding											
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Targeted rates	22,495	27,894	34,031	41,007	49,209	59,051	65,291	70,257	72,450	74,750	79,164
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	4,716	6,010	6,682	7,103	7,440	7,660	7,907	8,174	8,239	8,475	8,670
Internal Charges and Overheads Recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	122	127	129	132	135	138	141	144	147	150	153
Total operating funding (A)	27,333	34,031	40,842	48,242	56,784	66,849	73,339	78,575	80,836	83,375	87,987
Applications of operating funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	25,726	34,545	34,638	36,861	38,820	39,901	41,405	43,156	43,786	45,035	46,092
Finance costs	2,485	3,359	3,865	5,717	8,277	11,141	13,054	14,268	14,705	14,935	15,812
Internal charges and overheads applied	664	782	765	784	818	819	843	890	873	890	937
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	28,875	38,686	39,268	43,362	47,915	51,861	55,302	58,314	59,364	60,860	62,841
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	(1,542)	(4,655)	1,574	4,880	8,869	14,988	18,037	20,261	21,472	22,515	25,146
Sources of capital funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development & financial contributions	1,163	2,899	3,619	3,730	3,620	3,483	3,987	3,627	3,308	3,168	3,197
Increase (decrease) in debt	36,032	18,457	18,482	42,852	70,270	66,072	24,638	10,882	4,538	1,934	36,896
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	37,195	21,356	22,101	46,582	73,890	69,555	28,625	14,509	7,846	5,102	40,093
Application of capital funding											
Capital expenditure											
- to meet additional demand	25	103	102	19,650	41,800	33,908	7,072	114	116	237	1,929
- to improve level of service	8,963	5,163	8,852	20,767	26,756	28,715	9,730	3,594	4,047	2,656	8,810
- to replace existing assets	26,665	11,435	14,721	11,045	14,203	21,920	29,860	31,062	25,155	24,724	54,500
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	35,653	16,701	23,675	51,462	82,759	84,543	46,662	34,770	29,318	27,617	65,239
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	1,542	4,655	(1,574)	(4,880)	(8,869)	(14,988)	(18,037)	(20,261)	(21,472)	(22,515)	(25,146)
Funding balance ((A-B)+(C-D))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

WASTEWATER - FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

For the year ending 30 June

	Forecast 2024 \$000	Draft budget 2025 \$000	Forecast 2026 \$000	Forecast 2027 \$000	Forecast 2028 \$000	Forecast 2029 \$000	Forecast 2030 \$000	Forecast 2031 \$000	Forecast 2032 \$000	Forecast 2033 \$000	Forecast 2034 \$000
Sources of operating funding											
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Targeted rates	25,839	30,542	36,100	42,671	49,071	56,432	63,769	70,112	75,268	83,167	90,602
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	3,234	3,971	4,094	4,211	4,300	4,427	4,550	4,483	4,573	4,660	4,751
Fees and charges	1,207	1,248	1,276	1,305	1,335	1,364	1,393	1,421	1,449	1,477	1,505
Internal Charges and Overheads Recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	122	127	129	132	135	138	141	144	147	150	153
Total operating funding (A)	30,402	35,888	41,599	48,319	54,841	62,361	69,853	76,160	81,437	89,454	97,011
Applications of operating funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	20,147	23,014	24,052	24,763	25,772	26,697	27,275	27,479	28,270	29,016	29,843
Finance costs	3,159	5,068	7,241	9,203	9,837	11,050	12,779	14,656	16,064	19,060	19,499
Internal charges and overheads applied	1,098	1,370	1,355	1,387	1,443	1,451	1,489	1,560	1,545	1,574	1,646
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	24,404	29,452	32,648	35,353	37,052	39,198	41,543	43,695	45,879	49,650	50,988
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	5,998	6,436	8,951	12,966	17,789	23,163	28,310	32,465	35,558	39,804	46,023
Sources of capital funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	7,958	10,399	22,201	18,621	8,516	14,793	14,673	17,663	21,670	37,848	5,227
Development & financial contributions	775	3,175	4,211	4,794	5,042	5,176	6,289	6,119	5,923	5,808	5,857
Increase (decrease) in debt	27,495	43,914	66,294	41,142	11,689	25,022	18,737	25,139	25,918	59,405	31,751
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	36,228	57,488	92,706	64,557	25,247	44,991	39,699	48,921	53,511	103,061	42,835
Application of capital funding											
Capital expenditure											
- to meet additional demand	2,828	17,225	22,626	4,930	5,842	7,670	12,147	6,931	116	118	7,650
- to improve level of service	4,637	2,423	1,791	2,475	1,818	2,566	3,426	13,966	15,604	12,851	25,255
- to replace existing assets	34,761	44,276	77,240	70,118	35,376	57,918	52,436	60,489	73,349	129,896	55,953
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	42,226	63,924	101,657	77,523	43,036	68,154	68,009	81,386	89,069	142,865	88,858
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(5,998)	(6,436)	(8,951)	(12,966)	(17,789)	(23,163)	(28,310)	(32,465)	(35,558)	(39,804)	(46,023)
Funding balance ((A-B)+(C-D))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

STORMWATER - FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

For the year ending 30 June

	Forecast 2024 \$000	Draft budget 2025 \$000	Forecast 2026 \$000	Forecast 2027 \$000	Forecast 2028 \$000	Forecast 2029 \$000	Forecast 2030 \$000	Forecast 2031 \$000	Forecast 2032 \$000	Forecast 2033 \$000	Forecast 2034 \$000
Sources of operating funding											
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	8,886	11,545	13,874	16,409	18,410	19,895	23,442	26,707	30,769	35,060	39,427
Targeted rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	11	11	11	11
Fees and charges	12	13	13	13	14	14	14	15	15	15	15
Internal Charges and Overheads Recovered	4,050	4,632	4,404	4,012	3,666	3,122	1,501	832	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	122	127	129	132	135	138	141	144	147	150	153
Total operating funding (A)	13,079	16,326	18,429	20,576	22,235	23,179	25,108	27,709	30,942	35,236	39,606
Applications of operating funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	6,223	7,863	8,281	8,789	9,340	9,785	10,309	10,787	11,249	11,691	12,203
Finance costs	864	1,393	2,178	2,674	2,672	2,813	3,760	4,724	5,341	5,900	5,721
Internal charges and overheads applied	384	606	594	609	635	636	654	690	2,243	4,915	7,738
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	7,471	9,862	11,053	12,072	12,647	13,234	14,723	16,201	18,833	22,506	25,662
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	5,608	6,464	7,376	8,504	9,588	9,945	10,385	11,508	12,109	12,730	13,944
Sources of capital funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	3,010	13,099	36,317	33,732	12,742	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development & financial contributions	119	281	1,083	1,528	1,774	1,930	2,469	2,553	2,586	2,566	2,582
Increase (decrease) in debt	4,332	8,027	19,482	6,696	(1,523)	602	15,739	17,727	15,955	18,066	13,300
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	7,461	21,407	56,882	41,956	12,993	2,532	18,208	20,280	18,541	20,632	15,882
Application of capital funding											
Capital expenditure											
- to meet additional demand	6,120	22,376	51,792	45,333	17,741	5,247	5,913	9,187	9,370	6,034	1,326
- to improve level of service	574	1,292	4,637	4,098	2,329	4,381	13,334	18,227	18,823	21,819	25,441
- to replace existing assets	6,375	4,203	7,829	1,029	2,511	2,849	9,346	4,374	2,457	5,509	3,059
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	13,069	27,871	64,258	50,460	22,581	12,477	28,593	31,788	30,650	33,362	29,826
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(5,608)	(6,464)	(7,376)	(8,504)	(9,588)	(9,945)	(10,385)	(11,508)	(12,109)	(12,730)	(13,944)
Funding balance ((A-B)+(C-D))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

SOLID WASTE - FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

For the year ending 30 June

	Forecast 2024 \$000	Draft budget 2025 \$000	Forecast 2026 \$000	Forecast 2027 \$000	Forecast 2028 \$000	Forecast 2029 \$000	Forecast 2030 \$000	Forecast 2031 \$000	Forecast 2032 \$000	Forecast 2033 \$000	Forecast 2034 \$000
Sources of operating funding											
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Targeted rates	12,204	13,296	13,728	14,039	19,411	19,903	20,392	20,876	21,365	21,850	22,334
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	30,698	35,075	37,157	38,463	39,730	40,958	42,150	43,309	44,419	45,490	46,549
Internal Charges and Overheads Recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	30	31	31	32	33	33	34	35	35	36
Total operating funding (A)	42,902	48,401	50,916	52,533	59,173	60,894	62,575	64,219	65,819	67,375	68,919
Applications of operating funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	28,438	32,075	32,635	32,158	38,462	39,064	39,651	40,234	40,831	41,438	42,053
Finance costs	498	391	389	405	415	425	431	444	455	462	465
Internal charges and overheads applied	958	1,237	1,241	1,274	1,321	1,334	1,373	1,429	1,412	1,440	1,512
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	29,894	33,703	34,265	33,837	40,198	40,823	41,455	42,107	42,698	43,340	44,030
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	13,008	14,698	16,651	18,696	18,975	20,071	21,120	22,112	23,121	24,035	24,889
Sources of capital funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	500	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development & financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	(3,750)	(4,142)	(6,856)	(9,005)	(10,053)	(15,881)	(17,601)	(17,605)	(22,710)	(20,107)	(24,561)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	(3,750)	(3,642)	(6,856)	(6,505)	(10,053)	(15,881)	(17,601)	(17,605)	(22,710)	(20,107)	(24,561)
Application of capital funding											
Capital expenditure											
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to improve level of service	9,258	11,056	9,795	12,191	8,922	4,190	3,519	4,507	411	3,928	328
- to replace existing assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	9,258	11,056	9,795	12,191	8,922	4,190	3,519	4,507	411	3,928	328
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(13,008)	(14,698)	(16,651)	(18,696)	(18,975)	(20,071)	(21,120)	(22,112)	(23,121)	(24,035)	(24,889)
Funding balance ((A-B)+(C-D))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

SUSTAINABILITY & RESILIENCE - FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

For the year ending 30 June

	Forecast 2024 \$000	Draft budget 2025 \$000	Forecast 2026 \$000	Forecast 2027 \$000	Forecast 2028 \$000	Forecast 2029 \$000	Forecast 2030 \$000	Forecast 2031 \$000	Forecast 2032 \$000	Forecast 2033 \$000	Forecast 2034 \$000
Sources of operating funding											
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	1,365	2,016	2,152	2,319	2,455	2,602	2,906	3,068	3,351	3,593	3,702
Targeted rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	118	122	152	190	234	239	244	249	254	259	263
Internal Charges and Overheads Recovered	622	809	683	567	489	409	186	96	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	1,684	2,191	2,239	2,291	2,344	2,395	2,445	2,494	2,544	2,593	2,642
Total operating funding (A)	3,789	5,138	5,226	5,367	5,522	5,645	5,781	5,907	6,149	6,445	6,607
Applications of operating funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	3,067	4,028	4,119	4,220	4,344	4,429	4,527	4,625	4,724	4,823	4,811
Finance costs	149	189	196	221	237	250	253	253	231	199	141
Internal charges and overheads applied	539	810	797	812	826	854	889	917	1,083	1,378	1,640
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	3,755	5,027	5,112	5,253	5,407	5,533	5,669	5,795	6,038	6,400	6,592
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	34	111	114	114	115	112	112	112	111	45	15
Sources of capital funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	255	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development & financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	(248)	148	(114)	(114)	(115)	(112)	(112)	(112)	(111)	(45)	(15)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	7	148	(114)	(114)	(115)	(112)	(112)	(112)	(111)	(45)	(15)
Application of capital funding											
Capital expenditure											
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to improve level of service	-	259	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to replace existing assets	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	41	259	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(34)	(111)	(114)	(114)	(115)	(112)	(112)	(112)	(111)	(45)	(15)
Funding balance ((A-B)+(C-D))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

REGULATORY SERVICES - FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

For the year ending 30 June

	Forecast 2024 \$000	Draft budget 2025 \$000	Forecast 2026 \$000	Forecast 2027 \$000	Forecast 2028 \$000	Forecast 2029 \$000	Forecast 2030 \$000	Forecast 2031 \$000	Forecast 2032 \$000	Forecast 2033 \$000	Forecast 2034 \$000
Sources of operating funding											
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	4,275	4,955	5,084	5,449	5,715	6,112	6,885	7,303	7,673	8,321	9,088
Targeted rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	8,697	12,583	13,074	13,433	13,775	14,143	14,484	14,851	15,170	15,542	15,870
Internal Charges and Overheads Recovered	1,949	1,988	1,614	1,332	1,138	959	441	227	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	1,354	1,185	1,213	1,239	1,268	1,298	1,323	1,349	1,379	1,402	1,429
Total operating funding (A)	16,275	20,711	20,985	21,453	21,896	22,512	23,133	23,730	24,222	25,265	26,387
Applications of operating funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	11,880	15,678	16,196	16,693	17,108	17,541	17,945	18,371	18,827	19,251	19,704
Finance costs	354	445	467	528	580	609	633	648	602	521	377
Internal charges and overheads applied	3,951	4,598	4,139	4,128	4,104	4,260	4,466	4,626	4,723	5,430	6,240
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	16,185	20,721	20,802	21,349	21,792	22,410	23,044	23,645	24,152	25,202	26,321
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	90	(10)	183	104	104	102	89	85	70	63	66
Sources of capital funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development & financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	(90)	10	(183)	(104)	(104)	(102)	(89)	(85)	(70)	(63)	(66)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	(90)	10	(183)	(104)	(104)	(102)	(89)	(85)	(70)	(63)	(66)
Application of capital funding											
Capital expenditure											
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to improve level of service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to replace existing assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(90)	10	(183)	(104)	(104)	(102)	(89)	(85)	(70)	(63)	(66)
Funding balance ((A-B)+(C-D))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TRANSPORT - FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

For the year ending 30 June

	Forecast 2024 \$000	Draft budget 2025 \$000	Forecast 2026 \$000	Forecast 2027 \$000	Forecast 2028 \$000	Forecast 2029 \$000	Forecast 2030 \$000	Forecast 2031 \$000	Forecast 2032 \$000	Forecast 2033 \$000	Forecast 2034 \$000
Sources of operating funding											
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	24,966	26,749	30,770	34,485	39,569	46,172	53,712	58,890	64,722	70,486	80,199
Targeted rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	5,917	8,150	8,329	8,520	8,717	8,908	9,095	9,277	9,462	9,643	9,826
Fees and charges	5,516	7,505	7,923	8,184	8,605	8,794	8,979	9,159	9,341	9,519	9,700
Internal Charges and Overheads Recovered	11,381	10,732	9,768	8,431	7,878	7,246	3,439	1,834	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	1,094	1,131	1,156	1,182	1,210	1,237	1,263	1,288	1,314	1,338	1,363
Total operating funding (A)	48,874	54,267	57,946	60,802	65,979	72,357	76,488	80,448	84,839	90,986	101,088
Applications of operating funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	21,895	23,883	24,435	24,964	25,120	25,712	26,271	26,794	27,352	27,899	28,457
Finance costs	2,856	3,071	3,389	3,387	3,350	3,696	3,613	3,035	1,424	47	45
Internal charges and overheads applied	4,414	4,640	4,702	4,814	4,926	5,035	5,196	5,336	5,573	13,882	19,878
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	29,165	31,594	32,526	33,165	33,396	34,443	35,080	35,165	37,349	41,828	48,380
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	19,709	22,673	25,420	27,637	32,583	37,914	41,408	45,283	47,490	49,158	52,708
Sources of capital funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	32,740	37,737	33,139	12,028	35,328	45,134	31,564	33,070	22,383	10,248	10,442
Development & financial contributions	428	494	1,355	1,670	1,781	1,835	2,238	2,192	2,131	2,081	2,087
Increase (decrease) in debt	2,049	8,743	3,044	(15,540)	3,002	5,828	(11,292)	(13,653)	(25,588)	(38,817)	(41,911)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	35,217	46,974	37,538	(1,842)	40,111	52,797	22,510	21,609	(1,074)	(26,488)	(29,382)
Application of capital funding											
Capital expenditure											
- to meet additional demand	223	4,368	4,055	4,050	6,495	7,339	6,031	6,256	5,528	4,402	4,486
- to improve level of service	40,509	51,049	43,485	6,711	50,969	69,094	43,519	45,984	26,037	3,134	3,194
- to replace existing assets	14,194	14,230	15,418	15,034	15,230	14,278	14,368	14,652	14,851	15,134	15,646
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	54,926	69,647	62,958	25,795	72,694	90,711	63,918	66,892	46,416	22,670	23,326
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(19,709)	(22,673)	(25,420)	(27,637)	(32,583)	(37,914)	(41,408)	(45,283)	(47,490)	(49,158)	(52,708)
Funding balance ((A-B)+(C-D))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

CITY DEVELOPMENT - FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

For the year ending 30 June

	Forecast 2024 \$000	Draft budget 2025 \$000	Forecast 2026 \$000	Forecast 2027 \$000	Forecast 2028 \$000	Forecast 2029 \$000	Forecast 2030 \$000	Forecast 2031 \$000	Forecast 2032 \$000	Forecast 2033 \$000	Forecast 2034 \$000
Sources of operating funding											
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	10,573	11,001	11,998	10,735	11,443	13,163	14,901	16,005	17,512	18,942	19,690
Targeted rates	158	171	174	178	181	184	187	191	194	197	201
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	84	87	89	91	93	95	97	99	101	103	105
Internal Charges and Overheads Recovered	4,820	4,414	3,809	2,625	2,278	2,066	954	499	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)	15,635	15,673	16,070	13,629	13,995	15,508	16,139	16,794	17,807	19,242	19,996
Applications of operating funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	10,565	9,012	8,542	5,041	4,478	4,438	4,486	4,592	4,714	4,747	4,858
Finance costs	2,749	3,526	4,421	5,425	6,283	7,765	8,238	8,660	8,715	8,642	7,923
Internal charges and overheads applied	2,309	3,142	3,077	3,133	3,202	3,273	3,386	3,515	4,351	5,826	7,187
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	15,623	15,680	16,040	13,599	13,963	15,476	16,110	16,767	17,780	19,215	19,968
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	12	(7)	30	30	32	32	29	27	27	27	28
Sources of capital funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	5,043	13,184	19,040	4,282	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development & financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	22,619	20,142	24,938	14,141	17,040	31,782	693	475	412	907	465
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	1,073	1,093	5,591	5,737	5,892	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	27,662	34,399	45,071	24,014	22,777	37,674	693	475	412	907	465
Application of capital funding											
Capital expenditure											
- to meet additional demand	2,060	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to improve level of service	25,614	34,335	45,064	23,246	22,273	37,658	243	248	253	258	262
- to replace existing assets	-	57	37	798	536	48	479	254	186	676	231
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	27,674	34,392	45,101	24,044	22,809	37,706	722	502	439	934	493
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(12)	7	(30)	(30)	(32)	(32)	(29)	(27)	(27)	(27)	(28)
Funding balance ((A-B)+(C-D))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

COMMUNITY PARTNERING & SUPPORT - FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

For the year ending 30 June

	Forecast 2024 \$000	Draft budget 2025 \$000	Forecast 2026 \$000	Forecast 2027 \$000	Forecast 2028 \$000	Forecast 2029 \$000	Forecast 2030 \$000	Forecast 2031 \$000	Forecast 2032 \$000	Forecast 2033 \$000	Forecast 2034 \$000
Sources of operating funding											
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	7,687	10,077	10,849	11,814	12,680	13,433	15,327	16,308	17,582	19,112	20,738
Targeted rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7
Fees and charges	477	518	529	542	554	549	560	572	583	594	605
Internal Charges and Overheads Recovered	3,504	4,042	3,444	2,888	2,524	2,108	981	508	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	994	1,031	1,053	11	11	11	12	12	12	12	13
Total operating funding (A)	12,667	15,673	15,881	15,261	15,775	16,107	16,886	17,406	18,183	19,724	21,363
Applications of operating funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	8,877	8,534	8,808	7,917	8,085	8,143	8,336	8,516	8,712	8,910	9,103
Finance costs	545	666	714	836	919	916	1,044	968	787	492	101
Internal charges and overheads applied	1,798	4,756	4,580	4,638	4,668	4,820	5,033	5,102	5,775	7,290	8,959
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	11,220	13,956	14,102	13,391	13,672	13,879	14,413	14,586	15,274	16,692	18,163
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	1,447	1,717	1,779	1,870	2,103	2,228	2,473	2,820	2,909	3,032	3,200
Sources of capital funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development & financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	(254)	(1,227)	(774)	(408)	(80)	(1,673)	1,728	(1,981)	(1,802)	(2,359)	(2,462)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	(254)	(1,227)	(774)	(408)	(80)	(1,673)	1,728	(1,981)	(1,802)	(2,359)	(2,462)
Application of capital funding											
Capital expenditure											
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to improve level of service	594	5	61	526	111	65	1,047	6	70	595	7
- to replace existing assets	599	485	944	936	1,912	490	3,154	833	1,037	78	731
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	1,193	490	1,005	1,462	2,023	555	4,201	839	1,107	673	738
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(1,447)	(1,717)	(1,779)	(1,870)	(2,103)	(2,228)	(2,473)	(2,820)	(2,909)	(3,032)	(3,200)
Funding balance ((A-B)+(C-D))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

OPEN SPACES, PARKS & RESERVES - FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

For the year ending 30 June

	Forecast 2024 \$000	Draft budget 2025 \$000	Forecast 2026 \$000	Forecast 2027 \$000	Forecast 2028 \$000	Forecast 2029 \$000	Forecast 2030 \$000	Forecast 2031 \$000	Forecast 2032 \$000	Forecast 2033 \$000	Forecast 2034 \$000
Sources of operating funding											
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	13,473	17,141	16,588	20,964	19,609	21,239	24,131	25,690	27,345	30,037	30,292
Targeted rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7
Fees and charges	1,553	1,652	1,806	2,012	2,060	1,950	1,993	2,035	2,078	2,120	2,162
Internal Charges and Overheads Recovered	6,141	6,877	5,266	5,125	3,904	3,333	1,545	800	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	108	112	115	117	120	123	125	128	130	133	135
Total operating funding (A)	21,281	25,788	23,781	28,224	25,699	26,652	27,801	28,660	29,560	32,297	32,596
Applications of operating funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	15,217	18,968	16,291	19,671	16,207	16,537	17,041	17,526	18,104	19,068	17,795
Finance costs	1,261	1,731	1,946	2,331	2,496	2,827	3,059	2,939	2,702	2,215	1,458
Internal charges and overheads applied	1,406	1,149	1,136	1,164	1,198	1,215	1,261	1,298	2,657	4,912	6,760
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	17,884	21,848	19,373	23,166	19,901	20,579	21,361	21,763	23,463	26,195	26,013
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	3,397	3,940	4,408	5,058	5,798	6,073	6,440	6,897	6,097	6,102	6,583
Sources of capital funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development & financial contributions	2,500	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Increase (decrease) in debt	267	7,588	3,405	1,659	522	5,291	1,150	(4,738)	(2,236)	(4,450)	(5,929)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	2,867	10,588	6,405	4,659	3,522	8,291	4,150	(1,738)	764	(1,450)	(2,929)
Application of capital funding											
Capital expenditure											
- to meet additional demand	1,400	7,750	4,800	2,750	4,450	5,550	300	200	100	50	-
- to improve level of service	2,651	3,138	3,071	3,218	1,422	6,224	8,457	1,859	4,288	1,156	1,672
- to replace existing assets	2,213	3,640	2,942	3,749	3,448	2,590	1,833	3,100	2,473	3,446	1,982
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	6,264	14,528	10,813	9,717	9,320	14,364	10,590	5,159	6,861	4,652	3,654
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(3,397)	(3,940)	(4,408)	(5,058)	(5,798)	(6,073)	(6,440)	(6,897)	(6,097)	(6,102)	(6,583)
Funding balance ((A-B)+(C-D))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

CONNECTIVITY, CREATIVITY, LEARNING. & RECREATION - FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

For the year ending 30 June

	Forecast 2024 \$000	Draft budget 2025 \$000	Forecast 2026 \$000	Forecast 2027 \$000	Forecast 2028 \$000	Forecast 2029 \$000	Forecast 2030 \$000	Forecast 2031 \$000	Forecast 2032 \$000	Forecast 2033 \$000	Forecast 2034 \$000
Sources of operating funding											
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	18,765	22,319	25,218	27,763	30,018	31,648	35,229	37,459	42,598	46,365	49,696
Targeted rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	4,123	5,779	6,453	6,608	6,767	6,922	7,075	7,224	7,377	7,527	7,685
Internal Charges and Overheads Recovered	8,553	8,955	8,006	6,788	5,977	4,967	2,256	1,167	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	735	1,048	1,071	1,043	1,067	1,091	1,114	1,136	1,159	1,181	1,203
Total operating funding (A)	32,212	38,101	40,748	42,202	43,829	44,628	45,674	46,986	51,134	55,073	58,584
Applications of operating funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	16,065	19,393	20,674	21,180	21,616	22,162	22,652	23,195	23,753	24,317	24,897
Finance costs	4,166	4,695	4,585	5,099	5,421	5,362	5,438	5,298	6,383	5,648	4,291
Internal charges and overheads applied	7,720	7,647	7,362	7,458	7,526	7,722	8,024	8,297	10,232	13,831	17,405
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	27,951	31,735	32,621	33,737	34,563	35,246	36,114	36,790	40,368	43,796	46,593
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	4,261	6,366	8,127	8,465	9,266	9,382	9,560	10,196	10,766	11,277	11,991
Sources of capital funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	13,600	6,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development & financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	13,552	2,719	(3,417)	247	(142)	(7,126)	(4,949)	(7,283)	27,405	(6,819)	(9,660)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	27,152	9,469	(3,417)	247	(142)	(7,126)	(4,949)	(7,283)	27,405	(6,819)	(9,660)
Application of capital funding											
Capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to improve level of service	29,109	9,082	956	825	1,340	976	1,388	817	36,366	2,198	614
- to replace existing assets	2,304	6,753	3,754	7,887	7,784	1,280	3,223	2,096	1,805	2,260	1,717
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	31,413	15,835	4,710	8,712	9,124	2,256	4,611	2,913	38,171	4,458	2,331
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(4,261)	(6,366)	(8,127)	(8,465)	(9,266)	(9,382)	(9,560)	(10,196)	(10,766)	(11,277)	(11,991)
Funding balance ((A-B)+(C-D))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

GOVERNANCE, STRATEGY & PARTNERSHIPS - FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

For the year ending 30 June

	Forecast 2024 \$000	Draft budget 2025 \$000	Forecast 2026 \$000	Forecast 2027 \$000	Forecast 2028 \$000	Forecast 2029 \$000	Forecast 2030 \$000	Forecast 2031 \$000	Forecast 2032 \$000	Forecast 2033 \$000	Forecast 2034 \$000
Sources of operating funding											
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	4,927	5,916	6,743	7,049	7,410	8,230	8,853	9,295	10,666	11,328	12,353
Targeted rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal Charges and Overheads Recovered	2,246	2,373	2,141	1,723	1,475	1,291	567	289	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	230	-	-	246	-	-	261	-	-
Total operating funding (A)	7,173	8,289	9,114	8,772	8,885	9,767	9,420	9,584	10,927	11,328	12,353
Applications of operating funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	3,118	3,586	4,219	3,768	3,871	4,539	4,036	4,140	4,845	4,306	4,414
Finance costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads applied	4,083	4,697	4,892	5,004	5,014	5,228	5,384	5,444	6,082	7,022	7,939
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	7,201	8,283	9,111	8,772	8,885	9,767	9,420	9,584	10,927	11,328	12,353
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	(28)	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sources of capital funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development & financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	28	(6)	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	28	(6)	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Application of capital funding											
Capital expenditure											
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to improve level of service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to replace existing assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	28	(6)	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Funding balance ((A-B)+(C-D))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

