# **Council Public Agenda - 17 December 2024**

Council Chambers 101 Bank Street Te Awamutu

Chairperson Her Worship the Mayor SC O'Regan

# Members

AW Brown, LE Brown, PTJ Coles, RDB Gordon, ML Gower, DM Morgan, MG Montgomerie, MJ Pettit, CS St Pierre, EM Stolwyk, BS Thomas

17 December 2024 09:10 AM

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# **OPENING COMMENTS FROM HER WORSHIP THE MAYOR**

Her Worship the Mayor will provide opening comments.



**APOLOGIES** 



# DISCLOSURE OF MEMBERS' INTERESTS

Members are reminded to declare and stand aside from decision making when a conflict arises between their role as an elected member and any private or other external interest they may have.



## LATE ITEMS

Items not on the agenda for the meeting require a resolution under section 46A of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 stating the reasons why the item was not on the agenda and why it cannot be dealt with at a subsequent meeting on the basis of a full agenda item. It is important to note that late items can only be dealt with when special circumstances exist and not as a means of avoiding or frustrating the requirements in the Act relating to notice, agendas, agenda format and content.



# **CONFIRMATION OF ORDER OF MEETING**

**Recommendation** *That Council confirms the order of the meeting.* 



To:Her Worship the Mayor and CouncillorsFrom:GovernanceSubject:CONFIRMATION OF MINUTESMeeting Date:17 December 2024

# **1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY – WHAKARĀPOPOTOTANGA MATUA**

The local authority, its committees, subcommittees and any local and community boards must keep minutes of their proceedings. These minutes must be kept in hard or electronic copy, authorised by a Chairperson's manual or electronic signature once confirmed by resolution at a subsequent meeting. Once authorised the minutes are the prima facie evidence of the proceedings they relate to.

The only topic that may be discussed at a subsequent meeting, with respect to the minutes, is their correctness.

# 2 RECOMMENDATION – TŪTOHU Ā-KAIMAHI

That the open minutes of the Waipā District Council meeting held on 26 November 2024, having been circulated, be taken as read and confirmed as a true and correct record of that meeting.

# **3** ATTACHMENT - ĀPITITANGA

Council Minutes – 26 November 2024 (Pre-circulated).





Time:	9.10am
Date:	Tuesday 26 November 2024
Venue:	Council Chambers, Waipā District Council
	101 Bank Street, Te Awamutu

#### PRESENT

#### Chairperson

Her Worship the Mayor SC O'Regan

#### Members

LE Brown, PTJ Coles, RDB Gordon, MG Montgomerie, DM Morgan, MJ Pettit, CS St Pierre, EM Stolwyk, BS Thomas

Opening Karakia – Councillor Morgan

# **1 HER WORSHIP THE MAYOR OPENING COMMENTS**

Her Worship the Mayor acknowledged the busy time of year with the number of events people would be attending including school prize giving's and other Christmas functions.

Her Worship the Mayor spoke of her attendance with CEO, Steph O'Sullivan at the Combined Sector meeting and Rural and Provincial meeting respectively in Wellington and the good conversations had during these two days among sector leaders.

#### 2 APOLOGIES

- RESOLVED
- 1/24/80

That the apology from Councillor Gower who was away on personal business be received.

Councillor St Pierre / Councillor A Brown



# **3** DISCLOSURE OF MEMBERS' INTERESTS

There were no disclosure of Members' Interests.

# 4 LATE ITEMS

None.

# 5 CONFIRMATION OF ORDER OF MEETING

RESOLVED

1/24/81 That Council confirms the order of the meeting.

Mayor O'Regan / Councillor L Brown

# 6 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES – 29 OCTOBER 2024

#### RESOLVED

1/24/82

That the open minutes of the Waipā District Council meeting held on 29 October 2024, having been circulated, be taken as read and confirmed as a true and correct record of that meeting.

Councillor St Pierre / Councillor Morgan

# 7 DOCUMENTS SIGNED UNDER COUNCIL SEAL

Council policy and delegated authority provides for use of the Council seal prior to notification to Council in specified cases.

#### RESOLVED

1/24/83

That the following schedule of documents to which the Common Seal of the Waipā District Council has been applied under delegated authority be received:

a) Warrants as set out below:

Position for Warrant	Name of Staff
Trade Waste Technical Support Officer	Gaylene Silvester

26 November 2024



b) Grant of Right for Services – Easement

Councillor Stolwyk / Councillor Pettit

# 8 ALCOHOL FEES BYLAW 2024 ADOPTION REPORT

The purpose of this report was to recommend adoption of the Alcohol Fees Bylaw 2024.

## RESOLVED

1/24/84

That Council

- a) **Receives** the report of Mieke Heyns Strategic Policy Advisor, titled Alcohol Fees Bylaw 2024 Adoption Report [ECM Number 11328612]; and
- b) Adopts the Alcohol Fees Bylaw 2024 [attached as Appendix 1 ECM Number 11154945] to come into effect on 1 July 2025, pursuant to section 405 of the Sale

and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 and the Sale and Supply of Alcohol (Fee-setting Bylaws) Order 2013; and

*c) Delegates* authority to the Chief Executive to authenticate a copy of the Bylaw with the seal of Council.

Councillor Thomas / Councillor Stolwyk

# 9 ALCOHOL CONTROL BYLAW 2024 ADOPTION REPORT

The purpose of this report was to seek approval to adopt the Alcohol Control Bylaw 2024.

#### RESOLVED

1/24/85

That Council

- a) **Receives** the report of Mieke Heyns Strategic Policy Advisor, titled Alcohol Control Bylaw 2024 Adoption Report (ECM Number 11328581); and
- b) **Notes that** the draft Alcohol Control Bylaw 2024 (attached as Appendix 1 ECM Number 11154935) (Bylaw) meets the requirements of sections 147A, 155 and 160(1) of the Local Government Act 2002, in that:
  - *i)* a bylaw is the most appropriate way to address the perceived problem relating to the control of alcohol in public places in the Waipā District;



- *ii)* the draft bylaw is the most appropriate form of bylaw;
- *iii)* the draft bylaw gives rise to implications under the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 but is not inconsistent with that Act;
- *iv)* the draft bylaw has substantially the same effect as the expiring bylaw Public Places Alcohol Control Bylaw 2015;
- v) the draft bylaw can be justified as a reasonable limitation on people's rights and freedoms;
- vi) a high level of crime or disorder caused or made worse by alcohol consumption is likely to arise in the area to which the draft bylaw is intended to apply if the draft bylaw is not made; and
- *vii)* the draft bylaw is appropriate and proportionate in the light of that likely crime or disorder.
- c) Adopts the Alcohol Control Bylaw 2024 (attached as Appendix 1 ECM Number 11154935) to come into effect on 16 December 2024, which revokes and replaces Public Places Alcohol Control Bylaw 2015;
- *d)* **Delegates** authority to the Chief Executive to authenticate a copy of the Bylaw with the seal of Council.

Councillor Coles / Councillor Stolwyk

# 10 LOCAL ALCOHOL POLICY 2025 ADOPTION REPORT

The purpose of this report was to recommend adoption of the Local Alcohol Policy 2025.

#### RESOLVED

1/24/86

That Council

- a) **Receives** the report of Mieke Heyns Strategic Policy Advisor, titled Local Alcohol Policy 2025 Adoption Report [ECM Number 11328572]; and
- b) **Agrees** to the finalised Local Alcohol Policy 2025 [attached as Appendix 1 -ECM Number 11186353] ("2025 LAP");
- c) **Agrees** to publicly notify the 2025 LAP, noting that it is adopted 30 days after the date of such notification;
- d) Agrees for the 2025 LAP to come into force on 10 March 2025;
- e) **Agrees** for the 2025 LAP to replace the provisions of the existing Local Alcohol Policy 2016 from 10 March 2025;



- *f)* **Delegates** to the Group Manager District Growth and Regulatory authority to update clause 3.5 of the 2025 LAP, prior to it entering into force, to reflect the then current off-licence numbers in the relevant areas.
- e) **Agrees** for the 2025 LAP to replace the provisions of the existing Local Alcohol Policy 2016 from 10 March 2025;
- f) **Delegates** to the Group Manager District Growth and Regulatory authority to update clause 3.5 of the 2025 LAP, prior to it entering into force, to reflect the then current off-licence numbers in the relevant areas.

Councillor St Pierre / Councillor A Brown

# 11 UPDATE TO COUNCIL DELEGATIONS NOVEMBER 2024

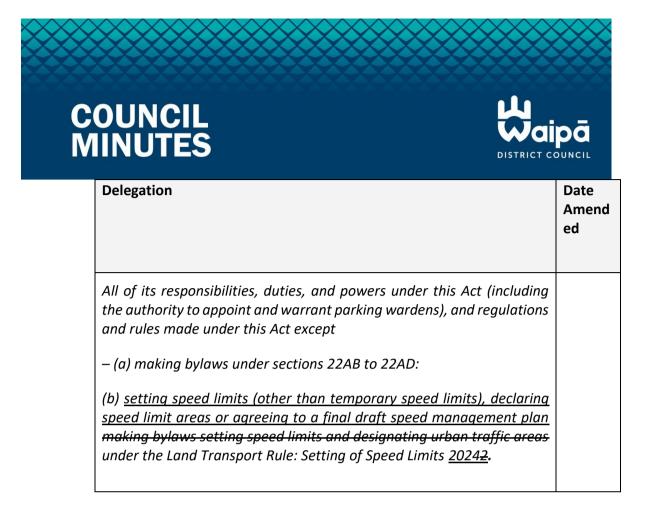
The purpose of this report was to seek approval for amendments to Council delegations to account for recent legislative changes and a Regulatory Committee recommendation.

#### RESOLVED

1/24/87 That Council

- a) **RECEIVES** the report titled 'Updates to Council Delegations November 2024' (ECM number 11335895) of Diana Aquilina, Legal Counsel;
- b) **AMENDS,** pursuant to clause 32 of Schedule 7 to the Local Government Act 2002, Council's delegations to the Chief Executive as follows, with immediate effect (with amendments to current delegations shown in underline or strike through):

Land Transport Act 1998, and any rules and regulations made under that Act (including without limitation the Heavy Motor Vehicle Regulations 1974) Land Transport Rule: Vehicle Dimensions and Mass 2002 and Land Transport Rule: Setting Speed Limits <u>20242</u>)



c) **AMENDS,** pursuant to clause 32 of Schedule 7 to the Local Government Act 2002, Council's delegations to the Chief Executive as follows (with amendments to current delegations shown in underline or strike through), with effect from 16 December 2024:

#### Public Places Alcohol Control Bylaw 2024 2015

Delegation	Date Amended
All of its powers under this Bylaw except the making of temporary alcohol ban <del>s</del> areas under clause <u>6.1</u> <del>3.2 and amendments to the Bylaw under clause 4.</del>	

d) **Delegates,** pursuant to section 34A of the Resource Management Act 1991, to the Chief Executive, Group Manager District Growth and Regulatory Services, the Manager District Plan and Growth, the Consents Team Leader and the District Plan Team Leader its functions, powers and duties to:

approve up to 10 Environmental Benefit Lots (EBLs) for any one application, subject to a report on the number of EBLs being approved under this delegation being made to the Regulatory Committee on a quarterly basis;



e) **AGREES** for the Delegations Register to be updated accordingly.

Councillor L Brown / Councillor Coles

# 12 WAIKATO WATER DONE WELL – HEADS OF AGREEMENT

The purpose of this report was to seek agreement to enter into the Heads of Agreement relating to Waikato Waters Done Well.

CEO, Steph O'Sullivan introduced this item to Council and provided an overview of the Waikato Water Done Well – Heads of Agreement. Ms. O'Sullivan clarified points raised by Council.

Group Manager Service Delivery, Dawn Inglis spoke to the report and answered questions from Council.

#### RESOLVED

#### 1/24/88

That Council

- a) Receives the report of Dawn Inglis, Group Manager Service Delivery, titled Waikato Water Done Well – Heads of Agreement (document number 11291368);
- b) Approves Council entering into the Heads of Agreement (HoA) Relating to Waikato Water Done Well, attached as Appendix 1 (document number 11337248);
- c) Confirms Council's in principle preferred position under the HoA is to go directly to Stage 2;
- d) Delegates authority to the Chief Executive to sign the HoA on behalf of Council;
- e) Notes that work will also be undertaken in parallel to investigate further any collaborative sub-regional CCO water services delivery options;
- *f)* Notes that public consultation on Council's future water services delivery is intended to be undertaken in early 2025, pursuant to legislative requirements.

Councillor A Brown / Mayor O'Regan

# **13 RESOLUTION TO EXCLUDE THE PUBLIC**

**RESOLVED** 1/24/89

26 November 2024



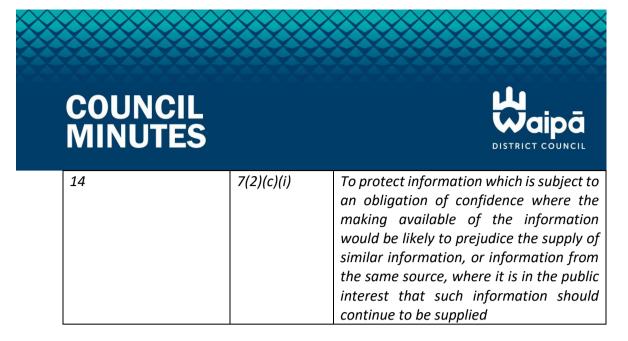
THAT the public be excluded from the following parts of the proceedings of this meeting.

The general subject of the 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:

General subject of each matter to be considered	Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter	Ground(s) under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution
14. Public Excluded Minutes 29 October 2024	Good reason to withhold exists under section 7 Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987	Section 48(1)(a)

This resolution is made in reliance on section 48(1)(a) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 and the particular interest or interests protected by Section 6 or Section 7 of that Act, or Sections 6, 7 or 9 of the Official Information Act 1982, as the case may be, which would be prejudiced by the holding of the whole or relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting in public, are as follows:

Item No.	Section	Interest
14	7(2)(i)	To carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations).
14	7(2)(a)	To protect the privacy of natural persons, including that of deceased natural persons
14	7(2)(b)(ii)	To protect information which if public would unreasonably prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied or who is the subject of the information



Councillor Coles / Mayor O'Regan

The meeting went into Public Excluded session at 10.16am There being no further business the meeting closed at 10.18am

# CONFIRMED AS A TRUE AND CORRECT RECORD

CHAIRPERSON:

DATE:



То:	Her Worship the Mayor and Councillors
From:	Governance
Subject:	DOCUMENTS SIGNED UNDER COUNCIL SEAI
Meeting Date:	17 December 2024

# **1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY – WHAKARĀPOPOTOTANGA MATUA**

Council policy and delegated authority provides for use of the Council seal prior to notification to Council in specified cases.

# 2 RECOMMENDATION-TŪTOHUĀ-KAIMAHI

That the following schedule of documents to which the Common Seal of the Waipā District Council has been applied under delegated authority be received:

a) Warrants as set out below:

Position for Warrant	Name of Staff
Parks and Reserves Leading Hand	Eilish Dockery

b) Alcohol Control Bylaw 2024

c) Alcohol Fees Bylaw 2024



То:	Her Worship the Mayor and Councillors
From:	Manager Strategy
Subject:	Draft 2025-34 Long Term Plan - Budget and Policy Approvals
Meeting Date:	17 December 2024

# **1 PURPOSE - TAKE**

The purpose of this report is to present to Council for approval certain financial elements of Council's draft 2025-34 Long Term Plan (LTP) to enable the preparation of detailed financial statements and preparation of a consultation document. These include:

- Draft high level budget parameters;
- Draft full suite of indicator properties;
- Draft indicator properties for years one to three;
- Draft financial policies;
- Draft Financial Strategy;
- Draft Fees and Charges Schedule; and
- Significant forecasting assumptions.

# 2 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY – WHAKARĀPOPOTOTANGA MATUA

The development of, and subsequent adoption of, the 2025-34 LTP is a statutory requirement under the Local Government Act 2002.

The draft documents presented for approval are the outputs of a series of workshops with Elected Members that have occurred during the development of the draft LTP. This report seeks Council's approval of the draft high-level budget parameters, Financial Strategy, Fees and Charges Schedule, supporting financial policies and Significant Forecasting Assumptions. Following this approval, draft detailed financial statements will be prepared and presented for approval by Council on 28 January 2025. At the same time, this documentation along with the consultation document will also be approved for audit prior to consultation commencing.

# 3 RECOMMENDATION – TŪTOHU Ā-KAIMAHI

## That Council

- a) Receives the report of Melissa Russo, Manager Strategy, titled 'Draft 2025-34 Long Term Plan - Budget and Policy Approvals', (document number 11347754);
- *b)* Approves the following material to enable the preparation of detailed draft financial statements and the consultation document:

	Final budget					
	Rates requirement Headroom after growth '\$ m		Affordability assessment - All of Council	Affordability assessment - 2 waters	Headroom against comfort level	Headroom as % of debt level
Y1	15.50%	70.5	3.7%	1.5%	0.60	15.1%
Y2	10.70%	41.5	4.1%	1.8%	- 37.16	7.9%
Y3	6.90%	42.4	4.3%	1.9%	- 42.70	7.5%
Y4	2.80%	37.8	4.3%	2.0%	- 54.60	6.1%
Y5	2.80%	87.6	4.4%	2.0%	- 6.05	14.0%
Y6	2.30%	107.8	4.5%	2.1%	15.33	17.5%
Y7	2.30%	124.0	4.6%	2.2%	35.92	21.1%
Y8	2.30%	134.6	4.7%	2.2%	50.15	23.9%
Y9	2.30%	197.5	4.7%	2.3%	120.51	38.5%

i. Approves the draft high level budget position detailed in the table below;

Note: the impact of the kerbside refuse service, the wastewater bridge renewal and the Te Awamutu Wastewater Treatment plant has on rates in Y5 has been smoothed over years 4 and 5.

- *ii.* Approves the draft full suite of indicator properties (document number 11353985);
- iii. Approves the draft Financial Strategy (document number 11333410);
- *iv.* Approves the Draft Revenue and Financing Policy (document number 11330253);
- v. Approves the Draft Treasury Management Policy (document number 11330251);
- vi. Approves the Draft Remission and Postponement of Rates and Water Charges Policy (document number 11330248);
- vii. Approves the Draft Schedule of Fees and Charges 2025/26 and 2026/27 (document number 11347120);
- viii. Approves the Significant Forecasting Assumptions (document number 11297763); and
- c) Notes that further Council approval of these documents will be sought prior to audit on 28 January 2025.
- d) Notes the removal of the following for the Sports Field Lease Model project
  - *i.* \$4.2 million in operating expenditure;
  - *ii.* \$335,360 *in capital expenditure; and*
  - *iii.* \$623,287 *in general ledger expenditure.*



# 4 BACKGROUND – KŌRERO WHAIMĀRAMA

Workshops have been held with Elected Members throughout the year to develop an acceptable financial profile for the LTP. A summary of work undertaken on the matters being sought for approval is detailed below.

# Financial strategy and high-level budget

The Financial Strategy sets out parameters on which the high-level budget has been developed. It aims to ensure Council is achieving a balance between the needs of the community, responsible management of assets, and financial sustainability over the long term. It provides guidance for Council's financial decisions and a means to monitor financial performance.

The budget and underlying assumptions have been workshopped with elected members on numerous occasions. At the workshop on 3 December officers received feedback from Elected Members on the acceptable levels of rates increases, noting that this reflects a credible budget, putting Council in a financially sustainable position and provides a level of predictability for ratepayers on rates increases over the longer term.

As outlined in the 3 December workshop this budget is developed with various assumptions and some instances of non-compliance with our financial prudence measures and intended strategy parameters:

- The budget is developed on the assumption that a bespoke covenant of Council's debt limit is set at 3.5 times revenue;
- That Council will be non-compliant with the 2% Waters affordability metric for years five to nine. That said, we are compliant with the 5% All of Council affordability metric;
- The balanced budget benchmark is not met for year one of the plan. This is because Council is still utilising the limited reserves available to reduce the overall rates requirement coupled with the fact that some operational projects (for example the District plan and Ahu Ake, Waipā Community Spatial Plan are funded through loans and not rates; and
- The budget does not achieve Elected Members debt headroom comfort levels in years two to five of the plan. The Financial Strategy targets a comfort level for debt headroom equal to 15% of the debt available in the covenant provision. For these four years this isn't achieved.

The budget metrics including performance against the financial prudence benchmarks, are included as are the full suite of indicator properties for years one, two and three.





#### **Revenue and Financing Policy**

The purpose of the policy is to:

- Identify sources of funding under s103(2) of the Local Government Act 2002;
- Provide predictability and certainty about sources and levels of funding;
- Support the principles set out in the preamble to the Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993.

The Revenue and Financing Policy was workshopped on 11 November and 10 December. Changes to the Policy included amendments to the cost recoverable amounts from fees for the cemetery, animal control, recycling and transportation activities.

#### **Remission and Postponement of Rates and Water Charges Policy**

Local authorities are required to have a remission and postponement of rates on Māori freehold land policy. Local authorities may also choose to have a rates remission and rates postponement policy. Waipā District Council has historically selected to have a Rates Remission and Postponement of Rates and Water Charges Policy which includes the remission and postponement of rates on Māori freehold land policy. From a Council perspective, the policy allows us to have discretion around the remission or postponement of rates in certain circumstances, for example where the landowner is facing financial hardship or if there is public good associated with the land or landowner.

The Remission and Postponement of Rates and Water Charges Policy was workshopped with Elected Members on 11 November. No changes were made as a result.

#### **Treasury Management Policy**

Local authorities are required to have liability management and investment policies. For Waipā District Council, these policies sit within the Treasury Management Policy. The purpose of this policy is to set out Council's approach to managing its investments and debt.

The Treasury Management Policy was workshopped on 11 November. As a result, only minor wording changes were made.

#### Fees and Charges

Separate from rates, fees and charges are often used as an appropriate funding source for activities and services where those who directly benefit from a service can be identified. The Revenue and Financing Policy sets out the portion of costs from an activity that should be funded from fees and charges, and rates.

To ensure the recovery of costs against each activity remains in line with the Revenue and Financing Policy, fees are inflation adjusted each year. Exceptions to this include cemetery fees, dog registration fees and building fees whereby some fees in these activity areas have been increased above inflation levels. It is also proposed that Fees and Charges are now reviewed alongside each LTP, meaning the Schedule of Fees and Charges, includes fees for 2025/26 and 2026/27. The next review will be alongside the development of the 2027-37 LTP, unless required prior.

The Schedule of Fees and Charges was workshopped on 10 December.

## **Significant Forecasting Assumptions**

Councils are required to develop significant forecasting assumptions and assess the associated risks that underpin the long term plan (LTP) finances. Assumptions are a key building block for each LTP as they set the basis for developing the LTP and ensure that all estimates and forecasts are made on the same basis throughout the nine-year period. They are the cornerstone to the development of Council's financial strategy.

Assumptions are reviewed every annual plan and LTP to consider any changes that need to be reflected. They represent the best-known information at the point in time, however as there is uncertainty over a number of aspects that influence our LTP, key assumptions are always reviewed prior to inclusion in the draft/final LTP. As such, the assumptions will be reviewed again after formal consultation has been completed.

In the development of the LTP, the forecasting assumptions were workshopped on 24 June and 5 November.

# 5 SIGNIFICANCE & ENGAGEMENT – KAUPAPA WHAI MANA ME NGĀ MATAPAKINGA

Staff have considered the key considerations under the Significance and Engagement Policy, in particular sections 7 and 8 and have assessed that the matters in this report have a high level of significance. This is due to the financial implications of the documentation for the wider community. In line with our statutory obligations the draft budget and associated policy materials will be consulted on following an independent audit and approval by Council in March.

# 6 OPTIONS – NGĀ KŌWHIRINGA

Option	Advantages	Disadvantages
Option 1: Approve the draft documents	buugets to be prepared	<ul> <li>Does not allow for any further substantive considerations</li> </ul>



Option 2:	Allows for further feedback	-	Detailed budgets will likely be
Do not approve	to be incorporated		delayed which will impact on the
the draft			drafting of the consultation
documents			document for auditing. This increases
			the risk of not meeting key
			milestones and legislative
			timeframes.

The recommended option is Option 1. The draft documents presented for approval have been workshopped with Elected Members, many multiple times, to allow for rigorous discussion and debate. Option 1 will also allow the project to remain on track to achieve key milestones.

# 7 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS – HEI WHAIWHAKAARO

## **Council's Vision and Strategic Priorities**

The Long Term Plan is essential for implementing the Vision and Strategic Priorities. The draft budget parameters have been developed in alignment with these priorities.

# Legal and Policy Considerations – Whaiwhakaaro ā-Ture

Staff confirm that option 1 complies with Council's legal and policy requirements set out in the Local Government Act 2002.

# Financial Considerations – Whaiwhakaaro ā-Pūtea

The total costs to complete the LTP have been budgeted for in the 2024/25 financial year.

#### Risks - Tūraru

The following significant risks have been identified and will be treated as set out below:

Risk Description	Current Residual Risk Rating	Current Treatments	Target Residual Risk Rating – if different from current rating
Not achieving timeframes - if there is slippage in meeting timeframes, then	Very high	The LTP is one of the organisation's top priorities. The project manager	Very high



this will flow into	produces monthly project
subsequent phases of the	updates to the PGG. There is
project and risk the final	a regular review of risks. An
statutory deadline.	agile project management
	approach has been adopted.

#### 8 NEXT ACTIONS

Following approval of the high level budget parameters, detailed financials will be developed and the consultation document will be drafted along with supporting documents. These will be presented to Council at its meeting on 28 January 2025.

# 9 APPENDICES - ĀPITITANGA

No:	Appendix Title
1	Draft full suite of indicator properties (document number 11353985)
2	Draft Financial Strategy (document number 11333410)
3	Draft Revenue and Financing Policy (document number 11330253)
4	Draft Treasury Management Policy (document number 11330251)
5	Draft Remission and Postponement of Rates and Water Charges Policy (document number 11330248)
6	Draft Schedule of Fees and Charges 2025/26 and 2026/27 (document number 11347120)
7	Significant Forecasting Assumptions (document number 11297763)

Melissa Russo MANAGER STRATEGY

Approved by Kirsty Downey GROUP MANAGER STRATEGY

Approved by Ken Morris
DEPUTY CHIEF EXECUTIVE / GROUP MANAGER BUSINESS SUPPORT



# **APPENDIX 1**

Draft full suite of Indicator properties (document number 11353985)

## Year 1 indicator properties

	Ca	mbridge Area		Te A	wamutu Area		Pric	ongia Village		Oha	aupo Village		Ngahinapouri Village			
	645,000	1,100,000	2,560,000	690,000	800,000	1,330,000	750,000	980,000	1,220,000	700,000	950,000	1,340,000	740,000	1,030,000	2,300,000	
	1 SUIP	1 SUIP	1 SUIP	1 SUIP	1 SUIP	1 SUIP	1 SUIP	1 SUIP	1 SUIP	1 SUIP	1 SUIP	1 SUIP	1 SUIP	1 SUIP	1 SUIP	
General rates:																
Fixed Targeted Rates	455	455	455	343	343	343	200	200	200	228	228	228	206	206	206	
UAGC	894	894	894	894	894	894	894	894	894	894	894	894	894	894	894	
Recycling & Kerbside charge	192	192	192	192	192	192	192	192	192	192	192	192	192	192	192	
Capital Value Rates	786	1,341	3,121	845	980	1,629	913	1,193	1,486	853	1,157	1,632	901	1,254	2,801	
Water charges:																
Stormwater charges	251	428	995	268	311	517	292	381	474	272	369	521	63	88	196	
Waste water charges	1,234	1,234	1,234	1,234	1,234	1,234		-	-			-	-	-	-	
Equivalent Metered Water	469	469	469	469	469	469	469	469	469	469	469	469	-	-	-	
Total Rates	4,280	5,012	7,360	4,245	4,422	5,278	2,959	3,329	3,714	2,907	3,309	3,936	2,256	2,634	4,288	
\$ increase per week	11.40	12.65	16.67	11.65	11.96	13.42	5.50	6.14	6.80	5.36	6.05	7.13	2.98	3.58	6.20	
\$ increase residual council per week	3.51	4.77	8.78	3.77	4.07	5.54	3.54	4.18	4.84	3.40	4.09	5.17	2.98	3.58	6.20	
\$ increase 2 waters per week	7.89	7.89	7.89	7.89	7.89	7.89	1.96	1.96	1.96	1.96	1.96	1.96	-	-	-	
% increase	16.08%	15.11%	13.35%	16.65%	16.36%	15.24%	10.70%	10.60%	10.52%	10.60%	10.51%	10.40%	7.39%	7.61%	8.13%	

	Rural Re	sidential Camb	ridae	Rural Re	sidential Te Aw	amutu		Pir	ongia Area				Kakepuku	Area		Maungatautari Area				
	860.000	1,380,000	2,840,000	837.000	1,330,000	2,550,000	1,080,000	2,970,000	3,450,000	7,165,000	7,360,000	1,690,000	5,550,000	7,810,000	8,860,000	870.000	1,303,000	3,520,000	7,350,000	7,430,000
	1 SUIP	1 SUIP	1 SUIP	1 SUIP	1 SUIP	1 SUIP	1 SUIP	1 SUIP	2 SUIPs	1 SUIP	3 SUIPs	1 SUIP	1 SUIP	1 SUIP	2 SUIPs	1 SUIP	2 SUIPs	1 SUIP	1 SUIP	2 SUIPs
General rates:																				
Fixed Targeted Rates	455	455	475	343	343	343	202	182	176	176	333	226	226	226	226	358	321	358	348	353
UAGC	894	894	894	894	894	894	894	894	1,787	894	2,681	894	894	894	1,787	894	1,787	894	894	1,787
Recycling & Kerbside charge	-	-	192	-	192	192	192	192	383	192	575	192	192	192	383	192	383	192	192	383
Capital Value Rates	1,049	1,683	3,463	1,025	1,629	3,124	1,315	3,617	4,202	8,726	8,963	2,058	6,759	9,511	10,790	1,060	1,587	4,287	8,951	9,049
Water charges:																				
Stormwater charges	73	117	242	71	113	217	92	1.154	294	610	626	144	472	665	754	74	111	300	625	632
Waste water charges		-		-	-	-		-		-		-			-		-	-	-	
Equivalent Metered Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-		-	469			-	
Total Rates	2.470.31	3,148.55	5.264.96	2,333.16	3.170.78	4,769.22	2,694.79	6.039.07	6.841.93	10.597.14	13,178.02	3.513.16	8,542.55	11,487.21	13,940.56	3.045.71	4,188.75	6,029.38	11,010.34	12,203.92
Total Rates	2,470.31	3,140.00	5,204.90	2,333.10	3,170.78	4,709.22	2,094.79	0,039.07	0,041.93	10,397.14	13,176.02	3,313.10	0,342.33	11,407.21	13,940.00	3,043.71	4,100.75	0,029.30	11,010.34	12,203.92
\$ increase per week	3.50	4.56	7.54	3.58	4.59	7.10	3.69	9.69	10.28	16.24	20.05	5.25	13.22	17.88	21.75	5.31	5.95	8.82	16.72	18.59
\$ increase residual council per week	3.50	4.56	7.54	3.58	4.59	7.10	3.69	9.69	10.28	16.24	20.05	5.25	13.22	17.88	21.75	3.35	5.95	8.82	16.72	18.59
\$ increase 2 waters per week		-	-	-		-	-				-				- 1	1.96				
% increase	7.95%	8.14%	8.05%	8.67%	8.15%	8.40%	7.66%	9.10%	8.48%	8.66%	8.59%	8.43%	8.75%	8.81%	8.83%	9.98%	7.98%	8.23%	8.58%	8.60%

	Commercia	I Industrial Carr	nbridge	Com	mercial Industr	ial Te Awamutu	1
	530,000	1,350,000	3,450,000	405,000	1,400,000	4,320,000	3,960,000
	1 SUIP	1 SUIP	1 SUIP	1 SUIP	1 SUIP	1 SUIP	3 SUIPs
General rates:							
Fixed Targeted Rates	455	455	455	343	343	343	343
UAGC	894	894	894	894	894	894	2,681
Recycling & Kerbside charge	-	-	-	-	-	192	-
Capital Value Rates	646	1,646	4,206	496	1,715	5,292	4,851
Water charges:							
Stormwater charges	206	525	1,341	157	544	368	1,539
Waste water charges	1,234	1,234	7,342	1,234	2,468	1,234	6,293
Equivalent Metered Water	1,809	1,809	1,809	1,809	1,809	1,809	1,809
Total Rates	5,243.49	6,562.00	16,046.70	4,932.81	7,772.49	10,130.97	17,516.16
\$ increase per week	16.68	18.94	54.06	16.46	25.14	24.23	54.00
\$ increase residual council per week	3.20	5.45	11.23	2.98	5.73	10.74	16.21
\$ increase 2 waters per week	13.49	13.49	42.82	13.49	19.41	13.49	37.79
% increase	19.82%	17.66%	21.24%	21.00%	20.22%	14.20%	19.09%

## Year 2 indicator properties

		Camb	oridge Area		Т	e Awamutu Ar	ea	Pr	iongia Village		Oha	upo Village		Ngahina	pouri Village	
		645,000	1,100,000	2,560,000	690,000	800,000	1,330,000	750,000	980,000	1,220,000	700,000	950,000	1,340,000	740,000	1,030,000	2,300,000
		1 SUIP	1 SUIP	1 SUIP	1 SUIP	1 SUIP	1 SUIP	1 SUIP	1 SUIP	1 SUIP	1 SUIP	1 SUIP	1 SUIP	1 SUIP	1 SUIP	1 SUIP
General rates:																
Fixed Targeted Rates		431	431	431	328	328	328	202	202	202	230	230	230	208	208	208
UAGC		953	953	953	953	953	953	953	953	953	953	953	953	953	953	953
Recycling & Kerbside charge		194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194
Capital Value Rates		845	1,440	3,352	908	1,053	1,750	982	1,283	1,597	916	1,243	1,754	968	1,348	3,010
Water charges:																
Stormwater charges		283	482	1,122	302	351	583	329	429	535	307	416	587	71	100	222
Waste water charges		1,504	1,504	1,504	1,504	1,504	1,504	-		-	-				-	-
Equivalent Metered Water		549	549	549	549	549	549	549	549	549	549	549	549	-	-	-
Total Rates		4,757	5,552	8,104	4,737	4,930	5,859	3,207	3,608	4,028	3,148	3,585	4,266	2,394	2,802	4,587
\$ increase per week		9.16	10.39	14.31	9.46	9.76	11.18	4.76	5.38	6.03	4.63	5.30	6.35	2.67	3.24	5.74
\$ increase residual council per week		2.44	3.66	7.58	2.74	3.03	4,46	3.23	3.85	4.50	3.10	3.77	4.83	2.67	3.24	5.74
\$ increase 2 waters per week		6.72	6.72	6.72	6.72	6.72	6.72	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.53	-	-	-
% increase		11.13%	10.78%	10.11%	11.59%	11.47%	5 11.02%	8.37%	8.41%	8.44%	8.27%	8.33%	8.39%	6.15%	6.39%	6.96%
	Rural F	Residential Cambridge	Rura	I Residential Te A	Awamutu		Pirongia	Area			Kakepuku Area			Maungatautari	Area	
	860.000	1,380,000 2,840,	000 837.00	0 1.330.000	2.550.000	1.080.000		450,000 7,165,000	7,360,000	1.690.000 5	,550,000 7,810,00	0 8,860,000	870,000	1,303,000 3,520,0		7,430,000

	Rural Residential Cambridge Rural Residential Te Awamutu					Pi	rongia Area				Kakepuk	u Area		Maungatautari Area						
	860,000	1,380,000	2,840,000	837,000	1,330,000	2,550,000	1,080,000	2,970,000	3,450,000	7,165,000	7,360,000	1,690,000	5,550,000	7,810,000	8,860,000	870,000	1,303,000	3,520,000	7,350,000	7,430,000
	1 SUIP	1 SUIP	1 SUIP	1 SUIP	1 SUIP	1 SUIP	1 SUIP	1 SUIP	2 SUIPs	1 SUIP	3 SUIPs	1 SUIP	1 SUIP	1 SUIP	2 SUIPs	1 SUIP	2 SUIPs	1 SUIP	1 SUIP	2 SUIPs
General rates:																				
Fixed Targeted Rates	431	431	451	328	328	328	204	184	178	178	334	225	225	225	225	349	311	349	339	343
UAGC	953	953	953	953	953	953	953	953	1,905	953	2,858	953	953	953	1,905	953	1,905	953	953	1,905
Recycling & Kerbside charge	-	-	194	-	194	194	194	194	387	194	581	194	194	194	387	194	387	194	194	387
Capital Value Rates	1,126	1,807	3,719	1,101	1,750	3,355	1,413	3,887	4,515	9,377	9,632	2,212	7,263	10,221	11,595	1,139	1,705	4,607	9,619	9,724
Water charges:																				
Stormwater charges	83	133	274	81	128	246	104	1,301	333	692	711	163	536	754	856	84	126	340	710	718
Waste water charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Equivalent Metered Water	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	549	-	-	-	•
Total Rates	2,592.56	3,323.68	5,590.54	2,462.26	3,352.26	5,075.29	2,868.24	6,518.70	7,319.07	11,393.38	14,116.47	3,746.68	9,171.15	12,347.13	14,969.06	3,266.04	4,435.13	6,441.54	11,814.51	13,077.39
\$ increase per week	2.35	3.37	6.26	2.48	3.49	5.89	3.34	9.22	9.18	15.31	18.05	4.49	12.09	16.54	19.78	4.24	4.74	7.93	15.46	16.80
\$ increase residual council per week	2.35	3.37	6.26	2.48	3.49	5.89	3.34	9.22	9.18	15.31	18.05	4.49	12.09	16.54	19.78	2.71	4.74	7.93	15.46	16.80
\$ increase 2 waters per week	-		-			-	-				-				-	1.53				
% increase	4.95%	5.56%	6.18%	5.53%	5.72%	6.42%	6.44%	7.94%	6.97%	7.51%	7.12%	6.65%	7.36%	7.49%	7.38%	7.23%	5.88%	6.84%	7.30%	7.16%

	Commercia	I Industrial Carr	bridge	Commercial Industrial Te Awamutu						
	530,000	1,350,000	3,450,000	405,000	1,400,000	4,320,000	3,960,000			
	1 SUIP	1 SUIP	1 SUIP	1 SUIP	1 SUIP	1 SUIP	3 SUIPs			
General rates:										
Fixed Targeted Rates	431	431	431	328	328	328	328			
UAGC	953	953	953	953	953	953	2,858			
Recycling & Kerbside charge	-	-	-	-	-	194	-			
Capital Value Rates	694	1,768	4,517	533	1,842	5,684	5,210			
Water charges:										
Stormwater charges	232	592	1,512	177	613	417	1,735			
Waste water charges	1,504	1,504	8,950	1,504	3,008	1,504	7,671			
Equivalent Metered Water	2,115	2,115	2,115	2,115	2,115	2,115	2,115			
Total Rates	5,928.70	7,361.68	18,477.31	5,609.56	8,858.86	11,194.16	19,917.08			
\$ increase per week	13.18	15.38	46.74	13.01	20.89	20.45	46.17			
\$ increase residual council per week	2.09	4.29	9.93	1.93	4.61	9.36	13.78			
\$ increase 2 waters per week	11.08	11.08	36.81	11.08	16.28	11.08	32.39			
% increase	13.07%	12.19%	15.15%	13.72%	13.98%	10.49%	13.71%			

## Year 3 indicator properties

	Ca	Cambridge Area			wamutu Area		Pir	ongia Village		Oł	naupo Village		Ngahinapouri Village			
	645,000 1 SUIP	1,100,000 1 SUIP	2,560,000 1 SUIP	690,000 1 SUIP	800,000 1 SUIP	1,330,000 1 SUIP	750,000 1 SUIP	980,000 1 SUIP	1,220,000 1 SUIP	700,000 1 SUIP	950,000 1 SUIP	1,340,000 1 SUIP	740,000 1 SUIP	1,030,000 1 SUIP	2,300,000 1 SUIP	
	10011	1001	10011	10011	1001	10011	1001	1001	10011	10011	10011	1 0011	10011	10011	1 0011	
General rates:																
Fixed Targeted Rates	454	454	454	337	337	337	217	217	217	245	245	245	223	223	223	
UAGC	1,016	1,016	1,016	1,016	1,016	1,016	1,016	1,016	1,016	1,016	1,016	1,016	1,016	1,016	1,016	
Recycling & Kerbside charge	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	
Capital Value Rates	890	1,517	3,531	955	1,107	1,840	1,034	1,351	1,682	965	1,310	1,848	1,020	1,420	3,171	
Water charges:																
Stormwater charges	292	498	1,160	313	362	603	340	444	553	317	430	607	83	116	259	
Waste water charges	1,631	1,631	1,631	1,631	1,631	1,631	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Equivalent Metered Water	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	-	-	-	
Total Rates	5,076	5,910	8,585	5,043	5,246	6,219	3,400	3,821	4,261	3,337	3,795	4,509	2,536	2,969	4,863	
\$ increase per week	6.13	6.88	9.26	5.90	6.07	6.92	3.72	4.09	4.49	3.63	4.04	4.68	2.73	3.21	5.32	
\$ increase residual council per week	2.72	3.46	5.84	2.48	2.66	3.50	2.73	3.11	3.50	2.65	3.06	3.70	2.73	3.21	5.32	
\$ increase 2 waters per week	3.42	3.42	3.42	3.42	3.42	3.42	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	-	-	-	
% increase	6.70%	6.44%	5.94%	6.47%	6.41%	6.14%	6.03%	5.90%	5.79%	6.00%	5.87%	5.71%	5.93%	5.96%	6.03%	

	Rural Residential Cambridge			Rural Residential Te Awamutu			Pirongia Area				Kakepuku Area				Maungatautari Area					
	860,000	1,380,000	2,840,000	837,000	1,330,000	2,550,000	1,080,000	2,970,000	3,450,000	7,165,000	7,360,000	1,690,000	5,550,000	7,810,000	8,860,000	870,000	1,303,000	3,520,000	7,350,000	7,430,000
	1 SUIP	1 SUIP	1 SUIP	1 SUIP	1 SUIP	1 SUIP	1 SUIP	1 SUIP	2 SUIPs	1 SUIP	3 SUIPs	1 SUIP	1 SUIP	1 SUIP	2 SUIPs	1 SUIP	2 SUIPs	1 SUIP	1 SUIP	2 SUIPs
General rates:																				
Fixed Targeted Rates	454	454	475	337	337	337	219	200	193	193	350	241	241	241	241	371	334	371	362	366
UAGC	1,016	1,016	1,016	1,016	1,016	1,016	1,016	1,016	2,031	1,016	3,047	1,016	1,016	1,016	2,031	1,016	2,031	1,016	1,016	2,031
Recycling & Kerbside charge	-	-	194	-	194	194	194	194	387	194	581	194	194	194	387	194	387	194	194	387
Capital Value Rates	1,186	1,903	3,917	1,158	1,840	3,528	1,489	4,095	4,757	9,879	10,148	2,330	7,653	10,769	12,217	1,200	1,797	4,854	10,135	10,245
Water charges:																				
Stormwater charges	97	156	320	94	150	287	122	1,346	389	808	829	190	625	880	999	98	147	397	828	837
Waste water charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	
Equivalent Metered Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	-	-	-	
Total Rates	2,753.00	3,528.79	5,921.07	2,604.36	3,535.68	5,360.99	3,039.60	6,849.64	7,757.71	12,089.58	14,955.22	3,970.87	9,728.26	13,099.16	15,874.52	3,477.99	4,696.07	6,830.83	12,534.13	13,866.79
\$ increase per week	3.09	3.94	6.36	2.73	3.53	5.49	3.30	6.36	8.44	13.39	16.13	4.31	10.71	14.46	17.41	4.08	5.02	7.49	13.84	15.18
\$ increase residual council per week	3.09	3.94	6.36	2.73	3.53	5.49	3.30	6.36	8.44	13.39	16.13	4.31	10.71	14.46	17.41	3.09	5.02	7.49	13.84	15.18
\$ increase 2 waters per week	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		0.99	-	-	-	
% increase	6.19%	6.17%	5.91%	5.77%	5.47%	5.63%	5.97%	5.08%	5.99%	6.11%	5.94%	5.98%	6.07%	6.09%	6.05%	6.49%	5.88%	6.04%	6.09%	6.04%

	Commercia	al Industrial Cam	nbridge	Commercial Industrial Te Awamutu						
	530,000	1,350,000	3,450,000	405,000	1,400,000	4,320,000	3,960,000			
	1 SUIP	1 SUIP	1 SUIP	1 SUIP	1 SUIP	1 SUIP	3 SUIPs			
General rates:										
Fixed Targeted Rates	454	454	454	337	337	337	337			
UAGC	1,016	1,016	1,016	1,016	1,016	1,016	3,047			
Recycling & Kerbside charge	-		-	-	-	194	-			
Capital Value Rates	731	1,862	4,758	560	1,937	5,977	5,478			
Water charges:										
Stormwater charges	240	612	1,563	184	634	487	1,794			
Waste water charges	1,631	1,631	9,703	1,631	3,261	1,631	8,317			
Equivalent Metered Water	2,312	2,312	2,312	2,312	2,312	2,312	2,312			
Total Rates	6,384.15	7,886.65	19,806.42	6,038.94	9,497.01	11,952.23	21,284.81			
\$ increase per week	8.76	10.10	25.56	8.26	12.27	14.58	26.30			
\$ increase residual council per week	2.53	3.87	7.29	2.03	3.61	8.35	10.10			
\$ increase 2 waters per week	6.23	6.23	18.27	6.23	8.66	6.23	16.20			
% increase	7.68%	7.13%	7.19%	7.65%	7.20%	6.77%	6.87%			

# **APPENDIX 2**

Draft Financial Strategy (document number 11333410)

# **About our Financial Strategy**

This Financial Strategy clearly outlines the financial vision and priorities for the next nine years.

It aims to ensure we are achieving a balance between the needs of our community, responsible management of our assets, and financial sustainability over the long term.

It provides guidance for Council's financial decisions and a means to monitor our financial performance.

The budget for this long term plan (LTP) has been developed to give effect to the priorities as agreed by Council. It honours the commitment to ensure we are maintaining current level of services, meeting legislative requirements, looking after our assets, and ensuring alignment with Ahu Ake – Waipā Community Spatial Plan, our blueprint for the district for the next 30+ years.

We also want to continue to give effect to our strategic priorities of:

- Creating vibrant communities
- Nurturing and respecting our unique culture and heritage
- Responding to climate change
- Caring for and valuing our environment now and in the future
- Effectively planning and providing for growing communities.

Operational efficiencies, changes in the timing of our renewal programme, and some project cuts have been required to ensure these priorities will be achieved and to mitigate the unavoidable budget increases.

Further budgetary cuts would compromise these priorities.

Council is facing additional challenges being driven by central government changes to policy and legislative requirements. The biggest of these is the requirement for us to review the delivery of water services. For the purposes of this plan, the costs to operate, and maintain these critical infrastructure assets, are included for the full nine years until a decision is made on how they will be delivered into the future.

Post the Covid-19 pandemic, the whole of the country also faced significant inflation, interest rate and cost increases, which then led to a significant slowdown in the economy and in growth.

This Financial Strategy has been adapted to respond to the challenges outlined, along with financial sustainability considerations, including the impact on rates and debt, to achieve the right balance.

We will continue to act prudently with the aim of striking a balance between limiting rates increases and ensuring Waipā is a great place to live, work, play and invest.

# A significant change

This Financial Strategy fixes our balance sheet to address previous funding shortfalls and sets us up for a more financially sustainable future. This will take time, and we will need to 'stay on track' to achieve this.

As a tier one growth Council, we have been required by successive governments to plan for growth, and that comes at significant cost. While growth pays for growth over time, we are required to put infrastructure in the ground to cater for development ahead of time. We only recoup the cost when sections go to market.

When you combine growth with a need to comply with legislative and markedly increased regulatory and environmental standards, we have had a history of underfunding water and wastewater activities through successive LTPs.

To keep rates lower in some years, we've used debt and ringfenced reserves however, those reserves have been exhausted and debt is near its limit. To fix our balance sheet, we now need to not only rate for the full cost of these activities, but also to get the debt levels in our balance sheet into a sustainable position.

# Are we being financially prudent?

We annually monitor progress against six benchmarks, in accordance with the financial prudence regulations requirements.

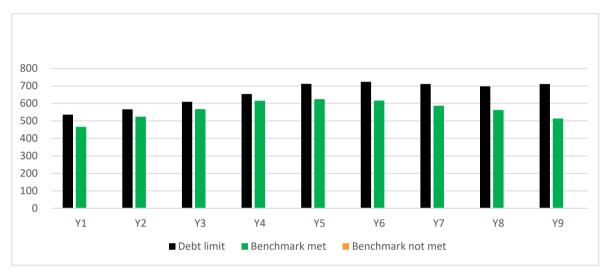
# Debt

# Two of the six benchmarks relate to debt – debt servicing which measures the percentage of net interest costs against total revenue, and debt affordability which sets a net debt ceiling.

We can currently borrow 2.8 times the amount of revenue we take. It has been recognised that for growth councils in particular, it is becoming more difficult to meet that benchmark, and a bespoke increased borrowing limit of 3.5 times revenue is expected to be approved by our lenders, the Local Government Funding Agency, in February 2025. We have applied for this increased debt covenant so we can achieve our capital programme, retain affordable interest rates and have an appropriate level of debt headroom. Without this increased covenant, rates increases would need to be much higher to ensure we can meet the debt covenant provision given the level of debt that is required.

It makes sense for our financial prudence measure to be consistent with the covenant. In addition to this benchmark, Council is committed to ensuring a comfort level for debt headroom equal to 15% of the debt available in the covenant provision. This level of headroom is not achieved for years two to five of this plan.

For the purposes of this strategy, we have used the 3.5 debt covenant limit.



#### Graph 1: Debt limit benchmark

#### We need to address our debt levels by increasing revenue.

A significant element of this Financial Strategy is ensuring we remain well within our debt covenant provisions. Increased revenue is a key factor to achieving this. In the waters activities we are having to increase revenue sharply in the first two years to comply with a net debt to revenue ratio limit of 5.0 times our revenue. This is what the limit will be if those activities move out to a separate entity.

We also need to ensure that across all our activities we are compliant with a net debt to revenue ratio limit of 3.5. This is what we refer to as fixing the balance sheet.

We need to address the compounding effect infrastructure investment decisions have had on the level of our debt and interest costs now. Over time, higher rates will be used to pay debt down faster, reducing interest costs. Our debt management approach will ensure rigorous checks and balances are in place across all investment decisions, particularly when made outside of an LTP or Annual Plan budget process.

Council considers this is the most fair and equitable approach to set a more sustainable financial position in the future. We don't want to continue to 'kick the can' down the road and we can't keep taking a short term or year by year approach to how we manage our finances. This will only create higher costs down the track. Other key changes from previous financial strategies are:

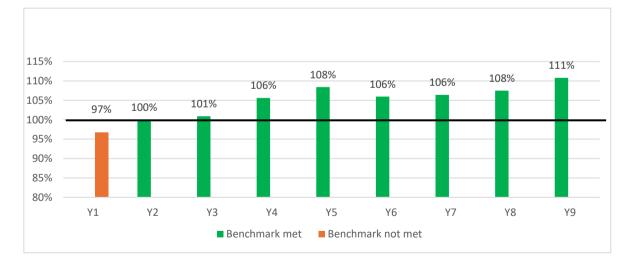
- Temporarily increasing the limit for the proportion of our income from rates to 75 per cent for the first three years, reducing to 65 per cent for the remaining period consistent with previous strategies.
- Focussing on one nine year plan rather than looking year by year.
- Providing rates predictability (consistent rates rise for the latter years rather than fluctuating year on year).

#### **Balanced budget**

This benchmark aims to ensure that the operating expenditure needs of the organisation are met by the level of revenue, ensuring that current ratepayers are contributing an appropriate amount towards the cost of the services they receive or can access.

In other words, 'every day costs' are paid for from every day income, e.g. from fees and charges, grants and subsidies, investment income and rates revenue, therefore achieving a balanced budget. This Financial Strategy enables a balanced budget. We also require higher revenue to reduce external debt to sustainable levels over the 9-year period. Our balanced budget graph reflects the impact of much higher levels of growth in the later years of the LTP.

The balanced budget benchmark is not met in year one due to the fact that operating reserves are applied to reduce the overall rates requirement and the fact that specific operating costs associated with projects such as the district plan and Ahu Ake, Waipā Community Spatial Plan are loan funded and not funded through rates.



#### Graph 2: Balanced budget benchmark

#### Rates affordability

We want to ensure the affordability of rates over time, for both current and future ratepayers. Decisions made today will affect rates affordability in the years ahead, as there is potential to

pass rates burden on to future generations if we don't invest in infrastructure and services now, or ensure we have a sustainable financial model in place.

We use an intergenerational equity approach to split asset costs across multiple generations, over the useful life of an asset. This means that all those that benefit from it contribute - today's communities and tomorrow's communities paying their share. We achieve this by raising 30-year loans on long life assets, and funding depreciation, to replace or renew assets at the end of their useful life.

We have used a threshold of no more than five per cent of median household income to measure rates affordability for all Council activities. Within that, there is a two per cent threshold for the cost of water and wastewater. Our proposed rate increases achieve compliance with the all of Council thresholds over the nine years, but the water and wastewater threshold is exceeded from year five onwards. We have also set quantified limits on the amount of rates we can collect (see rates section).

This Financial Strategy aims to give our ratepayers predictability in rates increases to help them plan for their budgets and finances.

We recognise rates increases can put pressure on household budgets, especially for those on fixed incomes. In addition to our existing automatic payment options, we can offer some support through our rates postponement policies and rates rebate schemes.

# Our other key objectives

# 1. Continuing to deliver value to our communities

# Good stewardship of community assets and resources

We will maintain our existing assets in an appropriate condition for current and future generations.

We are ensuring investment in the renewal of assets is a budget priority. This means making the most of what we have and correcting funding gaps from previous LTPs over time. This will help to reduce the potential for negative perceptions of core services over the short term (some of which are being experienced now), and the risk of asset failure over the longer term.

We are using the full nine-year period to move towards fully funding the cost of renewing our assets. The Infrastructure Strategy provides more detail on our renewal approach.

# 2. Achieving more together

We recognise the value of partnerships and collaboration. We can achieve more when we work together with others to unlock positive outcomes for our community.

Council partners with mana whenua and iwi to recognise the importance of Te Tiriti o Waitangi, and specific responsibilities that derive from our Joint Management Agreements with Waikato Tainui, Ngāti Maniapoto and Ngāti Raukawa.

We will make the most of enhanced opportunities of Central Government funding when they arise, regional deals, subsidies, partnerships, and other incentives to advance our strategic priorities. We will continue to work with Government and other current and potential future partners with a view to establishing more enduring ways of funding services we provide to the community.

# 3. Staying focused on the longer term and the bigger picture

We are committed to delivering projects such as Te Ara Wai and a fit for purpose Cambridge Library. It will just take longer to deliver than what was originally envisaged, and we want to explore all possible options for funding and delivery.

We are proposing we have a comprehensive community conversation on these projects leading up to our 2027-37 LTP. This will ensure we connect levels of service with our strategic priorities and the Ahu Ake - Waipā Community Spatial Plan to understand expectations, associated costs and potential trade-offs.

We will also use the 2027-37 LTP to better understand the community's views on potential new levels of service such as a kerbside refuse service. In the meantime, this has been deferred to later years where the year-on-year rates increases are forecasted to be lower, deferring the impact on the overall rates requirement to later years.

# 4. Considering alternative funding and financing options

We have looked at the viability of alternative funding and financing options and will continue to explore those that help reduce the impact on our ratepayers. The option of utilising the Infrastructure Funding and Financing mechanism through central government was explored to remove a portion of infrastructure debt from our balance sheet. However, this would be more expensive for our community compared to other options so has not been pursued at this stage.

# 5. Providing for growth

By 2050, we're expecting an additional 18,000 people to be living in our district, bringing our population to around 79,100.

Population growth brings benefits to the district including increased prosperity, the attraction of investment and community vibrancy and diversity. It also creates challenges for the delivery of services and funding of infrastructure, creating demand for additional services and facilities. Many growth projects will provide capacity for growth over a period of up to 30 years.

We will borrow to fund this work and repay the loans through charging developers over several years using our 'growth pays for growth' approach. We recognise that there will be a time-lag between when Council builds the necessary infrastructure and when developers pay their development contributions (when sections go to market).

This significantly impacts Council debt levels, especially when there is a slowdown on sales in the current economic climate.