CORPORATE SERVICES - FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

For the year ending 30 June

	Forecast 2024 \$000	Draft budget 2025 \$000	Forecast 2026 \$000	Forecast 2027 \$000	Forecast 2028 \$000	Forecast 2029 \$000	Forecast 2030 \$000	Forecast 2031 \$000	Forecast 2032 \$000	Forecast 2033 \$000	Forecast 2034 \$000
Sources of operating funding											
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Targeted rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	11	11	11	11	12	12	12	12	13	13	13
Fees and charges	1,436	1,685	1,723	1,762	1,803	1,842	1,881	1,919	1,957	1,994	2,032
Internal Charges and Overheads Recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	3,842	4,811	3,563	3,627	3,694	3,774	3,866	3,926	3,993	4,113	4,204
Total operating funding (A)	5,289	6,507	5,297	5,400	5,509	5,628	5,759	5,857	5,963	6,120	6,249
Applications of operating funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	23,511	29,703	27,486	26,762	25,840	25,759	25,574	25,813	24,668	24,554	24,597
Finance costs	3,607	3,862	3,951	4,006	4,111	4,272	4,539	4,529	4,604	4,560	4,519
Internal charges and overheads applied	13,943	9,388	4,495	(1,714)	(6,352)	(11,146)	(26,127)	(32,852)	(49,550)	(68,389)	(87,842)
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	41,061	42,953	35,932	29,054	23,599	18,885	3,986	(2,510)	(20,278)	(39,275)	(58,726)
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	(35,772)	(36,446)	(30,635)	(23,654)	(18,090)	(13,257)	1,773	8,367	26,241	45,395	64,975
Sources of capital funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development & financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	38,589	40,273	33,956	25,245	21,574	16,465	2,894	(5,660)	(21,653)	(41,774)	(60,260)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	436	451	210	863	455	493	507	1,088	494	533	548
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	39,025	40,724	34,166	26,108	22,029	16,958	3,401	(4,572)	(21,159)	(41,241)	(59,712)
Application of capital funding											
Capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to improve level of service	1,162	2,856	2,041	1,003	1,866	1,970	2,883	1,814	2,034	1,646	3,115
- to replace existing assets	2,091	1,422	1,490	1,451	2,073	1,731	2,291	1,981	3,048	2,508	2,148
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	3,253	4,278	3,531	2,454	3,939	3,701	5,174	3,795	5,082	4,154	5,263
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	35,772	36,446	30,635	23,654	18,090	13,257	(1,773)	(8,367)	(26,241)	(45,395)	(64,975)
Funding balance ((A-B)+(C-D))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Draft Financial statements for Long Term Plan 2024-34

PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE

For the year ending 30 June

	Forecast 2024 \$000	Draft budget 2025 \$000	Forecast 2026 \$000	Forecast 2027 \$000	Forecast 2028 \$000	Forecast 2029 \$000	Forecast 2030 \$000	Forecast 2031 \$000	Forecast 2032 \$000	Forecast 2033 \$000	Forecast 2034 \$000
REVENUE											
Rates funding	95,074	111,719	123,276	136,987	147,309	162,494	185,397	200,772	222,453	244,856	267,907
Targeted Rates	60,538	71,903	84,033	97,895	117,872	135,570	149,627	161,389	169,043	178,351	189,580
User charges	58,637	72,277	76,877	79,706	82,410	84,530	86,777	89,027	90,983	93,115	95,161
Operating subsidies	9,160	12,130	12,432	12,741	13,027	13,345	13,655	13,771	14,046	14,314	14,588
Operating grants	58	22	23	23	24	25	25	25	26	26	27
Capital subsidies	21,245	41,301	47,465	16,310	35,328	45,134	31,564	33,070	22,383	10,248	10,442
Capital Grants	33,503	29,969	41,031	36,232	12,742	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development & financial contributions	4,985	9,849	13,268	14,722	15,217	15,424	17,983	17,491	16,948	16,623	16,723
Vested assets	903	936	954	976	999	1,021	1,043	1,064	1,086	1,107	1,128
Interest earned	3,238	4,200	2,939	2,988	3,041	3,106	3,184	3,231	3,283	3,358	3,435
Dividends from CCOs	204	204	208	213	218	223	228	232	237	241	246
Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other revenue	5,832	6,580	6,957	5,760	5,893	6,272	6,149	6,272	6,662	6,551	6,675
Total revenue	293,377	361,090	409,463	404,553	434,080	467,144	495,632	526,344	547,150	568,790	605,912
EXPENDITURE											
Employee costs	45,371	53,415	55,587	56,368	57,765	59,240	60,692	62,207	63,793	65,359	66,878
Operating costs	149,358	176,867	174,789	176,419	181,298	185,467	188,816	193,021	196,042	199,696	201,949
Support costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance costs	22,693	28,203	32,764	38,789	42,992	48,775	53,624	56,136	56,520	55,773	52,006
Depreciation and amortisation	55,241	67,203	78,046	87,692	102,237	113,685	123,624	136,673	143,152	151,433	167,104
Total expenditure	272,663	325,688	341,186	359,268	384,292	407,167	426,756	448,037	459,507	472,261	487,937
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) BEFORE TAX	20,714	35,402	68,277	45,285	49,788	59,977	68,876	78,307	87,643	96,529	117,975
Tax expense	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) AFTER TAX	20,714	35,402	68,277	45,285	49,788	59,977	68,876	78,307	87,643	96,529	117,975
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME											
Gain/(loss) on revaluation of financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gains/Losses on asset revaluation	169,355	-	-	231,741	-	-	242,437	-	-	253,656	-
Total Other Comprehensive Income	169,355	-	-	231,741	-	-	242,437	-	-	253,656	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	190,069	35,402	68,277	277,026	49,788	59,977	311,313	78,307	87,643	350,185	117,975

PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET EQUITY

For the year ending 30 June

	Forecast 2024 \$000	Draft budget 2025 \$000	Forecast 2026 \$000	Forecast 2027 \$000	Forecast 2028 \$000	Forecast 2029 \$000	Forecast 2030 \$000	Forecast 2031 \$000	Forecast 2032 \$000	Forecast 2033 \$000	Forecast 2034 \$000
Equity at beginning of the year	1,604,778	1,795,005	1,830,407	1,898,684	2,175,710	2,225,498	2,285,475	2,596,788	2,675,095	2,762,738	3,112,923
Total Comprehensive Income	190,227	35,402	68,277	277,026	49,788	59,977	311,313	78,307	87,643	350,185	117,975
EQUITY AT END OF THE YEAR	1,795,005	1,830,407	1,898,684	2,175,710	2,225,498	2,285,475	2,596,788	2,675,095	2,762,738	3,112,923	3,230,898
Represented by:											
Accumulated Funds											
Opening balance	711,919	730,079	769,488	838,843	883,137	933,648	995,485	1,060,903	1,135,581	1,219,420	1,312,017
Interest allocated to reserves	(1,612)	(743)	(722)	(741)	(727)	(690)	(758)	(829)	(904)	(982)	(1,062)
Other transfers to reserves	(2,500)	(3,000)	(3,000)	(3,000)	(3,000)	(3,000)	(3,000)	(3,000)	(3,000)	(3,000)	(3,000)
Transfers from reserves	1,400	7,750	4,800	2,750	4,450	5,550	300	200	100	50	-
Net surplus / (deficit) after tax	20,872	35,402	68,277	45,285	49,788	59,977	68,876	78,307	87,643	96,529	117,975
Closing balance	730,079	769,488	838,843	883,137	933,648	995,485	1,060,903	1,135,581	1,219,420	1,312,017	1,425,930
Council Created Reserves											
Opening balance	39,135	41,844	37,836	36,757	37,747	37,023	35,162	38,619	42,247	46,050	49,980
Transfers to accumulated funds	(1,400)	(7,750)	(4,800)	(2,750)	(4,450)	(5,550)	(300)	(200)	(100)	(50)	-
Transfers from accumulated funds	2,500	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Interest earned	1,609	742	721	740	726	689	757	828	903	980	1,060
Closing balance	41,844	37,836	36,757	37,747	37,023	35,162	38,619	42,247	46,050	49,980	54,040
Restricted Reserves											
Opening balance	64	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	77
Transfers to accumulated funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers from accumulated funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest earned	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Closing balance	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	77	79
Asset Revaluation Reserves											
Opening balance	853,660	1,023,015	1,023,015	1,023,015	1,254,756	1,254,756	1,254,756	1,497,193	1,497,193	1,497,193	1,750,849
Changes in asset value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Valuation gains (losses) taken to equity	169,355	-	-	231,741	-	-	242,437	-	-	253,656	-
Closing balance	1,023,015	1,023,015	1,023,015	1,254,756	1,254,756	1,254,756	1,497,193	1,497,193	1,497,193	1,750,849	1,750,849
TOTAL EQUITY	1,795,005	1,830,407	1,898,684	2,175,710	2,225,498	2,285,475	2,596,788	2,675,095	2,762,738	3,112,923	3,230,898

PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**As at 30 June**

	Forecast 2024 \$000	Draft budget 2025 \$000	Forecast 2026 \$000	Forecast 2027 \$000	Forecast 2028 \$000	Forecast 2029 \$000	Forecast 2030 \$000	Forecast 2031 \$000	Forecast 2032 \$000	Forecast 2033 \$000	Forecast 2034 \$000
CURRENT ASSETS											
Cash and cash equivalents	78,828	76,451	82,666	80,869	79,683	84,763	83,135	83,011	84,075	84,791	84,576
Debtors and other receivables	21,264	21,264	21,732	22,242	22,752	23,263	23,752	24,220	24,709	25,177	25,644
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-current assets held for sale	1,524	1,303	6,454	6,192	6,385	507	1,088	494	533	548	1,175
Inventories	2,981	2,981	2,981	2,981	2,981	2,981	2,981	2,981	2,981	2,981	2,981
Prepayments	5,639	5,639	5,639	5,639	5,639	5,639	5,639	5,639	5,639	5,639	5,639
Accrued interest	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total current assets	110,502	107,904	119,738	118,189	117,706	117,419	116,861	116,611	118,203	119,402	120,281
NON-CURRENT ASSETS											
Property, plant and equipment	2,016,202	2,165,303	2,281,680	2,732,785	2,893,691	2,994,693	3,407,010	3,509,942	3,579,062	3,887,894	3,961,251
Assets under construction	224,970	221,359	330,647	277,204	228,999	308,294	256,663	233,414	243,781	245,866	226,369
Intangible assets	3,238	1,138	373	127	286	319	391	356	381	264	395
Derivative financial instruments	5,609	5,609	5,609	5,609	5,609	5,609	5,609	5,609	5,609	5,609	5,609
Investment in subsidiaries	964	964	964	964	964	964	964	964	964	964	964
Investment in associates	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
Investment in CCOs and similar entities	62,997	77,397	77,397	77,597	78,597	82,597	83,597	83,597	83,597	82,597	80,597
Other financial assets	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455
Total non-current assets	2,314,635	2,472,425	2,697,325	3,094,941	3,208,801	3,393,131	3,754,889	3,834,537	3,914,049	4,223,849	4,275,840
Total assets	2,425,137	2,580,329	2,817,063	3,213,130	3,326,507	3,510,550	3,871,750	3,951,148	4,032,252	4,343,251	4,396,121

CURRENT LIABILITIES

Cash and cash equivalents
Borrowings - current
Derivative financial instruments
Creditors and other payables
Employee entitlements
Other liabilities
Total current liabilities

-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
112,446	131,593	155,464	176,078	192,038	214,407	231,127	243,472	255,630	265,250	273,142
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29,700	27,352	33,592	31,824	30,665	35,773	34,171	34,073	35,164	35,906	35,715
5,206	5,206	5,321	5,445	5,570	5,695	5,815	5,930	6,049	6,164	6,278
6,506	6,506	6,649	6,805	6,961	7,118	7,267	7,410	7,560	7,703	7,846
153,858	170,657	201,026	220,152	235,234	262,993	278,380	290,885	304,403	315,023	322,981

NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES

Borrowings - non current
Employee entitlements
Derivative financial instruments
Provisions
Total non-current liabilities

467,187	570,207	708,110	807,824	856,129	952,235	986,541	974,943	954,693	904,703	831,454
401	372	380	389	398	407	416	424	432	440	449
663	663	663	663	663	663	663	663	663	663	663
8,023	8,023	8,200	8,392	8,585	8,777	8,962	9,138	9,323	9,499	9,676
476,274	579,265	717,353	817,268	865,775	962,082	996,582	985,168	965,111	915,305	842,242

Total liabilities

630,132	749,922	918,379	1,037,420	1,101,009	1,225,075	1,274,962	1,276,053	1,269,514	1,230,328	1,165,223
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NET ASSETS**Represented by:****EQUITY**

Accumulated funds
Restricted reserves
Council created reserves
Revaluation reserves
TOTAL EQUITY

730,079	769,488	838,843	883,137	933,648	995,485	1,060,903	1,135,581	1,219,420	1,312,017	1,425,930
67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	77	79
41,844	37,836	36,757	37,747	37,023	35,162	38,619	42,247	46,050	49,980	54,040
1,023,015	1,023,015	1,023,015	1,254,756	1,254,756	1,254,756	1,497,193	1,497,193	1,497,193	1,750,849	1,750,849
1,795,005	1,830,407	1,898,684	2,175,710	2,225,498	2,285,475	2,596,788	2,675,095	2,762,738	3,112,923	3,230,898

PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ending 30 June

	Forecast 2024 \$000	Draft budget 2025 \$000	Forecast 2026 \$000	Forecast 2027 \$000	Forecast 2028 \$000	Forecast 2029 \$000	Forecast 2030 \$000	Forecast 2031 \$000	Forecast 2032 \$000	Forecast 2033 \$000	Forecast 2034 \$000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES											
Cash was provided from:											
Receipts from rates and levies - Council	155,770	183,622	207,309	234,882	265,181	298,064	335,024	362,161	391,496	423,207	457,487
User charges and other income	146,583	172,128	197,585	164,984	164,131	164,219	155,664	159,188	150,559	140,409	143,149
Interest received	3,238	4,200	2,939	2,988	3,041	3,106	3,184	3,231	3,283	3,358	3,435
Dividends received	204	204	208	213	218	223	228	232	237	241	246
Receipts from rates and levies - GWRC	40,225	40,225	41,110	42,075	43,041	44,006	44,931	45,816	46,741	47,626	48,511
Net GST received from Inland Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	346,020	400,379	449,151	445,142	475,612	509,618	539,031	570,628	592,316	614,841	652,828
Cash was applied to:											
Payments to employees	(46,073)	(53,444)	(55,694)	(56,483)	(57,881)	(59,356)	(60,803)	(62,314)	(63,904)	(65,466)	(66,983)
Payments to suppliers	(164,960)	(179,215)	(167,999)	(177,591)	(181,858)	(179,760)	(189,844)	(192,570)	(194,378)	(198,405)	(201,592)
Interest paid	(22,693)	(28,203)	(32,764)	(38,789)	(42,992)	(48,775)	(53,624)	(56,136)	(56,520)	(55,773)	(52,006)
Rates and levies passed to GWRC	(40,225)	(40,225)	(41,110)	(42,075)	(43,041)	(44,006)	(44,931)	(45,816)	(46,741)	(47,626)	(48,511)
Net GST paid to Inland Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(273,951)	(301,087)	(297,567)	(314,938)	(325,772)	(331,897)	(349,202)	(356,836)	(361,543)	(367,270)	(369,092)
Net cash inflows from operating activities	72,069	99,292	151,584	130,204	149,840	177,721	189,829	213,792	230,773	247,571	283,736
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES											
Cash was provided from:											
Sale of property, plant and equipment	436	1,524	1,303	6,454	6,192	6,385	507	1,088	494	533	548
Other investment receipts	11,050	-	-	-	-	-	(1,000)	-	-	1,000	2,000
	11,486	1,524	1,303	6,454	6,192	6,385	(493)	1,088	494	1,533	2,548
Cash was applied to:											
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(221,717)	(220,803)	(330,541)	(277,155)	(228,172)	(307,517)	(255,680)	(232,617)	(242,866)	(245,368)	(225,316)
Less UHCC capital contribution	7,958	10,399	22,201	18,621	8,516	14,793	14,673	17,663	21,670	37,848	5,227
Purchase of assets under construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase of intangible assets	(3,253)	(556)	(106)	(49)	(827)	(777)	(983)	(797)	(915)	(498)	(1,053)
Other investments and payments	(1,000)	(14,400)	-	(200)	(1,000)	(4,000)	-	-	-	-	-
	(218,012)	(225,360)	(308,446)	(258,783)	(221,483)	(297,501)	(241,990)	(215,751)	(222,111)	(208,018)	(221,142)
Net cash outflows from investing activities	(206,526)	(223,836)	(307,143)	(252,329)	(215,291)	(291,116)	(242,483)	(214,663)	(221,617)	(206,485)	(218,594)

06 May 2024

Report no: LTPAP2024/2/113

Development and Financial Contributions Policy 2024 Update

Purpose of Report

1. The purpose of this report is to seek direction from Council and progress decisions on the development and financial contributions policy 2024 following the public consultation process and ahead of the Long Term Plan 2024-34 being finalised in June 2024.

Recommendations

That the Subcommittee recommends that Council:

- (1) notes the separate report which provides the results and analysis of the public consultation and related feedback;
- (2) considers the proposed options for development contribution charges as detailed in the report (including Table 1 and Table 3) and provides direction to officers in the preparation of the final Development and financial contributions policy 2024;
- (3) considers a remission for Community Housing Providers as detailed in Section D and provides direction to officers; and
- (4) considers any further direction and guidance to be provided to officers ahead of preparation of the final Long Term Plan 2024-2034 to be presented to the Long Term Plan/ Annual Plan Subcommittee 4 June 2024.

Acronyms

DCP – Development Contributions Policy

DLTP – Draft Long Term Plan 2024-2034

LTP – Final Long Term Plan 2024-2034

LTP21 – Long Term Plan 2021-2031

RFP - Revenue and Financing Policy.

LGA – Local Government Act 2002

EHU - Equivalent Household Unit

IAF – Infrastructure Acceleration Fund

WWL – Wellington Water Limited

Section A - Executive summary

2. Council progressed a formal public consultation for the DLTP, which included the draft DCP 2024. This took place from 2 April to 3 May 2024. Feedback and results of the consultation are contained in a separate report.
3. Since Council adopted the draft DCP 2024 for consultation, officers have been working through a review process to consider any updates and changes required to the capital programme, growth assumptions and development contributions revenue.
4. There has also been ongoing engagement and feedback on the draft DCP 2024. Concern has been expressed by developers about the proposed development contribution charges. As a result of this feedback, further options and advice are being presented for consideration by Council (refer to Tables 1 and 3). The report provides information on the latest financial modelling and projections for the charges and revenue for the LTP based on the above (refer to Table 4).
5. A proposed partial remission of development contributions for registered Community Housing Providers is also presented in this report for consideration by Council (refer to Section D).
6. Following direction and decisions by the Subcommittee at this meeting, officers will be preparing the final DCP 2024 and LTP decision reports for 4 June 2024. The final Long Term Plan 2024-2034 will be presented to Council on 27 June 2024 for adoption.

Section B - Feedback around delays due to volumes

7. There has been concern expressed that the huge volume of consents lodged pre 1 July 2024 would result in delays and increased costs for developers.
8. Officers expect that there will be an influx of resource applications submitted prior to 1 July 2024, when any increase in development contributions will take effect. However, it is unknown what level of applications are likely to be submitted at this stage. It is acknowledged that the market conditions are different from when changes were made to DCs in 2021, but it is nevertheless expected that there will still be an influx of resource consent applications submitted prior to July 2024. This is anticipated to have some negative impact on resource consent processing times and a need to use additional consultant resource to manage the increased workload.
9. To mitigate this risk as far as possible, the Resource Consents team has been preparing for these changes and carrying out the following actions:
 - a) communications with the development community through the Customer Advisory Group (CAG) and the development industry newsletter (Kohanga) to raise awareness of the changes.

- b) targeted consultation with regular resource consent customers with key messaging that incomplete applications will not be accepted, and that applications should be submitted as early as possible to avoid the risk of incomplete applications being rejected.
 - c) conversations with the Development Engineering team, Wellington Water, and external consultants to ensure the necessary resourcing and expertise are in place to support the increased workload.
10. It is also noted that a number of process improvements have been implemented across Council's consenting teams and that processing timeframes have been steadily improving over the last 12 months. In addition, there is now more internal resource in the resource consents and development engineering teams compared to 2021.
11. Overall, it is considered that Council is better placed now compared to when the last set of DC policy changes were made in 2021 in relation to managing the increased workload that is expected.

Section C - Feedback on proposed higher charges to be implemented from 1 July 2024

12. Through the LTP consultation, concern has been expressed by developers around the high development contributions charges being proposed in the DC policy for consultation. Refer to Appendix 1 for further details of Faisander group et al submission.
13. A further review of the projects, growth costs and policy remission mechanisms has been carried out. As a result of this, officers have prepared further options and advice for Council to consider.
14. The options developed are based on:
- a) project review: WWL team was asked to review the projects and growth assumptions and update their advice for any new information or changes. This includes a revision of IAF projects growth cost allocation.
 - b) project review: removal of RiverLink, and Subdivision transport improvement projects from the policy schedule due to uncertainties around these projects and timing.
 - c) Option 1: (a) and (b) above plus charges phased as per the proposal included in the developer letter from Faisander group et al for the Valley floor catchment.
 - d) Option 2: (a) and (b) above plus 1/3 of the proposed increase charged in year one, 2/3 in year 2 and full charge in year 3 – midway option between what developers are proposing and full charge. This is for the Valley floor catchment.
 - e) Option 3: (a) and (b) above plus 20% reduction of charges in year 1 in the Valley floor catchment.
15. These options and the resulting impact on charges as well as revenue are detailed below.

Project changes

16. The proposed project changes are summarised in Table 1. These are expected to reduce revenue from development contributions by approximately \$2.3m in 2024-25 (\$21.3m over 10 years). At the time of issuing this report, WWL had completed their review of project costs and growth assumptions.

Table 1 – Proposed project changes for final Development Contributions Policy

Project	Change	Reason	Catchments affected	Impact on charge per EHU (GST inc)	Est revenue loss years 1-10 (GST exc)
IAF stormwater project	Reduce % attributed to growth from 27% to 18%	27% highest end able to be attributable to growth. Higher risk of successful challenge. 18% more defensible and in line with what was submitted with IAF application. Project costs included in DC model were already inflated.	Valley Floor	-\$3,587	-\$6.9m
IAF Wastewater project	De-inflate project costs within DC model	Project costs included in DC model were already inflated.	Valley Floor	-\$466	-\$0.9m
RiverLink related projects (Eastern Access route, Promenade and Streetscape improvements, and foot bridge)	Remove RiverLink related projects from DC calculations	There is some uncertainty about the scope of these works and final construction plans are yet to be determined. Funding from Waka Kotahi is yet to be confirmed and may alter the work programme. Charging development contributions for these projects could be delayed until the	City Wide	-\$529	-\$1.9m

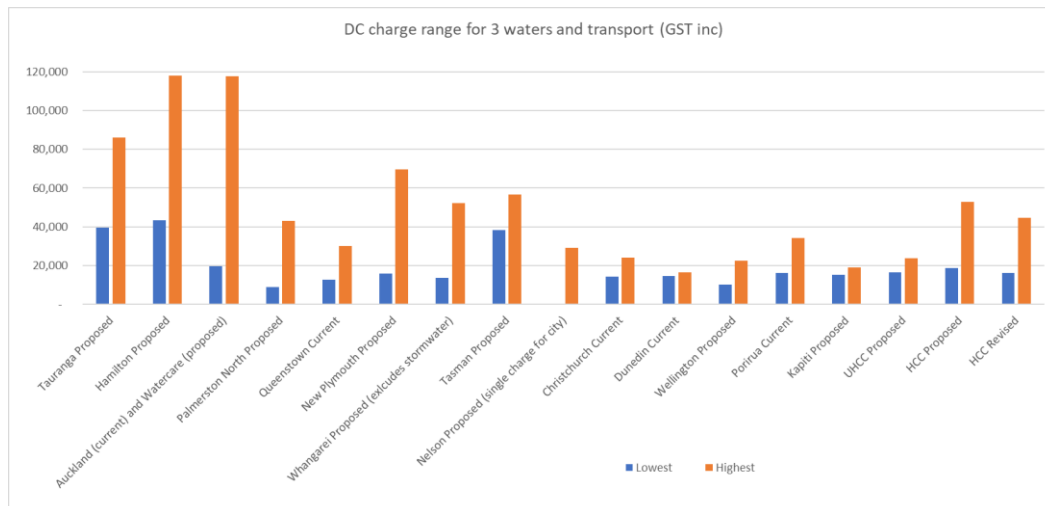
Project	Change	Reason	Catchments affected	Impact on charge per EHU (GST inc)	Est revenue loss years 1-10 (GST exc)
		next review of the DC Policy.			
Subdivision Road improvement	Remove from DC calculations	There is uncertainty of funding from Waka Kotahi on these works. It is recommended that the DC charges for this are paused until the next DC policy review when there will be better certainty of the funding and also scope of the works.	City Wide	-\$2,065	-\$7.5m
Eastern Reservoir	Change costs included in model for project	Cost coding error - pipeline costs included. Both changes together lower the charges.	Valley Floor	+\$2,676	\$6m (i.e. increase in revenue)
Eastern Reservoir Pipeline	Change costs included in model for project	Cost coding error - reservoir costs included. Both changes together lower the charges.	Valley Floor	-\$3,722	-\$9.6m
Black Creek	Reduce project cost from \$25.5m to \$17.4m and increase percentage attributed to growth from 30% to 37%	Wellington Water have recommended including only part of Black Creek Project in DC 181 calculation and have provided updated % for growth as a result.	Wainuiomata	-\$758	-\$0.5m

17. The impact of these changes on the proposed development contributions charges are outlined below (GST inclusive).

Table 2 – Updated charges following proposed project changes

	Eastbourne	Stokes Valley	Valley Floor	Wainuiomata	Western Hills	Rural
Charges per 2021 DCP	\$7,802	\$6,954	\$14,779	\$26,000	\$8,257	\$2,497
Charges in draft 2024 DCP	\$19,736	\$18,608	\$53,003	\$41,955	\$19,233	\$5,275
Base revised charges (post projects review)	\$17,142	\$16,014	\$44,752	\$38,603	\$16,639	\$2,681
Revised charges year 1 – Option 1	\$17,142	\$16,014	\$17,343	\$38,603	\$16,639	\$2,681
Revised charges year 1 -option 2	\$17,142	\$16,014	\$26,470	\$38,603	\$16,639	\$2,681
Revised charges year 1 – option 3 (Recommended)	\$17,142	\$16,014	\$35,802	\$38,603	\$16,639	\$2,681

18. In the graph below, Hutt City Council's (HCC) development contributions per the draft DCP for three waters and transport are compared to several other Council charges.
19. 11 councils (including HCC) in the sample have proposed new charges, as has Watercare. Together with Auckland's current transport charges, the average of the highest proposed DC charges is approximately \$53k (GST inc.), and the average of the lowest proposed charges is approximately \$21k (GST inc.).
20. Several of the Council's that have not proposed changes to their charges alongside their LTPs have indicated that they will be doing so later this year.



Valley Floor transition options

21. Submitters have argued that transiting to the new charges is needed. They consider that the new charges will stall most new developments, at least in the short term and argue a transition reduces these risks and:
 - recognises the current economic climate and enables higher charges to come in as conditions recover.
 - provides time for the developers to assess new development proposals with these charges in place.
 - reduces the likelihood of an influx of consents by 1 July 2024 overwhelming HCC's ability to process consents.
22. Officers acknowledge that the combination of increased costs for building and construction, higher interest rates, together with reduced house and section values appears to be affecting the current feasibility of some developments in Hutt City. The Valley Floor charges in the draft DCP increased by approximately \$36,000 (GST inc), and the other catchments by approximately \$10,000 - \$13,000 (GST inc).
23. Three options have been outlined below for consideration should the Council be interested in transitioning to the new development contribution charges for the Valley Floor catchment. The fourth option is to not transition the new charges. The Valley floor is the focus of this options assessment as the proposed increase, and charges, are the highest for this catchment.
24. The charges used as a starting point in this assessment are assumed to be the revised changes outlined above (ie after accounting for the specified project changes). That means the starting point for the Valley Floor charges has fallen from \$53,003 to \$44,752 (GST inc) – a reduction of \$8,251 per EHU.
25. The revenue loss estimates assume that development levels would not be materially affected (reduced) by higher proposed charges. This may not be realistic in the short term, so the actual foregone revenue may be lower. Longer term, officers consider the market is likely to return to long run development levels even with the new charges. The revenue losses would need to be funded from additional debt, paid for by rates over time.

26. Officers recommend option 3. This provides some recognition of the current economic environment and increases the charge when most economic commentators suggest the economy will start to recover. Together with the reduction in charges brought about by project changes means developers will face significant lower charges on the Valley Floor that the draft DCP proposes.
27. Officers strongly advise against option 1, as requested by some submitters. This significantly delays in the introduction of the new charges, resulting in a significant transfer of costs to ratepayers. It would be over 4.5 years before the full charges are in place, which seems overly long given economic recovery forecasts.

Table 3 - Valley floor catchment options for transitioning to new development contributions charges

Description	Charges per HUE (incl. GST)	Approximate DC revenue loss \$m (excl. inflation)	Pros	Cons
Option 1: As suggested by developer group				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retain current charges for 18 months 25% of increase from 20 Dec 2025 50% of increase from 20 Dec 2006 75% of increase from 20 Dec 2027 100% of new charges from 20 Dec 2028 	1 July 2024: \$17,343 20 Dec 2025: \$24,195 20 Dec 2026: \$31,048 20 Dec 2027: \$37,900 20 Dec 2028: \$44,752	24/25: \$2.1m 25/26: \$2.6m 26/27: \$2.1m 27/28 \$1.3m 28/29: \$0.5m Total: \$8.6m	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strongest recognition of current economic conditions and scale of increase proposed. Keeps cost of development in valley floor lower for a significant period, helping the feasibility of development generally, and specifically in the IAF area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant departure from growth pays for growth cost philosophy for over 4 years Significant rates impact May impact IAF agreement to recover growth costs from development Distorts price signals to market – esp. cost of developing in Valley Floor Vs Wainuiomata May have longer term impact on revenue Makes policy more complicated

Description	Charges per HUE (incl. GST)	Approximate DC revenue loss \$m (excl. inflation)	Pros	Cons
Option 2: Transition over 3 years				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1/3 of increase from 1 July 2024 2/3 of increase from 1 July 2025 Full charges from 1 July 2026 	1 July 2024: \$26,470 1 July 2025: \$35,598 1 July 2026: 44,752	24/25: \$1.4m 25/26: \$1m Total: \$2.4m	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some recognition of current economic conditions and scale of increase proposed. Keeps cost of development in valley floor lower for 2 years. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Departure from growth pays for growth costs philosophy for 2 years Significant rates impact May impact IAF agreement to recover growth costs from development Short term distortion of price signals to market – esp cost of developing in Valley Floor Vs Wainuiomata * Makes policy more complicated
Option 3: One year reduction of 20%				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One year reduction of 20% Full charges from 1 July 2025 	1 July 2024: \$35,802 1 July 2025: \$44,752	24/25: \$0.7m Total: \$0.7m	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some recognition of current economic conditions and scale of increase proposed. Departure from growth pays for growth costs philosophy is moderate and short term Small impact on rates compared to options 1 and 2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moderate impact on rates Risk that higher charges in current economic conditions will materially reduce development undertaken in the short term
Option 4: No transition, introduce new charges from 1 July 2024				

Description	Charges per HUE (incl. GST)	Approximate DC revenue loss \$m (excl. inflation)	Pros	Cons
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No transition - introduce new charges from 1 July 2024 	1 July 2024: \$44,752	\$0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintains full integrity of growth for growth philosophy No cost to rates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will likely lead to an influx of consents in June No recognition of current economic conditions and scale of increase proposed. Risk that higher charges in current economic conditions will materially reduce development undertaken in the short term

Section D - Remissions for Community housing providers

28. There have been specific remission queries from Community housing providers (CHPs). A high level comparison has been done to other councils across the country and has found:

29. The majority of sampled councils did not have any policy provisions supporting social or community housing (11 out of 16 considered). None of the Councils in the Wellington region had social or community housing remissions or discounts in their DC policies (although they may provide support in other ways).

30. Of the five Councils that did provide support through their DC policies (or related policies noted in their DC policies):

- all required registration as a community housing provider to be eligible.
- three provided complete remissions/rebates (Tasman, Nelson and Christchurch).
- two provided some discretion about the level of remission / grant (Hamilton, Tauranga)

31. Tauranga and Christchurch established related policies and funds to cover the cost, and refers to them as grants and rebates respectively, rather than as remissions. See <https://www.tauranga.govt.nz/community/grants-and-funding/grant-for-dcs-on-community-housing>. And <https://ccc.govt.nz/consents-and-licences/development-contributions/development-contributions-rebate-schemes>.

32. Christchurch requires a restrictive covenant in favour of the Council on the property title to pay back rebate if the property is no longer used for social or community housing (claw back).
33. Officers recommended an approach as follows:
- a) *A standard DC remission of 40% will apply to registered CHPs.*
 - b) *Further DC remission of up to 60% subject to the below:*
Hutt City Council has economic, environmental, cultural and social wellbeing goals for its people and place. These are included in a number of plans and policies including our Climate Action Plans, Procurement Strategy and Waste Management and Minimisation and Bylaw 2021. Council invites registered CHPs who want to build in our city and who are seeking a remission (of up to 60%), where it is needed to make a build viable, to consider the ways in which they could contribute to our wider goals and purpose of a city that thrives. Examples of information to be provided include but are not limited to:
 - i. *utilising electricity, or renewable sources of energy for space heating, water heating and cooking facilities;*
 - ii. *Council wants to significantly reduce waste going to landfill. As such, the development could demonstrate a significant reduction in construction and/or demolition waste (see the waste minimisation plan requirement in the HCC Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2021);*
 - iii. *the application of agreed building quality standards including Homestar 6 across all developments (or similar/higher standard) or Passive house;*
 - iv. *achieving wider outcomes by using local labour and committing to education and training opportunities and further career development opportunities for their workforce.*
 - c) *CHPs receiving a remission must agree to a restrictive covenant in favour of the Council being placed on the property title to pay back the remission (plus interest costs) if the property is no longer used for social or community housing (claw back).*
34. Officers consider that any shortfall in funding based on any remissions, rebate or grant scheme would be funded through higher debt levels. Officers favour full transparency in any such scheme with these costs being funded from a specific account for this purpose.
35. It is difficult to estimate what this cost and debt impact would be as it depends on the nature of the scheme, and how many developments would be eligible each year. However, to give some guidance, a \$500,000 fund per annum could be established initially. This would be funded from debt, given the associated development contributions revenue impacts debt levels.
36. There is a lot of uncertainty as to the uptake of this policy. Further review of this policy could be undertaken through the Annual Plan 2025/26 to better understand the impacts and consider whether any further amendments to the policy be considered.

Section E - Reduction in demand due to infrastructure put in place by developers

37. Several developers have argued that they should pay less because they must install either wastewater pump stations or stormwater detention on their development sites, which add costs to development. These devices smooth the demand placed in the respective reticulation networks by discharging less during peak times. However, they do not materially affect overall discharge volumes from individual properties and are required by nearly all new developments in Hutt City. Their use is considered by Wellington Water when planning their upgrade programme. Their use does not reduce the need for these works, or their scope. Consequently, a reduction or discount for their use would fundamentally undermine the funding of Council's growth projects.
38. It is also important to note that the most significant individual element of the wastewater charges for most of the city relates to Seaview Wastewater Treatment Plant Capacity upgrades. These make up nearly 80% of the district wide wastewater charges. These upgrades are based on overall daily loads and the wastewater pump stations required by new developments do not reduce daily loads, only diurnal (morning and afternoon peak) loads.
39. In the case of stormwater, discharge from a property is also not the only relevant benefit bestowed by Council stormwater upgrade works. Properties also receive flood protection, and occupiers can move unimpeded around the city during most storms.
40. For these reasons, officers do not recommend providing discounts because developments must install detention or pump stations to service their development.
41. The current and draft DCP does have provisions that provide for special assessments to be made when a development is expected to give materially less demand for a particular service than is anticipated in the policy. For example, a commercial building is expected to use 50% less water because all devices are water saving and grey water is reused. This provides a fair basis for assessing those developments that materially generate less demand on a network.

Section F - Next steps

42. Following direction and recommendations by the Subcommittee at this meeting, officers will be preparing the final Development contributions policy 2024 for 4 June 2024.

Section E - Climate Change Impact and Considerations

43. The matters addressed in this report have been considered in accordance with the process set out in Council's Climate Change Considerations Guide.
44. Development Contributions have no direct bearing on Council's or city's emissions or natural environment. It does, however, help provide infrastructure support via funding for growth in the city, which puts pressure on existing systems such as transport, increasing congestion. However, Council is obligated to meet expected growth under the National Policy Statement on Urban Development.

Section F - Consultation

45. Results of the consultation process are reported separately.

Section G - Legal Considerations

46. The most relevant legislation includes the Local Government Act 2002, Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 and the Rating Valuations Act 1998. The LTP has been prepared to meet the legislative requirements.
47. The draft DCP 2024 was reviewed by an external legal specialist.

Section H - Financial Considerations

48. A full list of projects and programmes proposed to be funded by development contributions is included in Schedule 1 of the draft 2024 DCP (appendix 1). Please note that some of these have changes as discussed earlier in the report.
49. Development contributions currently generate \$3M to \$4M in revenue per annum, with the majority of this revenue associated with three waters. The revised charges will generate significantly more revenue in the future, assuming growth increases as forecast, ranging between \$10-\$12M per annum on average. It will take several years to rise to the higher end of this range because the current charges apply to any developments that have submitted a compliant application before 1 July 2024. The additional revenue from development contributions will result in reduced debt incurred by Council to fund growth related capital expenditure.
50. The revenue impacts of the revised charges and options are presented below in Table 4. The draft LTP included a DC revenue projection of \$146M over 10 years, whilst the revisions proposed in the report, and assuming option 3 is selected, would result in a projected revenue reduction of about \$22M to \$124M. Debt levels would be increased by the equivalent amount and would require adjustments to rates increases from about 2026-27 to offset this loss of revenue. The broader report on the agenda entitled "LTP – Financial aspects" provides further details on rates increases related to changes in debt levels.

Table 4 – revised Development contributions revenue projections

	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-34	10 year total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
2021 DCP	2,542	3,231	3,958	4,389	31,311	45,430
Draft 2024 DCP	9,222	11,795	13,440	14,101	96,966	145,524
Base revised 2024 DCP (post projects review)	6,849	10,268	11,723	12,218	83,193	124,250
Revised 2024 DCP – Option 1	4,704	7,632	9,532	10,774	82,667	115,309
Revised 2024 DCP – option 2	5,418	9,261	11,723	12,218	83,193	121,813
Revised 2024 DCP – option 3 (Recommended)	6,148	10,268	11,723	12,218	83,193	123,550

Appendices

No.	Title	Page
1	Copy of Developer submission	190
2	Draft Development and financial contributions policy 2024	193

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9 April 2024

Hutt City Council
C/- Elected Representatives; Chief Executive; Corporate Leadership Team
30 Laings Road
Lower Hutt

Re: Proposed 2024 Development Contributions policy

Elected representatives,

The authors of this letter comprise the largest residential property developers within Lower Hutt City. Collectively, we have delivered over 1,000 new homes in the past 2 years and as such, we take a keen interest in the policy settings which underpin land development.

As part of HCC's Long-Term Plan (LTP) consultation, Council is looking to dramatically increase the Development Contributions payable on residential development within Lower Hutt. An excerpt from the LTP subcommittee agenda, dated 20 March 2024, is provided in Table 1 which outlines the extent of these increases:

Table 1: An overview of the projected DC increases from 1 July 2024

Table 2: Comparison of proposed charges (applicable 1 July 2024)

Catchment		Eastbourne	Stokes Valley	Valley Floor	Waiwhetia	Western Hills	Rural	Districtwide
DC per EHU a development will pay in each catchment	Current policy	\$7,802	\$6,954	\$14,779	\$26,000	\$8,237	\$2,497	\$6,272
	Revised proposed charges	\$19,736	\$18,608	\$53,003	\$11,956	\$19,233	\$5,275	\$16,683
	Increase compared to current policy	\$11,934	\$11,654	\$38,224	\$15,956	\$10,996	\$2,778	\$10,411
	20 February charges approved by Council	\$13,931	\$14,083	\$46,670	\$34,751	\$14,707	\$5,570	\$10,878
	Change compared to 20 Feb charges	\$5,805	\$1,525	\$6,333	\$7,205	\$1,526	(\$295)	\$5,805

Implementing the DC policy as currently drafted will be a roadblock to new residential development occurring within Lower Hutt. If the new DCs are introduced as currently proposed, we expect the following will occur:

1. Firstly, HCC will be forced to contend with an influx of projects by the 30 June 2024 cutoff date. This will cause significant issues for your regulatory teams and associated processing timeframes, which will flow into project delays and additional costs for local developers.
2. Following 1 July 2024, the pipeline of new residential projects in the city will effectively halt. This will be particularly pronounced on the Valley Floor - in direct conflict with HCC's commitment to building 3,500 homes within the Infrastructure Acceleration Fund (IAF) catchment.

Property Development is an exceptionally challenging industry to be in at the moment. Sales prices are significantly down from where they were in 2021, the industry is continuing to face cost pressures and low consumer confidence means pre-sales are difficult to come by. The cumulative effect of this is that development feasibilities are very difficult to make stack up for all projects, which is why there has been such a sharp reduction in new consents over the past 2 years¹.

All of this means there is simply no room in our current development feasibilities to accommodate an increase of up to \$ 38,224 per dwelling. Instead, if the DC Policy is introduced, we will almost certainly be forced to cease looking at new development sites in Lower Hutt until there is a substantial increase in sales prices to offset the additional costs associated with the DCs. In practice, this means very few new builds will come to market in the years following 1 July 2024 and the housing deficit within Lower Hutt will continue to grow².

This is not just an issue from a housing supply perspective. HCC's financial modelling shows that the increase in DCs has been modelled to result in revenue of approximately \$146m NZD between 2024 and 2034 – based on an assumption that an additional 3,900 homes will be built. Between 2024 and 2029 alone, you have modelled an additional 1,877 homes across the district, with 943 of these located in the Valley Floor³. This means that over one third of your projected revenue (\$49.98m) is expected to come from development within the Valley Floor between now and 2029. We have strong reservations about the likelihood of these revenues being realised. The substantial drop in new housing consents will result in a corresponding drop in DC revenue, which we expect will place further financial strain on HCC finances.

Our suggested approach

We acknowledge that the DC policy comes from an underlying philosophy that growth should pay for growth-related infrastructure. In principle, we agree with this philosophy however the current implementation is poorly considered and belies a lack of understanding as to our core business model.

The major issue we have is largely a matter of timing. Introducing such a significant increase in the DCs overnight will always present challenges, but doing so whilst the residential property market is at the bottom of a cycle and development feasibilities are already showing extremely thin margins is foolhardy. If there is not sufficient financial headroom, we will simply stop bringing new houses to market and look to deploy our capital elsewhere.

Instead, we suggest the following approach:

1. The introduction of the higher DCs figure is deferred for 18 months with the current DCs retained during this period. All projections are that we are now at (or near) the bottom of the property cycle and that sale prices are expected to rise gradually over the next 12-18 months. Once we are through this part of the property cycle and sales pricing starts to improve slightly, we expect that our development feasibilities will be able to accommodate an increase to the DCs without necessitating the cancellation of projects.
2. Rather than introducing a single increase in the DCs, we recommend phasing the increase in over several years. Our view is that deferring the introduction of the policy by 18-months,

¹ Consents issued for new dwellings are down almost 50% on a year ago.

² Refer HCC's own research on this topic [here](#)

³ Refer Paragraph 129 of the Draft Development and Financial contributions policy 2024

followed by annual increases of 25% of the proposed increase over 4-years would make the increase much easier to assimilate into the project feasibilities without necessitating the cancellation of projects, as well as alleviating the pressure on HCC's regulatory teams. In practice this would look as follows:

- 20 December 2025: 25% of the projected increase comes into force.
 - 20 December 2026: 25% of the projected increase comes into force (i.e. 50% of the total cost).
 - 20 December 2027: 25% of the projected increase comes into force (i.e. 75% of the total cost).
 - 20 December 2028: 25% of the projected increase comes into force (i.e. 100% of the total cost).
3. HCC should consider transitional provisions which acknowledge that our ability to rely on the infrastructure being funded by these DCs will be limited until the completion of the capital works. In practice, this means we will have projects for which we are forced to pay higher DCs, whilst also needing to pay for private infrastructure due to the existing network capacity constraints (i.e. private wastewater tanks and/or stormwater detention). This is not an equitable payment regime, and instead we believe we should be able to obtain partial remissions of DCs where we can demonstrate that we have provided private infrastructure which alleviates capacity constraints on the public network.
4. Lastly, given HCC's aspirations to increase the number of homes within the IAF project footprint it should consider how the DCs are split across the catchments within the city. The substantial increase in DCs on the Valley Floor is likely to act as a strong disincentive to development and is at odds with HCC's goal of facilitating 3,500 new homes in this location.

We implore you to listen to the messaging above. We're willing to pay our share, but the policy as notified will stifle the growth of Hutt City for the foreseeable future.

Kind regards,



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Organisation: Faisandier Group




Name: Michael Friday

Organisation: Friday Homes



Name: Kevin Mittle
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DRAFT DEVELOPMENT AND FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS POLICY 2024 – 2034

Date created
Publication date
Review period
Owner
Approved by

May 2021
June 2021
May 2024
Finance
Council

Version	Author	Date	Description
V 1.0	Dwayne Fletcher (consultant)	May 2021	Approved by Council.
V 2.0	Dwayne Fletcher (consultant) Deepu Nunnian	May 2024	Draft



Contents

INTRODUCTION	4
PURPOSE OF THE POLICY	4
NAVIGATING THIS DOCUMENT	4
PART 1: POLICY OPERATION	6
DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTIONS.....	6
THE CHARGES	6
LIABILITY FOR DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTIONS	7
WHEN DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTIONS ARE LEVIED.....	7
DETERMINING INFRASTRUCTURE IMPACT	11
REVIEW RIGHTS.....	15
OTHER OPERATIONAL MATTERS	17
FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS	21
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS AND DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTIONS	21
SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS UNDER THE DISTRICT PLAN.....	21
DEFINITIONS.....	24
PART 2: POLICY DETAILS	27
REQUIREMENT TO HAVE A POLICY.....	27
FUNDING SUMMARY	27
GROWTH INFRASTRUCTURE	27
FUNDING POLICY SUMMARY	28
CATCHMENT DETERMINATION	31
SIGNIFICANT ASSUMPTIONS OF THE POLICY.....	33
COST ALLOCATION.....	35
CALCULATING THE DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTION CHARGES	35
SCHEDULE 1: GROWTH-RELATED ASSETS AND DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTION CALCULATIONS SUMMARY.....	38
PART 3: CATCHMENT MAPS.....	44

INTRODUCTION

- This Development and Financial Contributions Policy was adopted by Hutt City Council on **TBC**. It will apply to all resource consents, building consents, certificates of acceptance and service connections applied for from 1 July 2024. The previous policies shall continue to apply for all complete resource or building consents and authorisations for service connections submitted to the Council before 1 July 2024.
- Council will review the policy on a three-yearly basis and may update it at shorter intervals if necessary. See the Council website www.huttcity.govt.nz for further information.

PURPOSE OF THE POLICY

1. Population and business growth create the need for new subdivisions and developments, and these place increasing demands on the assets and services Council provides. As a result, we need significant investment in new or upgraded assets and services.
2. The purpose of this policy is to ensure that a fair, equitable and proportionate share of the cost of new infrastructure is funded by development. Hutt City Council intends to achieve this by using:
 - development contributions under the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) to help fund growth- related capital expenditure on water, wastewater, stormwater and transport in the city.
 - financial contributions established under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) to help fund growth- related and/or reserve improvement provision and any infrastructure impacts caused directly by a development that are not addressed and funded by development contributions.

NAVIGATING THIS DOCUMENT

3. The policy outlines the Council's approach to funding development infrastructure via development contributions and financial contributions. The policy has three main parts:
 - Part 1: Policy operation
 - Part 2: Background and supporting information
 - Part 3: Catchment maps.

PART 1: POLICY OPERATION

4. Part 1 provides information on if, when and how development contributions and financial contributions will apply to developments. It also explains people's rights, and proper operation of the policy.
5. The key sections of Part 1 are:
 - The charges
 - Liability for development contributions
 - When development contributions are levied
 - Determining infrastructure impact
 - Review rights
 - Other operational matters
 - Summary of financial contributions under the District Plan
 - Definitions.
 - PART 2: BACKGROUND AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION
6. Part 2 aims to meet the accountability and transparency requirements of the LGA. It explains Council's policy decisions, calculation of the development contribution charges, and the assets Council will use the development contributions for.
7. The key sections of Part 2 are:
 - Requirement to have a policy
 - Funding summary
 - Funding policy summary
 - Catchment determination
 - Significant assumptions of the policy
 - Cost allocation
 - Calculating the development contribution charges
 - Schedule 1: Growth-related assets and development contribution calculations summary.

PART 3: CATCHMENT MAPS

8. Part 3 provides catchment maps that show where the development contribution charges in the policy apply.

PART 1: POLICY OPERATION

DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTIONS

THE CHARGES

9. There are six local catchments, plus one district-wide catchment, within Hutt City for development contributions. Part 3 maps these.
10. Table 1 sets out the related development contribution charges per equivalent household unit (EHU) for each activity. The Determining infrastructure impact section below explains the concept of an EHU.
11. For each infrastructure activity and catchment for which development contributions are required, the development contribution payable is calculated by multiplying the number of EHUs generated through the development by the charge for that activity. This is then aggregated for all activities to give the total charge. For example, a development on the Valley Floor that creates three additional residential lots will pay three times the water, wastewater, stormwater and transport charges for that catchment (see Charge per EHU in Table 1). The total development contributions payable in this case would be \$134,256 (inclusive of GST).
12. These charges may be adjusted for inflation annually in line with the Producers Price Index outputs for construction, as permitted by sections 106(2B) and (2C) of the LGA. The Council will publish the latest charges on its website: www.huttcity.govt.nz.

Table 1: Development contribution charge per EHU as at 1 July 2024 (GST-inclusive)¹

	Eastbourne	Stokes Valley	Valley Floor	Wainuiomata	Western Hills	Rural*	District - wide*
Transport	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,681
Water	\$0	\$0	\$12,332	\$12,855	\$695	\$0	\$1,784
Wastewater	\$0	\$1,857	\$11,229	\$7,336	\$1,751	\$0	\$8,706
Stormwater	\$3,053	\$68	\$7,102	\$4,323	\$105	\$0	\$918
Total	\$3,053	\$1,925	\$30,663	\$24,514	\$2,550	\$0	\$14,089
Charge per EHU (including the district- wide charge)	\$17,142	\$16,014	\$44,752	\$38,603	\$16,639	\$2,681	\$14,089

¹ GST has been applied at the rate of GST as at 1 July 2024 (15 per cent). Should the rate of GST change, the Council will adjust the charges accordingly. The GST-exclusive charge per activity can be found in Schedule 1.

*The rural catchment is subject to only the district-wide transport development contributions. In all other catchments, the district-wide transport development contribution applies as well as catchment- specific contributions for other activities.

LIABILITY FOR DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTIONS

13. Developers who are subdividing, building, connecting to Council's services or otherwise undertaking development in Hutt City may need to pay development contributions.
14. In some circumstances, development contributions may not apply, or may be reduced. Further information on these circumstances can be found in the sections When development contributions are levied, Credits and Limitations on imposing development contributions below.
15. Financial contributions may also be required in some cases. This is discussed later in the policy.
16. Development of new infrastructure sometimes means that areas not previously liable for a development contribution become so. For example, a bare section in a subdivision may be liable for development contributions whereas previously constructed houses on the same subdivision were not.
17. Council officers will be available to help resolve any uncertainty about development contribution liabilities.

WHEN DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTIONS ARE LEVIED

18. Once a developer has made an application for a resource consent, building consent, certificate of acceptance or service connection with all the required information, the normal steps for assessing and requiring payment of development contributions are.



19. These steps are explained in more detail below.

Trigger for requiring development contributions

20. Council can require development contributions for a development upon the granting of:
 - a resource consent
 - a building consent or certificate of acceptance
 - an authorisation for a service connection for water, wastewater or stormwater services.
21. Council will generally require development contributions at the earliest possible point (i.e., at the point whichever consent, certificate or authorisation listed above is granted first). For new developments, the resource consent is often the first step in the process and therefore the first opportunity to levy development contributions. Where development contributions were not assessed (or only part assessed) on the first consent, certificate or authorisation for a development, this does not prevent the

Council assessing contributions on a subsequent consent, certificate or authorisation for the same development. This approach is the same for all charges in all catchments.

22. Council will assess development contributions under the policy in force at the time the application for resource consent, building consent, certificate of acceptance or service connection was submitted with all required information.

Assessment

23. On receiving an application for resource consent, building consent, certificate of acceptance or service connection, Council will check that:
 - a) the development (subdivision, building, land use or work) generates a demand for network infrastructure; and
 - b) the effect of that development (together with other developments) is to require new or additional assets or assets of increased capacity in network infrastructure; and
 - c) Council has incurred or will incur capital expenditure to provide appropriately for those assets. This includes capital expenditure already incurred by Council in anticipation of development.
24. Council has identified the assets and areas that are likely to meet the requirements of (b) and (c); these are outlined in Schedule 1 (Growth-related assets development contribution calculations summary) and Part 3 (Catchment map). In general, if a development is within one of the areas covered by the catchment maps it is likely that the Council will require development contributions.
25. The Council may waive or reduce development contributions if:
 - a) a resource consent or building consent does not generate additional demand for any community facilities (such as a minor boundary adjustment); or
 - b) one of the circumstances outlined in the section Limitations on imposing development contributions apply; or
 - c) credits apply as outlined in the Credits section.
26. If a developer seeks a subsequent resource consent (excluding a change to conditions of an existing resource consent), building consent, certificate of acceptance or service connection, Council may undertake a new assessment using the policy in force at that time. Any increase or decrease in the number of EHUs, relative to the original assessment, will be calculated and the contributions adjusted to reflect this.
27. This means Council will require additional development contributions where additional units of demand are created and development contributions for those

additional units of demand have not already been required.