To manage growth risk and our financial challenges, we have taken the following approach:

- reforecasting development contributions revenue and growth projects to respond to changing market conditions which has seen a slowdown in uptake and revenue, growth predictions and what is occurring on the ground.
- fully realising our existing infrastructure investments in the growth cells under development before taking on new growth areas where there is a significant cost to Council.
- reducing investment and, in some cases, stopping investment where there is little or no uptake of growth. All growth cell related infrastructure projects that do not already have existing Council commitments have either been removed or shifted out to year four and beyond.

We will continue to review growth uptake and demand and review our capital work programme annually, amending the scale and timing of projects in response to actual or anticipated growth.

# 6. Maintaining existing levels of service

Levels of service are what we have agreed to deliver to – and on behalf of – our community. Levels of service are sometimes set in response to community desire, and sometimes in response to legislative requirements.

For this LTP, we are proposing to continue to maintain our levels of service, noting that in some cases higher environmental standards have been built into levels of service.

# 7. Renewing and upgrading ageing infrastructure

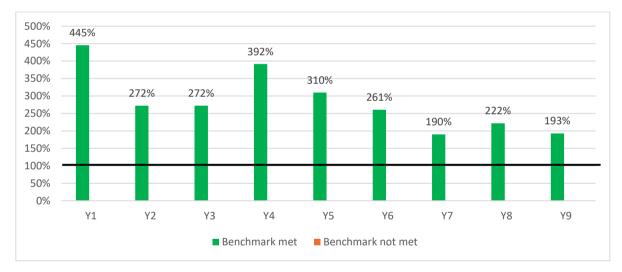
We are responsible for \$2.7 billion worth of assets, the majority of this is large and critical waters and roading infrastructure networks. Once an asset is worn out or becomes obsolete, it usually requires renewal or replacement. Depreciation is the method used to account for the cost of these assets over the assets' lives and to ensure they are appropriately funded. Activity Management Plans outline the funding necessary to deliver the activity's services to the required levels.

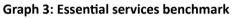
Most renewals are considered a capital expense as they relate to the renewal of a capital asset. Council has limited depreciation funding reserves, and they are typically spent year to year. As with most services, renewal costs have significantly increased with some of this due to increasing government standards and compliance with consent requirements. In the 2021-31 LTP, we constrained investment in renewals to keep rates increases low. Nearly all activity areas have renewal funding at levels lower than required in the first three years with the intent to catch-up in later years.

Timely renewal of assets is crucial to the continued effective delivery of services. Renewal funding shortfalls over the short term can be managed to minimise negative impacts of delivering services to desired levels. Continually delaying renewals can lead to extra maintenance costs, reduced quality of service and an increase in risk of unplanned service failures.

We have reached the point where more funding is needed for renewals than what is generated from depreciation funding each year due to the age of assets, capital cost increases and the cumulative impact of funding shortfalls.

In the 2025-34 LTP, we have prioritised renewals expenditure to reduce the risk of asset failure over the longer term and negative perceptions of core services over the short term.





#### 8. Responding to climate change

Our assumptions recognise that Waipā can expect to see a changing climate including more extreme weather and greater risks from natural hazard events such as floods, slips and drought.

Responding to climate change is one of Council's five external strategic priorities making it a focus area for the organisation. The 'failure to effectively mitigate and adapt to climate change impacts' is a top risk that is regularly monitored and reported against to the Executive Team and Audit and Risk Committee.

Carbon emission baselining and monitoring is in place. Carbon impacts are included in business cases and through the project lifecycle. A climate change governance improvement programme has been agreed to and is being implemented over the next three years. We have included funding in the 2025-34 LTP for climate change projects and initiatives including the development of a Climate Change Strategy and work that will improve our understanding of district-specific risks and opportunities. In most cases, funding is embedded in activity management plans for the activity concerned and is largely focused on improving the resilience of our assets.

# What we aren't prepared to do in this LTP

We have included this section so we can be as transparent as possible with our community on the approach we have taken to this LTP. This is what we are proposing, and community consultation may indicate differing points of views on what we have deemed to be our 'bottom lines'.

The things we aren't prepared to do to are:

- Compromise on projects that achieve our strategic priorities.
- Compromise our approach to managing critical and lifeline infrastructure and services.
- Significantly lower levels of service purely from a cost saving perspective.
- Put too much pressure on the business. It is important that we look after staff welfare. We have achieved operational savings through multiple budget reviews; however, we still have business-as-usual activities and services to deliver.
- Change our funding model by funding operational costs through loans instead of rates (to reduce the rates impact). This approach is not prudent or sustainable in the longer term and will impact our ability to achieve a balanced budget. It does not achieve intergenerational equity as we will get into a position where we have future generations repaying the loans incurred now to achieve this.

# Financial risk and uncertainty

Council has an assumption regarding global crisis and emergency events; that Council will maintain its level of service during a global crisis such as a pandemic or local emergency event, with sufficient systems and procedures in place to ensure business continuity.

We've considered how we would respond if unexpected circumstances or unplanned events had a significant impact on our financial situation. This is particularly relevant in uncertain economic and political times, and given we have fewer financial contingencies in place than previous plans. Affordability for ratepayers, Council's financial sustainability, and delivery of service levels and key projects may be significantly impacted. Council has accepted a high level of risk in this regard.

It is important that we manage, to the best of our knowledge, the potential financial risk and uncertainty that comes from these types of events. Unplanned events may require earlier than planned investment (e.g. Civil Defence emergencies, natural events, fire, theft, and safety concerns). These events, if they occur, could result in significant unplanned operating and capital costs. Council's financial mitigations include:

- Debt is a key tool for financing infrastructure while retaining borrowing headroom for unexpected events.
- A committed cash advance facility of \$5 million is available in the event of a natural disaster, and short-term lending opportunities exist with the Local Government Funding Agency.
- Urgently reprioritise and reduce capital spending and community levels of service spending, to mitigate the risk of beaching debt-to-revenue limits.
- Ensure there is adequate insurance to cover the district's assets (where possible) against such events.
- An insurance programme through Co-Lab will fund some operational costs (e.g. business interruption) and capital costs where a claimable event occurs. All councils in the Co-Lab group have material damage insurance and infrastructure insurance using a maximum probable loss approach rather than reinstatement value for all properties. This policy has the benefit of spreading risk across a wider geographical area. Maximum probable loss is the anticipated value of the biggest monetary loss that might result from an event, whether natural or otherwise.

# Securities and investment

Borrowing is secured by a charge over rates by way of debenture trust deed. Generally, assets are not offered as security for any loan or performance of any obligation under an incidental arrangement.

Our investment policy sets out the detail of the type of investments Council currently holds, and objectives and risk management strategies related to holding these investments. The approach to managing our investments is set out in the Treasury Management Policy.

Council is a shareholder in Waikato Regional Airport Limited, the New Zealand Local Government Funding Agency Limited and Local Authority Shared Services Limited. We also hold a small interest in Civic Financial Services Limited.

Other than to achieve strategic objectives, it is not our intention to undertake new equity investments. We will periodically review investments with a view to exiting at a time when market conditions are favourable and overall strategic objectives are not compromised.

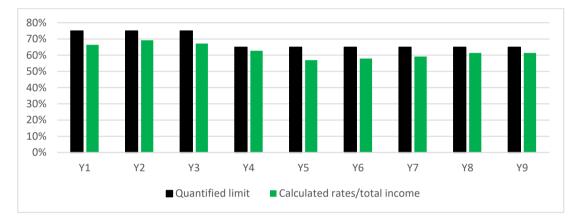
Any dividend income from investments is generally included as part of general revenue. Any purchase or disposal of equity investments not identified in the LTP is by Council resolution. At the time of disposal, we will determine the most appropriate use of sale proceeds.

# **Disclosure statement**

The Disclosure Statement is provided in accordance with the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014.

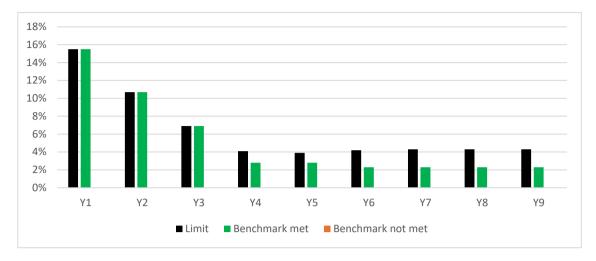
This statement discloses our planned financial performance in relation to various nationally consistent benchmarks. These benchmarks enable the assessment of whether we are prudently managing our revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities, and general financial dealings.

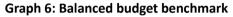
This Financial Strategy outlines the benchmarks Council has set for rates and debt affordability, balanced budget, essential services and debt servicing, and our compliance with these benchmarks.

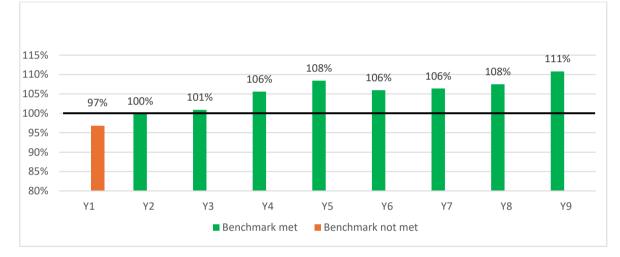


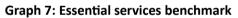
#### **Graph 4: Quantified rates limit**

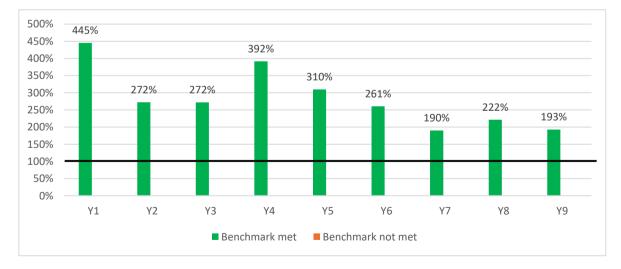
Graph 5: Rates increase limit



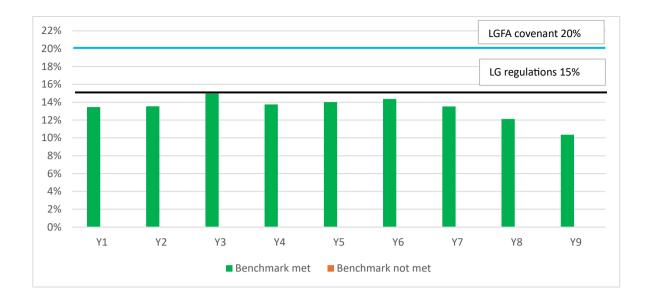








**Graph 8: Debt servicing benchmark** 



# **APPENDIX 3**

Draft Revenue and Financing Policy (document number 11330253)

Council Public Agenda - 17 December 2024 - Draft 2025-34 Long Term Plan - Budget and Policy Approvals

# DRAFT REVENUE AND FINANCING POLICY

DECEMBER 2024



# Introduction

The Revenue and Financing Policy ('the policy') outlines Waipā District Council's policies on the funding sources to be used to fund the operational and capital expenditure of Council's activities and the rationale for their use.

The policy is required by sections 102 and 103 of the Local Government Act 2002 (the Act). The policy must be included in the long term plan (LTP) as required by schedule 10, clause 10. Section 103(4) requires that where a change to the policy is made outside of the LTP process, only a significant amendment is required to be audited.

Section 103(2) of the Act allows the following mechanisms to be used for funding the operating or capital expenditure of Council's activities:

- 1. General rates including
  - i. Choice of valuation system; and
  - ii. Differential rating; and
  - iii. Uniform annual general charges
- 2. Targeted rates
  - i. Lump sum contributions
  - Fees and charges
- 4. Interest and dividends from investments
- 5. Borrowing

3.

- 6. Proceeds from asset sales
- 7. Development contributions
- 8. Financial contributions under the Resource Management Act 1991
- 9. Grants and subsidies
- 10. Any other source.

In addition to identifying the sources of funding under section 103(2) of the Act, the policy must set out why Council has determined they should be used. A two-step process is required under section 101(3) of the Act.

Firstly, for each activity, Council must consider the following matters:

- The community outcomes to which the activity primarily contributes;
- The distribution of benefits between the community as a whole, any identifiable part of the community, and individuals;
- The period of time over which benefits occur (intergenerational equity);
- The extent to which the actions or inaction of particular individuals or a group contribute to the need to undertake the activity (also called the 'exacerbator pays' principle, which suggests that the exacerbators should meet at least part of the cost of an activity); and
- The **costs** and benefits, including consequences for transparency and accountability, of funding the activity distinctly from other activities.

Secondly, following consideration of these matters, Council must consider the overall impact of this allocation of liability on the current and future wellbeing of the community (section 101(3)(b) of the Act).

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In deciding how activities will be funded, Council first looks to sources other than rates. These sources include fees and charges, grants and subsidies. Rates are Council's major source of income although grants, fees and charges, subsidies, levies and loans also provide substantial funding.

As required by section 102(3A)(a), Council will take the principles set in the Preamble to Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993 into account when considering funding decisions.

The Local Government Act requires Council to produce a Funding Impact Statement that provides details on the funding mechanisms to be used for each year covered by the long term plan (Schedule 10, clause 15). The Funding Impact Statement shows how Council intends to implement the Revenue and Financing Policy each year. It also shows the amounts to be collected from each available source, including how various rates are to be applied.

# Changes since the 2021 policy was adopted

A high-level review was undertaken with a particular focus on some key areas of the 2021 policy. The following changes have been incorporated into the 2025 policy.

#### District wide funding

Activities with a whole of district benefit have previously been funded through a mix of general rate (determined on capital value), Uniform Annual General Charge (UAGC) and a portion of the targeted area rates. This was referred to in this policy as 'district wide funding'. Over a period of six years the targeted area rate element of the district wide funding has been intentionally phased out and district wide funding is now a mix of general rate and UAGC. Targeted area rates still exist for specific area activity funding.

District wide funding portion of water, wastewater and stormwater activities

The district wide funding portion of water, wastewater and stormwater activities has been removed. Funding will be generated through targeted user charges and volumetric rates in line with the legislative direction of Central Government's Local Waters Done Well policy.

# Application of section 101(3) of the Act

This section sets out how Council has applied its analysis of section 101(3) to the funding sources in sections 3 and 4 of this policy.

#### **Community outcomes**

Council is required to identify the community outcome to which each activity primarily contributes. Each activity is assigned to one or more community outcomes. Council's community outcomes are:

Outcomes	Description
	<ul> <li>Socially wellbeing – all about people</li> <li>Great place to live, work and play and invest.</li> <li>Invest in health and wellbeing and support community groups.</li> <li>High quality of life.</li> </ul>
•	Cultural champions - promote culture and heritage         • Unique history cultural awareness.         • Tangata whenua partnerships.         • Respect cultural diversity.
<b>\$</b>	<ul> <li>Environmental champions – protect and sustain the environment</li> <li>Promote awareness and responsibilities.</li> <li>Support programmes.</li> <li>Responsive to climate change.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Economically progressive - supporting a thriving, sustainable economy</li> <li>Financially sustainable decision-making.</li> <li>Provide economic stimulus through new infrastructure.</li> <li>Provide value for money from services, promotion and a great place to invest and do business.</li> </ul>

#### **Distribution of benefits**

Section 101(3)(ii) of the Act requires Council to assess the 'distribution of benefits between the community as a whole, any identifiable part of the community and individuals'. For this assessment, Council has identified three types of benefits:

1. Public benefit - whole district

This is any service or product that is available to all:

a) From which it is not practicable to exclude and/or identify particular user(s);

b) Where use by one particular individual or group does not consume the service or product and it remains available for the benefit of others;

c) That typically does not incur significant additional costs for additional users;

d) That may benefit the community generally through option value (availability), existence value (quality of life), bequest value (a legacy for later generations) or prestige value (civic pride).

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#### 2. Public benefit - community

This is any service or product (as above for the whole district) which can be identified to a specific part of the community usually by location, i.e., by area.

3. Private benefit

This is any service or product:

- a) That is used only by a particular individual or group;
- b) That once purchased or used, the service or product is not available for use by another individual or group;
- c) That has a quantifiable incremental cost according to the number of users.

For a number of activities, Council has established a range of values for the percentage split of public and private benefits as these can vary from year to year depending on the demand for services and the level of debt servicing within the activities.

#### Period of benefits

Council is required to assess the period in or over which those benefits are expected to occur which will in turn indicate the period in which the operating and capital expenditure should be funded. For all activities, operating costs are directly related to providing benefits in the year of expenditure and are funded on an annual basis.

Assets provide benefits for the duration of their useful lives ranging from a few years to many decades for infrastructural assets. The concept behind intergenerational equity is to match the period over which an asset is funded to the period where benefits are derived from the use of the asset.

#### **Exacerbator pays**

Council is required to consider the extent to which the action or inaction of particular individuals or a group contribute to the need to undertake the activity. The 'exacerbator pays' principle basically holds that those whose actions or inactions give rise to a need to undertake a particular activity should meet part of the cost of that particular activity.

#### Costs and benefits

Council is required to consider the costs and benefits, including consequences for transparency and accountability, of funding the activity distinctly from other activities using a different rate or combination of rates.

#### Overall impact of revenue needs on wellbeing

When Council has completed its activity-by-activity analysis and allocation of funding mechanisms, it examines the overall effect of the allocation to ensure that it does not adversely impact on the current or future wellbeing of the district. To achieve this, Council's revenue policies have regard to the following principles:

- a) Fairness/equity
- b) Uniformity
- c) Efficiency

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- d) Stability
- e) Simplicity
- f) Justifiability.

Council assesses the effect of proposed funding mixes on a range of properties, including low and highvalue residential properties in urban areas and townships, rural properties and commercial/industrial properties. As part of this assessment, Council can adjust the proportion of the general rate, uniform annual general charge and targeted area rate which make up district-wide funding if the annual effects of relative changes in the level of rates between various types of properties in the district require moderation.

# Funding sources – operational expenditure

Operating expenditure is expenditure on the day-to-day operations of Council. Council's policies in relation to the funding of operating expenses are set out to ensure prudent financial management and compliance with legislative requirements and generally accepted accounting practice.

Council may choose not to fully fund operating expenditure in any particular year if the deficit can be funded from operating surpluses in the immediate, preceding, or subsequent years. An operating deficit will only be budgeted when it would be beneficial to avoid significant fluctuations in rates, fees or charges.

In addition, Council may choose to fund more than is necessary to meet the operating expenditure in any particular year. It will only budget for such an operating surplus if necessary to fund an operating deficit in the immediate, preceding or subsequent years, or to repay debt having regard to forecast future debt levels or to avoid significant fluctuations in rates, fees or charges in future years.

From time-to-time loans may also be used to cover the costs of operating projects. These are likely to be projects which span more than one year and/or the outcome of which is expected to last for some time (e.g. the District Plan review). Any projects to be funded from loans will be identified in the annual Funding Impact Statement.

The proportion of district-wide funding provided by general rates, uniform annual general charge and targeted area rates are determined and disclosed each year in the Funding Impact Statement.

Council has determined that the following sources may be used to fund operating expenditure:

#### Rates

In selecting funding mechanisms for each activity, Council seeks to fund private benefit from fees and charges, community benefit from targeted rates, and whole district benefit from a mixture of general rates, and uniform annual general charges for district-wide activities.

The mixture of general rates and uniform annual general charge for district-wide activities is referred to in this policy as 'district-wide funding'. District-wide funding is also used to meet the shortfall where the fees and charges that are collected are less than the assessed private benefit of the activity.

# General Rates

Council uses a capital value rating system across the district. Capital value is preferred to land value because Council believes this generally provides a better surrogate for ability to pay. Rates in a capital value rating system are collected as follows: A general rate is a rate in the dollar for the capital value of the property and is used to meet a portion of district-wide funding.

#### Uniform Annual General Charge

A uniform annual general charge, based on a fixed amount per separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit (SUIP), is used to meet a portion of district-wide funding.

Definition of a Separately Used or Inhabited Part of a Rating Unit:

A separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit exists where there is use or ability to use a part or parts of the rating unit as an independent residence; or in the case of a rating unit used for commercial or industrial business, where there is use or ability to use a part or parts of the rating unit for independent trading operations. This is on the basis that where a rating unit is configured for the purpose of separate inhabitation or use, even if it is not currently occupied, this constitutes a separate use of the rating unit by the owner. The following are guides to how this will be applied.

In a residential situation an independent residence is defined as having a separate entrance and separate cooking, living and toilet/bathroom facilities. A separately used or inhabited part comes into effect in a business situation when the property has been set up to accommodate, or is accommodating, separate lessees, tenants, or the like, or the ability to operate separate businesses from the same rating unit.

The following examples are separately used or inhabited parts of a rating unit:

- a) Individual flats, apartments, or dwellings.
- b) A building or parts of a building that can be used as independent trading operations.
- c) Vacant rating units.
- d) A dwelling attached to a shop or other business premises.
- e) A residential building or part of a residential building that is used or can be used as an independent residence.

The following are not considered to be separately used parts of a rating unit:

- a) Residential sleep out or granny flat that does not meet the definition of an independent residence.
- b) A hotel room with or without kitchen facilities.
- c) A motel room with or without kitchen facilities.

#### Targeted rates

The targeted area rate which is a fixed amount per rating unit is collected on a differential basis based on location.

The targeted area rate is used to meet the community/group benefit element of activities which includes community boards, community grants, libraries, Cambridge Pool, Te Awamutu Events Centre, District Museum, community properties, Cambridge Town Hall, recycling, Cycling Centre of Excellence and passenger transport.

Targeted rates can either be based on a rate in the dollar for the capital value of the property, or a fixed amount per property either by rating unit or by SUIP.

Targeted rates are used to fund activities such as **rural halls and town** halls, recycling, kerbside refuse collection, Cambridge Community Sports Hall, stormwater, water treatment and supply and wastewater treatment and disposal.

#### Fees and charges

Generally, Council will use fees and charges to recover the 'private benefit' costs of a particular activity if it is economically viable to do so.

#### Grants and subsidies

Some activities undertaken by Council qualify for grants or subsidies from the Crown. In particular, Council receives a subsidy from the Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency (NZTA) for qualifying roading expenditure.

#### **Development contributions**

Revenue from development contributions can be used to cover the interest expense from loans relating to growth funded projects, where there is a timing difference between capital expenditure and development contribution revenue.

#### Other sources of income

This is a catch-all classification, and the income is treated in the same way as fees and charges. It includes parking infringement fines, rates penalties, income from interest and lease income.

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# Funding operational expenditure by activity

The tables below illustrate the outcome of the analysis undertaken by Council in relation to section 101(3). The tables 'community outcomes' and 'funding principles' are assessed for the entire group of activity, and the tables 'economic benefit assessment' are assessed for each activity within that group. Where appropriate, footnotes are provided for additional rationale of the funding of the targeted area rate.

The 'community outcomes' tables below show the community outcomes to which each group of activity primarily contributes. These tables show only the primary considerations, and it is acknowledged that most activities contribute to more outcomes than those shown.

The 'funding principles' tables show how the funding principles in sections 101(3)(b) to (e) of the Act relate to each group of activity. The analysis assists Council in determining which funding mechanisms are appropriate for each activity. Generally, those activities which score low for user pays or for cost/benefit of separate funding are best funded by general rates, whilst those scoring higher in those areas are best funded by user charges or targeted rates.

The low/medium/high rating relates to the degree by which each group of activity conforms to the following economic principles:

- a) Distribution of benefit the degree to which benefits can be attributed to individuals/groups, rather than the whole community.
- b) Period of benefit the degree to which benefits can be attributed to a future period.
- c) Extent of action/inaction the degree to which action or inaction of groups or individuals gives rise to need for expenditure.
- d) Cost/benefit of separate funding the degree to which costs and benefits justify separate funding of this activity.

The 'economic benefit assessment and funding target' tables detail how each activity within the group of activity is proposed to be funded, and what the funding targets are for each activity. Generally, these tables show that where a private benefit exists, the cost of this is to be recovered by user charges or a targeted rate. The cost of public benefits is usually funded via district-wide funding or via the targeted area rate for benefits restricted by location.

Costs for each group of activity include the allocation of Council's support service overheads.

# **Governance and Support Services**

Table 1: Governance and Support Services – community outcomes primarily contributed to

Governance and S	Support Services - cor	nmunity outcomes primarily contributed to
	Economically	Financially sustainable decision making.
<b>&amp;</b>	progressive – supporting thriving	• Provide value for money from services, promotion and a great place to invest and do business.
	communities	Provide economic stimulus through new infrastructure.

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Governance and Su	pport Services - comn	nunity outcomes primarily contributed to
	Social wellbeing – all about people	Great place to live, work, play and invest.
	Cultural	Unique history cultural awareness.
***	champions – promote culture and heritage	Tangata whenua partnerships.
		Respect cultural diversity.
<b>\$</b>	Environmental champions –	
	protect and	Support programmes.
	sustain the	
	environment	

#### Table 2: Governance and support services funding principles

Group of Activities	Funding principles						
	Distribution of benefit (user pays)	Period of benefit (intergenerational equity)	Extent of action/inaction (Exacerbator pays)	Cost/benefit of separate funding			
Governance and support services	Low	Low	Low	Low			

Group of Activity	Economic benefit assessment			Funding Targets			
	Private	Commun ity	Whole District	Fees & Charges	Targeted Rate	Targeted Area Rate	District- Wide Funding
Council and elections			100%				100%
Community boards		90%	10%			90% <sup>1</sup>	10%
Community grants	7% - 11%	<b>45</b> % - 55%	33% - <b>47</b> %	5% - 13%		<b>87</b> % - 95%²	
Strategic planning			100%				100%
Community relationships			100%				100%
Corporate			100%				100%
Development Contributions	100%			100% <sup>3</sup>			

#### Table 3: Governance and support services economic benefit assessment and funding targets

#### Governance and support services funding conclusion

Council, elections, strategic planning and communications provide a public benefit to the whole district and should be funded by all ratepayers through district-wide funding. The Community Boards provide a public benefit both to the individual communities that they serve and to the wider district and are funded partially by the targeted area rate and partially by district-wide funding. Community grants provide a public benefit to the individual communities that the individual grants relate to, and for some grants this is a district-wide benefit.

Capital projects relating to growth are funded from development contributions. The growth-related capital expenditure is paid by those benefiting from growth to meet the principle of growth paying for growth. When there is a timing difference between the capital cost and the revenue from development contributions, a loan is required. The interest expenses relating to the development loans are funded from development contribution revenue.

# **Planning and Regulatory**

#### Table 4: Planning and regulatory community outcomes

Promote awareness and responsibilities.	

<sup>1</sup> The Te Awamutu Community Board is allocated to Te Awamutu and Kakepuku areas, the Cambridge Community Board is allocated to the Cambridge and Maungatautari areas.

<sup>2</sup> These are allocated to the area to which the grant relates/benefits, grants benefiting the whole district are funded across all areas.

<sup>3</sup> Interest expense from growth loans to be paid by development contribution revenue.

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Planning and Regu	ulatory - community	y outcomes primarily contributed to
	Environmental champions – protect and sustain the environment	Responsive to climate change.
	Social wellbeing – all about people	• High quality of life.
***	Cultural champions – promote culture and heritage	Unique history cultural awareness

#### Table 5: Planning and regulatory funding principles

Group of Activity	Funding principles						
	Distribution of benefit (user pays)	Period of benefit (intergenerational equity)	Extent of action/inaction (Exacerbator pays)	Cost/benefit of separate funding			
Planning & Regulatory	High	Low	High	Low			

#### Table 6: Planning and regulatory economic benefit assessment and funding targets

	Economic benefit assessment		Funding Targets				
Activities	Privat e	Communit Y	Whole District	Fees & Charges	Targeted Rate	Targeted Area Rate	District- Wide Funding
Animal Control	55%		45%	55% - 65%			35% - 45%
Building Control	80%		20%	70% - 95%			5% - 30%
Environmental Health	56%		44%	30% - 45% <sup>4</sup>			55% - 70%
Resource Management	40%		60%	45% - 70%			30% - 55%
Development Engineering	32%		68%	30% - 60%			40% - 70%

<sup>4</sup> Refer to paragraph 3

#### Planning and Regulatory funding conclusion

Benefits are generated for the whole district within the activities for health inspections, maintaining animal control facilities and some enforcement action, some aspects of planning (appeals to the Environmental Court, protecting heritage, landscape features) and responding to non-chargeable information requests.

Fees and charges are levied for these activities to recover the private benefit portion of services provided ('user pays'). The quantity of services delivered will vary according to market conditions, and accordingly Council sets a range for the funding for these activities from fees and charges. The balance is funded from district-wide funding.

For the Environmental Health activity, Council is prevented by statutory limits from fully recovering the costs related to implementing liquor licenses and hazardous substances. This results in the balance of these costs being funded from district-wide funding.

# **Community Services and Facilities**

#### Table 7: Community services and facilities community outcomes

Community services and facilities - community outcomes primarily contributed to							
	Environmental champions – protect and sustain the environment	<ul> <li>Promote awareness and responsibilities.</li> </ul>					
	Socially wellbeing – all	Great place to live, work, play and invest.					
	about people	High quality of life.					
	Economically progressive –	<ul> <li>Provide value for money from services, promotion and a great place to invest and do business.</li> </ul>					
	support a thriving, sustainable economy	<ul> <li>Financially sustainable decision making.</li> </ul>					
	Cultural	We champion the unique history of Waipā.					
***	champions – promote culture and heritage	<ul> <li>We have a high level of cultural awareness.</li> </ul>					

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#### Table 8: Community services and facilities funding principles

	Funding principles						
Group of Activity	Distribution of benefit (user pays)	Period of benefit (intergenerational equity)	Extent of action/inaction (Exacerbator pays)	Cost/benefit of separate funding			
Community services and facilities	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium			

#### Table 9: Community services and facilities economic benefit assessment and funding targets

	Econor	nic benefit a	ssessment	Funding Targets			
Activities	Private	Commun ity	Whole District	Fees & Charges	Targeted Rate	Targeted Area Rate	District- Wide Funding
Parks & Reserves (and Heritage)			100%				100%
Mighty River Domain	45% - 55%		45% - 55%	35% - 55%			45% - 65%
District Libraries	10%	21%	69%	5% - 20%		20% - 25%⁵	55% - 75%
Cambridge Pool		60% - 75%	25% -40%			55% - 75% <sup>6</sup>	25% - 45%
Te Awamutu Events Centre		50% - 55%	45% - 50%			50% - 55% <sup>7</sup>	45% - 50%
District Museum	7% - 12%	23% - 28%	60% - 70%	5% - 15%		20% - <b>30</b> % <sup>8</sup>	55 <b>% - <b>75</b>%</b>
Cemeteries	64%		36%	60% - 80%			20% - 40%
Public Toilets	41%		59%				100% <sup>9</sup>
Commercial / Strategic Properties	40% - 50%		50% - 60%	50% - 70%			30% - 50%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> The Te Awamutu Library is allocated to the Te Awamutu, Kakepuku and Pirongia areas; Cambridge Library is allocated to the Cambridge and Maungatautari areas.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> The Cambridge pool is allocated to the Cambridge and Maungatautari areas, this includes the funding of the capital loans and 50% of the operating costs.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> The Te Awamutu Events Centre is allocated to the Te Awamutu, Kakepuku and Pirongia areas, this includes the funding of the capital loans and 50% of the operating costs.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> District Museum is allocated to the Te Awamutu area.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> There are practical difficulties in applying the 'user pays' principle to this activity. There is no revenue received for the use of the toilets, all costs are funded through district-wide funding.

	Econor	nic benefit a	ssessment	Funding Targets			
Activities	Private	Commun ity	Whole District	Fees & Charges	Targeted Rate	Targeted Area Rate	District- Wide Funding
Community Properties	20% - 25%	20% - 25%	50% - 60%	5% - 20% <sup>10</sup>		15% - 20% <sup>11</sup>	60% - 80%
Housing for the elderly	100%			100%12			
Rural Halls		59%	41%		55% - 75%		25% - 45%
Town Halls	10%13	63%	27%	5% - 15%	25% - 30% <sup>14</sup>	30% - 40% <sup>15</sup>	25% - 35%
Forestry	100%			100% <sup>16</sup>			
Emergency Management	60%		40%	50% - 60%			40% - 50%
Litter Bins & Waste Minimisation			100%	45% - 55% <sup>17</sup>			45% - 55%
Waste Management (recycling)	95%	3%	2%	2% - 12%	80% - 90%	2% <sup>18</sup>	3%
Landfills			100%				100%
Cambridge Community Sports Hall		100%			100%		
Cycling Centre of Excellence		100%				100% <sup>19</sup>	

#### **Community Services and Facilities funding conclusion:**

Some activities are identified as generating benefits for the whole district such as Emergency Management and in other instances activities will benefit a specific identifiable community within the district, e.g. Cambridge Community Sports Hall.

Council will recover reasonable costs from individuals or groups who are identified as benefiting from the service or facility ('user pays').

Council subsidises some activities via district-wide funding to promote Council policies and achieve

<sup>14</sup> Urban Hall Rate which is allocated to Cambridge and Te Awamutu areas and the Pirongia village.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> Council subsidises the rental costs for this activity as rent received from these organisations is generally below market value.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> Allocated to the Cambridge and Te Awamutu areas.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Council has a long standing policy of funding all costs from rents.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> Private benefit relates to the fees and charges received from hall hireage.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup> Allocated to the Cambridge area to fund the Cambridge Town Hall.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup> Fees and charges are received in the form of forestry harvesting revenue, which is accounted for in a separate reserve to fund this activity.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup> Funds received from Ministry for the Environment to fund waste minimisation activities.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup> Allocated to the Cambridge and Maungatautari areas.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup> This is allocated to all areas in the Waipā district.

strategic outcomes through:

- a) Subsidising the costs to individuals of borrowing library books, to encourage recreational and educational development of district residents; and
- b) Subsidising the costs to individuals of entry to community facilities to encourage the development of a healthy community.

#### Transportation

#### Table 10: Transportation community outcomes

Transportation	Transportation - community outcomes primarily contributed to					
	Social wellbeing – all about people	<ul> <li>Waipā provides a high quality of life for current and future generations.</li> </ul>				
	Economically progressive –	Financially sustainable decision making.				
<b>~</b>	support a thriving,	<ul> <li>Provide value for money from services, promotion and a great place to invest and do business.</li> </ul>				
	sustainable economy	Provide economic stimulus through new infrastructure.				
	Environmental champions –	Support programmes.				
	protect and sustain the environment	Responsive to climate change.				
••••	Cultural champions – promote culture and heritage	<ul> <li>Tangata whenua partnerships.</li> </ul>				

#### Table 11: Transportation funding principles

	Funding principles							
Group of Activity	Distribution of benefit (user pays)	Period of benefit (intergenerational equity)	Extent of action/inaction (Exacerbator pays)	Cost/benefit of separate funding				
Transportation	Medium	High	Low	Medium				

	Economic benefit assessment			Funding Targets				
Group of Activity	Private	Commu nity	Whole District	Fees & Charges	Subsidie s & Grants	Target ed Rate	Targeted Area Rate	District- Wide Funding
Transportation	33%- 38%	2%	60% - 65%	2%- 12%	12%- 25%	1%- 2%	1%-3%	63% - 78%

#### Table 12: Transportation economic benefit assessment and funding targets

#### Transportation funding conclusion

This activity includes roads, road safety, passenger transport, footpaths, streetlights, cycling and walking and car parks.

This activity is considered to generate benefits for the whole district although in some circumstances (e.g. road seal extensions), there is a higher proportion of benefit identified for a particular community. Additionally, in some instances the provision of a paved surface is considered to benefit a particular community (e.g. the construction of new footpaths) but the maintenance of it generates a benefit to the whole district.

Access to the road system is regarded as a public good due to non-excludability and the funding method is through district-wide funding. External subsidies and contributions are available and Council seeks to maximise the level of subsidy available from external agencies and minimise district-wide funding. The funding percentages are expressed as ranges because the actual funding mix from year to year will vary in accordance with the percentage of work undertaken which is eligible for subsidy.

#### Stormwater

#### Table 12: Stormwater community outcomes

Stormwater - com	Stormwater - community outcomes primarily contributed to					
	Social wellbeing – all about people	• High quality of life.				
	Economically progressive –	• Provide value for money from services, promotion and a great place to invest and do business.				
	support a thriving, sustainable economy	• Provide economic stimulus through new infrastructure.				
	Environmental champions – protect and sustain the environment	Responsive to climate change.				
**	Cultural champions – promote culture and heritage	<ul> <li>Tangata whenua partnerships.</li> </ul>				

#### Table 13: Stormwater funding principles

	Funding principles							
Group of Activity	Distribution of benefit (user pays)	Period of benefit (intergenerational equity)	Extent of action/inaction (Exacerbator pays)	Cost/benefit of separate funding				
Stormwater	Low	High	Low	High				

Table 14: Stormwater economic benefit assessment and funding targets

	Economic benefit assessment			Funding Targets			
Group of Activity	Private	Commun ity	Whole District	Fees & Charges	Targeted Rate	Targeted Area Rate	District- Wide Funding
Stormwater	-	93%	7%	-	100%	-	-

#### Stormwater funding conclusion

Stormwater is one of the groups of activities required within the LTP and it is considered appropriate to rate this as a separate activity. Council considers that this service is a public benefit that should primarily be recovered through a targeted rate differentiated for rural and urban service.

Reticulated stormwater is considered to generate benefits for urban communities whereas rural drainage is considered to benefit rural communities.

# Water treatment and supply

#### Table 15: Water treatment and supply community outcomes

Water treatment a	nd supply - commu	nity outcomes primarily contributed to
	Social wellbeing – all about people	• High quality of life.
	Economically progressive –	<ul> <li>Provide value for money from services, promotion and a great place to invest and do business.</li> </ul>
	support a thriving	Financially sustainable decision making.
	sustainable economy	• Provide economic stimulus through new infrastructure.
<b></b>	Environmental champions – protect and sustain the environment	Responsive to climate change.
	Cultural champions – promote culture and heritage	Tangata whenua partnerships.

#### Table 16: Water treatment and supply funding principles

Group of Activity	Funding principles						
	Distribution of benefit (user pays)	Period of benefit (intergenerational equity)	Extent of action/inaction (Exacerbator pays)	Cost/benefit of separate funding			
Water treatment and supply	High	High	Low	High			

#### Table 17: Water treatment and supply economic benefit assessment and funding targets

Group of Activity	Economic benefit assessment			Funding Targets			
	Private	Commun ity	Whole District	Fees & Charges	Targeted Rate	Targeted Area Rate	District- Wide Funding
Water treatment and supply	88% - 90%	3% - 5%	7%	2.5% - 6%	94% - 97.5%	-	-

#### Water treatment and supply funding conclusion

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Water treatment and supply is one of the groups of activities required within the LTP and it is considered appropriate to rate this as a separate activity.

Direct users of the water supply clearly receive a benefit.

Council considers this service should be recovered through a targeted rate **for connectable properties** and through water invoicing for metered properties. The rate will be differentiated for the service received **being** connectable or connected via a water meter.

#### Wastewater treatment and disposal

Table 18: Wastewater treatment and disposal community outcomes

Community servio	ces and facilities - co	ommunity outcomes primarily contributed to
	Social wellbeing – all about people	High quality of life.
	Economically progressive –	<ul> <li>Provide value for money from services, promotion and a great place to invest and do business.</li> </ul>
<b>*</b>	support a thriving sustainable economy	Provide economic stimulus through new infrastructure.
<b></b>	Environmental champions - protect and sustain the environment	Responsive to climate change.
•••	Cultural champions – promote culture and heritage	<ul> <li>Tangata whenua partnerships.</li> </ul>

#### Table 19: Wastewater treatment and supply funding principles

Group of Activity	Funding principles							
	Distribution of benefit (user pays)	Period of benefit (intergenerational equity)	Extent of action/inaction (Exacerbator pays)	Cost/benefit of separate funding				
Wastewater treatment and disposal	Low	High	Low	High				

Table 20: Wastewater treatment and supply economic benefit assessment and funding targets

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Group of Activity	Economic benefit assessment			Funding targets			
	Private	Communi ty	Whole District	Fees & Charges	Targeted Rate	Targeted Area Rate	District- Wide Funding
Wastewater treatment and disposal	84% - 88%	3% - 5%	9% - 11%	5% - 15%	85% - 995%	-	-

#### Wastewater treatment and disposal funding conclusion

Wastewater treatment and disposal is one of the groups of activities required within the LTP and it is considered appropriate to rate this as a separate activity.

The provision of wastewater service is primarily a private benefit to the communities that can access the reticulation.

Council considers that this service should be recovered through a targeted rate and through fees and charges for trade waste recoveries. The rate will be differentiated for the service received, connected or connectable.

#### **Overall consideration of rates impact**

The activity outlined above allocates some funding directly to sources such as fees and charges, subsidises, grants and targeted rates (including targeted area rate). The remaining funding balance comes from district-wide funding, a mix of general rates (by CV), UAGC and targeted area rates.

When considering the impacts on the community for the 2025 review of the policy, Council was largely comfortable with the policy in place from 2021. Council undertook a high level, minor review, and changes were made to aid the readability and application of the policy.

#### Funding sources – capital expenditure

As with operating expenditure, Council has set out to ensure that it takes a prudent approach to the funding of capital expenditure with an emphasis on legislative and accounting compliance.

Funding to pay for new assets will come from a mix of borrowing, development contributions, grants and subsidies, capital revenue, reserves and asset sales. Generally, the costs of new assets will not be met from rates, however a portion of the costs of servicing loans will be.

Rates may be used to fund low value capital projects. These may be district-wide funding or a targeted rate depending on the activity the capital project relates to.

Some of the groups of activities use separate reserves to fund upgrades/growth to achieve stated levels of service. Once reserves are fully used, any remaining balance is funded by borrowing. These activities include stormwater, water treatment and supply, wastewater treatment and disposal, and transportation.

Funding for capital works will depend on the nature of the work, in particular the reasons (cost drivers) which have made the work necessary. There are three main cost drivers recognised by Council:

- a) Growth
- b) Level of service improvements
- c) Renewals.

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As outlined in the introduction section of this policy, Section 101(3) of the Act requires Council to consider a range of matters (using a two-step process) to determine what funding sources are appropriate. Responses to these requirements in relation to all methods of funding capital expenditure are illustrated in the tables below:

#### Table 21: Capital expenditure community outcomes

	Community outcomes							
	Economically progressive	Environmental champions	Cultural champions	Socially resilient				
Capital expenditure	Y	Y	Y	Y				

#### Table 22: Capital expenditure funding principles

	Funding principles					
	Distribution of benefit (user pays)	Period of benefit (intergeneratio nal equity)	Extent of action/inaction (Exacerbator pays)	Cost/benefit of separate funding		
Capital expenditure due to growth	High	High	High	High		
Capital expenditure – levels of service improvement, statutory requirements or other reasons	Low	High	Low	High		
Capital expenditure due to renewals	Low	High	Low	High		

# Capital expenditure due to growth

The district's population and local economy is growing. The development generated from growth places pressure on the assets and services provided by Council. Investment in additional assets is required to meet growth-related demands.

Council intends to entirely fund the portion of capital expenditure that is attributable to growth by development contributions where it is legally, fairly, reasonably, and practically possible to do so. It is considered that development contributions are the best mechanism available to ensure that the cost of growth sits with those who have created the need for that cost. Refer to the Development Contributions Policy which is a separate policy that provides full details around the rationale for, and level of, contributions.

# Funding sources for growth capital expenditure

The funding sources for growth capital expenditure in order of priority are:

- a) Vested assets
- b) Development contributions
- c) Capital grants and subsidies attributable to growth portion

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d) Borrowing.

#### Capital expenditure due to changes in levels of service

The cost driver for a portion of capital works within the Waipā district relates to increasing levels of service for the community. In some cases, these improvements are required because of changes to legislation or resource consent conditions, which means there is often little discretion regarding the decision<sup>20</sup>.

#### Funding sources for levels of service improvement capital expenditure

The funding sources for levels of service improvement capital expenditure in order of priority are:

- a) Capital grants and subsidies
- b) Asset sales
- c) Capital reserves
- d) Borrowing
- e) Rates for small value capital projects.

#### Capital expenditure due to renewals

Renewal capital works are those capital expenditure costs that are incurred in restoring an asset to previous service levels usually reflected in the amount that an asset has depreciated. Therefore, by using depreciation funds Council is maintaining infrastructural networks to their existing service level.

The funding of depreciation is an implied requirement of the 'balanced budget' provision of the LGA. It requires that the Council fully fund all operating costs, including reductions in the useful life or quality of assets.

# Funding sources for renewal capital expenditure

The funding sources for renewal capital expenditure in order of priority are:

- a) Depreciation reserves
- b) Borrowing
- c) Rates for small value capital projects.

Depreciation reserves are used to fund projects relating to renewals. Borrowing is used to fund projects where insufficient depreciation reserves are available.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> For example, upgrades to water treatment plants due to water treatment standards.

# **APPENDIX 4**

Draft Treasury Management Policy (document number 11330251)

# DRAFT TREASURY MANAGEMENT POLICY

**DECEMBER 2024** 



Document Set ID: 11330251 Version: 20, Version Date: 11/12/2024

# Introduction

Waipā District Council (Council) undertakes liability management (borrowing), investment, cash and associated risk management activity (in total referred to in this document as treasury activity). Council's borrowing and investment activities are carried out within the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002 (the Act) and its various amendments, which define the operating environment for local authorities in relation to borrowing, investment and treasury risk management activity.

This Treasury Management Policy (the policy) document includes the Liability Management Policy and Investment Policy as required by part 6, sections 104 and 105 of the Act. The policy provides the framework for all of Council's treasury activities and defines key responsibilities and the operating parameters within which treasury activity is to be carried out.

The scope of this policy covers treasury activity at the Council level and is formally reviewed and updated from time to time, but at least once every three years, although the review is normally in conjunction with the review of the long term plan (LTP).

Council's borrowing activity is largely driven by its capital expenditure programme.

Council also manages a portfolio of investments comprising equity, biological assets (such as forestry), property and treasury investments.

## Treasury objectives and philosophy

Council's broad objectives in relation to treasury activity are as follows:

- 1. Compliance with the Act and any other relevant local authority legislation.
- 2. To manage Council's borrowings and investments according to its strategic and commercial objectives and interest expense budget and optimise returns on treasury investments within these objectives.
- 3. Avoidance of capital losses. For treasury investments this is achieved by investing on a hold to maturity basis (unless exceptional circumstances otherwise dictate) and only invest with creditworthy counter parties.
- 4. Maintain funding mechanisms with an appropriate maturity profile to ensure adequate liquidity is available at margins and costs appropriate to Council's credit standing.
- 5. To manage the operational cash position and ensure that any surplus cash is invested in approved liquid instruments, or where appropriate is used to minimise debt.
- 6. Mitigate potential adverse interest rate risk and minimise financing costs within acceptable risk management parameters. Develop and maintain professional relationships with the New Zealand Local Government Funding Agency Limited (LGFA), Council's bankers and the financial markets in general.
- 7. Provide timely and accurate reporting of treasury activity and performance.

In meeting the above objectives, Council acknowledges that there are specific financial risks such as funding, liquidity, interest rate, credit and operational risks arising from its treasury activities.

Council is a risk averse entity and does not wish to incur undue risk from its treasury activities. Accordingly, Council manages its treasury activities in a manner which addresses these risks and is focused on protecting Council's budgeted interest costs and interest income and stabilising Council's cash flows. Council seeks to prudently manage these risks and activity that is unrelated to its underlying cash flows or may be construed as speculative in nature, is expressly forbidden.



# **Borrowing policy**

#### **General Policy**

Section 104 of the LGA 2002 provides that the Liability Management Policy required under Section 102(2)(b) must state the local authority's policies in respect of liability management, including:

- Interest rate exposure
- Credit exposure
- Liquidity
- Debt repayment.

Council's infrastructure and community assets generally have long economic lives and long-term benefits. The use of debt is seen as an appropriate and efficient mechanism for promoting intergenerational equity between current and future ratepayers in relation to Council's assets and investments, as well as assisting Council in meeting the infrastructure demands of its ratepayers on a timely basis. Council borrows as it considers appropriate within the flexible and diversified borrowing powers contained within the Local Government Act 2002. Borrowing arrangements in aggregate, in excess of \$250,000, that are not included in the current LTP must be approved by Council resolution.

Council raises debt for the following primary purposes:

- General debt to fund Council's balance sheet;
- Specific debt associated with special one-off projects and capital expenditure;
- To fund assets with intergenerational qualities.

Council is able to borrow through a variety of market mechanisms including borrowing from the LGFA, direct bank borrowing or the issue of bonds via the domestic capital markets.

Council has a general preference to firstly use available internal reserves for its borrowing requirements and thereafter utilise external funding sources.

Given the relative advantages to each funding mechanism, Council may have a mix of LGFA, bank and capital markets borrowing over time. Generally, a bank facility is most appropriate to provide working capital and core funding where there is uncertainty regarding timing and amount of borrowing. When there exists a degree of certainty in terms of amount and term, the LGFA or bonds via the domestic capital markets are likely to provide an appropriate source of funding.

Council may borrow from the LGFA and, in connection with that borrowing, may enter into the following related transactions to the extent it considers necessary or desirable:

- contribute a portion of its borrowing back to the LGFA as an equity contribution to the LGFA;
- provide guarantees of the indebtedness of other local authorities to the LGFA and of the indebtedness of the LGFA itself;
- commit to contributing additional equity (or subordinated debt) to the LGFA if required;
- subscribe for shares and uncalled capital in the LGFA; and
- secure its borrowing from the LGFA and the performance of other obligations to the LGFA or its creditors with a charge over the Council's rates and rates revenue.



#### **Borrowing limits**

In managing debt, Council will adhere to the following limits:

As a high growth local authority, the gross interest expense on external debt for the year equal or are less than 15 per cent of its revenue (excluding development contributions, financial contributions, vested assets, gains on derivative financial instruments, and revaluations of property, plant, or equipment) for the year<sup>1</sup>.

Net cash flows from operating activities will exceed gross annual interest expense by a minimum four times or the applicable LGFA covenant, whichever is the lowest.

Net external debt will not exceed 350 per cent of total revenue. Total revenue is defined as cash earnings from rates, grants and subsidies, user charges, interest, dividends, financial and other revenue and excludes non-government capital contributions (e.g. developer contributions and vested assets).

Council reports compliance to these limits on an annual basis.

## Liquidity and funding risk management

Liquidity risk management refers to the timely availability of funds when needed without incurring penalty costs. Funding risk management centres on the ability to re-finance or raise new debt at a future time at the same or more favourable pricing (fees and borrowing margins) and terms of existing facilities.

Council's ability to readily attract cost effective borrowing is largely driven by its ability to maintain a strong balance sheet, levy rates and manage its relationships with the LGFA, its bankers and capital market investors. Where practical, Council seeks a diversified pool of external borrowing and ensures bank borrowings and incidental arrangements (risk management products) are only sought from strongly rated New Zealand registered banks. This helps ensure that funds are available when required and any amounts owing are paid in full on the due date.

Council minimises its liquidity risk by:

- Matching expenditure to its revenue streams and managing cash flow timing differences through its bank facilities and/or maintaining a liquidity buffer;
- Ensuring that any liquidity buffer investments are liquid and readily negotiable instruments;
- Having in place a committed bank or similar LGFA provided facility that allows headroom of at least \$5 million compared to projected peak borrowing requirements over the next 12 months as detailed in the latest annual plan/LTP.
- The matching of longer term expenditure and revenue requirements is monitored through the cash flow forecast prepared during the annual plan and LTP processes and is reviewed through the quarterly forecast reports.

In relation to funding risk management, Council aims to minimise the risk of debt maturing or being reissued in foreseeable periods of illiquidity or where credit margins are high, where practical, by maintaining ongoing access to multiple sources of funding, including the LGFA, the banking sector and domestic debt capital markets and by having its outstanding debt spread across a range of maturities.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014, Section 21



Specifically, Council manages funding risk by avoiding a concentration of debt maturity dates by ensuring that:

- No more than \$120 million of outstanding external debt is subject to refinancing over the next 12 months or any rolling 12-month period thereafter.
- The maximum term for external debt is 12 years unless approved by Council.

#### **Internal borrowing**

Council uses its reserves and external borrowing to internally fund capital expenditure as identified in the LTP and annual plan and approved by Council resolution. The finance function is responsible for administering Council's internal loan portfolio.

The primary objective in funding internally is to use reserves and external borrowing effectively, by establishing a portfolio that provides funding to internal activity centres. This creates operational efficiencies as savings may be created by eliminating the negative margin that would be incurred through Council separately investing and borrowing externally.

The following operational parameters apply in relation to the management of Council's internal loan portfolio:

- The finance function uses the internal loan portfolio as an input into determining its external debt requirements. In most cases, Council's reserves are used firstly to reduce external debt requirements, as this would normally reduce Council's net interest cost.
- All internal borrowing activities are consistent with the principles and parameters outlined throughout this policy.
- In determining an activity centre's internal loan amount, any depreciation reserve or other related amount is firstly allocated to that centre. Any additional funding is then provided through internal loans.
- The maximum term of the internal loan is the lesser of either 60 per cent of the projected economic life of the underlying asset or 30 years.
- A notional internal loan is set up for all new capital projects and operating projects in special circumstances, which would require Council resolution and allocated to the activity centre incurring the expenditure. External interest is apportioned across all internal loan balances.
- Loans can be on an interest only basis if it is expected that the underlying asset may be sold or transferred to another party in the future and is strategic in nature. Development contribution loans can also be on an interest only basis. However, the maximum term for such loans is five years.
- Unless specified otherwise principal repayments required in relation to internal loans will be on a table mortgage basis over the expected life of the loan.

## Interest Rate Risk Management

Council's borrowing gives rise to a direct exposure to interest rate movements. Council looks to balance the long-term nature of its assets, projects, intergenerational factors, the correlation between interest rate levels and economic activity and ratepayers, income and Council's objective to smooth the adverse impact of interest rate movements on rating requirements. This implies an appropriate level of long-term fixed rate or hedged debt taking into account Council budget requirements, the nominal level of interest rates and other appropriate factors balanced against the flexibility of floating rate debt. In any case interest rate risk must be managed within the parameters detailed below unless an exception is approved by Council. Compliance is measured against total drawn debt excluding any



short-term working capital linked debt.

#### Table 1

Timeframe	Policy Parameters			
	Minimum	Maximum		
0 – 1 year	40%	100%		
1 – 3 years	30%	80%		
3 – 5 years	10%	60%		
5 years or greater (*)	0%	40%		

(\*) Hedging beyond ten years can only be by way of bond issuance or hedging that is directly linked to an underlying debt instrument already in place (for example a floating rate note). Any hedging beyond 12-years requires Council approval.

Interest rate risk management objectives are reflected in the table above and outline the minimum fixed or hedged rate requirements allocated to various time bands. Debt is regarded as fixed or hedged, where the interest rate is protected for a period of at least 6-months. The Group Manager Business Support has discretion within the control parameters to set interest rate risk management hedging levels.

#### **Approved instruments**

Council can only enter into interest rate hedging transactions by way of the following instruments:

- Interest rate swaps for a maximum term of twelve years;
- Interest rate collars where the nominal value of the best and worst-case interest rates defined by the collar are the same, and for a maximum term of five years.

#### **Credit risk management**

Council can only enter into transactions with approved counterparties. Current approved counterparties and exposure limits are detailed in table 2 (contained within Treasury Investment section)

#### **Debt security**

Council's current security arrangements consist of a charge over rates by way of a debenture trust deed. Council generally does not offer assets, other than a charge over rates or rates revenue, as security for any loan or performance of any obligation under an incidental arrangement.

#### Loan repayment

The Council repays borrowings from refinancing or surplus general funds. Maturing borrowings may be refinanced by new borrowings that have a maximum 12-year term unless approved by Council, as stipulated in clause 24.

#### **Contingent liabilities**

Council provides financial guarantees to community and service organisations. This is by application and after ensuring that the Business Plan of the guaranteed party is consistent with the strategic objectives of Council and that the organisation has the means to service and repay the debt. Should the guarantee be called up, Council takes immediate action to recover the money.

Individual guarantees are limited to \$1 million and total guarantees will not exceed \$5 million. This is supported by section 2.2.5 (Community Grants and Guarantees) of the Procedural Policy Manual. Granting of any guarantees is by Council resolution.



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# **Investment policy**

Section 105 of the Act provides that the Investment Policy required to be adopted under section 102(2)(c) must state the local authority's policies in respect of investments, including:

- The mix of investments;
- The acquisition of new investments;
- An outline of the procedures by which investments are managed and reported;
- An outline of how risks associated with investments are assessed and managed.

Council investments may be maintained to meet specific strategic and economic objectives outlined in the LTP. The finance function monitors the investments and reports performance on a regular basis to the Chief Executive and Council. The types of investments held include:

- Equity investments;
- Loan advances;
- Property investments;
- Biological assets (such as forestry);
- Treasury investments.