28. Examples of where these would be needed include the following situations:
- a) Minimal development contributions were levied on a commercial development at subdivision or land use consent stage, as the type of development that will happen will only be known at building consent stage.
 - b) Development contributions levied at the subdivision or land use consent stage were for a small home, but the home as built is larger or is subsequently extended.
 - c) The nature of use has changed; for example, from a low-infrastructure-demand commercial use to a high-infrastructure-demand commercial use.

Notice

29. Council will normally issue a development contribution notice when a resource consent, building consent, certificate of acceptance or service connection authorisation is granted. In some cases, the notice may be issued or re-issued later. The notice is an important step in the process as it outlines the activities and the number of EHUs assessed for development contributions, as well as the charges that will apply to the development. It also triggers rights to request a development contributions reconsideration or to lodge an objection (see the section Review rights below).
30. If Council is issuing multiple consents or authorisations for a development, it may issue a notice of requirement for each. However, where payments are made in relation to one of the notices, actual credits will be recognised for the remaining notices.
31. Development contributions notices do not constitute an invoice or an obligation to pay for the purposes of the Goods and Services Tax Act 1985. Council will issue a tax invoice at the time of supply, being the earlier of Council issuing an invoice to the applicant or payment of the development contributions.

Invoice

32. Council will issue an invoice for development contribution charges to provide an accounting record and to initiate the payment process. The timing of the invoice is different for different types of consents or authorisations (see Table 2).

Table 2: Invoice timing

Building consent	At the time of application for a code compliance certificate
Certificate of acceptance	At issue of a certificate of acceptance

Resource consent for subdivision	At the time of application for a certificate under section 224(c) of the RMA. Council will issue an invoice for each stage of a development for which section 224(c) certificates are sought, even where separate stages are part of the same consent
Resource consent (other)	At granting of the resource consent
Service connection	At granting of the service connection for water, wastewater or stormwater services

33. Despite the provisions set out above, if a development contribution is not invoiced at the specified time as a result of an error or omission on the part of Council, the invoice will be issued when the error or omission is identified. The development contributions remain payable.

Payment

34. Development contributions must be paid by the due dates in

Table 3: Payment due date

Building consent	Prior to issue of the code compliance certificate
Certificate of acceptance	At issue of the certificate of acceptance
Resource consent for subdivision	Prior to release of the certificate under section 224(c) of the RMA for each stage
Resource consent (other)	20th of the following month (after the issue of the invoice) unless Council agree to different payment timing for large scale multi-stage developments
Service connection	At issue of the connection approval

35. On-time payment is important because, until the development contributions have been paid in full, Council may:
- prevent the commencement of a resource consent
 - withhold a certificate under section 224(c) of the RMA
 - withhold a code compliance certificate under section 95 of the Building Act 2004
 - withhold a service connection to the development
 - withhold a certificate of acceptance under section 99 of the Building Act 2004.
36. Where invoices remain unpaid beyond the payment terms set out in the policy, Council will start debt collection proceedings, which may involve the use of a credit recovery agent. Council may also register the development contribution under the Land Transfer Act 2017, as a charge on the title of the land in respect of which the development

contribution was required.

DETERMINING INFRASTRUCTURE IMPACT

37. To apply a consistent method of charging for development contributions, the policy is centered around the concept of an EHU: an average household in a standard residential unit (RU) and the demands it typically places on community facilities. Table 4 summarises the demand characteristics of an EHU.

Table 4: EHU demand measures

Activity	Unit of measurement	Demand per EHU
Water	Litres per day	567 litres per day
Wastewater	Litres per day	510 litres per day
Stormwater	Impervious surface area	200m ²
Transport	Trips per day	8 trips per day

Residential development

38. In general, the number of EHUs charged for residential subdivision is one per new allotment, although lower or higher assessments can apply in some cases (see below).
39. When calculating the number of EHUs for a residential subdivision, Council will adjust the assessment to account for any:
- credits relating to the site (refer to the Credits section below)
 - allotment which, by agreement, is to be vested in Council for a public purpose
 - allotment required as a condition of consent to be amalgamated with another allotment.
40. Visitor accommodation units will be assessed as 0.5 EHUs for each service.
41. Aged care units (per bed) and retirement units (per unit) will be assessed as:
- 0.5 EHUs for water, wastewater and stormwater and
 - 0.3 EHUs for transport.

Bedroom based assessments

42. Council will assess residential development based on the number of bedrooms where possible, including for:
- building consents or certificate of acceptance
 - subdivision, land use consents, or connection authorisation where information is provided by the applicant that demonstrates that a minor or small RU (or RUs) will be provided, to the satisfaction of Council. Council may enter into agreements with developers or landowners to give effect to a minor or small RU assessment and bind the

applicant to any conditions that accompanies the assessment.

- subdivision, land use consents, or connection authorisation where the Council has information indicating that a large RU is intended to be constructed or connected.
43. Where Council agrees to apply minor or small RU assessment to a subdivision, Council will assess each allotment as one EHU, and may agree to postpone payment by the person undertaking the subdivision until a building consent is issued for an allotment. At that time, Council will adjust the assessment and the payment required accordingly. See the section Postponement.
44. Such assessments are guided by the parameters outlined in

Table 5: Bedroom based RU assessments

	Minor RU	Small RU	Standard RU	Large RU
Number of bedrooms*	1	2	3	4 or more
EHU discount (all services)	50%	25%	0%	0%
Proportion of EHU payable for all charges	0.5	0.75	1	1.25

* The Definitions section defines 'bedroom'.

45. Should additional bedrooms be proposed to an RU that has been previously assessed under this section, or any RU that is being extended to a large RU, Council will require additional development contributions in line with Table 6 (subject to any credits recognised, for example for allotments that existed before 1 July 2006. See section on Credits).

Table 6: RU extension assessment guidance (EHUs)

Type of extension	Top of proportion required	Total EHUs required
Extend minor RU to a small RU	0.25	0.75
Extend minor RU to a standard RU	0.5	1
Extend small RU to a standard RU	0.25	1
Extend minor RU to a Large RU	0.75	1.25
Extend small RU to a Large RU	0.5	1.25
Extend Standard RU to a Large RU	0.25	1.25

Non-residential development

46. Non-residential subdivisions, land uses or building developments are more complicated, as they do not usually conform with typical household demands for each service.
47. In these cases, Council makes a household 'equivalent' assessment based on the characteristics of the development and demand loadings likely to be placed on the services. To provide consistency, the demand measures in Table 4 have been converted for assessing non-residential developments based on gross floor area (Table 7). Council will use these rates for determining EHUs for non-residential developments unless it seeks or accepts a special assessment.

Table 7: EHU per 100m² gross floor area (except stormwater, which is based on total impervious surface area)

Development type	Water	Wastewater	Stormwater	Transport
Industrial	0.4	0.4	0.5	4
Commercial	0.4	0.4	0.5	3
Retail	0.4	0.4	0.5	6.0
Other non-residential	Special assessment	Special assessment	0.5	Special assessment

48. If no proper assessment of the likely demand for activities is able to be carried out at the subdivision consent stage, Council will charge a development contribution based on one EHU for each new allotment created and will require an assessment to be carried out at the building consent stage. This later assessment will credit any development contributions paid at the subdivision consent stage.

Special assessments

49. Developments sometimes require a special level of service or are of a type or scale that is not readily assessed in terms of EHUs – such as large-scale primary sector processors or service stations. In these cases, Council may decide to make a special assessment of the EHUs applicable to the development. Council may initiate this process or may consider a request by the developer, in writing, to make a special assessment prior to a development contribution notice being issued.
50. In general, Council will evaluate the need for a special assessment for one or more activities where it considers that:
- a) the development is of relatively large scale or uses; or
 - b) the development is likely to have less than half or more than twice the demand for an activity listed in Table 7 for that development type; or

- c) a non-residential development does not fit into an industrial, retail or commercial land use and must be considered under the other category in Table 7 or
 - d) a non-residential development may use more than 5m³ of water per day.
51. Council will use the demand measures in Table 4 to help guide special assessments.
 52. Where the special assessment is requested by the developer, the onus is on the applicant to prove (on the balance of probabilities) that the actual increased demand created by the development meets the requirement of criterion (B) above.
 53. Any application for a special assessment must be accompanied by the fee payable to recover the Council's actual and reasonable costs of determining the application. The fee will be assessed at the time of application. Council may levy additional fees to meet Council's actual costs, should the actual costs be materially higher than the initial assessment.
 54. If a special assessment is undertaken, Council may require the developer to provide information on the demand for community facilities generated by the development. Council may also carry out its own assessment for any development and may determine the applicable development contributions based on its estimates.

Credits

55. Credits are a way of acknowledging that the lot, home or business may already be connected to, or lawfully entitled to use, one or more Council services, or a development contribution has been paid previously. Credits can reduce or even eliminate the need for a development contribution. Credits cannot be refunded and can only be used for development on the same site and for the same service for which they were created.
56. Council gives a credit for the number of EHUs paid previously or assessed for the existing or most recent prior use of the site. This is to recognise situations where the incremental demand increase on infrastructure is not as high as the assessed number of units of demand implies.
57. Council will calculate the number of EHU credits available by applying the criteria in the above paragraph except where what is being considered is residential allotments existing as at 1 July 2006 – these are deemed to have a credit of one EHU.
58. Table 8 illustrates situations where credits will arise.

Table 8: Credit examples

Re-development of six pre 2006 residential units into a commercial	6 EHU credits (i.e., one for each of the existing residential allotments)
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office block	
Infill residential subdivision of existing pre-2006 allotment into two allotments	1 EHU credit (i.e., one for the original allotment). Development contributions payable on 1 EHU
Residential development of existing central business district site with 400m ² gross floor area (GFA) commercial building (200m ² footprint) into eight unit title apartments – no additional impervious area	Roading and traffic: 12 EHU credits (400m ² GFA x 3 EHUs per 100m ²)
	Water supply: 1.6 EHU credits (400m ² GFA x 0.4 EHUs per 100 m ²)
	Wastewater: 1.6 EHU credits (400m ² GFA x 0.4 EHUs per 100 m ²)
	Stormwater: 1 EHU credit (200m ² impervious surface x 0.5 EHUs per 100m ²)

REVIEW RIGHTS

59. Developers are entitled under the LGA to request a reconsideration or lodge a formal objection if they believe Council has made a mistake in assessing the level of development contributions for their development.

Reconsideration

60. Using the reconsideration request process, developers can formally require Council to reconsider its assessment of development contributions for a development. Developers can make reconsideration requests where they have grounds to believe that:
- a) the Council incorrectly calculated or assessed the development contribution levied under the policy; or
 - b) Council has incorrectly applied the policy; or
 - c) the information Council used to assess the development against the policy, or the way that Council recorded or used that information when requiring a development contribution, was incomplete or contained errors.
61. To seek a reconsideration, the developer must:
- a) lodge the reconsideration request within 10 working days of receiving the development contribution notice.
 - b) use the reconsideration form (found on www.huttcity.govt.nz) and supply any supporting information with the form
 - c) pay the reconsideration fee at the time of application, as set out in Council's Schedule of Fees and Charges.

62. Council will return applications with insufficient information or without payment of fee to the applicant, with a request for additional information or payment.
63. Once Council has received all required information and the reconsideration fee, the request will be considered by a panel of a minimum of two, and a maximum of three, staff. The panel will comprise staff who were not involved in the original assessment. Before reaching their decision, the panel will consider all of the information supplied by the applicant and will consider and apply the requirements of the policy, along with any other information that the panel considers is relevant. The result of a reconsideration decision may confirm the original assessment or increase or decrease the amount required.
64. Council will notify the applicant of its decision within 15 working days from the date on which Council receives all required relevant information relating to the request (including additional information Council has sought).
65. Council will not accept any reconsideration request received after the 10-working-day period, or where an objection has already been lodged under section 199C of the LGA. The applicant will receive written notice if the request for reconsideration cannot be made for one of these reasons. Council reserves the right to reconsider an assessment if it believes an error has been made.

Objections

66. The objections process is more formal; it allows developers to seek a review of the Council's decision. An application for reconsideration does not prevent the applicant from also filing an objection under section 199C of the LGA.
67. A panel of up to three independent commissioners will consider the objection. The decision of the commissioners is binding on the developer and the Council, although either party may seek a judicial review of the decision.
68. Objections may only be made on the grounds that Council has:
 - a) failed to properly take into account features of the development that, on their own or cumulatively with those of other developments, would substantially reduce the impact of the development on requirements for community facilities in the district or parts of the district; or
 - b) required a development contribution for community facilities not required by, or related to, the development, whether on its own or cumulatively with other developments; or
 - c) required a development contribution in breach of section 200 of the LGA; or
 - d) incorrectly applied the policy to the development.

69. Schedule 13A of the LGA sets out the objection process. To pursue an objection, the developer must:
- a) lodge the request for an objection within 15 working days of receiving notice to pay a development contribution, or within 15 working days of receiving the outcome of any request for a reconsideration; and
 - b) use the objection form (found on www.huttcity.govt.nz) and supply any supporting information with the form; and
 - c) pay a deposit.
70. Objectors are liable for all costs incurred in the objection process including staff arranging and administering the process, commissioners' time and other costs incurred by Council associated with any hearings, such as room hire and associated expenses, as provided by section 150A of the LGA. However, objectors are not liable for the fees and allowances costs associated with any Council witnesses.

OTHER OPERATIONAL MATTERS

Refunds

71. Sections 209 of the LGA states the circumstances in which development contributions must be refunded, or land returned. In summary, Council will refund development contributions paid if:
- a) the resource consent:
 - i. lapses under section 125 of the RMA; or
 - ii. is surrendered under section 138 of the RMA; or
 - b) the building consent lapses under section 52 of the Building Act 2004; or
 - c) the development or building in respect of which the resource consent or building consent was granted does not proceed; or
 - d) Council does not provide the network infrastructure for which the development contributions were required.
72. Council will also provide refunds where overpayment has been made (for whatever reason).
73. Where the Council refunds a development contribution, it may retain a portion of the contribution equivalent to the costs incurred by the Council in assessing, requiring and refunding the charges.

Limitations on imposing development contributions

74. Council is unable to require a development contribution in certain circumstances, as outlined in section 200 of the LGA, if, and to the extent that:
- a) it has, under section 108(2)(a) of the RMA, imposed a condition on a resource consent in relation to the same development for the same purpose; or
 - b) the developer will fund or otherwise provide for the same network infrastructure; or
 - c) a third party has funded or provided, or undertaken to fund or provide, the same network infrastructure; or
 - d) the Council has already required a development contribution for the same purpose in respect of the same building work, whether on the granting of a building consent or a certificate of acceptance. However, the Council may require another development contribution to be made for the same purpose if the further development contribution is required to reflect an increase in the scale or intensity of the development since the original contribution was required.
75. In addition, Council will not require a development contribution in any of the following circumstances:
- a) non-residential building work for which a building consent is required and that either is less than \$20,000 exclusive of GST in value or has a GFA of less than 10m², unless the building consent is for a change of use
 - b) in relation to any dwelling, replacement development, repair or renovation work generates no additional demand for reserve or network infrastructure
 - c) the conversion of an existing unit developments into unit titles. This does not apply to any building consents required as part of any changes to existing units, which the Council will still assess to determine if development contributions are applicable
 - d) a building consent is for a bridge, dam (confined to the dam structure and any tail race) or other public utility
 - e) the application for a resource or building consent, authorisation or certificate of acceptance is made by the Crown
 - f) the development is being undertaken by Council. This exemption does not apply to developments undertaken by or on behalf of Council organisations, Council-controlled organisations or Council-controlled trading organisations, as defined in section 6 of the LGA

- g) in rural areas for stormwater development contributions, where no Council stormwater systems are provided
- h) for water and/or wastewater development contributions if a development does not connect to Council's water supply and/or wastewater reticulation systems.

Postponement

76. Council will only permit postponement of development contribution payments at its discretion and only:
- a) for development contributions over \$50,000(GST- exclusive); and
 - b) where a bond or guarantee equal in value to the payment owed is provided.
77. The request for postponement must be made at the time a resource consent, building consent or service connection is granted. Bonds or guarantees:
- a) will only be accepted from a registered trading bank
 - b) shall be for a maximum period of 24 months, beyond the normal payment date set out in the policy, subject to later extension as agreed by Council
 - c) will have an interest component added, at an interest rate of 2 per cent per annum above the Reserve Bank 90-day bank bill rate on the day the bond document is prepared. The bonded sum will include interest, calculated using the maximum term set out in the bond document. If Council agrees to an extension of the term of the guarantee beyond 24 months, the applicable interest rate will be reassessed from the date of the Council's decision and the guaranteed sum will be amended accordingly
 - d) shall be based on the GST-inclusive amount of the contribution.
78. At the end of the term of the guarantee, the development contribution (together with interest) is payable immediately to Council.
79. If Council exercises the discretion to allow a bond, the applicant will meet all costs for preparation of the bond documents.

Development agreements

80. Council may enter into specific arrangements with a developer for the provision and funding of particular infrastructure under a development agreement, including the development contributions payable, as provided for under sections 207A–207F of the LGA. For activities covered by a development agreement, the agreement overrides the development contributions normally assessed as payable under the policy.

Remissions

81. Council may remit all or part of a development contribution at its complete discretion. Council will only consider exercising its discretion in exceptional circumstances. Applications made under this part will be considered on their own merits and any previous decisions of Council will not be regarded as binding precedent.
82. Any request for remission must be made in writing and set out the reasons for the request. The request must be made:
- a) within 15 working days after Council has issued a notice for the development contribution payable; and
 - b) before the development contribution payment is made to Council.
83. Council will not allow retrospective remissions of development contributions.
84. Council delegates to the Chief Executive, in conjunction with the Chair of the Policy, Finance and Strategy Committee, the authority to make a decision on a request for remission.
85. The outcome of any decisions made as per paragraph 84 above would be reported to the Policy, Finance and Strategy Committee on a quarterly basis.
86. When considering a request for remission, Council will take into account:
- a) the purpose of development contributions, Council's financial modelling and Council's funding and financial policies
 - b) the extent to which the value and nature of the works proposed by the applicant reduces the need for works proposed by Council in its capital works programme
 - c) any other matters that Council considers relevant.

Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993

87. Section 102(3A) of the Local Government Act 2002 provides that this policy must support the principles set out in the Preamble to Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993. These principles include recognition that land is a taonga tuku iho of special significance to Māori people, and to facilitate the occupation, development, and utilisation of that land for the benefit of its owners, their whanau, and their hapū.
88. To support these principles, Council will consider reductions in development contributions for certain types of developments on Māori land and other land in collective Māori ownership. When making this assessment, the Council will apply the same framework and criteria as the Council's Policy on Remission and Postponement of Rates for Māori Freehold Land, with all modification necessary for the purposes of

development contributions. Parties interested in applying for a reduction on this basis should make an application, as directed by that policy, when lodging their building consent, resource consent, or connection request.

FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS AND DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTIONS

89. The financial contributions and development contributions in this policy are separate charges, and Council uses them to fund separate categories of expenditure. This ensures there is no 'double dipping' and is consistent with the intention of section 200 of the LGA.
90. Development contributions can be required under the LGA and are used to help fund planned and budgeted capital expenditure related to growth for the activities and assets listed in the development contributions schedule of assets in this policy (Schedule 1).
91. Financial contributions can be required under the RMA in line with the provisions in the District Plan. Financial contributions are required for reserves and where individual developments give rise to capital expenditure that is not planned and recovered via development contributions. In these cases, Council may impose a financial contribution as a condition of resource consent, specifically:
 - financial contributions for reserves (12.2.2.8 and 12.2.1.9)
 - financial contributions to which District Plan Rules 12.2.1–12.2.1.7 apply.
92. A brief summary of these is provided below. Further information on financial contributions can be found in the [District Plan](#).

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS UNDER THE DISTRICT PLAN

Reserve contributions – subdivision of land

93. There is a long history of local authorities requiring subdividers of land to provide land or money for the purpose of providing public open space as reserves. Reserves are generally required as part of the subdivision process, as they provide open space and recreation facilities and opportunities to cater for additional demand generated; they also protect and enhance amenity values. As communities continue to grow in size and population, the extent of public open space they require increases.
94. As part of its evaluation under section 32 of the RMA, Council assessed a number of options and undertook considerable consultation with the public, developers and

other special interest groups. Council decided that reserve contributions should be set at a maximum contribution in cash or land to an equivalent value equal to 7.5% of the value of each new allotment, to provide a maximum dollar contribution of \$10,000 per allotment created in residential activity areas or \$5,000 per allotment created in rural activity areas. It recognised that the maximum reserve contribution is not appropriate in all cases, and this can be adjusted taking into account criteria specified in Rule 12.2.1.8 (c) of the District Plan.

Reserve contributions – development of land

95. The District Plan also recognises that the development of land for business/commercial purposes can increase the number of people employed at a particular location, and consequently there may be an increase in demand for open space and recreation areas. After considerable consultation with the public, property owners, developers and other special interest groups, and after evaluating various options, Council decided that where commercial or industrial development will result in an increase or intensification of use of land, a reserve contribution in the form of money equivalent to 0.5 per cent of the value of the development in excess of \$200,000 is appropriate. It recognised that the maximum reserve contribution is not appropriate in every case, and the maximum could be adjusted based on criteria specified in Rule 12.2.1.9(b) of the District Plan.

Financial contributions – services

96. Under the District Plan the developer of a subdivision or development is responsible for funding all work within its boundaries relating to services directly required for the subdivision or development. This approach has been in practice for a very long time. Council has adopted two main methods for imposing financial contributions in the District Plan: the recoupment impact fee (sometimes called the recognised equity method) and the capital improvements programme fee.
97. In summary, the District Plan requires financial contributions as follows:
- a) In the context of subdivision or development of land the rules specify that the developer is responsible for all work within its boundaries relating to services directly required.
 - b) The rules specify that where, as a result of subdivision or development of land, services in adjoining land that were previously adequate become inadequate, the subdivider or developer should pay for the full and actual costs of upgrading services.
 - c) Where subdivision or development takes place and the services in the adjoining land are already inadequate, the rules specify that the subdivider or developer should pay a proportion of the costs of upgrading services.

- d) In cases where Council has upgraded services in advance of land being subdivided, the subdivider or developer should pay the full and actual costs of upgrading, taking into account the time value of money, when the land is subsequently subdivided or developed.

Financial contributions – traffic impact fee for retail activities and places of assembly in all residential and rural activity areas

98. The District Plan recognises that large-scale retail activities exceeding 3,000m² in floor area and all places of assembly in residential and rural activity areas may have adverse effects on the surrounding roading network and on pedestrian circulation. In such circumstances the District Plan requires that the developer contribute to the upgrading and modification of the surrounding roads, intersections and footpaths.

DEFINITIONS

99. In the policy, unless the context otherwise requires, the following applies:

Accommodation units has the meaning given in section 197 of the LGA.

Activity means the provision of facilities and amenities within the meaning of network infrastructure for which a development contribution charge exists under the policy.

Actual increased demand means the demand created by the most intensive non-residential use(s) likely to become established in the development within 10 years from the date of application.

Allotment (or lot) has the meaning given to allotment in section 218(2) of the RMA.

Asset management plan means Council plan for the management of assets within an activity that applies technical and financial management techniques to ensure that specified levels of service are provided in the most cost-effective manner over the life-cycle of the asset.

Bedroom means any habitable space within an RU that is capable of being used for sleeping purposes and that can be partitioned or closed for privacy, including spaces such as a 'games room', 'family room', 'recreation room', 'study', 'office', 'sewing room', 'den' or 'works room'. The definition excludes:

- a kitchen or pantry
- a bathroom or toilet
- a laundry or clothes-drying room
- a walk-in wardrobe
- a corridor, hallway or lobby
- a garage
- any other room smaller than 6m².

Where an RU has any living or dining rooms that can be partitioned or closed for privacy, all such rooms except one shall be considered a bedroom.

Capacity life means the number of years that the infrastructure will provide capacity for any associated EHUs.

Catchment means the areas within which development contributions charges are determined and charged.

Commercial activity means any activity associated with (but not limited to): communication services, financial services, insurance, services to finance and investment, real estate, business services, central government administration, public order and safety services, tertiary education provision, local government administration services and civil

defence, and commercial offices.

Community facilities means reserves, network infrastructure or community infrastructure as defined by the LGA, for which development contributions may be required.

Community infrastructure means land, or development assets on land, owned or controlled by the Council for the purpose of providing public amenities, and includes land that the Council will acquire for that purpose.

Council means Hutt City Council.

Development means any subdivision, building, land use or work that generates a demand for reserves, network infrastructure or community infrastructure (but does not include the pipes or lines of a network utility operator).

District means the Lower Hutt.

Equivalent household unit (EHU) means demand for Council services equivalent to that produced by a nominal household in a standard residential unit (RU).

Gross floor area (GFA) means the sum of the total area of all floors of a building or buildings (including any void area in each of those floors, such as service shafts, liftwells or stairwells) measured:

- where there are exterior walls, from the exterior faces of those exterior walls
- where there are walls separating two buildings, from the centre lines of the walls separating the two buildings
- where a wall or walls are lacking (for example, a mezzanine floor) and the edge of the floor is discernible, from the edge of the floor.

See National Planning Standards 2019:

www.environment.govt.nz/acts-and-regulations/national-planning-standards

Industrial activity means an activity that manufactures, fabricates, processes, packages, distributes, repairs, stores or disposes of materials (including raw, processed or partly processed materials) or goods. It includes any ancillary activity to the industrial activity.

LGA means the Local Government Act 2002.

Network infrastructure means the provision of transportation (roading), water, wastewater and stormwater infrastructure.

Network utility operator has the meaning given to it by section 166 of the RMA.

Non-residential development means any development that falls outside the definition of residential development in this policy.

Policy means this Development and Financial Contributions Policy.

Reserves means land for public open space and improvements to that land needed for it

to function as an area of usable green open space for recreation and sporting activities and the physical welfare and enjoyment of the public, and for the protection of the natural environment and beauty of the countryside (including landscaping, sports and play equipment, walkways and cycleways, carparks and toilets). In the policy, 'reserve' does not include land that forms or is to form part of any road or is used or to be used for stormwater management purposes.

Residential development means the development of land and buildings for any domestic/living purposes for use by people living on the land or in the buildings.

Residential unit (RU) means a building(s) or part of a building that is used for a residential activity exclusively by one household, and must include sleeping, cooking, bathing and toilet facilities. See National Planning Standards 2019: www.environment.govt.nz/acts-and-regulations/national-planning-standards

Retail activity means any activity trading in goods, equipment or services that is not an industrial activity or commercial activity.

Retirement unit means any dwelling unit in a retirement village, but does not include aged care rooms in a hospital or similar facility.

Retirement village has the meaning given in section 6 of the Retirement Villages Act 2003.

RMA means the Resource Management Act 1991.

Service connection means a physical connection to an activity provided by, or on behalf of, Council (such as water, wastewater or stormwater services).

PART 2: POLICY DETAILS

REQUIREMENT TO HAVE A POLICY

100. Council is required to have a policy on development contributions and financial contributions as a component of its funding and financial policies under section 102(2)(d) of the LGA. The policy meets that requirement.

FUNDING SUMMARY

101. Council has incurred or plans to incur over \$1.7B on infrastructure partially or wholly needed to meet the increased demand for community facilities resulting from growth. This includes works undertaken in anticipation of growth, and future planned works. Of this cost, approximately 19 per cent will be funded from development contributions.
102. Table 9 provides a summary of the total costs of growth-related capital expenditure and the funding the Council will seek by development contributions for each activity. Schedule 1 presents a breakdown by activities and catchment.

Table 9: Total cost of capital expenditure for growth and funding sources (\$M, inflation included, GST-exclusive)

	Water	Wastewater	Stormwater	Transport	Total
Total capital expenditure	\$340.0	\$670.0	\$327.2	\$379.5	\$1,716.6
Growth capital expenditure	\$100.6	\$153.8	\$43.7	\$50.4	\$348.5
Development contributions-funded capital expenditure	\$100.6	\$153.8	\$43.7	\$24.7	\$322.8
Total capital expenditure proportion funded by development contributions	30%	23%	13%	7%	19%
Capital expenditure proportion funded from other sources*	70%	77%	87%	93%	81%

* No growth expenditure for water, wastewater, stormwater and transport is forecast to be funded by financial contributions under the RMA.

GROWTH INFRASTRUCTURE

103. Council's growth forecasts (see the section Projecting growth) are used to derive a programme of infrastructure works. Future elements of this programme (and

associated costs) are identified in the Council's Long Term Plan and in Schedule 1 of this policy. In some cases, Council has undertaken works to support forecast growth; these are also listed in Schedule 1. All of or part of the costs of these projects can be funded from development contributions.

104. When determining whether a project or programme is growth related and therefore should be included in this policy, Council asks whether growth:
 - is an important driver for the works. This is usually the case for projects that have been specifically designed for growth capacity upgrade purposes
 - influences the scope or capacity of the proposed work. This is often the case for smaller improvements, upgrade and renewal works that also increase infrastructure capacity, and takes account of the impact on infrastructure of continuing growth within the city.
105. Council determines the proportion of the costs of these projects or programmes that are attributable to growth in line with the approach outlined in the Cost allocation section.

FUNDING POLICY SUMMARY

Funding growth expenditure

106. Population and business growth create the need for new subdivisions and development, and these place increasing demands on the assets and services Council provides. Accordingly, we need significant investment in new or upgraded assets and services to meet the demands of growth – as noted in the previous section.
107. The Council has decided to fund these costs from:
 - development contributions under the LGA for planned expenditure on water, wastewater, stormwater and transport
 - financial contributions under the RMA for reserves and where individual developments give rise to capital expenditure that is not planned and recovered via development contributions.
108. In forming this view, Council has considered the matters set out in section 101(3) of the LGA within its Revenue and Financing Policy, and within the policy for each activity.
109. The Revenue and Financing Policy is Council's primary and over-arching statement on its approach to funding its activities. It outlines how Council will fund all activities, and the rationale for Council's preferred funding approach.
110. In addition, Council is required under section 106(2)(c) of the LGA to explain within the policy why it has decided to use development contributions and financial contributions to fund capital expenditure relating to the cost of growth for each

activity. This explanation is below. There are no material differences for the purposes of this assessment for different activities funded by development contributions, so this assessment applies equally to each activity. However, growth costs for some transport-related projects and programmes may be subsidised by Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency, reducing the proportion of growth costs funded by development contributions to 49 per cent.

111. Council uses financial contributions to fund the cost of growth-related reserves infrastructure. Reserve financial contributions achieve many of the same benefits and outcomes as development contributions but are simpler to administer.
112. The Council also intends to recover growth costs related to providing community infrastructure in future development contribution policies. Charges associated with these are not included in the draft 2024 Development and Financial Contributions Policy but will be in a future edition (following consultation at that time).

Community outcomes (section 101(3)(a)(i))

113. Council has considered whether development contributions and financial contributions are an appropriate source of funding considering each activity, the outcomes sought and their links to growth infrastructure. Council has developed nine outcomes to help achieve our vision of making our city a great place to live, work and play:
 - a safe community
 - a strong and diverse economy
 - an accessible and connected city
 - healthy people
 - a healthy natural environment
 - active engagement in community activities
 - strong and inclusive communities
 - a healthy and attractive built environment
 - a well-governed city.
114. These outcomes describe a city that is safe, well connected and accessible; that looks after the environment and that provides the foundation needed for a thriving economy. To enable this, we must provide and maintain infrastructure to a high level of service, and make investment to ensure we cater for growth. We are much better able to accommodate this growth if additional funding through development contribution is possible, rather than levelling all cost on existing ratepayers. As a dedicated growth funding source, development contributions also offer funding through which we can deliver on our vision and outcomes for new communities.

Other funding decision factors (section 101(3)(a)(ii)-(v))

115. Council has considered the funding of growth-related community facilities against the following matters:

- the distribution of benefits between the community as a whole, any identifiable part of the community and individuals, and the extent to which the actions or inaction of particular groups or individuals contribute to the need to undertake the activity
- the period in or over which those benefits are expected to occur
- the costs and benefits, including consequences for transparency and accountability, of funding the activity distinctly from other activities.

116. A summary of this assessment is presented in Table 10 below.

Table 10: Other funding decision factors

Who Benefits / whose act creates the need	A significant portion of Council's work programme over the next 30 years is driven by development or has been scoped to ensure it provides for new developments. The extent to which growth is serviced by and benefits from an asset or programme, as well as how much it serves and benefits existing ratepayers, is determined for each asset or programme in line with the requirements of section 197AB(c) of the LGA.
Period of benefit	<p>The assets constructed for development will last for a very long time and provide benefits and capacity for developments now and developments in the future. In many cases, the 'capacity life' of such assets spans decades.</p> <p>Development contributions allow development-related capital expenditure to be apportioned over the capacity life of assets. Developments that benefit from the assets will contribute to its cost, regardless of whether they happen now or in the future. This helps ensure that growth now and later contributes a fair share to those assets.</p> <p>Financial contributions for reserves have a similar effect by distributing the cost of providing for growth over time so that current and future developments that benefit contribute.</p>
Funding sources and rationale, including rationale for separate funding	<p>The cost of supporting development in Lower Hutt is significant. Development contributions and financial contributions send clear signals to the development community about the cost of growth and the capital costs of providing infrastructure to support that growth.</p> <p>Council also considers that allocating the full cost of growth to development is fairer to existing ratepayers, and helps ensure</p>

	<p>economic efficiency. By not imposing the burden of growth costs on existing ratepayers, Council can use rates income to advance its other activities. These activities contribute in a wide range of ways to improving current and future community outcomes.</p> <p>Consequently, Council considers that the benefits to the community are significantly greater than the cost of policy making, calculations, collection, accounting and distribution of funding for development and financial contributions.</p>
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Overall impact of liability on the community (section 101(3)(b))

117. Council has also considered the impact of the overall allocation of liability on the community. In this case, the liability for revenue falls directly with the development community. Council considers that the level of development and financial contributions are affordable and are not out of step with those required by other councils. The highest charges represent less than 5 percent of the median house price in Hutt City. Consequently, Council does not consider it likely that there will be an undue or unreasonable impact on the social, economic and cultural wellbeing of this section of the community. Nor are the charges expected to divert private sector investment from Lower Hutt on any significant scale.
118. Moreover, shifting development costs onto ratepayers is likely to be perceived as unfair, and would significantly impact the rates revenue required from existing residents – who do not cause the need or benefit directly from the growth infrastructure needed to service new developments.
119. Overall, Council considers it fair and reasonable to use development contributions and financial contributions to fund the costs of growth-related capital expenditure for community facilities, and it considers that the social, economic and cultural interests of the district's communities are best advanced in this way.

CATCHMENT DETERMINATION

120. When setting development contributions, Council must consider how it sets catchments for grouping charges by geographic areas. The LGA gives Council wide scope to determine these catchments, provided that the Council considers the factors listed in section 101(3) of the LGA, and provided under section 197AB(g) that:
- the grouping is done in a manner that balances practical and administrative efficiencies with considerations of fairness and equity; and
 - grouping by geographic area avoids grouping across an entire district wherever practical.
121. Council has determined that there will be seven catchments. These catchments are:

- the Western Hills
- the Valley Floor
- Stokes Valley
- Wainuiomata
- Eastbourne
- rural
- districtwide.

122. The rationale for the number of catchments is to:

- keep the policy as simple as practicable
- provide flexibility to deliver growth infrastructure where it is most needed
- reconcile the contributions as closely as practicable to the areas where developments have generated the need for capital expenditure on new assets, or assets of increased capacity
- strike a reasonable balance between practical and administrative efficiencies and considerations of fairness and equity.

123. The boundaries of these catchments, excluding the rural catchment, are defined by the aggregated suburb boundaries and the urban zoning in the District Plan. The catchments are shown on the map in Part 3 of this policy. Developers operating within these catchments will be required to pay contributions applicable in the relevant catchment in accordance with this policy.

124. The catchments and their boundaries are based on communities of interest (aggregating district suburbs), the geography of the district, the characteristics of the infrastructure and service it provides, the common benefits received across the geographical area supplied by the infrastructure being funded by development contributions, and judgments involving a balance between administrative efficiency and fairness and equity. Projects or programmes that provide capacity and benefits for more than one catchment are attributed to all relevant catchments, and growth costs are shared among those catchments.

125. The district-wide catchment is only used where it is not practical to break down a project or programme into individual catchments. For example, the Seaview wastewater storage project or Cross Valley Transport Connections benefit all developments. To disaggregate the costs of such projects to catchment level would require different portions of growth capacity to be assigned to different catchments. Without a very detailed amount of information (which the Council does not have available), this would be an arbitrary exercise and likely result in some catchments paying less or more than other catchments for similar capacity and benefits. The district-wide catchment is a practical way of addressing this, and ensures fairness.

SIGNIFICANT ASSUMPTIONS OF THE POLICY

Methodology

126. In developing a methodology for the development contributions in the policy, Council has taken an approach that ensures that the cumulative effect of development is considered across each catchment.

Planning horizons

127. Council has used a 30-year timeframe as a basis for forecasting growth and growth-related assets and programmes. This is set out in Council's asset management plans.

Projecting growth

128. Hutt City has experienced high population growth and steady economic growth in recent years, and this growth is forecast to continue.
129. Using residential forecasts derived from Sense Partners and a commercial growth study as a base, the key assumptions on future growth are as follows:
- Years 2024–2034:
 - population growth in the district of just over 11,700 people
 - RU growth in the district of around 3,900 RUs
 - minimal net development of GFA for commercial space – although intensity of use is expected to increase.
 - Years 2034–2054:
 - population growth in the district of around 24,000 people from 2034
 - RU growth in the district of around 7,000 RUs from 2031
 - minimal net development of GFA for commercial space – although intensity of use is expected to increase.
130. Table 11 shows a five-yearly breakdown of the population and household forecast.

Table 11: Five-yearly breakdown of dwelling forecasts

	2024	2029	2034	2039	2044	2049	2054
WESTERN HILLS	6,308	6,679	7,156	7,632	8,109	8,584	9,061
WAINUIOMATA	8,130	8,340	8,571	8,814	9,058	9,301	9,545
EASTBOURNE	2,433	2,477	2,518	2,560	2,602	2,644	2,685
STOKES VALLEY	4,350	4,659	4,860	5,026	5,192	5,357	5,523
VALLEY FLOOR	26,224	27,167	28,213	29,431	30,648	31,865	33,083
HUTT CITY TOTAL	47,445	49,322	51,318	53,463	55,609	57,751	59,897

Best available knowledge

131. Development contributions are based on projects and programmes previously undertaken, future works proposed in Council's Long Term Plan and/or asset

management plans, and projected estimates of future growth. These are all based on the best available knowledge at the time of preparation. As better information becomes available the policy will be updated, generally alongside the Annual Plan process.

Capacity lives

132. The capacity lives for projects and programme within the policy are approximated to the closet decade that they provide for growth, being 10 years, 20 years or 30 years. Projects that do not provide capacity for development within the period 2024–2034 are not included in this policy.

Cost of infrastructure

133. Future capital expenditure costs used in this policy are based on the forecast costs in the Long Term Plan and/or Hutt City Council and Wellington Water Asset Management Plans. Past project costs (see Schedule 1) are derived from annual reports and will be updated at least every three years.
134. Interest costs are added to the above to account of the costs of borrowing (see Funding model section below) and third-party funding is deducted (such as Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency subsidies).
135. As better information becomes available, Council will update the policy.

Key risks

136. There are two key risks associated with administering development contributions:
- that the growth predictions do not eventuate, resulting in a change to the assumed rate of development. In that event, Council will continue to monitor the rate of growth and will update assumptions in the growth and funding predictions, as required
 - that the time lag between expenditure incurred by Council and development contributions received from those undertaking developments is different from that assumed in the funding model, so that the costs of capital are greater than expected. This would result in an increase in debt servicing costs. To guard against that occurrence, Council will continue to monitor the rate of growth, and will update assumptions in the growth and funding models, as required.

Service assumptions

137. Council assumes that methods of service delivery, and levels of service, will remain substantially unchanged and in accordance with Council's Long Term Plan and asset management plans.

Funding model

138. Council has developed a funding model to calculate development contribution charges under the policy. The model accounts for the activities for which contributions are sought, the assets and programmes related to growth, forecast growth and

associated revenue. The funding model embodies several important assumptions, including that:

- all capital expenditure estimates are inflation adjusted and GST exclusive
- the level of service/backlog and renewal portions of each asset or programme will not be funded by development contributions. See the Cost allocation section below
- the growth costs associated with an asset are spread over the capacity life of the asset, and any debt incurred in relation to that asset will be fully repaid by the end of that capacity life
- interest expenses incurred on debt accrued will be recovered via development contributions and shared equally over the capacity life of each asset.

COST ALLOCATION

139. Council must consider how to allocate the cost of each asset or programme between three principal drivers – growth, level of service /backlog and renewal. Council's general approach to cost allocation is summarised as follows:

- Where a project provides for and benefits only growth, 100 per cent of a project's cost is attributed to growth. To qualify for this, there would have to be no renewal element (see below) or material level of service benefit or capacity provided for existing residents and businesses.
- Where a project involves renewal of existing capacity, the value of a stand-alone renewal component is generally determined separately for significant individual identified works. For smaller projects or ongoing programmes, a proportion of the works is attributed to growth in line with future beneficiary split (see below).
- If a project provides for growth and level of service, after deducting any share of costs attributable to renewal, Council will split the cost between growth and level of service based on a future beneficiary split approach. Under this approach, the cost attributed to:
 - level of service will be based on the proportion that the existing community (in EHUs) will make up of the future community (in EHUs)
 - growth will be based on the proportion that the growth (in EHUs) will make up of the future community (in EHUs).

140. The approach uses easily available information but generally provides a conservative (low) estimate of the portion of a project's cost attributable to growth compared to other possible approaches.

141. For particularly large and expensive projects, Council may undertake a specific cost-apportionment assessment that differs from the general approach outlined above if better information is available: for example, using identified capacity share as the basis for cost allocation.

CALCULATING THE DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTION CHARGES

142. This section outlines how Council calculated the development contribution charges in

accordance with section 203 and schedule 13 of the LGA.

Process

143. Table 12 summarises the steps Council took to determine growth, growth projects and cost allocations, and to calculate the development contributions charges.

Table 12: Summary of development contribution charge calculation methodology

Step	Description/comment	Example (cost exclusive of GST)
1. Forecast growth	Council estimates potential land supply and likely take-up of that land. The estimates help provide household and business growth forecasts for up to 30 years. See the <i>Projecting growth</i> section above for further information.	Valley floor has growth significantly in the last few years and is forecast to grow by another 6,800 homes over the next 30 years.
2. Identify projects required to facilitate growth	Council identifies and develops the works programme needed to facilitate growth. In some cases, Council may have already undertaken the work. The programme in the policy is for 30 years.	Wellington Water has identified a need for additional water storage for existing residents and growth. Eastern Hills reservoir is planned as a result alongside a new pipeline to the new reservoir. The inflation-adjusted estimated cost of these projects is \$87M.
3. Determine the cost allocation for projects	Council apportions the cost of each asset or programme between renewal, growth and level of service/backlog in accordance with the approach outlined in the <i>Cost allocation</i> section of this policy. Schedule 1 of the policy outlines the amount required to fund growth from development contributions for each of these assets or programmes.	Half of the capacity of the new reservoir is for an existing level of service gap (identified in 2018), and half is for growth over 20 years. As a result, 50% of the cost of the project is attributable to growth. Most of the capacity of the reservoir pipeline relates to growth, and 80% of the cost of that project is attributed to growth.
4. Determine growth costs to be funded by development contributions	Council determines whether to recover all of the growth costs identified in step 3 from development contributions or whether some of the growth costs will be funded from other sources.	After considering the matters in section 101(3) of the LGA, Council has generally adopted an approach of recovering 100% of growth costs for each activity from development via development contributions.
5. Adjust for inflation and interest costs	Council adjusts the growth costs from step 4 for inflation if they are future works. It then estimates the interest cost (or interest accrued) for	The inflation-adjusted growth-related cost of the Eastern Hills Reservoir and pipeline is \$52M and expected <u>net</u> interest will increase this to a total sum of \$69M that

Step	Description/comment	Example (cost exclusive of GST)
	each project over the period it will be paid off (called capacity life).	must be funded by development contributions.
6. Divide development contributions-funded growth costs by capacity lives	The growth costs from step 4 are divided by the estimated capacity life (defined in EHUs), to provide an EHU charge for each future and past asset and programme.	\$69M is divided by the number of EHUs in the development contributions catchment (Valley Floor) for the capacity life estimates of the reservoir (30 years starting in 2020, 8,476 EHUs), to produce a combined charge of \$8,132 for these projects (\$4,734 + \$3,398).
7. Sum all per asset charges	For each catchment and activity, Council adds up the per-EHU asset or programme charges, to obtain a total development contribution charge. For each activity and catchment, development contributions fund the programme on an aggregated basis.	All Valley Floor projects charges are added together with any projects charges that cross development contribution catchments or serve the whole city to generate a total development contribution charges for the Valley Floor for each service (Water, wastewater etc.). GST is added to these charges.

Summary of calculations

144. Schedule 1 provides information on each asset or programme and summarises the calculation of the development contribution charge for each activity/catchment.

SCHEDULE 1: GROWTH-RELATED ASSETS AND DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTION CALCULATIONS SUMMARY

The tables in this schedule outline capital expenditure on assets or programmes attributable to new growth in accordance with section 201A of the LGA and provide a summary of the development contribution calculations. All figures exclude GST and future costs are inflation adjusted.

Water

Asset or programme name	Description	Total cost \$M	Percentage funded by development contributions	Percentage funded from other sources	Development contributions funded cost \$M (exclusive of interest)	Development contributions –funded cost \$M (inclusive of interest)	Past Spend \$M	Year1 2024/ 2025 \$M	Year1 2025/ 2026 \$M	Year3 2026/ 2027 \$M	Year4 2027/ 2028 \$M	Year5 2028/ 2029 \$M	Year6 2029/ 2030 \$M	Year7 2030/ 2031 \$M	Year8 2031/ 2032 \$M	Year9 2032/ 2033 \$M	Year10 2033/ 2034 \$M	Years 11– 30 2034/2 035– 2054/2 055 \$M	Recover able growth / capacity life (EHUs)	Development contribution charge \$
Valley Floor																				
Eastern Hills (previously Naenae) reservoir	Provide 15ML reservoir at current Naenae reservoir site for levels of service and growth	58.48	50%	50%	29.24	40.13	-	-	-	19.46	24.33	14.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,476	4,734
Eastern Hills reservoir pipeline	New water supply main from Eastern Hills reservoir to Waterloo to provide additional capacity and maintain head in the network for growth	28.11	80%	20%	22.48	28.80	-	-	-	0.22	16.59	11.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,476	3,398
Manor Park Water Storage Reservoir	New reservoir to be built at the same location as existing reservoir for levels of service and growth	18.87	60%	40%	11.32	17.59	-	-	-	0.54	2.19	8.95	7.20	-	-	-	-	-	6,787	2,591
Total		105.46	60%	40%	63.05	86.52														10,724
Wainuiomata																				
Wainuiomata Water Supply Storage and Network Upgrades	A new 8ML reservoir to support growth and lift existing levels of service in Wainuiomata	50.05	50%	50%	25.03	24.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.12	1.87	48.06	2,160	11,178
Total		50.05	50%	50%	25.03	24.15														11,178
Western Hills																				
Sweetacres reservoir number upgrade	New reservoir for levels of service and growth	2.20	25%	75%	0.55	0.69	2.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,148	604
Total		2.20	25%	75%	0.55	0.69														604
District-wide																				
Network renewals	Programme of network renewals including upsizing to provide capacity for growth	181.11	6%	94%	10.9	15.4	-	13.03	13.32	10.81	13.38	16.40	18.18	18.54	18.92	19.26	39.28	-	12,302	1,250

Drinking water development projects – reactive	Provision to enable reticulation capacity for growth	1.14	100%	0%	1.1	1.1	-	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	-	3,778	302
Total		182.25	7%	93%	12.0	16.5														1,552

DEVELOPMENT AND FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS POLICY 2024-2034

Wastewater

Asset or programme name	Description	Total cost \$M	Percentage funded by development contributions	Percentage funded from other sources	Development contributions –funded cost \$M (exclusive of interest)	Development contributions –funded cost \$M (inclusive of interest)	Past Spend \$M	Year1 2024/ 2025 \$M	Year1 2025/ 2026 \$M	Year3 2026/ 2027 \$M	Year4 2027/ 2028 \$M	Year5 2028/ 2029 \$M	Year6 2029/ 2030 \$M	Year7 2030/ 2031 \$M	Year8 2031/ 2032 \$M	Year9 2032/ 2033 \$M	Year10 2033/ 2034 \$M	Years 11– 30 2034/2 035– 2054/2 055 \$M	Recover able growth / capacity life (EHUs)	Develop ment contribut ion charge \$
Valley Floor, Western Hills, Stokes Valley																				
Joint Venture trunk reticulation DBO network cyclic replacement	Programme of network renewals including upsizing to provide capacity for growth	60.27	6%	94%	3.62	5.68	-	3.62	14.80	8.32	1.55	15.82	16.16	-	-	-	-	-	10,718	530
Silverstream Wastewater storage JV project	Additional wastewater detention storage capacity primarily to support growth	2.93	80%	20%	2.34	3.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.93	-	10,718	280
Total		63.19	9%	91%	5.96	8.69														810
Wainuiomata																				
Wainuiomata North Wastewater Trunk Network Upgrade	Replacement and upgrading section of trunk main to address existing capacity constraints and provide for growth servicing in the upper Wise St areas of Wainuiomata North.	6.73	50%	50%	3.37	6.17	-	6.72	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,330	4,638
Wastewater storage Fraser Street and Main Road	Proposed wastewater storage facility to address immediate LoS issues and allow for additional future developments without increasing network overflows.	11.34	30%	70%	3.40	3.76	0.02	-	-	0.54	1.09	3.36	3.43	2.91	-	-	-	-	2,160	1,741
Total		18.08	37%	63%	6.77	9.93														6,379
Valley Floor																				
Alicetown Wastewater pump station and storage improvements	Beaumont Ave WW pump station connection upgrades and provision of wastewater storage for minimising current and future growth related wastewater	3.83	10%	90%	0.38	0.62	-	-	-	0.54	2.74	0.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,787	92

DEVELOPMENT AND FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS POLICY 2024-2034																				
Asset or programme name	Description	Total cost \$M	Percentage funded by development contributions	Percentage funded from other sources	Development contributions –funded cost \$M (exclusive of interest)	Development contributions –funded cost \$M (inclusive of interest)	Past Spend \$M	Year1 2024/ 2025 \$M	Year1 2025/ 2026 \$M	Year3 2026/ 2027 \$M	Year4 2027/ 2028 \$M	Year5 2028/ 2029 \$M	Year6 2029/ 2030 \$M	Year7 2030/ 2031 \$M	Year8 2031/ 2032 \$M	Year9 2032/ 2033 \$M	Year10 2033/ 2034 \$M	Years 11– 30 2034/2 035– 2054/2 055 \$M	Recover able growth / capacity life (EHUs)	Develop ment contribut ion charge \$
	overflows																			
Boulcott Wastewater Pipe Upgrade	Wastewater pipe upgrades to address existing capacity constraints and cater for growth	1.85	10%	90%	0.19	0.29	-	-	-	0.09	0.55	0.57	0.65	-	-	-	-	-	6,787	43
Hutt Central Wastewater Network Improvements	Hutt City Sewer bypass pumpstation project that supports growth in Hutt Valley	1.05	100%	0%	1.05	1.90	-	0.52	0.32	0.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,787	280
IAF valley Floor Infrastructure growth	Wastewater project that supports growth in Hutt Valley	40.58	100%	0%	40.58	63.90	3.13	10.21	23.48	3.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,594	8,414
Naenae Wastewater Storage Improvements – Seddon St WW Storage	Wastewater Storage provision at Fleet Street to reduce overflows and cater for growth	4.50	10%	90%	0.45	0.69	-	-	-	-	0.43	0.89	3.17	-	-	-	-	-	6,787	101
Waiwhetū Wastewater Storage Improvements – Whites Line WW Storage	Wastewater Storage provision at Whites Line to reduce and cater for growth	0.62	10%	90%	0.06	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.62	-	6,787	12
Waterloo Wastewater Pipes Upgrades	Wyndrum Ave Sewer Main Upgrade	0.37	10%	90%	0.04	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.37	-	6,787	6
Woburn Wastewater Pump Station Improvements	Massey Ave WW Pump Station upgrade	0.32	10%	90%	0.03	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.32	-	6787	6
Total		53.12	81%	19%	42.78	67.56														8,954
Western Hills																				
Korokoro Wastewater Pipe Upgrades	Cornish St Sewer Main upgrade	1.47	10%	90%	0.15	0.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.20	1.27	2700	68
Maungaraki Wastewater Storage Improvements	Holly & Maple Grove WW storage	11.57	10%	90%	1.16	1.74	-	-	-	-	1.11	2.27	4.05	4.14	-	-	-	-	2700	644
Total		13.03	10%	90%	1.30	1.92														712
Stokes Valley																				
Stokes Valley Wastewater Network Improvements – Hawthorn Cres Sewer Connection	New sewer connection and improvements to complete catchment diversions and provide wet weather capacity	1.32	10%	90%	0.13	0.18	-	-	-	-	-	0.18	1.14	-	-	-	-	-	1231	143
Stokes Valley Wastewater Pipe Improvements – Richard Gr	Richard Gr Intersection Sewer upgrade	7.21	10%	90%	0.72	0.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.70	6.50	1231	662

DEVELOPMENT AND FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS POLICY 2024-2034

Asset or programme name	Description	Total cost \$M	Percentage funded by development contributions	Percentage funded from other sources	Development contributions -funded cost \$M (exclusive of interest)	Development contributions -funded cost \$M (inclusive of interest)	Past Spend \$M	Year1 2024/ 2025 \$M	Year1 2025/ 2026 \$M	Year3 2026/ 2027 \$M	Year4 2027/ 2028 \$M	Year5 2028/ 2029 \$M	Year6 2029/ 2030 \$M	Year7 2030/ 2031 \$M	Year8 2031/ 2032 \$M	Year9 2032/ 2033 \$M	Year10 2033/ 2034 \$M	Years 11– 30 2034/2 035– 2054/2 055 \$M	Recover able growth / capacity life (EHUs)	Develop ment contribut ion charge \$
Intersection Sewer																				
Total		8.53	10%	90%	0.85	0.99														805

DEVELOPMENT AND FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS POLICY 2024-2034