#### **Equity investments**

Council maintains equity investments in:

- Waikato Regional Airport Limited;
- New Zealand Local Government Funding Agency Limited;
- Local Authority Shared Services Limited;
- New Zealand Local Government Insurance Corporation Limited (Civic Assurance).

Other than to achieve strategic objectives, it is not Council's intention to undertake new equity investments. Council may periodically review investments with a view to exiting at a time when market conditions are favourable and overall strategic objectives are not compromised.

Any dividend income is included as part of general revenue.

Any purchase or disposition of equity investments not identified in the LTP is by Council resolution.

At the time of disposal, Council determines the most appropriate use of sale proceeds.

#### New Zealand Local Government Funding Agency Limited Investment

Council may invest in shares and other financial instruments of the LGFA and may borrow to fund that investment.

Council's objective in making any such investment will be to:

- obtain a return on the investment; and
- ensure that the LGFA has sufficient capital to maintain an appropriate credit rating so that it continues as a source of attractively priced debt funding for the Council sector.

Because of this dual objective, Council may invest in LGFA shares in circumstances in which the return on that investment is potentially lower than the return it could achieve with alternative investments.



Page 7 11330251 If required in connection with the investment, Council may also subscribe for uncalled capital in the LGFA.

#### Loan advances

Council provides financial guarantees to community and service organisations but generally does not make loan advances, except in special circumstances, which would require Council resolution. Council has existing outstanding community loans which it will manage until repayment is complete.

#### **Property investments**

Council owns property to achieve its operational and strategic objectives. Council reviews property ownership through assessing the benefits of continued ownership in comparison to other arrangements that could deliver the same results. This assessment is based on the most financially viable method of achieving the delivery of its services.

The purchase or disposition of property not identified in the LTP is approved by Council resolution. A precondition of all property purchase is the obtaining of a current registered valuation. Property holdings are sold at market values that are at least equivalent to 90 per cent of a current registered valuation. Vendor financing may be provided to facilitate a sale, in special circumstances, which would require Council resolution.

Except where Council has identified a rental subsidy appropriate to the end use for which the property is held, all properties will be leased on commercial terms at market rates. Rental subsidies, not identified in the LTP, will be by Council resolution. All income, including rentals and ground rent from property held, except for housing for the elderly and 'own your own' properties where revenue is ring-fenced, is included as part of general revenue.

Net proceeds from the sale of property, unless subject to statutory constraints, will either be used to settle a portion of external loans or form part of the reserves of the district, to be reinvested in new assets or the betterment of existing assets for the benefit of the present and future residents of the district. A resolution of Council is required for expenditure from the asset sales reserve accounts.

#### **Biological Assets**

Council's investment in forestry on Mount Pirongia, historically, was to assist with water catchment protection objectives and to provide a scenic reserve. The water catchment protection objective is less of a consideration now with the reduced reliance on the Te Tahi stream for potable water supply and with modern water treatment practices in place. The investment is managed by a specialist consultant and is expected to deliver positive cash flow over the long term.

New investment or the disposition of existing investments not identified in the LTP is by Council resolution.

At time of harvest, Council determines the most appropriate use of both the sale proceeds and the land.

#### **Treasury Investments**

Council may maintain treasury investments for the following purposes:

- Provide cash in the event of a natural disaster;
- Invest amounts allocated to special funds and reserves;
- Invest amounts allocated for approved future expenditure, to implement strategic initiatives or to support intergenerational allocations;
- Invest the proceeds from the sale of assets;



Draft Treasury Management Policy

• Invest surplus cash.

Council's primary investment objective is capital protection. It utilises its surplus funds through internal lending to various activity centres within Council and through external investment to approved counterparties.

Within the above credit constraints, Council also seeks to:

- Ensure investments are in liquid instruments;
- Maximise investment return;
- Match investment maturities to projected cash flow requirements to avoid realisations prior to maturity;
- Manage potential capital losses due to interest rate movements if investments need to be liquidated prior to maturity.

Council is also able to undertake short-term investments funded by external borrowings that mature within the next 12 months, with approved counterparties, if it is able to earn a positive margin between the borrowing and investment interest rates. This is called positive arbitrage.

The amount that Council can borrow this way can, when added to existing external debt, be no more than the peak projected debt levels for the financial year as outlined in the latest LTP or annual plan.

In relation to all external treasury exposures, including treasury investments, credit exposure is minimised by limiting exposure to any investment sector or counterparty and from monitoring compliance against set limits as detailed in the table below:

Table 2:	
----------	--

D .	Rating	Counterparty	(up to)
	N/A	\$500 million	100%
	AA-	\$40 million	100%
	А	\$20 million	50%
as ity A1)	Rates as Security (LGFA A+)	\$20 million	50%
i	ity	N/A AA- A as Rates as ity Security	KatingN/A\$500 millionAA-\$40 millionA\$20 millionasRates as\$20 millionitySecurity

Note: If a counterparty is downgraded only one notch below the minimum rating controls in the above table, the underlying investments can be held to maturity as long as the term is less than six-months. Beyond that, it requires Council approval.

Council may also hold LGFA Borrower Notes. However, as these are a required investment by Council when it borrows via the LGFA, they are not deemed an external investment and are thus not included when investment counterparty limits are calculated as per the limits above.

When determining counterparty exposures investments are measured at 100% of their face value including accrued interest.

Any interest rate hedges are only recognised if their current value is positive for the Council. For example, if the Council had an interest swap where it paid a fixed rate of 4.0% and the current rate

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Minimum Standard & Poor's or Moody's or Fitch equivalent.



Draft Treasury Management Policy

was 6.00%, then the hedge would have a positive value over its life for Council and its market value is effectively an obligation to Council from the swap counterparty.

#### Foreign exchange policy

From time to time, Council may have foreign exchange exposure through the occasional purchase of foreign currency denominated plant, equipment and services.

All exposures over NZD100,000 equivalent are recognised and hedged when the exact timing and amount of the exposure is known following the Group Manager Business Support's approval. Exposures are hedged using foreign exchange contracts.

Exposures of less than NZD100,000 equivalent are transacted at the prevailing spot rate on the day.

Council does not borrow or enter into incidental arrangements within or outside New Zealand in currency other than New Zealand currency.

#### **Approved instruments**

Council can only enter into foreign exchange hedging transactions by way of the following instruments:

• Spot foreign exchange or forward foreign exchange contracts with a maturity date aligned with the timing of the confirmed exposure.



# **APPENDIX 5**

Draft Remission and Postponement of Rates and Water Charges Policy (document number 11330248)

DRAFT REMISSION AND POSTPONEMENT OF RATES AND WATER CHARGES POLICY

**NOVEMBER 2024** 



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This policy is prepared pursuant to sections 109 and 110 of the Local Government Act 2002.



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**REMISSION OF RATES** 

# PART 1 - REMISSION OF RATES

# 1.1 REMISSION FOR COMMUNITY, SPORTING AND OTHER ORGANISATIONS

## 1.1.1 *Objective*

This policy is intended to facilitate the ongoing provision of non-commercial community services and recreational opportunities for the residents of Waipā district. The purpose of granting rates remission to an organisation is to:

- (a) assist the organisation's survival; and
- (i) make membership of the organisation more accessible and affordable to Waipā residents and ratepayers.

## 1.1.2 *Conditions and Criteria*

This part of the policy will apply to land owned and occupied by a charitable organisation, which is used exclusively or principally for sporting, recreation, or community purposes.

The policy does not apply to organisations operated for private pecuniary profit. Nor will it apply to groups or organisations who engage in recreational, sporting or community services as a secondary purpose only.

Remission will be applied as follows to all rates with the exception of targeted rates for water supply, sewage disposal or waste collection including recycling:

- (a) A remission of the 50% residual rates will be given to those societies and associations who qualify for the 50% non-rateable category under Schedule 1, Part 2 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.
- (b) All other community and sporting organisations fitting the criteria stated in this policy will receive a full remission of rates.

Due to the funding arrangements put in place with the Home of Cycling Charitable Trust this policy does not apply to the New Zealand Cycling Centre of Excellence building located adjacent to the St Peters School in Cambridge.

No remission will be granted on targeted rates for water supply, sewage disposal or waste collection including recycling.



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#### **REMISSION OF RATES**

# **1.2 REMISSION OF UNIFORM ANNUAL GENERAL CHARGE**

#### 1.2.1 *Objective*

Section 20 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 states that two or more rating units must be treated as one unit for setting a rate that is applied per rating unit.

The objective of this part of the policy is to provide relief for land that is in common ownership but no longer eligible for application of section 20 as the Uniform Annual General Charge will be applied on a separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit (SUIP) basis.

## 1.2.2 *Conditions and criteria*

The remission applied will be 100% of the Uniform Annual General Charge where the following criteria is met:

- 1. The land must be owned by the same person or persons; and
- 2. Used jointly as a single unit; and
- 3. Contiguous or separated only by a road, railway, drain, water race, river or stream; and
- 4. Not have a dwelling, flat or unit recorded as improvements.

## **1.3 REMISSION RELATING TO COVENANTED LAND**

#### 1.3.1 *Objective*

To provide for relief for land where an open-space covenant under section 22 of the Queen Elizabeth the Second National Trust Act 1977 has been registered against the title of a property.

To provide relief for land where a covenant or consent notice is registered on the title to the land to secure an appropriate interest in perpetuity for conservation, heritage and cultural purposes under either the Resource Management Act 1991 or Reserves Act 1977.

## 1.3.2 *Conditions and criteria*

The Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 provides for land owned or used by the QE2 National Trust to be non-rateable. Where the land to which the covenant relates remains in the ownership of the ratepayer, the covenanted land will be eligible for a remission of rate. Where a covenant or consent notice under the Resource Management Act 1991 as



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**REMISSION OF RATES** 

described in the objective above is registered, the covenanted land will be eligible for a remission of rates.

The remission applied will be 100% of all rates other than targeted rates for water supply, wastewater disposal or waste collection including recycling.



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#### POSTPONEMENT OF RATES

# **PART 2 - POSTPONEMENT OF RATES**

# 2.1 POSTPONEMENT POLICY

#### 2.1.1 *Objective*

The objective of this part of the policy is to assist ratepayers experiencing extreme financial circumstances that affect their ability to pay rates.

## 2.1.2 *Conditions and criteria*

Only rating units used solely for residential purposes will be eligible for consideration for rates postponement due to extreme financial circumstances.

Only the person entered on Council's rating information database as the ratepayer, or their authorised agent, may make an application for rates postponement due to extreme financial circumstances. The ratepayer must be the current owner of, and have owned for a minimum of five years, the rating unit which is the subject of the application. The ratepayer must not own any other rating units or investment properties (whether in the district or in another district).

The ratepayer (or authorised agent) must make an application to Council for consideration. Council will consider on a case by case basis all applications received that meet the criteria above. When considering an application, all of the ratepayer's personal circumstances will be relevant including the following factors: age, physical or mental disability, injury, illness and family circumstances.

Before approving an application, Council must be satisfied that the ratepayer is unlikely to have sufficient funds left over, after the payment of rates, for normal health care, proper provision for maintenance of his/her home and chattels at an adequate standard as well as making provision for normal day to day living expenses.

Where Council decides to postpone rates, the ratepayer must first make acceptable arrangements for payment of future rates, for example by setting up a system for regular payments.

Any postponed rates will be postponed until:

- 1. the death of the ratepayer; or
- 2. the ratepayer ceases to be the owner of the rating unit; or
- 3. the ratepayer ceases to use the property as his/her residence; or
- 4. a date specified by Council-five yearly intervals as a minimum.



REMISSION AND POSTPONEMENT OF RATES AND WATER CHARGES POLICY Page 6 of 17 11330248

#### POSTPONEMENT OF RATES

In accordance with section 88 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, Council will charge an additional fee on postponed rates for the period between the due date and the date they are paid. This fee is designed to cover the Council's administrative and financial costs and will be based on the average bank borrowing rate in any one year. This fee would replace the six month penalty regime and would require any six month penalties already charged to be remitted.

The postponed rates or any part thereof may be paid at any time. The applicant may elect to postpone the payment of a lesser sum than that which they would be entitled to have postponed pursuant to this policy.

Postponed rates will be registered as a statutory land charge on the rating unit title. This means that Council will have first call on the proceeds of any revenue from the sale or lease of the rating unit.



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#### **REMISSION OF PENALITIES**

# PART 3 - REMISSION OF PENALTIES

## 3.1 PENALTY REMISSION POLICY

#### 3.1.1 *Objective*

The objective of this part of the remission policy is to enable Council to act fairly and reasonably in its consideration of overdue rates and water invoices, due to circumstances outside the ratepayer's control.

## 3.1.2 *Conditions and criteria*

Remission of penalty will be granted where payment is made within 14 days of the penalty date provided the ratepayer has made no late payments for rates or water invoices within the current rating year.

Remission of penalty may be granted at Council's discretion where regular payments are being made in accordance with an agreement which is set up to clear all outstanding rates by the end of the rating year.

In addition, remission of penalty will be considered where payment has been late due to significant family disruption or as a result of matters beyond the control of the ratepayer. Each application will be considered on its merits and remission will be granted where it is considered just and equitable to do so.

Decisions on remission of penalties will be delegated to officers as set out in Council's delegations resolution.



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#### **REMISSION OF WASTEWATER CHARGES**

# **PART 4 - REMISSION OF WASTEWATER CHARGES**

## 4.1 WASTEWATER CHARGES REMISSION

## 4.1.1 *Objective*

The wastewater charges levied by Council against separate rating units make provision to charge rates based on the number of toilets. The legislation to provide some relief to schools in their liability for wastewater charges was repealed and in the absence of new legislation, Council wishes to provide a partial remission to schools in line with the previous legislation.

In some cases, Council may wish to provide relief to not-for-profit organisations that choose to install more toilets than required by the building code.

## 4.1.2 *Conditions and criteria*

Wastewater charges for schools will be based on the required number of toilets based on staff/student numbers supplied by each school. The student numbers will be taken as those at the March roll. The difference between the required rate and the school calculation rate will be treated as a remission.

Council may partially remit the wastewater charge for not-for-profit organisations where the number of toilets installed exceeds the number of toilets required under the building code.



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#### **REMISSION OF WATER CHARGES**

# PART 5 - REMISSION OF WATER CHARGES

## 5.1 WATER CHARGES REMISSION

## 5.1.1 *Objective*

The objective of this part of the policy is to assist people in situations where water usage is high and attributed to a water leak.

## 5.1.2 *Conditions and criteria*

The ratepayer (or authorised agent) must make an application to Council for consideration.

Council is satisfied a leak on the property has caused excessive consumption and is recorded on the water meter. The leak has been repaired within one month of being identified (unless evidence is provided that the services of an appropriate repairer could not be obtained within this period). Proof of the leak being repaired has been provided to Council promptly after repair of the leak.

The amount of the remission will be the difference between the average consumption of the property prior to the leak, as deemed reasonable by Council, and the consumption over and above that average.

Remission for any particular property will generally be granted only once every year within 6 months of the leak being repaired. Where a further remission is applied for within that year, the approval for that remission is to be made by the Finance Manager.

# 5.2 WATER REMISSION FOR COMPLEX PROPERTIES

## 5.2.1 *Objective*

The objective of this part of the policy is to provide a mechanism for adjusting the impact of metered water rates on complex water metered properties.

## 5.2.2 Conditions and criteria

Definition: Threshold Daily Usage means the use of 0.488 cubic metres per day

1. Any ratepayer of a residential rating unit connected to a complex water meter may apply for a remission, except where the ratepayer owns all the rating units connected to a complex meter.



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**REMISSION OF WATER CHARGES** 

- 2. When a ratepayer applies for a remission, the average daily usage for their rating unit (as recorded on their water invoice) is compared to the Threshold Daily Usage.
- 3. If the daily usage invoiced is greater than 0.877 cubic metres, the resident or ratepayer must provide evidence that there are no leaks or extraordinary use such as where there is a swimming pool, fixed garden irrigation or any type of commercial undertaking within the rating unit prior to the remission being processed.
- 4. A ratepayer will be eligible for a remission where the invoiced daily usage for the rating unit is higher than the Threshold Daily Usage and the ratepayer is eligible to have their remission processed under 3 above.
- 5. A remission will be granted for the difference between invoiced daily usage and the Threshold Daily Usage.
- 6. At Council's absolute discretion and on a case-by-case basis, Council staff can work with owners of complex properties with a water meter to get an equitable distribution of costs. This could include making reasonable inquiries about water usage as a basis for adjusting the allocations that would otherwise result from the application of this policy.

If a remission is given to one of the rating units on the complex meter, Council is unable to increase the amount invoiced to the other ratepayers on the same meter to recover the reduced revenue received.

Applicants may apply for this remission from 1 July 2018 and the remission will be effective from that date or the first day of the billing quarter in which application is made, whichever is the later. The remission will be calculated as part of the normal water billing cycle.

All remissions will be processed via the metered water account.



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# PART 6 - POLICY ON THE REMISSION AND POSTPONEMENT OF RATES ON MĀORI FREEHOLD LAND

# 6.1 INTRODUCTION

Māori freehold land is defined in the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 as 'land whose beneficial ownership has been determined by the Māori Land Court by freehold order'.

This policy recognises that the ownership and use of Māori freehold land is legally different to general land. It enables Council to respond to those differences in ways that are fair to owners and that encourage the long-term retention, use and enjoyment of Māori freehold land by its owners.

This policy only applies to Māori freehold land.

## 6.2 Objectives

The objectives of this policy are to:

- 1. support the principles set out in the Preamble to Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993 by supporting Māori ownership and use of Māori freehold land;
- 2. provide equity in rating by recognising limitations on the use, development and sale of Māori freehold land compared to other land;
- 3. recognise situations where there is no person or owner gaining an economic or financial benefit from the land;
- 4. encourage owners or trustees to use or develop the land.



REMISSION AND POSTPONEMENT OF RATES AND WATER CHARGES POLICY Page 12 of 17 11330248

# 6.3 **REMISSION CRITERIA**

Rates remission under this policy is granted entirely at the discretion of Council.

Rates remission will only be granted under this policy in respect of Māori freehold land.

Rates remission will only be granted based on the extent to which the land meets at least one or more of the following criteria:

- 1. The land is not in use. Council considers land would be in use include where:
  - it is leased;
  - a person or persons:
    - resides on the land,
    - maintains livestock on the land, or
    - stores anything on the land (compare the definition of 'person actually using land' in section 5 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002).

Council also considers that while commercial grazing is a use, merely allowing animals to keep down the grass is not, in itself, a use. Council will consider other factors such as the whether the size and quality of the land would support commercial grazing.

Significant improvements on the land may indicate that a use is being made of the land.

Where land is difficult to access (e.g. it is landlocked or does not have legal access to a public road), that may indicate that no significant use is being made of the land.

Where the use is insignificant, Council may, at its sole discretion, provide rates relief. Land is not regarded as used (for this purpose) merely because personal visits are made to the land or personal collections of kai or cultural or medicinal material are made from the land.

Where use is being made of a portion the land, Council may, at its sole discretion, provide rates relief that recognises that the remaining portion is unused.

2. The land is being used for traditional purposes.

3. The land is used in providing economic and infrastructure support for marae and associated papakāinga housing (whether on the land or elsewhere).

4. The use of the land for other purposes is affected by the presence of wahi tapu.



REMISSION AND POSTPONEMENT OF RATES AND WATER CHARGES POLICY Page 13 of 17 11330248 5. The land has a high conservation value which the Council or community wish to preserve.

6. The land is in multiple ownership or fragmented ownership and no management or operating structure is in place to administer matters.

7. There is a history of rate arrears in respect of the land and/or a difficulty in establishing who is/should be responsible for the payment of rates.

8. Where a rates remission is sought under section 114A of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 for Māori freehold land under development.

## **Remission Conditions**

Applications for remission under this policy can be made by any owner. In the case of collective ownership, it must be made in writing and should be made prior to the commencement of the rating year.

Applications made after the commencement of the rating year may be accepted at the discretion of Council.

No remissions are able to be granted for a previous financial year.

Remissions will be granted for a period of three years unless stated otherwise.

Council may reduce the period of remission during the period of the remission if it deems that the criteria for granting the remission are no longer met.

Applications should include the following information:

- a. Details of the rating unit or units involved;
- b. Documentation that shows that the land is eligible as detailed above including meeting all or part of the criteria set out above.

Where applicable, Council may determine that a remission will only apply to part of the land to which is eligible (for example, wāhi tapu on a portion of a site that limits some but not the entire use of the site). In these cases, the remission will be pro-rated.

For remissions on Māori land under development that meet the benefits described in section 114A(3) of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, Council will determine the



REMISSION AND POSTPONEMENT OF RATES AND WATER CHARGES POLICY duration and extent of the rates to be remitted in accordance with section 114A(4) and section 114A(5) of the Act.

Relief, and the extent thereof, is at the sole discretion of Council and may be cancelled and reduced at any time. Council will advise landowners of the intention to cancel or reduce the remission or extent of remission, seek feedback from the landowner and take this feedback into account before making a final decision.

Nothing in this policy prevents owners of Māori freehold land from applying for a rates remission under Council's other rates remission policies. For example, a not-for profit community-based organisation providing services from Māori freehold land might apply for a remission under the other rates remission policies. However, two rates remissions will not be given in respect of the same rates.

## Additional Information

Under Part 1 of Schedule 1 to the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, 'non-rateable land' includes:

- an unused rating unit of Māori freehold land (clause 14A);
- land that is subject to a Ngā Whenua Rāhui kawenata (clause 1A);
- land used solely or principally as a place of religious worship (clause 9);
- land used as a Māori burial ground (clause 10);
- Māori customary land (clause 11);
- land that is used for the purposes of a marae (some exceptions apply) (clause 12);
- land set apart as a Māori reservation (some exceptions apply) (clauses 13 and 13B);
- Māori freehold land on which a meeting house is erected (some exceptions apply) (clause 13A).
- 1. Non-rateable land may still have targeted rates set on it for wastewater and water supply but will not have other rates applied.

Remission of rates is available only to the extent that rates are actually set on the land.

Non-rateable Māori freehold land will not need to apply for a rates relief under this policy, except to the extent that the land has rates set for wastewater and water supply – those rates may be remitted under this policy.



REMISSION AND POSTPONEMENT OF RATES AND WATER CHARGES POLICY

## 6.4 **Postponement of rates**

Council has considered postponement of rates on Māori freehold land including considering Schedule 11 of the Local Government Act 2002 and the principles in the Preamble to the Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993 and considered that Council's rates remission policies provide sufficient benefit, making a specific Māori freehold land rates postponement policy unnecessary.



REMISSION AND POSTPONEMENT OF RATES AND WATER CHARGES POLICY

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⑦/WaipaDistrictCouncil ◎/Waipa\_NZ ⑨/Waipa\_DC



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# **APPENDIX 6**

Draft Schedule of Fees and Charge 2025/26 and 2026/27 (document number 11347120)

Council Public Agenda - 17 December 2024 - Draft 2025-34 Long Term Plan - Budget and Policy Approvals

# Draft Schedule of Fees and Charges 2025/26 and 2026/27 December 2024



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# **Administration fees**

Provide the second s	Fees & charges	Fees & charges	Fees & charges	
Description	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	
Fee for issuing a refund for an overpayment in rates and/or user fees and charges	\$25.30	\$26.00	\$27.00	
Printing / copying				
Scanning – per page	\$1.10 for first page, then \$0.60 for each additional page to a maximum charge of \$10.00	\$1.10 for first page, then \$0.60 for each additional page to a maximum charge of \$10.50	\$1.10 for first page, then \$0.60 for each additional page to a maximum charge of \$10.50	
Single sided – per page A4 (black and white)	\$0.50	\$0.50	\$0.50	
Double sided – A4 (black and white)	\$0.90	\$0.90	\$0.90	
A4 – per page/side (colour)	\$1.10	\$1.10	\$1.10	
Double sided (colour)	\$2.20	\$2.30	\$2.40	
A3 – per page (black and white)	\$1.70	\$1.80	\$1.90	
A3 - double sided (black and white)	\$1.70	\$1.80	\$1.90	
A3 – per page (colour)	\$2.20	\$2.30	\$2.40	
A3 - double sided (colour)	\$4.40	\$4.50	\$4.60	



# **Building Consent Fees**

		Project Category	Fees & charges 2024/25	Fees & charges 2025/26	Fees & charges 2026/27
	1	Solid Fuel Heater (Freestanding)	\$502.43	\$486.45	\$534.00
	1A	Solid Fuel Heaters (Inbuilt)	NA	\$636.45	\$673.95
No mileage charged for these categories	2	Minor Works (1 inspection hour) Plumbing or drainage – External Drainage only Effluent Tanks Fencing/Signage (outside of exemptions) Marquees (over 100m2) Swimming Pool/Spa pool fence (pool exempt) Demolition (outside of exemptions) Solar heating panels	\$553.85	\$627.70	\$662.70
		Project Information Memorandum (PIM)	\$143.00	\$147.60	\$152.00
	3	Minor Building Work (1.5 inspection hours) Carports Decks/pergolas Shade-sails/archgolas Retaining walls	\$877.90	\$955.20	\$1,012.70
		Project Information Memorandum (PIM)	\$203.50	\$210.00	\$216.00
	4	<b>Other Buildings</b> (2 inspection hours) Kitset Garages	\$949.85	\$1,310.20	\$1,390.20



	Hay barns			
	Implement sheds			
	Swimming pool/spa pool Conservatories			
	Project Information Memorandum (PIM)	\$203.50	\$210.00	\$216.00
	Detached Buildings and non Kitset Garages (outside of exemptions)	¢1 127 F0	¢1.410.20	¢1 407 70
5	Internal Alterations (additional inspections may be required)	\$1,127.50	\$1,410.20	\$1,497.70
	Dairy shed extensions			
	Project Information Memorandum (PIM)	\$278.30	\$287.20	\$296.00
	Detached habitable buildings			
6	Up to 30m <sup>2</sup> with plumbing and drainage, e.g. sleep out with toilet and shower. (4 inspection hours)	\$1,820.50	\$2,065.20	\$2,197.70
	Alterations and additions up to 30m <sup>2</sup> with plumbing or drainage			
	Project Information Memorandum (PIM)	\$278.30	\$287.20	\$296.00
7	New residential buildings, alterations and additions up to 60m2 with plumbing and drainage (see commercial buildings for commercial alterations)	\$2,267.90	\$2,565.20	\$2,735.20



	Note: for work over 60m <sup>2</sup> , additional dwelling or commercial/industrial fees apply			
	Project Information Memorandum (PIM)	\$278.30	\$287.20	\$296.00
0	Dairy sheds (5 inspection hours)	\$2,370.50	\$2,530.20	\$2,690.20
8	Project Information Memorandum (PIM)	\$278.30	\$287.20	\$296.00
0	Re-sited dwellings (6 Inspection hours)	\$2,861.65	\$2,330.20	\$2,475.20
9	Project Information Memorandum (PIM)	\$385.00	\$397.30	\$409.00
10	Dwelling single storey – up to 100m <sup>2</sup> (8 inspection hours)	\$3,451.80	\$3,812.70	\$4,065.20
10	Project Information Memorandum (PIM)	\$385.00	\$397.30	\$409.00
44	Dwelling single storey – up to 250m <sup>2</sup> (9 inspection hours)	\$3,946.80	\$4,212.70	\$4,495.20
11	Project Information Memorandum (PIM)	\$385.00	\$397.30	\$409.00
12	Dwelling single storey – in excess of 250m <sup>2</sup> (10 inspection hours)	\$4,738.80	\$5,030.20	\$5,377.70



	Project Information Memorandum (PIM)	\$385.00	\$397.30	\$409.00
12	Multi-unit dwelling single storey - first unit category fee, as per fees above.	\$1,287.00	First unit Category Fee above	First unit Category Fee above
13	Plus per unit charge after first unit	+\$198 per Inspection charge	+\$200 per hour Inspections and Processing	+\$215 per hour Inspections and Processing
14	Dwelling two storey or more – up to 250m <sup>2</sup> (10 inspection hours)	\$4,441.80	\$4,895.20	\$5,225.20
	Project Information Memorandum (PIM)	\$385.00	\$397.30	\$409.00
15	Dwelling two storey or more – in excess of 250m <sup>2</sup> (11 inspection hours)	\$5,332.80	\$5,695.20	\$6,085.20
	Project Information Memorandum (PIM)	\$385.00	\$397.30	\$409.00
16	Multi-unit dwelling two storey or more - first unit category fee, as per fees above.	\$1,584.00	First unit Category Fee above	First unit Category Fee above
10	Plus, per unit charge after first unit	+\$198 per Inspection charge	+\$200 per hour Inspections and Processing	+\$215 per hour Inspections and Processing
17	Small commercial/industrial – up to 300m <sup>2</sup> (8 inspection hours)	\$4,342.80	\$4,660.20	\$4,965.20
	Project Information Memorandum (PIM)	\$517.00	\$533.50	\$550.00
17A	Small commercial offices and industrial buildings, including alterations and additions up to 60m2	N/A	\$3,060.20	\$3,245.20



Commercial/		Commercial/industrial – in excess of 300m <sup>2</sup>	Actual staff time	Actual staff time	Actual staff time
	10	Project Information Memorandum (PIM)	\$693.00	\$715.20	\$737.00
	19	New Transportable Build (Factory Built)	\$2,233.00	\$2,392.70	\$2,552.70

# **Building Control Fees**

		Fees & charges	Fees & charges	Fees & charges
Description		2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
BRANZ	For every consent with an estimated value of \$20000 and over	\$1.00 per \$1,000	\$1.00 per \$1,000	\$1.00 per \$1,000
MBIE	For every consent with an estimated value of \$65000 and over	\$1.75 per \$1,000	\$1.75 per \$1,000	\$1.75 per \$1,000
Inspections	Additional inspections - Where an inspection is booked, but project was not ready and/or an inspection was not covered by the initial fee. This includes inspections cancelled within 24 hours of the booking time.	\$190.00	\$200.00	\$215.00
Amendments	Applications for an amendment to a Building Consent (Section 45 Building Act 2004)	\$165.00 + \$190.00 per hour processing time	Admin \$165.00 per hour + Processing and inspections \$200.00 per hour processing time	Admin \$170.00 per hour + Processing and inspections \$215.00 per hour processing time
Building Consent Extension of Time	Application for an extension of time to a building consent	\$165.00	\$165.00	\$170.00
Travel costs	May apply to rural properties and inspections outside of the district boundary (at Council's discretion)	\$0.95 per km	\$1.04 per km	\$1.05 per km



Planning - Building consent check	Check the building consent application for compliance with the District Plan and Resource Management Act.	\$110.00	\$114.00	\$117.00
Section 77	Certificate for construction over two or more allotments (Section 77 Building Act 2004)	\$286.00	\$295.00	\$304.00
	Internal process by council staff Council's solicitor to prepare notice	At cost	At cost	At cost
Section 73	Notice when building on land subject to a natural hazard (Section 73 Building Act 2004)	\$286.00	\$295.00	\$304.00
	Internal process by council staff Council's solicitor to prepare notice	At cost	At cost	At cost
Certificate of Acceptance	Applications for Certificate of Acceptance (Section 97 Building Act 2004). In addition to the fees that would have been payable had the owner or previous owner applied for a building consent before carrying out the building work.	Actual staff time plus BC fees	Actual staff time plus BC fees	Actual staff time plus BC fees
Certificate for Public Use (Including Renewals)	Applications for Certificate for Public Use (Sections 363A and 363B Building Act 2004). This includes a renewal of an existing CPU.	\$605.00	\$665.00	\$707.50
Building Consent Discretionary Exemption	Exemption from requirement to obtain a building consent under Schedule 1 clause 2	\$190.00 + Actual staff time	\$200 per hour	\$215.00 per hour
Compliance Schedules	New compliance schedules (Section 111 Building Act 2004) Amendments to existing compliance schedule (Sections 106 and 107 Building Act 2004)	\$396.00 \$185.00	\$409.00 \$191.00	\$421.00 \$197.00



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BWOF	Building Warrant of Fitness (BWOF) audit inspections (Section 111 Building Act 2004)	Actual staff time	Actual staff time	Actual staff time
Peer review	Peer review of specific designs by external agents, e.g. Structural Engineer, Fire Engineer, Lift Engineer, Mechanical Engineer	Cost plus 5% handling fee	Cost plus 5% handling fee	Cost plus 5% handling fee
Beelingen	First inspection	\$108.00	\$111.00	\$114.00
Pool inspection	Subsequent inspections	\$60.00	\$62.00	\$64.00
Amusement device permits	For one device, for the first seven days For each additional device operated by the same owner for the first 7 days For each device for each further period of seven days. Section 11 Amusement Device Regulations 1978. These fees are set by the Regulations	\$11.50 \$2.30 \$1.15	\$12.00 \$2.40 \$1.20	\$12.00 \$2.50 \$1.20
Exemption to carry out seismic work	Process application for exemption from requirement to carry out seismic work on a building subject to an earthquake- prone building notice. (Section 133AN Building Act 2004)	\$570.00	\$588.20	\$605.80

### Notes:

1. Fees are to be paid in full.

- 2. All references herein to Section and Schedule matters are to the Sections and Schedules of the Building Act 2004 unless otherwise specified.
- 3. Should any particular job exceed the stated fee, an additional charge may be payable.
- 4. Where external expertise is necessary in processing building consents, the charge for those services will be passed onto the applicant.
- 5. This scale of fees does not include a structural checking fee.
- 6. Fees for project categories 1, 2 and 3 are to be paid in full on application. For all other categories paid on granting of consent.



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- 7. Marquees over 100m<sup>2</sup> floor area require a building consent, and therefore require inspection. Marquees of less than 100m<sup>2</sup> floor area may be inspected at the erector's request; the same fee will apply.
- 8. Building consent exemptions can be applied for in respect of marquees that have been professionally erected.
- 9. Travel costs of \$1.04 per km (2025/26) and \$1.05 per km (2026/27) may apply to rural properties, or buildings located outside of the Waipa District.
- 10. "Actual staff time" is charged at the rate in the Council Professional Fees section.
- 11. Building Consent fees include the cost of the Code Compliance Certificate.
- 12. Project Information Memorandum fees are payable in full on application.
- 13. Council is required to collect fees on behalf of others:
  - a. Building Research Association Levy
    - *i.* For every building consent with an estimated value of \$20000 and over, \$1.00 per \$1000 is payable.
  - b. Building Levy
    - *i.* For every building consent with an estimated value of \$20444 and over, \$1.75 per \$1000 is payable.

## **Council room hire charges**

	Fees & charg	ges 2024/25	Fees & char	Fees & charges 2025/26		Fees & charges 2026/27	
Description	Profitable Organisation / Private Function	Non-Profit Organisation	Profitable Organisation / Private Function	Non-Profit Organisation	Profitable Organisation / Private Function	Non-Profit Organisation	
Bond (payable when booking is outside business hours)	\$285.00	\$112.00	\$285.00	\$112.00	\$285.00	\$112.00	
Removal/reinstatement of furniture by Council staff (optional)	\$112.00	\$112.00	\$112.00	\$112.00	\$112.00	\$112.00	
Half day or less							
Whole facility	\$151.00	\$72.00	\$151.00	\$72.00	\$151.00	\$72.00	
Council Chamber	\$66.00	\$44.00	\$66.00	\$44.00	\$66.00	\$44.00	
Committee rooms (per room)	\$44.00	\$27.00	\$44.00	\$27.00	\$44.00	\$27.00	



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Kitchen	\$27.00	\$11.00	\$27.00	\$11.00	\$27.00	\$11.00
Full day – 8.00am to 5.00pm						
Whole facility	\$291.00	\$134.00	\$291.00	\$134.00	\$291.00	\$134.00
Council Chamber	\$123.00	\$78.00	\$123.00	\$78.00	\$123.00	\$78.00
Committee rooms (per room)	\$78.00	\$44.00	\$78.00	\$44.00	\$78.00	\$44.00
Kitchen	\$55.00	\$22.00	\$55.00	\$22.00	\$55.00	\$22.00
Night – 5.00pm onwards						
Whole facility	\$151.00	\$72.00	\$151.00	\$72.00	\$151.00	\$72.00
Council Chamber	\$66.00	\$44.00	\$66.00	\$44.00	\$66.00	\$44.00
Committee rooms (per room)	\$44.00	\$27.00	\$44.00	\$27.00	\$44.00	\$27.00
Kitchen	\$27.00	\$11.00	\$27.00	\$11.00	\$27.00	\$11.00
Day and night – 8.00am to late at night						
Whole facility	\$414.00	\$179.00	\$414.00	\$179.00	\$414.00	\$179.00
Council Chamber	\$242.00	\$101.00	\$242.00	\$101.00	\$242.00	\$101.00
Committee rooms (per room)	\$106.00	\$55.00	\$106.00	\$55.00	\$106.00	\$55.00
Kitchen	\$112.00	\$38.00	\$112.00	\$38.00	\$112.00	\$38.00
Weekend – Friday 5.00pm to Sunday 10.00pm						
Whole facility	\$707.00	\$370.00	\$707.00	\$370.00	\$707.00	\$370.00
Council Chamber	\$528.00	\$270.00	\$528.00	\$270.00	\$528.00	\$270.00
Committee rooms (per room)	\$151.00	\$83.00	\$151.00	\$83.00	\$151.00	\$83.00
Kitchen	\$230.00	\$83.00	\$230.00	\$83.00	\$230.00	\$83.00
The bond is refundable – items covered by the bond	are key, breakage of	equipment, damage	to facility and/or th	neft of equipment or	extraction clean.	
Deduction as follows						
Key (replacement or lost)		\$29.00	\$30.00		\$30.10	
Security access token (replacement or lost)		\$55.00	\$57.00			\$57.00



Furniture damage	Whole bond (minimum) or cost	Whole bond (minimum) or cost	Whole bond (minimum) or cost
Extraction carpet clean	\$176.00	\$182.00	\$188.00
Damage to facility	Whole bond (minimum) or cost	Whole bond (minimum) or cost	Whole bond (minimum) or cost
Call out fee for insecure building	\$187.00	\$193.00	\$197.00
Cleaning and re-stock of toilet consumables fee (for bookings longer than 1 consecutive day)	\$55.00	\$57.00	\$58.00

## **Cambridge Town Hall**

Fees and charges for Cambridge Town Hall room hire and façade lighting are no longer set or administered by Waipā District Council. They are now the responsibility of the Cambridge Town Hall Trust. Home New Zealand | The Cambridge Town Hall | Cambridge, NZ

External lighting of the Cambridge Clock Tower is the responsibility of Waipā District Council. The lighting can be changed as part of community events.

Description	Fees & charges	Fees & charges	Fees & charges
	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Event lighting changes: Cambridge Clock Tower	\$50.00	\$55.00	60.00



# **Cemetery fees**

Description	Fees & charges 2024/25	Fees & charges 2025/26	Fees & charges 2026/27
Interments	·		
Casket interment	\$1,155.00	\$1,271.00	\$1,460.00
Children under nine	\$146.00	\$150.00	\$150.00
Stillborn	\$88.00	\$95.00	\$95.00
Ashes interment	\$116.00	\$120.00	\$140.00
Weekend/Public Holiday fees (see note 4)	· · · ·		
Casket interment		\$1,906.50	\$2,200.00
Ashes interment		\$180.00	\$205.00
After hours extra fees (see note 4)			
After 2:00pm Monday - Friday	\$180.00	\$186.00	\$192.00
Before 10.00am Monday or the day after a public holiday.	per additional hour	per additional hour	per additional hour
Disinterment/Reinterment			
Disinterment	At cost	At cost	At cost
Reinterment	At cost (+ any applicable plot fees)	At cost (+ any applicable plot fees)	At cost (+ any applicable plot fees)
Reopening	At cost	At cost	At cost
Plot purchase (including maintenance) (see note 6)			
Lawn Adult plot – Te Awamutu or Hautapu	\$2,530.00	\$2,783.00	\$3,284.00
Lawn Adult plot <del>s</del> - All other cemeteries	\$2,320.00	\$2,552.00	\$3,011.00
Lawn Children's plot <del>s</del> (aged under nine years)	\$554.00	\$609.00	\$719.00
Ashes plot	\$500.00	\$550.00	\$635.00
RSA (see note 5)	No charge	No charge	No charge



Surcharge on reserved plots	\$167.00	\$184.00	\$217.00			
Natural burial						
Natural burial plot	\$2,143.00	\$2,357.00	\$2,781.00			
Natural burial interment	\$1,155.00	\$1,271.00	\$1,500.00			
Eco ashes plot	\$500.00	\$550.00	\$635.00			
Eco ashes interment	\$116.00	\$120.00	\$140.00 0			
Memorial installation						
Permit processing fee	\$55.00	\$61.00	\$70.00			

#### Notes:

- 1. Interments in Waipā District Council will be double depth (2.27m) unless stated. Learnington and Pukerimu cemeteries are single depth due to ground conditions.
- 2. Plot fees do not include a memorial upon approval by Council, a plaque or headstone shall be supplied and installed through a qualified mason. This is the responsibility of the applicant and shall be of such maximum dimensions as stated in our guidelines.
- 3. Add 50% to all costs for persons that have lived less than five years within Waipā District during their lifetime.
- 4. Interments outside these hours are only accepted at the discretion of council. Burials are not conducted on Christmas Day or Good Friday.
- 5. While no fee is charged for an RSA plot, standard council interment fees apply.
- 6. This fee does not include a monument the monument shall be supplied by the applicant and shall be of such dimensions as set by council.

## **Council professional fees**

Description	Fees & charges 2024/25	Fees & charges 2025/26	Fees & charges 2026/27
Manager (any)	\$258.00/hr	\$270.00/hr	\$280.00/hr
Team Leader (any)			
Principal Policy Advisor	\$243.00/hr	\$255.00/hr	\$260.00/hr
Consultant Engineer			



Principal Engineer			
Senior Planner			
Senior Policy Planner			
Senior Engineer			
Project Planner			
Biodiversity Planner/Ecologist	\$228.00/hr	\$240.00/hr	\$245.00/hr
Principal or Senior Building Inspector or Processor			
Senior Environmental Health Officer			
Senior Enforcement Officer			
Intermediate Engineer	\$211.00/hr	\$220.00/hr	\$230.00/hr
Intermediate Planner			
Planner			
Policy Planner			
Reserves Planner	\$205.00/hr	\$215.00/hr	\$215.00/hr
Engineer			
Environmental Health Officer			
Building Inspector/ Processor (Compliance Officer)	\$190.00/hr	\$200.00/hr	\$215.00/hr
Enforcement Officer			
Property Advisor	\$165.00/hr	\$175.00/hr	\$180.00/hr
Development Contributions Officer			
Graduate Planner			
Graduate Policy Planner			
Duty Planner	61F0 00/b-	\$165.00/hr	\$170.00/hr
Graduate Engineer	\$159.00/hr	\$105.00/hr	\$170.00/hr
Technical Officer			
Other Staff			



Senior Technical Administrative Officer	4		
Building Support and Quality Officer			
Governance Officer			
Administrative Officer	\$110.00/hr	\$115.00/hr	\$120.00/hr
Technical Administrative Officer			
Mileage	\$0.95/km	\$1.04/km	\$1.05/km
Disbursements	At cost as charged to Council by the provider	At cost as charged to Council by the provider	At cost as charged to Council by the provider

## **Development contribution fees**

Description of service	Fees & charges 2024/25	Fees & charges 2025/26	Fees & charges 2026/27
Development Agreement preparation and negotiation Development Contribution pre-application estimates and advice	Actual staff time	Actual staff time	Actual staff time
Development contributions objections	All actual and reasonable costs in accordance with section 150A of the Local Government Act 2002	All actual and reasonable costs in accordance with section 150A of the Local Government Act 2002	All actual and reasonable costs in accordance with section 150A of the Local Government Act 2002

#### Notes:

1. Development contributions are not actual fees, but are contributions paid towards the costs of infrastructure development. For more information on Development Contributions, please refer to the Development Contributions Policy: <u>https://www.waipadc.govt.nz/our-services/planning-and-resource-consents/development-contributions</u>



## Dog registration and impounding fees

	Fees & charg	ges 2024/25	Fees & charg	Fees & charges 2025/26 Fees & charges 2026/27		ges 2026/27
Descriptio n	Standard if paid by 31 July 2024	including 50% penalty if paid on or after 1 August 2024	Standard if paid by 31 July 2025	including 50% penalty if paid on or after 1 August 2025	Standard if paid by 31 July 2026	including 50% penalty if paid on or after 1 August 2026
Urban Fee (for full year):						
No rebates	\$101.00	\$151.50	\$104.00	\$156.00	\$107.00	\$160.50
Neutered Rebate (\$10.00)	\$91.00	\$136.50	\$94.00	\$141.00	\$97.00	\$145.50
Fencing Rebate (\$15.00)	\$86.00	\$129.00	\$89.00	\$133.50	\$92.00	\$138.00
Fencing and Neutered Rebates (\$25.00)	\$76.00	\$114.00	\$79.00	\$118.50	\$82.00	\$123.00
Rural Fee (for full year)	\$58.00	\$87.00	\$61.00	\$91.50	\$64.00	\$96.00
Out of District Fee (for impounded dogs only)	\$58.00	\$87.00	\$61.00	\$91.50	\$64.00	\$96.00

### Notes:

- 1. Dog registration fees are due by 30 June and must be paid by 31 July.
- 2. The above fees are prescribed and apply to all dogs over the age of 3 months.
- 3. A penalty will apply for late payment each year, from 1 August the applicable fee will increase by 50% as provided for in the Dog Control Act 1996.
- 4. The penalty does not apply within 14 days of acquiring a dog, or within 14 days of the dog attaining three months of age.
- 5. No fee is payable in respect to certified assistance dogs provided re-registration is completed by the due date, after which the standard fees apply.
- 6. Registration fees for dogs re-homed by Council, or dogs in the care of any registered charity organisation approved by the Animal Control Team Leader for subsequent rehoming, may be waived.
- 7. Urban areas align with the meaning provided in the Waipa District Council Dog Control Bylaw 2023, and may be subject to adjustment
- 8. A pro-rata rate will apply to any puppy aged less than 3 months after the penalty date, based on the number of complete months remaining in the registration year.
- 9. To receive the fencing rebate, an application must be made to Council prior to 1 April and the property must be inspected by an Animal Control Officer and approved as suitable for the type of dog. Applications received after 1 April may be processed but rebate will not apply until the following registration year.



- 10. To receive the neutered dog rebate, a veterinary certificate must be provided at the time of, or prior to, registration.
- 11. Dogs classified as dangerous pursuant to the Dog Control Act 1996 will pay an additional 50% of the usual fee that would apply to that dog if it was not classified.
- 12. Any owner entitled to a refund of a registration fee may choose to donate that fee to Council for use in rehoming activities, or a welfare organisation approved by the Animal Control Team Leader.
- 13. Application forms are available from Council offices or application may be made via our online form: waipadc.govt.nz/dogsonline
- 14. Payments can be made at Council offices in Te Awamutu or Cambridge, or via Council's online payment facility at <u>waipadc.govt.nz/dogregistration</u>

### Definitions

"Property" means a property or a collection of properties under common occupancy or ownership, and in a single record of title.

## **Dog Permits**

A permit is required from Council if you own or are keeping more than:

(a) Two dogs on land in an urban area; or

(b) Five dogs per dwelling on any rural land in the district.

Urban/rural land for the purpose of permits is defined in the Dog Control Policy and are the same areas as used for determining registration fees and are subject to adjustment.

Permits last for three years. Application forms are available from Council offices or online at <u>www.waipadc.govt.nz</u>

Description	Fees & charges	Fees & charges	Fees & charges
Description	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
New Permit	n/a	\$65.00	\$65.00
Renewal of existing permit with no changes	n/a	\$30.00	\$30.00
Additional inspection (after first visit)	n/a	\$30.00	\$30.00

# Impounding fees for dogs

Description	Fees & charges 2024/25	Fees & charges 2025/26	Fees & charges 2026/27
Fac for coincre/outedu or first impounding	•		
Fee for seizure/custody or first impounding	\$82.00	\$85.00	\$88.00



Fee for each subsequent impounding within the current registration year	\$100.00	\$104.00	\$106.00
Fee for microchipping	\$30.00	\$30.00	\$30.00
Sustenance (per day)	\$11.00	\$11.00	\$11.00
Sundry Items (when available)			
Slip Leads/Clip Leads - 3/8 inch width	\$20.00	\$21.00	\$22.00
Slip Leads/Clip Leads - 1/2 inch width	\$22.00	\$23.00	\$24.00
Doggy Doo Bags – per roll (12 bags per roll)	\$3.50	\$4.00	\$4.00

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#### Notes:

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15. The destruction or disposal fee for any unwanted/unclaimed/surrendered/impounded dog is \$55.00 plus applicable sustenance fees.

16. The owner of an impounded dog that is not claimed or signed over to Council remains liable for all impounding and sustenance fees irrespective of the fate of the dog.

17. Microchipping is to be booked and paid in advance and will occur at times and locations specified by Council. Other arrangements may incur additional fees.

## Kerbside recycling service

### **Recycling bin**

Description	Fees & charges	Fees & charges	Fees & charges
Description	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
240L Mixed Recycling Wheelie Bin	\$86.00 per bin	\$98.00 per bin	\$100.00 per bin
140L Glass Only Wheelie Bin	\$75.00	\$95.00 per bin	\$98.00 per bin
Partial charge for new rated properties	Full months of rating year remaining ÷ annual charge	Full months of rating year remaining ÷ annual charge	Full months of rating year remaining ÷ annual charge
Administration Fee (where the annual recycling rate is not levied)	\$36.80	\$38.00	\$38.00

Any replacement wheelie bins needed because of customer damage or loss will be charged at the fee indicated above.



#### Draft Schedule of Fees and Charges 2025/26 and 2026/27 Page 22 of 74

#### Notes:

- 1. The cost of the bins is covered by rates if they are paid by 1 July. Where a new property has been rated for the service after 1 July, they will be required to pay a partial charge for the recycling service. The partial charge is based on the remaining full months in the rateable year divided by the current annual kerbside recycling targeted rate.
- 2. In all other cases the bins will charged at the fee indicated above.

## Library fees

Description	Fees & charges 2024/25	Fees & charges 2025/26	Fees & charges 2026/27
Annual library subscription for non-resident patron (per family)	\$77.00	\$79.00	\$81.00
Monthly library subscription for non-resident patrons (per family) Applies only to months when library services are used.	\$6.60	\$7.00	\$7.00
Rest Homes/Private Hospitals annual subscription (alternatively residents may opt to pay charges on each item borrowed)	\$105.00	\$108.00	\$111.00

Description	Loan	Fees & charges	Fees & charges	Fees & charges
	Period	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
New adult book fee – adult books up to 2 years old (determined by original copyright date) *	21 days	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.50
Adult books over 2 years old*	21 days	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Magazines (excluding children's and teens magazines) up to 1 year old	7 days	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00



Magazines (excluding children's and teens magazines) over 1 year old	7 days	\$0.50	\$0.50	\$0.50
Children's and teenage books	21 days	No charge	No charge	No charge
Children's and teenage magazines	7 days	No charge	No charge	No charge
Audio books (for non-print disabled patrons)         Print disabled patrons entitled to free use of audio books on presentation of suitable proof	21 days	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.00
Jigsaw puzzles	21 days	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00
Children's jigsaw puzzles	21 days	\$0.50	\$0.60	\$0.60
DVDs	7 days	\$2.50	\$3.00	\$3.00
E-audio book fee	21 days	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.00
Renewals	S	ame charge as orig	inal issuing of item	



Services	Fees & charges	Fees & charges	Fees & charges
Services	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Replacement library card	\$3.00	\$3.00	\$3.00
Internal reserves (Waipā Libraries) – adult items	\$1.50	\$1.70	\$1.70
Internal reserves (Waipā libraries) – children's / teen items	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00
Interloan requests (from other libraries)	\$8.00 to \$25.00	\$8.50 to \$26.00	\$8.80 to \$27.00
Sale books	Prices as marked	Prices as marked	Prices as marked
Library bags	\$2.50	\$3.00	\$3.00
Internet access (public computers) – per 30 minutes or part thereof	\$0.00	\$0.50	\$1.00
Book covering service	\$5.00 to \$10.00	\$5.50 to \$10.50	\$5.70 to \$10.80
Event costs	As advertised	As advertised	As advertised
Laminating – A4 – per page	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.00
Laminating – A3 – per page	\$4.00	\$4.00	\$4.00

### Note:

1. For all photocopying / printing / scanning fees please refer to the "Administration fees" section.

Lost and/or damaged items	Fees & charges 2024/25	Fees & charges 2025/26	Fees & charges 2026/27
Lost and/or damaged materials notice. Once an item is more		Account for cost of items	Account for cost of items
than 25 days past its final due date, a lost fee and processing fee will be applied.	plus \$10.00 processing charge	plus \$10.50 processing charge	plus \$10.50 processing charge

# Library community space (Te Awamutu)



	Fees & charge	es 2024/25	Fees & charge	es 2025/26	Fees & charge	es 2026/27	
Description	Commercial Use or Private Hire	Event or Community Use	Commercial Use or Private Hire	Event or Community Use	Commercial Use or Private Hire	Event or Community Use	
Bond (payable when booking is outside business hours)	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Deposit payable on booking	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Te Puna Kōrero Community Room and a	adjacent kitchen						
Full day hire (maximum 12 hour use)	\$357.50	\$175.00	\$369.00	\$181.00	\$380.00	\$185.00	
Half day hire (maximum 4 hour use)	\$236.50	\$110.00	\$244.00	\$114.00	\$250.00	\$115.00	
Weekend Full Day Hire	n/a	n/a	\$469.00	\$281.00	\$482.00	\$287.00	
Weekend Half Day Hire	n/a	n/a	\$344.00	\$214.00	\$353.00	\$218.00	
Sundry charges associated with use of c	omplex						
Security token (replacement or lost)		\$55.00		\$57.00	7.00 \$60.00		
Client preparation or pack down time before or after booking (if available)	\$19.8	0 per hour flat rate	\$20.0	0 per hour flat rate	\$21.0	0 per hour flat rate	



Furniture damage	Cost of replacement	Cost of replacement	Cost of replacement
Extraction carpet clean	\$176.00	\$182.00	\$187.00
Damage to facility	Cost of replacement	Cost of replacement	Cost of replacement
Call out fee for insecure building	\$187.00	\$187.00	\$193.00
Cleaning and re-stocking toilet consumables (for bookings longer than 1 consecutive day)	\$55.00	\$57.00	\$59.00

# Mapping/GIS charges

## Map prints and photo maps

Existing Maps Printed By Council Staff – colour	Dower Cine	Fees & charges	Fees & charges	Fees & charges
print	Paper Size	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Includes:				
Street/Ward maps	A4	\$1.10	\$1.10	\$1.10
District maps	A3	\$2.20	\$2.30	\$2.40
Recycling/Refuse maps	A2	\$11.00	\$11.50	\$11.80
Non-aerial and aerial photo maps	A1	\$19.30	\$20.00	\$20.60
any custom map prepared by GIS staff	A0	\$33.00	\$34.00	\$35.00
Additional charge where labour is 30 minutes or r	nore	\$85.80 per hour or part thereof	\$88.50 per hour or part thereof	\$91.00 per hour or part thereof
Maps for Emergency Services (Police, Fire & Ambulance), schools and students (using maps as part of their study):		Free	Free	Free
Maps		\$44.00 per hour or part thereof	\$45.50 per hour or part thereof	\$47.00 per hour or part thereof



Labour (30 minutes or more)		

Maps - Produced from INTRAMAPS – colour print	Paper Size	Fees & charges 2024/25	Fees & charges 2025/26	e de la companya de l
Any man we due ad dive at ly from INTRANAADS	A4	\$1.10	\$1.10	\$1.10
Any map produced directly from INTRAMAPS	A3	\$2.20	\$2.30	\$2.40

Unprocessed aerial photography digital data	Fees & charges 2024/25	Fees & charges 2025/26	Fees & charges 2026/27
High Resolution Aerial Imagery Tile (georeferenced TIFF)			
Medium Resolution Aerial Imagery Tile (georeferenced TIFF)			
High Resolution Aerial Imagery for individual locations of Cambridge/Karapiro, Te Awamutu/Mystery Creek, Te Miro, Ohaupo, Pirongia, Waipā SE or Waipā West (georeferenced ECW)	\$75.00 each	\$77.00 each	\$80.00 each
High Resolution Aerial Imagery for complete Waipā District (georeferenced ECW)	\$150.00 each	\$155.00 each	\$160.00 each
Any Aerial Imagery produced by GIS staff (georeferenced ECW, JPEG or TIFF)	Actual staff time	Actual staff time	Actual staff time
Collation of digital data and writing to media			
(no charge for organisations undertaking work on behalf of Council)	\$85.80 per hour or part thereof	\$88.50 per hour or part thereof	\$91.00 per hour or part thereof

Note:

1. All maps are available in either paper or digital formats. Digital format refers to Adobe PDF or JPEG images of the maps.