Asset or programme name	Description	Total cost \$M	Percentage funded by development contributions	Percentage funded from other sources	Development contributions –funded cost \$M (exclusive of interest)	Development contributions–funded cost \$M (inclusive of interest)	Past Spend	Year1 2024/ 2025 \$M	Year1 2025/ 2026 \$M	Year3 2026/ 2027 \$M	Year4 2027/ 2028 \$M	Year5 2028/ 2029 \$M	Year6 2029/ 2030 \$M	Year7 2030/ 2031 \$M	Year8 2031/ 2032 \$M	Year9 2032/ 2033 \$M	Year10 2033/ 2034 \$M	Years 11–30 2034/2035– 2054/2055 \$M	Recover able growth / capacity life (EHUs)	Develop ment contribut ion charge \$
Districtwide																				
Network renewals	Programme of network renewals that includes upsizing of pipes to provide capacity for growth	156.82	6%	94%	9.41	12.59	-	10.31	3.16	6.17	7.29	10.05	5.62	14.40	15.52	15.68	68.60	-	12,302	1,023
Trunk DBO JV asset replacement and capacity upgrade	Replacement of assets and upsizing to cater for growth	328.34	25%	75%	82.08	99.63	-	19.90	38.41	36.50	17.95	17.68	15.77	39.97	49.06	89.06	4.01		16,863	5,908
Seaview WWTP JV Sludge Handling Renewal and Capacity Upgrade	Upgrade of sludge handling facilities/ equipment to manage additional loads due to growth	4.55	10%	90%	0.45	0.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.29	1.20	3.06	-	10,173	53
Seaview Wastewater Treatment Plant storage	Provision of storage capacity	4.81	25%	75%	1.20	1.78	3.71	0.74	0.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,585	114
Trunk Main Outfall Pipeline Overflow Mitigation	Proposed works to reduce overflows in the catchment including from growth	18.37	10%	90%	1.84	2.09	7.54	-	-	0.10	0.08	0.72	1.29	2.06	2.94	1.03	2.62	-	12,302	170
Wastewater development projects reactive	Provision to enable reticulation capacity for growth	1.14	100%	0%	1.14	1.14	-	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	-	3,778	302
Total		514.03	19%	81%	96.13	117.77														7,570

DEVELOPMENT AND FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS POLICY 2024-2034

Stormwater

Asset or programme name	Description	Total cost \$M	Percentage funded by development contributions	Percentage funded from other sources	Development contributions –funded cost \$M (exclusive of interest)	Development contributions –funded cost \$M (inclusive of interest)	Past Spend \$M	Year1 2024/ 2025 \$M	Year1 2025/ 2026 \$M	Year3 2026/ 2027 \$M	Year4 2027/ 2028 \$M	Year5 2028/ 2029 \$M	Year6 2029/ 2030 \$M	Year7 2030/ 2031 \$M	Year8 2031/ 2032 \$M	Year9 2032/ 2033 \$M	Year10 2033/ 2034 \$M	Years 11– 30 2034/2 035– 2054/2 055 \$M	Recover able growth/ capacity life (EHUs)	Development contribution charge \$
Eastbourne and Eastern Bays																				
Butterfly Creek Flooding	Stormwater management improvements	0.31	5%	95%	0.02	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.31	-	87	163
Days Bay North Flooding		2.72	5%	95%	0.14	0.15	-	-	-	0.27	-	-	-	-	-	2.45	-	-	172	876
Days Bay South Flooding		3.13	5%	95%	0.16	0.17	-	-	-	0.27	-	-	-	-	-	0.37	2.49	-	172	981
Hekatarā Street / Pukateā Street		0.79	7%	93%	0.06	0.07	0.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	425	163
Konini St Flooding		0.31	5%	95%	0.02	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.31	-	87	163
Oroua St Flooding		0.31	5%	95%	0.02	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.31	-	87	163
Rona Bay North Flooding		0.24	5%	95%	0.01	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.24	-	-	-	87	131
Total		7.81	5%	95%	0.41	0.44														2,639
Stokes Valley																				
Stokes Valley Flooding	Stormwater management improvements	0.75	5%	95%	0.04	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.75	-	568	59
Total		0.75	5%	95%	0.04	0.03														59
Wainuiomata																				
Black Creek improvements	Widening of the Black Creek Channel to convey flood flows and support growth in the upper catchment	20.48	37%	63%	7.58	8.07	-	-	-	0.19	0.36	3.64	3.95	4.03	4.11	4.19	-	-	2,246	3,593
Hair St Flooding	Stormwater management improvements	0.31	5%	95%	0.02	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.31	-	429	33
Parkway Flooding		0.31	10%	90%	0.03	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.31	-	429	67
Wainuiomata – Lowry		0.31	10%	90%	0.03	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.31	-	429	67
Total		21.41	36%	64%	7.65	8.14														3,759
Western Hills																				
Cornish Street Flooding	Stormwater management	0.31	5%	95%	0.02	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.31	-	795	18

DEVELOPMENT AND FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS POLICY 2024-2034																				
Asset or programme name	Description	Total cost \$M	Percentage funded by development contributions	Percentage funded from other sources	Development contributions –funded cost \$M (exclusive of interest)	Development contributions –funded cost \$M (inclusive of interest)	Past Spend \$M	Year1 2024/ 2025 \$M	Year1 2025/ 2026 \$M	Year3 2026/ 2027 \$M	Year4 2027/ 2028 \$M	Year5 2028/ 2029 \$M	Year6 2029/ 2030 \$M	Year7 2030/ 2031 \$M	Year8 2031/ 2032 \$M	Year9 2032/ 2033 \$M	Year10 2033/ 2034 \$M	Years 11– 30 2034/2 035– 2054/2 055 \$M	Recoverable growth/ capacity life (EHUs)	Development contribution charge \$
Dowse Drive stormwater improvement project	improvements	0.68	15%	85%	0.10	0.16	0.68	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,867	55
Western Hills Flooding		0.31	5%	95%	0.02	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.31	-	795	18
Total		1.31	10%	90%	0.13	0.19														91
Valley Floor																				
Hutt Central North Flooding	Stormwater management improvements	7.56	10%	90%	0.76	1.08	-	-	-	-	0.27	-	0.23	3.50	3.57	-	-	-	6,787	159
Hutt Central South Flooding		2.10	10%	90%	0.21	0.38	-	1.03	0.85	0.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,787	56
IAF valley Floor Infrastructure growth		144.44	18%	82%	26.00	38.46	6.08	20.82	50.75	48.16	18.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,351	5,232
Melling Stormwater Pumpstation and Pipe Upgrades		2.10	10%	90%	0.21	0.31	-	1.03	0.85	0.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,353	72
Petone Flooding works		49.50	5%	95%	2.47	3.42	-	-	-	-	-	0.28	9.46	9.65	9.85	10.03	10.23	-	6,787	505
Queen Street, Petone		1.74	6%	94%	0.10	0.15	1.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,778	22
Randwick Road stormwater improvement, Moera		0.16	6%	94%	0.01	0.01	0.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,778	2
RiverLink SW Outlets Upsized		2.19	10%	90%	0.22	0.39	-	0.07	2.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,787	58
Seaview Flooding		0.31	5%	95%	0.02	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.31	-	1,917	7
Taita Flooding		0.31	1%	100%	0.00	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.31	-	1,917	7
Victoria Street / Humes Street		0.10	12%	88%	0.01	0.02	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,476	2
Waiwhetū Stream Flooding		0.31	10%	90%	0.03	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.31	-	1,917	15
Wingate Flooding		0.31	10%	90%	0.03	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.31	-	1,917	15
Woburn Flooding		0.31	5%	95%	0.02	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.31	-	1,917	7
Total		211.43	14%	86%	30.09	44.33														6,160
Eastbourne and Eastern Bays, Valley Floor																				
Beach stormwater outlets	Stormwater management improvements	0.88	12%	88%	0.11	0.16	0.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,762	16
Total		0.88	12%	88%	0.11	0.16														16

DEVELOPMENT AND FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS POLICY 2024-2034																				
Asset or programme name	Description	Total cost \$M	Percentage funded by development contributions	Percentage funded from other sources	Development contributions –funded cost \$M (exclusive of interest)	Development contributions –funded cost \$M (inclusive of interest)	Past Spend \$M	Year1 2024/ 2025 \$M	Year1 2025/ 2026 \$M	Year3 2026/ 2027 \$M	Year4 2027/ 2028 \$M	Year5 2028/ 2029 \$M	Year6 2029/ 2030 \$M	Year7 2030/ 2031 \$M	Year8 2031/ 2032 \$M	Year9 2032/ 2033 \$M	Year10 2033/ 2034 \$M	Years 11– 30 2034/2 035– 2054/2 055 \$M	Recoverable growth/ capacity life (EHUs)	Development contribution charge \$
District Wide																				
Network renewal upgrade	Stormwater management improvements undertaken alongside renewals	82.52	5%	95%	4.13	6.16		4.18	10.60	2.04	3.82	5.14	11.90	10.98	9.13	13.56	11.17	-	12,376	498
Stormwater development projects – reactive	Provision to enable reticulation capacity for growth	1.14	100%	0%	1.14	1.14	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	-	-	3,796	300
Total		83.66	6%	94%	5.27	7.30														798

DEVELOPMENT AND FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS POLICY 2024-2034

Transport

Asset or programme name	Description	Total cost \$M	Percentage funded by development contributions	Percentage funded from other sources	Development contributions –funded cost \$M (exclusive of interest)	Development contributions –funded cost \$M (inclusive of interest)	Past Spend \$M	Year1 2024/ 2025 \$M	Year1 2025/ 2026 \$M	Year3 2026/ 2027 \$M	Year4 2027/ 2028 \$M	Year5 2028/ 2029 \$M	Year6 2029/ 2030 \$M	Year7 2030/ 2031 \$M	Year8 2031/ 2032 \$M	Year9 2032/ 2033 \$M	Year10 2033/ 2034 \$M	Years 11– 30 2034/2 035– 2054/2 055 \$M	Recover able growth / capacity life (EHUs)	Developm ent contributi on charge \$
District-wide																				
Cross valley connector	Development of improved connections on the Valley floor, including intersection and roading improvements, a new route between State Highway 2 to Gracefield and connects with Petone to Grenada.	221.28	8%	92%	17.89	21.32	1.71	3.40	2.14	0.79	50.46	59.46	34.53	40.12	28.67	-	-	-	15,680	1,360
Cycleways / Shared Paths	Development of cycleways and shared paths citywide	72.85	2%	98%	1.65	2.78	23.43	8.13	4.11	3.13	4.09	10.03	8.80	11.14	-	-	-	-	12,380	225
Cycling connections	Development of strategic cycling spine	52.12	5%	95%	2.55	3.58	18.37	16.04	17.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,680	228
Local Area Traffic Management	City-wide traffic improvements	1.94	2%	98%	0.04	0.05	0.70	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.14	-	3,798	13
Minor safety works	City-wide safety improvements	1.90	2%	98%	0.04	0.05	0.35	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.17	-	3,798	12
Pedestrian Crossings New	City-wide safety improvements	0.80	2%	98%	0.02	0.02	0.09	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	-	3,798	5
Road network improvements	City-wide roading improvements	11.25	9%	91%	0.99	1.01	0.89	0.99	1.02	1.05	0.97	0.99	0.99	0.99	1.10	1.12	1.15	-	3,798	267
Traffic Safety Improvements	City-wide safety improvements	14.97	2%	98%	0.34	0.36	2.55	1.13	1.15	1.18	1.20	1.23	1.26	1.28	1.31	1.33	1.36	-	3,798	94
Wise Street extension (urban growth strategy)	Extend Wise Street to access new growth areas	2.33	49%	51%	1.14	2.00	2.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,680	128
Total		379.46	7%	93%	24.67	31.17														2,331

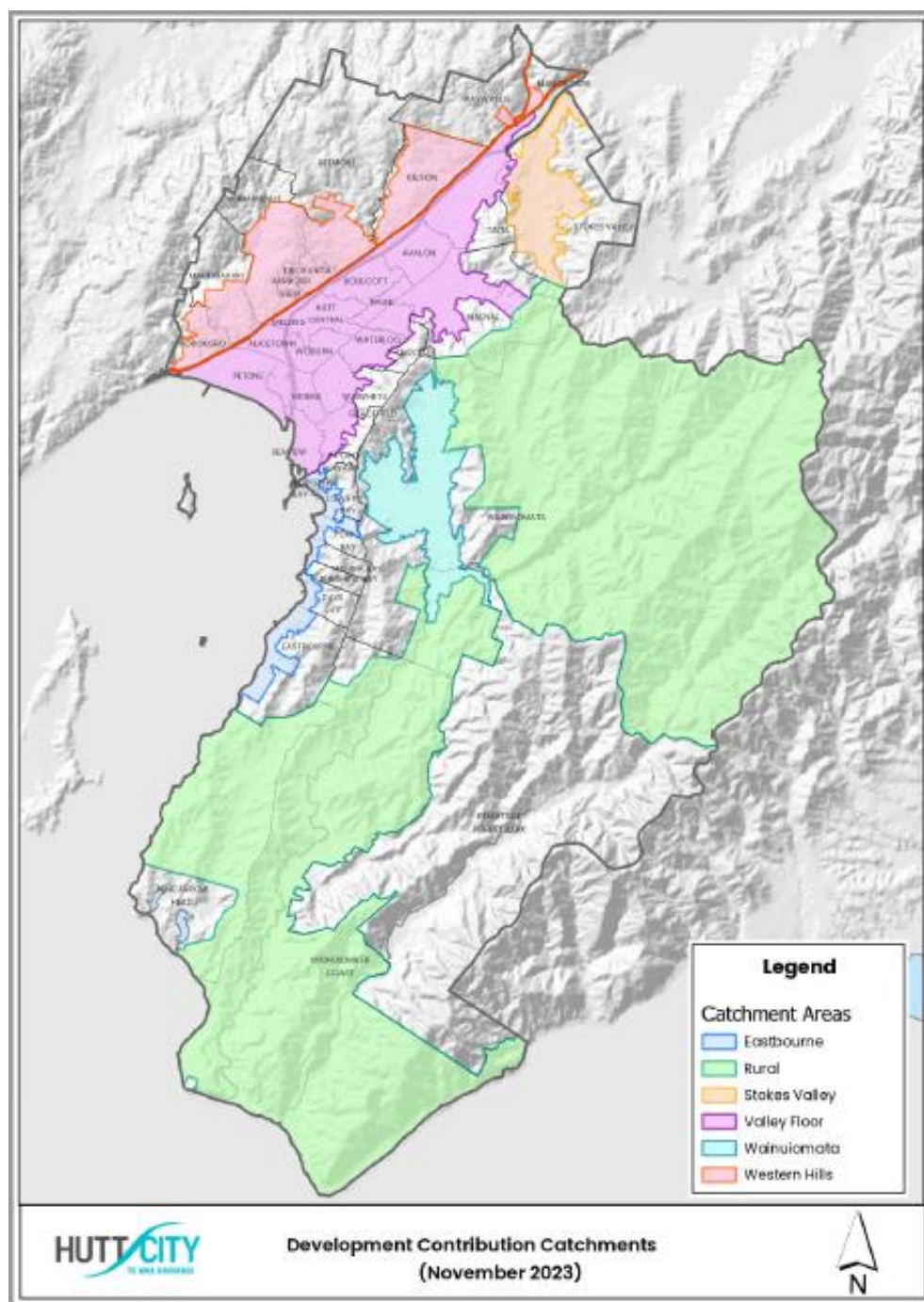
² Assumes Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency subsidies of 51 per cent are available for most of the programme, including the growth component. Consequently, the percentage of costs recovered from development contributions is generally only 49 per cent of the costs

DEVELOPMENT AND FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS POLICY 2024-2034

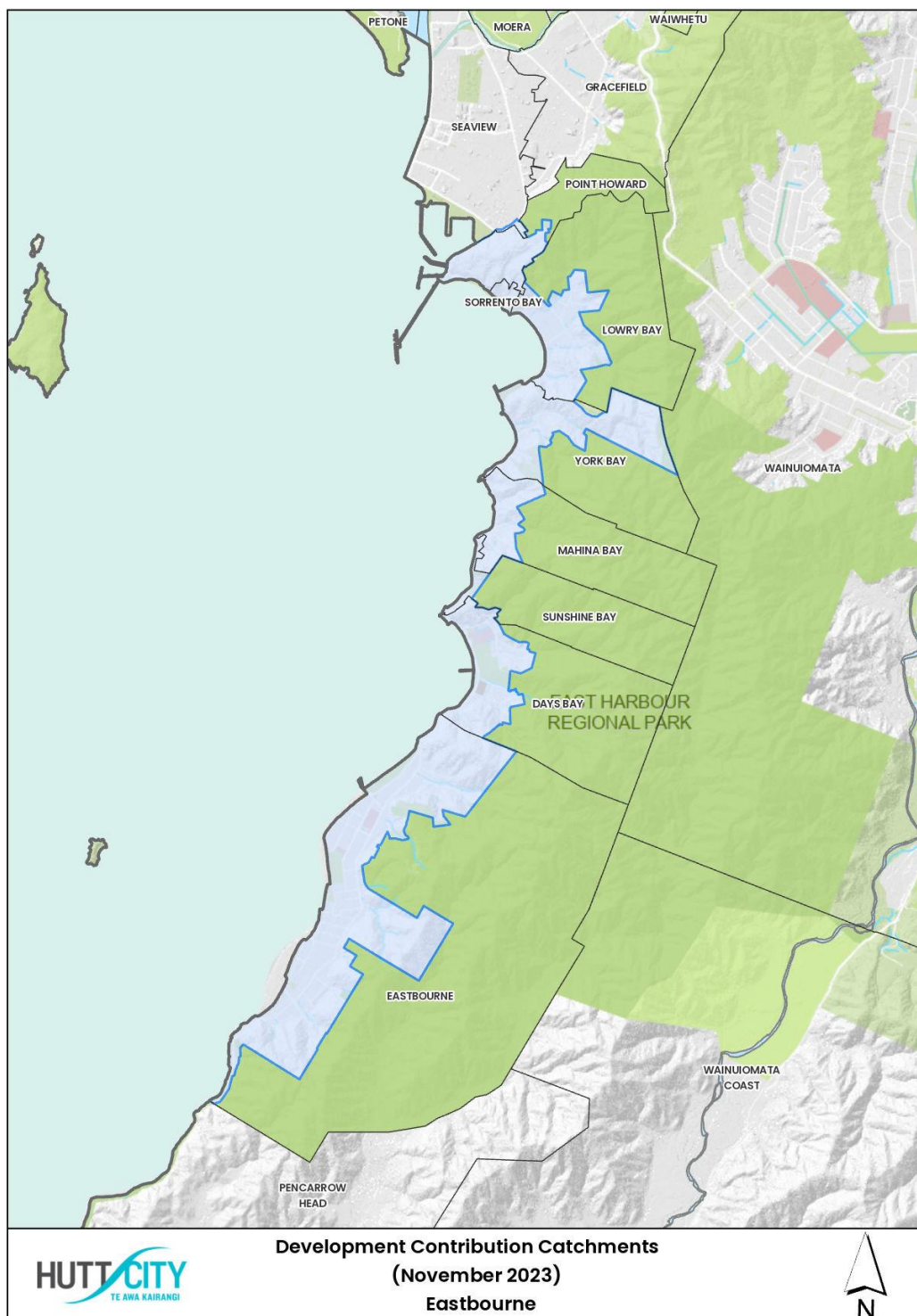
attributable to growth except where indicated (*).

PART 3: CATCHMENT MAPS

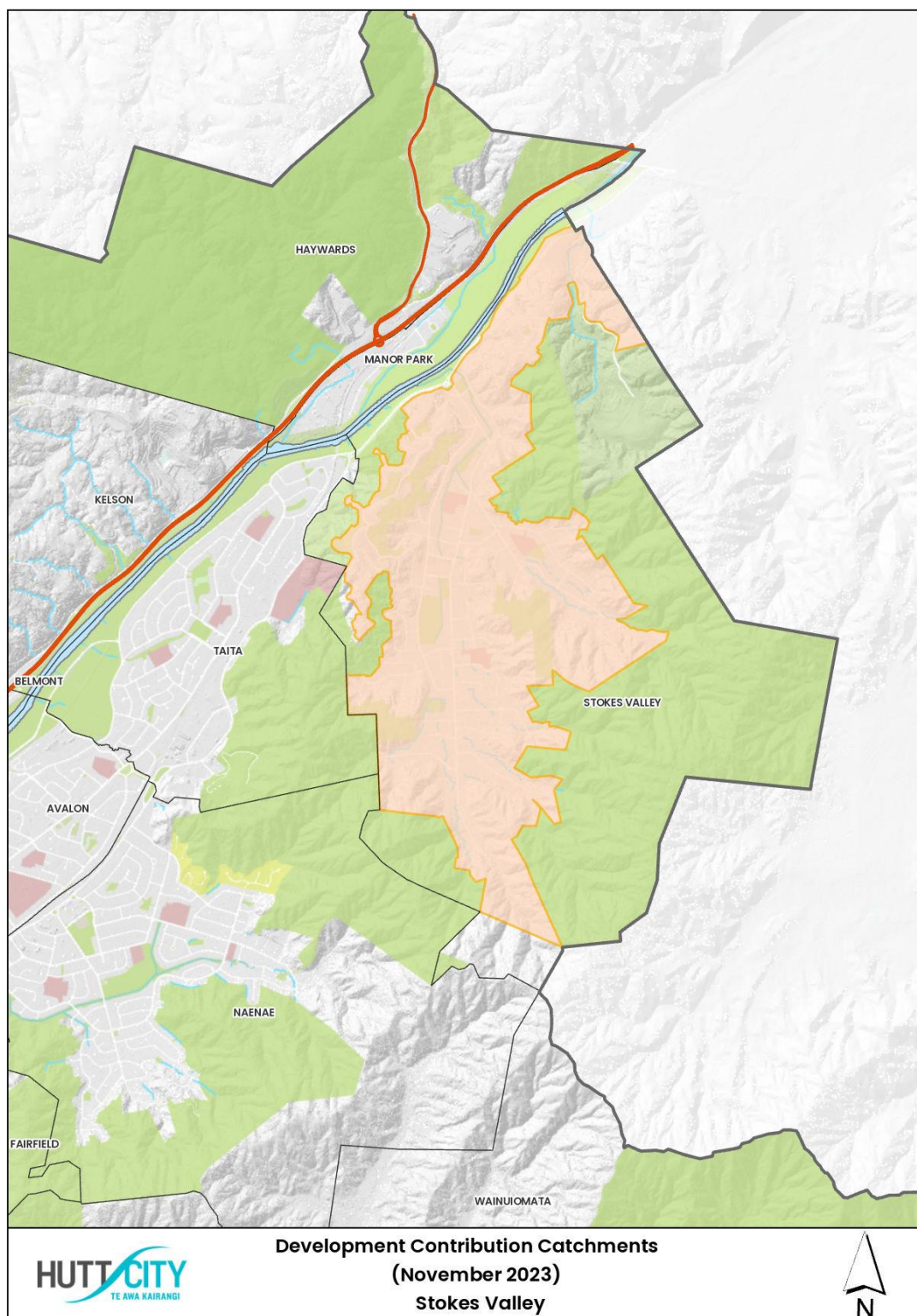
This map outlines the boundaries of the catchments within which development contributions will apply.



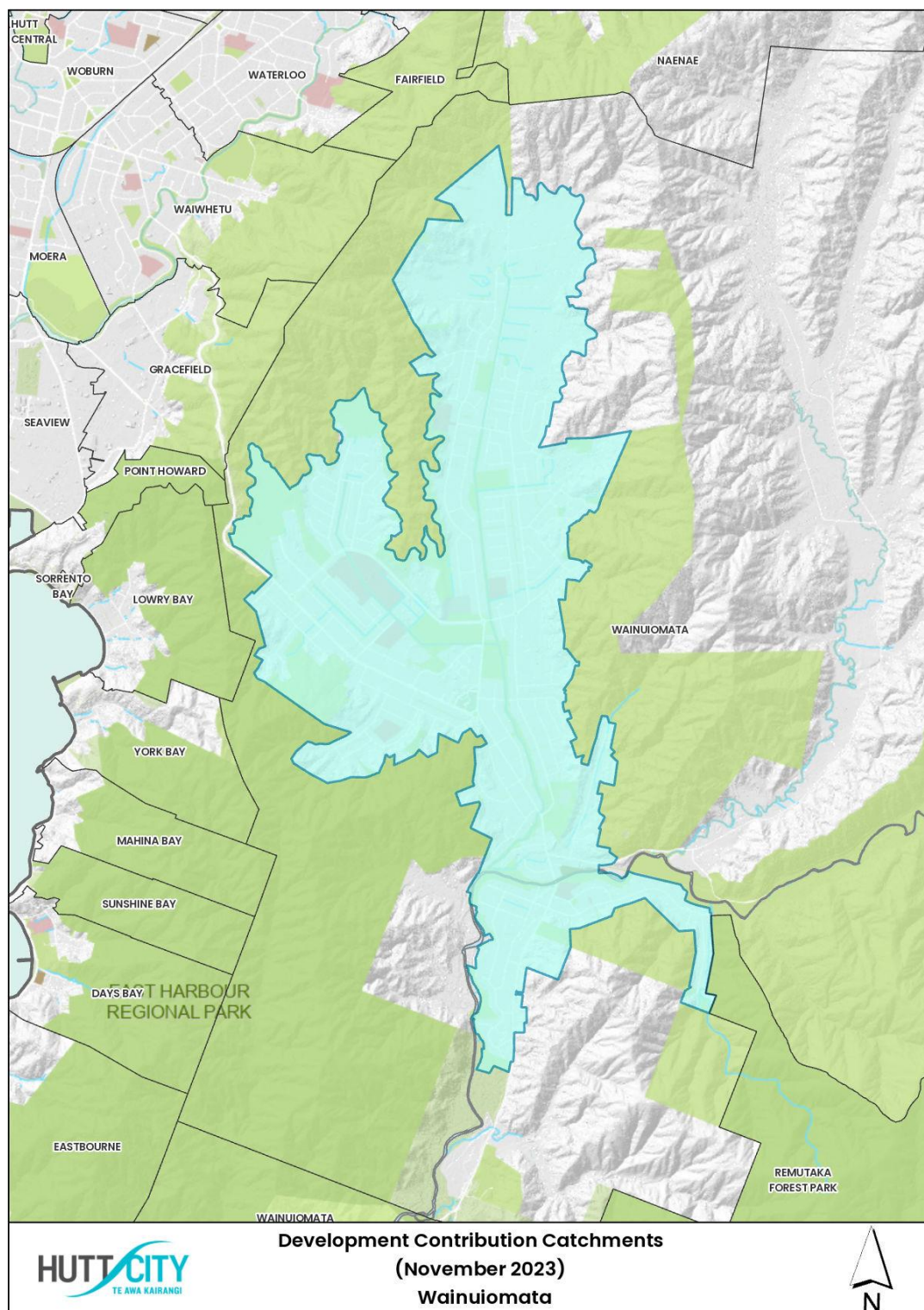
This map outlines the boundaries of the Eastbourne catchment within which development contributions will apply.