# Mighty River Domain – Lake Karāpiro – Room Hire

	Fees & charg	es 2024/25	Fees & charges 2025/26		Fees & charges 2026/27	
Sir Don Rowlands Centre	Corporate or Private Function	Event or Community Use*	Corporate or Private Function	Event or Community Use*	Corporate or Private Function	Event or Community Use*
Booking deposit	Payable or	n request	Payable o	on request	Payable o	on request
Bond	Payable or	n request	Payable o	on request	Payable c	on request
Main Hall (includes car parking and Main Kitchen, if required)						
Full day hire (maximum 12 hour use)	\$1,800.00	\$983.00	\$1,800.00	\$983.00	\$1,910.00	\$1,045.00
Main Kitchen (if Main Hall is not hired)						
Full day hire (maximum 12 hour use)	\$273.00	\$273.00	\$273.00	\$273.00	\$290.00	\$290.00
Half day hire (maximum 4 hour use)	\$203.00	\$203.00	\$203.00	\$203.00	\$215.00	\$215.00
Foyer and/or Servery (stand-alone hire)						
Full day hire (maximum 12 hour use)	\$183.00	\$125.00	\$183.00	\$125.00	\$195.00	\$135.00
Ground level Event/Conference Room (Waipā Room)						
Full day hire (maximum 12 hour use)	\$390.00	\$180.00	\$390.00	\$180.00	\$415.00	\$190.00
Half day hire (maximum 4 hour use)	\$143.00	\$105.00	\$143.00	\$105.00	\$150.00	\$110.00
First floor Event/Conference Room and adjacent kitchen (Karāpiro	o Room)					
Full day hire (maximum 12 hour use)	\$692.00	\$295.00	\$692.00	\$295.00	\$735.00	\$315.00
Half day hire (maximum 4 hour use)	\$262.00	\$167.00	\$262.00	\$167.00	\$280.00	\$175.00

Kitchen – stand-alone hire (maximum 12 hour use)	\$190.00		\$190.00		\$200.00	
Te Manawa O Matariki Room						
Full day hire (maximum 12 hour use)	\$449.00	\$263.00	\$449.00	\$263.00	\$480.00	\$280.00
Half day hire (maximum 4 hour use)	\$234.00	\$140.00	\$234.00	\$140.00	\$250.00	\$150.00
Sundry charges associated with use of complex						
Access to facility for set up etc. prior to hireage period	By nego	By negotiation By negotiation		By negotiation		
Staff assistance with event organisation/ venue set up	Quotation prepa	ired on request	Quotation prepared on request		Quotation p requ	-
Hireage of additional furniture/equipment	Quotation prepared on request		Quotation prepared on request		Quotation prepared on request	
Stage & Lectern hire	\$142.00		\$14	2.00	\$150	0.00
Post hire clean-up (if required – per staff member per hour)	\$30.	\$30.00		0.00	\$30.00	
Scissor Lift – equipment hire only (up to 6 hours use)	\$225	5.00	\$22	25.00	\$240	0.00



Draft Schedule of Fees and Charges 2025/26 and 2026/27 Page 30 of 74

Scissor Lift – operator hire (per hour, minimum 1 hour charge)	\$40.00	\$40.00	\$40.00
Carpet deep clean (if required)	Full cost to be passed onto complex user	Full cost to be passed onto complex user	Full cost to be passed onto complex user
Internet service during hire period	Full cost to be passed onto complex user	Full cost to be passed onto complex user	Full cost to be passed onto complex user
Repair or replacement of damaged/lost equipment	Full cost to be passed onto complex user	Full cost to be passed onto complex user	Full cost to be passed onto complex user
Repair of damage to facility	Full cost to be passed onto complex user	Full cost to be passed onto complex user	Full cost to be passed onto complex user
Security call out (if required)	Full cost to be passed onto complex user	Full cost to be passed onto complex user	Full cost to be passed onto complex user
Replacement of key/access card	Full cost to be passed onto complex user	Full cost to be passed onto complex user	Full cost to be passed onto complex user



Security staff attendance at function	Full cost to be passed onto complex user	Full cost to be passed onto complex user	Full cost to be passed onto complex user
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Perry Community Water Sports Centre,	Fees & charg	es 2024/25	Fees & chai	Fees & charges 2025/26		ges 2026/27	
Home of the Cambridge Yacht Club	Corporate or Private Function	Event or Community Use*	Corporate or Private Function	Event or Community Use*	Corporate or Private Function	Event or Community Use*	
Booking deposit	Payable or	n request	Payable o	on request	Payable o	on request	
Bond	Payable or	n request	Payable o	on request	Payable o	on request	
Full day hire (maximum 12 hour use)	\$424.00	\$212.00	\$424.00	\$212.00	\$450.00	\$225.00	
Half day hire (maximum 4 hour use)	\$216.00	\$110.00	\$216.00	\$110.00	\$230.00	\$115.00	
Sundry charges associated with use of complex							
Access to facility for set up etc. prior to hireage period	By negot	iations	By negotiations		By negotiations		
Staff assistance with event organisation/venue set up	Quotation prepa	red on request	Quotation prepared on request		Quotation prepared on request		
Hireage of additional furniture/equipment	Quotation prepa	red on request	-	prepared on uest	Quotation prepared on request		
Post hire clean-up (if required – per staff member per hour)	\$30.	00	\$3	\$30.00		\$32.00	
Internet service during hire period	Full cost to be passed onto complex user		Full cost to be passed onto complex user		Full cost to be passed onto complex user		
Carpet deep clean (if required)	Full cost to be passed onto complex user		Full cost to be passed onto complex user		Full cost to be passed onto complex user		
Repair or replacement of damaged/lost equipment	Full cost to be pass use	•	complex Full cost to be passed onto complex user		Full cost to be passed onto complex user		



Repair of damage to facility	Full cost to be passed onto complex user	Full cost to be passed onto complex user	Full cost to be passed onto complex user	
Security call out (if required)	Full cost to be passed onto complex user	Full cost to be passed onto complex user	Full cost to be passed onto complex user	
Replacement of key/access card	Full cost to be passed onto complex user	Full cost to be passed onto complex user	Full cost to be passed onto complex user	
Security staff attendance at function	Full cost to be passed onto complex user	Full cost to be passed onto complex user	Full cost to be passed onto complex user	

#### Notes:

- 1. Facility users are required to complete a hire contract prior to using the facility. Bookings are accepted and/or prioritised as stipulated in the 'hire protocols' for the site.
- 2. 'Event or Community Use' charges apply to event hosts who are using the site for an event and have hired one or more zones and not for profit community organisations that are based and operate in the Waipā District. Out of District not-for-profit community organisations may apply to receive 'Event or Community Use' hire rates. The merit of such applications will be considered on a case by case basis.

# Mighty River Domain – Lake Karāpiro – Accommodation and camping charges

Accommodation and Camping charges	Fees & Charges 2024/25	Fees & Charges 2025/26	Fees & Charges 2026/27
Camping			
Non-Power Site			
Adult (per night)	\$22.00	\$22.00	\$23.00
Child (12 and under per night)	\$19.00	\$19.00	\$20.00
Minimum site charge per night (1 Nov – 30 April)	\$66.00	\$66.00	\$70.00
Deposit (per site)	Full charge for first night and 50% charge for each subsequent night	Full charge for first night and 50% charge for each subsequent night	Full charge for first night and 50% charge for each subsequent night



Powered Site			
Adult – per night	\$24.00	\$24.00	\$25.00
Child – (12 and under per night)	\$19.00	\$19.00	\$20.00
Minimum charge per site per night (1 Nov – 30 April)	\$72.00	\$72.00	\$76.00
Deposit (per site)	Full charge for first night and 50% charge for each subsequent night	Full charge for first night and 50% charge for each subsequent night	Full charge for first night and 50% charge for each subsequent night
Rob Waddell Lodge			
Adult – per night	\$35.00	\$35.00	\$37.00
Child (12 and under) – per night	\$29.00	\$29.00	\$31.00
Minimum charge per night (non-event)	\$350.00	\$350.00	\$372.00
Minimum charge per night (event)	\$980.00	\$980.00	\$1,041.00
Deposit for Lodge	Full charge for first night and 50% charge for each subsequent night	Full charge for first night and 50% charge for each subsequent night	Full charge for first night and 50% charge for each subsequent night
Full day use of Lodge (to 5pm)	\$350.00	\$350.00	\$372.00
Late check-out/half day use of Lodge (to 1pm)	\$190.00	\$190.00	\$202.00
Chalets 1-5			
Adult – per night	\$35.00	\$35.00	\$37.00
Child (12 and under) – per night	\$29.00	\$29.00	\$31.00
Minimum charge (non-event) – per Chalet, per night	\$105.00	\$105.00	\$112.00
Minimum charge (event) – per Chalet, per night	\$210.00	\$210.00	\$223.00
Deposit (per Chalet)	Full charge for first night and 50% charge for each subsequent night	Full charge for first night and 50% charge for each subsequent night	Full charge for first night and 50% charge for each subsequent night
Late check-out (per Chalet)	\$105.00	\$105.00	\$112.00
Sundry charges	· · · · ·		
Internet service during hire period	Full cost to be passed onto accommodation user	Full cost to be passed onto accommodation user	Full cost to be passed onto accommodation user



BBQ hire (per use) (preference given to accommodation users)	\$35.00	\$35.00	\$37.00
Power adapter hire (per day)	\$16.00	\$16.00	\$17.00
On-site caravan storage (per day) (not connected to power)	\$10.00	\$10.00	\$11.00
Non Resident dump station charge	\$8.00	\$8.00	\$8.00
Use of shower (per shower) (preference given to accommodation users)	\$8.00	\$8.00	\$8.00
Repair or replacement of damaged/lost equipment	Full cost to be passed onto accommodation user	Full cost to be passed onto accommodation user	Full cost to be passed onto accommodation user
Repair of damage to facility	Full cost to be passed onto accommodation user	Full cost to be passed onto accommodation user	Full cost to be passed onto accommodation user
Replacement of key/access card	Full cost to be passed onto accommodation user	Full cost to be passed onto accommodation user	Full cost to be passed onto accommodation user

Note:

- 1. Bookings are accepted and/or prioritised as stipulated in the 'hire protocols' for the site. Cancellation of bookings later than 45 days prior to booked dates will forfeit the deposit. 10.00am check out applies.
- 2. Fees were last updated in the Schedule of Fees and Charges 2024/25.

# Mighty River Domain – Lake Karāpiro – Domain & Lake Use charges

	Fees & Charges 2024/25			Fees & Charges 2025/26			Fees & Charges 2026/27					
Domain and Lake	Local/	Regional/	North	National/	Local/	Regional/	North	National/	Local/	Regional/	North	National/
use	Small	Medium	Island/ Large	Very Large	Small	Medium	Island/ Large	Very Large	Small	Medium	Island/ Large	Very Large
Lake												
Lake water Zones 3 – 10	\$94.00	\$184.00	\$275.50	\$370.00	\$94.00	\$184.00	\$275.50	\$370.00	\$100.00	\$196.00	\$293.00	\$393.00
Additional Zones (each)	\$94.00	\$94.00	\$94.00	\$94.00	\$94.00	\$94.00	\$94.00	\$94.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00
Domain												



Main spectator ground	\$477.00	\$952.00	\$1,426.00	\$1,903.00	\$477.00	\$952.00	\$1,426.00	\$1,903.00	\$507.00	\$1,011.00	\$1,516.00	\$2,023.00
Main parking area	\$203.50	\$510.40	\$761.00	\$1,012.00	\$203.50	\$510.40	\$761.00	\$1,012.00	\$216.00	\$543.00	\$809.00	\$1,075.00
Parking area near sand court	\$203.50	\$510.50	\$761.00	\$1,012.00	\$203.50	\$510.50	\$761.00	\$1,012.00	\$216.00	\$543.00	\$809.00	\$1,075.00
x (charge for use other than camping)	\$203.50	\$510.50	\$761.00	\$1,012.00	\$203.50	\$510.50	\$761.00	\$1,012.00	\$216.00	\$543.00	\$809.00	\$1,075.00
Upper camping ground (charge for use other than camping)	\$203.50	\$510.50	\$761.00	\$1,012.00	\$203.50	\$510.50	\$761.00	\$1,012.00	\$216.00	\$543.00	\$809.00	\$1,075.00
Lawn beside Rob Waddell Lodge	\$203.50	\$510.50	\$761.00	\$1,012.00	\$203.50	\$510.50	\$761.00	\$1,012.00	\$216.00	\$543.00	\$809.00	\$1,075.00
Event booking fee	Event booking fee											
Standard charge for all bookings – per event		\$185	5.00			\$18	35.00			\$19	95.00	

	Fees & Charges 2024/25		Fees & Char	ges 2025/26	Fees & Charges 2026/27	
Non-Event Domain use	Commercial Use/Private Hire	Community Use*	Commercial Use/Private Hire	Community Use*	Commercial Use/Private Hire	Community Use*
Groups of 20 – 49 people	\$187.00	\$70.00	\$187.00	\$70.00	\$200.00	\$75.00
Groups of 50 – 149 people	\$355.00	\$355.00	\$355.00	\$355.00	\$375.00	\$375.00
Groups of 150+ people	\$485.00	\$485.00	\$485.00	\$485.00	\$515.00	\$515.00



Other Charges	Fees & Charges 2024/25	Fees & Charges 2025/26	Fees & Charges 2026/27
Power supply use and associated refuse collection (from food vendors)			
Per connection, per day/night– 10% discount applies when user requires two or more connections at once			
32 Amp connection	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$105.00
16 Amp connection	\$60.00	\$60.00	\$65.00
10 Amp connection	\$35.00	\$35.00	\$35.00
Water use			
Continuous hose supply, per day (maximum 12 hour use)	\$40.00	\$40.00	\$40.00
Traffic management boards (per day)			
Small events (0-600 people on site)	\$180.00	\$180.00	\$190.00
Large events (600-6000 people on site)	\$400.00	\$400.00	\$425.00
Post event site clean-up (if required)			
Per staff member, per hour	\$27.00	\$27.00	\$30.00
Rubbish disposal above the maximum threshold (refer the Mighty River Domain Event Management Guide), per 3m <sup>3</sup> skip	\$54.00	\$54.00	\$55.00
Repair or replacement of damaged/lost equipment	Full cost to be passed onto site user	Full cost to be passed onto site user	Full cost to be passed onto site user
Repair of damage to facility	Full cost to be passed onto site user	Full cost to be passed onto site user	Full cost to be passed onto site user



Staff assistance with event organisation	Quotation prepared on basis of necessary staff skills and hours involved	Quotation prepared on basis of necessary staff skills and hours involved	Quotation prepared on basis of necessary staff skills and hours involved
Outdoor pursuits			
Challenge ropes courses (high & low)	Quotation prepared for all events on basis of instructors' hours and equipment levy	Quotation prepared for all events on basis of instructors' hours and equipment levy	Quotation prepared for all events on basis of instructors' hours and equipment levy
Team building, orienteering, raft building			
Internet service during hire period	Full cost to be passed onto site user	Full cost to be passed onto site user	Full cost to be passed onto site user
Security staff attendance at event	Full cost to be passed onto site user	Full cost to be passed onto site user	Full cost to be passed onto site user

### Notes:

- 1. Bookings are accepted and/or prioritised as stipulated in the 'hire protocols' for the site.
- 2. *\*'Community Use' charge applies to not-for-profit community organisations that are based and operate in the Waipa District.*
- 3. 'Local/Small' events are those predominantly attended by local residents, involving up to 500 persons on the site for the event in one day.
- 4. 'Regional/Medium' events are those predominantly attended by residents from within the Waikato region, involving between 500 and 2000 persons on the site for the event in one day.
- 5. 'North Island/Large' events are those predominantly attended by residents from within the North Island, involving between 2000 and 5000 persons on the site for the event in one day.
- 6. 'National/Very Large' events are those predominantly attended by NZ residents, involving more than 5000 persons on the site for the event in one day.
- 7. Fees are updated every 2 years. And were last updated in the Schedule of Fees and Charges 2024/25.



# Museum fees (Te Awamutu)

Description	Fees & charges 2024/25	Fees & Charges 2025/26	Fees & Charges 2026/27
Minimum fee for public programmes	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.00
Self-research	No charge	No charge	No charge
Research Service time including searching, retrieval, reproduction, distribution and replacement material – no charge for the first 15 minutes.	\$27.50 per half hour	\$28.00 per half hour	\$28.00 per half hour
Charges additional to research time as above			
Digital images (per image)			
Charges are dependent on factors such as image format, quality and delivery	\$10.00-\$40.00	\$10.00-\$40.00	\$10.00-\$40.00
Publication Fees (local history and education publications)	\$15.00 per image + \$22.00 for half hour of staff	\$15.00 per image + \$23.00 for half hour of staff	\$15.00 per image + \$24.00 for half hour of staff
Publication Fees (NZ Rights)	\$50.00-\$250.00 + \$22.00 per half hour for staff	\$50.00-\$280.00 + \$23.00 per half hour for staff	\$50.00-\$280.00 + \$24.00 per half hour for staff
Publication Fees (World Rights)	\$50.00-\$500.00 + \$22.00 per half hour for staff	\$50.00-\$515.00 + \$23.00 per half hour for staff	\$50.00-\$515.00 + \$24.00 per half hour for staff
Photographic prints			
Charges are dependent on factors such as image format, quality and delivery	\$5.00 - \$40.00	\$5.00 - \$40.00	\$5.00 - \$42.00

Note:

1. For all other photocopying / printing / scanning fees please refer to the "Administration fees" section.

## Enriched Local Curriculum (ELC) (fees set within MoE contract)

Description	Fees & charges 2024/25	Fees & Charges 2025/26	Fees & Charges 2026/27
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Education Entry Rate for students	\$3.00 per student	\$3.00 per student	\$3.00 per student
Accompanying Adult for Education programme	No charge	No charge	No charge
Cancellation Fee – charged to the school if programme is cancelled less than 2 days prior to booking without just cause	\$20.00	\$20.00	\$22.00

## **Official Information Requests (LGOIMA)**

In line with the Local Government and Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 (LGOIMA), Council is required to make available certain public or personal information which it holds.

The Act also makes provision for Council to make a charge for this information, but the charge must be reasonable and is for the cost of labour and materials involved in making the information available. If the request is urgent then the Council may have to use additional resources to gather the information promptly and the Act permits Council to charge for these extra resources.

The Council will advise the applicant of the likely charges, if any, before it commences with the request and will give the applicant the opportunity to decide whether or not to proceed with the request. In such cases, the Council may require that the whole or part of the charge be paid in advance before commencing to process the request.

The following charges and procedures for the provision of official information are approved by Government and endorsed by the office of the Ombudsman.

### Existing charges to remain

There are currently areas where access to official information is given free of charge or pursuant to an existing charging arrangement.

### Fixing the amount of charge

The amount of charge will be determined by:

• Establishing whether or not the request is made by an identifiable natural person seeking access to any personal information about that person.



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- Such requests are **not** subject to any change.
- The aggregate amount of staff time exceeding one hour spent in actioning the request.
- This will include search and retrieval of information, the provision of transcripts and the supervision of access.
- The number of pages of A4 sized of foolscap photocopy to be provided exceeding 20.
- For any other cost, the amount actually incurred in responding to the request.
- This will cover the provision of copies of video, audio and film tapes, computer time or other situations where a direct charge is incurred.

Where repeated requests are made in respect of a common subject over intervals of up to eight weeks, the Council will aggregate these requests for charging purposes. This means that the second and subsequent requests will not be subject to half an hour of free time and 20 free standard A4 photocopies.

The charge should represent a reasonable fee for access given. It may include time spent:

- In searching an index to establish the location of the information.
- In locating (physically) and extracting the information from the place where it is held.
- In reading and reviewing the information.
- In supervising the access to the information.

The charge should **not** include any allowance for:

- Locating and retrieving information which is not where it ought to be; or
- Time spent deciding whether or not access should be allowed and in what form.

Where the free threshold is only exceeded by a small margin it is a matter of discretion whether any fee should be paid and, if so, how much.

### Staff time

Time spent by staff searching for relevant material, abstracting and collating, copying, transcribing and supervising access where the total time is in **excess of one hour** should be charged out as follows:

- An initial charge of \$38.00 for the first chargeable half hour or part thereof; and
- Then \$38.00 for each additional half hour or part thereof.



Draft Schedule of Fees and Charges 2025/26 and 2026/27 Page 41 of 74 The rate of charge applies irrespective of the seniority or grading of the officer who deals with the request.

Time spent in deciding whether or not to approve access and in what form should **not** be charged.

## Photocopying

Photocopying on standard A4 or foolscap paper should be charged out as follows:

- No charge 0 to 20 pages.
- After the first 20 pages, printing costs will be charged as per the administration fees outline in this Schedule.

### Actual costs

- All other charges incurred should be fixed at an amount, which recovers the actual costs involved.
- Producing a document by the use of a computer or other like equipment.
- Reproducing a film, video or audio recording.
- Arranging for the applicant to hear or view an audio or visual recording.
- Providing a copy of any map, plan or other document larger than A4 or foolscap size.

## **Remission of charges**

The liability to pay any charge may be modified or waived at the discretion of the department or organisation receiving the request under delegated authority. Full or partial remissions may be considered. Any request for remissions must be made in writing and must include:

- the requester details
- the legal status of the requester (e.g. individual, incorporated society, company, charitable trust etc)
- the reasons for the request
- the amount of remission that is requested.

Such decisions should have regard to the circumstances of each request. However, it would be appropriate to consider inter alia:

- Whether payment might cause the applicant financial hardship.
- Whether remission or reduction of the charge would facilitate enhanced relations with the public or assist the Council or applicant organisation in its work.



- Whether remission or reduction of the charge would be in the public interest because it is likely to contribute significantly to public understanding or of effective participation in the operations or activities of local government, and the disclosure of the information is not primarily in the commercial or private interest of the requester.
- Whether the applicant has formal charitable status under the Charities Act 2005, or otherwise provides a recognised service to the community.
- Is the use of the information, activity or service likely to make a significant contribution to operations and activities of local government?
- Is the use of information, activity or service likely to improve or enhance the understanding of the subject by the public at large as opposed to the individual understanding of the requester or a narrow segment of interested people?
- Is the information relating to the charge meaningful or informative about operations and activities of government that have a direct connection to the reason for the request?
- Is the information relating to the charge already in the public domain in either the same or similar form, which the requester could acquire without substantial cost?
- Is the public at large the primary beneficiary of the expenditure of public funds or is it the requester or a narrow segment of interested people?
- Are there elements of the charges that will have a public benefit and/or is there a public/private benefit split that could be attributed to the charges?
- Is the information, activity or service primarily in the commercial or private interest of the requester rather than the public interest? While it might appear on initial consideration that requests for information, for say, research purposes or to write a book or to have available in a library, might be considered in the 'public interest' and answer some of the criteria; this may not necessarily be so. There should still be reasonable evidence to show that the wider public benefit will accrue as a result of the research, or book or library depository. In the case of the media however, it can be reasonably assumed that they do have access to means of public dissemination. Each request should be considered on a case-by-case basis in light of all relevant information.

Members of Parliament may be exempted from charge for official information provided for their own use. In exercising this discretion, it would be appropriate whether remission of charges would be consistent with the need to provide more open access to official information for Members of Parliament in terms of the **reasonable** exercise of their democratic responsibilities.

### Deposits

A deposit may be required where the charge is likely to exceed \$90.00 or where some assurance of payment is required to avoid waste of resources. A deposit may only be requested after a decision has been made to make the information available.

The applicant should be notified of the amount of deposit required, the method of calculating the charge and the likely final amount to be paid. Work on the request may be suspended pending receipt of the deposit.



Draft Schedule of Fees and Charges 2025/26 and 2026/27 Page 43 of 74 The unused portion of any deposit should be refunded forthwith to the applicant together with a statement detailing how the balance was expended.

#### **Review of decisions on charges**

Section 27(1)(b) of the Official Information Act 1982 provides that the Ombudsman may investigate and review any decision on the charge to be paid in respect of a request for access to official information.

A record should be kept of all costs incurred. Wherever a liability to pay is incurred the applicant should be notified of the method of calculating the charge and this fact noted on the record.

### **Overweight permit fees**

Description	Fees & charges 2024/25	Fees & Charges 2025/26	Fees & Charges 2026/27
Single Overweight Permit fee (5 day processing) - per application	\$140.00	\$166.00	\$171.00
Single Overweight Permit fee (24 hour processing) - per application	\$165.00	\$180.00	\$186.00
Overweight Permit fee (24 month period) - per application	\$235.00	\$255.00	\$263.00
Over Dimension Damage - new fee	-	Staff time & actual and reasonable costs	Staff time & actual and reasonable costs

Note:

1. Charged in accordance with the Waka Kotahi Overweight Permit Manual.



## Permits under Waipā District Public Places Bylaw 2023 and Public Places Alcohol Control Bylaw 2015

#### Mobile traders

Description	Fees & charges 2024/25	Fees & Charges 2025/26	Fees & Charges 2026/27
Fee - New application	\$175.00	\$355.00	\$365.50
Annual Permit fee	\$350.00	\$355.00	\$365.50
Site assessment fee	\$175.00	\$250.00	\$257.50
Temporary (up to three months)	\$350.00	\$355.00	\$365.50

#### Notes:

- 1. Definition of **Mobile Trader** means any person who in a public place (a) solicits for orders; or (b) offers, distributes, or sells any goods or services by foot or from any vehicle or stall or part thereof.
- 2. The annual permit fee is applicable to any individual or business issued with a permit to trade from a public place (new application or renewal). New applications will also incur the new application fee due to the extra administration involved.
- 3. The application fee is required to be paid at the time the application is submitted. The authorised council officer has discretion to determine if a full refund or partial refund is applicable in the event that the application is declined.
- 4. The site assessment fee is charged by actual staff time. It applies to assessment of requested trading sites for new permit applications or inquiries (annual or temporary) and for changes to existing permit locations.
- 5. The above fees only cover permission to trade from a public place. Traders applying to sell food and beverages may also require a food registration permit under the Food Hygiene Regulations 1974 (see Registration of Premises section).
- 6. Organisers of markets or large events may, under the bylaw, apply for a single permit to cover all participating mobile traders. All participating traders must be listed on the permit and must adhere to the terms and conditions of that permit. Participating traders are not required to hold individual mobile trading permits in addition to the event permit.

### Café tables and chairs and displays of goods for sale

Description	Fees & charges 2024/25	Fees & Charges 2025/26	Fees & Charges 2026/27
Fee – new permit application	\$283.00	\$365.00	\$376.00
Annual fee – permit renewal	\$93.00	\$93.00	\$95.00
Annual occupation fee – per 1m <sup>2</sup> occupied	\$25.00	\$30.00	\$31.00



## Signs in public places

Description	Fees & charges 2024/25	Fees & Charges 2025/26	Fees & Charges 2026/27
Fee – new permit application	\$283.00	\$283.00	\$290.00
Annual fee – permit renewal	\$93.00	\$93.00	\$93.00

## Dispensations under Waipā Public Places Alcohol Control Bylaw 2015

Description	Fees & charges 2024/25	Fees & Charges 2025/26	Fees & Charges 2026/27
Charge for dispensations	\$90.00	\$90.00	\$90.00

## **Property file information**

Description	Fees & charges 2024/25	Fees & Charges 2025/26	Fees & Charges 2026/27
Simple property file (in electronic media form)	\$33.00	\$34.00	\$35.00
Complex property file (in electronic media form) e.g. business or industrial establishment	\$66.00	\$68.00	\$70.00
Material cost e.g. USB including postage	\$35.50	\$36.00	\$36.20
Property file administration e.g. scanning, printing, postage etc	Charges may apply as per the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 section earlier in this schedule	Charges may apply as per the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 section earlier in this schedule	Charges may apply as per the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 section earlier in this schedule

## **Property and lease charges**



Description	Fees & charges 2024/25	Fees & Charges 2025/26	Fees & Charges 2026/27
Lease and License charges		-	
Annual administration fee for Community Leases	\$392.00	\$405.00	\$415.00
	\$336.00	\$347.00	\$355.00
Renewal of commercial lease/s Council owned land	administrative charge plus re- imbursement of Council's legal expenses, DoC fees and Resource Consent Application fees (where applicable)	administrative charge plus re- imbursement of Council's legal expenses, DoC fees and Resource Consent Application fees (where applicable)	administrative charge plus re- imbursement of Council's legal expenses, DoC fees and Resource Consent Application fees (where applicable)
New lease/assignment or licence to occupy Council land	\$673.00	\$695.00	\$714.00
	administrative charge plus re- imbursement of Council's legal expenses, DoC fees and Resource Consent Application fees (where applicable)	administrative charge plus re- imbursement of Council's legal expenses, DoC fees and Resource Consent Application fees (where applicable)	administrative charge plus re- imbursement of Council's legal expenses, DoC fees and Resource Consent Application fees (where applicable)
Charges related to temporary occupation of Reserve Land (i	ncluding Road Reserve)		
Commercial use	\$280.00 per day (12 hours maximum) or \$137.00 per half day (4 hours maximum) plus \$605.00 deposit (refundable if reserve left undamaged)	\$290.00 per day (12 hours maximum) or \$140.00 per half day (4 hours maximum) plus \$625.00 deposit (refundable if reserve left undamaged)	\$300.00 per day (12 hours maximum) or \$145.00 per half day (4 hours maximum) plus \$645.00 deposit (refundable if reserve left undamaged)
Community group	No charge	No charge	No charge
Property services			
First ½ hour spent on enquiry/request	No charge	No charge	No charge

Subsequent time spent on enquiry Subsequent time spent on enquiry	Actual and reasonable costs will be calculated on a case by case basis and reimbursement of Council's legal expenses, DoC	Minimum charge of \$90.00 per ½ hour (\$180.00 per hour). Actual and reasonable costs will be calculated on a case by case basis and reimbursement of Council's legal expenses, DoC fees and Resource Consent Application fees (where applicable)
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## **Registration of Premises (Food/Health)**

### Food Act 2014 – Food Control Plans and National Programmes

escription	Fees & charges 2024/25	Fees & Charges 2025/26	Fees & Charges 2026/27
es applicable to all registration types			
All administration and verification activities including pre-registration assistance, audit, reporting, non- conformance visits and any activity not specified in the schedule below for operators based in the Waipā District.	Actual staff time plus \$0.95 per km	Actual staff time plus \$1.04 per km	Actual staff time plus \$1.05 per km
All administration and verification activities including pre-registration assistance, annual audit, reporting, non-conformance visits and any activity not specified in the schedule below for operators based outside the Waipā District.	\$228.00 per hour plus \$0.95 per km	\$235.00 per hour plus \$1.04 per km	\$240.00 per hour plus \$1.05 per km
Cancellation of scheduled verification within 24 hours or key personnel not available for the verification.	\$185.00	\$190.00	\$197.00



Application for registration of template Food Control Plan	\$440.00 plus Actual staff time after the first hour	\$455.00 plus Actual staff time after the first hour	\$460.00 plus Actual staff time after the first hour
Application for <b>renewal</b> of registration of template Food Control Plan	\$336.00 plus Actual staff time after the first hour	\$345.00 plus Actual staff time after the first hour	\$355.00 plus Actual staff time after the first hour
Application for a <b>significant amendment</b> [section 45(3)] of registration of template Food Control Plan,	\$170.00 plus Actual staff time after the first hour	\$175.00 plus Actual staff time after the first hour	\$180.00 plus Actual staff time after the first hour
Application for a <b>minor amendment</b> [section 45(2)] of registration of template Food Control Plan,	\$80.00 plus hourly rate after the first hour	\$85.00 plus hourly rate after the first hour	\$85.00 plus hourly rate after the first hour
Voluntary suspension of food control plan	\$95.00 plus hourly rate after the first hour	\$100.00 plus hourly rate after the first hour	\$100.00 plus hourly rate after the first hour
Fees applicable to National Programs			
Application for registration of National Program	\$428.00 plus Actual staff time after the first hour	\$455.00 plus Actual staff time after the first hour	\$460.00 plus Actual staff time after the first hour
Application for <b>renewal</b> of registration of National Program	\$336.00 plus Actual staff time after the first hour	\$345.00 plus Actual staff time after the first hour	\$355.00 plus Actual staff time after the first hour
Application for <b>significant amendment</b> [Section 81] of registration of <b>National Program</b>	\$170.00 plus Actual staff time after the first hour	\$175.00 plus Actual staff time after the first hour	\$180.00 plus Actual staff time after the first hour
Voluntary suspension of National Program	\$88.00 plus Actual staff time after the first hour	\$90.00 plus Actual staff time after the first hour	\$95.00 plus Actual staff time after the first hour
Issue of improvement notice, or review of an improvement notice	\$185.00 plus Actual staff time after the first hour	\$190.00 plus Actual staff time after the first hour	\$195.00 plus Actual staff time after the first hour



Exercising any power referenced by and for the purposes expressed in Section 298 of the Act (except for Sections 302 and 303), which results in a sanction(s) being imposed by the Food Safety Officer or some form of corrective action being required of the operator.	\$185.00 plus Actual staff time	time after the first	· · · · ·
Application for statement of compliance	\$185.00 Actual staff time after the first hour	•	time atter the first
Copies of Food Control Plan folder and documents	\$30.00	\$30.00	\$30.00

"Actual staff time" means the applicable hourly rate as specified in the Council Professional Fees Section.

#### Temporary food premises in Waipā District

Holders of Food Control Plans (FCP) or National Programs (NP) registered with their home authority will be permitted to trade at events or locations in the Waipā District provided the mobile / off site retail activity is included in that FCP/NP. Any tasks related to these will be charged as per Food Act 2014 fees above. Such traders will require separate Public Places Bylaw approval where appropriate.

#### **Registrations under Health Act 1956**

Description	Fees & charges 2024/25	Fees & Charges 2025/26	Fees & Charges 2026/27
Renewal Offensive trades (Health Act 1956)	\$168.00	\$178.00	\$188.00
New Offensive trades (Health Act 1956)	\$252.00	\$262.00	\$272.00
Renewal Camping grounds (Camping Ground Regulations 1985)	\$168.00	\$178.00	\$188.00
New Camping grounds (Camping Ground Regulations 1985)	\$252.00	\$262.00	\$272.00
Renewal Hairdressers (Health (Hairdressers) Regulations 1980)	\$168.00	\$178.00	\$188.00
New Hairdressers (Health (Hairdressers) Regulations 1980)	\$252.00	\$262.00	\$272.00



Renewal Funeral Directors/Mortuaries (Health (Burial) Regulations 1946)	\$168.00	\$178.00	\$188.00
New Funeral Directors/Mortuaries (Health (Burial) Regulations 1946)	\$252.00	\$262.00	\$272.00
Change of occupier/owner – All registration groups	\$90.00	\$90.00	\$90.00
Replacements or copies of certificates	\$55.00	\$55.00	\$55.00
Hourly rate (Non Compliance follow up/ administration & inspection)	\$215.00	\$215.00	\$215.00

### Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012

Description	Fees & charges 2024/25	Fees & Charges 2025/26	Fees & Charges 2026/27
Request for excerpts of sale of alcohol database (section 66(2))	\$50.00 as per regulation	\$50.00 as per regulation	\$50.00 as per regulation
Applications for waiver pursuant to section 208 of the Act (Deducted from licence application fee)	\$60.00	\$60.00	\$60.00

## Other fees and charges

Description	Fees & charges 2024/25	Fees & Charges 2025/26	Fees & Charges 2026/27
Pre-purchase inspections and/or reports	Actual staff time plus \$0.95 per km	Actual staff time plus \$1.04 per km	Actual staff time plus \$1.05 per km
Pre-application meetings and consultation (food or sale of alcohol)	Actual staff time	Actual staff time	Actual staff time
General inspection fee where not stated above (e.g. swimming pools, housing)	Actual staff time plus \$0.95 per km	Actual staff time plus \$1.04 per km	Actual staff time plus \$1.05 per km
Information requests other than the above	As per official information request charges	As per official information request charges	As per official information request charges



Replacements or copies of certificates (Food, Health, Alcohol etc)	\$55.00	\$55.00	\$55.00
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## **Regulatory – Other fees and charges**

Туре	Description	Fees & charges 2024/25	Fees & Charges 2025/26	Fees & Charges 2026/27
Land Information Memorandum (LIM) pursuant	to LGOIMA			
Urgent (5 working days)				
Properties zoned Mixed Use Residential, Residential, Rural, Deferred Residential	Prepare and issue LIM	\$533.00	\$550.00	\$565.00
Non Urgent (10 working days)				
Properties zoned Mixed Use Residential, Residential, Rural, Deferred Residential	Prepare and issue LIM	\$370.00	\$380.00	\$390.00
All other Zones in District Plan not listed above	Prepare and issue LIM	\$473.00	\$490.00	\$505.00
<b>Overseas Investment Certificates</b>				
	For determining and issuing	\$352.00	\$365.00	\$375.00
Section 348 – Right of Way (ROW)				
Application for ROW under LGA 1974	Processing ROW application	\$787.00	\$810.00	\$835.00
Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act				
Section 100(f) certificates certifying that the	Existing premises	\$179.00	\$185.00	\$190.00
proposed use of the premises meets the requirements of the RMA	New or altered premises	\$280.00	\$290.00	\$299.00
Advertising of alcohol licence applications on Co	ouncil's website	\$150.00	\$155.00	\$160.00
Alcohol licence hearing costs not associated wit	h the application itself (e.g. trans	ation services etc) will be ch	arged at actual cost.	
Hazardous activities and industries list determin	nations (HAIL)			
For supplying specific information to determine if a potentially contaminating activity has occurred on a property.		\$90.00	\$90.00	\$92.00
Record of Title search				
For searching for Records of Title through Land I	nformation New Zealand (LINZ).	\$25.00	\$25.00	\$26.00



## Resource management fees and charges

		Fees & charges 2024/25	Fees & Charges 2025/26	Fees & Charges 2026/27
Туре	Description	'F' are fixed charges, all others are deposits	'F' are fixed charges, all others are deposits	'F' are fixed charges, all others are deposits
General	· ·			
Pre application	Pre application meeting	Actual staff time except for the first half hour of the first meeting, which will not be charged	Actual staff time	Actual staff time
Pre-hearing meeting	For any meeting or mediation held (s99)	Actual staff time	Actual staff time	Actual staff time
	For any joint application			
Joint subdivision and landuse	Note – for joint applications, this is the only deposit that applies.	\$5,610.00	\$5,790.00	\$5,965.00
Limited notified consent (land use and subdivision)	Any resource consent that requires limited notification	\$8,030.00	\$8,285.00	\$8,535.00
Notified consent (land use and subdivision)	Any resource consent that requires public notification	\$12,980.00	\$13,395.00	\$13,795.00
Landuse Consents				
	All landuse consents, except as otherwise provided below	\$2,805.00	\$2,895.00	\$2,980.00
Non-notified	Resource consents for a Controlled or Restricted Discretionary Activity with non-compliance with <u>one</u> bulk and location rule only,	\$1,345.00	\$1,390.00	\$1,430.00



	Note: if you are unsure			
	whether this deposit is			
	applicable, please discuss with			
	a member of the Planning			
	team before submitting your			
	application.			
Noncomplying (excludes road				
	boundary setbacks which will			
	require the standard non-	\$3 <i>,</i> 925.00	\$3,925.00 \$4,050.00	\$4,170.00
	notified landuse consent			
	deposit)			
	Cultural landscape area	F \$1345.00	F \$1400.00	F \$1430.00
	Character precinct		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	Protected trees			
	Note: a remission up to the full			
	cost of the fixed fee, including			
	the cost of an arborist			
	assessment, will apply where	F \$990.00	F \$1020.00	F \$1050.00
	the maintenance of a protected			
	tree is assessed by a qualified			
	arborist as being necessary for			
	safety reasons, or to maintain			
	the health of the tree			
Resource consent exemptions (Section 87	Boundary activities	F \$335.00	F \$345.00	F \$355.00
(B)(a) and Section 87 (B) (b) notices)	Marginal or temporary rule breaches	\$700.00	\$720.00	\$745.00
Subdivision consents				
Non-notified	Controlled activities	\$4,380.00	\$4,520.00	\$4,655.00



	≤ 9 lots, where no	\$4,380.00	\$4,520.00	\$4,655.00
	road/reserves proposed	ə4,580.00	ş4,520.00	Ş4,055.00
	≤ 9 lots, where roads and/or reserves are proposed	\$5,610.00	\$5,790.00	\$5,965.00
	≥ 10 lots, (including roads and reserves)	\$9,900.00	\$10,220.00	\$10,525.00
	Non-complying activities	\$5,060.00	\$5,220.00	\$5,375.00
Subdivision processes (post approval)				
Section 221	Consent notice - preparation, authorization, change or cancellation	\$335.00	\$345.00	\$355.00
Section 223 certification	For subdivisions $\leq 2$ lots	F \$335.00	F \$345.00	F \$355.00
Section 223 certification	For subdivisions $\geq$ 3 lots	F \$700.00	F \$720.00	F \$745.00
Section 224C certification	All subdivisions	\$370.00	\$380.00	\$390.00
Section 224C certification		+ actual staff time	+ actual staff time	+ actual staff time
Section 226	Restriction upon issue of record of title	\$560.00	\$580.00	\$595.00
Section 241	Cancellation/partial cancellation of amalgamation condition	\$560.00	\$580.00	\$595.00
Section 243	Easement approval or revocation	\$560.00	\$580.00	\$595.00
Subdivision miscellaneous				
Engineering	For inspections of any works for conditions, including checking engineering plans and any amendments	Actual staff time	Actual staff time	Actual staff time
	RAMM Collection (minimum of	\$918.00	\$945.00	\$975.00
	2km carriageway)	per day	per day	per day
	CCTV data uploaded to	Minimum \$245.00 plus	Minimum \$255.00 plus	Minimum \$260.00 plus
Technical costs	Reticulation Manager (minimum 100 metres)	\$2.45 per lineal metre	\$3.00 per lineal metre	\$3.10 per lineal metre



Cross lease	Amendments to flats plan	\$700.00	\$720.00	\$740.00
	To sign any documentation within a 24 hour period			\$117.00
Urgent signing fee for subdivision post approval processes	Note: This does not guarantee urgent signing will be possible, refer to notes below for further information.	\$110.00	\$115.00	
	Asset collection, ≤ 9 lots	\$2,385.00	\$2,460.00	\$2,535.00
	Asset collection, ≥ 10 lots	\$4,600.00	\$4,746.00	\$4,890.00
Other resource management activities			·	
Section 125/126	Applications for extensions of consent periods	\$955.00	\$985.00	\$1,015.00
Section 127	Change or cancellation of a condition/s of consent (non-notified only)	\$1,790.00	\$1 <i>,</i> 845.00	\$1,900.00
Section 128 - 132	Review of consent conditions (non-notified only)	\$950.00	\$980.00	\$1,010.00
Section 134	Transfer of holder's interest in a consent	F \$220.00	F \$225.00	F \$235.00
Section 138	Application to surrender resource consent	\$735.00	\$760.00	\$785.00
Section 139	Application for certificate of compliance	\$2,600.00	\$2,685.00	\$2,765.00
Section 139A	Existing use right determination	\$2,600.00	\$2,685.00	\$2,765.00
Section 357	Objections pursuant to section 357(A) or (B) of RMA			
	Note: Not invoiced if objection upheld in full. A part charge may be made if the objection is upheld in part.	\$560.00	\$580.00	\$595.00



National Environmental Standards	Confirmation of compliance with National Environmental Standards	Actual staff time	Actual staff time	Actual staff time
Other	Any application pursuant to the RMA not listed elsewhere	\$1,775.00	\$1,830.00	\$1,885.00
Designations	· ·		·	
Public or Limited notified	Notice of Requirement for designation	\$12,320.00	\$12,715.00	\$13,095.00
Non-notified	Notice of Requirement for designation	\$6,490.00	\$6,700.00	\$6,900.00
Section 176	Application for outline plan	\$900.00	\$930.00	\$960.00
Section 176A(2)	Waiver of requirement for outline plan	\$200.00	\$205.00	\$210.00
Sections 177, 178 Request to the Requiring Authority responsible for an earlier designation \$725.00 Application to do anything which would prevent or hinder the public work or project	Authority responsible for an			
	\$750.00	\$775.00		
Section 180	Transfer of rights and responsibilities for designations	\$1,230.00	\$1,270.00	\$1,310.00
Sections 181, 182	Requirement for alteration or removal/partial removal of a designation	\$1,910.00	\$1,970.00	\$2,030.00
Section 184/184A	Application to determine designation lapsing	\$3,710.00	\$3,830.00	\$3,945.00
Heritage Orders	· · ·			
	Requirement for Heritage Order	¢1 700 00	¢1.815.00	¢1 070 00
Sections 189/189A, 196, 177	Requirement for removal of Heritage Order	\$1,760.00	\$1,815.00	\$1,870.00



	Request to Requiring Authority responsible for the earlier heritage order			
Private Plan Change application to amend the I	District Plan			
1 <sup>st</sup> Schedule	Processing, considering and determining a private plan change application	\$65,560.00	\$67,660.00	\$69,690.00
Compliance and monitoring				
General	Administration, review, correspondence	Actual staff time	Actual staff time	Actual staff time
Inspections (excluding engineering)	To monitor progress with giving effect to any resource consent, and compliance with	\$170	\$175	\$180
Monitoring permitted activities	consent conditions Monitoring costs relating to			
(National Environmental Standard for Freshwater 2020 - councils may charge for monitoring of permitted activities including land uses relating to farm activities, vegetation clearance and earthworks).	permitted activities, if recovery of costs is authorised under any under National Environmental Standard, National Policy Statement, national direction, or other regulation	\$170	\$175	\$180
Engineering	For any inspection required	Actual staff time	Actual staff time	Actual staff time
Miscellaneous charges				
	Search for easement	Actual staff time	Actual staff time	Actual staff time
Legal instruments	documents, covenants, encumbrances or any other document registered on Records of Title	+ LINZ costs	+ LINZ costs	+ LINZ costs
Affixing Council's seal/ authorising document	For administration costs incurred in affixing Council's seal and/or signature to any document where a charge is not otherwise listed	\$185.00	\$190.00	\$195.00



Variation/cancellations	Variation or cancellation of any legal instrument not otherwise listed	\$520.00	\$535.00	\$550.00
Public notice	Costs associated with public	Actual staff time	Actual staff time	Actual staff time
	notices	+ advertisement fees	+ advertisement fees	+ advertisement fees
Signs	Affixing signs on site	\$40.00 per sign	\$40.00 per sign	\$40.00 per sign
Delegated approvals	Staff decision on application, acting under delegated authority	\$127.00	\$130.00	\$135.00
	Preparation, release and signing of any bond (excluding engineering)	\$350.00	\$360.00	\$370.00
Bonds	Preparation, release and signing of any bond - Engineering (roading and servicing works)	\$470.00	\$485.00	\$500.00
	Partial Bond release	Actual staff time	Actual staff time	Actual staff time
	The applicant will reimburse	Actual consultant costs	Actual consultant costs	Actual consultant costs
Consultants	Council for any fees paid by Council to any consultants.	+ actual costs	+ actual costs	+ actual costs
	Application fee for the consideration of the return of equipment seized under RMA.	F \$175.00	F \$180.00	F \$185.00
Noise control	Costs incurred in rendering noise source inoperable (e.g. removing vehicles, disabling alarms etc)			
		Actual costs	Actual costs	Actual costs
Hearings				
Attendance – Council Staff or Consultant	A charge will be made for the costs of all staff and/or consultants required to attend a hearing	Actual staff/consultant time	Actual staff/consultant time	Actual staff/consultant time



Attendance – Commissioner / Regulatory Committee Members / Hearing Panel members	A charge will be made for the costs of all Commissioners, Committee or Hearing Panel members required to attend a hearing	Actual costs	Actual costs	Actual costs
ostponement/withdrawal       If applicant fails to give a         minimum of 5 working days       written notice of a request for         r cancellation       cancellation, withdrawal or         postponement of a scheduled       hearing		Actual costs	Actual costs	Actual costs
Venue	Hiring a venue for hearing	Actual costs	Actual costs	Actual costs
Request for information and supply of resource	management documents			
Providing general advice	Providing advice and considering proposed applications May include, but is not limited to: administration costs, research, meetings (including pre-lodgement), written correspondence.	Actual staff time except for the first half hour of the first meeting, which will not be charged	Actual staff time except for the first half hour of the first meeting, which will not be charged	Actual staff time except for the first half hour of the first meeting, which will not be charged
Providing information	Any request to provide information in respect of the District Plan or any consent	Actual staff time	Actual staff time	Actual staff time
Providing copies Providing copies For the copying of information relating to consents and Council's resource management functions under Section 35 of the RMA, and the supply of any document		Actual staff time + photocopying charges	Actual staff time + photocopying charges	Actual staff time + photocopying charges
	Full printed copy of text	\$220.00	\$225.00	\$230.00
Waipā District Plan	Planning maps	\$165.00	\$170.00	\$175.00
Hazardous Activities and Industries List (HAIL) determinations		\$10.00	\$10.00	\$10.00



Investigation fee \$160.00 \$165.00 \$170.00
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#### Application for Public Benefit Remission of Resource Management Act Charges

Council is able to recover actual and reasonable charges under the Resource Management Act 1991. Resource Consent applicants occasionally seek a remission or reduction in resource consent fees on the basis of public benefit. Applicants also have the ability to formally object to additional resource management charges under section 357B of the Resource Management Act.

Applications for public benefit remission of resource consent fees and charges (other than formal objections to additional charges under s357B of the Resource Management Act) will be considered as follows. Applications which do not relate to a public benefit will not be considered.

- a. The application for public benefit remission must be in writing, and be submitted either on a form provided by council, or must include the following information:
  - a. Applicant's contact details
  - b. The legal Status of the applicant.
  - c. The amount of remission being sought (in full or in part).
  - d. The reasons for the remission.
- b. Applications which are in accordance with the requirements above will be assessed based on the following criteria:
  - a. Will the proposal result in a clear public benefit, whether entirely or in part?
  - b. If there is a clear public benefit, what apportionment of this could be reasonably applied to the proposal?
  - c. Is the applicant a charitable trust, incorporated community group, or otherwise delivering a public benefit?
  - d. Is there any impact on Council's budgeted operational costs of remitting all or part of the charge?
- c. The decision whether to accept an application for a remission in part, or in full, will be made under the relevant delegated authority.

#### Notes:

- 1. These fees and charges become Operative on 1 July of each year and will apply for all work carried out and decisions issued on or after 1 July of each year irrespective of when the application was lodged with Council.
- 2. Where an "F" is noted in the charges column, this means the fee is a fixed rate, and no additional charges will be made for that activity. Where there is no such notation, the charge is a deposit only and actual staff time (plus mileage where relevant) incurred over and above the deposit will be charged.
- 3. The fixed charge ("F") for non-notified land use consents will only apply when there is no other matter of non-compliance with the District Plan, where other rules are breached, the full deposit will apply.
- 4. "Consultant" includes any Commissioners, consultants, advisers, solicitors and any other creditors related to any matter connected with a resource consent or certificate application.
- 5. Where "actual staff time" is noted, this:
  - (a) Will include a charge for any mileage incurred as a result of any inspections required; and
  - (b) Includes any consultant engaged by Council; and



Draft Schedule of Fees and Charges 2025/26 and 2026/27 Page 61 of 74 (c) For the avoidance of doubt, "actual costs" also includes "actual staff time".

- 6. Where legal fees are incurred by Council for the registration of any documents required due to any process, the actual legal costs will be charged in full (i.e. for registration of consent notices, bonds, easement cancellations etc.).
- 7. For the avoidance of doubt, any application which requires either limited or public notification, will be charged the limited or public notification fee, as applicable (regardless of the type of consent, or the section of the RMA the application is made under).
- 8. Urgent signing fee: When a request is made to sign documentation urgently for subdivision processes (post subdivision consent approval), an additional charge will be made. A request will be considered urgent if the return of the signed document is sought within a 24 hour period. Note: This does not guarantee documents will be able to be signed urgently. An Authorised Officer must be available to sign documentation and may not always be available. Please check with Council's Planning administration team prior to any request.

#### Fixed charges

- 9. The charges set out in the Schedule are charges which are fixed pursuant to Section 36 of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA).
- 10. All fixed charges are payable in full in advance. Pursuant to Section 36AAB(2) of the RMA, Council will not perform the action or commence processing the application to which the charge relates until it has been so paid.
- 11. Documentation or certificates will not be issued until payment of charges have been cleared.

#### Additional charges

- 12. Where a fixed charge is in any particular case inadequate to enable Council to recover its actual and reasonable costs in respect of the matter concerned, Council will require the applicant to pay a deposit, followed by an additional charge to cover actual and reasonable costs.
- 13. The following may also be included as additional charges:
  - (a) If it is necessary for the services of a consultant to be engaged by Council (including their attendance at any hearing or meeting) then the consultant's fees will be charged in full to the applicant as an additional charge;
  - (b) If any legal fees are incurred by Council in relation to legal advice obtained for any particular application, including any fees incurred if Council's solicitor is required to be present at any hearing, mediations or meetings, these fees will be charged in full to the applicant as an additional charge; and
  - (c) If any Commissioner hearing fees and associated costs are incurred in considering and determining any particular application, these fees will be charged in full to the applicant as an additional charge.

#### Charge-out rates for Council officers and mileage

- 14. Charge-out rates for Council officers are set out in this Schedule and:
  - (a) Are fixed charges;
  - (b) If reference is made in the schedule to actual staff time, it will be charged in accordance with the relevant hourly charge-out rates;
  - (c) The charge-out rates for Council officers and for mileage will apply to all matters listed in the Schedule so that:
    - *i. if the fixed charge which has been paid in advance is greater by more than \$20.00 than the actual and reasonable costs incurred by Council relating to that application, a refund will be given when those costs are finally assessed; and*
    - *ii. if the actual and reasonable costs incurred by Council relating to that application are inadequate to enable Council to recover its actual and reasonable costs then additional charges calculated for staff time at the same rate will be payable (as well as any other items of additional charge which may have been incurred).*



#### Additional fixed fees

- 15. At any time after the receipt of an application and before a decision has been made Council may fix a fee pursuant to Section 36(1) of the RMA which is in excess of the fixed charge set out in this schedule. In that event:
  - (a) Council may require that no further action will be taken in connection with the application until that fixed fee is paid in accordance with Section 36AAB(2) of the RMA; and
  - (b) May also, pursuant to Section 36(5) of the RMA make additional charges.

#### Remission of fees

16. Staff with delegated authority may consider a reduction in any charge, on application to the Council. Any remissions will be in accordance with Section 36AAB(1) of the RMA.

## **Rural Address Property Identification System number plates**

Description	Fees & charges 2024/25	Fees & Charges 2025/26	Fees & Charges 2026/27
Application for new rapid number (includes plate)	\$92.00	\$95.00	\$98.00
Supply (only) number plate	\$22.00 per plate	\$23.00 per plate	\$24.00 per plate

## Stock droving and crossings

Description	Fees & charges 2024/25	Fees & Charges 2025/26	Fees & Charges 2026/27
Application for permit	\$445.00	\$445.00	\$460.00
Re-inspection fee	\$231.00	\$270.50	\$280.00

Notes:

1. Permit for stock droving on a road must be in accordance with Waipā District Public Places Bylaw 2023.

2. Stock crossings are dedicated positions along a road where stock is moved from one side of the road reserve to the other.

3. All stock crossings must be installed in accordance with the Waipā District Public Places Bylaw 2023 and any other conditions set.

## Stock impound fees



### **First impounding**

	Fees & charges 2	2024/25	Fees & charges 2025/26		Fees & charges 2026/27	
Description	First animal	Per animal thereafter	First animal	Per animal thereafter	First animal	Per animal thereafter
Horses, cattle, mules, asses, deer and pigs	\$75.90 plus, transport costs	\$26.40	\$78.00 plus, transport costs	\$27.00	\$80.00 plus, transport costs	\$28.00
Sheep, goats and others	\$75.90 plus, transport costs	\$26.40	\$78.00 plus, transport costs	\$27.00	\$80.00 plus, transport costs	\$28.00
Subsequent impounding within the same financial year involving animals owned by the same person or organisation	Number of impoundings x relevant fee		Number of impo relevant f	-	Number of imp relevant	U
Additional after-hours fee (5pm to 8am, weekends and statutory holidays)	\$78.00		\$80.00		\$82.00	

### Driving charges

Responding to complaints, driving stock from road to pound or owner's property or another place.

\$163.00 per hour per officer and mileage at \$1.04 per km (2025/26) and \$1.05 per km (2026/27) local government rate for Animal Control Officer's/Ranger's time plus any other reasonable costs incurred.

### Grazing per day

Description	Fees & charges 2024/25	Fees & Charges 2025/26	Fees & Charges 2026/27
Horses, cattle, mules, ass, deer and pigs	\$8.80	\$9.00	\$9.00
Sheep, goats and others (plus costs of any hard feeds, i.e. hay, grain)	\$2.20	\$2.50	\$3.00



All other costs incurred as the result of impoundment are payable by the owner on release of the animal/s. Such costs may include cartage, droving, advertising, feed, veterinary attention, etc.

### **Stormwater connections**

### Stormwater connection approval and inspection fee

Description	Fees & charges 2024/25	Fees & Charges 2025/26	Fees & Charges 2026/27
Domestic standard connection (100mm diameter)			
Stormwater application	\$418.00	\$546.00	\$562.00
Stormwater inspection	\$395.00	\$495.00	\$510.00
Manhole reconstruction	\$572.00	\$620.00	\$640.00
Subsequent inspection (charged for each inspection until connection is accepted as complete)	\$353.00	\$365.00	\$375.00

#### Notes:

- 1. All new stormwater connections require an application, investigation to ensure the existing system capacity, approval of a plan, confirmation of approval or otherwise, site inspection pre-back fill and recording of connection on Waipā District Council records.
- 2. The application fee is for processing the application and is non-refundable.
- 3. The inspection fee would be refundable if the application is unsuccessful.
- 4. The above fees may apply to each:
  - a) Dwelling; or
  - b) Separate building; or
  - c) Paved area in excess of 250m2 (or part thereof) catchment area.
- 5. A single domestic connection fee will be accepted after an approved retention system is constructed. All other connections will be separately quoted.
- 6. All connections must be installed by a registered Drain Layer.

### Structures on the road reserve

Description	Fees & charges 2024/25	Fees & Charges 2025/26	Fees & Charges 2026/27
Erect a structure on road reserve			
Application for permit to erect structure	\$731.00	\$875.00	\$900.00



Annual safety inspection of structure (per annum) if required as condition of permit.	\$445.00	\$445.00	\$460.00	
Erection of temporary fence on road reserve for stock grazing				
Application for permit	\$445.00	\$445.00	\$460.00	

- 1. The above fees apply for applications to construct private structures located on or under roads on the Waipā District Roading Network. Examples could include Private bus shelters; Stock underpasses; Fence encroachments; Property access ramps or stairs.
- 2. Application must be made, and consent gained from Waipā District Council to ensure the structure is safe, not a hazard to travelling public, is durable and has a nominated owner responsible for maintenance and removal when no longer required.
- 3. Application for permit includes an initial inspection. If the structure is erected for less than twelve months as per its permit, no annual safety inspection fee will apply. If a building consent is required for the structure, then a separate building consent fee will also apply.

Exclusions:

4. Standard rural mailboxes and shop veranda required by the District Plan do not require a permit.

### **Stock underpass**

Description	Fees & charges 2024/25	Fees & Charges 2025/26	Fees & Charges 2026/27
Application for stock underpass.	Actual staff time will be charged but with a minimum of \$1050.00	Actual staff time will be charged but with a minimum of \$1,085.00	Actual staff time will be charged but with a minimum of \$1,115.00
Non-compliance	Actual staff time + mileage	Actual staff time + mileage	Actual staff time + mileage

#### Note:

1. Stock underpass is a dedicated permanent structure for the passage of stock under a road. All stock underpasses must have a lease agreement or licence to occupy with Waipā District Council

## Town Hall hire – Kihikihi and Pirongia

	Fees & charge	rges 2024/25 Fees & charges 20		rges 2025/26 Fees & charges 2		s 2026/27
Town Hall Hire – Kihikihi and Pirongia	Corporate or Private	Community Group	Corporate or	Community Group Use	Corporate or	Community
	Function	Use	Private Function	Community Group Use	<b>Private Function</b>	Group Use



#### Draft Schedule of Fees and Charges 2025/26 and 2026/27 Page 66 of 74

Bond payable on booking	\$220.00	\$110.00	\$225.00	\$115.00	\$230.00	\$120.00
Deposit payable on booking	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%
Community Group bookings longer than 3 consecutive days will receive a 25% discount						
Kihikihi Town Hall – Whole complex						
Half day hire (4 hour use)	\$55.00	\$22.00	\$55.00	\$25.00	\$55.00	\$25.00
Full day hire (maximum 12 hour use)	\$145.00	\$71.00	\$150.00	\$75.00	\$155.00	\$77.00
Pirongia Hall – Whole complex						
Half day hire (4 hour use)	\$55.00	\$22.00	\$57.00	\$25.00	\$60.00	\$25.00
Full day hire (maximum 12 hour use)	\$145.00	\$71.00	\$150.00	\$75.00	\$155.00	\$75.00

1. Facility users are required to complete a hire contract prior to using the facility.

2. Community use charges apply to not for profit organisations that are based and operate within the Waipā District providing a benefit for the Waipā Community.

### Trade waste

Administration Charges	Fees & charges 2024/25	Fees & charges 2025/26	Fees & charges 2026/27
Application fees			
Application fee – Permitted/controlled discharge (including final inspection)	\$257.00	\$344.00	\$354.00
Application fee – Conditional consent (covering 4 hours work including final inspection, including tanker disposal)	\$479.00	\$809.00	\$833.00
Hourly rate for applications	\$135.00	\$146.00	\$150.00
Temporary discharge (including final inspection)	\$257.00	\$344.00	\$354.00
Renewal fee for controlled, permitted or conditional trade waste consents (plus additional hourly rate for more than 1 hour of time noting that site inspection charges may also apply)	\$127.00	\$146.00	\$150.00



Variation/Change of Details Request for permitted or conditional consents (plus additional hourly rate for more than 30 minute time noting that site inspection charges may also apply).	\$68.00	\$73.00	\$75.00
Special Trade Waste agreements, variations or renewals. Actual costs recovered including but not limited to consultant or legal fees	Actual cost	Actual cost	Actual cost
Site inspection fees			
Permitted/Controlled Discharge – Site Inspection/audit (per site visit)	\$182.00	\$230.00	\$237.00
Conditional Consent – Site Inspection (per site visit)	\$290.00	\$302.00	\$311.00
Temporary Discharge – Inspection / audit (per site visit)	\$290.00	\$302.00	\$311.00
Site Inspection / audit -non-compliance (per site visit)	\$290.00	\$302.00	\$311.00
Annual charge			
Permitted/Controlled/Special/discharge	\$68.00	\$71.00	\$73.00
Conditional/Special/discharge- Risk Class 3	\$2,027.00	\$2,308.00	\$2,377.00
Conditional/Special/discharge - Risk Class 2	\$1,155.00	\$1,400.00	\$1,442.00
Any temporary discharge	\$257.00	\$267.00	\$275.00
Independent Monitoring (per sample collected)	\$277.00	\$288.00	\$297.00
Tankered discharge	\$885.00	\$920.00	\$948.00
Tankered Waste Disposal			
Tankered waste disposal to Wastewater Treatment Plant or reticulation in accordance with Trade Waste Bylaw \$/m <sup>3</sup>	\$90.00	Subject to further review – fee not currently applied in 2024/25	Subject to further review – fee not currently applied in 2024/25

- 1. Tankered waste may not be accepted at the Waters Manager's sole discretion.
- 2. Tankered waste disposal to Wastewater Treatment Plant or reticulation not in accordance with Trade Waste Bylaw will require a conditional or special agreement in accordance with the Trade Waste Bylaw.



### **Charging formula**

The formula for calculation of the load based trade waste charge is as set out below.

### (V x Vc) + (SS x SSc) + (BOD x BODc) + (TKN x TKNc) + (TP x TPc)

Parameter	Fees & charges 2024/25	Fees & charges 2025/26	Fees & charges 2026/27
Vc Flow Volume	\$1.57/M <sup>3</sup>	\$1.63/M <sup>3</sup>	\$1.68/M <sup>3</sup>
SS <sub>c</sub> Suspended solids	\$1.35/kgSS	\$1.40/kgSS	\$1.45/kgSS
BOD <sub>c</sub> Organic Loading	\$1.50/BOD	\$1.55/BOD	\$1.60/BOD
TKNc Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	\$1.57/kgTKN	\$1.63/kgTKN	\$1.68/kgTKN
TP <sub>c</sub> Total Phosphorus	\$6.40/kgTP	\$6.66/kgTP	\$6.86/kgTP
Connection or disconnection fee	\$552.00	\$575.00	\$592.00

Table of pa	Table of parameters with descriptions				
V	The volume discharged	BODc	The unit BOD Charge \$/kg		
Vc	The unit volume charge \$/ M <sup>3</sup>	ΤΚΝ	The mass of Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN) discharged		
SS	The mass of suspended solids discharged	TKN <sub>c</sub>	The unit TKN charge \$/kg		
SSc	The unit SS charge \$/kg	ТР	The mass of Total Phosphorus (TP) discharged		
BOD	The mass of BOD discharged	TPc	The unit TP charge \$/kg		



## Traffic Management Plan (TMP) reviews

Description	Fees & charges 2024/25	Fees & charges 2025/26	Fees & charges 2026/27
Approval of simple TMP for Vehicle Crossings	\$215.00	\$290.00	\$300.00
Approval of complex TMP	\$215.00 per hour (excludes travel allowances)	\$290.00 per hour (excludes travel allowances)	\$290.00 per hour (excludes travel allowances)
Actions required to address non-compliance with TMP conditions	\$215.00 per hour (excludes travel allowances)	\$205.00 per hour (excludes travel allowances)	\$205.00 per hour (excludes travel allowances)
Non-compliance for not having a TMP or an approved TMP	\$468.00	\$512.00	\$530.00
Extension of TMP application	\$105.00	\$140.00	\$145.00
Issue of Stop Work Order	\$148.00	\$242.00	\$250.00
Late Completion of Works or failure to return sites to pre- existing conditions as per the utilities code.	\$445.00	\$447.00	\$460.00

#### Notes:

1. TMP require evaluation and approval by the Council Traffic Management Coordinator to ensure public safety, the costs of which are charged to the applicant.

## **Utility access requirements**

Description	Fees & charges 2024/25	Fees & charges 2025/26	Fees & charges 2026/27		
Single Occurrence Permit	Single Occurrence Permit				
Isolated street opening permit application (plus the applicable trenching fee and Traffic Management Plan fee)	\$195.00	\$210.00	\$215.00		
Multiple occurrence permit for utility maintenance works					
Multiple opening permit application covering a 12 month period (One off set up fee then occurrence fee plus the applicable trenching fee)	\$385.00 + \$66.00 for each occurrence	\$620.00 + \$105.00 for each occurrence	\$640.00 + \$105.00 for each occurrence		
Excavation, trenching or drilling					



1 – 99m (This is the minimum fee in conjunction with the permit fee)	\$105.00	\$110.00	\$115.00
100 – 499m	\$187.00	\$195.00	\$200.00
> 500m	\$314.00	\$330.00	\$340.00
Non-compliance with conditions	\$215.00	\$305.00	\$315.00
Additional inspections required for complex projects, changes to project extents and conditions, or as required to address non-compliance with conditions.	\$215.00 per hour (includes travel allowances)	\$240.00 per hour (includes travel allowances)	\$245.00 per hour (includes travel allowances)
Extension of Work Access Permit (WAP) application	\$105.00	\$140.00	\$145.00
Issue of Stop Work Order	\$148.00	\$240.00	\$245.00
Late Completion of Works or failure to sign off completed works as per WAP.	\$445.00	\$450.00	\$465.00

1. For all work to be undertaken on road reserve (including within footpaths, berms and carriageways) a Corridor Access Request (CAR) is required. The CAR allows Council to approve, track and ensure proper reinstatement to works undertaken in the street.

- 2. The Utilities Access Act 2010 provides for applications for permission to excavate in streets and roads for services such as electricity, three waters, gas, telecoms etc.
- 3. Under certain circumstances Waipā District Council will accept 12 month access opportunities under our multiple occurrence coverage formats. This is for maintenance works only not new projects.
- 4. All access requests may be inspected by Council staff or agents at any time for compliance with permit conditions
- 5. Trenching costs are in addition to the Permit application fee and reflect the work involved in doing completion and maintenance inspections based on length of work sites.

## Vehicle crossing applications

Description	Fees & charges 2024/25	Fees & charges 2025/26	Fees & charges 2026/27
Vehicle – Application fee – Urban and Rural	\$480.00	\$495.00	\$510.00
Re-inspection fee	\$220.00	\$225.00	\$230.00
Mileage if site visit required	\$0.95 per km	\$1.04 per km	\$1.05 per km

#### Notes:

1. A Traffic Management Plan and/or Corridor Access Request is required for a vehicle crossing application to be processed.



Draft Schedule of Fees and Charges 2025/26 and 2026/27 Page 71 of 74 2. Entrance ways can only be installed (including upgrades) with the permission of Council Development Engineering Team.

### Wastewater connections

Description	Fees & charges 2024/25	Fees & charges 2025/26	Fees & charges 2026/27
Domestic standard gravity connection (100mm diameter)			
Wastewater connection application and approval	\$430.00	\$546.00	\$562.00
Wastewater inspection	\$395.00	\$500.00	\$516.00

#### Notes:

1. All new wastewater connections require an application, investigation to ensure the existing system capacity, approval of a plan, confirmation of approval or otherwise, site inspection pre-back fill and recording of connection on Waipā District Council records.

- 2. The application fee is for processing the application and is non-refundable.
- 3. The inspection fee would be refundable if the application is not approved.
- 4. An inspection fee of \$360.00 also applies to every subsequent inspection until the connection is accepted as complete.
- 5. All connections must be installed by a registered drain layer, inspected by the Assets Team and As-Builts provided to the Asset Team.

### Water connections and bulk water sales

Description	Fees & charges 2024/25	Fees & charges 2025/26	Fees & charges 2026/27
Water connection application fee			
Urban	\$517.00	\$648.00	\$667.00
Rural	\$951.00	\$1,138.00	\$1,172.00
Ordinary supply – install new standard single 20mm diameter residential conr All other connections will require a fixed quote from Waipā District Council).	nection, up to 4 metres from a C	ouncil owned reticulated main	(excluding bulk mains).
Urban	\$1,793.00	\$2,083.00	\$2,145.00
Rural	\$2,352.00	\$2,770.00	\$2,853.00
Restrictor adjustment	\$407.00	\$535.00	\$551.00



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Meter and/or restrictor testing fee (if tests show compliance, then applicant shall be liable for fee. If out of adjustment no fee shall apply)	\$451.00	\$528.00	\$544.00		
Final water meter reading	Final water meter reading				
Conduct and process final reading	\$65.00	\$73.00	\$75.00		
Disconnection fees					
Disconnection from rural water supply scheme	\$891.00	\$1,165.00	\$1,200.00		
Disconnection from water supply upon removal or demolition of a building	\$891.00	\$1,029.00	\$1,060.00		

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#### Note:

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1. Statutory public health requirements prevent anyone other than authorised Council employees or authorised contractors from carrying out any work on water reticulation services.

### Purchase of water by permit

Description	Fees & charges 2024/25	Fees & charges 2025/26	Fees & charges 2026/27
Administration fee	\$27.50/month	\$27.50/month	\$27.50/month
Water per cubic metre (1000 litres)	\$3.41/cu metre	To be included with final LTP budget approval	To be included with final LTP budget approval

#### Notes:

1.A permit must be obtained before removing water from a Council system. A permit is to be obtained for each 12-month period that water is drawn from a designated bulk fill point.

2. Rural water supply, where the service is available at the gate, may be restricted in area or flow. All other connection sizes and/or configurations will require quotation from Waipā District Council.

### **Backflow Prevention Devices**

Description	Fees & charges 2024/25	Fees & charges 2025/26	Fees & charges 2026/27	



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Connection, disconnection and replacement of backflow prevention devices	Staff time and actual and reasonable costs	Staff time and actual and reasonable costs	Staff time and actual and reasonable costs	
Administration fee	\$410.00			
Annual testing of testable backflows	n/a	\$200.00	\$205.00	



# **APPENDIX 7**

Significant Forecasting Assumptions (document number 11297763)

### 2025-34 Long Term Plan Draft Significant Forecasting Assumptions

#	Торіс	2025 – 34 LTP Assumption	Level of uncertainty	Risk appetite	Risk	Mitigation	Source	Monitoring
1.	Changes in legislation	<ul> <li>That we will continue to see legislative change from Central Government that will influence economic, social, cultural and environmental outcomes.</li> <li>This includes changes to the purpose of local government, planning and resource management, the Local Water Done Well framework, building, emergency management and transport funding and priorities.</li> <li>Details of emerging legislative changes are unable to be anticipated with any level of certainty. Therefore, current legislation is guiding our LTP approach.</li> <li>Council will continue to fund and operate water, wastewater and stormwater services for the LTP period subject to the outcome of Council's Service Delivery Plan.</li> </ul>	Very High	High	Compliance with such diverse, fragmented and in some cases, very historical legislation and regulatory requirements is a very challenging task for councils. New or amended legislation frequently involves additional funding, regulation, reporting, resources, and expertise, as well as community input into the development of policies or bylaws. Legislation may require significant change to the way we perform by either adding new functions, removing existing ones and/or changing the nature of how these are undertaken.	Continue to work with Central Government (individually, and collaboratively with others) to influence policy and legislative change. Continue to collaborate as a region or sector in responding to change, and to streamline plans, policies, and strategies. 'Failure to manage change and respond to the uncertainty of the wider business context' is a top risk to the achievement of Council's strategic priorities.	Direction and legislative change outlined by Central Government Council's Top Risks and Risk Appetite Statement for each financial year	Top risk trends and key risk indicators – ARC. Internal reform working group; programme reporting through to Strategic Planning and Policy Committee Local Water Done Well governance group reporting
2.	Tangata whenua partnerships	That partnerships with Māori will continue to increase in importance. There will be new opportunities for improved collaboration and partnership over the next nine years as we establish a more strategic approach to working with Māori to address priority outcomes and community wellbeing.	Very High	Moderate	Council may need to change the way it manages assets, allocates funding and undertakes planning processes to provide for greater lwi/Hapu involvement and increase capacity and capability of Māori partnerships with Council. If Council fails to give effect to Te Tiriti o Waitangi and build and sustain partnerships with lwi and Mana Whenua, including support of	Council has a dedicated role and staff focusing on building and maintaining effective relationships with key partners including lwi and Mana Whenua. Work is progressing on the development of a Tangata Whenua Partnership framework. Continue to grow tikanga and cultural awareness in the organisation through the Tikanga and Te Reo training and practice.	GM Strategy Council's Top Risks and Risk Appetite Statement for each financial year	Top risk trends and key risk indicators – Audit and Risk Committee

#	Торіс	2025 – 34 LTP Assumption	Level of uncertainty	Risk appetite	Risk	Mitigation	Source	Monitoring
					developing capability and capacity internally and within Mana Whenua and lwi, then Council will fail to meet its legislative and governance obligations and the ability to operate and deliver key projects will be significantly impacted.	Partnership forums are in place with Māori and Council. Leading development of Ahu Ake (Waipā Community Spatial Plan) in partnership with Mana Whenua and Iwi. The 'Failure to give effect to Te Tiriti and build successful Iwi/Mana Whenua partnerships' is a top risk to the achievement of Council's strategic priorities.		
3.	Technological changes	Technology is quickly changing and will both cause disruption and provide opportunities to the way Council carries out its business and delivers on its strategic priorities.	High (taking innovative opportunities) Low (cybersecurit y risk/informati on and data assets)	Moderate	Technological changes are rapid and unpredictable and can have a significant impact on our lives and the way we work, how we move around our district and how we interact with each other. More infrastructure is likely to become obsolete before the end of its life cycle. Decisions may be made now based on the best available information that end up being inefficient and do not meet future use or requirements.	Continue to monitor changes and advances in technology and respond as required. The 'failure to protect information management assets' is a top risk to the achievement of Council's strategic priorities.	LGNZ The 2050 Challenge – Future Proofing our Communities Taituarā 'Fit for the Digital Future' 2015 Digital Roadmap	Top risk trends and key risk indicators – Audit and Risk Committee Council proactively monitors emerging technologies Independent assessment against the ALGIM SAM control
4.	Central Government grant and subsidy payments	That Council will continue to receive grants and subsidies from Central Government to assist with the expenditure programme. The level of subsidy from NZ Transport Agency – Waka Kotahi will remain at 51 per cent for qualifying projects and activities.	Very high	Moderate	Subsidy or grant payments are significantly reduced from the expected levels. If the subsidy or grant is reduced, the ability to complete the budgeted work programmes will be compromised, either requiring a greater share of costs to be funded by the ratepayers or a reduction	Review work programmes such as roading and waste management should any changes occur to the expected level of subsidy or grant. Any changes will be included in future annual plans or LTPs. Plan ahead and remain agile to respond to potential future	GM Service Delivery	Capital works and operational projects reporting and risk management for project delivery. Financial reporting through the Annual Report against the Annual Plan.

#	Торіс	2025 – 34 LTP Assumption	Level of uncertainty	Risk appetite	Risk	Mitigation	Source	Monitoring
		Potential subsidy increases from the Ministry for the Environment Waste Minimisation Levy for waste minimisation activities are unknown. Previous funding contributions are used for planning and funding of this activity.			in the level of service provided.	funding opportunities from Central Government.		
5.	Climate change	<ul> <li>Waipā can expect the changing climate to result in:</li> <li>More extreme weather and greater risks from natural hazard events such as floods, slips and drought.</li> <li>Warmer temperatures with longer, hotter summers and shifting seasons.</li> <li>The potential for additional migration of people into Waipā from coastal communities experiencing sea level rise.</li> <li>Changes in the habitat range of plant and animal species, including pest and domestic species</li> <li>Diversification of primary industry production as climate conditions impact the horticultural and wider agricultural sector.</li> </ul>	High	High (for climate change) Low (for emergency management in responding to events)	The impacts of climate change could be felt sooner and be greater than expected. Our environment, communities and our economy could be negatively impacted. The design of existing infrastructure may not sufficiently account for localised effects of climate change such as increased rainfall or drought conditions. Our levels of service and the delivery of our projects and work programme could be compromised as resources get diverted to climate impacts. Failure to effectively mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change could result in negative financial outcomes, reputation damage, a reduction in the social, cultural, environmental and economic wellbeing of our district, and legislative non- compliance. The experience from Cyclone Gabrielle has	Participation in regional, cross Council and sector initiatives to understand climate change impacts and strategies to respond and adapt. Climate change response is one of Council's five external strategic priorities making it a focus area for the organisation. The 'Failure to effectively mitigate and adapt to climate change impacts' is a top risk to the achievement of Council's strategic priorities. Waikato Regional Council is releasing tools to councils and communities to enable proactive monitoring and review of climate change and forecast impacts of adverse weather events. Carbon emission baselining and monitoring is in place. Carbon impacts are included in business cases and through the project lifecycle. Climate change governance improvement programme agreed and implemented over next three years.	Strategic Framework Council's Top Risks and Risk Appetite Statement for financial year Waikato Regional Council climate change modelling - <u>https://www.wa</u> <u>ikatoregion.go</u> <u>vt.nz/assets/W</u> <u>RC/WRC-2019/Climate- Roadmap.pdf</u>	Top risk trends and key risk indicators – ARC. Organisational KPI reporting through to the community. Climate change improvement plan reporting through to the Sustainability and Climate Change Subcommittee. LTP level of service performance measures.

#	Торіс	2025 – 34 LTP Assumption	Level of uncertainty	Risk appetite	Risk	Mitigation	Source	Monitoring
6.	Global crisis and emergency events	That Council will maintain its level of service during a global crisis such as a pandemic or local emergency event with sufficient systems and procedures in place to ensure business continuity. Council will adequately resource and support an emergency management response and recovery if one occurs.	Very high	Low	elevated awareness of the level of risk of climate change. Previous legislative change signalled increased responsibilities for Council to reduce carbon emissions and implement adaptation and resilience responses. Given the long term nature of the issue, central government policy direction over the life of this plan is likely to continue to evolve. The effect of a global crisis or local emergency event on the Council will be greater than assumed, and budgets and levels of service will be significantly affected. It is unknown when another global crisis might occur and there is a high degree of uncertainty associated with the occurrence of a significant locally based emergency event.	Risk modelling and assessment work currently underway for Council. A skills and knowledge matrix has been created and is being completed by the Executive Team, members of the Sustainability & Climate Change Sub-committee and will be shared with all elected members. This will inform the development of a sustainability and climate change learning and development programme. Preparedness for Civil Defence Emergencies through staff training, exercises, response and communities of practice. Continue to focus our involvement with regional and sub-regional emergency management activities, and local emergency management and business resilience planning. In the event of an emergency, Council's response will be immediate, with appropriate resources redirected for that purpose and for recovery purposes. Preparedness for Civil Defence emergencies through staff training, exercises, response and communities of practice.	GM District Growth & Regulatory Group CDEM plans	Top risk trends and key risk indicators – Audit and Risk Committee LTP level of service performance measures. Strategic insurance reporting through to Audit and Risk Committee CDEM exercise results and targets.
					associated with the occurrence of a significant locally based emergency	purpose and for recovery purposes. Preparedness for Civil Defence emergencies through staff training, exercises, response and communities of practice.		insurance reporting through to Audit and Risk Committee CDEM exercise

#	Торіс	2025 – 34 LTP Assumption	Level of uncertainty	Risk appetite	Risk	Mitigation	Source	Monitoring
						natural disaster, and short- term lending opportunities exist with the Local Government Funding Agency. Ensure there is adequate insurance to cover the district's assets (where possible) against such events. The 'Failure to adequately invest in and deliver infrastructure' is a top risk to the achievement of Council's strategic priorities.		
7.	Lifecycle and funding of assets	The useful lives of assets are revised as part of the cyclical revaluation process for each asset class (one, two or three years depending on the asset class). Inflation adjustments will be consistent with the Infometrics inflated values outlined in our inflation assumption. In general, funded depreciation will fund the renewal of assets, and loans will fund any additional replacement costs if depreciation funding has been exhausted. Further detail on the useful lives of assets is under the accounting policies section of the LTP.	High	High	Actual asset lives are shorter than expected resulting in unbudgeted remedial maintenance costs and/or earlier than expected asset renewal. A service failure may also occur if the asset unexpectedly fails. Early renewal of assets will also result in a shortfall in the depreciation funded to 'replace' the asset. Actual asset lives may be longer than expected. This could result in funding of unnecessary renewal budgets. Sufficient funds, both from depreciation reserves and loans, are not available to replace assets at the time required. This may impact on the ability to achieve levels of service or compromise asset utilisation and resilience.	Ongoing management of depreciation and renewal programme. Continue our programme of asset condition assessments and update affected activity management plans. Update asset records and renewal forecasting to reflect any changes to useful lives. Assess and confirm assets that require replacement before work occurs. Consider any changes to replacement of significant assets in budget forecasts and during the Annual Plan process (if required). Prioritisation of assets to ensure the non-failure of critical assets. 'Failure to adequately invest in and deliver infrastructure' is a top risk to the	GM Service Delivery Activity Management Plans Infometrics	Top risk trends and key risk indicators – Audit and Risk Committee Budget processes incorporating asset replacement requirements. Monitoring against capital delivery KPIs. Financial reporting through the Annual Report against the Annual Plan.

#	Торіс	2025 – 34 LTP Assumption	Level of uncertainty	Risk appetite	Risk	Mitigation	Source	Monitoring
						achievement of Council's strategic priorities.		
8.	Obligations under Local Government Funding Agency (LGFA) guarantee commitments	That Council will not be called upon to meet its guarantee obligations to the LGFA.	Low	Moderate	Council is called upon to fulfil one or more of the LGFA obligations which are: In the case of Guaranteeing Local Authorities, a call is made under the guarantee. This means that participating councils could potentially be called on to pay their share of another council's or the LGFA's debts. The chance of this is considered extremely remote due to the LGFA holding substantial cash reserves and committed liquidity facilities. They have an AA+ credit rating, one grade lower than the NZ Government. In the case of Guaranteeing Local Authorities, a call is made for a contribution of additional equity to the LGFA. In the case of all Shareholding Local Authorities, the LGFA is not able to redeem their Borrower Notes.	Undertake annual reviews of the Statement of Intent of the company and its credit rating to determine if its business forecasts will potentially trigger one or more of these obligations and decide and report on these matters at the earliest opportunity.	LGFA Funding Agreement	Top risk trends and key risk indicator – Audit and Risk Committee Financial reporting against assumptions and debt headroom monthly to the Finance and Corporate Committee. Review of six monthly financial report of LGFA and its credit rating to evaluate financial sustainability of the company.
9.	Availability of staff and contractors	That sufficient internal and external resources will be available to undertake capital works and maintain operational needs in the years outlined in the financial statements.	High	Moderate	There is an ongoing challenge to secure well- resourced and highly competent resources. If Council is not adequately resourced both in terms of capacity and capability,	Provision of human resources staff assistance for each business unit of Council to support addressing capacity and capability issues. Cross organisation approach for	GM Service Delivery Council's Top Risks and Risk Appetite	Top risk trends and key risk indicators – Audit and Risk Committee

#	Торіс	2025 – 34 LTP Assumption	Level of uncertainty	Risk appetite	Risk	Mitigation	Source	Monitoring
					then this under resourcing may contribute to failure and/or significantly increased costs to deliver service levels and key projects.	skills/resources when undertaking change. 'Inadequate workforce capacity and capability to deliver Council's objectives' is a top risk in the achievement of Council's strategic priorities. This is regularly monitored and reported against by the Executive Team and Audit and Risk Committee. Resource constraints are reported early to Executive Team so allocation decisions can be made.	Statement for financial year	
10.	Revenue	That the amount and timing of revenue has been calculated in line with growth and utilisation projections of services and with the intent to fully recover the cost associated with providing the service.	High	Moderate	That revenue is lower than projected. This could result in a shortfall in funding budgeted costs needing loan funding. A reduction in revenue projections will also impact the debt affordability matrix Council uses. That revenue is higher than projected. This would result in additional funds being available for expenditure in future years, and an increase in the debt affordability matrix Council uses.	Monitor costs to provide relevant services and revenue to ensure expected costs are met from projected revenue. Measure and report on movement in other revenue annually as part of the Annual Plan. 'Risk to Financial Strategy and Affordability' is a top risk in the achievement of Council's strategic priorities.	Financial reports	Top risk trends and key risk indicators – Audit and Risk Committee Financial reporting against assumptions and debt headroom monthly to the Finance and Corporate Committee. Monthly financial report provides an analysis of actual spending against budgeting. Quarterly reforecasting to revenue and expenditure reported to the Finance and Corporate committee.

#	Торіс	2025 – 34 LTP Assumption	Level of uncertainty	Risk appetite	Risk	Mitigation	Source	Monitoring
11.	Demographic changes	That the district's demographics will trend in accordance with the University of Waikato age projections as growth occurs. Projections show an increasing proportion of our population over the age of 65 over the next 40 years. The age structure of Waipā district is	Moderate	Moderate	If demographic changes do not trend as currently projected, our planning may be inadequate to meet future requirements (growth, renewals, changing levels of service) as documented in the Long Term Plan, Annual Plan	Continue to monitor population projections against actual changes confirmed through census data and housing market demand. In this regard, the urban development capacity monitoring and three-yearly capacity assessments will	Te Ngira University of Waikato (formerly NIDEA) analysis. Produced by the University of Waikato for	Six monthly asset sale reporting through to Audit and Risk Committee. Monitored by FutureProof at a territorial authority (TA) level to see what the trends are at a TA level and between TAs.
		moderately old compared with the rest of the Waikato, and ages relatively quickly. In 2023, 19.3 percent of the population are aged 65 years and over compared with national average of 16.5 percent, and this is projected to increase to 29.2 percent by 2043. High levels of migration are driving population growth in Waipā and expected to lead to a more ethnically diverse population in the future. Longer term, it is expected that the			and Annual Report. There will be different housing and business demands than we presently anticipate. Our planning for growth at the structure plan level will remain flexible to provide for a range of housing types. As the overall district population ages, the proportion of ratepayers on fixed incomes increases, affecting the affordability of	help keep the Council informed as to changes and trends in housing and business demand. This monitoring information will also enable changes to be made through the Annual Plan and Long Term Plan review process. Review services, work programmes and budgets to reflect significant changes in district demographics. 'Failure to effectively plan for	the Waikato territorial authorities. Current estimates are based on the 2021 NIDEA (now Te Ngira (University of Waikato) population projections for Waipa. Council adopted the	
		district will see an increasing young Māori population.			rates increases and raising the necessity of finding alternative funding sources for the services and infrastructure needed to support our growing and changing communities.	and manage growth' is a top risk in the achievement of Council's strategic priorities.	NIDEA high growth scenario population projections. Statistics New Zealand	
12.	Population growth	That along with Waipā's Future Proof partners, we continue to use the NIDEA 2021 high growth scenario population growth projections based on the 2018 Census. These were last checked by the University of Waikato for the	High	Moderate to high	If future growth varies significantly from our assumptions, our ability to fund and deliver the agreed work programmes in a timely manner is likely to be seriously affected.	Monitor growth and the housing market demand and supply. Where the population or market behaves differently than forecasted, we will	National Institute of Demographic and Economic Analysis - NIDEA, (now Te Ngira).	Overseen by Te Ngira (University of Waikato) in that every updated projection is supervised by Future Proof to

#	Торіс	2025 – 34 LTP Assumption	Level of uncertainty	Risk appetite	Risk	Mitigation	Source	Monitoring
		<ul> <li>Future Proof Strategy update in 2022 and found to be still fit for purpose.</li> <li>Using Statistics New Zealand (Stats NZ) annual population estimates, for the years from 2019 to 2023 Waipā's estimated total population has been tracking above the high growth scenario projections.</li> <li>In 2023 the NIDEA high growth scenario projections estimated the Waipā population at 59,749 people while SNZ estimated the actual population to be 61, 400 people (1,650 people more).</li> <li>It is expected that we should have updated population projections in late 2025 using the Stats NZ 2023 Census data.</li> </ul>			Should actual growth be less than forecast, a risk is building infrastructure without the ability to recover costs quickly via development contribution revenue. Should growth be higher than expected, there is both a construction inflation risk and a risk that we will struggle to procure resource to deliver against demand.	review the timing of infrastructure development and the staged rezoning of land and structure plan development as per the guidelines of our Waipā 2050 Growth Strategy. Changes will be signalled in future annual plans and Long Term Plan reviews 'Failure to effectively plan for and manage growth' is a top risk in the achievement of Council's strategic priorities.	Produced by the University of Waikato for the Waikato territorial authorities. Statistics New Zealand 2018 Census 2023 Census	coordinate which projection scenario the partner councils choose to adopt for long term planning purposes.
13.	Development contributions revenue	That the amount and timing of development contributions revenue to be received has been calculated consistent with the development contributions model and assumptions including economic and population projections.	High in short term, moderate for later years.	Moderate	The amount and timing of development contribution revenue is dependent on subdivision and land use activity within the district, which is largely dependent on external market factors outside the control of Council. Growth factors are volatile and can vary significantly from our baseline assumptions, thus affecting our ability to fund growth-related work programmes or other programs if debt escalates.	Monitor growth projections and development revenue against actual levels and keep communication with our development community on when they are looking to proceed with their aspirations when forecasting. Where significant changes occur, work programmes, estimations in growth uptake and budgets will be reviewed and amended accordingly, including the recalculation of development contribution rates. Changes will be signalled in future annual plans in line with legislative requirements for consultation. Amendments to Development Contributions Policy enabling greater ranges of housing typologies to incentivise	Development contributions modelling Business and financial cases	Top risk trends and key risk indicators – Audit and Risk Committee Financial reporting against assumptions and debt headroom monthly to the Finance and Corporate Committee Strategic Planning and Policy Committee reporting revenue by locations and tracking of consents.

#	Торіс	2025 – 34 LTP Assumption	Level of uncertainty	Risk appetite	Risk	Mitigation	Source	Monitoring
						smaller site developments and regarding durations of development agreements and incurring interest penalties as a result. Taking a conservative approach to our budgets for this due to growing historical lag and the impact that this has on debt levels and financial prudence measures. 'Failure to effectively plan for and manage growth' is a top risk in the achievement of Council's strategic priorities.		
14.	Economic environment	<ul> <li>Waipā's economy is reasonably resilient and is projected to continue to grow.</li> <li>Economic activity will however continue to be constrained in the short term. Inflation and interest rates are projected to continue to improve into 2025.</li> <li>Future economic uncertainty is still a concern that needs to be factored into financial planning (e.g. expectations of Council to fund and respond to climate related matters).</li> </ul>	High	Moderate	Economic factors vary significantly, from the assumptions in this plan which then affects our ability to deliver on the agreed work programmes, either in terms of the scope or timing of the work.	Review work programmes and budgets annually, or as required due to the changing conditions. If conditions change, then appropriate reductions or increases will be made and signalled in future annual plans. 'Risk to Financial Strategy and Affordability' is a top risk in the achievement of Council's strategic priorities.	Bancorp Infometrics Financial Strategy Council's Top Risks and Risk Appetite Statement for financial year	Regular economic updates from external parties. Economic monitoring by Council's Economic Development Advisor.
15.	Increase in rating units and capital value	That based on the projected population increase for the next nine years, there will be an increase in the district's rating units and capital value. This increases the rating base and shelters existing ratepayers from the full impact of increases in rating requirement. <b>Table 1</b> below shows the projected increase in rating units.	Moderate	Moderate	If the increase in rating base is higher than projected, the average rating impact will be reduced as there are a greater number of ratepayers and higher property value across which the rates requirement will be allocated. If the increase in rating base is lower than projected, the average	Monitor development projections against actual levels and review the projections on a three-yearly basis. Measure and report on increases in the rating base annually as part of the Annual Plan.	Development contributions revenue calculation Council's Top Risks and Risk Appetite Statement for financial year Financial Strategy	Top risk trends and key risk indicators – Audit and Risk Committee Financial reporting against assumptions and debt headroom monthly to the Finance and

#	Торіс	2025 – 34 LTP Assumption	Level of uncertainty	Risk appetite	Risk	Mitigation	Source	Monitoring
					rating impact will be higher (assuming levels of service are maintained).			Corporate Committee Strategic Planning and Policy Committee reporting revenue by locations and tracking of consents.
16.	Inflation	That the cost of future projects included in this plan will be consistent with the Infometrics Cost Escalation Report. <b>Table 2</b> below shows the inflation rates for each activity. The salary assumption for market movement is set each year. It is not part of the inflation rates but has been included in the table as an internal assumption based on history and indications from the market.	Moderate Council has a higher level of confidence regarding project costs in the short- term but less certainty in the longer term even with the Infometrics projections, due to fluctuations in the economy.	Moderate	Price level changes increase significantly from those used in preparing the work programmes and associated budgets. Higher costs could result in additional funding being required to maintain the existing levels of service. Higher costs relating to capital expenditure could result in higher debt levels and increased operating costs from interest expense leading to increases in rates. Should price level changes decrease from those used to prepare the budgets, then there would be a favourable impact on Council's operating and capital expenditure budgets and rates.	Monitor cost projections against actuals, with significant differences and associated responses such as changes in levels of service reflected in budget forecasts and annual plans. Inflation will increase both the costs and the rates cap of Local Government Cost Index plus two percent, mitigating the possible breach of the rate cap for operational spend. 'Risk to Financial Strategy and Affordability' is a top risk in the achievement of Council's strategic priorities.	Infometrics Cost Escalation Report Council's Top Risks and Risk Appetite Statement for financial year Financial Strategy	Top risk trends and key risk indicators – Audit and Risk Committee Financial reporting against assumptions and debt headroom monthly to the Finance and Corporate Committee.
17.	Borrowing and interest rates	That there will be ready access to loan funds at competitive rates. Interest rates will track in line with the projections prepared by our financial advisors. Interest rates for investments will be set at a margin compared to external debt rates. Council will meet its financial commitments and maintain its AA- Fitch credit rating. This will provide	Moderate	Moderate	Interest rates will increase significantly from the rates used in preparing this plan which would increase costs for Council. This could have an impact on rates increases, future borrowing requirements, and on our ability to deliver	Manage changes in interest rates as set out in our Treasury Management Policy, taking advantage of hedging, fixed rates and swaps. 'Risk to Financial Strategy and Affordability' is a top risk	Bancorp Council's Top Risks and Risk Appetite Statement for financial year Financial Strategy	Top risk trends and key risk indicators – Audit and Risk Committee Financial reporting against assumptions and debt headroom

#	Торіс	2025 – 34 LTP Assumption	Level of uncertainty	Risk appetite	Risk	Mitigation	Source	Monitoring
		Council access to lower interest rates on its borrowing through the Local Government Funding Agency. <b>Table 3</b> below details the borrowing interest rates used.			the agreed work programmes.	in the achievement of Council's strategic priorities.		monthly to the Finance and Corporate Committee.
18.	Debt to revenue ratio covenant	Council's application to the Local Government Funding Agency for an increased debt to revenue ratio of 3.5 will be successful.	Moderate	Moderate	Council's application is unsuccessful which would require significant savings to the capital and operating programmes. This may result in reduced levels of service and unfunded depreciation. As Council will not know the status of its application until late February 2025, by this date, the auditing of the Consultation Document will be nearing completion. If the application is unsuccessful the Financial Strategy will need to be reviewed and a significant portion of the Consultation Document will need to be re-written causing significant project delays and possibly not adopting the 2025-34 Long Term Plan before 30 June 2025.	Monitor status of application and develop a contingent budget based on the existing debt to revenue ratio of 2.8. Undertake contingency planning for consultation topics and key messages and discuss contingency dates with Audit. 'Risk to Financial Strategy and Affordability' is a top risk in the achievement of Council's strategic priorities.	GM Business Support	Proactive monitoring of legislative change

#### Table 1 – Projected increase in rating units

Year	Projected increase in rating units
Year 1	277
Year 2	236
Year 3	303
Year 4	873
Year 5	905
Year 6	930
Year 7	975
Year 8	998
Year 9	1037

Table 2 – Inflation rates by activity (Source: Infometrics

Annual % Change	Transport Ways Index	Water Services Index	Labour Cost*	Local Government Input Costs Index
Year 1			4.5%	
Year 2	2.8%	4.1%	4.5%	3.0%
Year 3	2.9%	4.1%	4.0%	2.4%
Year 4	2.3%	3.6%	3.5%	2.1%
Year 5	1.2%	2.7%	3.5%	1.9%
Year 6	2.2%	3.5%	3.5%	2.2%
Year 7	2.8%	4.0%	3.5%	2.3%
Year 8	2.8%	4.0%	3.5%	2.3%
Year 9	2.8%	4.0%	3.5%	2.3%

\* For salary forecasting, Waipa District Council uses a combination of Local Govt and General Market salary survey data to determine market movement; provided by Strategic Pay (remuneration advisor).

#### Table 3 – Borrowing interest rates - averaged (Source: Bancorp)

Year	Projected average borrowing rate (includes margin)
Year 1	4.57%
Year 2	4.61%
Year 3	4.59%
Year 4	4.58%
Year 5	4.57%
Year 6	4.56%
Year 7	4.52%
Year 8	4.48%
Year 9	4.43%





То:	Her Worship the Mayor and Councillors
From:	Financial Accountant
Subject:	Financial Report for the Period Ended 30 November 2024
Meeting Date:	17 December 2024

#### **1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY – WHAKARĀPOPOTOTANGA MATUA**

The financial position for the period ended 30 November 2024 is detailed in Section 3 and the attached report.

#### 2 RECOMMENDATION – TŪTOHU Ā-KAIMAHI

*That Council receives the report of Nada Milne, Financial Accountant, titled Financial Report for the period ended 30 November 2024 (ECM Number 11351840).* 

#### 3 COMMENTARY - KŌRERO

#### **FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR NOVEMBER 2024**

Total income is currently at 40 per cent of full year forecast and operating expenditure is at 44 per cent.

The table below summarises the operating revenue and expenditure for each significant activity:

Significant Activity	Operating Revenue			Opera	ting Expendit	ure
	Actuals	Forecast		Actuals	Forecast	Forecast
Year to Date	'000	'000	Forecast %	'000	'000	%
Governance	31	59	53%	4,040	10,986	37%
Planning & Regulatory	2,672	6,360	42%	5,086	13,715	37%
Community Services & Facilities	5,239	12,672	41%	17,955	41,987	43%
Transportation	6,458	13,607	47%	13,469	29,087	46%
Stormwater	30	24	125%	2,689	6,829	39%
Wastewater Treatment & Disposal	772	1,660	47%	6,327	17,491	36%
Water Treatment & Supply	6,931	17,904	39%	12,701	20,453	62%
Support Services	713	237	301%	9,929	23,948	41%

Overall, the gross revenue from Significant Activities is at 43% of the full year forecast.



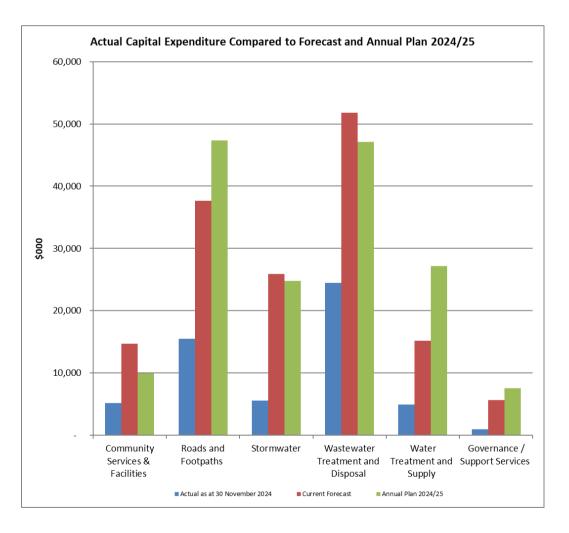
Overall, the gross expenditure from Significant Activities is 44% of forecast. Most of the activity revenue and expenditure results are generally slightly below or above the anticipated 42% of forecast except for Water Treatment & Supply due to an asset write off for a reservoir that has been removed that is no longer in use.

#### **CAPITAL EXPENDITURE**

Capital expenditure to date is \$56.6 million which is 37% per cent of forecast.

From the total forecasted spend, \$44.3 million was carried forward from the 2023/24 year to the current year 2024/25 to complete the 2023/24 committed contracts. \$57.4 million has been forecasted out, most of this has been reforecast into year 1 of the new Long Term Plan.

The capital forecast budget totals \$150.9 million (including vested assets). The graph below summarises the capital expenditure for each significant activity:

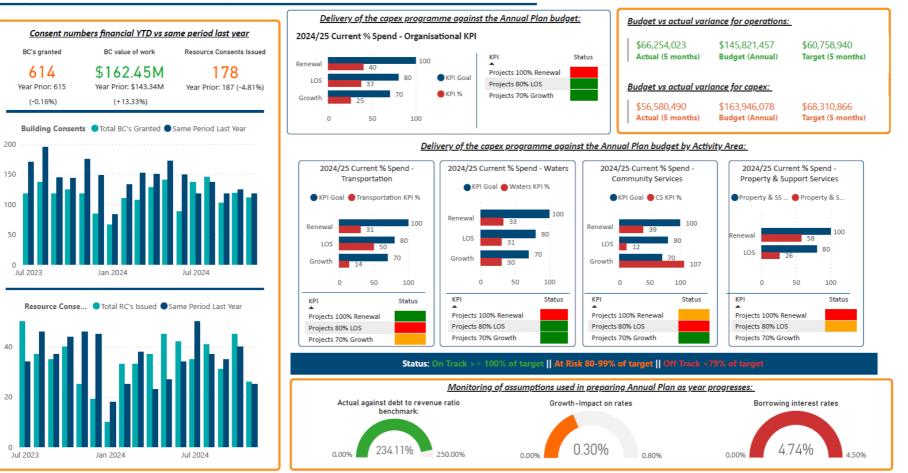


#### BUDGET CHANGES REQUIRING APPROVAL

There are no budget changes requiring approval this month.



# Key Risk Indicator Report to 30 November 2024





Report to Council – 17 December 2024 Financial Report for the Period Ended 30 November 2024 Status = Not started - On track - Off track - At risk - Complete





Report to Council – 17 December 2024 Financial Report for the period 30 November 2024

#### **RATES STATUS**

Rates of \$96.3 million (GST inclusive) have been set for the year. The attached report summarises the position in relation to the collection of rates. The amount outstanding from prior years is \$439,000.

There is a balance outstanding of \$2.3 million for the current year, after billing of the second instalment which was not due for payment until 21 November 2024.

#### WATER RATES STATUS

Water Rates of \$8 million have been invoiced for the year. The attached report summarises the position in relation to the collection of water rates.

The amount outstanding is \$2.4 million. There have been prepayments of \$193,000 leaving a total amount owing of \$2.2 million.

#### 4 APPENDIX - ĀPITITANGA

No:	Appendix Title
1	Financial Report for November 2024

Nada Milne FINANCIAL ACCOUNTANT

lecht

Reviewed by Jolanda Hechter MANAGER FINANCE

Approved by Ken Morris
DEPUTY CHIEF EXECUTIVE / GROUP MANAGER BUSINESS SUPPORT



# **APPENDIX 1**

#### Financial Reports for November 2024

#### STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

		2024/25	2024/25	Forecast	2024/25	Budget Variance Carryforward from 23/24	Budget Variance Previously Reported	Budget Variance This Period	2023/24 YTD Last Year
			Full Year Forecast		Full Year Budget				
		Actual							
	Notes	\$000	\$000	%	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
OPERATING INCOME									
Rates, exluding targeted water supply rates		34,300	81,714	42%	81,714	-	-	-	29,605
Fees, charges, and targeted rates for water supply	1	15,479	32,516	48%	32,533	-	(17)	-	11,808
Reserve contributions		261	1,342	19%	1,342	-	-	-	288
Development contributions		3,768	14,911	25%	14,911	-	-	-	3,487
Gain on revaluation of investment properties & forestry		109	450	24%	450	-	-	-	-
Vested assets		2,529	11,300	22%	11,300	-	-	-	1,419
Discovered assets		123	-		-	-	-	-	-
Dividends		7	20	35%	20	-	-	-	7
Finance income	2	1,668	2,434	69%	499	-	1,935	-	440
Subsidies and Grants	3	7,247	19,766	37%	22,834	1,124	(4,192)	-	9,275
Other revenue		207	427	48%	427	-	-	-	195
Total Operating Income		65,698	164,880	40%	166,030	1,124	(2,274)	-	56,524
OPERATING EXPENDITURE									
Employee benefit expenses	4	14,891	38,491	39%	38,609	-	(118)	-	13,480
Depreciation & amortisation		17,486	39,897	44%	39,748	-	148	-	15,803
Other expenses	5	26,708	54,303	49%	52,733	1,788	(217)	-	21,154
Finance costs	2	7,170	16,282	44%	14,732	-	1,550		3,913
Total Operating Expenditure		66,255	148,973	44%	145,822	1,788	1,363	-	54,350
OPERATING SURPLUS		(557)	15,907	-4%	20,208	(664)	(3,637)	-	2,174
Other Comprehensive Income recognised directly in Equity									
Property Plant and Equipment									
Revaluation gains/(losses) taken to equity		(109)	125,372	0%	125,372	-	-	-	-
Total Other Comprehensive Income for the year		(109)	125,372	0%	125,372	-	-	-	-
		(666)	141,279	0%	145,580	(664)	(3,637)		2,174

\* Any Operating surpluses generally come from non-cash items. Council budgets for a general funds cash breakeven position.

- Fees and charges revenue is forecast \$17,000 lower than budget. Key factors in this are an increase in miscellaneous revenue for Kotare Park playground reserve of \$333,000 offset by a reduction in revenue for consent fees of \$400,000 due to slower growth in the district.
- 2. Finance income and expenditure are both higher due to a pre-funding arrangement that has secured an arbitrage gain.
- 3. Subsidies and Grants are \$3.1 million lower than budget. This is mainly due to a decrease in external funding of \$1.3 million for Alpha Street Water Upgrade, deferred to the 2025/26 year, a decrease in revenue for property sales of \$496,000 due to the timing of asset sales, a decrease in revenue for NZTA external funding of \$724,000 due to a reduction in local share funding and a decrease in external funding of \$450,000 for Pirongia Halls renewals.
- 4. Decrease in employee benefit expenses of \$118,000 due to vacant positions.
- 5. Increase in other expenses of \$1.6 million including operating carry forwards of \$1.8 million from 2023/24, an increase in budget for forestry tree planting costs of \$230,000 and an increase in budget for district wide pools electricity costs of \$215,000 offset by a reduction in budget for recycling costs of \$673,000.