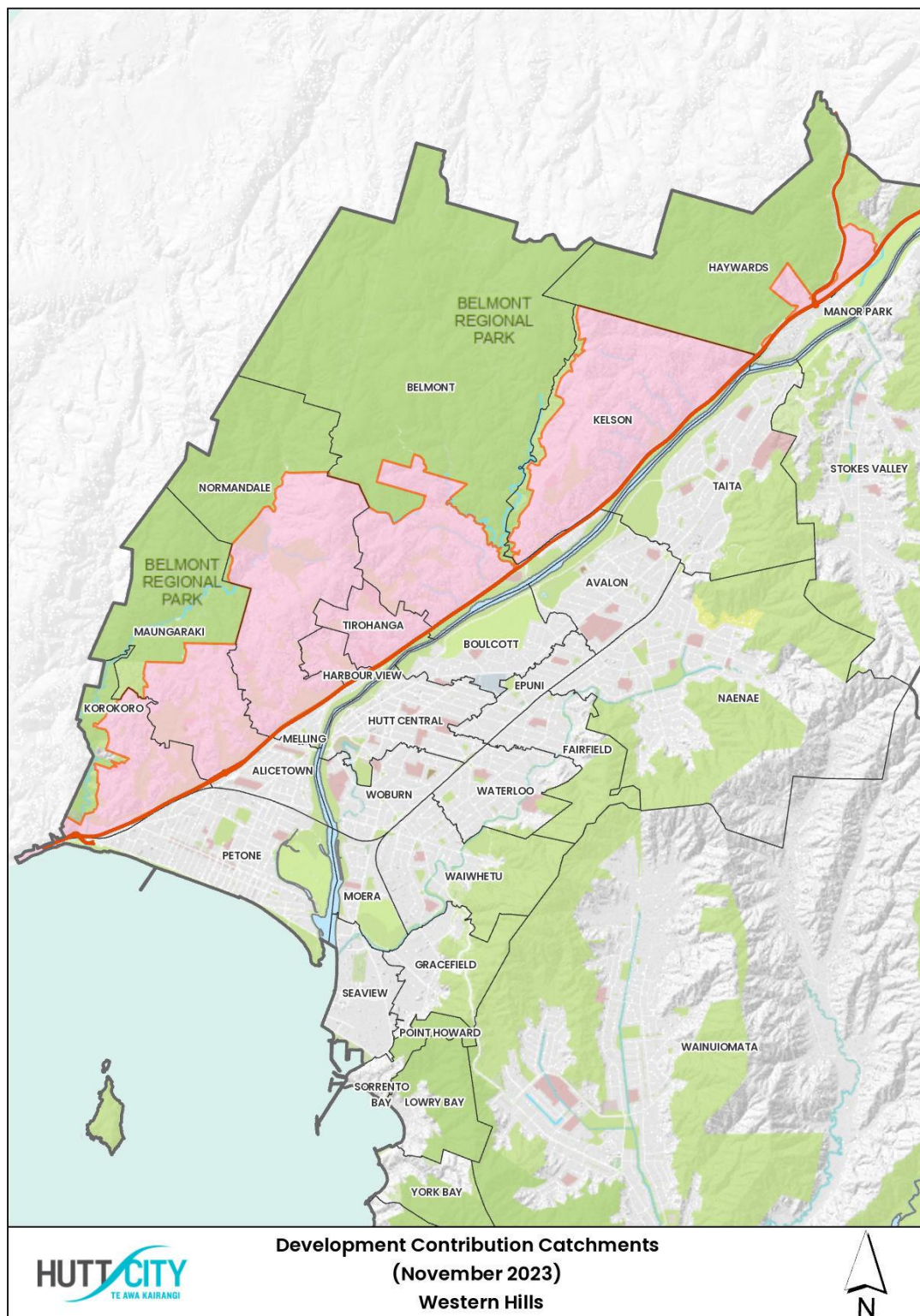
This map outlines the boundaries of the Stokes Valley catchment within which development contributions will apply.



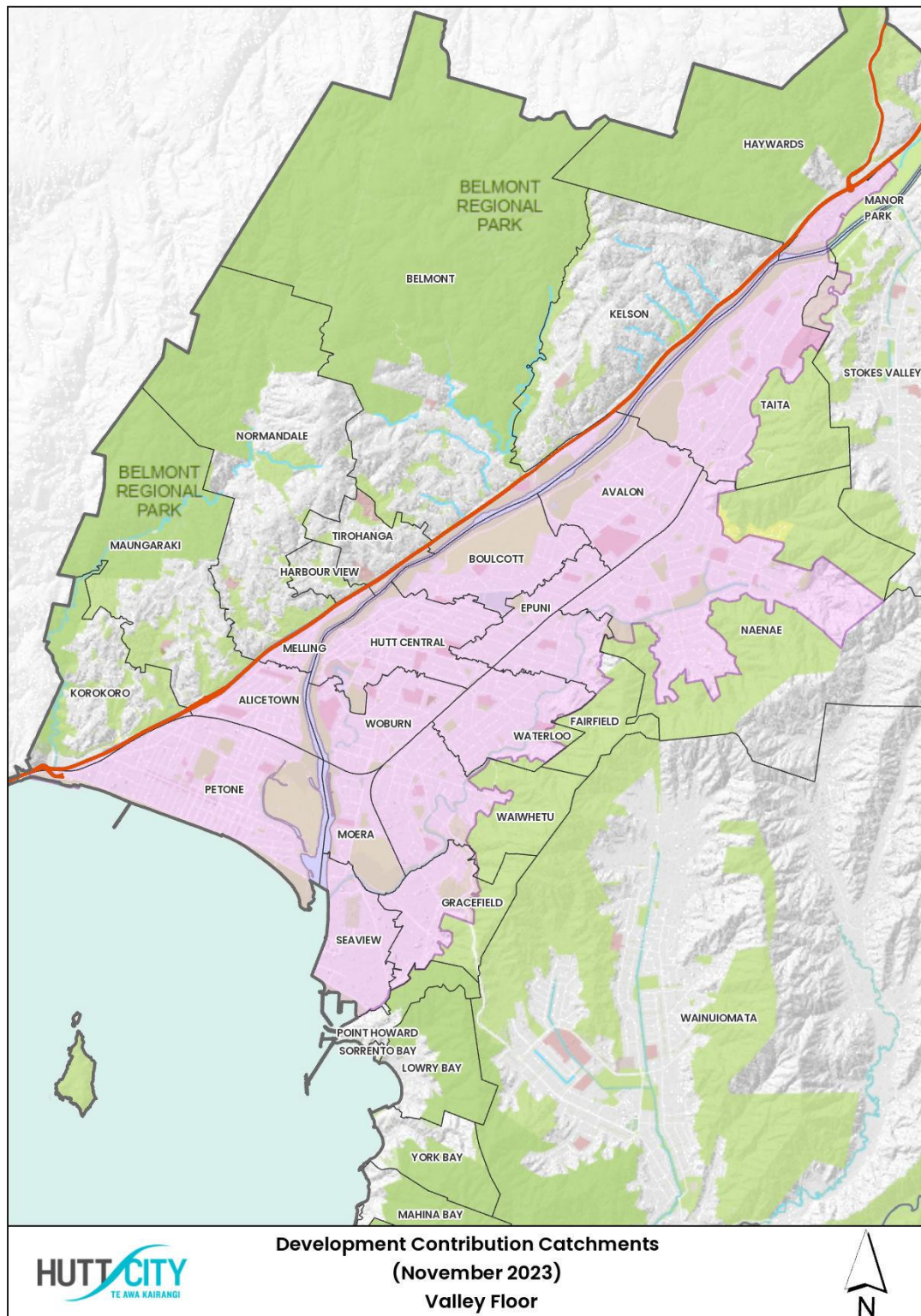
This map outlines the boundaries of the Wainuiomata catchment within which development contributions will apply.



This map outlines the boundaries of the Western Hills catchment within which development contributions will apply.



This map outlines the boundaries of the Valley Floor catchment within which development contributions will apply.



Long Term Plan/Annual Plan Subcommittee

07 May 2024

Report no: LTPAP2024/2/114

Petone Wharf update

Purpose of Report

1. To update the Subcommittee on Petone Wharf options for the Long Term Plan (LTP) 2024/34.

Recommendations

That the Subcommittee recommends that Council:

- (1) notes the additional information provided in this report including costings provided by Rockbond;
- (2) considers the five options presented for progressing a Long-Term Plan decision on Petone Wharf; and
- (3) decides which option and budget to progress to the final Long Term Plan 2024/34.

Background

2. The draft LTP includes two options for the future of key Petone assets, both of which propose demolishing Petone Wharf.
3. Previously Council has budgeted \$23.9M for full refurbishment of the wharf in the 2023/24 Annual Plan. In the 2024/25 Annual Plan, the project was pushed out 2029/30 to help manage financial pressures.
4. In preparation for the LTP 2024/34 officers were directed to undertake work with the community to consider more affordable options. In September 2023 as part of the Pito One Project, a local firm Morden estimated that refurbishment of 150 metres of the shoreward/approach wharf in heritage materials would cost an estimated \$21M, and in modern materials \$19M.
5. While the wharf is a landmark structure and has been enjoyed by the community for many years, Council was of the view that, given current financial pressures, including the need to plug a \$35.9M shortfall for built and green assets in the draft LTP, refurbishing the wharf was not affordable. Its preference was to prioritise funding in other key Petone and city assets - a new resilient, multi-purpose facility on the current library site and earthquake strengthening and refurbishment of part of the Petone Recreation Grandstand.

6. In making this decision Council considered:
 - a) the significant short term and ongoing cost of maintaining the wharf;
 - b) the low amenity value of the wharf;
 - c) the fact that the wharf would remain a vulnerable structure;
 - d) the complexity and risks of the projects including:
 - experience from similar projects where the full extent of work required is not known until rebuild or removal was underway;
 - that replacing piles had the potential to become a significant and difficult issue from consent and cost perspectives, and;
 - that a significant risk remained until a resource consent for rebuild or removal was approved, and the consent conditions were known.
7. On 1 February 2024 the Mayor and officers received a presentation from the Save Petone Wharf (SPW Group) group who oppose demolition and proposed an alternate plan of using the budgeted \$6M for a programme of maintenance and repair over several years to re-open the wharf.
8. The SPW Group advised they had been working with local company Rockbond who had advised the group that 'for an estimated \$5-6M the entire wharf could be opened and would be safe for pedestrian use. This includes the remediation of all piles that require the PileMedic technology to bring them back up to or greater than their original strength. It also includes repair or replacement of other members in the wharf structure that have deteriorated, such as cross braces and longitudinal stringer beams.' The group advised that Rockbond 'guaranteed that they can complete the work required to bring the wharf up to safe strength within this estimate'.
9. On 20 February 2024 the Long Term Plan/ Annual Plan Subcommittee received a presentation from the SPW Group and had the opportunity to ask questions. Later that day the Chief Executive and officers met with Jeremy Lough and Kingsley Holt from Rockbond who provided further information on their proposed approach to the wharf. They advised that detailed costing was yet to be carried out. Officers provided more detail and discussed some of the challenges. The meeting ended with an agreement that Rockbond would undertake detailed costings for their proposal and, at the request of officers, would also provide costings for a full refurbishment of the wharf, using the proposed technology.
10. Following the meeting officers sent Rockbond further information to help inform their costings. A proposal was received from Rockbond on 6 May 2024.

11. Council would not usually publicly release this sort of document. However, given the high level of public interest officers asked Rockbond to consider whether they would be comfortable with the document being made publicly available. Rockbond have asked that it not be made publicly available due to commercial sensitivity.
12. The proposal outlines two options - one to 'get the Wharf strengthened to the point it is safe to open for public use' and one to 'get the complete wharf strengthened to a 25+ Year design Life'. The proposal suggests the project could be carried out in two phases over a five-year period, so if progressed both would be budgeted for in the LTP 2024- 2034. No costings for a full refurbishment were provided, which means further work may also be required over the next ten years as the asset ages and deteriorates.
13. The Rockbond options are summarised below:

1. Cost (approx.) to get the wharf strengthened to the point it is safe to open for public use	\$5,550,000
2. Cost (approx.) to get the complete wharf strengthened to a 25+ Year design Life	\$8,974,000

14. The Subcommittee should note:
 - a) prices do not include GST;
 - b) these are 'initial proposal' costings based on the current visual state of the wharf and estimates are subject to an initial engineering/dive report;
 - c) a 15% contingency has been included. Council's current approach is to carry out an additional Quantitative Risk Assessment (QRA) and given the risks involved in this project that would likely be set at P95 and would add an estimated additional 20% to both costings.
 - d) cost for resource consent has not been included as Rockbond are of the understanding that this would not be required. Previous estimates for refurbishment provided to Council have included up to \$1M for this and it had been expected to take up to 12 months. Given recent experience with Point Howard wharf, officers are of the view that resource consent is likely to be required.
 - e) the estimates do not provide for the need to dispose of asbestos or hazardous or contaminated piles or other waste.
 - f) the estimates do not include replacement of the deck. The proposal notes that the top side of the deck, including the concrete slab on the Head (apart from selected repairs) is 'largely in good condition, with many years of life'. However, this would need to be replaced at some stage, possibly also within the term of the 2024/34 LTP.

15. The Rockbond proposal is considerably less detailed than other proposals received on the wharf project in recent years, no doubt in part due to the limited time available. If elected members decide to progress one of these options officers recommend increasing budget to include resource consent and QRA costs. Rockbond Option 2 would then require a budget of \$12M. The Resource Consent could then require further elements which may need to be budgeted for. Additional budget would also need to be provided in the LTP 2024-2034 for appropriate maintenance and ongoing proactive and reactive repair and renewals. These cannot be quantified based on current information available.
16. On 22 April 2024 officers were contacted by GK Shaw who advised they would make a submission on Petone Wharf for the LTP and requesting a meeting. They have done maintenance work on Hutt City Council wharves since the 1990s and rebuilt Rona Bay wharf in 2018. They were also keen to discuss other ideas on how the wharf can be re-opened. Officers met with GK Shaw on 2 May 2024 and provided the same information that had been provided to Rockbond.
17. At the meeting Francis O'Riley from GK Shaw advised that, based on similar work it has recently undertaken, total refurbishment of the wharf would likely be in the region of \$24M which is in line with previous estimates from other providers. Mr O'Riley said that if a more affordable option was being sought, Council could reduce the overall area of the wharf to reduce refurbishment costs and/or take an incremental approach to the refurbishment by phasing work over a five to 10 year period.
18. Mr O'Riley confirmed that the figure would likely be the same over that period (ie \$24M plus interest) but that the smaller scope of works annually might prove more affordable. Should Council elect this option the wharf would be opened incrementally as repair work was completed. Risk and liability relating to the phased replacement, rather than a one-off approach, would need to be agreed between the parties.
19. During the consultation period officers have also been contacted by another company involved in previous work on the city's wharves raising concerns that there is a perception Council is considering a proposal without a formal procurement process with Rockbond. Officers have given the assurance that should Council change its decision and decide to partially repair or rebuild the wharf, there will be a fair tender process in line with our Procurement Policy.

Discussion

20. Rockbond proposes using Pile Medic technology which was presented to elected members in February. To date Council's wharves have been strengthened and repaired using traditional FRP (Fiber Reinforced Polymer) jacket methodology. Both methodologies serve the same purpose of strengthening and repairing damaged piles but use different techniques and materials.

21. The cost and efficiency of each method can vary depending on factors including the size and location of the pile and the extent of the damage. As an estimate for a full refurbishment using Pile Medic technology has not been provided officers are unable to make a 'like for like' comparison on full refurbishment costs. There are mixed views in the industry on whether Pile Medic technology is the most appropriate approach for this project and the local environment.
22. The key difference between the Rockbond proposal and previous options considered by Council is that it proposes an incremental repair rather than a complete refurbishment of the asset.
23. Guided by Council's Asset Management Policy, elected members need to consider the whole of life costs in determining whether an asset still represents good value for money.
24. The table below outlines the pros and cons of taking an incremental approach:

Pros	Cons
Incremental repairs involve lower upfront costs compared to full or partial refurbishment and costs and risk can be spread over a longer period.	While individual repairs may be affordable in the short term, the cumulative cost of multiple repairs over time may potentially exceed the cost of a one-off refurbishment.
Incremental repairs could see sections of the wharf re-opened more quickly than a full or partial refurbishment and it may be possible to open the wharf while smaller works are still underway.	Relying solely on incremental repairs may lead to neglect of underlying issues, resulting in more significant problems down the line.
In this case, the incremental repairs approach would see the asset saved from demolition.	Over time, the asset will deteriorate if only incremental repairs are performed, potentially becoming unsafe and/or unsightly, affecting its appearance and appeal. Council would need to understand its potential liability in a phased approach and insure appropriately for accidental collapse, storm damage or other unforeseen circumstances.
	Extending a project over a long time period (5-10) years would expose Council to a number of risks including the risk of the company leading the work disbanding and the risk of greater issues being discovered when there has already been significant sunk cost.
	Incremental repairs could lead to regular closures of the wharf for planned and reactive work.

25. Five options are presented for consideration by Council in Appendix 1.
26. Should Council agree to progress a repair or partial refurbishment of the wharf, officers recommend an independent report is produced to consider the merits of different approaches and the risks involved. This would also provide more certainty around budget required over the lifetime of the asset both for incremental repair and for ongoing maintenance and renewals. This would need to be considered in the 2025/26 Annual Plan.
27. While the Options presented in Appendix 1 include all three Petone assets presented in the Draft LTP consultation options, elected members have the option to separate these out and consider investment in the library building and/or grandstand individually.

Climate Change Impact and Considerations

28. The matters addressed in this report have been considered in accordance with the process set out in Council's Climate Change Considerations Guide.
29. Currently sea level is rising at about 3mm per year in the Wellington region and this is expected to accelerate in the near future due to climate change. Petone is particularly vulnerable as the land there is also sinking. Petone is expected to be impacted by coastal inundation and flooding from extreme weather events in the future.
30. Because of this, Council needs to consider investment in the community beyond just the renewal of existing assets, looking at the likely impact of climate change and how this will affect community needs.

Consultation

31. Council has consulted on two options as part of the Draft LTP 2024/25.

Legal Considerations

32. There are no legal considerations to consider. Councillors should note some uncertainty around whether resource consent is required for each option.

Financial Considerations

33. The financial impact of the capital investment options is summarised below, this does not include any impact of operating costs needed to maintain the assets.

	AP 23- 24	DLTP Option 1	DLTP Option 2	FLTP Option 3	FLTP Option 4	FLTP Option 5
Petone Grandstand	7.4	2.4	5.0	2.4	2.4	2.4
Petone Library	1.6	10.0	10.2	5.0	5.0	5.0
Petone Wharf	23.9	6.0	4.8	5.6	9.0	20.8
Total capex	33.0	18.4	20.0	13.0	16.4	28.2
Debt impact	-	14.6	13.0	20.1	16.6	(9.8)
Indicative Rates impact	-	Assumed to be debt funded				0 2024-25; 3% over 10 years

Appendices

No.	Title	Page
1↓	Petone Wharf Options May 2024	254

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Director Neighbourhoods and Communities

Reviewed By: Jenny Livschitz
Group Chief Financial Officer

Approved By: Jo Miller
Chief Executive

Appendix 2: Council has the following options:

Option	Description	Financial impact	Pros	Cons
Option 1, total investment of \$18.4 million*: (Draft LTP – Preferred)	Petone Library building – Total investment of \$10 million** <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A new multi-purpose facility potentially delivered in partnership, providing more opportunities to serve the community Petone Wharf – Total investment of \$6 million*** <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demolish the wharf and install a memorial display to acknowledge its history. Petone Rec grandstand – Total investment of \$2.4 million <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demolish the seating and first floor, Earthquake strengthen the ground floor and install new lightweight roof, Provide some seating. 	Raise less debt by \$14.6 million compared to Annual Plan 2023-24. There is a minor rates impact over the ten years as this is assumed to be debt funded.	Prioritises the library building to ensure greater service delivery to the community Assets are better protected against earthquake risks and extreme weather events Library investment means significant increase in the levels of service for the community Demolishing the wharf addresses safety concerns of a Council structure on community, environment and marine life	Operating budget for future ongoing maintenance across all assets will be determined later when more information is known about the design and activities Loss of a treasured community asset
Option 2, total investment of \$20 million*: (Draft LPT)	Petone Library building – Total investment of \$5 million <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refurbish the existing building including minor internal layout changes. 	Raise less debt by \$13 million compared to Annual Plan 2023-24. There is a minor rates impact over the ten	Simpler refurbishment on library building would mean less impact on community during works	Only minor enhancements to levels of service Operating budget for future ongoing maintenance across

	<p>Petone Wharf – Total investment of \$10.2 million***</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demolish the wharf, install a memorial display to acknowledge its history and make improvements to the Esplanade including a new viewing platform. <p>Petone Rec grandstand – Total investment of \$4.8 million</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demolish the entire grandstand structure, Rebuild changing rooms, Provide some seating. 	years as this is assumed to be debt funded.	Addresses safety concerns of Council assets	<p>all assets will be determined later when more information is known about the design and activities</p> <p>Loss of a treasured community asset</p>
Option 3, (Promoted by Save the Wharf Group) total investment of \$12.95M (plus	<p>Petone Library building – Total investment of \$5 million</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refurbish the existing building including minor internal layout changes. 	Raise less debt by \$20.1 million compared to Annual Plan 2023-24. There would be a minor rates impact over the ten	The wharf would be saved from demolition and continue to be a treasured community asset.	Cumulative cost of work required over time could exceed cost of one-off refurbishment.

<p>ongoing costs associated with keeping the wharf open</p>	<p>Petone Wharf – Total investment of \$5.55M plus ongoing costs associated with keeping the wharf open.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wharf strengthened to the point where it is 'safe to reopen'. <p>Petone Rec grandstand – Total investment of \$2.4 million</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demolish the seating and first floor, Earthquake strengthen the ground floor and install new lightweight roof, Provide some seating. 	<p>years as this is assumed to be debt funded.</p>	<p>Up front cost is more affordable than full refurbishment.</p>	<p>May lead to neglect of underlying issues.</p> <p>Over time, aspects of the asset will deteriorate, potentially becoming unsafe and/or unsightly.</p> <p>Extending a project over a long time period (5-10) years would expose Council to a number of risks.</p> <p>Only minor enhancements to levels of service through library building</p>
<p>Option 4, (Rockbond 2nd option) Total investment of \$16.37M plus ongoing costs associated with</p>	<p>Petone Library building – Total investment of \$5 million</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refurbish the existing building including minor internal layout changes. 	<p>Raise less debt by \$16.6 million compared to Annual Plan 2023-24. There would be a minor rates impact over the ten</p>	<p>The wharf would be saved from demolition and continue to be a treasured community asset.</p>	<p>Cumulative cost of work required over time could exceed cost of one-off refurbishment.</p>

keeping the wharf open	<p>Petone Wharf – Total investment of \$8.97M plus ongoing costs associated with keeping the wharf open.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ‘Complete wharf strengthening’ <p>Petone Rec grandstand – Total investment of \$2.4 million</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demolish the seating and first floor, • Earthquake strengthen the ground floor and install new lightweight roof, Provide some seating. 	years as this is assumed to be debt funded.	Up front cost is more affordable than full refurbishment.	<p>May lead to neglect of underlying issues.</p> <p>Over time, aspects of the asset will deteriorate, potentially becoming unsafe and/or unsightly.</p> <p>Extending a project over a long time period (5-10) years would expose Council to a number of risks.</p> <p>Only minor enhancements to levels of service through library building</p>
Option 5 – total investment of \$28.2M +	<p>Petone Library building – Total investment of \$5 million</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refurbish the existing building including minor internal layout changes. <p>Petone Wharf – Total investment of \$20.8 million +***</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refurbishing 100-150m of the wharf in Heritage style using modern materials. (option costed as part of Pito One Project late 2023) This cost assumes no pile replacement required, no wharf shelter, 	<p>Increase in debt of \$9.8 million compared to Annual Plan 2023-24.</p> <p>Indicative impact on rates of 3% over 10 years for costs of interest on additional debt and depreciation on assets.</p>	The wharf would be saved from demolition and continue to be a treasured community asset.	<p>Significant investment required.</p> <p>Would be a complex and risky project (as outlined above)</p> <p>Only minor enhancements to levels of service through library building</p>

	<p>no asbestos, no material or waste is hazardous or contaminated.</p> <p>Petone Rec grandstand – Total investment of \$2.4 million</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demolish the seating and first floor, • Earthquake strengthen the ground floor and install new lightweight roof, Provide some seating. 			
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Notes to the table for options 1,2 and 5:

- i. No allowance has been made for the effects of deferment and the ongoing deterioration of the Wharf.
- ii. Assumes construction work will be consented.
- iii. No risk allowance has been made for the risk that the existing wharf structure may collapse during demolition activities.
- iv. No allowance has been made for inclement weather such as high swell/waves and or wind which may prevent crane works and construction works.

Notes to the table for options 3 and 4:

- i. Note that officers recommend increasing these estimates to include QRA and Resource Consent costs.

Notes to the table for options 3, 4 and 5:

- ii. Additional budget would also need to be provided in the LTP 2024/34 for appropriate maintenance and ongoing proactive and reactive repair and renewals.(as these have been removed from current LTP budgets)

Report no: LTPAP2024/2/115

Update on Huia Pool refurbishment and decarbonisation project

Purpose of Report

1. To update the Long Term Plan/ Annual Plan Subcommittee on increased costs for two workstreams relating to Huia Pool and a proposal for covering the shortfall.

That the Subcommittee recommends that Council:

- (1) notes the increased cost of the Huia Pool refurbishment and decarbonisation projects;
- (2) notes the options provided by officers;
- (3) agrees to option 1 - progressing the projects in 2024/25 as planned; and
- (4) agrees to fund this by reallocating \$0.9M from lower-priority projects within the decarbonisation programme and reducing the Assets Maintenance and Renewals contingency fund to \$670k over the 10 years of the Long Term Plan.

For the reason that this is considered the best option to maintain current aquatic service levels to maintain community wellbeing.

Executive Summary

2. Council has agreed to and budgeted for a significant refurbishment of the Huia Pool and Fitness Complex in 2024/25. This includes replacing the moveable floor in the main pool and replacing gas boilers with electric heat pumps as part of Council's decarbonisation programme. Some of this work was scheduled to start in 2019 but has been delayed until the new Naenae Pool opens in late 2024.
3. The plan is currently to close Huia Pool for 6-8 months in 2024/25 to undertake all works required. Once complete, Huia Pool will likely last until at least 2040, with only minor additional investment required in the intervening years.
4. The total budget available for this project in the draft Long Term Plan is \$3.7 million. In preparation for this work, detailed costings have now been undertaken. They show the budget required is now \$8.8M, due to a number of factors summarised below and detailed in this paper.

Table 1

Workstream	Existing Budget	Latest estimate	Comments
Huia Pool refurb	\$2.9M	\$4.9M	Original estimates were high level and costs have increased since they were done. Additionally, this includes other renewals which were not budgeted for but are now required.
Huia Pool Decarbonisation	\$1.8M	\$3.9M	Original estimates were high level and focused on heat pump components only. They did not include associated project costs for installation.

5. The shortfall for the Decarbonisation workstream can be partially off-set by \$0.9M via the reallocation of funding from lower-priority projects within the decarbonisation programme, however overall additional funding of \$4.1M would still be required in 2024/25.
6. Officers propose off-setting the remaining \$4.1M by reducing the Assets Maintenance and Renewals contingency fund over the 10 years of the Long Term Plan – currently \$1.1M pa, reduce to \$670k pa, provides \$4.1M to bring forward.
7. Officers have considered two other options outlined below.
8. Elected members could choose not to agree to the increase in budget for these projects and direct officers to progress priority works within existing budgets in 2024-25. They would then need to consider additional budget for remaining work in the 2025/26 Annual Plan. They would also be asked to note the possible risk of equipment or machinery failure at Huia in the interim.
9. Given the significant cost increase in the overall project, elected members could choose to pause the Huia Pool work and consider the broader context of aquatic services across the city. This is discussed later in the report.

Background

Huia Pool Refurbishment

10. With the new Naenae Pool opening later this year, it was agreed that any significant upgrades or changes at the Huia Pool should be carried out when the new pool opens. This was to enable staff currently at Huia to transfer to Naenae while the works are under way, to avoid double-staffing costs.
11. The Huia Pool refurbishment consists of multiple maintenance works that impact on each other. These works are replacements of the moveable pool floor, rollout channels, pool concourse and the pH dosing system. The Childrens Pool filter also requires upgrading and the spa pools require essential maintenance.