#### STATEMENT OF COST OF SERVICES FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 November 2024

	2024/25	2024/25		2024/25	Budget Variance Carryforward from 23/24	Budget Variance Previously Reported \$000	Budget	2023/24 YTD Last Year
		Full Year		Full Year Budget			Variance This Period	
	Actual	Forecast	Forecast					
	\$000	\$000	%	\$000	\$000		\$000	\$000
Paulanua								
Revenue Governance & Strategic Direction	31	59	53%	59		-		42
Planning and Regulatory	2,672	6,360	42%	6,740		(379)		2,777
Community Services and Facilities	4,572	11,279	41%	11,754	-	(475)	-	4,149
Forestry	-	-	41/0	11,754	_	(475)	_	233
Pensioner Housing & Own Your Own Housing	667	1,393	48%	1,393	-		-	583
Roads and Footpaths	6,458	13,607	47%	14,542	-	(935)	-	6,730
Stormwater	30	24	125%	24	-	-	-	16
Wastewater Treatment and Disposal	772	1,660	47%	1,560	-	100	-	573
Water Treatment and Supply	6,931	17,904	39%	19,147	-	(1,243)	-	5,590
Support Services	713	237	301%	388	1,124	(1,275)	-	532
GROSS REVENUE	22,846	52,523	43%	55,607	1,124	(4,207)	-	21,225
Less Internal Charges	(9,529)	(22,870)	42%	(22,870)	-	-	-	(8,113)
NET INCOME	13,317	29,653	45%	32,737	1,124	(4,207)	-	13,112
Expenditure								
Council & Committees	1,770	4,228	42%	4,206	22	-	-	1,628
Cambridge Community Board	109	311	35%	318	-	(8)	-	123
Te Awamutu Community Boad	104	252	41%	259	-	(8)	-	100
Elections	13	68	19%	53	-	15	-	-
Community Grants	306	617	50%	582	35	-	-	427
Strategic Planning	818	2,569	32%	2,328	321	(80)	-	948
Community Relationships	920	2,941	31%	2,934	43	(36)	-	1,231
Resource Management	1,686	4,631	36%	4,631	-	-	-	1,937
Building Control	1,565	4,418	35%	4,399	-	19	-	1,515
Environmental Health	784	1,922	41%	1,922	-	-	-	632
Animal Control	504	1,242	41%	1,244	-	(2)	-	435
Development Engineering	547	1,502	36%	1,502	-	-	-	425
Parks and Reserves	3,906	11,232	35%	11,429	74	(271)	-	3,794
Karapiro Domain	892	2,421	37%	2,368	53	-	-	849
District Museums	705	1,778	40%	1,706	73	-	-	738
District Libraries	1,065	2,725	39%	2,725	-	-	-	1,033
District Pool Te Awamutu / Events Centre	1,259	2,863	44%	2,753	-	110	-	1,204
District Pool Cambridge	1,684	3,667	46%	3,562	-	105	-	1,634
Halls	433	1,341	32%	1,341	-	-	-	651
Heritage	81	210	39%	210	-		-	181
Cemeteries	272	660	41%	650	-	10	-	171
Public Toilets	385	1,131	34%	1,087	-	43	-	316
Properties	4,064	6,290	65%	6,203	70	- 17	-	2,045
Pensioner Housing & Own Your Own Housing Forestry	1,084 252	2,538 324	43% 78%	2,538 94	-	230	-	1,064 51
Rural Fire/Civil Defence	173	524 444	39%	94 444	-	- 250	-	182
Waste Management	1,700	444 4,363	39%	5,036	-	(673)	-	1,863
Roads & Footpaths	13,469	29,087	46%	29,448	-	(361)	-	1,803
Stormwater	2,689	6,829	40% 39%	29,448 5,941	- 765	123	-	2,348
Wastewater Treatment and Disposal	6,327	17,491	36%	5,941 17,391	-	123	-	2,348 5,817
Water Treatment and Supply	12,701	20,453	62%	20,061	-	392	-	7,625
Support Services	9,929	20,455 23,948	62% 41%	20,081	- 331	88	-	9,152
GROSS EXPENDITURE	72,196	164,496	41%	162,894	1,787	(187)	-	61,849
Less Internal Charges	(9,529)	(22,870)	44%	(22,870)	-	- (187)	_	(8,113)
Less rates charged to Council properties	(9,529) (941)	(22,870) (1,766)	42% 53%	(22,870) (1,766)	-	-	-	(8,115) (835)
NET EXPENDITURE	61,726	139,860	44%	138,258	1,787	(187)	-	52,901



#### STATEMENT OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 30 November 2024

		Full Year		Full Year	Budget	Budget	Budget	YTD
	Actual	Forecast	Forecast	Budget	Variance Carryforward from 23/24	Variance Previously Reported	Variance This Period	Last Yea
	\$000	\$000	%	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Water treatment and supply	4,906	15,170	32%	27,200	3,886	(15,916)	-	5,221
Waste water	24,458	51,794	47%	47,127	1,691	2,976	-	6,168
Transportation	15,520	37,661	41%	47,324	6,285	(15,947)	-	19,885
Stormwater	5,582	25,886	22%	24,790	21,476	(20,380)	-	16,271
Community Services & Facilities	5,183	14,686	35%	9,948	8,355	(3,617)	-	6,857
Governance	-	16	0%	16	-	-	-	-
Support services	928	5,658	16%	7,521	2,632	(4,495)	-	1,179
Planning & Regulatory	3	22	14%	22	-	-	-	2
	56,580	150,893	37%	163,948	44,325	(57,379)	-	55,583
Vested Assets (included above)					Carryforward from 23/24	Previously Reported	This Period	
Water treatment and supply	404	2,100	19%	2,100	-	-	-	-
Waste water	1,225	2,600	47%	2,600	-	-	-	-
Roads and Footpaths	146	3,600	4%	3,600	-	-	-	3,753
Stormwater	754	3,000	25%	3,000	-	-	-	-
	2,529	11,300	22%	11,300	-	-	-	3,753
Totals excluding Vested					Carryforward from 23/24	Previously Reported	This Period	
Water treatment and supply	4,502	13,070	34%	25,100	3,886	(15,916)	-	5,221
Waste water	23,233	49,194	47%	44,527	1,691	2,976	-	6,168
Roads and Footpaths	15,374	34,061	45%	43,724	6,285	(15,947)	-	16,132
Stormwater	4,828	22,886	21%	21,790	21,476	(20,380)	-	16,271
Community Services & Facilities	5,183	14,686	35%	9,948	8,355	(3,617)	-	6,857
Governance	-	16	0%	16	-	-	-	-
Support services	928	5,658	16%	7,521	2,632	(4,495)	-	1,179
Planning & Regulatory	3	22	14%	22	-	-	-	2
	54,051	139,593	39%	152,648	44,325	(57,379)	-	51,830



RAT	ES STATUS REPORT		
	Notes	November	Novembe
		2024	2023
		\$000	\$000
Arrears from prior years			
Opening balance		1,114	800
Add penalties		66	22
Less receipts	1	(741)	(484)
Total owing from prior years		439	338
Percentage collected		63%	59%
Rates for 2024/25			
Rates instalment	2	48,159	41,695
Add penalties		359	299
Less remissions		(228)	(220)
Less receipts	1	(45 <i>,</i> 970)	(39,811)
Total owing		2,320	1,962
Percentage collected		95%	95%
Summary of rates for the year			
Arrears from prior years		439	338
Rates for 2024/25		2,320	1,962
Prepayments for future rating periods	1	(3,425)	(3,327
Instalments not yet due	2	48,159	41,695
Total		47,493	40,668
Notes:			
<ol> <li>Receipts have been split across the differ</li> <li>2nd instalment charged</li> </ol>	ent rating years		

\*Rates arrears = 198 properties



WATER RATES STATUS REP	ORT			
	Notes		Nov	Nov
			2024	2023
			\$000	\$000
Water Rates for 2024/2025				
Balance B/Fwd from 2023/2024 year			952	788
Total Invoiced	1		8,023	6,861
Add penalties			34	23
Less remissions & adjustments			(11)	(10)
Less receipts			(6,568)	(5,821)
Total owing	2		2,430	1,842
Percentage collected			73%	76%
Summary of rates for the year				
Water Rates for 2024/2025			2,430	1,842
Prepayments	1		(193)	(187)
Total Owing		\$	2,238	1,654
Notes:				
1) Number of quarters invoiced are as follows:				
Te Awamutu, Kihikihi, & Pirongia - 2nd quarter invoiced				
Pukerimu/Ohaupo - 1st quarter invoiced				
Cambridge - 2nd quarter invoiced				
2) Charges not yet due	\$1,823,078.68	1		

\*Total number of properties in arrears as at 30 November 2024 (includes customers on fixed direct debit arrangements) = 269

Total number of connections as at 30 November 2024 = 18,070







То:	Her Worship the Mayor and Councillors
From:	Strategic Policy Advisor
Subject:	Revoking Speed Limits Bylaw 2019
Meeting Date:	17 December 2024

#### **1 PURPOSE - TAKE**

The purpose of this report is to revoke the Speed Limits Bylaw 2019 (Bylaw). The Bylaw has become redundant after legislation changes.

#### 2 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY – WHAKARĀPOPOTOTANGA MATUA

The Land Transport Rule: Setting of Speed Limits 2022 required all speed limit data to be transferred to the National Speed Limit Register (NSLR), which is a national database holding all speed limit data. Waipā District Council speed limits have been migrated to the NSLR. As a result, the Speed Limit Bylaw 2019 is redundant and can be revoked. Normal processes for consultation when revoking a bylaw do not apply in this instance and so the Bylaw can be revoked immediately.

It is recommended to revoke the Bylaw effective immediately.

#### **3** RECOMMENDATION – TŪTOHU Ā-KAIMAHI

That Council

- a) **Receives** the report of Mieke Heyns Strategic Policy Advisor, titled Revoking Speed Limits Bylaw 2019 (document number 11280624);
- b) **Revokes** the Speed Limits Bylaw 2019, effective immediately.

#### 4 BACKGROUND – KŌRERO WHAIMĀRAMA

#### Speed Limits Bylaw 2019

The Speed Limits Bylaw 2019 (Bylaw) was adopted by Council on 27 August 2019 under the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA), and the Land Transport Act 1998 (LTA). The Bylaw enabled Council to set speed limits on roads within the district. The speed limits were last changed in Waipā district in December 2019 when the most current Bylaw came into effect. Bylaws have been used for setting local speed limits for at least 20 years.

#### **Revocation of Bylaw**

The Land Transport Rule: Setting of Speed Limits 2022 set requirements around migrating speed limit data to the National Speed Limit Register (NSLR), which is the first component in the Register of Land Transport Records.

The 2022 Rule also enabled Council, as road controlling authority, to change existing speed limits, and create new speed limits. This ability is now governed by the new Land Transport Rule: Setting of Speed Limits 2024, which replaced the 2022 Rule.

This means that the Bylaw is redundant so requires revocation.

There is no requirement to consult on the revocation of our Bylaw under section 156 of the Local Government Act 2002 or section 22AB of the Land Transport Act 1998. This is because of section 168AAA(2) of the Land Transport Act 1998 and regulation 13 of the Land Transport (Register of Land Transport Records—Speed Limits) Regulations 2022. The attached guidance from New Zealand Transport Agency/Waka Kotahi (Appendix 2) elaborates further on this.

#### Implementation and Land Transport Rule: Setting of Speed Limits 2024

The 2022 rule has recently been replaced by the Land Transport Rule: Setting of Speed Limits 2024. This does not affect the NSLR being the source of speed limit data in the district, nor the need to revoke the redundant 2019 Bylaw.

A workshop was held with Council on 26 November 2024 explaining the new requirements of this Rule. The workshop slide show is attached as Appendix 3 for reference.

## 5 SIGNIFICANCE & ENGAGEMENT – KAUPAPA WHAI MANA ME NGĀ MATAPAKINGA

Staff have considered the key considerations under the Significance and Engagement Policy, in particular sections 7 and 8 and have assessed that the matter in this report has a low level of significance.

## 6 OPTIONS – NGĀ KŌWHIRINGA

Option	Advantages	Disadvantages
Option 1:	<ul> <li>Complies with legal</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>There are no known disadvantages to</li> </ul>
Revoke the Speed Limits Bylaw 2019, effective	requirements, and guidance from the New Zealand Transport Agency/	this option.
immediately	Waka Kotahi to revoke the	



Option	Advantages	Disadvantages
	Bylaw as soon as	
	practicable.	
	<ul> <li>Avoids any confusion for</li> </ul>	
	the community as to what	
	instrument is regulating	
	speed limits as between	
	the Bylaw and the National	
	Speed Limit Register.	
Option 2:	<ul> <li>There are no known</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Does not comply with guidance from</li> </ul>
Do not revoke	advantages to this option.	Waka Kotahi to revoke the Bylaw as
the Speed Limits		soon as practicable.
Bylaw 2019		
(status quo)		

The recommended option is *Option 1* - **Revoke** the Speed Limits Bylaw 2019, effective immediately. The reason for this is that it complies with Council's legal obligations and avoids duplication and confusion.

## 7 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS – HEI WHAIWHAKAARO

#### Legal and Policy Considerations – Whaiwhakaaro ā-Ture

Staff confirm that the *Option* 1 - Revoke the Speed Limits Bylaw 2019 complies with Council's legal and policy requirements.

No consultation is required under section 156 of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) or section 22AB of the Land Transport Act 1998 (LTA) to revoke the Bylaw. This is because of:

- a) section 168AAA(2) of the LTA, which provides that section 156 of the LGA and section 22AD of the LTA (relating to consultation requirements) do not apply when revoking a bylaw in accordance with certain regulations made under that section; and
- b) regulation 13 of the Land Transport (Register of Land Transport Records Speed Limits) Regulations 2022 provides that speed limit bylaws may be revoked.

#### Financial Considerations – Whaiwhakaaro ā-Pūtea

Costs to revoke the bylaw are minimal and will be funded within existing operating budgets.

#### Risks - Tūraru

There are no known significant risks associated with the decisions required for this matter.



Iwi and Mana Whenua Considerations - Whaiwhakaaro ki ngā Iwi me ngā Mana Whenua

There are no specific considerations for Iwi and Mana Whenua.

#### 8 NEXT ACTIONS

Action	Responsibility	By When
Amend Council's website information	Strategy/Communications	17 December
to reflect the changes		2024

### 9 APPENDICES - ĀPITITANGA

No:	Appendix Title
1	Speed Limits Bylaw 2019 (document number 10084192)
2	Guidance on process to revoke speed limits bylaws (document number 11329932)
3	Presentation - new government regulation Land Transport Rule: Setting of Speed Limits 2024 – 26 November 2024 ( <i>document number 11323584</i> )

Mieke Heyns STRATEGIC POLICY ADVISOR

NKUSSO

Reviewed by: Melissa Russo MANAGER STRATEGY

Approved by: Dawn Inglis GROUP MANAGER SERVICE DELIVERY



# **APPENDIX 1**

Speed Limits Bylaw 2019 (document number 10084192)



# WAIPA DISTRICT SPEED LIMITS BYLAW 2019

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	SCHEDULE 8: Register of Roads in Waipa District with a variable speed limit



In exercise of the powers and authorities vested in it by Section 145 of the Local Government Act 2002 and the Land Transport Rule: Setting of Speed Limits 2017, Rule 54001/2017 made pursuant to Section 160(3) of the Land Transport Act 1998, the Waipa District Council makes this Bylaw to set speed limits.

#### 1. Short Title

This bylaw may be referred to as the Waipa District Council Speed Limits Bylaw 2019 and, except for those parts declared to be limited or extended in their operation; it shall apply to the whole of the Waipa District as from time to time constituted.

#### 2. Definitions

For the purposes of this Bylaw the following definitions shall apply:

Term	Definition	
Council	the Waipa District Council.	
Road	has the same meaning as in Part 2 of the Rule.	
Rule	means the Land Transport Rule: Setting of Speed Limits 2017 Rule 54001/2017.	
Speed Limit	has the same meaning as in Part 2 of the Rule.	
Urban Traffic Area	has the same meaning as in Part 2 of the Rule	
Vehicle	has the same meaning as in Section 2(1) of the Land Transport Act 1998.	

#### 3. Application of this Bylaw

This Bylaw applies to all roads under the control and/or management of the Council. This Bylaw does not apply to roads included on the New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA) state highway network

#### 4. Bylaw Speed Limits

- (a) The Council may, by resolution, set speed limits or designate urban traffic areas for any roads under the Council's control and/or management.
- (b) The Council may, by resolution, set speed limits for roads in any designated location under the Council's control and/or management.
- (c) In setting speed limits under Clauses 4(a) or 4(b) the Council may only set speed limits of 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80,100 km/h or a variable speed limit in a school zone.
- (d) The Council may amend or revoke a resolution made under Clauses 4(a) or 4(b) at any time.



#### 5. Consultation

- (a) Subject to Clause 5(b), before passing a resolution under Clause 4(a) or amending or revoking such a resolution under Clause 4(d), the Council shall undertake the consultation process prescribed in sections 2.5 or 2.6 and section 4.4(2) of the Rule.
- (b) Clause 5(a) shall not apply if the Council is passing a resolution in accordance with sections 6 or 7 of the Rule.

#### 6. Speed Limits Signs

Where a speed limit is set or amended the Council must mark such areas to which the speed limit applies by signs as required by the Rule.

#### 7. Register of Speed Limits

The Council shall maintain a register of speed limits that records all speed limits, except temporary speed limits, for the roads under its jurisdiction as required by Section 2.8 of the Rule.

Refer to Schedules 1 to 9 for the complete Register of Speed Limits in Waipa District:

- Schedule 1 Roads with a speed limit of 20 km/h
- Schedule 2 Roads with a speed Limit of 30km/h
- Schedule 3 Roads with a speed limit of 40 km/h
- Schedule 4 Roads with an Urban Traffic Area speed limit of 50 km/h
- Schedule 5 Roads with a speed limit of 60 km/h
- Schedule 6 Roads with a speed limit of 70 km/h
- Schedule 7 Roads with a speed limit of 80 km/h
- Schedule 8 Roads with a variable speed limit
- Schedule 9 Index and Maps 1-30 of Speed Limits in Waipa District

#### 8. Offences and Penalties

Every person commits an offence against this bylaw who operates a vehicle in contravention of any speed limit set under this Bylaw or by the Rule unless otherwise authorised to do so.

Every person who commits an offence against this Bylaw shall be liable to an infringement fee in accordance with Part II Speeding Offences scale of fees from the Second Schedule (Infringement Offences and Fees) of the Land Transport Act 1998 or on summary conviction to a maximum fine of \$20,000.00 pursuant to Section 242(4) of the Local Government Act 2002.

#### 9. Amendment of schedules

The Council may by resolution add to, amend, rescind or reinstate any part of any Schedule of this Bylaw.



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### 10. Revocations

The Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2016 is hereby revoked.

#### 11. Schedule of Amendments

Date of Council Resolution	Clause(s)	Summary of amendment	

The foregoing Bylaw was made by the **WAIPA DISTRICT COUNCIL** by Special Consultative Procedure and confirmed at a meeting of Council held on 27 August 2019. This Bylaw becomes operative on the 4 November 2019.

**IN WITNESS WHEREOF** the Common Seal of the **WAIPA DISTRICT COUNCIL** was hereunto affixed pursuant to a resolution of Council passed on 27 August 2019 in the presence of:



reest. ..... Mayor Jim Mylchreest

..... Chief Executive Garry Dyet



## SCHEDULE 1: Register of Roads in Waipa District with a Speed Limit of 20km/h

The roads or areas described in this Schedule or as shown on a map referenced in this schedule are declared to have a speed limit of 20 km/h.

#### Karapiro:

(Refer to Map 8)

Road	Description where 20km/h speed limit applies	Date speed limit comes in to force	Legal instrument
Hydro Road	from Maungatautari Road across the Dam to Ariki Street	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw
			2019



## SCHEDULE 2: Register of Roads in Waipa District with a Speed Limit of 30km/h

The roads or areas described in this Schedule or as shown on a map referenced in this schedule are declared to have a speed limit of 30 km/h.



# SCHEDULE 3: Register of Roads in Waipa District with a Speed Limit of 40km/h

The roads or areas described in this Schedule or as shown on a map referenced in this schedule are declared to have a speed limit of 40 km/h.

#### Cambridge:

Road	Description where 40km/h speed limit applies	Date speed limit comes in to force	Legal instrument	Мар
Alley Place	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	1
Alpha Street	from Bryce Street to the eastern end of Alpha Street	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	1
Anzac Street	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	1
Bath Street	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	1
Bowen Street	from Williams Street to Swayne Road	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	1
Bryce Street	from a point 50 metres north of Duke Street to Duke Street	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	1
Bryce Street	from Clare Street to Hamilton Road	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	1
Burns Street	from Raleigh Street to Thompson Street	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	1
Campbell Street	from Burns Street to Shakespeare Street	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	1
Clare Street	from Grey Street to Victoria Street	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	1
Commerce Street	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	1
Dick Street	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	1
Dominion Avenue	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	1
Duke Street	from a point 70 metres east of Fort Street to Bryce Street	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	1
Empire Street	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	1
Fort Street	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	1
Grey Street	from Williams Street to Hamilton Road	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	1
Hallys Lane	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	1

Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019

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Road	Description where 40km/h speed limit applies	Date speed limit comes in to force	Legal instrument	Мар
Hanlin Road	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	3
James Street	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	1
Kirkwood Street	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	1
Lake Street	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	1
Le Quesnoy Place	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	1
Milicich Place	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	1
Raleigh Street	from Burns Street to Shakespeare Street	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	1
Shakespeare Street	from a point 50 metres south-west of Byron Street to a point 80 metres south- west of Thompson Street	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	1
Swayne Road	from Bowen Street to a point 90 metres south of Tulip Drive	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	1
Taylor Street	from Bowen Street to Grosvenor Street	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	1
Thompson Street	from Southey Street to Shakespeare Street	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	1
Victoria Street	from Queen Street to the Annual Bridge Posting (from a point 40m southeast of Le Quesnoy Place)	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	1
Whitaker Street	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	1
Williamson Street	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	1
Williams Street	from Victoria Street to Grey Street	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	1
Williams Street	from Grosvenor Street to Bowen Street	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	1
Wilson Street	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	1



#### Te Awamutu:

Road	Description where 40km/h speed limit		Legal instrument	Мар
	applies	to force		
Alexandra Street	from a point 230 metres west of Mutu Street to Arawata Street	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	2
Arawata Street	from Alexandra Street to a point 45 metres north-east of Scout Lane	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	2
Bank Street	from a point 65 metres south of Roche Street to Alexandra Street	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	2
Bockett Avenue	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	2
Brady Street	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	2
Churchill Street	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	2
Cucksey Crescent	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	2
Domain Road	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	2
George Street	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	2
Gorst Avenue	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	2
Harrison Drive	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	4
Hazelmere Crescent	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	2
Jackson Street	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	2
Jacobs Street	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	2
Mahoe Street	from Mutu Street to Arawata Street	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	2
Mandeno Street	from a point 80 metres west of Hazelmere Crescent to Hazelmere Crescent	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	2
Market Street	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	2
Mutu Street	from Alexandra Street to Mahoe Street	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	2
Palmer Street	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	2

Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019



Road	Description where 40km/h speed limit applies	Date speed limit comes in to force	Legal instrument	Мар
Park Road	from Albert Park Drive (State Highway 3)to Domain Road	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	2
Princess Street	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	2
Raikes Avenue	from Hazelmere Crescent to Cucksey Crescent	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	2
Redoubt Street	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	2
Rewi Street	from Princess Street to Alexandra Street	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	2
Rickit Road	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	2
Roche Street	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	2
Scout Lane	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	2
Selwyn Lane	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	2
Sloane Street	from Vaile Street to Alexandra Street	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	2
Spinley Street	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	2
Teasdale Street	from a point 60 metres north-east of Downes Street to Bank Street	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	2
Totara Street	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	2
Vaile Street	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	2
Walton Street	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	2
Weona Court	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	4

#### Ngahinapouri:

Road	Description where 40km/h speed limit applies	Date speed limit comes in to force	Legal instrument
Duncan Road	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019
Eric Lane	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019
Holmwood Drive	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019



Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019

# SCHEDULE 4: Register of Roads in Waipa District with an Urban Traffic Area speed limit of 50 km/h

The roads or areas described in this Schedule or as shown on a map referenced in this schedule are declared to be Urban Traffic Areas that have a speed limit of 50 km/h except for those roads or areas that are:

- (a) Described as having a different speed limit in the appropriate Schedule of this Bylaw; or
- (b) Shown on a map as having a different speed limit, as referenced in the appropriate Schedule of this Bylaw.

Description where 50km/h speed limit applies	Date speed limit comes in to force	Legal instrument	Мар
Waipa District Speed limit Bylaw 2019 Cambridge Urban Traffic Area	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	3
Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019 <b>Te Awamutu</b> and <b>Kihikihi</b> Urban Traffic Areas	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	4
Waipa District Speed limit Bylaw 2019 Pirongia Urban Traffic Area	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	5
Waipa District Speed limit Bylaw 2019 <b>Rukuhia</b> Urban Traffic Area	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	6
Waipa District Speed limit Bylaw 2019 <b>Ohaupo</b> Urban Traffic Area	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	7
Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019 <b>Karapiro</b> Urban Traffic Area	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	8
Waipa District Speed limit Bylaw 2019 Ngahinapouri Urban Traffic Area	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	9



### SCHEDULE 5: Register of Roads in Waipa District with a Speed Limit of 60km/h

The roads or areas described in this Schedule or as shown on a map referenced in this schedule are declared to have a speed limit of 60 km/h.

#### Cambridge:

Road	Description where 60km/h speed limit applies	Date speed limit comes in to force	Legal instrument	Мар
Fencourt Road	from a point 160 metres northwest of Flume Road to a point 1070 metres northwest of Flume Road	13 September 2016	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2016	18
Hana Lane	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	18
Maungakawa Road	from a point 600 metres north- east of Thornton Road to Fencourt Road	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	26
Roto-O-Rangi Road	from Lamb Street to a point 125 metres south of Seacharge Drive	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	3
St Kilda Road	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	3
Wells Place	from Moemoea Place to Fencourt Road	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	3

#### Te Awamutu:

(Refer to Map 4)

Road	Description where 60km/h speed limit applies	Date speed limit comes in to force	Legal instrument
Awanui Avenue	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019
Bond Road	from a point 380 metres north-east of Benson Road to the northern end of Bond Road	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019
Brill Road	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019
Bruce Road	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019
Frontier Road	from a point 220 metres west of Pakura Street to a point 990 metres west of Pakura Street	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019
Golf Road	from a point 580 metres east of Kihikihi Road(State Highway 3)to Kihikihi Road(State Highway 3)	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019



Road	Description where 60km/h speed limit applies	Date speed limit comes in to force	Legal instrument
Highden Road	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019
Lawbrooke Lane	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019
Leger Grove	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019
Linehan Road	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019
McGhie Road	from Kihikihi Road (State Highway 3) to a point 220 metres east of Meadowbank Crescent	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019
Molly Lane	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019
Moxham Road	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019
Paterangi Road	from a point 200 metres north of Daphne Street to a point 300 metres north of Harrison Drive	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019
St Leger Road	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019
Watson Place	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019

#### Pirongia:

#### (Refer to Map 5 &13)

Road	Description where 6 speed limit applies	Date speed limit comes in to force	Legal instrument
Sainsbury Road	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019

#### Rukuhia:

Road	Description where 60km/h speed limit applies	Date speed limit comes in to force	Legal instrument	Мар
Lochiel Road	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	6
Lowe Road	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	6
Mystery Creek Road	from Airport Road (State Highway 21) to a point 1450 metres west of Angus Road	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	6 & 20
Rukuhia Road	from Ohaupo Road (State Highway 3) to a point 810 metres west of Ohaupo Road (State Highway 3)	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	6 & 11



#### Karapiro:

Road	Description where 60km/h speed limit applies	Date speed limit comes in to force	Legal instrument	Мар
Fergusson Gully Road	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits	27
Hydro Road	from a point 15 metres north of Lake View Road to Tirau Road (State Highway 1)	4 November 2019	Bylaw 2019 Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	8
Judd Lane	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	19
Maungatautari Road	from a point 800 metres north of Hydro Road to a point 850 metres south of Judd Lane	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	8 & 19

#### Ngahinapouri:

(Refer to Map 9)

Road	Description where 60km/h speed limit applies	Date speed limit comes in to force	Legal instrument
Reid Road	from Kakaramea Road (State Highway 39) to a point 380 metres west of Kakaramea Road (State Highway 39)	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019

#### Koromatua:

(Refer to Map 10)

Road	Description where 60 speed limit applies	km/h Date speed limit comes in to force	Legal instrument
Fletcher Road	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019



#### Ohaupo:

(Refer to Map 15&16)

Road	Description where 60km speed limit applies	/h Date speed limit comes in to force	Legal instrument
Bank Road	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019

#### Puahue:

(Refer to Map 17)

Road	Description where 60km/h speed limit applies	Date speed limit comes in to force	Legal instrument
Puahue Road	from a point 300 metres west of Glasson Road to a point 450 metres east of Glasson Road	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019
Glasson Road	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019

#### Te Pahu:

(Refer to Map 21)

Road	Description where 60km/h speed limit applies	Date speed limit comes in to force	Legal instrument
Limeworks Loop Road	from Te Pahu Road to a point 263 metres west of Te Pahu Road	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019
Te Pahu Road	from a point 115 metres south of Martelletti Road to a point 920 metres south-east of Limeworks Loop Road	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019

#### Roto-O-Rangi:

(Refer to Map 24)

Road	Description where 60km/h speed limit applies	Date speed limit comes in to force	Legal instrument
Kairangi Road	from Roto-O-Rangi Road to a point 250 metres east of Roto-O-Rangi Road	- A CO BESTOCIONARCE RASE REDE SECTOR DEVEN	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019

#### Te Miro:

(Refer to Map 25)

Road	Description where 60km/h speed limit applies	Date speed limit comes in to force	Legal instrument
Maungakawa	from Te Miro Road to a point 600	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed
Road	metres south of Te Miro Road		Limits Bylaw 2019

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Road	Description where 60km/h speed limit applies	Date speed limit comes in to force	Legal instrument
Te Miro Road	from a point 350 meters west of	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed
	Maungakawa Road to a point 150		Limits Bylaw 2019
	metres east of Maungakawa Road		

#### Horahora:

(Refer to Map 28)

Road	Description where 60km/h speed limit applies	Date speed limit comes in to force	Legal instrument
Maungatautari Road	from a point 40 metres north-east of Oreipunga Road to a point 470 metres north of Oreipunga Road		Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019

#### Pukeatua:

(Refer to Map 29)

Road	Description where 60km/h speed limit applies	Date speed limit comes in to force	Legal instrument
Arapuni Road	from a point 400 metres south-west of Tari Road to a point 680 metres south- east of Tari Road	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019
Tari Road	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019

#### Wharepapa South:

(Refer to Map 30)

Road	Description where 60km/h speed limit applies	Date speed limit comes in to force	Legal instrument
Aotearoa Road	from a point 430 metres east of Owairaka Valley Road to Owairaka Valley Road	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019
Owairaka Valley Road	from a point 600 metres north of Aotearoa Road to Aotearoa Road	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019
Wharepapa South Road	from a point 200 metres west of Owairaka Valley Road to Owairaka Valley Road	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019



## SCHEDULE 6: Register of Roads in Waipa District with a Speed Limit of 70km/h

The roads or areas described in this Schedule or as shown on a map referenced in this schedule are declared to have a speed limit of 70 km/h.

Road	Description where 70km/h speed limit applies	Date speed limit comes in to force	Legal instrument	Мар
Bruntwood Road	from Victoria Road to a point 430	11 December	Waipa District	3
	metres northwest of Victoria Road	2012	Speed Limits Bylaw 2012	
Hannon Road	from Hautapu Road to a point	11 December	Waipa District	3
	100 metres south of Hautapu Road	2012	Speed Limits Bylaw 2012	
Hautapu Road	from Victoria Road to a point 340 metres east of Peake Road	11 December 2012	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2012	3
Te Mawhai Road	from a point 485 metres west of Cruickshank Road to a point 790 metres east of Cruickshank Road	11 December 2012	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2012	23

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## SCHEDULE 7: Register of Roads in Waipa District with a speed limit of 80 km/h

The roads or areas described in this Schedule or as shown on a map referenced in this schedule are declared to have a speed limit of 80 km/h.

Road	Description where 80km/h speed limit applies	Date speed limit comes in to force	Legal instrument	Мар
Abergeldie Way	from a point 340 metres north of Taylor Street to Taylor Street	11 December 2012	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2012	3
Bruntwood Road	from a point 900 metres north- west of Peake Road to a point 430 metres north-west of Victoria Road (State Highway 1B)	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	18
Cambridge Road	from a point 150m west of Kelly Road to a point 750 metres west of Peake Road	13 September 2016	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2016	3
Cambridge Road	from a point 200 metres south of Kaipaki Road to 190 metres west of Ihimaera Terrace	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	3
Forrest Road	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	18
Grasslands Drive	All	11 December 2012	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2012	3
Hannon Road	from a point 100 metres south of Hautapu Road to the southern end of Hannon Road	11 December 2012	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2012	3
Hautapu Road	from a point 340 metres east of Peake Road to a point 450 metres west of Hana Lane	11 December 2012	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2012	3 & 18
Lamb Street	from Cambridge Road to a point 350 metres north-west of Rowling Place	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	3
Lamb Street	from a point 110 metres east of Carlyle Street to Maungatautari Road	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	3
Marychurch Road	from Peake Road to Church Road	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	18
Maungakawa Road	from Thornton Road to a point 600 metres north-east of Thornton Road	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	26
Maungatautari Road	from a point 40 metres east of Carlyle Street to a point 310 metres east of Lamb Street	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	3
Nagar Lane	All	11 December 2012	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2012	3



Road	Description where 80km/h speed limit applies	Date speed limit comes in to force	Legal instrument	Мар
Peake Road	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	3 & 18
Pickering Road	from Waipa District Bountary / a point 1600 metres west of Bruntwood Road to Bruntwood Road	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	18
Racecourse Road	from Abergeldie Way to a point 100 metres east of Cambridge Road	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	3 & 18
Silverwood Lane	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	3
Swayne Road	from Zig Zag Road to Appleby Road	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	3
Thornton Road	from a point 380 metres east of St Kilda Road to Maungakawa Road	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	3 & 26
Victoria Road	from a point 220 meters north of Taylor Street to State Highway 1B	13 September 2016	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2016	3
Wiseman Road	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	18
Zig Zag Road	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	3

#### Te Awamutu:

Road	Description where 80km/h speed limit applies	Date speed limit comes in to force	Legal instrument	Мар
Arapuni Road	from Brotherhood Road to Dick	4 November 2019	Waipa District	4 &
	Street		Speed Limits	17
			Bylaw 2019	
Cambridge Road	from a point 280 metres east of	4 November 2019	Waipa District	4&
	Thorncombe Road to a point		Speed Limits	17
	150 metres east of Puahue Road		Bylaw 2019	
Cambridge Road	from a point 150 metres south-	4 November 2019	Waipa District	17
	west of Long Road to a point		Speed Limits	
	100 metres north-east of Story		Bylaw 2019	
	Road			
Coulter Road	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District	4, 16
			Speed Limits	& 17
			Bylaw 2019	
Flat Road	from a point 300 metres north	4 November 2019	Waipa District	4 &
	of Herbert Street to Golf Road		Speed Limits	17
			Bylaw 2019	



Road	Description where 80km/h	Date speed limit	Legal	Мар
	speed limit applies	comes in to force	instrument	
Frontier Road	from a point 990 metres west of	4 November 2019	Waipa District	4,5
	Pakura Street to a point 50		Speed Limits	& 14
	metres south-east of Inglefield		Bylaw 2019	
	Street			
Golf Road	from a point 580 metres north-	4 November 2019	Waipa District	4&
	east of Kihikihi Road (State		Speed Limits	17
	Highway 3) to Cambridge Road		Bylaw 2019	
Hairini Road	from a point 45 metres east of	4 November 2019	Waipa District	4&
	Atkinson Street to Puahue Road		Speed Limits	17
			Bylaw 2019	
Kay Road	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District	17
			Speed Limits	
			Bylaw 2019	
Kimberley Road	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District	4 &
			Speed Limits	17
			Bylaw 2019	
Long Road	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District	17
			Speed Limits	
			Bylaw 2019	
Mandeno Road	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District	17
			Speed Limits	
			Bylaw 2019	
McGhie Road	from a point 220 metres east of	4 November 2019	Waipa District	4 &
Wednie Rodd	Meadowbank Crescent to Flat		Speed Limits	17
	Road		Bylaw 2019	1,
Muir Road	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District	16 &
Mull Roau		4 NOVEITIBET 2015	Speed Limits	17
			Bylaw 2019	1/
Ngaroto Road	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District	16
Ngaloto Noau		4 NOVEINDET 2013	Speed Limits	10
			Bylaw 2019	
Park Road	from a point 830 metres north-	4 November 2019	Waipa District	4 &
Tark Road	west of Golf Road to Golf road		Speed Limits	17
	west of doin hoad to doin road		Bylaw 2019	17
Paterangi Road	from a point 300 metres north	4 November 2019	Waipa District	4 &
r aterangi Noau	of Harrison Drive to a point 330	4 NOVEINDEI 2013	Speed Limits	16
	metres north-west of Ngaroto		Bylaw 2019	10
	Road			
Payne Road	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District	17
raylle Noau	All	4 NOVEITIBET 2013	Speed Limits	1/
			Bylaw 2019	
Pokuru Road	from a point 85 metres west of	4 November 2019	Waipa District	4
POKUTU KOdu		4 November 2019	Speed Limits	4
	Puniu Road to a point 50 metres		Bylaw 2019	
Duebue Deed	west of the Puniu River Bridge	4 Neuroshan 2010		10
Puahue Road	from Cambridge Road to a point	4 November 2019	Waipa District	4 &
	300 metres west of Glasson		Speed Limits	17
<b>D</b>	Road		Bylaw 2019	47
Rangiaowhia Road	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District	17
			Speed Limits	
			Bylaw 2019	



Road	Description where 80km/h speed limit applies	Date speed limit comes in to force	Legal instrument	Мар
Storey Road	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	17
Sutton Road	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	16 & 17
Te Rahu Road	from a point 280 metres north- east of Preston Road to Ohaupo Road (State Highway 3)	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	4, 16 & 17
Woodstock Road	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	17

### Pirongia:

Road	Description where 80km/h speed limit applies	Date speed limit comes in to force	Legal instrument	Мар
Bell Road	from Bird Road to Meadway Road	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	12
Bird Road	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	5 & 12
Butler Road	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	5 & 13
Mangauika Road	from Baffin Street to District Boundary/ a point 630 metres north-west of Ormsby Road	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	5 & 13
O'Shea Road	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	5 & 13
Owen Road	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	12
South Butler Road	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	13
Waiari Road	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	12



#### Rukuhia:

Road	Description where 80km/h speed limit applies	Date speed limit comes in to force	Legal instrument	Мар
Angus Road	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	20
Gillard Road	from a point 700 metres south of Gilmore Road to a point 2700 metres south of Gilmore Road	11 December 2012	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2012	11
Goodwin Road	from Kaipaki Road to a point 150 metres south of Kaipaki Road	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	20
Herman Road	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	11
Kaipaki Road	from a point 380 metres west of Mellow Road to a point 200 metres east of McEldownie Road	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	20
McEldownie Road	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	20
Mellow Road	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	20
Middle Road	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	6
Mystery Creek Road	from a point 1450 metres west of Angus Road to McEldownie Road	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	6 & 20
Narrows Road	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	6
Raynes Road	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	6
Rukuhia Road	from a point 810 metres west of Ohaupo Road (State Highway 3) to Gillard Road	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	11

#### Karapiro:

(Refer to Map 19)

Road	Description where 80km/h speed limit applies	Date speed limit comes in to force	Legal instrument
Maungatautari	from a point 850 metres south of	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed
Road	Judd Lane to a point 170 metres		Limits Bylaw 2019
	south-east of John Hewitt Drive		



#### Ohaupo:

Road	Description where 80km/h speed limit applies	Date speed limit comes in to force	Legal instrument	Мар
Lake Road	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits	15 & 16
McFall Road	All	4 November 2019	Bylaw 2019 Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	15 & 16
Ryburn Road	from a point 220 metres west of Ohaupo Road (State Highway 3) to Sing Road	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	7 & 15
Sing Road	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	15

#### Koromatua:

(Refer to Map 10)

Road	Description where 80km/h speed limit applies	Date speed limit comes in to force	Legal instrument
Barrett Road	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019
Jury Road	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019
Koromatua Road	from a point 200 metres west of Tuhikaramea Road to Kakaramea Road (State Highway 39)	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019
McCandish Road	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019
Wills Road	All	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019
Wood Road	All	11 December 2012	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2012

#### Roto-O-Rangi:

(Refer to Map 24)

Road	Description where 80km/h speed limit applies	Date speed limit comes in to force	Legal instrument
Roto-O-Rangi Road	from a point 350 metres north of Kairangi Road to a point 500 metres south-east of Kairangi Road	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019



#### SCHEDULE 8: Register of Roads in Waipa District with a variable speed limit

The roads or areas described in this Schedule or as shown on a map referenced in this Schedule are declared to have a variable speed limit as indicated.

Speed Limit	Description	Date Speed Limit comes into force	Legal Instrument	Мар
Variable speed limit of <b>40/50</b> km/h	<ul> <li>Variable Speed School Zones</li> <li>School zones marked on the maps described in Schedule 9 and identified in the legend as having a variable speed limit of 40km/h subject to the following conditions:</li> <li>1. The speed limit is 40 km/h when the variable speed limit signs are operating and the numerals "40" are displayed.</li> <li>2. The times during which the variable speed limit signs are permitted to operate are limited to: <ul> <li>(a) 35 minutes before the start of school until the start of school;</li> <li>(b) 20 minutes after the end of school;</li> <li>(c) 10 minutes at any time when vehicles are entering or leaving the school grounds or there is pedestrian or cycle activity on the road outside the school.</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. The speed limit is 50 km/h at all times when the variable speed limit signs are not operating.</li> </ul>		Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	
Variable speed limit of <b>40/50</b> km/h	Kihikihi Primary School Whitmore Street from a point 63 metres east of Hall Street to a point 50 metres east of Oliver Street. Oliver Street from a point 50 metres north of Whitmore Street to a point 156 metres south of Whitmore Street. Whitaker Street from a point 50 metres north of Whitmore Street to a point 100 metres south of Whitmore Street.	11 December 2012	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2012	4
Variable speed limit of <b>40/50</b> km/h	Leamington School Lamb Street from a point 40 metres west of Scott Street to a point 180 metres west of Carlyle Street. Scott Street from Lamb Street to a point 20 metres south-west of Noel Street	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	3



Speed Limit	Description	Date Speed Limit comes into force	Legal Instrument	Мар
Variable speed limit of <b>40/50</b> km/h	Pekerau Primary School Te Rahu Road from a point 185 metres west of Warburton Crescent to 200 metres east of Warburton Crescent. Warburton Crescent from Te Rahu Road to a point 50 metres west of Te Rahu Road.	10 September 2013	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw Amendment 2013	4
Variable speed limit of <b>40/50</b> <b>km/h</b>	<b>Pirongia School</b> Beechey Street from a point 30 metres east of Franklin Street / SH39 to a point 60 metres west of McClure Street.	10 September 2013	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw Amendment 2013	5
Variable speed limit of <b>40/50</b> km/h	<b>Southcity Christian School</b> Collins Road from a point 20 metres south- west of Rhonda Avenue/District Boundary to a point 75 metres south-west of the railway.	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	11
Variable speed limit of <b>40/60</b> km/h	<ul> <li>Variable Speed School Zones</li> <li>School zones marked on the maps described in Schedule 9, and identified in the legend as having a variable speed limit of 40km/h subject to the following conditions:</li> <li>1. The speed limit is 40 km/h when the variable speed limit signs are operating and the numerals "40" are displayed.</li> <li>2. The times during which the variable speed limit signs are permitted to operate are limited to: <ul> <li>(a) 35 minutes before the start of school until the start of school;</li> <li>(b) 20 minutes after the end of school;</li> <li>(c) 10 minutes at any time when vehicles are entering or leaving the school grounds or there is pedestrian or cycle activity on the road outside the school.</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. The speed limit is 60 km/h at all times when the variable speed limit is gns are not operating.</li> </ul>		Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	
Variable speed limit of <b>40/60</b> <b>km/h</b>	<b>Goodwood School</b> Fencourt Road from a point 295 metres northwest of Flume Road to a point 700 metres northwest of Flume Road.	13 September 2016	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2016	18



Speed Limit	Description	Date Speed Limit comes into force	Legal Instrument	Мар
Variable speed limit of <b>60/80</b> km/h	<ul> <li>Variable Speed School Zones</li> <li>School zones marked on the maps described in Schedule 9, and identified in the legend as having a variable speed limit of 60km/h subject to the following conditions:</li> <li>1. The speed limit is 60 km/h when the variable speed limit signs are operating and the numerals "60" are displayed.</li> <li>2. The times during which the variable speed limit signs are permitted to operate are limited to: <ul> <li>(a) 35 minutes before the start of school until the start of school;</li> <li>(b) 20 minutes after the end of school;</li> <li>(c) 10 minutes at any time when vehicles are entering or leaving the school grounds or there is pedestrian or cycle activity on the road outside the school.</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. The speed limit is 80 km/h at all times when the variable speed limit is 80 km/h at all times when the variable speed limit is gns are not operating.</li> </ul>		Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019 NZ Gazette of 12 June 2019	
Variable speed limit of 60/80 km/h	Kaipaki School Kaipaki Road from a point 100 metres west of Goodwin Road to a point 80 metres east of McEldownie Road Goodwin Road from Kaipaki Road to a point 60 metres south of Kaipaki Road McEldownie Road from Kaipaki Road to a point 60 metres north-east of Kaipaki Road	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	20
Variable speed limit of <b>60/80</b> <b>km/h</b>	Koromatua School Koromatua Road from a point 270 metres west of Wood Road to a point 570 metres west of Wood Road	4 November 2019	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	10
Variable speed limit of <b>60/100</b> km/h	Variable Speed School Zones School zones marked on the maps described in Schedule 9, and identified in the legend as having a variable speed limit of 60km/h subject to the following conditions: 1. The speed limit is 60 km/h when the variable speed limit signs are operating		Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2019	



Speed Limit	Description	Date Speed Limit comes into force	Legal Instrument	Мар
	<ul> <li>and the numerals "60" are displayed.</li> <li>2. The times during which the variable speed limit signs are permitted to operate are limited to: <ul> <li>(a) 35 minutes before the start of school until the start of school;</li> <li>(b) 20 minutes after the end of school, commencing no earlier than 5 minutes before the end of school;</li> <li>(c) 10 minutes at any time when vehicles are entering or leaving the school grounds or there is pedestrian or cycle activity on the road outside the school.</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. The speed limit is 100 km/h at all times when the variable speed limit signs are not operating.</li> </ul>			
Variable speed limit of <b>60/100</b> <b>km/h</b>	Paterangi School Paterangi Road from a point 125m east of Bell Road to a point 425m east of Bell Road.	13 September 2016	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2016	12
Variable speed limit of <b>60/100</b> km/h	Pokuru School Pokuru Road from a point 200m east of Candy Road to a point 100m west of Candy Road. Candy Road from the intersection with Pokuru Road to a point 120m northwest of that intersection	13 September 2016	Waipa District Speed Limits Bylaw 2016	22



Council Public Agenda - 17 December 2024 - Revoking Speed Limits Bylaw 2019

Area

## SCHEDULE 9: Waipa District Speed Limits maps

Map	Area covered
Index	Waipa District
1	Cambridge 40 km/h Speed
2	Te Awamutu 40 km/h Speed
3	Cambridge Urban Traffic Area
4	Te Awamutu and Kihikihi Urban Traffic
5	Pirongia Urban Traffic Area
6	Rukuhia Urban Traffic Area
7	Ohaupo Urban Traffic Area
8	Karapiro Urban Traffic Area
9	Ngahinapouri Urban Traffic Area
10	Koromatua Rural Area
11	West of Rukuhia Rural Area
12	North of <b>Pirongia</b> Rural Area
13	West of Pirongia Rural Area
14	West of Te Awamutu Rural Area
15	South of Ohaupo Rural Area
16	North of <b>Te Awamutu</b> Rural Area
17	East of Te Awamutu Rural Area
18	North west of Cambridge Rural Area
19	South of Karapiro Rural Area
20	South east of <b>Rukuhia</b> Rural Area
21	Te Pahu Rural Area
22	Pokuru Rural Area
23	Tokanui Rural Area
24	Roto-O-Rangi Rural Area
25	Te Miro Rural Area
26	East of <b>Cambridge</b> Rural Area
27	East of <b>Karapiro</b> Rural Area
28	Horahora Rural Area
29	Pukeatua Rural Area

30 Wharapapa South Rural Area





### **APPENDIX 2**

Guidance on process to revoke speed limits bylaws (document number 11329932)





9 MAY 2022

#### Audience

Road Controlling Authorities (RCAs)

#### Note about this guidance

This guidance is not a substitute for legal advice on the specific scenarios you are dealing with.

#### **Overview**

Once your speed limit data is migrated to the National Speed Limit Register (NSLR) (which is the first component in the Register of Land Transport Records) and it is live, the "land transport record" in the NSLR will become the legal instrument for the speed limits.

This means that the bylaws you have for speed limits will need to be formally revoked as soon as practicable after this time.

This document provides guidance for you on how to do this.

#### How to revoke your bylaws

There are two different scenarios for revoking bylaws:

- Scenario 1 bylaw just sets speed limits you need to revoke the bylaw
- Scenario 2 consolidated bylaw that covers more than just speed limits you need to revoke the part of your bylaw that sets speed limits.

To revoke your bylaws (or part of your bylaws) you need to take a decision to council in the usual way for revoking one of your bylaws, eg minuted resolution of the council.

If the sole reason for the revocation is because the speed limit has been migrated to the NSLR (that is, a "land transport record" for the speed limit has been created in the NSLR), then there is no requirement to consult under section 156 of the Local Government Act 2002 or section 22AB of the Land Transport Act 1998. This is because of <u>section 168AAA(2)</u> of the Land Transport Act 1998 and <u>regulation 13</u> of the Land Transport (Register of Land Transport Records—Speed Limits) Regulations 2022.

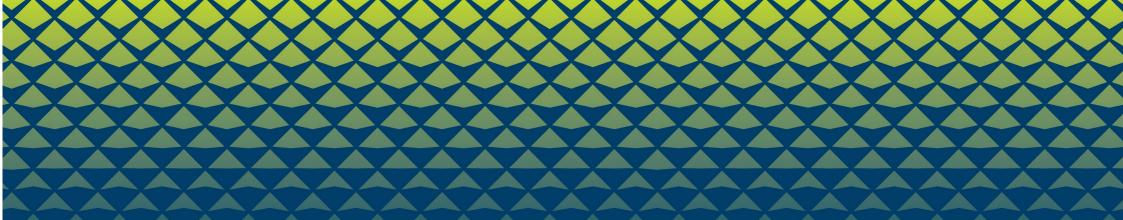
Then you need to update your published bylaws in the usual way, to show that the bylaws (or part of the bylaws) have been revoked. You are welcome to include an explanatory note directing readers to the NSLR to find the speed limits.

You will need to retain copies of the bylaws according to your usual legal obligations (including the obligation in clause 2.8(7) of the Setting Speed Limits Rule 2017 to keep speed limit information for 7 years).



### **APPENDIX 3**

Presentation - new government regulation Land Transport Rule: Setting of Speed Limits 2024 – 26 November 2024 (document number 11323584)



## New Government Regulation - Land Transport Rule: Setting of Speed Limits 2024

Erik Van Der Wel, Programme Engineer – Transportation 26 November 2024



# Purpose of this workshop

- Explain what has changed for speed limit setting
- Discuss Council and Community priorities
- Discuss timing and funding for any changes



# Background

- The new rule replaces the previous 2022 rule
- Planning was underway for compliance with the 2022 rule, but stopped once new policy direction was announced by the government in late 2023
- The last time Council changed speed limits was December 2019. The changes made then are not affected by the new rule



# What has changed?

- District wide speed management plans are now optional
- There is no requirement for regional co-ordination or planning
- The new rule provides clear guidance for appropriate speed limits on different types of roads to be applied nationwide
- Simpler process for setting or changing speed limits
- School speed limits
- Council's 2019 Speed Limit Bylaw is redundant and can be revoked



## How can speed limits be changed

- Speed limits can be changed by two methods:
  - A district wide speed management plan approved by the New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA)
  - Discrete changes with NZTA approval



## How can speed limits be changed

- Regardless of method used Council must:
  - Prepare a cost benefit analysis for the following three parameters:
    - Safety impacts
    - Travel time impacts
    - Implementation costs
  - Consult on proposed speed limit changes (Principles in Section 82 of the Local Government Act)
  - Comply with NZTA and Government Policy Statement guidance
  - Meet various technical requirements of the new rule



## **Speed limits outside schools**

- Mandatory speed limits around schools are retained, but now with clearly defined requirements
- Category 1 (urban) schools to have a mandatory variable 30km/hr speed limit
- Category 2 (rural) schools to have a mandatory variable 60km/hr speed limit
- Extent of the speed limit defined as follows:
  - Category 1 schools, 300m outside the school gates
  - Category 2 schools, 600m outside the school gates
- Note there are some exceptions where surrounding permanent speeds are the same or lower



## **Speed limits outside schools**

- Applies only during school travel periods:
  - On days when the school is open
  - For a period no more than 45 minutes before and 45 minutes after the start of the school day
  - For a period no more than of 45 minutes before and 45 minutes after the end of the school day
- Must use reasonable efforts to comply with these requirements by 1 July 2026
- Category 1 schools that already have a variable 40km/hr speed limit in place are not required to change to 30km/hr



# **Council and community priorities**

- Council must comply with rule requirements regarding schools
- We have received requests from the community to lower speed limits, for example: Hautapu Road, Lamb Street, Alexandra Street
- We have received requests from the Police to lower speed limits, for example: Collins Road, Alexandra Street
- Land development changes



# Timing, costs and funding

- Council must use reasonable efforts to implement the new school speed limits by 1 July 2026
- NZTA has not provided funding toward implementation
- Council costs will depend on the number of schools impacted and other sites that desire change, the resultant consultation, staff effort and physical works needed
- Funding is limited to that included in the Enhanced Annual Plan and draft Long Term Plan



## Next steps

- Elected member guidance used to develop an option and decision paper to the Service Delivery Committee for approval
- If approved, funding and resources allocated to progress speed limit changes







То:	Her Worship the Mayor and Councillors
From:	Group Manager District Growth and Regulatory Services
Subject:	Appointment of Civil Defence Emergency Management Local Controller
Meeting Date:	17 December 2024

#### **1 PURPOSE - TAKE**

The purpose of this report is to seek Council's endorsement of the appointment made by Waikato Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) Joint Committee of Waipā District Council's Manager Compliance into the role of tier two Local Controller for the Waikato Civil Defence Emergency Management Group area.

#### 2 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY – WHAKARĀPOPOTOTANGA MATUA

At the Joint Committees meeting of 2 December 2024, Karl Tutty Manager Compliance, was approved as a tier two Local Controller for the Waikato Civil Defence Emergency Management Group area. This report sets out this process and seeks endorsement of this decision by Council in accordance with the Waikato CDEM Group Controller Policy.

Prior to this meeting the Manager Compliance was part of the Emergency Operations Centre Emergency Management Team and completed the Response and Recovery NZ (RRANZ) Leadership Development Course.

#### **3 RECOMMENDATION – TŪTOHU Ā-KAIMAHI**

#### That Council

- a) **Receives** the report of Wayne Allan, Group Manager District Growth and Regulatory Services titled Appointment of Civil Defence Emergency Management Local Controller [ECM Number 11341511];
- b) **Endorses** the appointment by the Waikato Civil Defence Emergency Management Joint Committee pursuant to section 27 of the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002 of Karl Tutty, Manager Compliance as tier two Local Controller for the Waikato Civil Defence Emergency Management Group area.

#### 4 BACKGROUND – KŌRERO WHAIMĀRAMA

Through the Waikato Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) Group Plan, the Waikato CDEM Joint Committee recognises the importance of maintaining sufficient Local Controller appointments for the effective management of CDEM.

The Waikato CDEM Group Controller Policy outlines the decision-making related to the selection, appointment, and review process for Controllers. This policy authorises the Joint Committee to appoint Controllers, based on the endorsement of the Chief Executive of the relevant local authority.

#### **Tier Two Local Controller**

A tier two local controller can work across the Waikato Civil Defence Emergency Management Group area. The Joint Committee appoints Local Controllers, and directs that person to carry out any of the functions and duties of the Group Controller

These powers may include but not limited to those set out in sections 86 to 94 of the Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) Act 2002:

- 86 Evacuation of premises and places
- 87 Entry on premises
- 88 Closing roads and public places
- 89 Removal of aircraft, vessels, vehicles, etc
- 90 Requisitioning powers
- 91 Power to give directions
- 91A Notice requirements
- 92 Power to carry out inspections, etc
- 93 Person exercising emergency powers to provide proof of identity
- 94 Contracts in urgent cases

A Local Controller must follow any directions given by the Group Controller in an emergency.

If directed, the Local Controller also has authority to perform the following functions and responsibilities of the Group Controller (CDEM Act, 2002, sections 27 and 28):

- The Group Controller must, during a state of local emergency for the area for which the Group Controller is appointed, direct and co-ordinate, for the purposes of this Act, the use of the personnel, material, information, services, and other resources made available by departments, Civil Defence Emergency Management Groups, and other persons.
- The Group Controller must also perform any functions or duties delegated to the Group Controller by the Civil Defence Emergency Management Group or



conferred on Controllers by this Act or any other enactment and may exercise any power conferred on the Group Controller by delegation under this Act.

Under section 28, a Local Controller may also authorise any suitably qualified and experienced person to perform any function or duty or exercise any power of the Local Controller, including the power to authorise the use of those powers, functions, and duties.

However, no Local Controller may exercise any power conferred on Controllers by the Act during any state of national emergency in any manner contrary to any priorities for the use of resources and services that have been determined by the Director or National Controller.

#### Appointment of Waipa District Council Local controller

The Manager Compliance was interviewed for a Local Controllers role in October 2024, having completed the RRANZ Response and Recovery Leadership Development Programme, in August 2023.

The Joint Committee appointed Karl Tutty, Manager Compliance as a Local Controller on 2 December 2024.

While there is no specific legal obligation on Council to "endorse" the appointment of a Local Controller, the Waikato CDEM Group Controller Policy states that following the Waikato Civil Defence Emergency Management Joint Committee decision the relevant Council should then formally endorse the appointment. This helps ensure alignment and cohesiveness between Council and the Joint Committee's functions and responsibilities.

#### 5 SIGNIFICANCE & ENGAGEMENT – KAUPAPA WHAI MANA ME NGĀ MATAPAKINGA

Staff have considered the key considerations under the Significance and Engagement Policy, in particular sections 7 and 8 and have assessed that the matter in this report have a low level of significance.

The work undertaken by the Local Controller in preparation for a response to, and subsequent transition from an emergency, will require consultation and relationship building with key partners and stakeholders across the Waikato community.

#### 6 OPTIONS – NGĀ KŌWHIRINGA

Option	Advantages	Disadvantages
Option 1: Do nothing	<ul> <li>No known advantages</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Local Controller has been appointed by Waikato CDEM Joint Committee,</li> </ul>



Option	Advantages	Disadvantages
		<ul> <li>but not endorsed by Waipa DC</li> <li>While the Local Controller will be supported through any CDEM declared emergencies, this appointment will not be endorsed by Waipa DC.</li> </ul>
<b>Option 2:</b> Appointment of Local Controller	<ul> <li>Local Controller endorsed by Waipa DC in accordance with the Group CDEM Controller Policy.</li> <li>Enables Local Controller to prepare and be ready for any potential emergency.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>No known disadvantages</li> </ul>

The recommended option is Option 2. The reason for this is the Manager Compliance has been appointed into the Local Controllers role.

#### 7 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS – HEI WHAIWHAKAARO

#### **Council's Vision and Strategic Priorities**

The appointment of a Local Controller aligns with Council's vision and community outcomes as set out in the below table.

Plan	Vision/Outcomes/Objectives	Final Plan alignment
Waipā LTP 2021 - 2031	<ul> <li>Vision:</li> <li>Waipā Home of Champions:</li> <li>Building connected communities</li> <li>Community outcomes: <ul> <li>Socially resilient</li> <li>Cultural champions</li> <li>Environmental champions</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	The appointment of a Local Controller aligns with legislation requirements and supports Council's vision and community outcomes to create connected communities, social resilience and environmental champions prepare for, respond to and recover from civil defence emergencies.

#### Legal and Policy Considerations – Whaiwhakaaro ā-Ture

Staff confirm that the Option 2 complies with Council's legal and policy requirements. Noting the appointment of a Local Controller aligns with the CDEM Act 2002.



#### Financial Considerations – Whaiwhakaaro ā-Pūtea

There are no financial considerations with this report. All training to date has been completed through the Waikato CDEM Group.

#### Risks - Tūraru

There are no known significant risks associated with the decisions required for this matter.

Iwi and Mana Whenua Considerations - Whaiwhakaaro ki ngā Iwi me ngā Mana Whenua

Iwi and Mana Whenua considerations regarding the appointment of the Local Controller have taken place with a representative participating in the interview panel process.

Working in partnership with key Iwi and Mana Whenua for Waipā will be critical to the success of the district's response to any emergency.

Prepared by: Wayne Allan GROUP MANAGER DISTRICT GROWTH AND REGULATORY SERVICES

Approved by: Steph O'Sullivan CHIEF EXECUTIVE





То:	Her Worship the Mayor and Councillors
From:	Manager Governance
Subject:	Proposed January to March 2025 Waipā District Council Schedule of Meetings
Meeting Date:	17 December 2024

# **1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY – WHAKARĀPOPOTOTANGA MATUA**

The proposed January to March 2025 Waipā District Council Schedule of Meetings is included as Appendix 1 of this report for adoption.

The schedule for the remainder of the triennium is intended to be presented to the Council for adoption on 25 February 2025. Staff are currently undertaking further work to develop the most appropriate schedule.

Once the January to March 2025 schedule of meetings has been adopted, the Governance Team will update members' calendars accordingly and the meeting dates will be uploaded to the Waipā District Council website meetings calendar so the public has advance notice of meeting dates.

# 2 RECOMMENDATION – TŪTOHU Ā-KAIMAHI

That Council –

- a) Receive the Proposed January to March 2025 Waipā District Council Schedule of Meetings' report (ECM number 11347591) of Jo Gread, Manager Governance;
- Adopt the Proposed January to March 2025 Waipā District Council Schedule of Meetings as set out in Appendix 1 of the staff report (document number 11347527); and
- c) Delegates separately to both the Chief Executive and Deputy Chief Executive the authority to alter (including adding to, removing or rescheduling) the schedule of ordinary meetings as specified in the Schedule of Meetings adopted under recommendation b), in consultation with the relevant Chair as required.

# **3** APPENDIX - ĀPITITANGA

No:	Appendix Title
1	January to March 2025 Waipā District Council Meeting Schedule (ECM
	number 11347527)

Angread

Jo Gread MANAGER GOVERNANCE

Approved Ken Morris DEPUTY CHIEF EXECUTIVE / GROUP MANAGER BUSINESS SUPPORT



January to March 2025 Waipā District Council Meeting Schedule (ECM number 11347527)



# 2025 – January to March Meeting Dates

2025	January	February			March		
Wednesday	1 NEW YEAR'S DAY						
Thursday	2 NEW YEARS						
Friday	3 NEW YEARS						
Saturday	4	1			1		
Sunday	5	2			2		
Monday	6	3			3		
Tuesday	7	4	SP&P		4	SP&P	
Wednesday	8	5			5		
Thursday	9	6	WAITANGI DAY		6		
Friday	10	7			7		
Saturday	11	8			8		
Sunday	12	9			9		
Monday	13	10			10	Audit and Risk	
Tuesday	14	11	Workshop and bri	iefings	11	Workshop and	briefings
Wednesday	15	12			12		
Thursday	16	13			13		
Friday	17	14			14		
Saturday	18	15			15		
Sunday	19	16			16		
Monday	20	17	Regulatory		17		
Tuesday	21	18	SD F	&C	18	Service Deliver	Y
Wednesday	22	19			19		
Thursday	23	20			20	Pirongia Ward	
Friday	24	21			21		
Saturday	25	22			22		
Sunday	26	23			23		
Monday	27 ANNIVERSARY DAY	24	Ahu Ake Delibera	tions	24		
Tuesday	28 Council	25	Council		25	Council	F&C
Wednesday	29	26			26	Climate Change	•
Thursday	30	27			27		
Friday	31	28			28		
Saturday					29		
Sunday					30		
Monday					31		

#### Council

Service Delivery Committee Finance & Corporate (1pm) Strategic Planning & Policy Workshop and briefings



Audit & Risk Housing Sub-Committee Sustainability & Climate Change

CE Performance Management

limate Change Nanagement

Pirongia Ward District Promotions Maungatautari Reserve Committee Hearings and Deliberations







То:	Her Worship the Mayor and Councillors
From:	Legal Counsel
Subject:	Update to Council Delegations December 2024
Meeting Date:	17 December 2024

### **1 PURPOSE - TAKE**

The purpose of this report is to seek approval for amendments to Council delegations relating to functions, powers and duties under the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.

#### 2 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY – WHAKARĀPOPOTOTANGA MATUA

This report seeks approval to amend Council delegations to enable staff to exercise additional functions, powers and duties under the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.

### **3 RECOMMENDATION – TŪTOHU Ā-KAIMAHI**

That Council:

- a) **RECEIVES** the report titled 'Updates to Council Delegations December 2024' (ECM number 11352278) of Diana Aquilina, Legal Counsel;
- b) **DELEGATES**, pursuant to section 132 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 ("Act"), Council's functions, powers and duties under sections 67, 72 and 77-83B of the Act to the Group Manager Business Support, Manager Finance and Revenue Team Leader;
- c) **AGREES** for the Delegations Register to be updated accordingly.

# 4 BACKGROUND – KŌRERO WHAIMĀRAMA

The Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 (the Act) provides local authorities with the powers to set, assess, and collect rates to fund local government activities and facilitate the administration of rates. It also includes various powers to collect unpaid rates.

Under section 132 of the Act, a local authority may delegate the exercise of its functions, powers, or duties under the Act to its Chief Executive or any other specified officer. However, it may not delegate the power to delegate any function, power, or duty under subpart 2 of Part 1 or subpart 1 of Part 5 (relating to the setting of rates).

Currently the Group Manager Business Support, Manager Finance and Revenue Team Leader are delegated the power under the Act to initiate legal proceedings to recover unpaid rates under section 63 of the Act. To ensure the efficient and effective exercise of Council functions, it is also recommended that these Council officers are delegated further powers relating to the enforcement of unpaid rates. In particular, it is recommended that the officers are delegated additional functions, duties and powers under the following sections:

### a) Section 67: Enforcement of Court Judgement

The functions, duties and powers of Council under this section include:

- The power to apply to the Court to enforce a judgement for the sale or lease of a rating unit,
- The Council's duty to forward relevant materials, evidence and fees to the High Court as part of the enforcement application
- Council's power to lease or register a charging order against land that is prohibited from being alienated or transferred.

## b) Section 72: Consent to sell by private treaty

This section provides Council with the function, duty and power to provide consent to the Registrar to sell or lease a rating unit by private treaty.

### c) Sections 77-83B – Abandoned Land

These sections provide Council with the functions, powers and duties to sell or lease abandoned land. "Abandoned land" means a rating unit for which the rates have not been paid to Council for 3 years or more, and the ratepayer for that land:

- i) is unknown;
- ii) cannot be found after due inquiry and has no known agent in New Zealand; or
- iii) is deceased and has no personal representative; or
- iv) has given notice to Council that they intend to abandon or has abandoned the land.

The abandoned land process includes the duty to provide prior public notice and to make an application to the District Count to authorise the sale or lease of the land, which must be undertaken by public notice or tender.



# 5 SIGNIFICANCE & ENGAGEMENT – KAUPAPA WHAI MANA ME NGĀ MATAPAKINGA

Staff have considered the key considerations under the Significance and Engagement Policy, in particular sections 7 and 8, and have assessed that the matters in this report have a low level of significance.

# 6 OPTIONS – NGĀ KŌWHIRINGA

Option	Advantages	Disadvantages
Option 1: Do nothing	<ul> <li>None identified.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Relevant staff do not have appropriate delegations leading to the inefficient exercise of Council functions.</li> </ul>
Option 2: Make recommended changes to delegations	<ul> <li>Relevant staff have appropriate delegations to enable Council functions to be exercised efficiently</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>None identified.</li> </ul>

The recommended option is Option 2 to ensure that Council functions can be exercised most efficiently by the most appropriate person.

# 7 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS – HEI WHAIWHAKAARO

### **Council's Vision and Strategic Priorities**

Staff confirm that option 2 is consistent with Council's vision and strategic priorities.

### Legal and Policy Considerations – Whaiwhakaaro ā-Ture

Staff confirm that option 2 complies with Council's legal and policy requirements.

# Iwi and Mana Whenua Considerations - Whaiwhakaaro ki ngā Iwi me ngā Mana Whenua

There are no known Iwi and Mana Whenua considerations for option 2.

### Financial Considerations – Whaiwhakaaro ā-Pūtea

This proposal has no identified financial implications.

#### Risks - Tūraru

There are no known significant risks associated with the decisions required for this matter.



# 8 NEXT ACTIONS

Action	Responsibility	By when
Delegations Register updated	Legal Counsel	asap

Diana Aquilina LEGAL COUNSEL

Approved by Ken Morris
DEPUTY CHIEF EXECUTIVE / GROUP MANAGER BUSINESS SUPPORT







То:	Her Worship the Mayor and Councillors
From:	Property Projects Specialist
Subject:	Revocation of Reserve Goodfellow Street Te Awamutu

### **1 PURPOSE - TAKE**

The purpose of this report is to seek approval, as recommended by the Finance and Corporate Committee, to commence the process to revoke the reserve status of the land located at 48 Goodfellow Street, Te Awamutu, which will result in the land reverting to the Crown, and ultimately enable disposal with at least part of the proceeds to come to Council.

#### 2 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY – WHAKARĀPOPOTOTANGA MATUA

This matter was presented to the Finance and Corporate Committee meeting on 26 November 2024 and now requires the approval of Council. Resolution 3/24/92 from the Finance and Corporate Committee is attached – please refer to Appendix One.

Waipā District Council is the administrating body for the property at 48 Goodfellow Street, Te Awamutu, which is classified as a Recreation Reserve with underlying Residential zoning.

The land is surplus to requirements and the committee is recommending that the reserve status of the land be revoked to enable disposal which would enable the land to be developed for housing. While Council can initiate the process to revoke the reserve status of the land under section 24 of the Reserves Act we would not retain ownership of the land if this is approved by the Minister, because the title to the property is Crown-derived.

# 3 RECOMMENDATION – TŪTOHU Ā-KAIMAHI

That Council:

- a) Receives the report of Andrew Don Property Projects Specialist titled 'Revocation of Reserve Goodfellow Street Te Awamutu' ECM Number 11346226;
- b) As recommended by the Finance and Corporate Committee;
  - i) approve, pursuant to section 24(1)(b) of the Reserves Act 1977, the revocation of the reserve status of the property at 48 Goodfellow Street, Te Awamutu held in Record of Title 475210 ("land") and legally described as Allotment 391 Mangapiko Parish Survey Office 31992 because the Land is not required for its stated purpose ("Proposed Revocation");
  - ii) approve for Council to initiate the processes set out in section 24 of the Reserves Act 1977 to implement the Proposed Revocation, which includes consulting with and notifying the Commissioner and public notification;
  - *iii)* notes the effect of the Proposed Revocation is that the land will revert to Crown ownership pursuant to section 25 of the Reserves Act 1977;
- c) Delegates to the Group Manager Business Support authority, to, in accordance with section 24 of the Reserves Act 1977:

*i)* after consulting with the Commissioner, publicly notify the Proposed Revocation and consider any objections from the public to the Proposed Revocation, and

*ii) if still considered appropriate following i), notify the Commissioner and liaise as required with the Minister and Department of Conservation on the Proposed Revocation; and* 

*iii) to sign such documents and do such things as necessary to help enable the implementation of the Proposed Revocation.* 

# 4 BACKGROUND – KŌRERO WHAIMĀRAMA

This matter was presented to the Finance and Corporate Committee meeting on 26 November 2024 and now requires the approval of Council. Resolution 3/24/92 from the Finance and Corporate Committee is attached – please refer to Appendix One.

The purpose of this report is to seek approval to commence the process to revoke the reserve status of the land located at 48 Goodfellow Street, Te Awamutu, which will result in the land reverting to the Crown, and ultimately enable sale with at least part of the proceeds to come to Council.



#### **Property Overview**

48 Goodfellow Street, Te Awamutu is a rear-situated site located on the western side of Goodfellow Street close to the intersection with Alexandra Street. Please refer to Appendix Two for location plans. The property is known as the 'Goodfellow Street Reserve'.

This 5,506m<sup>2</sup> site is classified as a Recreation Reserve and has underlying Residential zoning.

The property is accessed from a 3.7m wide and 61m long driveway which may limit development.

The land slopes gently downward from the southern boundary toward the north.

The land is currently mown by our parks team and historically it was used for horse grazing. While the narrow accessway (3.7m) does limit development it remains a very valuable site. Potential purchasers are likely to consider some type of high-density development which is likely to align with Council affordable housing aspirations.

The land is not being utilised as a reserve and is considered surplus by our parks team. It is obvious from visiting the site a number of times that the highest and best use is some form of residential development.

Site photographs are attached. Refer to Appendix 3.

#### Acquisition History

The land is Crown derived.

A certificate of title was registered in December 1939 declaring the Crown to be the registered owner of the land for housing purposes.

The land was declared to be Crown land available for reservation in July 1943.

The land was temporarily reserved for recreation in January 1944 and permanently reserved for recreation in April 1944 pursuant to the Land Act 1924.

Notwithstanding that the land is Crown derived, the Reserve was vested in the Waipa District Council pursuant to s26A of the Reserves Act and is held on trust for the purposes the Reserves Act.

In 1914 the Te Awamutu Town Board was appointed to be the Te Awamutu Domain Board.

In or around April 1915 the Te Awamutu Town Board ceased to exist and was merged into the then-new Borough of Te Awamutu. The Te Awamutu Borough Council was constituted and took over the functions and duties of the Te Awamutu Town Board.

In 1989, pursuant to the Local Government (Waikato Region) Reorganisation Order 1989, the Te Awamutu Borough Council was dissolved, and the Waipa District Council was constituted. Functions, duties and powers of the Te Awamutu Borough Council were transferred to the Waipa District Council. This enabled Waipa District Council to obtain title in the property pursuant to section 26A.



#### **Disposal Actions and Considerations**

The Minister can, on request of Council, revoke the reserve status of the land under section 24 of the RA but Council would not retain ownership of the land because the title to the property is Crown-derived.

The land would become Crown Land under the Land Act 1948 and be available for disposal by the Crown under that Act. Pending disposal, the revoked reserve remains an asset of the Crown for which the Department of Conservation (DOC) is responsible. DOC goes on administering the land until its future ownership/disposal is decided.

There is an element of risk associated with revoking the reserve status of this land. The share of net proceeds from sale on disposal of Crown reserve land is determined by Ministerial policy that was introduced in 1999 that determined that "losses and revenue from revocation and disposal should be shared equably on a case-by-case basis".

Generally, the split is 50/50 between DOC and the Council, however, Territorial Authorities may apply for up to 100% of the net proceeds, provided the funds are to be used primarily for the purchase or management of reserve lands. Please note that this a policy option only and not an absolute certainty.

This risk could be mitigated by an initial discussion with DoC and confirmation they would apply the 1999 Ministerial policy in dealing with the sale proceeds.

While the Crown can dispose of the property as it sees fit staff intend working closely with DoC to ensure the best outcome for Council.

As discussed, this is potentially a valuable site and even 50% of the net sale proceeds would be a significant amount.

The revocation of reserve process includes public notification of the proposal and subsequent consideration of any objections.

As with all property disposals staff will ensure that Council obtains the best value possible from the property.

# 5 SIGNIFICANCE & ENGAGEMENT – KAUPAPA WHAI MANA ME NGĀ MATAPAKINGA

Staff have considered the key considerations under the Significance and Engagement Policy, in particular sections 7 and 8, and have assessed that the matters in this report have a medium level of significance. It is noted that the public notification of the proposal and consideration of objections is required by the Reserves Act and would be undertaken as part of the Proposed Revocation process.



# 6 OPTIONS – NGĀ KŌWHIRINGA

Option	Advantages	Disadvantages
Option 1: Do nothing	<ul> <li>No staff or other Council resources required.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>A potentially valuable block of land, suitable for residential development, continues to be underutilised.</li> </ul>
<b>Option 2:</b> Recommends disposal of this land	<ul> <li>Council may receive 50% or up to 100% of the sale proceeds.</li> <li>Better utilisation of residential development land.</li> <li>Potential to grow the rates base once the land is developed.</li> <li>Parks team released from maintaining the land.</li> </ul>	■ Nil.

The recommended option is Option Two. The reason for this is the land is being underutilised and Council may receive between 50% to 100% of the sale proceeds. Once the land is developed significant rates will be derived from this land.

# 7 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS – HEI WHAIWHAKAARO

#### **Council's Vision and Strategic Priorities**

Councils' property policy objective is to oversee management of Council property for the purpose of maximising economic return and community benefit while maintaining cost transparency. Assets identified as non-core will be recorded as such and managed for best commercial return. Such assets may be bought and sold to improve the rate of return.

#### Legal and Policy Considerations – Whaiwhakaaro ā-Ture

Staff confirm that the staff recommendation complies with Council's legal and policy requirements.

#### Financial Considerations – Whaiwhakaaro ā-Pūtea

Any costs associated with this project would be funded by the disposal proceeds.

#### Risks - Tūraru

There is an element of risk associated with revoking the reserve status of this land given it would revert to Crown-ownership. This could be mitigated by an initial discussion with DoC and confirmation they would apply the 1999 Ministerial policy in dealing with the sale proceeds.



# Iwi and Mana Whenua Considerations - Whaiwhakaaro ki ngā Iwi me ngā Mana Whenua

Ngā Iwi Tōpū o Waipā were contacted on 27 August 2024 to utilise their contact network to iwi and mana whenua to determine any interest in this land. We provided an overview of the property and the proposal and requested feedback. Representatives from both Ngāti Apakura and Ngāti Paretekawa have both requested that their interest in the property is noted. Further consultation will be undertaken as required by the Reserves Act 1977.

# 8 NEXT ACTIONS

Action	Responsib	ility	By When
If approved, initiate discussion with DoC	Property	Projects	30/1/2025
	Specialist		
Depending on outcome of above, initiate the	Group	Manager	28/2/2025
revocation of the reserve	Business Support		

# 9 APPENDICES - ĀPITITANGA

No:	Appendix Title
1	Resolution 3/24/92
2	Location plans
3	Site photographs

Andrew Don
PROPERTY PROJECT SPECIALIST

Reviewed by David Varcoe MANAGER PROPERTY

Approved by Ken Morris **DEPUTY CHIEF EXECUTIVE / GROUP MANAGER BUSINESS SUPPORT** 



#### Resolution

# 9 REVOCATION OF RESERVE GOODFELLOW STREET TE AWAMUTU

[Councillor Stolwyk left the meeting at 1.40pm]

Property Projects Specialist, Andrew Don spoke to the report.

### RESOLVED

3/24/92

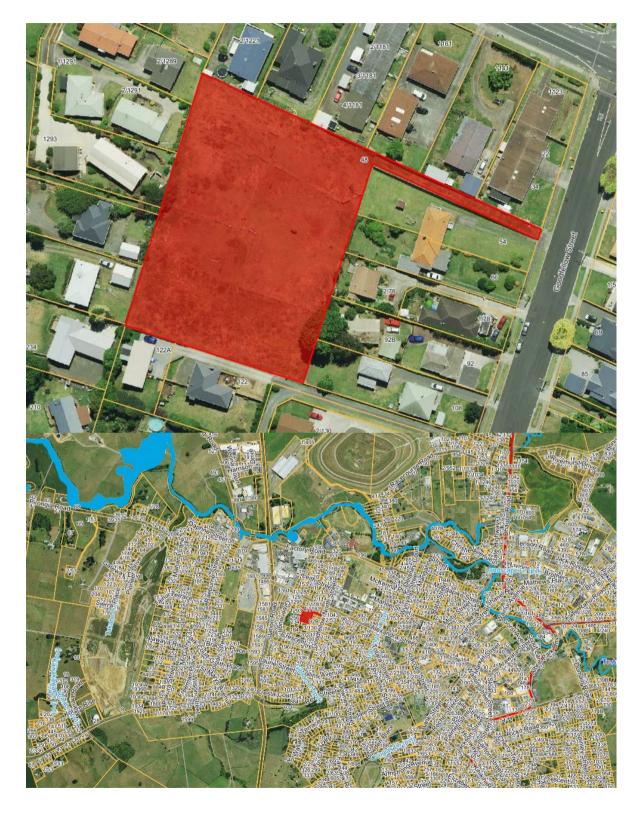
That the Finance and Corporate Committee

- a) Receives the report of Andrew Don Property Projects Specialist titled 'Revocation of Reserve Goodfellow Street Te Awamutu' [ECM Number 11317092];
- b) Recommends Council to:
  - approve, pursuant to section 24(1)(b) of the Reserves Act 1977, the revocation of the reserve status of the property at 48 Goodfellow Street, Te Awamutu held in Record of Title 475210 ("land") and legally described as Allotment 391 Mangapiko Parish Survey Office 31992 because the Land is not required for its stated purpose ("Proposed Revocation");
  - approve for Council to initiate the processes set out in section 24 of the Reserves Act 1977 to implement the Proposed Revocation, which includes consulting with and notifying the Commissioner and public notification;
  - iii) note the effect of the Proposed Revocation (if implemented) is that the land held in Record of Title 475210 will revert to Crown ownership pursuant to section 25 of the Reserves Act 1977 as it is a Crownderived reserve;
  - *iv) delegate to the Group Manager Business Support authority, to in accordance with section 24 of the Reserves Act 1977:* 
    - A) after consulting with the Commissioner, publicly notify the Proposed Revocation and consider any objections from the public to the Proposed Revocation;
    - B) if still considered appropriate following A), notify the Commissioner and liaise as required with the Minister and Department of Conservation on the Proposed Revocation; and
    - C) to sign such documents and do such things as necessary to help enable the implementation of the Proposed Revocation.

Councillor L Brown / Councillor Thomas



# **Location Plans**





Report to Council – 17 December 2024 Revocation of Reserve Goodfellow Street Te Awamutu

# Site Photographs





Report to Council – 17 December 2024 Revocation of Reserve Goodfellow Street Te Awamutu

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То:	Her Worship the Mayor and Councillors
From:	Manager Delivery Performance
Subject:	Council Submissions – Proposed Commerce Commission and Water Services Authority (Taumata Arowai) Levies
Meeting Date:	17 December 2024

### **1 PURPOSE - TAKE**

The purpose of this report is to seek approval to provide a submission on behalf of Council regarding proposed Commerce Commission and Taumata Arowai levies.

## 2 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY – WHAKARĀPOPOTOTANGA MATUA

Central Government is inviting feedback on two pieces of proposed legislation:

- 1. Proposed levy to recover from Councils and Council Controlled Organisations (CCOs) Commerce Commission costs of regulating water services; and
- 2. Proposed levy to be paid by Councils and CCOS to the Water Services Authority Taumata Arowai.

#### **Commerce Commission Levy**

The proposed levy is to recover the cost of the Commerce Commission's new functions to regulate water services under the Commerce Act 1986 from 1 July 2025 onwards. The discussion document can be accessed via link: <u>here</u> and is also attached as Appendix 1.

#### Water Services Authority – Taumata Arowai Levy

The proposed levy to fund water services quality regulation and economic regulation. The discussion document can be accessed via link: <u>here</u> and is also attached as Appendix 2.

In the essence of time and for consistency, staff are considering collaborative submissions with Waikato Water Done Well. The submission deadline for both of the proposals is tight given the pending Christmas break; submissions opened on 26 November 2024 and close on 24 January 2025. Therefore, it is requested that the Council resolves to approve delegation of Council's authority to the Mayor and Chief

Executive to approve both Council submissions, whether that be a Council led submission or included in a collaborative Waikato Water Done Well response.

## **3 RECOMMENDATION – TŪTOHU Ā-KAIMAHI**

#### That Council

- a) Receives the report of Sherryn Paterson, Manager Delivery Performance, titled Council Submissions – Proposed Commerce Commission and Water Services Authority (Taumata Arowai) Levies (document number 11350782);
- b) Approves the delegation of the Council's authority to the Mayor and Chief Executive to sign off the final submissions of the Council on Central Government's proposals on a proposed levy to recover Commerce Commission costs of regulating water services and a Water Services Authority – Taumata Arowai levy for Councils and Council Controlled Organisations. The final submissions to be reported back to the Service Delivery Committee for information as soon as possible after lodgement.

### 4 BACKGROUND – KŌRERO WHAIMĀRAMA

#### **Commerce Commission Levy**

The proposed levy is designed to recover the Commerce Commission's costs of administering the new regulatory regime (excluding any future litigation and Crown Monitoring costs for Watercare). The Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment would administer the levy on behalf of the Minister of Commerce and Consumer Affairs.

The proposal covers the key sections of:

- Levy structure
- Levy design
- Levy apportionment
- Levy implementation

In terms of impact on Waipā District Council ratepayers, the cost is capped for two years, commencing from 1 July 2025 and would equate to approximately \$1.30 per person; the estimated cost for the 2025/2026 year is \$79k.

#### Water Service Authority (WSA) – Taumata Arowai

The proposed levy is designed to fund the cost of administering both water services quality and economic regulation. This is the first levy period (expected to be three years) to cover the establishment phase.

The WSA is seeking feedback on levy options and how the levy administration might best be implemented and structured. As for the Commerce Commission proposal, the discussion document for the WSA - Taumata Arowai levy also has sections on:

- Levy structure
- Levy design



- Lavy apportionment
- Levy implementation

In terms of impact on Waipā District Council ratepayers, the levy would be effective from 1 July 2025 and equate to approximately \$4.14 per person, with an estimated cost for the 2025/2026 year of \$253k.

The intention is to promote in the submission that the levy should be based on connected consumers rather than the proposed total district population approach (2023 Census data).

# 5 SIGNIFICANCE & ENGAGEMENT – KAUPAPA WHAI MANA ME NGĀ MATAPAKINGA

Staff have considered the key considerations under the Significance and Engagement Policy, in particular sections 7 and 8 and have assessed that the matters in this report has a low level of significance. Further, it is acknowledged that the tight timeframe for lodging submissions does not provide opportunities for Council-led community engagement.

# 6 OPTIONS – NGĀ KŌWHIRINGA

Option	Advantages	Disadvantages
<u>Option 1:</u> Do nothing	<ul> <li>No staff or other Council resources required</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Unable to take advantage of providing feedback on the proposed legislative change</li> </ul>
<b>Option 2:</b> Make submissions on both levy proposals	<ul> <li>Opportunity to provide feedback on proposed legislative change</li> <li>Opportunity to engage other Waikato Councils on this matter to form a collaborative regional view</li> </ul>	

The recommended option is Option 2. The reason for this is so Council can be actively participating in all aspects of Local Water Done Well.

# 7 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS – HEI WHAIWHAKAARO

### **Council's Vision and Strategic Priorities**

Central Government has signalled that the levies are required to meet increased regulatory costs that are necessary to protect consumers; this is in line with Waipā District Council's community outcomes, in particular protecting and sustaining our environment through appropriate regulatory mechanisms. However, also noting that



we support a thriving, sustainable economy that is not overly burdened through the application of excessive levies.

#### Legal and Policy Considerations – Whaiwhakaaro ā-Ture

Staff confirm that Option 2 complies with Council's legal and policy requirements.

#### Financial Considerations – Whaiwhakaaro ā-Pūtea

There is no cost involved in the submission process, however the consequence of the levies being adopted will impact the draft 2025-34 Long Term Plan. Once the cost has been confirmed, then this will need to be factored into the submission process of the 2025-34 Long Term Plan.

#### Risks - Tūraru

There are no known significant risks associated with the decisions required for this matter.

# Iwi and Mana Whenua Considerations - Whaiwhakaaro ki ngā Iwi me ngā Mana Whenua

Given the very short time frame (and timing) of this consultation, there will be limited opportunities to collaborate with Iwi and Mana Whenua on proposed submissions. If a Waikato Water Done Well submission is prepared, the opportunity for Iwi and Mana Whenua engagement will be raised through that forum.

## 8 NEXT ACTIONS

Action	Responsibility	By When	
Submissions developed and lodged	Sherryn Paterson	24 January 2025	

# 9 APPENDICES - ĀPITITANGA

No:	Appendix Title
1	Commerce Commission levy for the economic regulation of water services
	– Discussion Document (document number 11351484)
2	Consultation on the Water Services Authority – Taumata Arowai levy for
	2025 – 2028 – Discussion Document (document number 11351483)

theter

Sherryn Paterson MANAGER DELIVERY PERFORMANCE

Approved by Dawn Inglis GROUP MANAGER SERVICE DELIVERY



# Appendix 1

Commerce Commission levy for the economic regulation of water services – Discussion Document (document number 11351484)

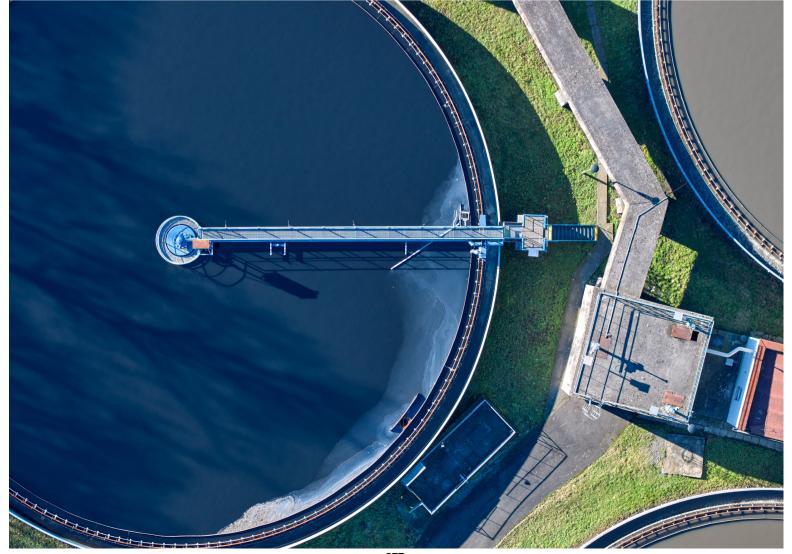


**Te Kāwanatanga o Aotearoa** New Zealand Government

# **Commerce Commission levy** for the economic regulation of water services

**Discussion Document** 

NOVEMBER 2024





MINISTRY OF BUSINESS, INNOVATION & EMPLOYMENT HĪKINA WHAKATUTUKI

# Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE) Hīkina Whakatutuki – Lifting to make successful

MBIE develops and delivers policy, services, advice and regulation to support economic growth and the prosperity and wellbeing of New Zealanders.

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**NOVEMBER 2024** 

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How to have your say

# Submissions process

The Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE) seeks written submissions on the issues raised in this document **by 5pm on Friday**, **24 January 2025**.

Your submission may respond to any or all of these issues. Where possible, please include evidence to support your views, for example references to independent research, facts and figures, or relevant examples.

Please use the submission template provided at: <u>https://www.mbie.govt.nz/have-your-say</u>. This will help us to collate submissions and ensure that your views are fully considered. Please also include your name and (if applicable) the name of your organisation in your submission.

Please include your contact details in the cover letter or e-mail accompanying your submission.

You can make your submission by:

- Sending your submission as a Microsoft Word document to <u>competition.policy@mbie.govt.nz</u>.
- Mailing your submission to:

Competition Policy team Building, Resources and Markets Ministry of Business, Innovation & Employment PO Box 1473

Wellington 6140 New Zealand

Please direct any questions that you have in relation to the submissions process to <u>competition.policy@mbie.govt.nz.</u>

# Use of information

The information provided in submissions will be used to inform MBIE's policy development process, and will inform advice to Ministers on setting a levy for the Commerce Commission for its upcoming role as the economic regulator for water services. We may contact submitters directly if we require clarification of any matters in submissions.

# **Release of information**

MBIE intends to upload PDF copies of submissions received to MBIE's website at <u>www.mbie.govt.nz</u>. MBIE will consider you to have consented to uploading by making a submission, unless you clearly specify otherwise in your submission. If your submission contains any information that is confidential or you otherwise wish us not to publish, please:

- indicate this on the front of the submission, with any confidential information clearly marked within the text
- provide a separate version excluding the relevant information for publication on our website.

Submissions remain subject to request under the Official Information Act 1982. Please set out clearly in the cover letter or e-mail accompanying your submission if you have any objection to the release of any information in the submission, and in particular, which parts you consider should be withheld, together with the reasons for withholding the information. MBIE will take such objections into account and will consult with submitters when responding to requests under the Official Information Act.

#### **Personal information**

The Privacy Act 2020 establishes certain principles with respect to the collection, use and disclosure of information about individuals by various agencies, including MBIE. Any personal information you supply to MBIE in the course of making a submission will only be used for the purpose of assisting in the development of policy advice in relation to this review. Please clearly indicate in the cover letter or e-mail accompanying your submission if you do not wish your name, or any other personal information, to be included in any summary of submissions that MBIE may publish.

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# **Minister's foreword**

Over the past year, the Government has taken several steps to implement Local Water Done Well, the Coalition Government's plan for financially sustainable locally delivered water infrastructure and services. These reforms recognise the importance of retaining local decision making and flexibility for communities, while providing incentives and regulatory oversight to improve levels of investment and performance.



The Local Government Water Services Bill (**the Bill**) will be introduced to the House of Representatives in late 2024, which will include a new economic regulation and consumer protection regime for local government water services suppliers, to be implemented by the Commerce Commission (**the Commission**) under Part 4 of the Commerce Act 1986 (**Commerce Act**).

I am committed to equipping the Commission with a range of tools to promote sufficient revenue recovery, and efficient investment and maintenance so that water services meet regulatory requirements and are delivered at a quality that communities expect. The Commission's role will be critical to safeguarding consumer interests.

To provide peace of mind to Kiwis that we are getting value for money from our water services, we are proposing to implement a new levy to fund the Commission's new role. After the Bill passes, it is expected that this will be applied to regulated water service suppliers under the Commerce Act.

I want to hear your views on a proposed levy design to recover the cost of the economic regulation regime and ways the levy design could be improved to reflect the principles of equity, efficiency (which includes simplicity), justifiability, and transparency.

# Introduction

The Local Government (Water Services Preliminary Arrangements) Act 2024 (**Preliminary Arrangements Act**) establishes the Local Water Done Well framework and the preliminary arrangements for the new water services system, including a foundational information disclosure regime and a bespoke interim economic regulation regime for Watercare. The Government is now establishing a new economic regulation and consumer protection regime for local government water services suppliers under Local Water Done Well, which will be implemented by the Commission.

Economic regulation is a way of influencing the price and quality of products and services supplied by natural monopolies where consumers have limited choices, such as water services. Issues that are apparent in the water services system include:

- significant long-term underinvestment in water infrastructure, including councils not investing in and planning for growth, urban development, and resilience;
- pricing practices that do not reflect costs, including undercharging leading to inadequate revenue to support necessary investment;
- poor asset and financial management;
- drinking water and wastewater services that do not meet regulatory standards and requirements, or community expectations – in some cases, resulting in poor quality drinking water, unreliable supplies, poor environmental outcomes, and/or a lack of resilience to meet requirements to continue to function in an emergency;
- ineffective transparency and accountability mechanisms.

The Commission has a strong track record of implementing economic regulation regimes in other sectors including certain international airports, gas pipelines services, electricity lines services and fibre networks.

This discussion document has been prepared based on Cabinet's approvals for the water services economic regulation regime.<sup>1</sup> The Bill will be introduced to the House of Representatives in late 2024. When passed in mid-2025, the Bill will provide the Commission functions and powers to regulate local government water services suppliers (**regulated suppliers**) under Part 4 of the Commerce Act and enable these regulated suppliers to be levied for these activities. As the Bill progresses through the House of Representatives, amendments are likely to be made which may impact some of the assumptions and analysis in this paper. The Bill provides a risk-based and flexible economic regulatory regime to promote sufficient revenue recovery and investment for the benefit of consumers.

The regime will give New Zealanders peace of mind that revenue collected by local government water services suppliers through rates or water charges is being spent on the level of water infrastructure needed.

The Commission will have a range of tools to promote sufficient revenue recovery, and efficient investment and maintenance so that water services meet regulatory requirements and are delivered at a quality that communities expect.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> https://www.dia.govt.nz/diawebsite.nsf/Files/Proactive-releases-2024/\$file/Paper-2-Local-Water-Done-Well-Stage-3-Water-Services-Regulatory-System-and-ECO-Minute.pdf

The tools include:

- Information disclosure: The Commission will set requirements relating to when certain information must be collected and published. All regulated suppliers will be required to disclose this information to inform the need for any further regulatory intervention and promote transparency about their performance. The Commission's role under information disclosure also includes preparing and publishing reports on regulated suppliers' performance over time.
- **Revenue thresholds**: The Commission will be able to set revenue thresholds at their discretion, so that regulated suppliers have a clear understanding about the level of revenue they need to collect and invest in water infrastructure.
- **Financial ringfence**: The Commission will monitor and enforce the requirement that water services revenue is spent on water services alone.

The Bill will also include a process that enables the following tools to be made available for the Commission (**designation**):

- Quality regulation: Infrastructure quality standards or quality incentives to improve services.
- **Performance requirements:** Requirements to perform certain actions or deliver outcomes to improve network service quality. For example: to make specific types of investments.
- **Price-quality regulation:** Minimum and/or maximum prices that may be charged, and/or minimum and/or maximum revenues. Alongside quality and performance requirements.

The designation process will follow a similar process as other Part 4 regulated sectors, which include making recommendations to the Minister of Commerce and Consumer Affairs, and an Order in Council that declares a type of regulation is applied or removed. However, we propose the process is less onerous to ensure there is flexibility to deal with the specific issues as they arise.

The Bill will provide ways to address any issues that are identified in relation to how consumers are being treated by regulated suppliers, including enabling regulations to be set relating to complaints processes and for the Commission to develop a service quality code. The Commission will also be tasked with monitoring compliance with regulatory requirements and, where necessary, taking enforcement action.

The Commission needs effective engagement with the regulated sector and consumers, sector experience, and skills in data analysis, consumer engagement, behavioural economics, along with the ability to identify where they can deliver the biggest overall benefit to existing and future consumers.

#### The Commerce Commission needs to be resourced carry out its functions

In Budget 2024, the Commission received transitional funding of \$2.232 million for FY2024/2025 to implement the foundational information disclosure regime under the Preliminary Arrangements Act. The Commission has also been appointed as the Crown Monitor for Watercare under the Preliminary Arrangements Act, which is subject to separate funding arrangements (discussed further in Part 1 – Levy structure). This funding arrangement is dedicated to the Crown Monitor functions.

A Crown appropriation from FY2025/2026 onwards will be set up to fund the Commission's functions under the Bill. This appropriation will cap the Commission's costs.

The Government is proposing to implement a levy to fully recover the costs of the Commission's new functions from 1 July 2025 onwards, excluding litigation and Crown Monitor costs for Watercare. It is

proposed that this approach best promotes the principles of equity, efficiency (which includes simplicity), justifiability, and transparency.

This proposed levy model is used to recover the Commission's costs of performing their relevant functions, powers and duties under the Commerce Act, and for this to be fiscally neutral for the Crown. Under this model, the Commission would have incentives to operate efficiently and effectively within the appropriation, and it would return any unspent funds to the Crown. A levy wash-up process would ensure the regulated suppliers only pay the Commission's actual costs, promoting equity, efficiency and justifiability.

#### Who the levy will apply to and when it will apply

It is expected that the Bill will enable the levy making power (section 53ZE of the Commerce Act) to be applied to regulated water services suppliers (discussed further in Part 1 - levy structure). This would require regulated water services suppliers to pay to the levy determined in accordance with regulations. The Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (**MBIE**) administers the levy on behalf of the Minister.

Levy regulations may be made (or amended) on the recommendation of the Minister, after the Minister consults with the suppliers of regulated goods or services, or representatives of those suppliers (section 53ZE(4)).

It is expected that Bill 3 will provide transitional provisions to enable the water services economic regulation regime to be set up. This could include the ability to treat consultation on this discussion document as sufficient for the purposes of meeting the requirement for the Minister to consult before recommending regulations be made setting levies on water services suppliers under section 53ZE(4).

It is expected that the Bill will also enable regulations to be made specifying the amount of levies, or method of calculating the amount of levies on the basis that the estimated costs for an appropriation period of performing the Commission's functions, powers, and duties, and of collecting the levy money, should be met fully out of levies. The proposed levy structure and design is discussed further in Parts 1 and 2.

If the levy regulations come into force after 1 July 2025, the levy making power includes provisions that allow for the recovery of the Commission's costs incurred before the regulations were made and/or before regulated suppliers became subject to Part 4. These provisions will ensure the Commission's costs for the full 2025/26 financial year may be recovered (section 53ZE(2)(g) of the Commerce Act).

#### Your feedback will help shape the structure and implementation of the levy

We welcome feedback on the proposals contained in this discussion document, which will help shape the levy structure, design, apportionment and implementation.

Once submissions have been received and analysed, a final levy proposal will be developed for the Minister's consideration.

#### Water Services Authority consultation on levies

As part of Local Water Done Well, the Water Services Authority – Taumata Arowai (**the Authority**) will play a critical role in regulating drinking water suppliers to ensure they meet quality standards and providing oversight of the environment performance of water services networks (including

wastewater and stormwater). The Authority is also consulting on levy funding for the Authority's functions for FY 25/26 and beyond. Local water services suppliers should plan for those proposed costs alongside those covered in this discussion document. Information about the Authority's consultation may be found here: <u>https://www.taumataarowai.govt.nz/</u>

# Part 1: Levy structure

#### The preferred option is to set a levy to 100 per cent recover the Commission's costs

The Bill will be introduced to the House of Representatives late 2024. When passed in mid-2025, the Bill will provide the Commission functions and powers to regulate regulated suppliers under the Commerce Act and enable these regulated suppliers to be levied for these activities.

It is expected that the Bill will enable the levy making power (section 53ZE) to be applied to regulated water services suppliers. This would require regulated water services suppliers to pay to the Minister the levy determined in accordance with regulations.

It is expected that the Bill would also enable regulations to be made specifying the amount of levies, or method of calculating the amount of levies on the basis that the estimated costs for an appropriation period of performing the Commission's functions, powers, and duties, and of collecting the levy money, should be met fully out of levies. Part 2 discusses our proposed approach for specifying a levy method, rather than fixed amounts.

The **preferred option** is for a levy to commence to fully (ie 100 per cent) recover the costs of the Commission's new functions from 1 July 2025 onwards from regulated water services suppliers, excluding litigation and Crown Monitor costs for Watercare. Litigation will be funded from the Commission's major litigation fund, which is a dedicated fund for litigation related to all the legislation that the Commission administers.

Depending on the transitional provisions under the Bill, this levy may include some costs of the Commission's associated with its role implementing the 'foundational information disclosure' regime under the Preliminary Arrangements Act, however this cost is currently estimated at \$0.00 as no council or council related water services supplier has been designated as subject to this 'foundational information disclosure' regime.

This approach of 100 per cent levy recovery is consistent with other regulated services under Part 4 of the Commerce Act (ie electricity lines, gas pipeline services and specified airport services). It reflects the 'exacerbator pays' principle, whereby the regulated suppliers drive the need for the Commission's functions and should bear the costs. Further discussion around who the 'regulated suppliers' are is provided below.

It is proposed that a Crown appropriation would be established from FY2025/2026 onwards, and the levy would fully recover the costs of the appropriation, making it fiscally neutral to the Crown.

A forecast of the Commission's costs of implementing and administrating the regime for the first five years has been set out in Table 1 below, capped by the appropriation.

Table 1: Forecast of the Commission's costs of implementing and administrating the economic regulation regime

Financial year	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	Total
Forecast cost (\$000)	\$6,500	\$6,500	\$7,500	\$7,000	\$7,000	\$34,500

#### **Regulated water services suppliers**

It is anticipated that a 'regulated supplier', in relation to water services, will be a local government water service supplier that makes core decisions about water services, which is likely to include capital and operating expenditure on the service and the level of charges or revenue recovery for that service. This means there could be more than one regulated supplier within a geographic location if councils choose a split decision-making model. There may also be flexibility to bring in further suppliers if problems persist in the future.

#### The levy should reflect the Chatham Islands and Watercare's specific circumstances

It is expected that the Bill will exclude the Chatham Islands Council from the economic regulation regime since it receives much of its funding from central government and the benefits associated with economic regulation are unlikely to outweigh the costs. Consistent with the 'exacerbator pays' principle, it is proposed that Chatham Islands Council is also excluded from the levy regime.

Watercare is currently subject to a bespoke interim economic regulation regime under the Preliminary Arrangements Act. Under this legislation, the Commission has been appointed as the Crown Monitor, responsible for monitoring Watercare's compliance with a charter that sets out minimum service quality standards and financial performance objectives. The charter is currently under development and is expected to come into effect mid 2025. The Crown Monitor's costs are directly recoverable from Watercare and are hypothecated for the Crown Monitor's functions.

The Crown Monitor may require Watercare to provide any information the Crown Monitor considers may enable it to perform or exercise its functions, duties or powers under the Preliminary Arrangements  $Act_{2}^{2}$  and must monitor Watercare's performance under the Charter.<sup>3</sup>

It is expected that Watercare will be subject to the economic regulation regime under the Bill once it passes. In practice, this means that Watercare, alongside all other regulated water services suppliers, would be subject to information disclosure requirements and could be subject to other information requiring provisions<sup>4</sup> under the Bill while the Charter is in effect. This is to reflect the fact that the information requiring provisions under the Preliminary Arrangements Act are more limited and specifically related to the interim regime, but the Commission will need these tools under the Bill to set up its enduring function of regulating Watercare, and other regulated water services suppliers.

It is also expected that at the end of the Charter period, Watercare will transition to a price-quality path under the Bill. The proposed levy is designed so that the direct costs associated with this Watercare price-quality regulation, are recovered from Watercare (see Part 2 – levy design).

#### Other options considered

Consideration was given to a 100 per cent Crown funded model, but this model would not promote the principle of equity, and the 'exacerbator pays' principle, whereby those whose actions give rise to costs and those who benefit from regulation, should pay most of the costs associated with the regulation.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Section 89.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Section 86

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Section 53ZD and 98 of the Commerce Act 1986.

### Questions on this section:

1. What are your views on the preferred option for a levy to fully recover the costs of the Commission's new functions from 1 July 2025 onwards from regulated water services suppliers, excluding litigation and Crown Monitor costs for Watercare? Please provide reasons.

# Part 2: Levy design

### Levies specified for classes of additional regulatory costs (preferred option)

The Commerce Act provides that different levies may be specified for different classes of suppliers, or goods or services (section 53ZE(2)(d)).

The Government has agreed to a risk-based and staged approach to the economic regulation of water services. The Commission will be empowered with a flexible set of regulatory tools so that it may target specific problems present for any or all classes of regulated suppliers or water services. The Government has also agreed that regulated suppliers can be brought into the economic regulatory regime in a staged approach, with the Commission having flexibility to determine which tools apply to particular regulated suppliers, and when.<sup>5</sup>

We propose that this flexible approach should also be reflected in the levy design. Where practicable, the Commission's costs related to a particular regulatory tool should be recoverable from those regulated suppliers subject to that regulatory tool at that time. This is consistent with good cost recovery principles.

### Proposed levies for different classes of suppliers

Activities for which levy payable	Discussion	Regulated suppliers who must pay levy
Core regulation of water services	Information disclosure regulation is intended to apply to all regulated suppliers. The Commission will incur costs of maintaining the information disclosure requirements, including setting rules on core metrics such as asset valuation and cost allocation, performance monitoring and reporting, and compliance investigations. The costs of other regulatory tools, including revenue thresholds, monitoring the financial ringfence and preparatory costs for additional regulation, are also included. We propose that these costs should be recoverable from all regulated suppliers.	All regulated suppliers
Performance requirements	Performance requirements may apply to any regulated supplier following designation from 1 January 2026.	Only regulated suppliers subject to performance requirements

We propose that the levy regulation should specify levies to recover the Commission's costs for different regulatory tools or activities as discussed in the following table:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Cabinet Committee Paper and Minute of Decision, *Local Water Done Well Stage 3: Water Services Regulatory System*, ECO-24-MIN-0107, proactively released and available here: https://www.dia.govt.nz/diawebsite.nsf/Files/Proactive-releases-2024/\$file/Paper-2-Local-Water-Done-Well-Stage-3-Water-Services-Regulatory-System-and-ECO-Minute.pdf

Commerce Commission levy for the economic regulation of water services

Activities for which levy payable	Discussion	Regulated suppliers who must pay levy
Quality only regulation	Quality only regulation may apply to any regulated supplier following designation from 1 January 2026.	Only regulated suppliers subject to quality only regulation
Price-quality regulation	Price-quality regulation may apply to any regulated supplier following designation. The Commission will incur costs relating to setting and administering price-quality regulation. This form of regulation could be imposed from 1 July 2026.	Only regulated suppliers subject to price-quality regulation
Consumer protection measures <sup>6</sup>	The Bill will enable consumer protection measures to be introduced by regulation, if required. The Commission may also have a role in relation to service quality codes. If regulations relating to consumer protection measures are made, we anticipate that the Commission's costs will be separately identified and recovered from regulated suppliers at that time.	Only regulated suppliers subject to consumer protection measures
Class of waters (stormwater)	Economic regulation will initially apply to water supply (drinking water) and wastewater services only. If stormwater services are subsequently designated as subject to the economic regulation regime, we anticipate that the Commission will develop and apply tailored regulatory tools (eg information disclosure requirements) for regulated suppliers of stormwater services. These costs may be recovered from those regulated suppliers at that time.	Only regulated suppliers of stormwater services

Creating levies to reflect that regulated suppliers may be subject to different regulatory tools is intended to reduce the potential for cross subsidisation and support transparency.

### Indicative estimate of Commission's costs

A forecast of Commission costs by activity for the first five years of the economic regulatory regime is as follows:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Cabinet Paper and Minute of Decision, Local Water Done Well Stage 3: Further Decisions, CAB-24-MIN-0277.03, proactively released and available here: <u>https://www.dia.govt.nz/diawebsite.nsf/Files/Proactive-releases-2024/\$file/Paper-3-Local-Water-Done-Well-stage-3-further-decisions-redacted.pdf</u>

Activities for which levy payable	2025/26 (\$000)	2026/27 (\$000)	2027/28 (\$000)	2028/29 (\$000)	2029/30 (\$000)	Total (\$000)
Core regulation of water services	\$6,500	\$6,500	\$6,500	\$6,500	\$6,500	\$32,500
Performance requirements	0	0	0	0	\$0	0
Quality only regulation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Price-quality regulation	0	0	\$1,000	\$500	\$500	\$2,000
Consumer protection measures	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stormwater regulation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forecast cost (\$000)	\$6,500	\$6,500	\$7,500	\$7,000	\$7,000	\$34,500

Ministers have agreed that the Commission's expenditure for core regulation of water services should be capped at no more than \$6.5 million per year, unless otherwise agreed following a review. Within core regulation, the Commission is expected to:

- In 2025/26, set initial information disclosure requirements, with summary and analysis beginning from 2026/27. The costs of administering these core information disclosure regulations continues in outyears.
- In 2026/27, carry out preparatory work for setting a price-quality path for Watercare. From 2026/27, the Commission may also develop methods and approaches to determine revenue thresholds and develop rules on core metrics such as asset valuation and cost allocation (in advance of input methodologies).

In relation to other additional activities, these forecast costs are based on the following assumptions:

- Stormwater is not designated during this period.
- No consumer protection measures are introduced in this period.
- From 1 July 2028, Watercare will become subject to a price-quality path under the Bill. A year before Watercare's price-quality path under the Bill comes into effect (i.e. 2027/28) the direct costs incurred in preparing Watercare's price-quality path is allocated to Watercare. Once price quality paths are in place, ongoing monitoring costs will be incurred.
- Quality only and Performance requirements regulations are not designated during this period.

It is expected that any regulated supplier would only incur the additional activities' costs, after the regulated supplier (or service, in the case of stormwater) is designated as subject to the additional tool (discussed above). These costs are subject to change.

### Other options considered

Alternatives to the proposed option include:

- Further itemising classes of costs sub levies could be created with greater specificity further reflecting different characteristics of classes of regulated suppliers and the risks they pose. We consider that imposing specific levies on classes of suppliers who are subject to additional regulatory tools is risk-based, as additional regulation is likely to be imposed on those regulated suppliers with greater risk. Any further specificity would create complexity in administration of the levy.
- One levy for all activities charging all regulated suppliers a share of the Commission's total costs for its functions under the Bill would be administratively simpler but would result in cross-subsidisation.
- Apportioning general preparatory costs of additional regulation to regulated suppliers prior to
  that regulation taking effect for example, the Commission will incur preparatory costs for pricequality regulation for Watercare that will have benefit for regulated suppliers that subsequently
  become subject to that regulation before those price-quality paths commence. If first water
  service suppliers to be regulated under these additional tools paid for all preparatory work, this
  could result in a disproportionately higher share of the costs, from which other regulated
  suppliers that may subsequently be subject to the same regulation may also benefit.

Questions on this section:

- 2. What are your views on the proposed levy design?
- 3. How would the proposed levy design impact on your organisation (whether now or in the future)? Please provide your assessment of the nature and extent of these impacts.
- 4. Do you have any comments on how the levy design could be improved? Please provide reasons.

# Part 3: Levy apportionment

### Levy apportioned based on population in regulated supplier district (preferred option)

The levy regulations may specify a method of calculating how the Commission's costs should be apportioned to individual regulated suppliers. We propose that each regulated supplier should pay a portion of the total cost of the activities attributable to them based on its share of the population normally residing within the district areas of all regulated suppliers subject to those activities. The population normally residing within the district area of each regulated supplier shall be based on the latest census data, currently the 2023 Census.

This would require the levy to be determined based on the following:

- Step 1: determine the costs of regulation for each activity by allocating the estimated Commission costs for that financial year (including indirect costs) between the relevant activities.
- Step 2: determine the total population of regulated suppliers subject to each activity by adding up the population within the district of each of the regulated suppliers who must pay that sublevy for that financial year.
- Step 3: calculate each levy for each regulated supplier by using the following formula:

costs of regulation for activity	×	regulated supplier's normally residing population within district area	=	levy for the activity
		total population within district of regulated suppliers subject to activity	-	

• Step 4: obtain the total levy amount for each regulated supplier by adding together the activities that the regulated supplier must pay.

The total costs of regulation must not exceed the appropriation or proposed appropriation for the Commission.

As discussed in Part 1, there could be more than one regulated supplier within a geographic location if councils choose a split decision-making model. If two regulated suppliers serve the same normally residing population within the district area, this will be reflected in the levy apportionment.

The Appendix includes an indication of apportionment of levies to councils based on the Commission's current estimate of costs for the first two years of the economic regulation regime.

As the Commission's costs in the first two years are expected to relate to 'core regulation of water services', the cost per person in each regulated suppliers' district area in each year will be the same (as outlined in the table below):

	2025/26	2026/27
Per person	\$1.30	\$1.30
Per household (2.7 people <sup>2</sup> )	\$3.51	\$3.51

This method of apportionment is preferred because:

- Allocating costs proportional to each regulated supplier's share of the total population normally
  residing within the related district areas means the amount of levy payable by each regulated
  supplier reflects the size of population each regulated supplier serves. Regulated suppliers
  serving larger population districts will pay a greater share of the costs of regulation, but also the
  relative proportion of those people who benefit from the regulation.
- The method of apportionment is consistent and verifiable, being based on the latest census data. Being standardised will allow for populations within each regulated supplier's district to be recalculated as regulated suppliers merge or form new service organisations. For example, Wellington Water serves populations in Lower Hutt, Porirua, Upper Hutt and Wellington cities. We note that as census data is collected every five years, this method will result in some inaccuracies, such as people moving from one district to another in between census periods. However, we are advised that historical rates of population growth suggest these inaccuracies should not be significant.
- The method is relatively transparent and administratively simple.

### Other options considered

Alternatives to the proposed option (and the reasons these methods are not preferred currently) include:

- A charge based on serviced population of each regulated supplier under this option the
  population data for each district area would be adjusted to reflect the population that receives
  water services from the regulated supplier. This adjustment would exclude that portion of the
  population within the district that are not connected, such as due to being on self-supply.
  However, this option is not supported due to lack of accurate data and administrative
  complexity.
- The number of connections each regulated supplier is responsible for this option is not supported at this time. The available data is inaccurate and methods of counting connections are not standardised.
- The value of regulated asset base of each regulated supplier this method is used to apportion Commission costs in the calculation of the levy for regulation of electricity lines, gas pipelines and specified airfield activities. Therefore, it would have the benefit of consistency. However, it

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> <u>https://www.stats.govt.nz/information-releases/family-and-household-projections-2018base-</u> 2043/#:~:text=The%20national%20projections%20(medium%20B,2043%20(an%20increase%20of%20474%2C0 00)

will be some years before valuations of regulatory assets are standardised, verifiable, and has Commission oversight.