12. Huia's moveable pool floor was due to be replaced in 2019. The decision was made to postpone these works when Naenae Pool had to be closed to reduce operational impact. The existing floor has already experienced cracking and received short term resin repairs until replacement is possible.
13. The main pool rollout channels have previously not been identified in the Long Term Plan and Asset Management Plan. This is a high-risk issue as they have major leaks (approximately 5 m³ per day). These leaks waste heated pool water, resulting in further costs to treat fresh water. The leaks go through to the pool service tunnels and have created an environment that is causing corrosion, water damage and extra maintenance costs to the plant equipment in these areas.
14. There is synergy in replacing the rollout channels when the moveable pool floor is being replaced so the preference is to carry out these two pieces of work at the same time. The same companies that supply a new moveable pool floor will supply and install new rollout channels. Efficiencies in doing both replacements at once will result in overall cost savings.
15. The pool concourse has not previously been identified for a full replacement. Maintenance has been localised when issues arise. Issues have been steadily increasing, as well as the ongoing challenge to retain suitable contractors for maintenance.
16. The cost of CO₂ chemicals in the pH dosing system have increased exponentially from when the original system was installed. The increasing ongoing operational cost is not sustainable, and the new best practice is shifting away from CO₂.
17. The Childrens Pool filter is nearing the end of its life and replacement reduces the handling of hazardous chemicals by our staff.
18. Both the public and private spa pools currently do not meet standards. This is being mitigated by staff monitoring usage, however this is very difficult to do with the public spa pool and there is an increasing health and safety risk if the issues are not addressed. As part of the project planning, consideration will be given to whether the private spa pool should be retained due to high cost and low use, and the availability of the public spa.

Huia Pool Decarbonisation

19. In the context of its emission reduction targets, Council previously approved funding for the decarbonisation of the Huia aquatic facility, through replacing the gas boilers with heat pumps (refer LTPAP2020/6/31799 to the Long Term Plan/ Annual Plan Subcommittee on 21 December 2020, page 99 and 135). The funding approval in turn was based on a business case considered by the Community and Environment Committee on 19 November 2020 (refer CEC2020/6/278, page 64 and 68). The timing of funding for the works was aligned with other major upgrade works planned for the facility (detailed above).

20. High level design work was completed earlier in 2024, and the cost estimates prepared by a QS have now been received. Estimated costs for the replacement of the heating systems (or renewal of current systems) have come in significantly higher than previously estimated.
21. The costs for this change have been estimated at \$3.9M This includes contingencies of about \$1.3M, so the risk of the total funding requirement increasing in the future is low. The current budget for this work is \$1.8M. This means that there is a shortfall in funding of about \$2.1M.
22. Replacement of a like for like fossil gas-based heating solution was initially considered with the thought that this might reduce upfront cost. However, a detailed net present value analysis shows that the benefits of removing gas and moving to heat pumps significantly outweighs costs, despite the higher upfront costs of doing so.
23. To address the shortfall in upfront capital expenditure, funding allocated to other gas phase-out projects could be reallocated. Three opportunities with a total value of \$0.9M have been identified to do so in decarbonisation budget lines, as follows:

Table 2

Account	Activity	Area	Budget	Reallocate
C00419	Decarbonisation of Parks facilities	Parks	\$1.28M	\$0.3M
C00421	Decarbonisation Stokes Valley Pool Misc	Facilities	\$0.12M	\$0.12M
C00422	Decarbonisation of Wainuiomata Pool	Facilities	\$0.48M	\$0.48M
TOTAL				\$0.9M

24. The justification for re-allocating funds for each case is as follows:
 - a. Parks – funding was allocated at a high level for all current built assets, as a result of a review on the likely costs for future decarbonisation of those assets, some savings have been identified.
 - b. Stokes Valley Pool - phase out of gas for the non-pool related equipment is no longer required, as the works were carried out last year with existing BAU funding.
 - c. Wainuiomata Pool – there is \$30M in draft Long Term Plan for full renewal of pool which will cover relevant heating systems.
25. This reallocation of funding will partially off-set the cost increase, however overall additional funding of \$4.1M would still be required in 2024/25 for the full programme of work.

Discussion

Broader context of aquatic services

26. Given the significant cost increase in the overall project, elected members could choose to pause the Huia Pool work and consider the broader context of aquatic services across the city.
27. Lower Hutt is well endowed with swimming pools with what will soon be three indoor and three outdoor facilities. This is above the national benchmark per capita.
28. As the indoor facilities stand now, the all-year round facilities are accessible to Lower Hutt residents, by way of cycling, public transport and private vehicle. Three indoor pools are a good balance as it allows a relatively equal distance from facilities across the network. This is especially relevant for the Swim City, Learn to Swim classes.
29. They are also self-supporting in terms of being able to close any one at any time for servicing but still have adequate swimming space available.
30. Population growth for the city is expected to put us at 150,000 residents in the next 30 years with the biggest growth in the Central Valley, the Western Hills and Wainuiomata.
31. Currently \$30M is budgeted to redevelop Wainuiomata Pool in 2030/31 when it is expected to be near the end of its asset life. This should be sufficient for a like for like replacement and decarbonisation. This is a significant investment for a pool that is only open 14 weeks of the year. Given current levels of provision across the city are above national benchmarks, and Council's fiscal constraints, there would not be a strong case to extend the season as it would increase operational costs significantly.
32. At this juncture there could be the opportunity to explore what the network looks in thirty to forty years' time, working from the basis that there is a need for no more than three all season pools. The current plan is to refurbish Huia and consider options for Wainuiomata in the next few years.
33. Given the increased cost for Huia, another option could be not to refurbish Huia and instead investigate whether redeveloping Wainuiomata as an indoor pool would be a better investment to meet future community need. If this was the way forward, Huia would be decommissioned in the not-too-distant future and work on a new Wainui pool would need to start in the next 2 or 3 years, with budget brought forward in the Long Term Plan.
34. The new Naenae Pool will have greater capacity than the previous pool and would still be within a reasonable travel time for many people living on the valley floor.
35. An all-season pool in Wainuiomata would still need to accommodate a significant amount of current Huia activity, including schools and learn to swim, and this would mean a longer journey for those users. Huia's central location means it is also well-used by people on their way to or from work. These aspects would all need to be considered in the 30/40 year view.

36. If this option is not put forward now, it could be considered again at a future junction when decisions are made about Wainuiomata or when Huia is closer to end of life (in the early 2040s).
37. On balance, officers' preference is to continue with the Huia refurbishment due to current financial and resource pressures, the risk of delaying work on Huia and the short time frame that would be available to consult the community on what would be a significant change.

Options

38. Three options have been identified. In all options the approach will be to replace the existing heating system with heat pumps.

Option 1 (recommended)

- agree to progress the Huia Pool refurbishment and decarbonisation projects as planned in 2024/25;
- agree to fund this by reallocating \$0.9M from lower-priority projects within the decarbonisation programme and reducing the Assets Maintenance and Renewals contingency fund to \$670k over the 10 years of the Long Term Plan.

Option 2

- not agree to the increase in budgets and direct officers to progress priority works within existing budgets in 2024-25;
- consider additional budget for remaining work in the 2025/26 Annual Plan;
- note the possible risk of equipment or machinery failure at the old Huia facility in the interim.
- if funding is approved at a later time, Huia would have to shut again for allow for the completion of works.

Option 3

- pause the Huia Pool project for 12 months to consider the broader context of aquatic services across the city;
- defer funding decisions until the 2025/26 Annual Plan.
- note the need to manage a possible risk of equipment or machinery failure at Huia in the interim.
- staffing budget impacts (when both Huia and Naenae are open).

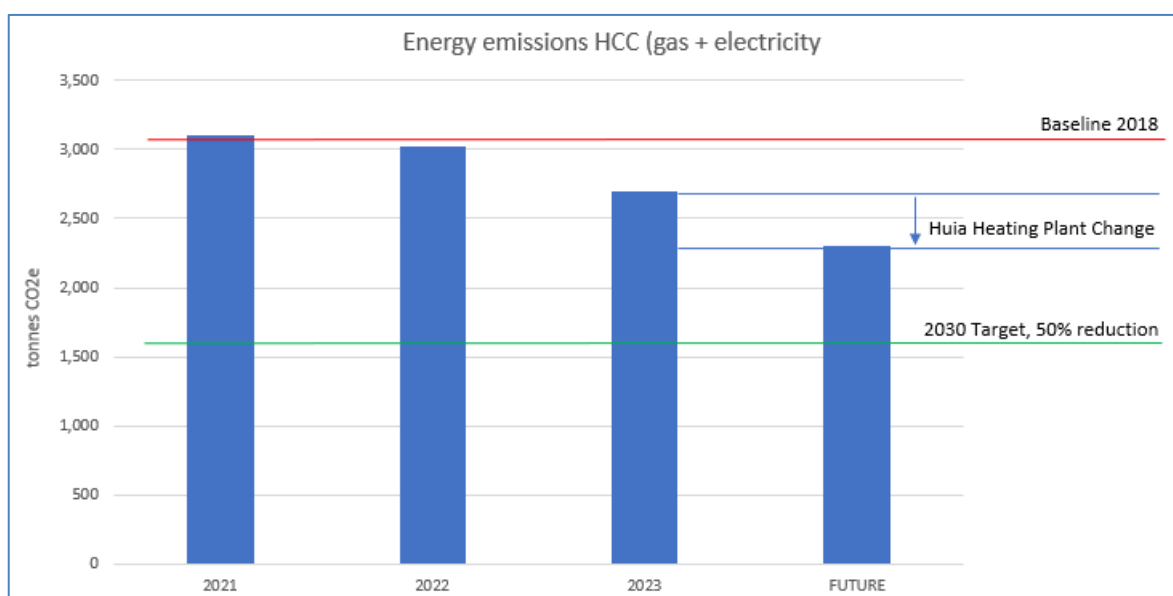
39. More detail on these options is provided below:

Table 3

Option 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presents the lowest risk for health and safety, machinery and equipment failure and water loss. • Presents the lowest risk to service interruption. • Requires one significant period of closure for all works. • Requires additional capital funding which can be funded within existing draft Long Term Plan budgets. • Financial and operational efficiencies is carrying out all work at once. • Would reduce emissions associated with the use of natural gas by about 36% and Council's energy emissions (associated with its facilities) by about 15% by end of 2025.
Option 2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some risk to health and safety, machinery and equipment failure and water loss due to delaying some work. • Some risk of service interruption and additional cost for ongoing repairs. • Requires two significant periods of closure to complete works over several years. • Does not require additional funding in the draft Long Term Plan but will require additional funding in future years. There would also be additional costs associated with doing this work in separate stages. • Will take longer to achieve emission reductions as work would be phased, with the initial focus on the old Huia Pool, and with the heating plant upgrade for the hydrotherapy pool in the new Huia facility carried out at a later stage.
Option 3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Would enable consideration of broader context of delivery of aquatic services in the city, to ensure we are making best long-term investment decisions. • Higher risk to health and safety, machinery and equipment failure and water loss due to delaying all work. • Higher risk of service interruption and additional cost for ongoing repairs. • Does not require additional funding in the draft Long Term Plan but may require additional funding in future years. • Will take longer to achieve emission reductions. • If a change of direction was considered, there would be a short time frame for consultation with the community on what would be a significant change, which may impact trust in Council.

Climate Change Impact and Considerations

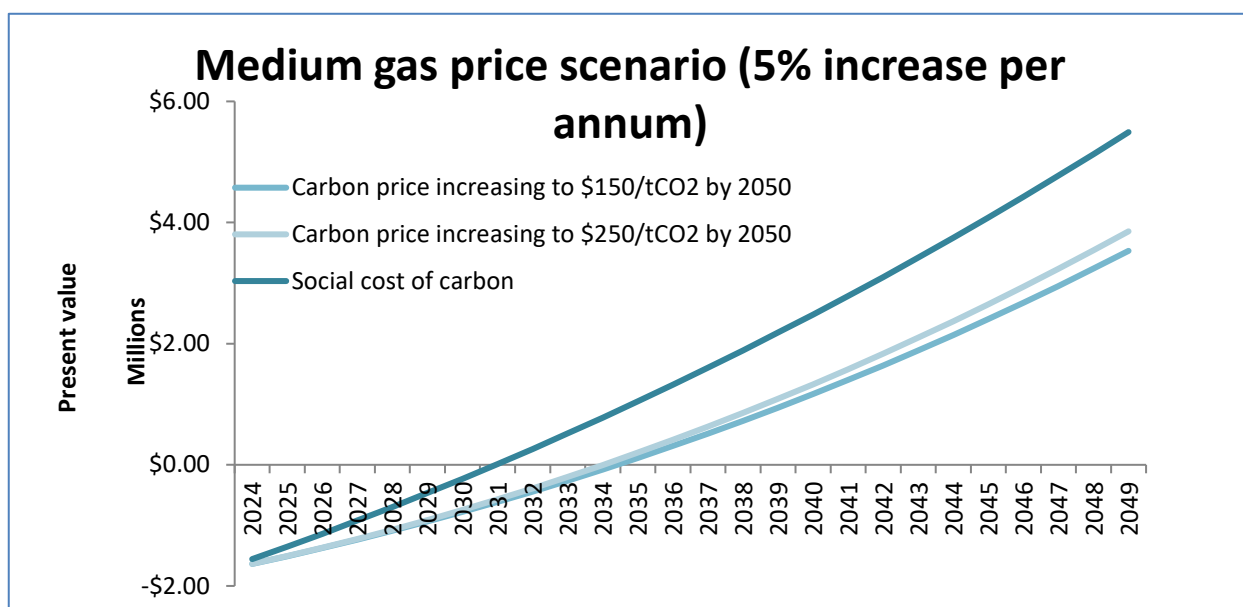
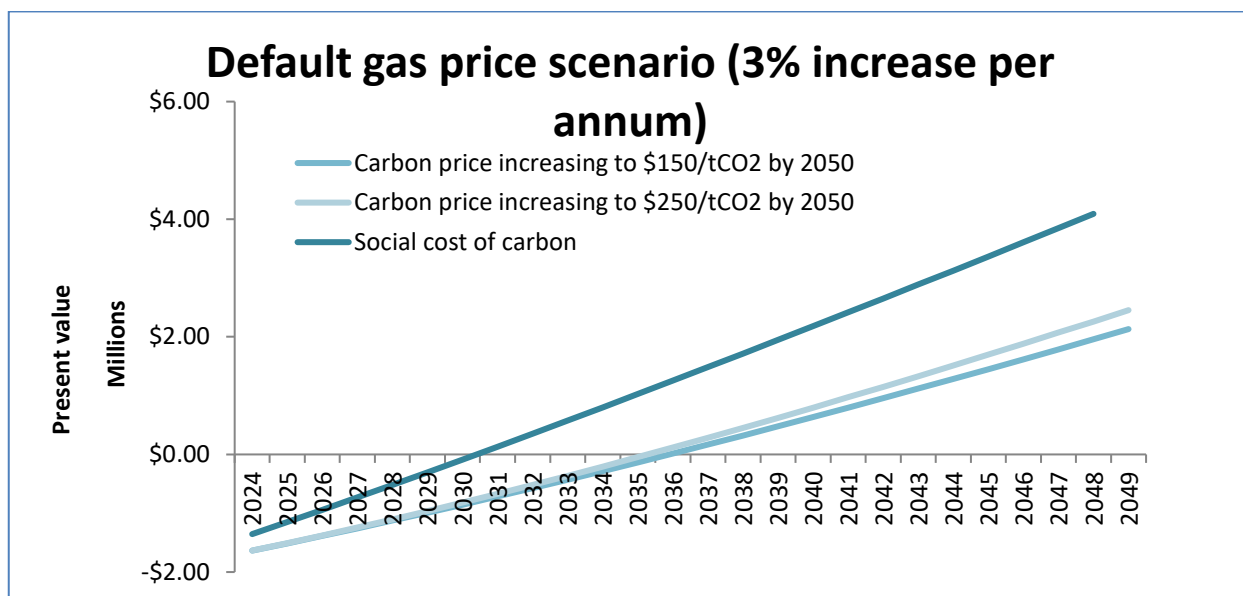
40. The matters addressed in this report have been considered in accordance with the process set out in Council's Climate Change Considerations Guide.
41. A key part of the project is the removal of gas and change to heat pumps. Realising this change would reduce emissions associated with the use of natural gas by about 36% and reduce Council's energy emissions (associated with its facilities) by about 15%.
42. The figure below shows the effect of the Huia project on Council's energy-related emissions from facilities.



43. Without this heating plant change, considering the scale of change, it would not be possible to achieve Council's carbon target in relation to emissions associated with energy use (50% reduction in energy emissions by 2030).

Decarbonisation benefits and costs

44. Officers have updated the original business case for the Huia Pool heating plant changes from November 2020 (refer CEC2020/6/278, page 64 and 68), to incorporate revised cost estimates, and updating other assumptions, such as future carbon price pathways and future gas price pathways. To ensure the robustness of results, sensitivity analysis has been carried out for two gas price pathway assumptions, and three carbon price pathway scenarios.
45. Net present value (NPV) is used to indicate whether it is worthwhile undertaking the investment. A positive value indicates that the benefits outweigh costs.
46. The result shows that, for the 20 year assessment period and by about 2045 (the lifetime of the heat pump option), NPV is positive in all tested scenarios.



47. The results indicate that NPV is relatively sensitive to changes in gas prices, and the cost of carbon. Overall, considering the increasing urgency regarding emission reductions, and upward price pressure on gas prices in relation to supply, the investment's decarbonisation benefits outweigh the costs.

Consultation

48. There has been no further external consultation on this matter. Both projects are included in the draft Long Term Plan which has been consulted on.

Legal Considerations

49. There are no legal considerations.

Financial Considerations

50. Financial Tables for option 1

Table 1 – Net Capital Changes

\$M	2024/ 25	2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34	Total
DLTP	1.60	3.42	1.78	1.54	1.42	3.48	1.39	1.46	1.39	1.56	19.03
FLTP	9.68	0.96	0.86	1.02	1.01	1.46	0.96	1.03	0.96	1.11	19.05
Varian ce	8.08	(2.47)	(0.92)	(0.51)	(0.40)	(2.02)	(0.42)	(0.43)	(0.44)	(0.45)	0.02

Table 2 – Draft Capital budget per named project

\$M DLTP	2024 /25	2025 /26	2026 /27	2027 /28	2028 /29	2029 /30	2030 /31	2031 /32	2032 /33	2033 /34	Total
Other Pool Projects	0.29	2.09	0.53	0.26	0.11	0.38	0.15	0.19	0.11	0.24	4.35
Contingent Facilities Management Fund	1.09	1.11	1.14	1.16	1.19	1.21	1.24	1.26	1.29	1.31	12.01
Decarbonisat ion Energy Conversion (Parks)	0.22	0.22	0.11	0.00	0.12	0.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.28
Decarbonisat ion Energy Conversion (Huia Pool)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.79
Decarbonisat ion Energy Conversion (Stokes Valley Pool)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12
Decarbonisat ion Energy Conversion (Wainuiomat a Pool)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.49
DLTP	1.60	3.42	1.78	1.54	1.42	3.48	1.39	1.46	1.39	1.56	19.03

Table 3 – Proposed Capital budget per named project

\$M FLTP	2024 /25	2025 /26	2026 /27	2027 /28	2028 /29	2029 /30	2030 /31	2031 /32	2032 /33	2033 /34	Total
Other Pool Projects	4.86	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.11	0.38	0.15	0.19	0.11	0.24	6.30
Contingent Facilities Management Fund	0.72	0.73	0.75	0.77	0.79	0.80	0.82	0.83	0.85	0.87	7.93
Decarbonisation Energy Conversion (Parks)	0.22	0.22	0.11	0.00	0.12	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.95
Decarbonisation Energy Conversion (Huia Pool)	3.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.88
Decarbonisation Energy Conversion (Stokes Valley Pool)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Decarbonisation Energy Conversion (Wainuiomata Pool)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
FLTP	9.68	0.96	0.86	1.02	1.01	1.46	0.96	1.03	0.96	1.11	19.05

Appendices

There are no appendices for this report.

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Approved By: Jo Miller, Chief Executive

23 April 2024

Report no: LTPAP2024/2/120

Proposed initiative to improve equity in access to aquatic services

Purpose of Report

1. To propose a new initiative to improve equity in accessing aquatic services across the city, aligned to the opening of the new Naenae Pool.

Recommendations

That the Subcommittee recommends that Council:

- (1) notes officers were asked to provide options for elected members to consider which would provide better equity in access to aquatic services;
- (2) considers the options outlined in this paper and provides further guidance;

For the reason(s) that one of the outcomes the community is seeking from the new Naenae pool is that it is accessible to the local community and that the cost to use the facility is not a barrier, in particular for young people and families.

Background

1. The Whakatupu Ngaengae Project (pool, community centre and park) has been informed throughout by the voice of the community - through the initial engagement report, through the Community Advisory Group established as a result of that work and through ongoing engagement. This has included input into the design of the Pool and co-designing the community centre and park.
2. One of the outcomes the community is seeking from the new pool is that it is accessible to the local community and that the cost to use the facility is not a barrier, for young people and families. Officers have been asked to consider options on how this could be achieved.

How aquatic services are funded

3. Council provides and maintains six swimming pools (once Naenae has reopened) in the city as part of its portfolio of recreational facilities. These services are provided to promote health and enjoyment and stimulate the community's interest in different recreational opportunities. These services are mainly funded by general rates, with fees and charges set at a level which reflects individual benefit. Council's Revenue and Finance Policy determines the target funding band for this activity to be 'medium' for operational costs,

which is 40–59%. This means fees and charges for aquatics need to be set at level which enables cost recovery of at least 40%.

4. In recent years cost recovery levels have fallen below this, and adjustment have been made in the draft LTP to move closer to the 40% requirement. Currently, the cost recovery rate for 2024/25 is 36%.
5. Ideally any future reduction to fees and charges for particular user groups would be off set where possible by increases to other users to maintain or improve this balance.
6. In the draft LTP, pool entry charges are set at \$5 for a person under 16, \$7 for an adult, \$5.30 for a senior and \$25 for a family pass (two adults and up to 4 children).

Discussion

7. In developing options, officers have considered the following:
 - a) the priorities in Council's draft LTP and the principles guiding the Neighbourhoods and Communities approach, including supporting equity by ensuring our services and spaces are affordable for everyone;
 - b) insights captured in 2023 through engagement with pool users, which identified cost as a significant barrier to access, particularly for large families and low-socio economic communities.
 - c) initiatives run by other Councils and pool operators to achieve similar outcome;
 - d) existing aquatics initiatives that support equity, including:
 - Splash Time – Informal classes for parents and children aged 4 months – 5 years old. Held twice a week, 20 maximum per session. Instructor is provided, cost is pool entry
 - Sensory Sessions: Informal sessions for children with high needs in Hydro. Lights dimmed; curtain drawn. Instructor is provided, cost is pool entry
 - Ahuru Mowai Trust- Providing sensory time for children with Autism : Free Pool Entry
 - Women only swimming nights
8. Aquatic Services operate and are funded as a network, so any new pricing initiative would need to be brought in across all six Council-run pools. This would provide a consistent service offering across the city and would avoid one pool being inundated because of preferential pricing.
9. The operational aspects of any change need to be considered to ensure they are not significantly increasing cost or complexity of service delivery and meet health and safety requirements. Initiatives that differentiate between Lower Hutt residents and non-residents would be challenging to administer currently, but should be achievable in the future once new customer service technology is bedded in.

Options

10. Officers have considered a number of initiatives. The following option is put forward for consideration (other options considered are detailed later in the paper):

For whānau with a Community Services Card, children under 10 swim for free

11. Where whānau have a Community Services Card (CSC), pool entry for children under 10 would be free at all our pools (including summer pools). Nationally, 17.4% of the population have a community services card. This would remove the cost barrier for a significant number of whānau and their tamariki in our community and would be year-round so would include school holidays. Given our largest pool (Naenae) is in the north-east suburbs, this would significantly improve access for low-socio-economic communities.
12. Currently we do not hold data that enables us to calculate the revenue impact of this with certainty. However, we estimate this initiative would result in lost revenue of approx. \$56K pa. This can be partly offset by slight increases to other fees as proposed below:

Charge	Proposed in draft LPT	Proposed for this initiative
Adults	\$7	\$7
Seniors	\$5.30	\$5.50
Student	\$5.00	\$5.50
Zoom tube	\$4.50	\$5.50

13. The impact of this initiative would mean revenue budgets would need to be reduced by \$28k pa and \$280k over ten years in the LTP.
14. At the same time, we would be increasing the age at which children need to be supervised at our pools from up to 8 years old to up to 10 years old. The aquatics team has been contemplating this move for some time, following similar moves by other operators around the country. This would assist in managing the new pricing as those under 10 years old would have to be accompanied by an adult and limits the number of children one adult can bring in (up to 4), due to the need for active supervision.
15. Free entry for under 10s would be for general pool entry only and would not include children attending for swimming lessons, school visits or aquatic sports, which are all charged through different models.
16. The initiative would be monitored for 6 months to see how it impacts pool use and to determine how many of our pool users are from Lower Hutt and how many are from other parts of the region (through an entry point survey).
17. At this point we would consider whether in future (from July 1, 2025) it should be restricted to Lower Hutt residents only. By that point officers will understand the actual impact on revenue, pool use and pool capacity. Officers will provide advice on how this would be operationalised at that time. This could be done through working with MSD or through the new

technology coming into our pools as part of the Customer Service Excellence project if it proves practical from an administrative point of view.

18. Below are other options put forward for consideration:

19. Option	20. Comment
Under 5's swim free	This is currently the approach taken by Wellington and Christchurch Councils. It removes the barrier of cost to access pools when children are at the 'water confidence' stage. It would mean a revenue loss of an estimated \$125k pa.
All under 10s swim free	This would result in a revenue loss of \$323k pa which would require a more significant increase in other fees as a partial offset, as well as reduced revenue of \$164k pa. While this provides equity for some in the community, it also further subsidises some whānau for whom cost is not a barrier. This would reduce the level of cost recovery overall.
Under 16s swim free	This is currently the approach taken by Auckland Council. It would result in revenue loss of an estimated \$450k pa. Unfortunately, the Auckland experience has shown there was a corresponding increase in anti-social behaviour in some pools, and they have seen a drop off in attendance by other users due to this. This has also required them to employ more staff to manage behaviour. This would reduce the level of cost recovery overall.
Gifting ten trip cards to children learning to swim through school programme	This would see 26,000 children aged 5-12 given 10 free swims each year. This would remove cost associated with opportunities to practice what students are learning in the school lessons and embed skills. We are unable to quantify revenue loss but anticipate it would be significant.
25% Community Services Card discount on Learn to Swim classes	This would reduce the cost of Learn to swim for Community Service Card holders so would focus on increased equity. It would result in \$109k pa in lost revenue. 17.4% of the national population are eligible for CSC. However, given the full price of LTS is \$17.50 per lesson, this would still make it unaffordable for many people and there is limited capacity to increase LTS offering.

Climate Change Impact and Considerations

19. The matters addressed in this report have been considered in accordance with the process set out in Council's Climate Change Considerations Guide.

20. There are no significant climate change impacts to note.

Consultation

21. There has not been any community consultation on this proposal however it has been proposed due to feedback received from the community around the need for greater equity in access to aquatic services. Depending on which option is progressed, there may be minor changes to the fees and charges for swimming that were consulted on in the draft LTP.

Legal Considerations

22. There are no further legal considerations.

Financial Considerations

23. Financial considerations are outlined in the paper.

24. The net operating impact per year:

\$M	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	Total
Draft Long Term Plan 2024-2034	(4.47)	(5.37)	(5.49)	(5.62)	(5.74)	(5.86)	(5.98)	(6.10)	(6.21)	(6.33)	(57.17)
Final Long Term Plan 2024-2034	(4.44)	(5.34)	(5.47)	(5.59)	(5.71)	(5.83)	(5.95)	(6.07)	(6.19)	(6.30)	(56.89)
Variance	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.28)

Appendices

There are no appendices for this report.

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