- Annual gross revenue of each regulated supplier similar to the option above for the value of the regulated asset base, we expect it will be some years before revenue for each regulated supplier is collected and verifiable. This method would be administratively complex to apply if councils transfer responsibilities for all or some water services to service organisations.
- A flat charge for each regulated supplier— this method results in a higher charge per consumer of smaller regulated suppliers. It can be argued that this is unfair to consumers in smaller networks, as they are paying more for the costs of regulation relative to other consumers. It may also impact on the financial viability of some smaller regulated suppliers.
- Costs allocated based on time spent by the Commission on regulation of each regulated supplier

   this method would be administratively difficult for the Commission to assign costs. It would
   lead to costs of regulation varying significantly for regulated suppliers year by year depending on
   the action taken by the Commission in relation to regulation. The first water service suppliers to
   be regulated or investigated under the economic regulatory regime could also pay a
   disproportionately higher share of the costs, from which other regulated suppliers subject to the
   same regulation may also benefit.
- A combination of methods For example, levying for information disclosure regulation on a flat rate, and levying for price-quality regulation based on share of value of regulated asset base, or some other method. This would be complex to administer.

The merits of any of these options may change over time as more data is collected, standardised and verified. The options could be considered again in any future review.

### Exemptions or waivers of levy not proposed

Section 53ZE(2)(i) of the Commerce Act provides that the levy regulations may specify exemptions or waivers from all or any part of the levy for any case or class of cases. No exemptions or waivers are proposed, as this would likely result in other regulated suppliers paying a disproportionate share of the Commission's costs (or the taxpayer). An exemption or waiver would conflict with the principles of equity and simplicity. As discussed in Part 1, it is expected that the Bill will exclude the Chatham Islands Council from the economic regulation regime therefore it is proposed that Chatham Islands Council is also excluded from the levy form the outset.

### Questions on this section:

- 5. Do you have any comments on the preferred option for apportionment of the levy to each regulated supplier?
- 6. How would the proposed method of apportionment impact on your organisation (whether now or in the future)? Please provide your assessment of the nature and extent of these impacts.
- 7. Do you have any comments on alternative options to apportion the levy? If another option is preferred, please provide reasons.

# **Part 4: Levy implementation**

### Plan to implement and review the levy

The levy will be payable from 1 July 2025 and invoiced as soon as practicable after that date. Consistent with the existing levy recovery regime under Part 4 of the Commerce Act, MBIE will administer the levy on behalf of the Minister, including by:

- Calculating the estimate of the Commission's costs at the start of the financial year, for that activity and apportioned to regulated suppliers at that time; and
- Invoicing regulated water services suppliers quarterly in advance.<sup>8</sup>

The levy wash-up process is proposed to occur annually to ensure the regulated suppliers only pay the Commission's actual costs. As the wash-up would be based on the Commission's actual cost, this would enable any underspend, or additional spend, to be returned, or recovered from regulated suppliers. The Commission's actual costs would be capped by the appropriation.

Under the proposed model, regulated suppliers will have flexibility to decide how best to fund payment of the levy. A Council Controlled Organisation that provides drinking water and wastewater services, for example, may choose to charge the households and businesses connected to its networks an equal amount.

Alternatively, a regulated supplier, such as territorial authority that provides drinking water, wastewater and stormwater services in its district, may choose to pass on the levy through a targeted rate directed at connected properties for drinking water and wastewater services, and a targeted rate directed at ratepayers who own properties in an urban area for stormwater services.

It will be up to regulated water services supplier to determine how best to recover the levy costs from consumers (ie rates, water charges, etc.) and how best to ensure these costs are recorded (ie, whether to include levy charges as an explicit line in rates bills).

### Monitoring and evaluation of the levy

Given that it is proposed that a levy methodology, rather than fixed levy costs, are prescribed in regulations, the approach is designed to be enduring. However, the levy will still need to be monitored and reviewed to ensure it continues to promote the principles of equity, efficiency (including simplicity), justifiability, and transparency.

It has been proposed that the Commission will be funded through a Crown appropriation. The first review of the levy and appropriation will be undertaken after two years in FY2027/2028, unless issues are identified earlier. This aligns with when the Water Services Authority – Taumata Arowai, is proposing to review its levy. The Minister will consult regulated suppliers or their representatives as part of this levy review.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> In the first year, transitional arrangements will allow for recovery of any Commission costs arising after 1 July 2025 and before the levy regulations are passed or before the regulated supplier becomes subject to the regime.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> This is consistent with other levy regimes to recover the Commerce Commission costs. For example, *Review of the Commerce Commission's funding for the regulation of Telecommunications and Fibre under the Telecommunications Act 2001*, 2020 (available here:

MBIE also supports the Minister to fulfil their role as being responsible for the Commission in accordance with the Crown Entities Act 2004. Performances measures will be set to monitor the Commission's performance, including specifying expected outputs (eg quantity, timeliness and quality) and intended impacts. The Commission will be subject to normal accountability arrangements to Parliament relating to its activities under the appropriation, such as annual reporting and incorporating the new water services regime into its Statement of Intent and annual Statement of Performance Expectations.

Questions on this section:

- 8. Do you see any issues with your implementation of the levy (receipt of invoices, payment and passing the cost on as you may determine)? If so, what are those issues?
- 9. Would the proposed implementation approach create any challenges for your organisation? If so, what would these be in practice and are there solutions you wish to propose?
- 10. Do you have a preference for when the levy should be reviewed next? If so, why?

https://comcom.govt.nz/\_\_data/assets/pdf\_file/0025/229831/864dca4f85cbbcd308974b26bd56ef332fb88792 .pdf

# **Appendix 1: Submission form**

### We welcome your feedback

This is the Submission Form for responding to the Discussion Paper released by the Competition Policy team at Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (**MBIE**) <u>'Commerce Commission levy</u> for the economic regulation of water services '. MBIE welcomes your comments by **5pm on Friday**, **24 January 2025**.

Please make your submission as follows:

- 1. Please see the full Discussion Paper to help you have your say.
- 2. Please read the privacy statement and fill out your details under the 'Submission information' section.
- 3. Please fill out your responses to the questions in the tables provided. Your submission may respond to any or all of the questions. Questions which we require you to answer are indicated with an asterisk (\*). Where possible, please include evidence to support your views, for example references to independent research, facts and figures, or relevant examples. If you would like to make other comments not covered by the questions, please provide these in the 'General Comments' section at the end of the form.
- 4. If your submission contains any confidential information, please:
  - a. State this in the cover page and/or in the e-mail accompanying your submission.
  - b. Indicate this on the front of your submission (e.g., the first page header may state "In Confidence").
  - c. Clearly mark all confidential information within the text of your submission.
  - d. Set out clearly which parts you consider should be withheld and the grounds under the Official Information Act 1982 (OIA) that you believe apply.
  - e. Provide an alternative version of your submission with confidential information removed in both Word and as a PDF, suitable for publication by MBIE.
- 5. Before sending your submission, please delete this first page of instructions.
- 6. Submit your submission by:
  - a. Emailing this form as both a Microsoft Word and PDF document to the Competition Policy team at <a href="mailto:competition.policy@mbie.govt.nz">competition.policy@mbie.govt.nz</a>; or
  - b. Posting your submission to:

Competition Policy team Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment 15 Stout Street PO Box 1473 Wellington 6140

Please direct any questions that you have in relation to the submissions process to <u>competition.policy@mbie.govt.nz.</u>

### **Release of Information**

Please note that submissions are subject to the OIA and the Privacy Act 2020. In line with this, MBIE intends to upload copies of submissions received to MBIE's website at www.mbie.govt.nz. MBIE will consider you to have consented to uploading by making a submission unless you clearly specify otherwise in your submission. MBIE will take your views into account when responding to requests under the OIA and publishing submissions. Any decision to withhold information requested under the OIA can be reviewed by the Ombudsman.

### **Privacy statement**

The information provided in your submission will be used to inform MBIE and other interested agencies' final recommendations to government on the design of a levy to recover the Commerce Commission's costs for economic regulation of water services. Your submission will also become official information, which means it may be requested under the Official Information Act 1982 (**OIA**). The OIA specifies that information is to be made available upon request unless there are sufficient grounds for withholding it.

### Use and release of information

To support transparency in our decision-making, MBIE proactively releases a wide range of information. MBIE will upload copies of all submissions to its website at <u>www.mbie.govt.nz</u>. Your name, and/or that of your organisation, will be published with your submission on the MBIE website unless you clearly specify you would like your submission to be published anonymously. Please tick the box provided if you would like your submission to be published anonymously i.e., without your name attached to it.

If you consider that we should not publish any part of your submission, please indicate which part should not be published, explain why you consider we should not publish that part, and provide a version of your submission that we can publish (if we agree not to publish your full submission). If you indicate that part of your submission should not be published, we will discuss with you before deciding whether to not publish that part of your submission.

We encourage you not to provide personally identifiable or sensitive information about yourself or others except if you feel it is required for the purposes of this consultation.

### **Personal information**

All information you provide will be visible to the MBIE officials who are analysing the submissions and/or working on related policy matters, in line with the Privacy Act 2020. The Privacy Act 2020 includes principles that guide how personal information can be collected, used, stored and disclosed by agencies in New Zealand. Please refrain from including personal information about other people in your submission.

### Contacting you about your submission

MBIE officials may use the information you provide to contact you regarding your submission. By making a submission, MBIE will consider you to have consented to being contacted, unless you clearly specify otherwise in your submission.

### Viewing or correcting your information

We may share this information with other government agencies, in line with the Privacy Act 2020 or as otherwise required or permitted by law. This information will be securely held by MBIE. Generally, MBIE keeps public submission information for ten years. After that, it will be destroyed in line with MBIE's records retention and disposal policy. You have the right to ask for a copy of any personal information you provided in this submission, and to ask for it to be corrected if you think it is wrong. If you'd like to ask for a copy of your information, or to have it corrected, please contact MBIE by emailing <u>competition.policy@mbie.govt.nz</u>.

### **Submission information**

(Please note we require responses to all questions marked with an \*)

### **Release of information**

Please let us know if you would like any part of your submission to be kept confidential.

I would like my submission (or identified parts of my submission) to be kept confidential, and <u>have stated below</u> my reasons and grounds under the Official Information Act that I believe apply, for consideration by MBIE.

I would like my submission (or identified parts of my submission) to be kept confidential because [Insert text]

1. Pers	onal details and privacy
1.	I have read and understand the Privacy Statement above. Please tick Yes if you wish to continue*
	[To check the boxes below Double click on box, then select 'checked']
	Yes
	No
2.	What is your name?*
3.	Do you consent to your name being published with your submission?*
	Yes
	No
4.	What is your email address? Please note this will not be published with your submission.*
5.	What is your contact number? Please note this will not be published with your submission.*

[To check the boxes above: Double click on box, then select 'checked']

6.	Are you submitting as an individual or on behalf of an organisation?*
	Individual (skip to 8)
	Organisation
7.	If on behalf of an organisation, we require confirmation you are authorised to make a submission on behalf of this organisation.
	Yes, I am authorised to make a submission on behalf of my organisation
8.	If you are submitting on behalf of an organisation, what is your organisation's name? Please note this will be published with your submission.
9.	If you are submitting on behalf of an organisation, which of these best describes your organisation? Please tick one.
	Territorial authority
	Regional council
	Existing regulated supplier under the Commerce Act 1986
	Consumer organization
	Non-governmental organisation
	Academic Institution
	Central government
	🗌 Iwi, hapū or Māori organisation
	Academic/Research
	Other. Please describe:

# **Responses to questions**

The Competition Policy team welcomes your feedback on as many sections as you wish to respond to, please note you do not need to answer every question.

Doub 1- Low	
Part 1: Levy s	
1.	What are your views on the preferred option for a levy to fully recover the costs of the Commission's new functions from 1 July 2025 onwards from regulated water services suppliers, excluding litigation and Crown Monitor costs for Watercare? Please provide reasons.
Part 2: Levy c	lesign
2.	What are your views on the proposed levy design?
3.	How would the proposed levy design impact on your organisation (whether now or in the future)? Please provide your assessment of the nature and extent of these impacts.
4.	Do you have any comments on how the levy design could be improved? Please provide reasons.
Part 3: Levy a	apportionment
5.	Do you have any comments on the preferred option for apportionment of the levy to each regulated supplier?

6.	How would the proposed method of apportionment impact on your organisation (whether now or in the future)? Please provide your assessment of the nature and extent of these impacts.
7.	Do you have any comments on alternative options to apportion the levy? If another option is preferred, please provide reasons.
Part 4: Levy i	mplementation
8.	Do you see any issues with your implementation of the levy (receipt of invoices, payment and passing the cost on as you may determine)? If so, what are those issues?
8.	payment and passing the cost on as you may determine)? If so, what are those
8. 9.	payment and passing the cost on as you may determine)? If so, what are those
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Council Public Agenda - 17 December 2024 - Council Submissions - Proposed Commerce Commission and Water Services Authority (Taumata Arowai) Le...

### General Comments:

## Thank you

We appreciate you sharing your thoughts with us. Please find all instructions for how to return this form to us on the first page.

# Appendix 2: Indicative estimate of levy by regulated supplier in first two years

Regulated supplier (eg Council or service organisation)	2023 Census Population	Percentage of Total Population	Indicative levy 2025/26	Indicative levy 2026/27
Ashburton district	34,746	0.7%	45,231	45,231
Watercare - Auckland	1,656,486	33.2%	2,156,341	2,156,341
Buller district	10,446	0.2%	13,598	13,598
Carterton district	10,107	0.2%	13,157	13,157
Central Hawke's Bay district	15,480	0.3%	20,151	20,151
Central Otago district	24,306	0.5%	31,640	31,640
Christchurch city	391,383	7.8%	509,485	509,485
Clutha district	18,315	0.4%	23,842	23,842
Dunedin city	128,901	2.6%	167,798	167,798
Far North district	71,430	1.4%	92,984	92,984
Gisborne district	51,135	1.0%	66,565	66,565
Gore district	12,711	0.3%	16,547	16,547
Grey district	14,043	0.3%	18,281	18,281
Hamilton city	174,741	3.5%	227,470	227,470
Hastings district	85,965	1.7%	111,905	111,905
Hauraki district	21,318	0.4%	27,751	27,751
Horowhenua district	36,693	0.7%	47,765	47,765
Hurunui district	13,608	0.3%	17,714	17,714
Invercargill city	55,599	1.1%	72,376	72,376
Kaikoura district	4,215	0.1%	5,487	5,487
Kaipara district	25,899	0.5%	33,714	33,714
Kapiti Coast district	55,914	1.1%	72,786	72,786
Kawerau district	7,539	0.2%	9,814	9,814
Lower Hutt city (Wellington Water)	107,562	2.2%	140,020	140,020
Mackenzie district	5,115	0.1%	6,658	6,658
Manawatu district	32,415	0.6%	42,196	42,196
Marlborough district	49,431	1.0%	64,347	64,347
Masterton district	27,678	0.6%	36,030	36,030
Matamata-Piako district	37,098	0.7%	48,293	48,293
Napier city	64,695	1.3%	84,217	84,217
Nelson city	52,584	1.1%	68,452	68,452
New Plymouth district	87,000	1.7%	113,253	113,253
Ōpōtiki district	10,089	0.2%	13,133	13,133
Ōtorohanga district	10,410	0.2%	13,551	13,551
Palmerston North city	87,090	1.7%	113,370	113,370
Porirua city (Wellington Water)	59,445	1.2%	77,383	77,383
Queenstown-Lakes district	47,808	1.0%	62,234	62,234
Rangitikei district	15,663	0.3%	20,389	20,389
Rotorua district	74,058	1.5%	96,405	96,405

Commerce Commission levy for the economic regulation of water services

Regulated supplier (eg Council or service organisation)	2023 Census Population	Percentage of Total Population	Indicative levy 2025/26	Indicative levy 2026/27
Ruapehu district	13,095	0.3%	17,046	17,046
Selwyn district	78,144	1.6%	101,724	101,724
South Taranaki district	29,025	0.6%	37,783	37,783
South Waikato district	25,044	0.5%	32,601	32,601
South Wairarapa district	11,811	0.2%	15,375	15,375
Southland district	31,833	0.6%	41,439	41,439
Stratford district	10,149	0.2%	13,212	13,212
Tararua district	18,660	0.4%	24,291	24,291
Tasman district	57,807	1.2%	75,251	75,251
Taupō district	40,296	0.8%	52,456	52,456
Tauranga city	152,844	3.1%	198,966	198,966
Thames-Coromandel district	31,995	0.6%	41,650	41,650
Timaru district	47,547	1.0%	61,895	61,895
Upper Hutt city (Wellington Water)	45,759	0.9%	59,567	59,567
Waikato district	85,968	1.7%	111,909	111,909
Waimakariri district	66,246	1.3%	86,236	86,236
Waimate district	8,121	0.2%	10,572	10,572
Waipa district	58,686	1.2%	76,395	76,395
Wairoa district	8,826	0.2%	11,489	11,489
Waitaki district	23,472	0.5%	30,555	30,555
Waitomo district	9,585	0.2%	12,477	12,477
Wellington city (Wellington Water)	202,689	4.1%	263,852	263,852
Western Bay of Plenty district	56,184	1.1%	73,138	73,138
Westland district	8,901	0.2%	11,587	11,587
Whakatane district	37,149	0.7%	48,359	48,359
Whanganui district	47,619	1.0%	61,988	61,988
Whangarei district	96,678	1.9%	125,851	125,851
Total	4,993,254	100.00%	6,500,000	6,500,000

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**Te Kāwanatanga o Aotearoa** New Zealand Government

BRM 11557

## Appendix 2

Consultation on the Water Services Authority – Taumata Arowai levy for 2025 – 2028 – Discussion Document (document number 11351483)

# Consultation on the Water Services Authority – Taumata Arowai levy for 2025 – 2028

Discussion document on a proposed levy for council drinking water suppliers and network operators under the Water Services Act 2021



email info@taumataarowai.govt.nz

call +64 4 889 8350

mail - Level 2, 10 Brandon Street, PO Box 628, Wellington 6140, New Zealand Consultation on the Water Services Authority – Taumata Arowai levy for 2025 - 2028 Date: 10/2024 ISSN: 978-0-473-72963-9

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### How to make a submission

The Water Services Authority – Taumata Arowai (**the Authority**), on behalf of the Minister of Local Government, is consulting on the proposed design for a levy to fund its work regulating drinking water suppliers for safety and quality and overseeing the environmental performance of drinking water, stormwater and wastewater networks under section 201 of the Water Services Act 2021.

In accordance with the Water Services Act, consultation is targeted to territorial authorities and their council-controlled organisations (**CCOs**) that provide water services, and Greater Wellington Regional Council as it is a bulk water supplier. We welcome feedback from the sector to inform the final levy arrangements.

This discussion paper includes some questions you may like to respond to in your submission. The questions are listed in boxes through this document and the full list of questions is provided in **Appendix 1.** You are not required to answer all or any of the questions included. Where possible, please include evidence to support your views, for example, references to facts and figures, or relevant examples.

You will find all the information on this consultation on the Authority website at <u>te-puna-korero.taumataarowai.govt.nz/regulatory/proposed-levy</u>

The consultation is open from 26 November 2024 until 24 January 2025. Please send us your written submission on the proposals and questions raised in this document by **5.00pm on 24 January 2025**.

You can make a submission via:

- our <u>online survey</u>
- sending your responses to korero@taumataarowai.govt.nz or mailed to Level 2, 10 Brandon Street, PO Box 628, Wellington 6140, New Zealand.

Please include your name, or the name of your organisation and contact details in your submission. **Appendix 2** explains how the Authority will use any information you provide in a submission or feedback form in response to this discussion document. We appreciate your time in providing feedback.

Please direct any questions you may have in relation to the submission process to: <u>korero@taumataarowai.govt.nz</u>.

The Authority notes that some councils currently outsource supply activities to a CCO or other entity. The Authority encourages those councils to discuss the proposed levy settings and the questions in this discussion document with their relevant subsidiaries, contractors or other agents.

### Next steps

Following consultation and analysis of feedback, a final levy proposal will be developed for consideration by the Minister of Local Government. The intent is that regulations implementing the levy will come into effect on 1 July 2025.

## Introduction

The Water Services Authority – Taumata Arowai (**the Authority**) is New Zealand's water services regulator established as part of the response to the Havelock North campylobacter outbreak in 2016, which led to an estimated 8,000 infections and was linked to four deaths following contamination of drinking water.

The functions and powers of the Authority are set out in the Taumata Arowai – the Water Services Regulator Act 2020 and the Water Services Act 2021. The Authority was established in 2021. Its drinking water functions became fully operational with the enactment of the Water Services Act in November 2021. Its functions relating to the wastewater and stormwater commenced in October 2023.

As part of Local Water Done Well the Government's priorities are to put in place an enduring and sustainable framework for local council ownership and control of water services, with clear rules for water quality and ongoing investment.

The Water Services Authority plays a critical role in Local Water Done Well by regulating drinking water suppliers to ensure they meet quality standards and providing oversight of the environmental performance of water services networks. The focus on ensuring supplies have adequate protozoa and bacterial protections means that the Authority, alongside councils, have supported substantial improvements in access to safe drinking water, with an additional 500,000 New Zealanders now on track to having safe drinking water.

The Government is proposing a range of changes that aim to reduce the cost and burden for drinking water suppliers in complying with the Water Services Act 2021. The changes are designed to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the drinking water regulatory regime, and the approach the Authority takes to regulating this regime.

### Delivering a reasonable, proportionate and pragmatic regulatory approach

In its work, the Authority takes a reasonable, proportionate and pragmatic regulatory approach, providing advice and support to drinking water suppliers as they deliver and maintain cost-effective drinking water safeguards that fit the supply and local conditions.

For councils and other drinking water suppliers, reduced regulatory requirements – and changes to the regulatory approach taken by the Authority – will reduce the costs of compliance particularly for smaller, private and rural suppliers. The Authority will engage more actively with mixed-use rural schemes and larger suppliers and network operators and develop more regulatory solutions for suppliers and network operators to make compliance easier and cheaper.

The Authority is progressing a programme of activities to provide ongoing certainty and clarity for the sector. It will focus on six priorities over the next three years.

- Publishing New Zealand's first national wastewater standards in 2025.
- Developing a range of practical solutions (such as end point treatments/acceptable solutions), technical guidance, information and advice that's tailored for different types of supplies

- All council drinking water supplies having multi-barrier protections or a plan towards compliance in place by December 2025<sup>1</sup>.
- Reviewing one Drinking Water Safety Plan for each council and provide them with feedback on the outcome of that.
- Working alongside councils to collectively lift the quality of data and information that underpins public reporting on the performance of water services.
- Supporting suppliers in emergencies that impact drinking water.

Over the next 12 months, the Authority will seek sector input into major improvements to New Zealand's Drinking Water Quality Assurance Rules and development of new wastewater standards that will reduce cost and increase efficiencies.

With a view to making compliance requirements for small and medium-sized supplies clearer sooner, the Authority is undertaking a review of the Rules in two stages, first seeking feedback on proposed changes to Rules for supplies that serve 500 or fewer people and then consult on proposed changes to Rules for supplies that serve 500 or more people next year. The aim is to make compliance more straightforward for drinking water suppliers and network operators.

Wastewater Standards will set nationally consistent requirements for all wastewater networks and operators to meet. They'll also help to reduce regulatory burden, and enable efficiencies and standardisation, while providing councils with greater certainty of costs for their wastewater network investments.

The Authority will also be engaging regularly and proactively with drinking water suppliers, specifically councils and small suppliers, to ensure interventions meet risk-management requirements and can be addressed in a cost-effective manner and timeframe.

The Authority knows the next four years will be a time of significant change, particularly for local government and their CCOs, as the Government works with councils to deliver Local Water Done Well. The design of the levy seeks to provide as much certainty as possible, while remaining flexible enough to be resilient to system change.

### How the Authority has been funded

During the establishment period, the Authority has been largely funded by the Crown, with a small proportion of its funding received through cost recovery fees charged for specific functions under the Water Services (Fees and Charges) Regulations 2021, for instance, for exemptions.

### Table 1: The Water Services Authority funding 2024/25

2024/25	\$ millions
Crown Funding	\$21.32

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Unless the supplier has an exemption from this requirement

Use of reserves and other revenue	\$3.98
Total Funding Available	\$25.30

### Implementing a levy to recover costs of the Authority

The Minister of Local Government is proposing to implement a levy to recover most of the Authority's operating and capital costs from drinking water suppliers and wastewater and stormwater network operators. The levy regime will commence from 1 July 2025.

The Authority's budget will be fixed at the current level of funding of \$25.30m for the next three years. There will continue to be Crown funding to the Authority of \$4.642m per annum, with the remainder funded by the levy. The Crown funding will mean that functions of the Authority that have a national-level or public benefit, such as setting drinking water or wastewater standards, are funded by the Crown.

Before recommending the levy-making regulations, the responsible Minister must:

- consult the drinking water suppliers and network operators who will be affected by the levy, which is the purpose of this discussion document and targeted consultation
- determine the costs of the Authority, including the costs of collecting the levy, to be covered by the levy, and is covered in this discussion document and targeted consultation
- request, and have regard to, advice from the Authority on the proposed levy.

### Who the levy will apply to and when it will apply

The Water Services Act 2021 enables regulations prescribing a levy to be set for the purpose of recovering any or all of the costs of the Authority that relate to the exercise of its functions, powers and duties. The levy may be directed at one or more of the following groups: drinking water suppliers, wastewater network operators, or stormwater network operators.

Our preferred option is that the levy be directed at territorial authorities or their councilcontrolled organisations that deliver water services<sup>2</sup>. This is because territorial authorities, or their CCOs that deliver water services, currently provide water services to most of the population (approximately 84%).

In addition, they manage most drinking water, wastewater and stormwater networks. As the Government works with councils to deliver Local Water Done Well, the Authority will design the levy in a way that considers new and emerging CCO arrangements.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Greater Wellington Regional Council presents a unique case because it has statutory responsibility for bulk water supply in the Wellington region. Other regional councils do not have this function. The Authority does not propose to impose a levy on Greater Wellington Regional Council, as this will result in Wellington ratepayers potentially being charged twice. This proposal is subject to any feedback received on this discussion document.

### Your feedback will help shape the structure and implementation of the levy

The Authority welcomes feedback on proposals to understand councils and councilcontrolled organisations' views on the structure of a levy and to help identify the most workable option for both the Authority and potential levy payers.

The consultation proposes a preferred levy approach, but final decisions have not been made.

Once submissions have been received and analysed, a final levy proposal will be developed for the Minister of Local Government's consideration. The intent is that regulations implementing the levy will come into effect by 1 July 2025.

### Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE) consultation on Commerce

As part of Local Water Done Well, economic regulation and consumer protection will be delivered by the Commerce Commission. MBIE is also consulting on levy funding for the Commerce Commission's functions for FY 25/26 and beyond. Local water services suppliers should plan for those proposed costs alongside those covered in this discussion document. Information about MBIE's consultation is available on their website.

### Questions on this section:

What are the most important issues that you/your organisation believes should be addressed by the Authority?

How would you like the Authority to engage with you/your organisation?

## Part 1: Levy structure

The Water Services Act 2021 enables a levy to be set through regulations to cover "any or all of the costs" of the Water Services Authority. This means that the levy can be set to cover 100% of the costs incurred by the Authority, or alternatively its costs can be split between levy payers and the Crown.

The **preferred option** for the levy is based on maintaining a Crown contribution of \$4.642m<sup>3</sup> per year. This contribution would cover activities that the Authority delivers that have a significant public good. These activities include

- Reporting, including producing the Annual Network Performance Report and Annual Drinking Water Regulation Report and annual reporting on environmental performance of networks and operators.
- Regulatory system design and standard-setting, including developing acceptable solutions and class exemptions, verification methods and aesthetic values; contributing to setting wastewater and drinking water standards and rules; providing policy advice on legislative and regulatory changes, and monitoring effectiveness of legislation and regulatory practices.

The Minister is proposing that the Authority be funded through a levy on territorial authorities and their CCOs that deliver water services, that covers the remainder of funding over the Crown annual contribution of \$4.642m. The Authority would also continue to cost recover a small proportion of its costs through fees charged for the exercise of particular functions.

Water service providers directly benefit from a well-regulated and efficiently managed water authority. Levying territorial authorities to fund the Authority ensures the Authority will be financially accountable to those it regulates. This also provides stable and predictable funding.

In the first proposed levy period of 2025 – 2028, the levy will be directed at territorial authorities or chosen service delivery organisations. Territorial authorities or their CCOs (that provide water services) currently provide water services to most of the population (approximately 84%) and manage most water networks. As new service delivery vehicles are available to councils as part of Local Water Done Well, these will also be liable to levy arrangements.

Levy efficiency is also a consideration as information about these suppliers is well known, easy to access and, therefore, easy to apportion. It is expected that a levy imposed on these suppliers and network operators will be factored into rates or water charges collected by councils or their subsidiaries through existing local government mechanisms.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> This contribution includes funding transferred from Ministry of Health for their previous role in drinking water regulation (\$4m) and Public Sector Pay Adjustment funding approved Budget 2023 (\$0.642m)

The scope of the levy during this levy period does not include private/community drinking water suppliers or Crown suppliers/network operators. These suppliers mainly service dispersed populations and have limited ability to recover costs from users. Additionally, the cost of administering a levy to many private suppliers is likely to be greater than the amount collected. This will result in some cross-subsidy by councils that should be reduced by the Crown contribution.

It is proposed that the Chatham Islands Council is excluded from this levy regime since it receives much of its funding from central government and the benefits associated with regulation are unlikely to outweigh the costs. Additionally, it is expected that the Local Government Water Services Bill will exclude the Chatham Islands Council from the economic regulation regime.

All options involve some level of cross-subsidisation and under the Local Government Act territorial authorities are also the supplier of last resort. The Authority considers it is within territorial authorities interests to see these suppliers are well regulated.

This option provides the best balance of accountability, cost-efficiency, and stability.

\$ millions	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
Proposed funding to Water Services Authority (through levy contribution)	\$20.658	\$20.658	\$20.658
Crown contribution	\$4.642	\$4.642	\$4.642
Total	\$25.30	\$25.30	\$25.30

### Table 2: Proposed total funding to Water Services Authority

Part 3 of this document details the anticipated amount councils can expect to pay. Refer to **Appendix 3** for further detail.

### Other options considered

Consideration was given to a 100% levy funded model where all funds are recovered by levy contributions. This is administratively more efficient as it does not rely on reconciling different functions/costs to different revenue streams, however this would not see any contribution from the Crown for services that provide a public good, and has the highest degree of cross-subsidisation.

Similarly, a 100% Crown funded model was considered but this would not reflect that those whose actions give rise to costs (i.e. through the act of delivering services in a regulated market) and those who benefit from regulation (i.e. through the consumption of improved quality of services), should pay most of the costs associated with service use and benefit consumption.

Consideration was also given to an option involving recovery of actual costs via additional fees in addition to a levy.

Fees and charges have been implemented for a small number of the Authority functions (assessing applications for exemptions and water supply to planned temporary events). These are provided for in the Water Services (Fees and Charges) Regulations 2021.

This option is arguably more equitable, as it ensures that those that cause certain costs must bear those costs and they are not spread across all levy payers. However, activities that lend themselves to fees would only result in funding for a small proportion of the Authority costs. When these costs are spread across anticipated levy payers the equity impact is negligible. The Authority will retain current cost recovery for specific functions under the Water Services (Fees and Charges) Regulations 2021, for instance, for exemptions.

The Authority also looked at alternative Crown funding / levy funding splits based on Treasury's *Guidelines for Setting Charges in the Public Sector*, which provide that, where there is a Crown – levy split, this be applied on a "beneficiary pays" basis.

A strict application of these guidelines would result in 74% of the Authority's ongoing funding being provided through a levy (\$18.814m), and 26% by the Crown (\$6.4955m), which is marginally higher than the preferred option. Other levy regimes have found that decisions about "who benefits" from a function of a regulator is not always clear, and allocation of funding arrangements to levy payers or the Crown often have to be made on the basis of approximation.

Questions on this section:

Do you/your organisation have views on the preferred option detailed in the Levy Structure section of the discussion document?

Do you/your organisation agree with the focus, in the first levy period, on councils?

## Part 2: Levy design

### Separate levies for drinking water, wastewater and stormwater (preferred option)

The Authority is proposing that functions relating to the different waters (drinking water, wastewater, and stormwater) are levied separately but invoiced together where possible for ease of administration. This will reduce cross-subsidisation of drinking water-related activities and support transparency and accurate cost recovery, which might happen where one supplier delivers services across the three waters to consumers. This will mean that in practice there will be three separate levies for services covering drinking water, wastewater and stormwater that will be charged to councils depending on what services they provide.

Many of the activities of the Authority are specific to drinking water, wastewater or stormwater, for example, responding to notifications in relation to drinking water safety or compliance issues, setting environmental performance measures, targets, or standards for different kinds of networks, reviewing types of plans, and reporting on networks and network operators. The Authority expects that this is simpler for all parties in the context of different services being provided by different suppliers/network operators.

The Authority will expend most regulatory resources on drinking water-related activities. Its role in wastewater and stormwater is more limited, so the Authority has weighted related activities across those two waters differently in the split of the levy.

Three waters percentage split	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	Average
Drinking water	75%	75%	74%	75%
Wastewater	21%	21%	21%	21%
Stormwater	4%	4%	5%	4%

### Tabe 4: Costs the Authority can recover from a levy split across three waters

For example, using Option 4, Ashburton's 2025/26 estimated levies of \$143,751 has the following components:

- Drinking Water \$107,813 (\$143,751 x 75%)
- Waste Water \$30,188 (\$143,751 x 21%)
- Storm Water \$5,750 (\$143,751 x 4%)

Splitting the levy across the three different water services is intended to help councils that choose to separate the responsibilities for their water services delivery between themselves and a CCO. An example is where a council retains responsibility for wastewater and stormwater services but delegates or transfers drinking water operations to a CCO. In this instance, responsibility for the portion of the levy for wastewater and stormwater could be charged to the local authority instead of the CCO.

Levying each water service separately will also reduce cross-subsidisation of drinking water related activities for wastewater and stormwater functions, and support transparency, accurate cost recovery and reporting. It will also provide the strongest focus on each water.

### Other option considered

As an alternative option to the proposed one, consideration was given to having a single levy across all three waters. This option was considered less appropriate because, through Local Water Done Well, some councils may choose to retain the operation of stormwater networks while drinking and/or wastewater management may be transferred to the new entities. This option would also likely end up with cross-subsidisation which is not a desired outcome.

### Questions on this section:

Do you/your organisation have any comments on the proposal to separate levies for drinking water, wastewater and stormwater?

Would splitting the levy between drinking water, wastewater and stormwater result in any benefit for your organisation, or create any barriers (whether now or in the future)?

## Part 3: Levy apportionment

### Levy based on per-person charge using 2023 Census data (preferred option)

The Authority is proposing to levy based on a per-person charge, using 2023 Census data. This will allow the levy to be calculated by standardised and publicly available information.

To ensure drinking water suppliers or network operators bear equitable costs, the Authority proposes the total amount of the levy charged to each supplier/network operator is based on the population within the district or city council boundaries of that supplier.

This would require the total average leviable cost of the Authority operations over the initial three-year levy period to be divided by the total population to derive the per-person cost. This cost would then be multiplied by the number of people in each city / district to derive the levy for that supplier. For example:

<u>\$20,658,000</u> = \$4.14 per person (rounded) x 52,584 (Nelson City) = \$217,550 4,993,254

This would mean the average cost would be \$4.14 per person (GST exclusive) per year, based on 2023 census population data.

Under this option, the same number of suppliers will be levied as other options considered. This option, however, ensures that calculation of the total amount of a levy more closely reflects the size of the population each council serves, and thus the relative proportion of people who benefit from the services provided by the Authority.

Drinking water suppliers or network operators would choose the best approach for them about how to pass the costs onto their ratepayers, including for those it does not directly provide water services to: e.g., it may choose to charge a lesser amount for domestic self-suppliers.

### Table 5: Per-person and per-household cost (per annum)

	Annual cost (GST exclusive)
Per person	\$4.14
Per household (2.7 people <sup>4</sup> )	\$11.17

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> <u>https://www.stats.govt.nz/information-releases/family-and-household-projections-2018base-2043</u>

Table 6: Proposed levy across councils calculated on per-person charge using 2023 Census data

Territorial authority and Auckland local board area	2023 Census Population	Annual levy (GST exclusive)
Ashburton district	34,746	\$143,751
Auckland	1,656,486	\$6,853,184
Buller district	10,446	\$43,217
Carterton district	10,107	\$41,814
Central Hawke's Bay district	15,480	\$64,044
Central Otago district	24,306	\$100,558
Christchurch city	391,383	\$1,619,223
Clutha district	18,315	\$75,772
Dunedin city	128,901	\$533,287
Far North district	71,430	\$295,519
Gisborne district	51,135	\$211,555
Gore district	12,711	\$52,588
Grey district	14,043	\$58,098
Hamilton city	174,741	\$722,935
Hastings district	85,965	\$355,653
Hauraki district	21,318	\$88,196
Horowhenua district	36,693	\$151,806
Hurunui district	13,608	\$56,299
Invercargill city	55,599	\$230,023
Kaikoura district	4,215	\$17,438
Kaipara district	25,899	\$107,149
Kapiti Coast district	55,914	\$231,326
Kawerau district	7,539	\$31,190
Lower Hutt city	107,562	\$445,004
Mackenzie district	5,115	\$21,162
Manawatu district	32,415	\$134,107
Marlborough district	49,431	\$204,505
Masterton district	27,678	\$114,509
Matamata-Piako district	37,098	\$153,481
Napier city	64,695	\$267,655
Nelson city	52,584	\$217,550
New Plymouth district	87,000	\$359,935
Ōpōtiki district	10,089	\$41,740
Ōtorohanga district	10,410	\$43,068
Palmerston North city	87,090	\$360,307
Porirua city	59,445	\$245,935
Queenstown-Lakes district	47,808	\$197,790
Rangitikei district	15,663	\$64,801
Rotorua district	74,058	\$306,391
Ruapehu district	13,095	\$54,176
Selwyn district	78,144	\$323,296

South Taranaki district	29,025	\$120,082
South Waikato district	25,044	\$103,612
South Wairarapa district	11,811	\$48,864
Southland district	31,833	\$131,699
Stratford district	10,149	\$41,988
Tararua district	18,660	\$77,200
Tasman district	57,807	\$239,158
Taupo district	40,296	\$166,712
Tauranga city	152,844	\$632,343
Thames-Coromandel district	31,995	\$132,369
Timaru district	47,547	\$196,711
Upper Hutt city	45,759	\$189,313
Waikato district	85,968	\$355,665
Waimakariri district	66,246	\$274,072
Waimate district	8,121	\$33,598
Waipa district	58,686	\$242,795
Wairoa district	8,826	\$36,515
Waitaki district	23,472	\$97,108
Waitomo district	9,585	\$39,655
Wellington city	202,689	\$838,561
Western Bay of Plenty district	56,184	\$232,443
Westland district	8,901	\$36,825
Whakatane district	37,149	\$153,692
Whanganui district	47,619	\$197,008
Whangarei district	96,678	\$399,974
TOTAL	4,993,254	\$20,658,000

#### Other options considered

The Authority considered the option of equal shares where each drinking water supplier or network operator would be charged the same levy amount regardless of any factors that may differentiate them. This would be the most efficient approach for the Authority and would be the simplest approach to administer. However, the Authority recognises that requiring smaller suppliers or operators to pay the same levy as a larger supplier could have a substantial impact on their financial viability and would not be equitable.

	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	Yearly Average
Levy	\$20,658,000	\$20,658,000	\$20,658,000	\$20,658,000
Territorial Authorities	66	66	66	
Levy per Territorial Authority	\$313,000	\$313,000	\$313,000	\$313,000

Table 7: Example of equal shares levy, indicative amount payable (not preferred option)

Another option the Authority considered was using population bands. This approach would see drinking water suppliers and network operators placed in bands based on the size of the population they serve. Each band would be assigned a levy rate with the rate increasing as the population served grows. This approach would be more complex as well as less equitable than the preferred approach. It would also create boundary effects between bands and have no obvious advantages.

Band	Population supplied	# in band	Council	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	Yearly average
1	> 1,000,000	1	Auckland	\$7,737,841	\$7,737,841	\$7,737,841	\$7,737,841
3	350,000 – 500,000	1	Christchurch City	\$1,832,647	\$1,832,647	\$1,832,647	\$1,832,647
9	5,000 – 10,000	12	Hurunui District Carterton District Gore District Central Hawke's Bay District Ruapehu District Kawerau District South Wairarapa District Buller District Stratford District Westland District Wairoa District	\$30,544	\$30,544	\$30,544	\$30,544
10	2,000 – 5,000	5	Waimate District Ōpōtiki District Kaikoura District Ōtorohanga District Mackenzie District	\$10,181	\$10,181	\$10,181	\$10,181

#### Table 9: Example of indicative population-based bands and amount payable (not preferred option)

The Authority also considered a serviced population charge. This would be like the preferred option, but with the general population data adjusted to reflect the population who receive water services from each council or CCO. This option is more equitable in some cases but not in others, as it recognises that, particularly in regional/rural areas, a significant portion of the ratable population may be on self-supply and as such, not subject to regulation from the Authority.

The greatest challenge with this option is information is not readily available at a national level, meaning this option cannot be consistently applied. It would also not achieve the 'simplicity' objective given that it would make calculation of individual levies more administratively difficult.

Lastly, the Authority considered connection numbers as the basis for apportioning levy. This option would see levies calculated based on the number of connections a supplier or operator is responsible for. The Authority does not recommend this option because:

- some suppliers currently do not have an accurate view of how many connections they have (we expect this will be addressed by the time of the second levy period)
- connections are treated in different ways by suppliers, e.g., a 50-unit apartment in one area may be treated as a single connection, while a 50-unit apartment in another supplier's district may be treated as 50 connections
- stormwater networks are open systems that are not generally based on "connections" to a service
- there may be an incentive for suppliers to underreport the number of connections as this would result in a lower levy.

#### Questions on this section:

Do you/your organisation have any comments on the preferred option of an apportionment approach of charging the levy on a per-person rate?

Would the proposed apportionment approach create any challenges for your organisation?

## Part 4: Levy implementation

#### Plan to implement and review the levy

The levy/levies<sup>5</sup> will be payable from 1 July 2025 but not invoiced until after that date.

The Authority will work with drinking water suppliers and network operators (including their CCOs that deliver water services) to support implementation, including how they would like to be invoiced and how best to do that.

The Authority proposes to levy annually with levies payable quarterly in advance in line with most councils' rating processes. This will support the Authority cashflow and the cashflow of smaller drinking water suppliers and network operators without being administratively burdensome. A bespoke approach may be necessary for the first invoicing period to accommodate the start of the levy regime. The Authority will use e-invoicing to make payment as easy as possible for suppliers.

Under the proposed model, councils and their CCOs will have flexibility to decide how best to fund payment of the levy/levies. A CCO that provides drinking water and wastewater services, for example, may choose to charge the households and businesses connected to its networks an equal amount.

Alternatively, a territorial authority that provides drinking water, wastewater and stormwater services in its district may choose to charge for the levy through a targeted rate directed at connected properties for drinking water and wastewater services, and a targeted rate directed at ratepayers who own properties in an urban area for stormwater services.

It will be up to councils to determine how best to recover the costs from consumers (i.e., rates, water charges, etc.) and how best to ensure these costs are recorded (i.e., whether to include levy charges as an explicit line in rates bills).

#### Monitoring and evaluation of the levy

Due to the changing nature of the water services operating environment and strategic context, it will be necessary to regularly review the levy and ensure that it remains fit for purpose. The three-year cycle provides cost predictability for councils, at least for each three-year cycle. Cost recovery does, however, mean that the levy could increase or decrease in the future depending on the functions of the Authority and its operating costs.

The Authority is proposing to monitor, evaluate and review the levy in an ongoing three-year cycle in accordance with usual practice for levy reviews, unless exceptional circumstances justify earlier review in any period. A yearly internal review is proposed to address any need for earlier review than the three-year cycle.

The first levy review is proposed to be in 2027-28, before the next levy cycle begins.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Invoicing is proposed to include three separate levies for services covering drinking water, wastewater and stormwater depending on what services are covered by each organisation.

Alternatively, the review period could be aligned to council long-term planning cycles to allow sufficient time for any design changes and cost implications to be factored into council planning. However, this would require the levy to be reviewed and any changes agreed during the 2026-27 financial year for incorporation into the next cycle of long-term plans.

The Authority is interested in perspectives on the ongoing monitoring of the levy and when the next review should take place.

#### Questions on this section:

Do you/your organisation see any issues with your implementation of the levy (receipt of invoices, payment and passing the cost on as you may determine)?

Would the proposed implementation approach create any challenges for your organisation?

Do you/your organisation have a preference for when the levy should be reviewed next?

# **Appendices**

## **Appendix 1: Consultation questions**

This discussion paper includes some questions you may like to respond to in your submission. The questions are listed in boxes through this document and the full list of questions is provided below.

Q#	Part	Question	
1	Tell us about	What is your name?	
2	yourself	What is your email address? Your email address will only be used if we need to communicate with you about your submission.	
3		Where do you live? (If you are a member of an organisation that is based in more than one region – please select 'National')	
		<ul> <li>Outside New Zealand</li> <li>National</li> <li>Northland / Te Tai Tokerau</li> <li>Auckland / Tāmaki-makau-rau</li> <li>Waikato Bay of Plenty / Te Moana-a-Toi</li> <li>Gisborne / Te Tai Rāwhiti</li> <li>Hawke's Bay / Te Matau-a-Māui</li> <li>Taranaki</li> <li>Manawatū – Whanganui</li> <li>Wellington / Te Whanganui-a-Tara</li> <li>Tasman / Te Tai-o-Aorere</li> <li>Nelson / Whakatū</li> <li>Marlborough / Te Tauihu-o-tewaka</li> <li>West Coast / Te Tai Poutini</li> <li>Canterbury / Waitaha</li> <li>Otago / Ōtākou</li> <li>Southland / Murihiku</li> </ul>	
4		Are you providing feedback as an individual or on behalf of an organisation?	
5	Information about your organisation	If you're providing feedback on behalf of an organisation, please enter the organisation's name and your position/title within the organisation.	
6	Publishing submissions and Official Information Act 1982 requests	<ul> <li>Do you give us permission to proactively publish your submission?</li> <li>We're committed to transparency. For this reason, we:</li> <li>intend to proactively publish submissions made as part of this consultation on our website but only if we are given permission to do so</li> <li>may also publish a summary of submissions; this summary would be aggregated so that individual submitters can't be identified.</li> </ul>	

7		Do you approve including your personal details in response to any related future Official Information Act requests received by the Water Services Authority - Taumata Arowai?
		Your submission will be subject to requests made under the Official Information Act (even if your submission is not published). Please respond to the question below to let us know if you would like your personal details removed from your submission if it is included in any future OIA response.
8	Introduction	What are the most important issues that you/your organisation believes should be addressed by the Authority?
9		How would you like the Authority to engage with you/your organisation?
10	Part 1 – Levy structure	Do you/your organisation have views on the preferred option detailed in the Levy Structure section of the discussion document?
11		Do you/your organisation agree with the focus, in the first levy period, on councils?
12	Part 2 – Levy design	Do you/your organisation have any comments on the proposal to separate levies for drinking water, wastewater and stormwater?
13		Would splitting the levy between drinking water, wastewater and stormwater result in any benefit for your organisation, or create any barriers (whether now or in the future)?
14	Part 3 – Levy apportionment	Do you/your organisation have any comments on the preferred option of an apportionment approach of charging the levy on a per-person rate?
15		Would the proposed apportionment approach create any challenges for your organisation?
16	Part 4 - Levy implementation	Do you/your organisation see any issues with your implementation of the levy (receipt of invoices, payment and passing the cost on as you may determine)?
17		Would the proposed implementation approach create any challenges for your organisation?
18		Do you/your organisation have a preference for when the levy should be reviewed next?

### **Appendix 2: Use of information**

The information provided in submissions will be used to inform policy development, options analysis, and advice to the Minister of Local Government about the Authority's funding arrangements. If the submitter has agreed, the Authority may contact submitters directly if clarification of any matters in submissions or other feedback is needed.

Information provided in submissions may be shared with the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE) and the Commerce Commission, to inform MBIE's policy development process for the Commerce Commission's proposed levy for the economic regulation of water services and related advice to Ministers.

#### **Publication of submissions**

Following consultation and analysis of feedback, a final levy proposal will be developed for the Minister of Local Government. The Authority may publish copies of submissions, and a summary of submissions, on its website. Submissions may also be the subject of requests under the Official Information Act 1982.

Please clearly indicate if you have any objection to the publication or release of your submission or any information within it, the parts of your submission you consider should be withheld, and the reasons for withholding. If you notify us of an objection, the Authority will take your views into account and will consult with you to the extent the Authority considers necessary before publishing your submission or responding to any relevant request for official information.

#### Personal information

The Privacy Act 2020 establishes certain principles with respect to the collection, use and disclosure of information about individuals by various agencies including the Authority. Any personal information you include in your submission will only be used or disclosed for the purposes set out in the 'Use of information' section above, for contacting you about your submission, or to advise you of the outcome of the consultation including any next steps.

The Authority may also use personal information you include in your submission for other reasons permitted under the Privacy Act (e.g., with your consent, for a directly related purpose, or where the law permits or requires it). Please clearly indicate in your submission if you do not wish your name, or any other personal information, to be included in any published copy of your submission or included in any summary of submissions.

The Authority will only retain personal information as long as it is required for the purposes for which the information may lawfully be used. Where any information provided (which may include personal information) constitutes public records, it will be retained to the extent required by the Public Records Act 2005.

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## Appendix 3: Proposed levy charge across Councils

## Table 6: Proposed levy across councils calculated on per-person charge using 2023 Census data

Territorial authority and Auckland local board area	2023 Census Population	Annual levy (GST exclusive)
Ashburton district	34,746	\$143,751
Auckland	1,656,486	\$6,853,184
Buller district	10,446	\$43,217
Carterton district	10,107	\$41,814
Central Hawke's Bay district	15,480	\$64,044
Central Otago district	24,306	\$100,558
Christchurch city	391,383	\$1,619,223
Clutha district	18,315	\$75,772
Dunedin city	128,901	\$533,287
Far North district	71,430	\$295,519
Gisborne district	51,135	\$211,555
Gore district	12,711	\$52 <i>,</i> 588
Grey district	14,043	\$58,098
Hamilton city	174,741	\$722,935
Hastings district	85,965	\$355,653
Hauraki district	21,318	\$88,196
Horowhenua district	36,693	\$151,806
Hurunui district	13,608	\$56,299
Invercargill city	55,599	\$230,023
Kaikoura district	4,215	\$17,438
Kaipara district	25,899	\$107,149
Kapiti Coast district	55,914	\$231,326
Kawerau district	7,539	\$31,190
Lower Hutt city	107,562	\$445,004
Mackenzie district	5,115	\$21,162
Manawatu district	32,415	\$134,107
Marlborough district	49,431	\$204,505
Masterton district	27,678	\$114,509
Matamata-Piako district	37,098	\$153,481
Napier city	64,695	\$267,655
Nelson city	52,584	\$217,550
New Plymouth district	87,000	\$359,935
Ōpōtiki district	10,089	\$41,740
Ōtorohanga district	10,410	\$43,068
Palmerston North city	87,090	\$360,307
Porirua city	59,445	\$245,935
Queenstown-Lakes district	47,808	\$197,790
Rangitikei district	15,663	\$64,801
Rotorua district	74,058	\$306,391
Ruapehu district	13,095	\$54,176
Selwyn district	78,144	\$323,296

South Taranaki district	29,025	\$120,082
South Waikato district	25,044	\$103,612
South Wairarapa district	11,811	\$48,864
Southland district	31,833	\$131,699
Stratford district	10,149	\$41,988
Tararua district	18,660	\$77,200
Tasman district	57,807	\$239,158
Taupo district	40,296	\$166,712
Tauranga city	152,844	\$632,343
Thames-Coromandel district	31,995	\$132,369
Timaru district	47,547	\$196,711
Upper Hutt city	45,759	\$189,313
Waikato district	85,968	\$355,665
Waimakariri district	66,246	\$274,072
Waimate district	8,121	\$33,598
Waipa district	58,686	\$242,795
Wairoa district	8,826	\$36,515
Waitaki district	23,472	\$97,108
Waitomo district	9,585	\$39,655
Wellington city	202,689	\$838,561
Western Bay of Plenty district	56,184	\$232,443
Westland district	8,901	\$36,825
Whakatane district	37,149	\$153,692
Whanganui district	47,619	\$197,008
Whangarei district	96,678	\$399,974
TOTAL	4,993,254	\$20,658,000

## Appendix 4: How each option applied to the criteria in setting the levy apportionment approach

The below table shows the options we considered relating to the levy apportionment and how they were evaluated against the criteria.

Options	Rationale	Criteria		
		Equity	Efficiency & Effectiveness	Simplicity
<b>Equal shares:</b> Each supplier/network operator is charged the same levy amount regardless of any factors that may differentiate them.	Efficient and simple to understand. Recognises that there is a lack of information relating to how supplier/network operators' size and behaviours will drive our cost. However, raises fairness issues as the impacts would be felt more acutely by smaller suppliers e.g., Westland paying the same amount as Watercare.	$\checkmark$	$\sqrt{\sqrt{2}}$	$\sqrt{\sqrt{4}}$
<b>Population bands:</b> Suppliers and network operators placed in bands based on the size of the population they serve. Each band is assigned a levy rate with the rate increasing as the population served grows.	Administratively efficient but likely to cause cross-subsidisation issues. To avoid this, we would need a large number of population bands. This then reduces the administrative efficiency gains.	$\checkmark$	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$
<b>Connections:</b> Levies calculated based on the number of connections a supplier is responsible for.	Relies on supplies providing accurate information which they do not appear to have. There is no nationally consistent approach to what a connection is, e.g., multi-unit properties connected in different ways such as an apartment counted as one connection or many. Stormwater is not based on connections.	$\sqrt{}$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
<b>Per-person charge:</b> Levy charged to each supplier/network operator is based on the population within the catchment area of that supplier [ <b>PREFERRED OPTION</b> ].	Ensures calculation of the quantum of a levy more closely reflects the size of the population they serve, and thus who benefits from our oversight. Relies on third-party data (Stats New Zealand) which reduces reliance on council data. Potential equity issues if suppliers choose to pass costs to all ratepayers and not just those on town supply.	$\sqrt{}$	~~~	$\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{1}}}$
Serviced population charge: This option takes the population data required for the population band option and adjust it for the population serviced.	This option is more equitable than the population bands option as it recognises that, particularly in regional/rural areas, a significant proportion of the ratable population may be on self-supply and, as such, not subject to regulation from the Authority. The greatest challenge with this option is that data does not exist or is unreliable, meaning this option cannot be consistently applied. It would also not achieve the simplicity objective given that it would make calculation of individual levies more administratively difficult.	$\sqrt{}$	✓ 	√



То:	Her Worship the Mayor and Councillors
From:	Governance
Subject:	<b>RESOLUTION TO EXCLUDE THE PUBLIC</b>
Meeting Date:	17 December 2024

## **1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY – WHAKARĀPOPOTOTANGA MATUA**

A local Authority may, by resolution, exclude the public from the whole or any part of the proceedings of any meeting under section 48(1) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987.

## 2 RECOMMENDATION – TŪTOHU Ā-KAIMAHI

# THAT the public be excluded from the following parts of the proceedings of this meeting.

The general subject of the 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:

General subject of each matter to be considered	Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter	Ground(s) under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution
<ul> <li>17. Public Excluded Minutes – 26</li> <li>November 2024</li> <li>18. Te Awamutu Land Proposal</li> <li>19. Disposal of Interest in Land</li> <li>Te Awamutu</li> <li>20. Land Purchase for Waters</li> <li>Activity</li> </ul>	Good reason to withhold exists under section 7 Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987	Section 48(1)(a)

This resolution is made in reliance on section 48(1)(a) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 and the particular interest or interests protected by Section 6 or Section 7 of that Act, or Sections 6, 7 or 9 of the Official Information Act

Item No.	Section	Interest
17,18,19,20	7(2)(i)	To carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations).
17	7(2)(a)	To protect the privacy of natural persons, including that of deceased natural persons
17	7(2)(b)(ii)	To protect information which if public would unreasonably prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied or who is the subject of the information
17	7(2)(c)(i)	To protect information which is subject to an obligation of confidence where the making available of the information would be likely to prejudice the supply of similar information, or information from the same source, where it is in the public interest that such information should continue to be supplied

1982, as the case may be, which would be prejudiced by the holding of the whole or relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting in public, are as follows:

