



FUTUREKĀPITI

Kāpiti Coast District Council

Long term plan 2015–35 | Supporting information

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Financial strategy 2015-35

Achieving a balance

What is a financial strategy?

Since 2012/13 the Local Government Act has required local authorities to prepare a financial strategy. The idea is to clearly set out the financial goals for the council, and to set out a 'destination' – where we want to be positioned during, and by the end of, the long term plan period.

The strategy should help the community to understand the prudence and long term sustainability of our long term plan. This is an important measure of the appropriateness of our plan, but not the only one. Equally important is the activity that we are proposing to undertake, and the levels of service that we will deliver.

In reviewing the last round of long term plans across the sector, the Office of the Auditor General noted that –

"the greatest value is obtained when the local authority provides a broad discussion of the implications of the chosen strategy"

We've taken that on board, and this financial strategy explains what we are planning to achieve, and why we believe this is the appropriate course of action. Where appropriate, this includes a discussion of the things that we are changing from the previous long term plan.

Our financial strategy at a glance

Our financial strategy is aimed at achieving a balance.

What this means is that we want to: deliver affordable rates to the community, minimise council's borrowings and optimise capital spending. These are the three financial levers that influence our service levels, and that we recognise as being important to our community. We have to find the right mix of settings for these levers, taking account of our current situation, to deliver the right results. Generally this means we are looking for reductions – in rates, and in borrowings – from what we had previously signalled in the 2012-32 long term plan.

We are consciously prioritising our work programme, with the intention of finding a balance between ambition and affordability; between being progressive and being prudent.

The focus for the council for this long term plan, in particular for the next three years, is on the following quantified limits:

Measure	Lower limit	Target	Upper limit
Keeping rates affordable, while minimising impacts on levels of service	2.90%	3.90%-4.50%	5.50%
Working to reduce the previously forecast debt levels	\$Nil	\$170m	\$200m
Prioritising our capital expenditure – focusing on renewals and on timing of upgrades for best fit	\$15m	\$25m	\$38m

One way to demonstrate the way we need to balance these three levers, is by the following diagram:



The triangle represents the levels of service provided by council. A bigger triangle means an increased level of service (or new services). The triangle is affected by the three levers: rates, capital expenditure and debt. Changing only one lever can be achieved without impacting on service levels, by allowing the other components to adjust. Changing more than one component means the third lever also has to change.

This council has set an objective of reducing debt and keeping rates down. This means the capital expenditure programme also needs to be held down.

The charts on the right show the target ranges for rates increases, new borrowing and capital expenditure, and how these have reduced from the 2012-32 long term plan.

Context – drivers

Within this long term plan there is detailed discussion of the environment in which we are operating, and the key items that drive our planning. The following items are of particular importance, in terms of the influence they have had on setting this financial strategy.

Population growth

In recent decades the district saw rapid population growth – for 30 years our growth was at or above 2% per annum.

However this has flattened right off in recent years, and as the population trends chart on the right shows this lower growth level is forecast to continue under the forecasts generated by Statistics NZ.

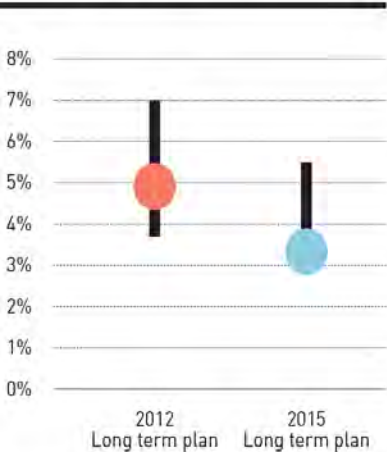
Population growth is currently tracking just under the ‘low’ scenario. Future forecasts continue to use a ‘medium’ scenario in the range 0.7–1.0% per annum. While this is a reasonable mid to long term expectation, we see it taking a few years before we are back on that track.

One factor that we expect will contribute to renewed population growth is the completion of the expressways. From 2017 when the MacKays to Peka Peka section is complete, through to about 2021 when both Transmission Gully and Peka Peka to Ōtaki will be finished, our district will see the benefits from the connection to Wellington being significantly improved.

There will be other influences, including the state of the economy, local economic growth (particularly in jobs), and the affordability of housing in the district.

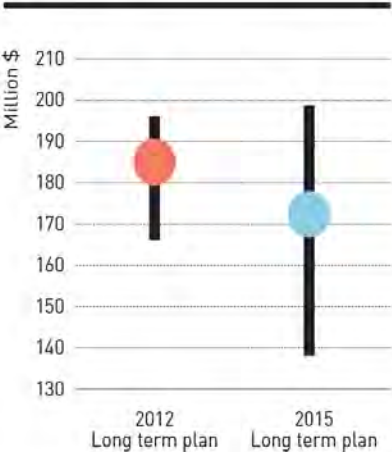
Rates

The proposed tolerance levels for average rates increases are 2.9% to 5.5% plus growth, with an average of 3.3% projected over the long term plan.



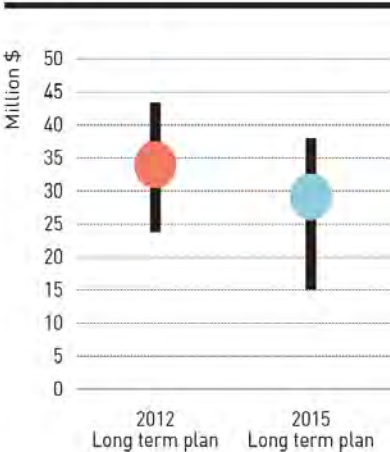
Borrowings

The proposed tolerance levels for borrowings are \$140m to \$190m, with an average of \$172m projected over the long term plan.

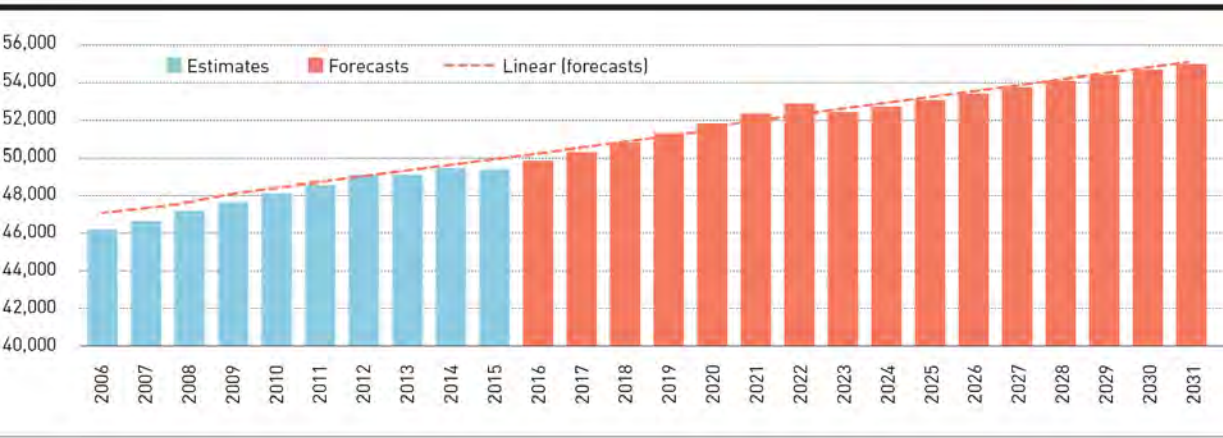


Capital spending

The proposed tolerance levels for capital spending are \$15m to \$38m, with an average of \$29m projected over the long term plan.



Population trends



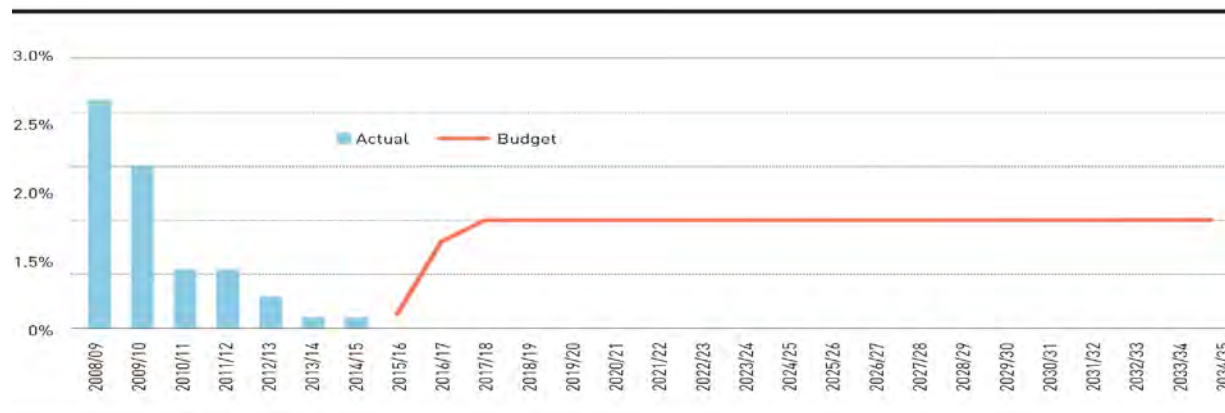
The other factor is household size. Our current average is 2.3 people to each household, which is just below the national average. We anticipate a further small reduction, due in part to our aging population. It means that the number of rateable properties (households) will grow at a slightly faster rate than our population.

From virtually no growth in rateable properties in 2013/14, we are forecasting conservatively for a slow climb back to 1% growth levels over the next three years. The 20 year forecast for growth in ratepayers is set out in the below chart, with the last few years for comparison.

What does this mean?

We are a district that has been used to rapid growth. As recently as five years ago we were experiencing population growth of 2% per annum. We are taking a conservative view that growth will return to our district, but in a more measured way. Forecasting growth at these conservative levels means we are not relying on growth to help balance the books; but we do expect some growth, and we are planning accordingly.

Growth in ratepayers



Economic growth

The local labour force is characterised by a higher proportion of self-employed people than the national average, a relatively high number of smaller business units, and 36% of the workforce commuting daily outside the district.

The major contributors to the local economy have been low value service sectors, such as retail, aged care, education and construction. This makes the local economy vulnerable to external changes.

A number of scenarios have been developed for the Wellington region. Under the business as usual(BAU) scenario the low value focus continues, with particular emphasis on construction due to the expressways development. If other regional infrastructure projects proceed, these are expected to have a positive impact on the local economy. Opportunities will develop in areas such as logistics – wholesale and distribution.

What does this mean?

We are connected to Wellington city and will continue to provide a significant commuter workforce. The improvements to our connections will provide

opportunities for growth, but we will not develop a significant commercial base under the most likely scenarios that have been developed for the region.

The high levels of construction contribute to Kāpiti having a higher level of economic growth than the Wellington region.

Affordability

One of the drivers of our historically high population growth was the affordability of housing in the Kāpiti district, when compared to the city centres. This, along with the mild climate and plentiful recreation spaces such as beaches and reserves, saw high levels of migration into the district. People nearing retirement were the main demographic group, but there have also been numbers of young families seeking a better environment for children.

While the growth has slowed, our population now has a different mix when compared to the rest of the region. Households with fixed incomes and many low-wage jobs locally, translate to an increased sensitivity to the impacts of rates. Council reviews rates impacts on vulnerable households as part of the long-term plan, and provides a number of policies to relieve impacts on those most affected.

We also include affordability as a consideration in setting our budgets in this long term plan.

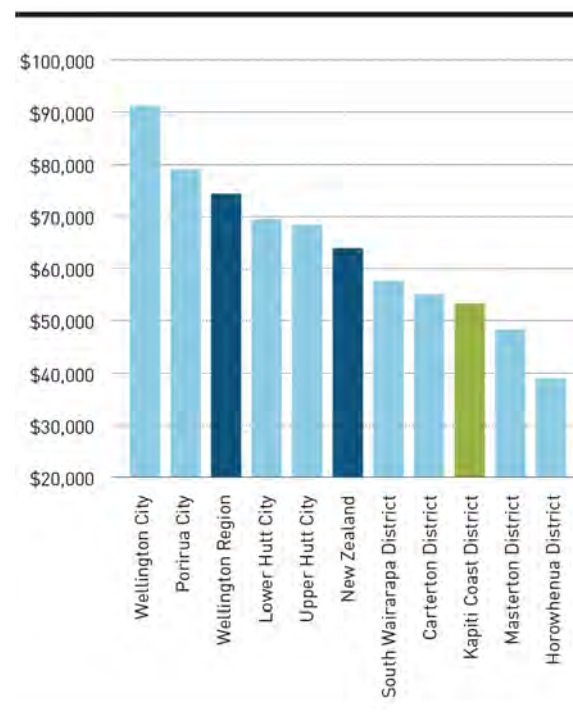
Household income

The 2013 Census provides an update to our understanding of household incomes at a district level.

The chart below shows median household income for the councils in our region, as well as our northern neighbour, Horowhenua. It also shows the average for the region, and for all of New Zealand.

Where Wellington city has a very high household income, Kāpiti households have median earnings of \$53,300. This is lower than the national and regional levels.

Median household income

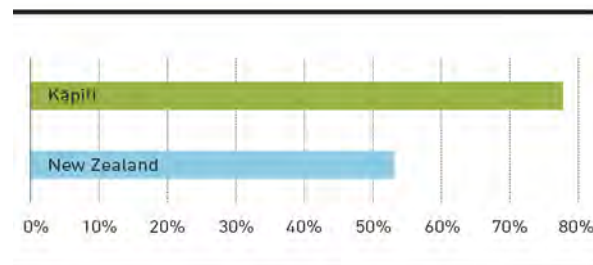


The Kāpiti Coast district has a high proportion of low or fixed income households, due to a combination of demographic factors. We have a high proportion of residents over-65 in our district. This contributes to

the dependency ratio being significantly higher than the national average.

The dependency ratio is the proportion of young (under 15) and older (over 65) residents to those of 'working' age – between 15 and 65.

Dependency ratio

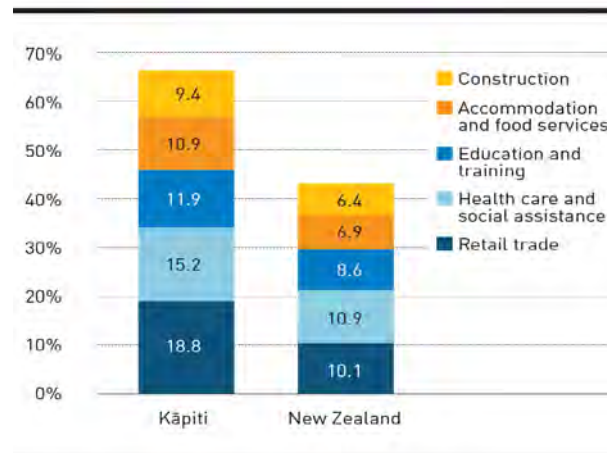


Many low-wage jobs

In addition, employment is dominated by relatively low-wage sectors.

The chart below shows the main areas of employment in the district.

Top five industries by employee (%)



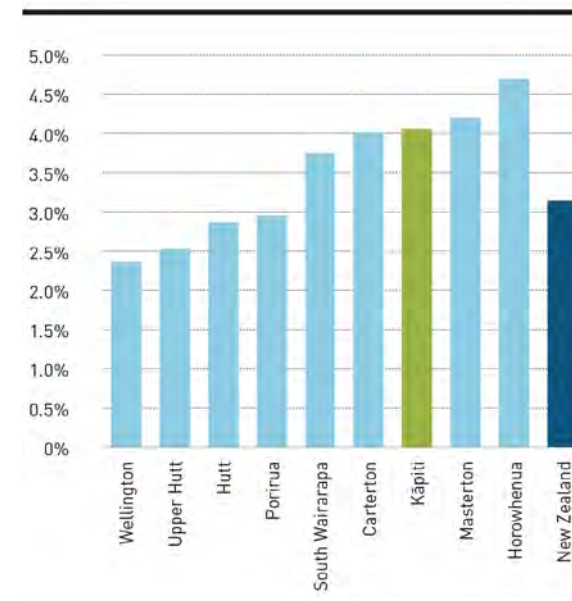
These top 5 industry groups make up 66% of employment in the district, compared to 43% for all of New Zealand.

Many of the jobs in these groups are relatively low-paid, such as in retail. For example, median wages in the retail and accommodation sector were \$15.80 in 2013, against a median of \$21.58 for all sectors (both are national figures).

How affordable are our rates?

A simple proxy for the affordability of our rates is to divide them into the median household income. The chart below shows the local councils as a benchmark under this measure, and as can be seen, our rates sit above the national average.

Affordability rates/median household income



Since the Shand review in 2008, the national benchmark is considered to be 3% of household income. Kāpiti sits above that, with 4%.

This shows that the affordability of our rates needs to be considered carefully, alongside other household expenditure.

Note that Kāpiti Coast District Council commissions an affordability report, which provides a comprehensive insight into affordability for our district.

Council also has rates remission funds for hardship, with eligibility for households that have rates at greater than 5% of their household income.

Household expenditure

Household expenditure is \$1,111 per week on average nationally in 2013, and includes \$33 on property rates. This is less than 3% of household expenditure, and is less than the household expenditure on utilities (electricity and gas), at \$43 per week.

There is some good news at present, with households benefiting from low interest rates, low inflation and improving employment levels. A recent example is the dramatic reduction in world oil prices. In 2014 the average price at the pump was \$2.16, but in January 2015 the price was 20% lower. It was noted that if prices remained at those levels, households would save \$500 a year on average, in fuel costs.

A rates increase of 4.2% in Kāpiti would equate to approximately \$2.00 per week, or just over \$100 for the year, including GST, per household.

Funded largely by rates

We derive a relatively high proportion of our income from rates. A review of the 2012 long term plans showed that the average share of revenue from rates across the country was 52%. However this was skewed by Auckland, which forecast rates at 43%.

The rest of the country forecast an average 58% of operating income from rates, with a wide variation. Eight councils had forecast rates revenue between 70% and 84%, and this group included Kāpiti Coast. Our average is 83 % over the full 20 years of our plan.

We also have a very small commercial sector, and no differential in rates. This reduces the flexibility we might have with setting our rates.

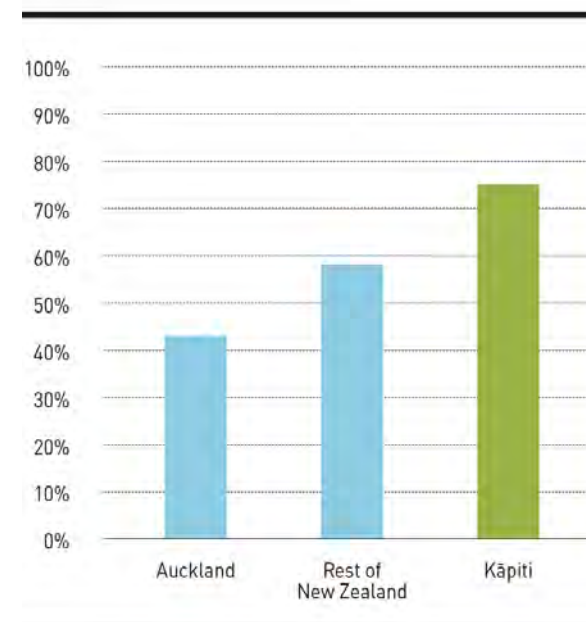
High proportion of fixed rates

We have a high proportion of fixed rates, which means that the range of rates is reduced – neighbours on the same street are less likely to experience wide variations in the rates that they pay. It also means that annual rates changes are not likely to be highly variable, which provides some stability to our residents.

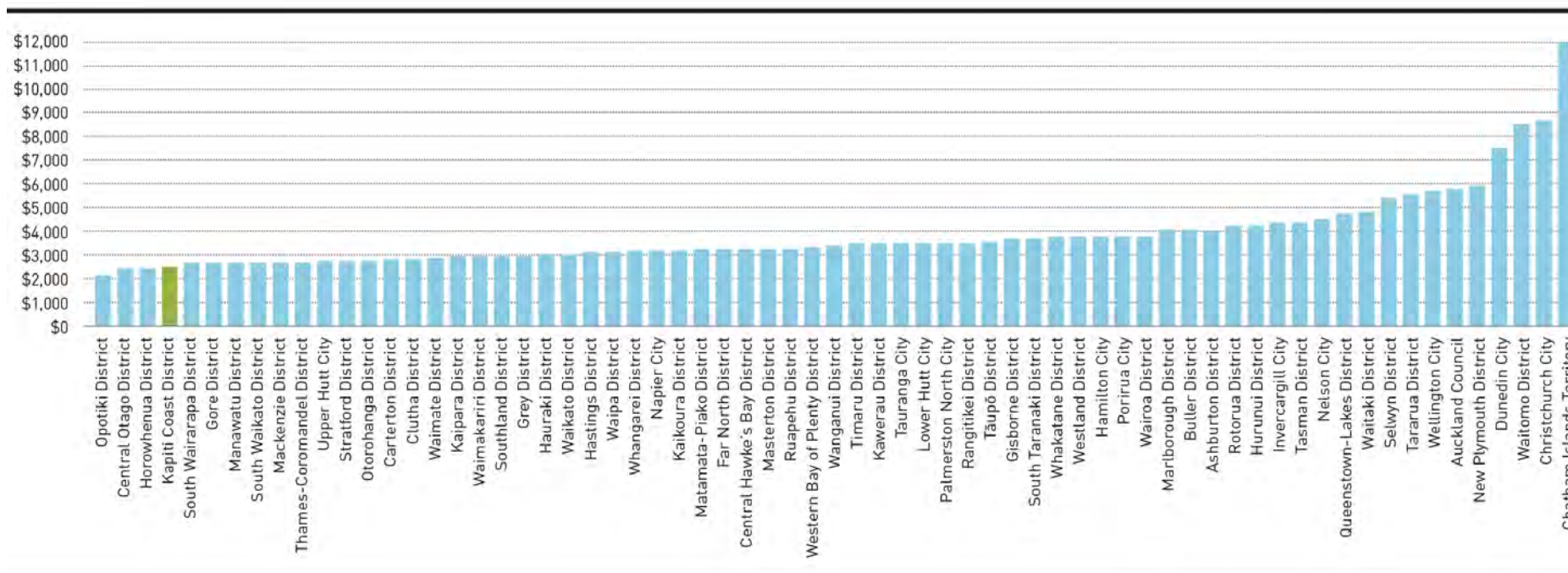
Changing the mix

We will investigate ways to reduce the reliance on rates in coming years. For example, the principle of user pays suggests that where it is reasonable we will look to apply user charges. However we will balance this against the effect any changes will have on our overall objectives.

Rates as percentage of total revenue



Operating expenditure per rate payer



One of the lowest cost operations in the country

It is important to note that our total operating expenditure per ratepayer is among the lowest in the country. In 2014, our costs were only 65% of the national average, and we had the 4th lowest operating costs per ratepayer in the country, as the chart above shows.

The good news is that this is a tangible indication of the value for money that we are delivering for our district. The associated challenge is that efficiency gains are more difficult. Costs per ratepayer are forecast to be \$2,900 in 2016.

What does this mean?

As a district we are aware of our affordability constraints. While our costs are low, we have a high proportion funded by rates. Where it is feasible we are seeking other funding sources – particularly more user-pays based revenue. Our economic development strategy is aimed at creating more jobs, and more wealth in the district, to help reduce this effect.

Any changes that we make need to be phased in gradually, reflecting our objective of a balanced approach to funding. For example, if we increased user fees too quickly, the impact could be a drop in users that negates any increases in user-pays revenue.

Principles for this strategy

In formulating this financial strategy we have identified the following principles to guide the decision making, and in determining how to find the right balance:

- conservative: realistic and achievable, prioritised
- fair: affordable, transparent, reasonable; current (horizontal) and future (longitudinal)
- gradual: predictable, smoothed and averaged

Conservative

Our community is looking for a long term plan that is realistic, and focused on the top priority work. We have prioritised our expenditure, particularly our capital expenditure on new projects, as we recognise that we cannot realistically do everything in the short term. This is for reasons of financial sustainability as well as recognising we have limitations on how many projects we are resourced to deliver.

Fair

Our decision making needs to balance the interests of our range of residents, both now and into the future. We need to be aware of the various communities of interest - whether geographic or demographic – and ensure we understand what they want and what we can deliver.

Gradual

Any changes that we make need to be implemented in slow and steady increments, so that our community has certainty and stability.

Why a 20 year plan?

Council takes an extremely long view of the district in terms of its planning and investment. We build infrastructure networks that have lives of up to 100 years. Our activity management plans are looking at the whole-of-life programme for maintaining and replacing our assets. With an asset base of \$1.3 billion we have an obligation to manage these assets effectively.

This obligation has been reinforced by the introduction of the infrastructure strategy as a required component of this long term plan. The infrastructure strategy provides a 30 year view of the work that we will undertake managing our core infrastructure assets, and is directly linked to this financial strategy.

A 10 year plan does not therefore fit well with our desire to provide guidance as to our long term intentions. We publish a 20 year plan to provide more extensive guidance, and beyond that we are planning for even longer time horizons. While the level of uncertainty rises over time, the key benefit is that we can inform our community about our long term work programme, and we can demonstrate how we will pay for that programme.

Meeting our objective – achieving a balance

Our vision is for a vibrant, diverse and thriving Kāpiti. One of the outcomes that will contribute to achieving this vision is the wise management of public funds. This financial strategy is one element of that outcome.

We have stated that it is likely that growth in the district will be low in the short term. How growth picks up will depend on external influences such as national and regional growth, as much as on local factors such as the completion of the expressways.

Our prudent approach therefore, is to adopt conservative growth forecasts for budget purposes. That way we will build a plan that is achievable, but with room to grow.

How we will use growth

1. to accelerate debt repayment
2. to fund growth

The funding strategy is aimed at **achieving a balance**. Council wants to continue to deliver the current levels of service, but in the context of affordability.

Rates down, debt down

In recent years there has been a significant programme of investment in the district, which has translated to rates and debt levels that are relatively high. The current council has signalled a desire to slow things down, and for this to be evidenced through lower rates, and for debt to plateau, or to be reduced if possible. In doing so, the council will shift the balance with a little more focus on affordability.



Using the levers

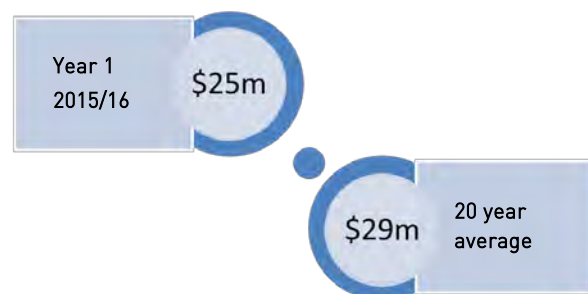
The funding strategy is represented by the triangle, above. There are three levers that we focus on, that together control the levels of service that we deliver. These are rates, debt and capital expenditure (or capex). The levers are inter-related, with each impacting on the others in some way.

We can grow the size of the triangle by increasing one or more of the levers. Conversely, we can reduce levels of service by reducing one or more of the levers. If we wish to maintain levels of service, but want to adjust one of the levers, we can achieve this through the way we work the others. For example, if we want to get debt down, we can do this through a combination of lower capital expenditure, and increased rates.

If however, we want to adjust two levers – such as rates down and debt down – then by definition we will need to adjust the third lever as well.

Capital expenditure

Objective: minimise debt impacts by reducing debt-funded capex.



Capital expenditure: key stats

Drivers of capital expenditure

Infrastructure strategy

Our infrastructure strategy has strong links with our capital expenditure programme. The infrastructure strategy is based on our core assumptions about growth, the environment, and the economic factors, such as inflation.

Renewals

With \$1.3 billion in assets, the bulk of which are for our core infrastructure roads, three waters and solid waste), our annual expenditure includes a significant element for renewing these assets.

The renewal programme is driven by our asset management plans, which take into account the age and condition of these assets, and identifies the timing for renewal expenditure. For this long term plan we are looking at an average of \$9.4 million per annum in the infrastructure renewals expenditure, or 53% of our infrastructure capital expenditure programme.

Overall some 49% of our planned capital expenditure is for renewals.

We need to continue to renew these assets, to ensure we continue to have a resilient, functioning community. We will review our renewals expenditure to ensure that these are necessary, but we are not proposing to 'sweat' our assets beyond their optimal useful lives. This is a short term measure that will be detrimental to the long term quality of our assets and to our costs. For example, if we defer roading renewals for too long, we actually end up spending more on maintenance, and thus we lose any perceived benefits from delaying the renewal.

We are continuing to build on our understanding of the state of our networks by undertaking condition assessments, and this will inform our detailed planning.

Most of our assets have long lives – water reticulation pipes for example, have an average life of 70 years. With much of our network having been built in the 1970's (or later), the majority of the renewals expenditure will occur in 30 years' time – beyond the span of this long term plan. The council is,

however, continuing to plan for whole-of-life asset management.

Asset renewals are funded by depreciation, through rates.

Upgrades

As our community grows, we have to upgrade our infrastructure, to cater for the increased population. This is the 'growth' portion of our upgrade programme. In addition, a growing community demands a range of new assets, such as the recent Coastlands Aquatic Centre. This type of asset is called a 'level of service' upgrade.

The growth portion of our asset upgrades is funded largely by development contributions.

The level of service portion is largely funded by debt.

Limits on capital expenditure: funding

As noted at the beginning, after some significant investment in recent years, the council is signalling a slow-down in the capital expenditure programme in coming years. There is a desire to hold debt levels, and a key way to achieve this is through reducing our capital expenditure.

Our 2012-32 long term plan included an average \$33m in capital expenditure over the 17 years between 2015 and 2032. Capital expenditure is essentially funded from (rates-funded) depreciation and borrowing. Both of these are discussed in more detail in later sections.

Because we want to slow down our cost growth, we need to look at all the levers we have, and consider what we can do with each.

The draft capital expenditure for the 2015-35 long term plan (inflation adjusted) shows a decrease in average expenditure to \$29 million per annum.

Forecast capital spending



This is a reduction of almost \$70 million over the course of the plan, and is the result of a comprehensive review of our programme.

A key funding mechanism is depreciation, which is used to fund asset renewals. Because our assets are still relatively new, the amounts we are spending on renewals is less than our depreciation. In later years (beyond the 20 years of the long term plan) our renewals expenditure is forecast to increase significantly.

Non-funded depreciation

In previous long term plans the council has opted not to fully fund depreciation, on the basis that the funding was not needed until later. This has grown over an 8 year period, to the point now where our non-funded depreciation is \$6.4 million, or 39% of total depreciation.

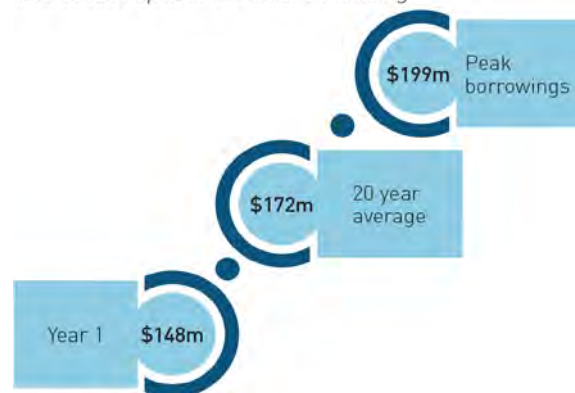
From 2015/16 this non-funding was planned to reduce, with the intention of fully repaying this shortfall over the remaining years of the plan. However this creates an accumulated shortfall in funding, which has to be covered by debt. Because we are looking to get debt levels lower, we want to close that funding gap faster than was previously planned.

Closing that funding gap for depreciation is part of the balancing act. To remove the \$6.4 million in one year would require a rates increase of 12%. This is clearly not a reasonable option, but the longer the gap remains, the greater the accumulated debt will be.

So, like all the key decisions relating to this financial strategy, there is a need to find a balance – to close the non-funded depreciation gap as fast as is practical, but without creating undue pressure on other costs, and on rates. We are closing this gap over the next 6 years, with an average rates impact of around 1.6% per year.

Borrowings

Objective: minimise debt impacts through a balance of reduced capex and increased funding.



Borrowing levels: key stats

Our borrowings start at \$148 million in 2015/16 (year 1 of the long term plan), and peak at \$199 million in 2022/23. However after that date the debt levels begin to reduce, reaching a low of \$125 million by the last year – 2034/35. This is due to repayment levels that will be reached, and recognises the lifecycle of borrowings, related to our assets.

In 50 years' time, for example, we expect to need to build a dam to provide water supply to an increased population.

Our debt levels are now relatively high in comparative terms. Our debt servicing costs are 12% of total income, which is just above the prudence benchmark of 10% that has been identified by the Department of Internal Affairs for low-growth districts. We want to get below this benchmark over the course of the plan, but we will do that gradually. By 2034/35 this measure is forecast to be 6%.

We can also express debt as a percentage of our assets (known as gearing). By this measure, we have debt gearing of some 11% of our asset value. Another way to consider this is to compare it to a mortgage level for a private household. The average house value in Kāpiti is \$380,000. Borrowing 11% of this amount would equate to a mortgage of \$43,000. As this comparison shows, our debt levels are not at uncomfortable levels – however we do intend to manage debt carefully in coming years

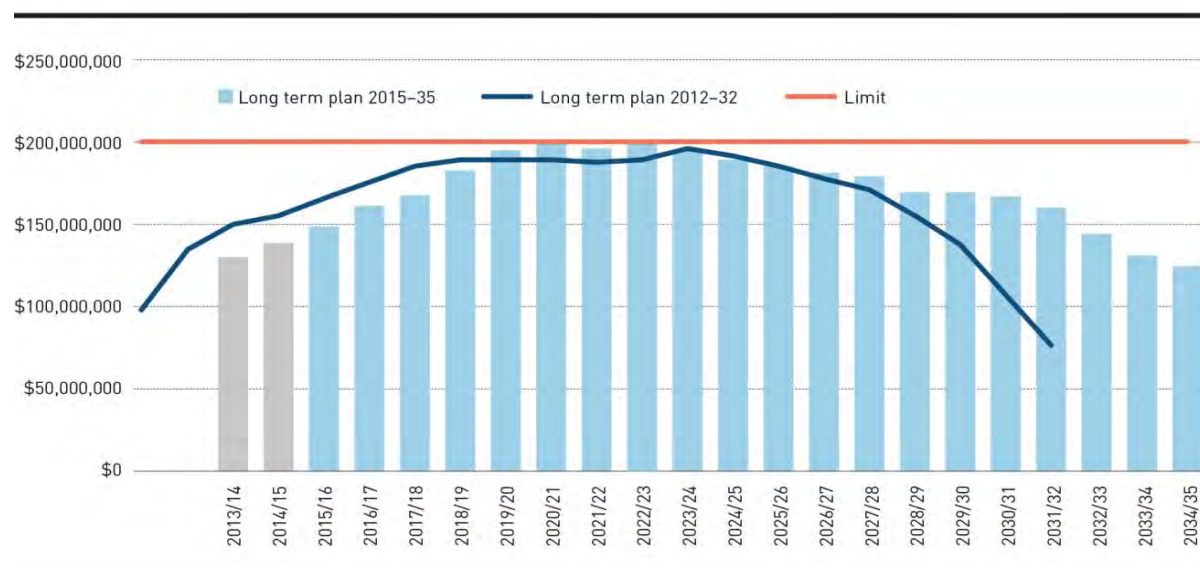
Repayment

The council has a policy to repay borrowings within the life of the assets for which it was drawn. In general, the repayment is planned for a maximum 30 year period (for some assets the term is 20 years).

Because we don't have surplus assets to sell, repayments are primarily sourced from rates, by way of a rates surplus. Based on the forecast peak debt of \$199 million, the annual repayments would need to be \$6.5 million, to repay all the borrowings over 30 years. It will take time to build up that surplus. We will start creating a surplus from year 8, once we are fully funding our depreciation. We will reach a suitable surplus level after a further 4-5 years, and we plan to stabilise repayments after that.

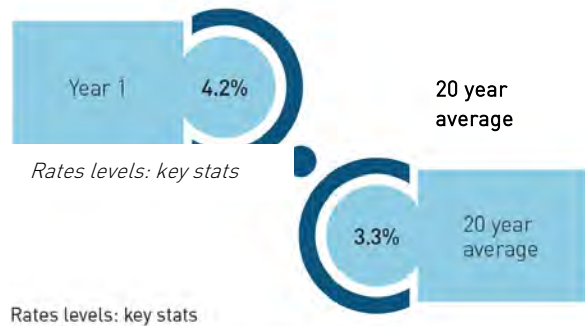
These targets are based on low to moderate growth, and thus they could be revised if growth exceeds (or is lower than) our assumptions.

Forecast borrowings



Rates

Objective: reduce rates impacts.
Year 1



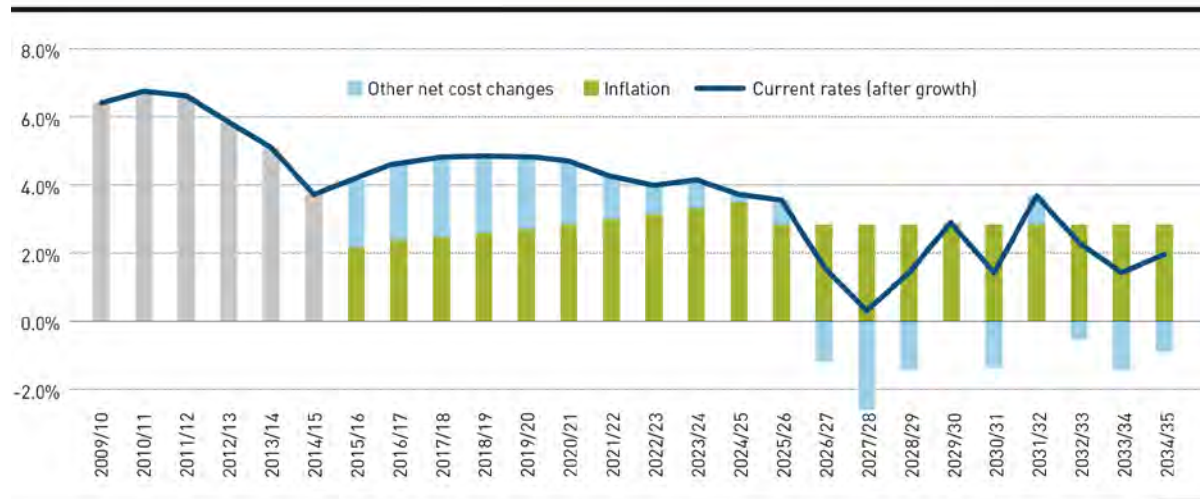
In 2014/15 the council adopted an annual plan with a rates increase of 3.77%. This is the lowest rates increase on record for the district. In the preceding 5 years the average rates increase was 6.2%.

The previous long term plan had an average rates increase of 4.9% over the twenty years. This plan reflects the change in emphasis for the new council, and delivers an average rates increase of 3.3% over the twenty years. Both numbers are after allowing for growth, which is forecast at 1% over most years.

Detailed forecast assumptions are included at the end of this section.

This long term plan does not include any significant changes in our levels of service. The increases in costs are based on inflationary pressures (ranging from 2.0% to 3.5%) and balancing the budget. In coming years we will continue to manage our budgets, with the aim of minimising inflationary effects wherever possible.

Forecast rates increases



Council does not currently have a balanced budget, due to the non-funded depreciation. As noted, we plan to close this gap and to have depreciation fully funded within 7 years. This has an impact of an average 1.5% increase in rates over that time.

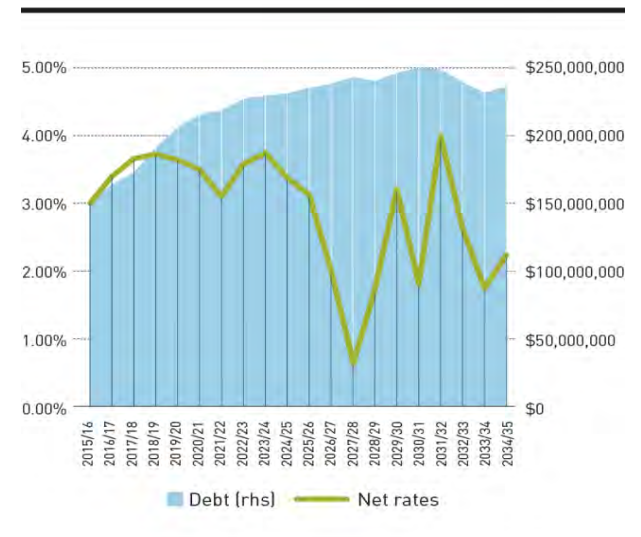
Considering the trade-offs

This plan provides an appropriate balance between our rates increases and our debt levels. If we wanted to have rates levels even lower, we would have had to sustain higher debt levels. Conversely, if we wanted our debt levels to be lower (or to get lower more rapidly) we would have had to increase our rates levels. These two contrasting scenarios can be modelled as follows:

A rates focus

Under the scenario on the right rates are reduced by 1.25% for the first 7 years, keeping them under 4% throughout the plan.

Focus on keeping rates low

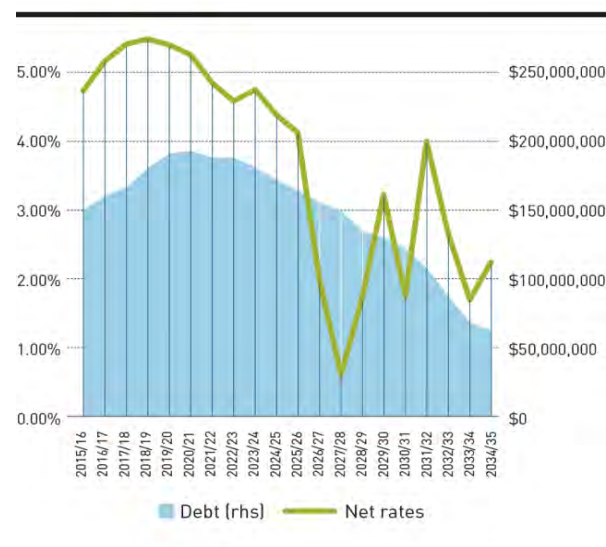


In later years rates are increased by 0.25%, so that debt is eventually repaid. However under this scenario debt peaks at \$250 million, and closes at \$236 million. This shows that our debt levels are very sensitive to rates.

A debt focus

In the below scenario rates are increased by 0.5% for ten years, in order to get debt down more rapidly.

Focus on reducing borrowings



For the second half of the plan, rates are 0.25% higher. Debt peaks at \$193 million, and is reduced to \$61 million by the end of the plan. The peak is not much lower than in our preferred option, although it does reduce more quickly, and to lower levels.

Changes to the funding model

We have undertaken a review of our rates funding mechanisms, to see if they are still the best mix for our community. Given the current reorganisation proposal that is being considered across the region, we did not see any merit in looking at comprehensive changes. For example, most councils in the region use capital value for rates, whereas we primarily use land value.

We believe it is best to see what arises from the reorganisation proposal, and review our rates again once that is over, if the status quo remains.

However we are taking the opportunity to simplify our rates, with a view to having fewer separate rates, but without changing the details. For example, fixed charges are being combined where possible – but we are not changing fixed to variable rates.

One general principle that we are likely to implement over time is a move to more districtwide rates, and accordingly less ward-based differences. This follows the principle of averaging, and allows a smoother rates impact across our district. We will still observe local variations where appropriate – for example we don't charge for wastewater where that service is not provided.

Infrastructure strategy 2015–45

Infrastructure strategy 2015-2045

Welcome to council's first infrastructure strategy.

It identifies the major infrastructure issues that the district will need to address over the next three decades for the following types of infrastructure:

- Rooding
- Water supply
- Sewage treatment – we call it wastewater
- Stormwater

These major infrastructure services meet our community's essential health and safety needs for clean water and sewerage; stormwater services protect our property, and roading services provide for the movement of people and goods. These services enable our schools and workplaces to function, they enable us to get around the district, they enable new businesses and households to be created here, and they enable us to welcome the many holiday makers who visit our beautiful district.

The major infrastructure decisions that council must address are mainly about:

- Maintain, renew or upgrade? - Should council replace old infrastructure or keep repairing it? Should we build new infrastructure (e.g., water reservoirs, roads)?
- Timing - When should we replace and/or upgrade existing infrastructure?

We will update the strategy every three years, and keep our communities informed about significant decisions, well before they become necessary.

Council is keen to get community views. We will receive submissions and comments as part of consultation on the long term plan 2015-35 in March-April 2015.

Brief background to the district

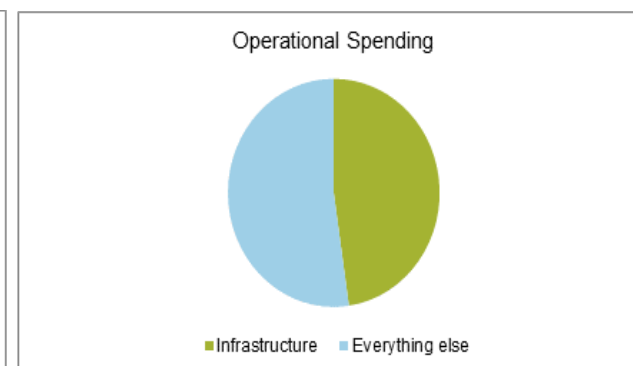
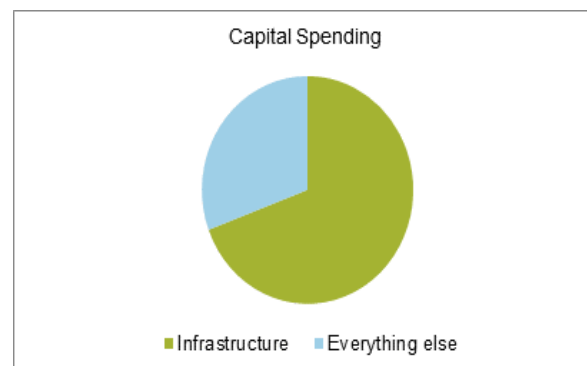
The district is 730 km², mainly in coastal plains below the Tararua Range, with two main rivers, the Ōtaki and Waikanae. It has a population of more than 49,000, and this is projected to grow to 59,600 over the next thirty years. Most of the population is centred in the main urban areas of Ōtaki, Waikanae, Paraparaumu (including Raumati), with a small beach settlement at Paekākāriki, as well as the rural population mainly in the north east of the district. Most growth is projected for Waikanae and Paraparaumu, and long-term, the population is projected to decline at Ōtaki and Paekākāriki.

Why infrastructure matters

Council wants to continue to provide effective and efficient water, wastewater and stormwater services that meet both residential and non-residential community needs. Our infrastructure assets are valued at \$1.3 billion (and that's just for these services). Infrastructure spending for roads and the three waters accounts for \$7 out of every \$10 of council's capital expenditure and almost half of the operating expenditure over the next thirty years.

The infrastructure enables council to provide services that are essential for public health, safety and the movement of people and goods into and around the district.

Road and water assets cost a lot of money to design, build and operate, and they are built to last for a long time. Council and the district's communities need to understand the cost and service implications of past and future investments, so they can make informed



choices about how council manages its infrastructure over the next three decades.

There are five main things that drive council's decisions about infrastructure investment:

- Assets – the condition they are in, the capacity they have, their criticality to the service
- People– the current and future populations that will benefit from the assets and help to fund them
- Environment – impacts on the environment, and the impacts of climate change
- Services – the levels of service council provides using its assets
- Financials – the operating and investment costs for the assets

These things help council decide

- When to replace assets?
- When to invest in better levels of service?
- What additional investment to make to meet growth needs?

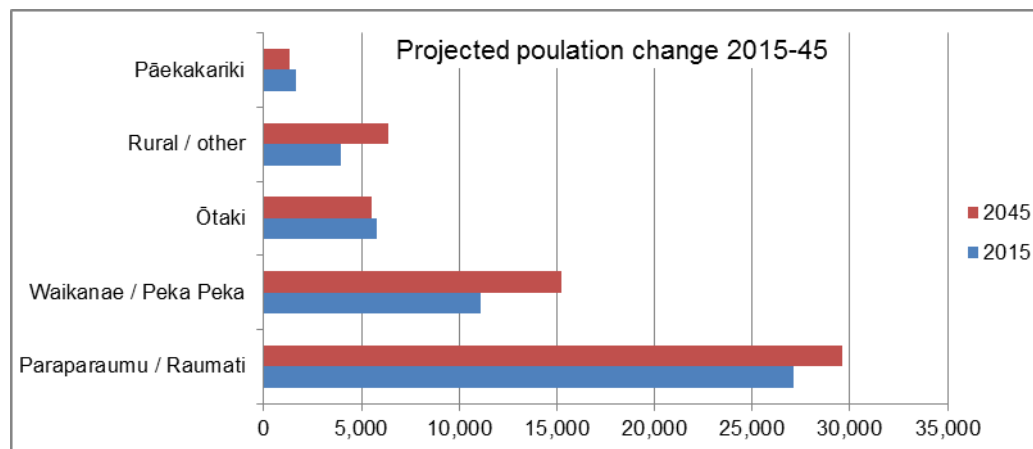
Assumptions

In developing this strategy we have made six sets of assumptions. Because we will update this strategy every three years, we will update our assumptions regularly.

Population

The population will grow as projected in the Kāpiti District Council growth model, rising to 59,600 by 2045 (see graph below). This strategy uses the same growth assumptions as the long term plan 2015-35.

Most of the population is centred in the main urban areas (Ōtaki, Waikanae, Paraparaumu/Raumati), although most growth is projected for Waikanae and



Paraparaumu/Raumati, and also in some rural lifestyle areas. Longer term, the populations of Ōtaki and Pāekākāriki are projected to decline, unless there is employment-related growth for the Ōtaki population.

Environmental standards

The trend to higher environmental standards will continue. National and regional environmental policies require councils to reduce the negative impacts of infrastructure operations.

Climate change

Climate change means the district will experience more periods of drought, and storms that are more frequent and more intense. Rising sea levels will affect groundwater levels in low-lying areas and especially coastal environments.

Technology

There will not be any significant changes in infrastructure engineering technology. (Even though innovations in infrastructure management are highly possible, we cannot foresee them, so we are working from our current knowledge.)

Asset lives

In general, assets will function for their expected lives. The detailed assumptions council makes about the expected lives of its assets are in the statement of accounting policies in the long term plan. Asset conditions are detailed in council's various activity management plans, and outlined in the relevant sections of this strategy.

There are some gaps in council's data on condition assessments, especially for pipes. Council has invested in new asset management software, and we are proactively collecting asset condition data, so that council is becoming even more confident about its assumptions.

Costs and inflation

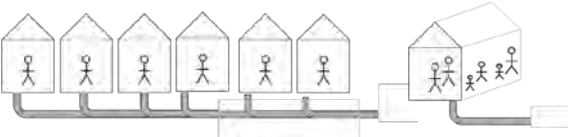
We have used our best knowledge today to indicate the scale of costs that the district faces. Costs are based on today's prices, and then we have applied the price changes that are expected for each type of infrastructure. We don't imagine that these cost estimates will be accurate down to the last dollar, but they do indicate what's likely to happen to infrastructure prices. Infrastructure assets are built from materials that have high embedded energy

costs, and which require high levels of skill to produce, and those costs change at a different rate from normal consumer goods (e.g., the consumer price index). To take account of expected future changes in price levels, council has used forecasts developed for local authorities by Business and Economic Research Ltd (BERL) which are available for the first ten years. The ten year average has been used for the remaining twenty years. Over the thirty years of this strategy, they have estimated the following cumulative changes in price levels.

	Price in...		%
	2015	2045	change
Roading	\$1	\$2.05	105%
Water	\$1	\$2.88	188%
Energy	\$1	\$3.53	253%
Pipelines	\$1	\$2.57	157%

New infrastructure for growth

Population is the main influence on demand for infrastructure. We currently have an average of 2.4 people per household, but this is expected to decline due to the aging population. Related to that is the number of one and two-person households, which will increase from 13,000 to 17,300. That will mean a greater increase in the number of houses requiring water connections, than the increase in actual population. Because six houses with one person in each household requires more network infrastructure than one household with six people, we foresee some shifts in relative costs throughout the network.



There will need to be additional roading for new communities, and we will need to add capacity to our water and wastewater systems, if they are to be connected. (Council’s policy is to charge development contributions for assets that are growth-related so that new communities pay for the additional infrastructure that they need.)

Roading

Council has a network that includes more than 500 km of sealed roads and less than 16 km of unsealed roading. (We’ve also got 342 km of footpaths, 50 bridges and culverts, and more than 5,600 signs, 5,700 lights, and 2,800 poles for streetlights.)

The network is in good condition, and council has an effective planned maintenance programme. Council’s maintenance programme for our current roads, including reseals, will continue.

Strategic issues

Kāpiti Expressway and Transmission Gully

Our roading programme is heavily influenced by central government’s plans for the Kāpiti Expressway and Transmission Gully. Construction of the expressway is already changing traffic flows in and around the district, and council is planning to construct new local connector roads between the expressway and our communities. There will also be some new road projects as part of the town centres projects in Paraparaumu and Waikanae. When the expressway is completed, it will become the new State Highway 1(SH1) route, and council will become the owner of the current SH1.

The district has already begun to adapt to the expected consequence of the expressway:

- Kāpiti Road is under pressure from traffic volumes and needs expanded capacity. We have budgeted \$8.7 million for this work.
- Council currently has a relatively simple roading network, with few traffic lights, bridges, etc. When we acquire the newly revoked SH1 with all its bridges and culverts, we will acquire a more complex network which will increase costs. Council intends that NZTA will provide us with comprehensive and reliable asset management information as part of the transfer process.
- We will develop and construct new local connector roads feeding onto the expressway, particularly in areas where growth is projected. We have budgeted \$12.3 million for this increased level of service and growth over 30 years.

We are waiting for updated regional and local modelling to project the impact of Transmission Gully on our communities. With reduced travel times, commuting between Wellington/Porirua and the Kāpiti Coast will become more attractive, which may also generate further local growth.

Climate change/coastal erosion – some roads will be threatened by coastal erosion

We expect some coastal roads and the water and sewerage assets underneath them to be threatened by coastal erosion over the next thirty years. In the future council will need to make more detailed decisions about how it intends to deal with the problem.

Changing traffic preferences

Because of the district’s aging population, there will be increasing numbers of drivers who find it difficult to make rapid decisions while using roadways.

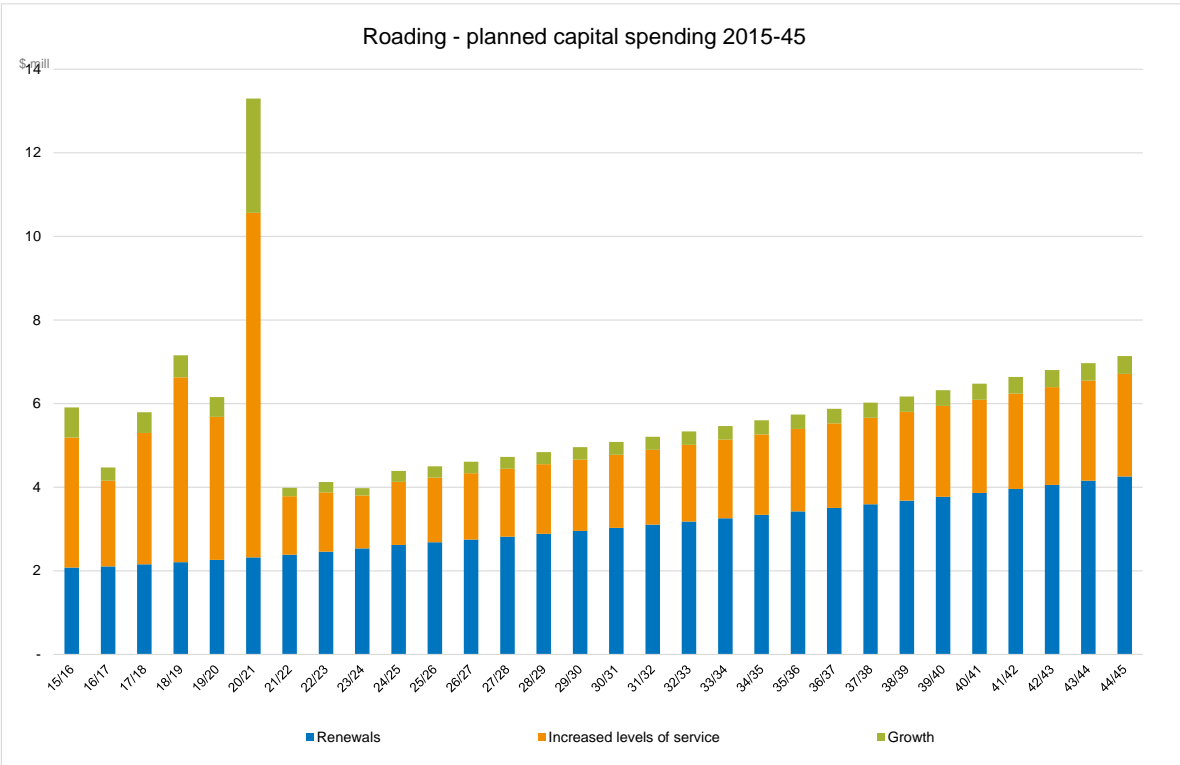
Council will need to simplify the decision-making context for road users. Options include increased use of traffic signals, and wider footpaths (for mobility scooters).

These increased levels of service will increase both operational and investment costs, and council has planned to increase its operational expenditure from \$11.1 million in 2015 to \$24.6 million in 2021, including projected roading cost inflation of 105% over that period

Major projects over 30 years

- Kāpiti Link Road, \$8.7 million, by 2021.
- Local and area connector roads, \$12.3 million, 2015-45.

Because traffic patterns will change substantially once the new expressway opens, council is investing in local traffic modelling to inform our future maintenance and investment programmes, and we have not identified any specific new projects from 2021 onwards, due to this uncertainty. Instead for 2021 onwards, we have budgeted consistent renewals and new spending on a straight line basis (plus the effects of inflation). In conjunction with other transport planners throughout the region, we will progressively develop the details of the forward roading programme as the traffic studies and modelling become available. Council’s next infrastructure strategy (2018-48) will have even more useful information for our communities.



Water supply

Council provides and manages three urban water schemes:

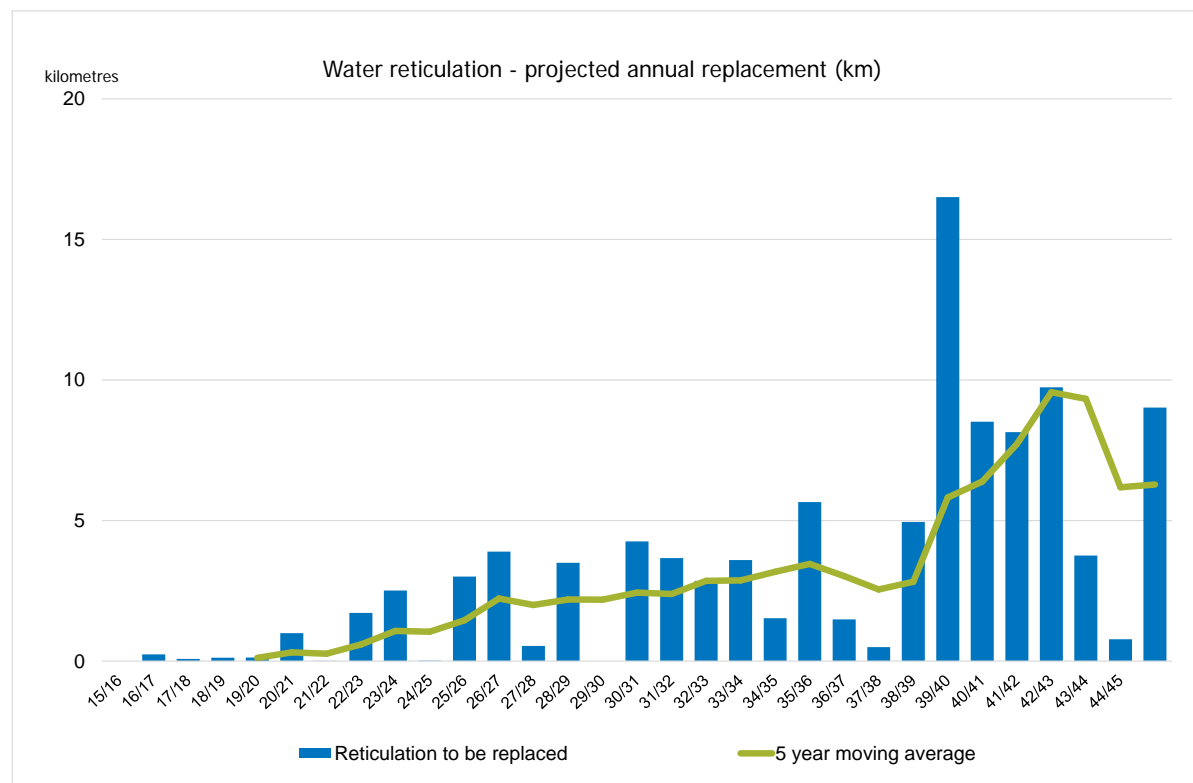
- Ōtaki
- Waikanae/ Paraparaumu/ Raumati
- Paekākāriki
- and the smaller private scheme at Hautere / Te Horo.

Water services are projected to be substantially affected by inflation over the next thirty years, with \$1 of spending today projected to cost \$2.88 by 2045.

The graph overleaf shows the projected length (in kilometres) of water reticulation that will need to be replaced each year. The graph is somewhat lumpy, with “echoes” of past investment in infrastructure: pipes in the water network have an average life of 70 years. As much of the network which was built in the late 1970s, it will be due for renewal in the 2040s. (While this graph shows the length of pipe to be replaced each year, it doesn’t show how large each pipe is, which also affects replacement costs.)

For the first ten years, council will only need to replace an average of 1.5km of the network each year. For the next ten years (2025-35) we will need to replace an average of 2.7 km each year. But in the final decade of this strategy, we will need to replace an average of 6.3 km each year. It may however be possible to extend the useful life of some assets depending on condition, components and criticality, in order to smooth the financial impact.

To continue to provide potable water for households and businesses, council will need to increase its spending on water infrastructure by about four times the current level.



In Ōtaki, the system will require substantial renewals from 2035-45 because of its age, and council has planned \$5.6 million for renewals, and a further \$10.9 million for level of service improvements, including a new reservoir.

The plant at Waikanae serves both the Waikanae and Paraparaumu/Raumati communities. It has one clarifier which is a critical component of the plant. Once a second clarifier is installed, the water treatment plant will have much higher resilience, and will be able to treat a much greater volume of water, which will also meet growth needs

Water meters have a life of about 15 years, so council will need to make decisions by 2025 about a planned replacement programme.

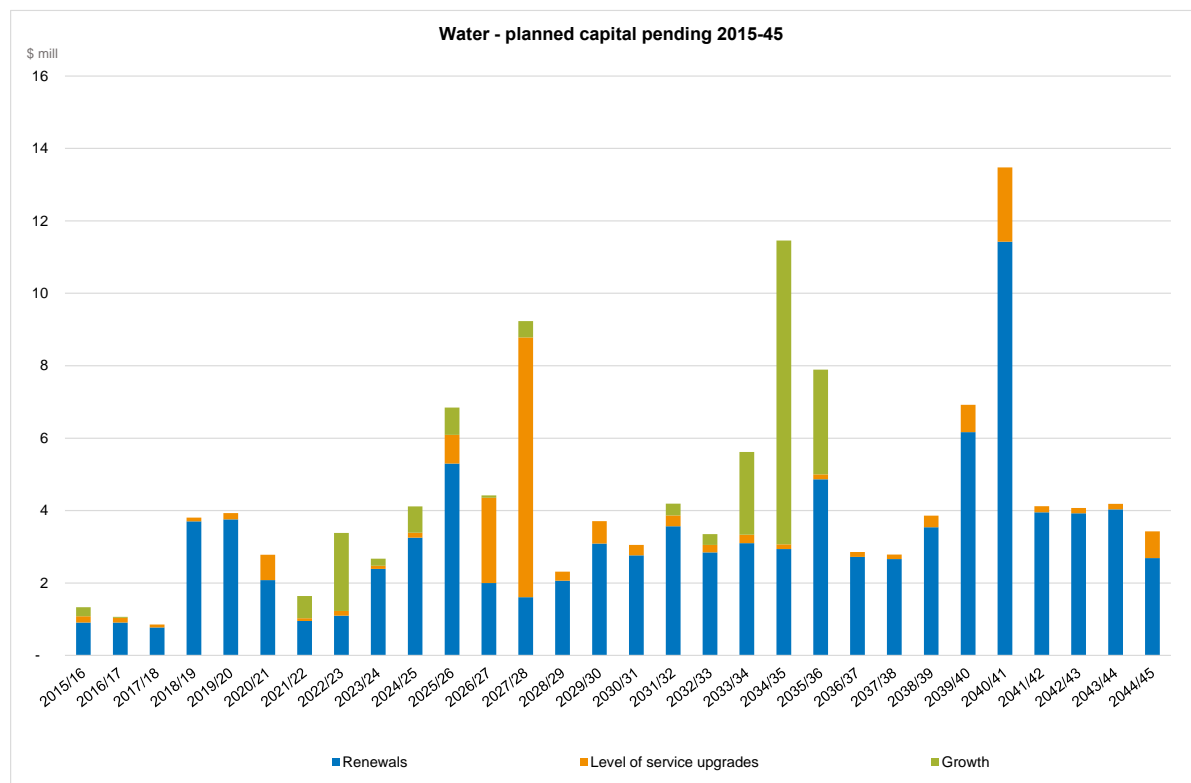
We have five major projects over the next 30 years which will improve the security of our water supply, help us respond to changing environmental conditions (climate change, consent conditions), and to enable new communities to connect to our networks.

These projects are:

- Build the Ōtaki reservoir in 2025-28 (\$10 million).
- Stage 2 upgrade to the Waikanae treatment plant (\$6.9 million, 2018-21). Council will install a second clarifier to improve treatment performance and enable council to delay upgrading the filters until Stage 3 (\$7.1 mill, 2023-2028).
- Strategic trunk network upgrades (\$11.4 million) to increase the network capacity and provide water service for new communities. Work is planned in two programmes (\$3.8 mill in 2023-28, and \$7.6 mill in 2031-36).
- Waikanae bore upgrade in 2033-35, (\$9.9 million) to maintain the back-up supply.

The two reservoir projects will be challenging for the district to fund. Council would use debt to fund the projects so that the local ratepayers would not have to pay for it all in one year. Council will discuss the options with the community closer to the time.

Council's planned future investment in water infrastructure is shown at right.



Wastewater – sewerage and sewage disposal

The primary purpose of council’s wastewater systems is to protect the health of communities without harming the environment. Council has two wastewater treatment plants which are located in Ōtaki, Paraparaumu. The plant at Paraparaumu serves the urban areas of Waikanae, Paraparaumu and Raumati.

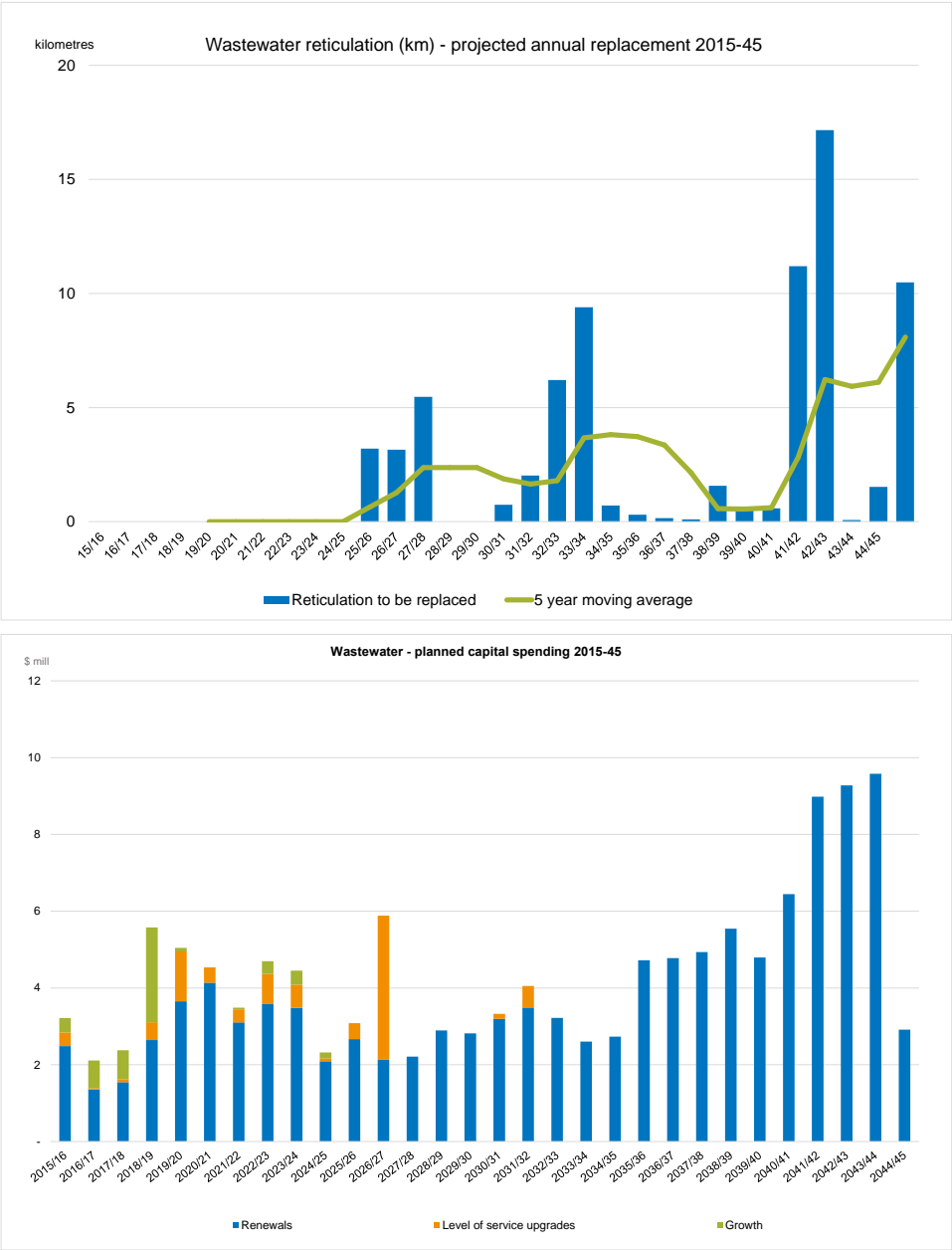
Rising environmental standards mean that we expect the consent conditions for sewerage disposal to become even more rigorous in future. We will be obliged to continue to invest in wastewater treatment so that water leaving our treatment plants meets the new higher standards.

The wastewater network has distinct periods of renewal, and that also peaks in the 2040s, about 70 years after it was built in the 1970s. Council can smooth out these fluctuations by investing in an annual renewal programme based on condition and criticality, so that the impact on ratepayers is spread over many years.

Replacing the wastewater network will require a considerable rates commitment in future. We have a planned renewals programme to ensure that the major burden does not fall unfairly on residents in the 2040s.

Replacing the wastewater network will require an increasing rates commitment in future, and council has planned for part of that funding requirement. We will need to scale up our efforts in 2025-35 and again for 2035-45.

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The Ōtaki plant will need to be refurbished at some point in 2035-45. The estimated cost is \$3 million in today's dollars, although funding is not yet included in council's financial modelling. Because the regional council is unlikely to agree to reduce its consent conditions, council will discuss these issues with the community in future.

The Paraparaumu/Waikanae/Raumati wastewater scheme has several requirements:

- The plant will require refurbishment in 2035-45, and the costs are mainly related to an additional clarifier (\$3.1 mill, 2021-25) and an aeration diffuser (\$1.7 mill, 2018-2021). We are preparing to renew our discharge consent with scoping, engagement and exploring options such as discharge to land.
- The main wastewater pipe from Waikanae to Paraparaumu is nearing capacity so a new rising main will be required for growth in Waikanae, and we have scheduled that for 2015-19 (\$4.1 mill). To cater for growth, we will upgrade the pump station at Rauparaha Road sometime after 2030, as well as providing a new pump station and rising main at Waikanae Park around 2035-40. The timing and costs for this work are uncertain because it is partly related to network condition. Council has allocated operational funding for a study in 2030 so that it can make more informed investment decisions closer to the time the investment is expected to be required.

Stormwater drainage

Council provides stormwater services in the urban areas of the district (Ōtaki, Waikanae, Paraparaumu/Raumati and Paekākāriki). The stormwater system is intended to protect public property from flooding. Most of the urban areas in the district receive stormwater protection via a system of soak pits, retention ponds, and overland flow paths, and the district has only a relatively small network of reticulated stormwater (pipes).

Council plans to maintain or improve adverse environmental effects of stormwater in the streams where it eventually flows.

Asset condition

Most of the stormwater pipe network is in excellent condition, and has expected lives well beyond the term of this strategy – they stormwater assets are mainly concrete and PVC, and they would typically have a life of 100 years. However, there are some information gaps about the assets - what the pipes are made of, and the condition they are in (especially for pipes that were laid in the 1960s or earlier).

The network has had capacity problems for some years, and the network is expected to come under additional pressure from increased stormwater volumes due to more intense storms and sea level rise.

- Groundwater tables are rising, as a consequence of rising sea levels, and this has already begun to create a long term nuisance at some properties in Raumati and Paraparaumu. Rising sea levels may also exacerbate existing stormwater problems in many other areas throughout the district.
- About a quarter of the district's properties are already at risk of being flooded in a 1-in-100 year storm (although this "flooding" ranges from a

puddle on the lawn to a flooded house). Because the District has grown from settlements based near rivers and streams, flood risks are strongly related to local rivers and streams. Council provides more detailed information at kapiticoast.govt.nz/services/A---Z-Council-Services-and-Facilities/Stormwater/

More and bigger storms

Council's stormwater system faces substantial pressure in future because of changing weather and climate patterns. With rising groundwater levels, bigger storms, and more rain falling in short periods of time, many properties may not have sufficient capacity to cope.

If private properties become increasingly likely to flood, there may be pressure in the future for a substantially stronger (and more expensive) stormwater system. Council plans to invest in an improved stormwater system so that we can adapt to more frequent storms from climate change. Rising sea levels will affect the efficiency of stormwater outfalls, so maintenance costs will increase for these assets.

Managing growth

Council's current development policy is to require new private property developments to be hydrologically neutral – which means that they must manage stormwater on site (mainly using soak pits and retention systems). Stormwater from private property may only be released into streams at very slow agreed rates.

Council plans to spend \$157 million over the next 30 years on stormwater assets

- renewing assets (\$23 million)
- upgrades and new assets (\$133 million).

Because of the historic underspend on stormwater infrastructure, Council's options in the future will be about how soon to address the outstanding work, and how soon to start investing in assets to deal with climate change. To maintain the current levels of service, council will need to make substantial investments in infrastructure of additional capacity. The figure at right shows the planned capital expenditure on stormwater for the next thirty years.

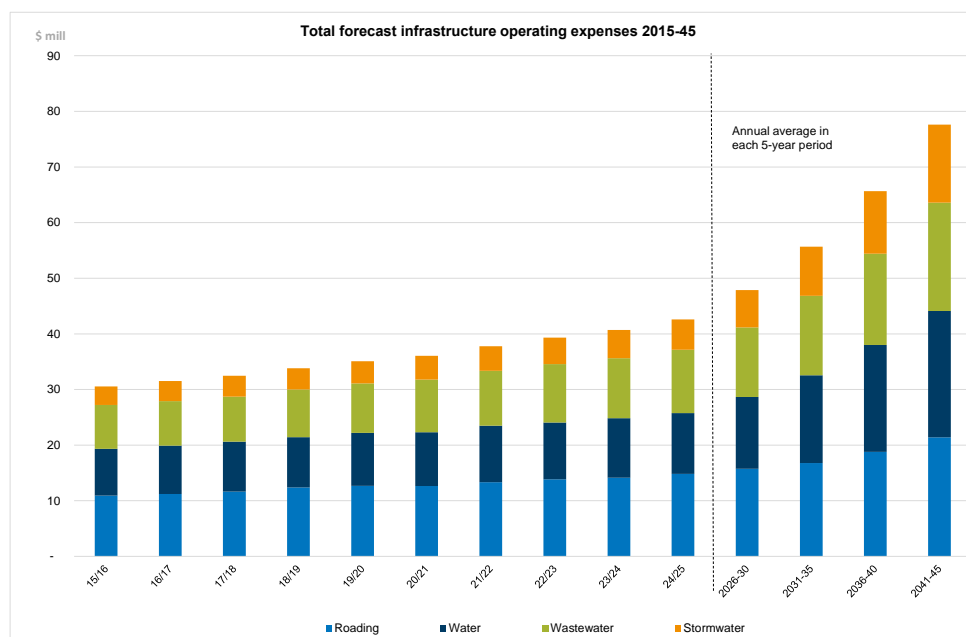
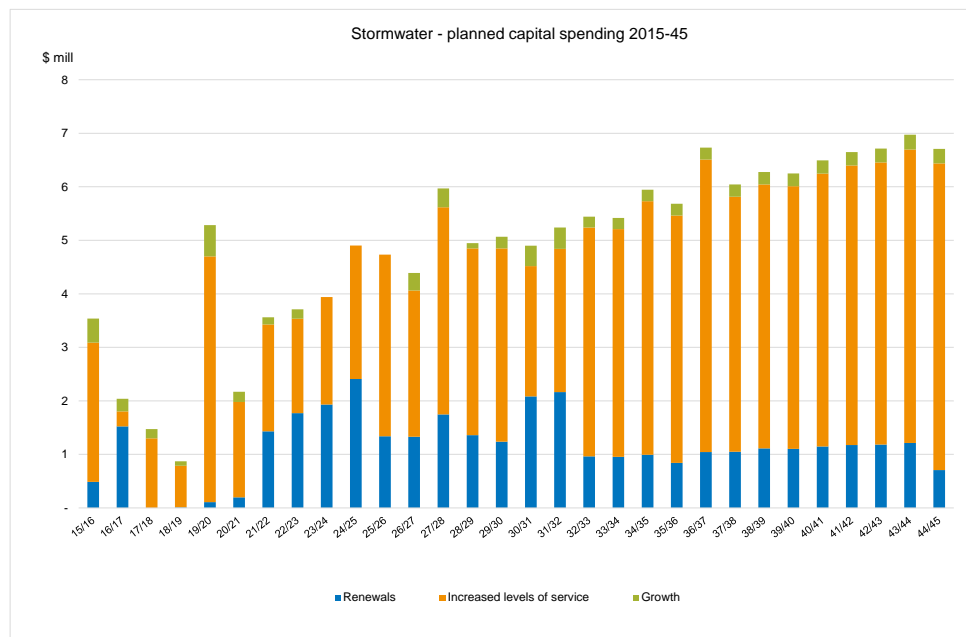
The main decision points will be about:

- \$5.3 million for Amohia Street in Paraparaumu in 2026-28)
- \$5 million for Raumati Beach in 2022-25.
- \$17.7 million for work in Ōtaki in 2028-45.

30 year costs for infrastructure

Operating expenses over the next 30 years are heavily affected by expected inflation. For example, BERL advise that, the price for roading infrastructure services is expected to treble over the next thirty years, and the price for water infrastructure services is expected to double. Managing council's budgets for these essential services, while ensuring that funding is affordable, will become an even bigger challenge for all councils including Kāpiti Coast District Council.

Over the 30 year period of this strategy, operating costs for infrastructure increase from \$31 million in 2015 to \$75 million by 2045. The funding impact statement in the long term plan shows the annual operating expenditure for the first 20 years (2015 – 2035), and the graph below shows planned operating expenses for the full period.



Over the 30 year period of this strategy, capital costs vary each year ranging from a low of \$22.1 million (2021/22) to a high of \$45.1 million in 2040/41. The graph at right shows the total planned operating and capital expenditure for 2015-45. Annual data is used for the first ten years, and then five-year averages are used for the next 20 years.

Resilience to natural hazards

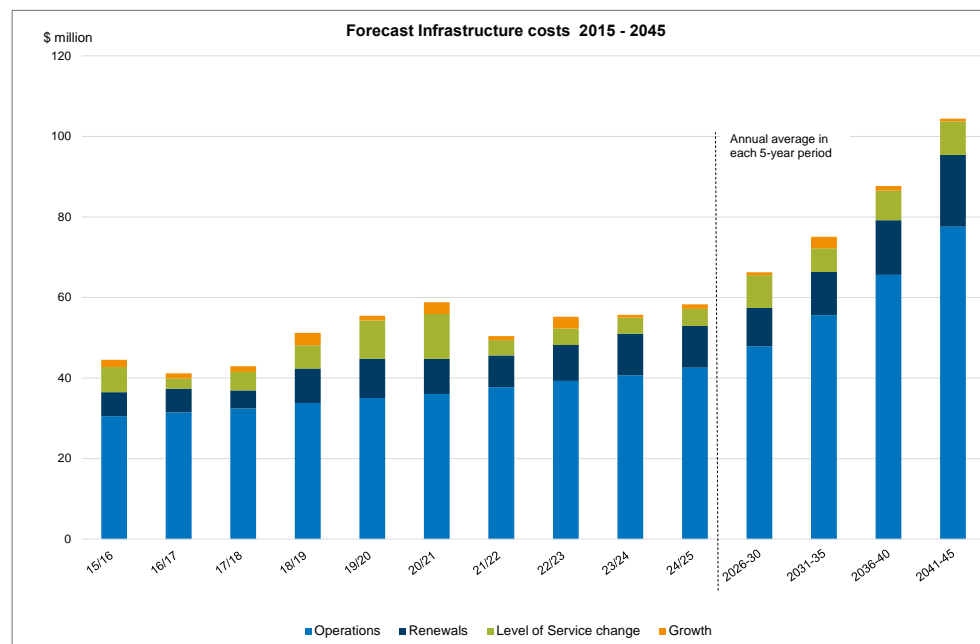
Earthquake

Much of the district's infrastructure supports towns that have been built on river gravels, so we expect that a major earthquake would cause liquefaction as it did in Christchurch, resulting in ruptured roading, water and wastewater networks.

The district plan requires all new urban properties to have rainwater tanks, and council can draw on three water treatment plants and its reservoirs in an earthquake, and truck water from one plant to a community whose plant was damaged. It is also unlikely that all plants would be severely damaged at the same time, except in a massive earthquake.

The Waikanae water treatment plant has been built to high seismic standards and would be expected to survive relatively well, but without a reticulation network, council would need to truck water into towns. Council has the infrastructure to provide taps at the Ōtaki and Paekākāriki plants, so that people can fill their own water containers, but the volume required mean that would not be a practical solution for Waikanae and Paraparaumu.

The wastewater network may be the hardest hit if pipes break. The network has an extensive system of pump stations which require electricity, and council has back-up generators available. Pump stations in low-lying areas would also be vulnerable to liquefaction.



A major earthquake could change the topography of the district so that stormwater assets would be needed in new or additional places.

Coastal erosion

Some beachfront roads in the District are at risk from rising sea levels and rising groundwater levels. Council is working with its communities to develop consensus about the level of investment that is appropriate to manage risks to private property.

Flooding

Council stormwater infrastructure policy is to prevent flooding of public assets. Of all council's infrastructure, the wastewater networks may be most at risk from flooding, because floods could

inundate lower-lying pump stations, leading to localised failures. The problem could be fixed once the floodwaters abated, so the duration of the problem would depend on the volume of water and the rate of abatement.

Volcanic eruption

The prevailing wind in our district is from the west, so we are unlikely to suffer substantially from volcanic ash unless the eruption was massive. Volcanic ash is acidic and corrosive, and damaging to mechanical plant. If the ash could be kept from the plant, then Ōtaki and Paekākāriki could continue to use their bore water supplies because they are drawn from underground. The central scheme

supplying Waikanae, Paraparaumu and Raumati mainly draws from the Waikanae River, and in addition we have consents and the infrastructure to enable us to draw water from the Waikanae bore if needed. That water could then be trucked to other sites to meet immediate needs.

Most wastewater infrastructure is underground, so there would be fewer problems than for water infrastructure after a major eruption. However ash could fall into open treatment tanks, which would then clog or corrode pumps and lead to mechanical failure. If that happened, council would also likely breach its consent conditions.

Council provides maps that show the natural hazard zones around the district at kapiticoast.govt.nz/Your-Council/Planning/District-Plan-Review/Natural-Hazards/

Insurance

The values of council's road, water, wastewater and stormwater assets are shown in the table below. Council insures its water treatment plants and reservoirs as shown in line two of the table. We also have a shared service insurance arrangement with the Hutt, Porirua and Upper Hutt city councils for our underground infrastructure. Following a risk assessment Council decided to insure for \$35 million material damage in the event of a natural catastrophe, for each single event, or series of events. For example, a series of earthquakes would give rise to a series of claims.

Council monitors its insurance arrangements to ensure that they provide a judicious balance between the cost and the risk: to insure assets for 100% is extremely expensive, and it's unlikely that all of Council's infrastructure would be materially damaged in one event.

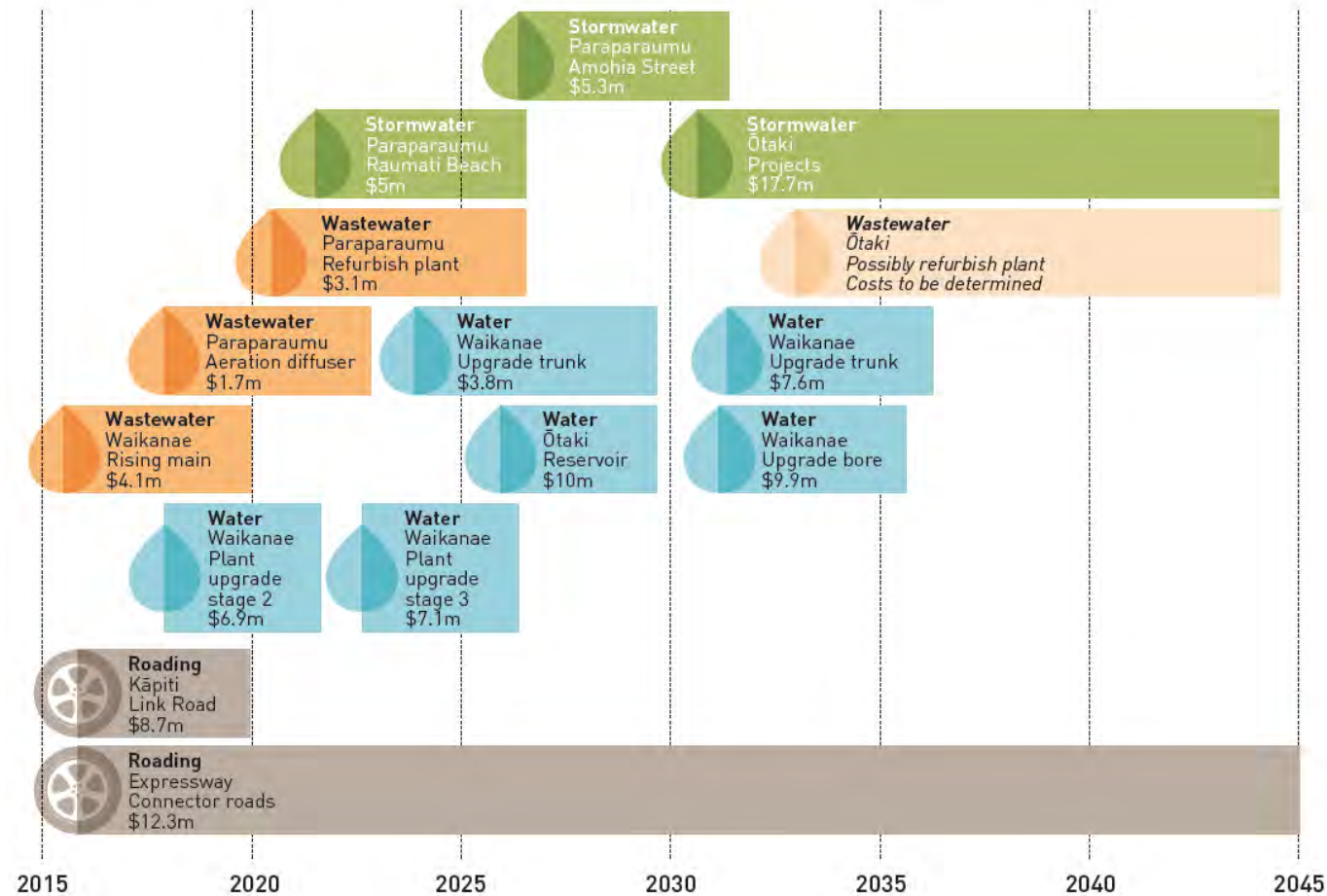
Figure 1 Infrastructure asset valuations

Assets		Valuation (\$ mill)	Insurance (\$ mill)
Treatment plants and reservoirs	Water	39	34
	Wastewater	51	42
Reticulation network and sundry items	Water	98	35
	Wastewater	89	
	Stormwater	72	
Roading	Roading	249	
	Land under roading	533	

Most likely scenario

The most likely scenario for the timing of major infrastructure projects is shown below, giving a consolidated picture of major projects and when they will be needed.

Projected infrastructure needs for the next 30 years – the most likely scenario



Revenue and financing policy

Revenue and financing policy

The Local Government Act 2002 requires the council to adopt a range of policies in order to provide predictability and certainty about sources and levels of funding. These policies include a revenue and financing policy, which includes consideration of the funding principles outlined in the following.

Background

The draft 2015/35 long term plan is constructed around five council outcomes identified by the council and based on community feedback. On 4 September 2014 council adopted the following draft council outcomes statements for inclusion in the draft long term plan:

Outcome 1: thriving economy, vibrant culture, diverse community

Outcome 2: resilient community

Outcome 3: wise management of public funds

Outcome 4: democracy through community participation

Outcome 5: strong partnerships.

Council manages a range of activities to support the achievement of these outcomes.

For the draft 2015 long term plan, council has restructured its activities so that there are now 13 activities, instead of 16 as was the case for the 2012 long term plan. These activities are grouped into four clusters as follows:

Cluster	Activity
Infrastructure	Coastal
	Access and transport
	Water
	Stormwater
	Wastewater
	Solid waste
Community services	Recreation and leisure
	Community facilities and community support
	Parks and open space
	Economic development
Planning and regulatory services	Regulatory Services
	Districtwide Planning
Governance and tāngata whenua	Governance and tāngata whenua

Funding principles

When making funding policy the council must work through the process and matters set out in section 101(3) of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA), and have regard to the section 101(1) obligation to act prudently and in the interests of the community.

Section 101(3) analysis is basically a two-step process, as discussed below.

First step considerations

The first step requires consideration *at activity level* of each of the following:

1. Community outcomes to which the activity primarily contributes
2. The distribution of benefits between the community as a whole, and any identifiable parts of the community and individuals
3. Period over which benefits occur
4. The extent to which actions or inactions contribute to a need to undertake the activity pays principle, and
5. The costs and benefits of funding the activity distinctly from other activities.

No single criterion has greater weight *in law* than the others. The council may adopt a policy which assigns more weight to one than the others but the council must consider all the criteria, and be able to demonstrate this consideration to the public.

Community outcomes to which the activity primarily contributes

The LGA 2002 requires the council (through its revenue and financing policy) to consider the community outcomes to which each activity primarily contributes.

The LGA 2002 defines community outcomes as the outcomes that a local authority aims to achieve in meeting the current and future needs of communities for good quality local infrastructure, local public services, and performance of regulatory functions.

Council's seven community outcomes, identified from the Kāpiti Coast choosing futures process in 2004, in which many Kāpiti residents took part, are as follows:

- There are healthy natural systems which people can enjoy
- Local character is retained within a cohesive district
- The nature and rate of population growth is appropriate to community goals
- The community makes wise use of local resources and people have the ability to act in a sustainable way on a day to day basis
- There is increased choice to work locally
- The district is a place that works for young people
- The district has a strong, healthy, safe and involved community

When these outcomes statements were reviewed by the council for alignment with the changed purpose of local government in the Local Government Act amendment of 2012, it was

agreed that the statements were still valid descriptions of the community's aspirations for the district. It was recognised, however, that many agencies and individuals would need to contribute to their achievement which would make measurement of the effectiveness of the council's contribution very difficult. As a result, a set of council outcomes for the community were developed which would make explicit how the council will contribute to the achievement of the community outcomes.

On 4 September 2014, a final set of draft council outcomes statements was adopted by the council for consultation through the draft long term plan.

The distribution of benefits between the community, identifiable parts and individuals

The LGA requires council to assess the benefits from each activity flowing to the community as a whole, and those flowing to individuals or identifiable parts of the community.

The rationale for service delivery may well highlight a number of different aspects of a particular activity that has different mixes of public and private good. Activities that predominantly benefit the community as a whole are generally good candidates for funding mechanisms levied on the community as a whole, for example a general rate. Activities that benefit particular individuals or groups tend to be better candidates for mechanisms that recover the costs from those individuals or groups, for example targeted rates, fees, and charges. Many activities provided by local authorities tend to fall somewhere between these. In these cases, depending on other analysis, a local authority might apply a mix of tools, or might make a judgement to use a single funding mechanism.

Period over which benefits occur

This is the 'intergenerational equity' principle. Many of the activities provided by local government are either network or community infrastructure, which have long service lives. Benefits from these services can be expected to accrue over the entire life of the asset. This matter requires consideration of how benefits are distributed over time and the merits of applying funding sources that achieve a spreading of the cost over time. This is illustrated in Figure 1 on the next page.

The main tool for ensuring intergenerational equity is the use of debt, and then rating future ratepayers to service the debt. This is similar to the way many people purchase their first home. A decision not to borrow for new capital is effectively a decision that current ratepayers should meet the cost of services that future ratepayers will consume, and should be made as a conscious policy choice.

A meaningful assessment of intergenerational equity requires rigorous asset management information that sets out service levels, current and predicted asset condition, expected service lives, programs of capital, maintenance and renewal. The information source for this is a robust asset management plan.

The extent to which actions or inactions contribute to a need to undertake the activity

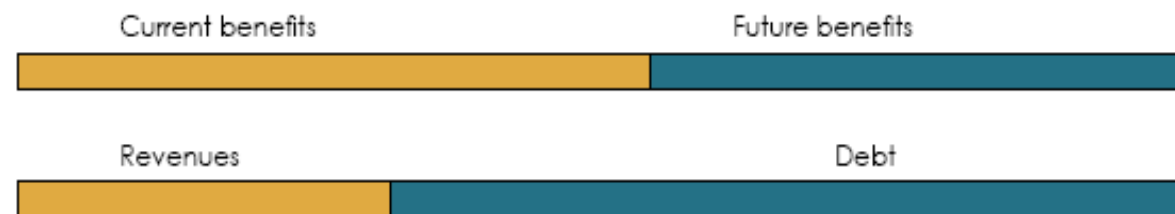
This is the 'exacerbator pays' principle and basically holds that those groups or individuals whose actions or inactions give rise to a need to undertake a particular activity should contribute, where possible, to the costs of that activity.

Figure 1 The intergenerational equity principle in action

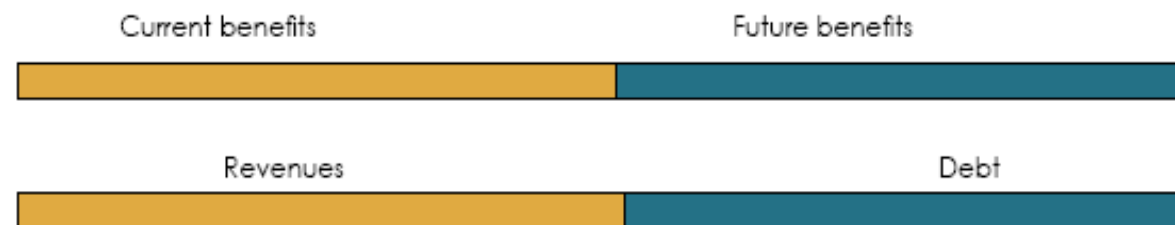
Too little debt – current ratepayers subsidise future ratepayers



Too much debt – future ratepayers subsidise current ratepayers



Intergenerational equity achieved



Costs and benefits from funding the activity distinctly from other activities

This is a requirement to consider whether there is any advantage to funding the activity distinctly from others, for example, from a targeted source (such as a targeted rate, fee or charge etc.) or from a general funding source (such as rates)? The costs and benefits of funding the activity distinctly from other activities can include any consequences for transparency and accountability.

The legislation specifically requires consideration of 'consequences for transparency and accountability'. This might include:

- *the financial scale of the activity* – the smaller the activity the less likely it is that distinct funding will be economic;
- *the administrative costs that would be involved in funding the activity separately* – for example the cost of creating the information necessary to administer a targeted rate on the rating information database and adding extra information to the invoice, invoicing and collection of a fee or charge etc;
- *legal requirements* – occasionally the law may require an activity to be 'ring-fenced'. For example, if a local authority is contemplating some capital work and wishes to offer ratepayers a lump sum contribution option then it must apply a targeted rate (for those that choose not to pay a lump sum contribution at least for the capital component);
- *the distribution of benefits among the community may aid a decision* – for example, something that is of benefit to a subset of the community may be a stronger candidate for distinct funding than

something that benefits the community as a whole;

- *promotion of value* – separating some activities, especially those to be funded from rates, may assist a local authority in its promotion of value for money. This is particularly relevant for some of the utility based activities such as water and sewage disposal. There may also be other activities where a local authority may see a benefit in the community clearly being able to see what it is 'getting for its money'; and
- other benefits and costs.

Second step considerations

The second step requires consideration of the overall impact of any allocation of liability for revenue needs on the community, and to consider if any changes are needed. This involves weighing up the impact of rates on the community. Such considerations might include:

- Affordability – the ability to pay of low income households
- Barrier to access services
- Legal constraints
- Materiality
- Sustainability
- Intergenerational equity
- Fair treatment of the business sector – balancing ability to pay and benefits actually received

Council may, as a final measure, modify the overall mix of funding in response to these considerations.

Rating system review

To achieve the best rating system in terms of fairness and the ability of ratepayers to pay their contribution to the community's future, the rating system and the revenue and financing policy is reviewed three yearly, as required by legislation.

Overview of council's funding mechanisms

As required and permitted in s103(2) of the Local Government Act 2002, the council uses a range of funding tools, mechanisms and sources for operating and capital expenditure. These tools help to allocate liability (i.e. who should be contributing to the costs) across different sectors of the community.

General rates

General rates are used where benefits flow to the district as a whole, where council considers the community as a whole should meet the costs of those services and when the council is unable to meet its user charge targets. The general rate is set on land value, on a differential basis.

The council does not assess a uniform annual general charge.

Targeted rates

Targeted rates are used when council considers that transparency is important, or where the location or method of rating makes the use of a targeted rate more appropriate and more equitable.

Refer to the funding impact statements – rating policies in the draft 2015/35 long term plan which outlines the council's rating policies, in particular the funding mechanisms and the rating bases for these mechanisms.

Subsidies and grants

Most grants and subsidies are primarily sourced from central government and are typically related to

specific activities. The main source of government subsidy is from the New Zealand Transport Agency to subsidise the construction of new local roading and the maintenance and renewal of existing local roading. Council also receives a subsidy distribution of local authorities' petrol tax.

Fees and charges

Council uses a range of fees and charges to recover a proportion of the costs of providing council facilities and services. Generally, the greater the degree of identifiable private benefit, the more likely it is that the service costs can be recovered through fees and charges.

Interest and dividends from investments

Council receives an annual dividend from its investment in the Local Government Funding Agency and interest income from its working capital balances.

Fines, penalties and infringement fees

This includes penalties for late payment of rates, traffic infringements, library fines and fines for dog prosecution and noise control.

Borrowing

The council borrows money to fund capital works where other sources of funding are not available or not appropriate. It may also enter into short term borrowing arrangements for the management of cashflows. More detail about council's borrowing is set out in its treasury management policy.

Proceeds from asset sales

Proceeds from asset sales will be used for the repayment of debt or the acquisition of new assets.

Development contributions and financial contributions

Section 198 of the Local Government Act 2002 allows the council to require a contribution for

developments to ensure that a fair proportion of the cost of infrastructure needed to serve growth is funded by those who cause the need for that infrastructure (i.e. the developments leading to growth).

The council currently has the ability to take financial contributions from new development under the Kāpiti Coast district plan: part E, to avoid, remedy, or mitigate the adverse effects of development activities on the environment.

Lump sum contributions

Lump sum contributions are where ratepayers are asked to pay a capital (or lump sum) payment towards meeting the cost of providing a particular asset in their community rather than pay for these capital costs via an annual targeted rate.

Funding of operating expenditure

Operating revenue is set at such a level for council to meet its projected operating expenditure, as well as comply with applicable legislation and generally accepted accounting practice. Council will use a mix of revenue sources to meet operating expenses – the major components of which are given in the table below:

Allocation of funding for operating expenditure	20 year average - 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2035
Districtwide general rate	28%
Targeted rates	60%
Fees and charges	9%
Grants and subsidies	2%
Other operating income	1%
Total	100%

Funding of capital expenditure

Council's funding of capital expenditure must comply with applicable legislation and generally accepted accounting practice, and is derived from a mix of revenue sources. The method of funding generally depends on the asset expenditure – whether it is a renewal of an existing asset or an upgrade of an existing asset or a completely new asset.

The key funding mechanism for asset renewals is depreciation, which means that the funding is effectively through rates.

With regard to infrastructure, there are two components of upgrade – a growth component to cater for the increased population and a level of service component which reflects community demands for new assets. The growth portion of our asset upgrades is funded largely by development contributions and the level of service portion is largely funded by debt.

The major sources of funding for capital expenditure are given in the table below:

Allocation of funding for capital expenditure	20 year average - 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2035
Depreciation	43%
Borrowings	35%
Capital grants	9%
Development contributions	5%
Reserves	8%
Total	100%

The council prepares this long term plan with a commencement date of 1 July 2015. The following tables provide a summary of the proposed funding considerations for the 13 council activities.

Coastal	
Nature of benefit/activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protection of council owned (community) assets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o roading; o other assets.* • support of community coastal restoration initiatives focused on the protection and restoration of natural dune and coastal processes.** • on-going investigation and documentation of coastal hazards and update of the coastal management strategy. <p>Notes:</p> <p>* Such an activity purpose should not be construed as an absolute commitment to protection of all council assets as a matter of course. Decisions will be made on a case by case basis, as set out under the relevant asset plan and guided by the coastal management strategy.</p> <p>**This activity purpose does not include investment in, or responsibility for, the protection of private assets. This indicates a funding source for community initiatives and does not commit to any particular action.</p> <p>Where public intervention to protect public assets also creates private benefit via protection of private assets, council may seek contribution to the cost of the works based on the specific analysis of the private benefit created.</p> <p>Where existing private works exist to protect private property and they are at risk, council may co-ordinate the review of risks and potential works needed and will recover these costs from private beneficiaries over time. This should not in any way be construed as responsibility for the protection of private assets via the construction of actual works.</p>
Council outcomes to which the activity contributes	<p>2. Resilient community</p> <p>3. Wise management of public funds</p>
Who benefits - exacerbator or individuals or groups of individuals or community as a whole?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • community – all users of public assets protected; • community generally – protection and restoration of coastal character and systems; and • opportunities for private benefit from actions to protect public assets.
Can the beneficiaries be identified?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • yes, but private beneficiaries are a consequence of an action to protect a public asset. Explicit policy intention not to protect private assets.
Public benefits?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • primarily public benefit. Any private benefit is an unintended consequence.
Period of benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • on-going benefits for the period the infrastructural assets are being maintained and renewed.

Coastal	
Who/what creates need?	Cumulative actions of settlement, climate processes, and the action of the sea.
Costs and benefits of distinct funding	Almost all benefits of this activity flow to the community as a whole, though there is a small amount of consequential private benefit. The cost of identifying, quantifying and recovering any such private benefits exceed any benefits this might provide.
Overall impact of allocation of liability	Coastal management costs are fully subsidised by the Community. An increase in costs will flow directly to the community. Conversely, any reduction to these costs in a given financial year will benefit the community.
Funding source allocation and funding source	<p><u>Operating costs:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% public <p>Funded by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • districtwide general rate (non-roading assets); and • districtwide roading rate (roading assets). <p><u>Capital costs:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% public. <p>Funded by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • districtwide general rates; • borrowings; and • central government subsidies.

Access and transport	
Nature of benefit/activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provision of access and associated facilities for walking, cycling, vehicles and passenger transport; • maintenance, renewal and construction of the access network including roads, cycleways, walkways and bridleways, traffic management services; • community road safety programmes; • access between public private spaces, facilities, social services, recreation etc; and • design focus has a wider benefit of urban amenity linked to community wellbeing.
Council outcomes to which the activity contributes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Thriving economy, vibrant culture, diverse community 2. Resilient community 3. Wise management of public funds
<p>Who benefits - exacerbator or individuals or groups of individuals or community as a whole?</p> <p>Can the beneficiaries be identified?</p> <p>Public benefits?</p> <p>Period of benefits</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • network users; • land developers – creates access to new developments; • entire community benefits from accessibility of district and ease of transportation throughout the district (for example access to work and local economy, health and recreation, and environmental quality) • yes - can identify capacity upgrade component from new development, however, cannot differentiate individual network users at local level (central government petrol tax addresses this). • safety, management of traffic flows in terms of amenity and impacts, health and economic return to district of access to services and facilities etc. • on-going benefits for the period the infrastructural assets are being maintained and renewed.
Who/what creates need?	The entire community creates the need for an accessible urban environment where transport links are readily available for both business and public use.
Costs and benefits of distinct funding	There are wide variations in the benefits received and impacts created by different road users. Therefore it is appropriate for a targeted rate, which includes a differential category reflecting different volumes of usage, to be applied to this activity.
Overall impact of allocation of liability	Access and transport costs are largely subsidised by the community. An increase in the costs of this activity will mainly result in increased costs to the community. Conversely, any reduction to these costs in a given financial year will mostly benefit the community.

Access and transport

Funding source allocation
and funding source

Operating costs:

- 65% public and 35% private via central government allocations of road tax on individual users.

Funded by:

- districtwide roading rates;
- petrol tax;
- districtwide roading fixed charges; and
- central government – New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA) subsidy.

Capital costs:

- 100% public – funded for works not incurred due to private development; and
- development contributions for capacity incurred for private development proportional to level incurred.

Funded by:

- borrowings;
- development contributions;
- districtwide roading rates/fixed charges; and
- NZTA subsidy.

Water	
Nature of benefit/activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • efficient use of water and management of effects on the environment; • efficient use of potable water; • maintenance of safe and efficient provision of drinking water; • maintenance of health standards; and • services provided for commercial and fire fighting purposes.
Council outcomes to which the activity contributes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Resilient community 3. Wise management of public funds
Who/what creates need?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • individuals and households for essential and agreed non-essential needs; • exacerbators – excessive users of potable water for non-essential needs; • entire community creates the need for a safe urban environment where water services are adequately provided and health standards maintained; • commercial and industrial enterprises create need for water services applicable to their business; and • fire fighting services create need for water services to carry out their job.
Who benefits – exacerbator or individuals or groups of individuals or community as a whole?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • entire community benefits from safe and efficient provision of drinking water; • direct household benefit; • commercial businesses benefit specifically from the provision of water services; • entire community benefits from provision of water services by ensuring fire fighting capabilities are maintained; and • on-going benefits for the period the infrastructural assets are being maintained and renewed.
Can the beneficiaries be identified?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • yes – where measurement of consumptions is used.
Public benefits?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • public benefits from management of water use to reasonable/responsible levels – deferred impacts on the environment, deferred need for infrastructure investment.
Period of benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for period of active water management and life of water assets.

Water	
Costs and benefits of distinct funding	<p>Targeted rates are appropriate for this activity to enable a more equitable distribution of costs through a districtwide fixed annual charge and a volumetric charge. There is also a separate targeted rate for the Hautere/Te Horo water supply.</p> <p>The benefits of these targeted rates outweigh the associated administrative costs.</p>
Overall impact of allocation of liability	The costs of this activity are 100% privately funded so the community is not directly subsidising this activity through property rates.
Funding source allocation and funding source	<p>Urban water supplies</p> <p><u>Operating costs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> private water user - 100% operating and financing costs. <p>Funded by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> fixed water charge per connection; funding from 1 July 2014 - water meter charges for private beneficiaries of District's urban water supply system made up of a fixed charge and a volumetric charge; targeted rates set for private beneficiaries who take up council's water retrofit service offer for council approved water conservation purposes that reduce the use of council's potable water supply (detailed policy being developed). targeted rate set to recover loan repayments over a 10 year period (commenced on 1 July 2011); interest costs of the interest free loans are to be met by all council potable water users in the Paraparaumu/Raumati/ Waikanae areas. <p><u>Capital costs:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% private <p>Funded by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> development contributions; borrowings; and current fixed water charges per connections. <p>Hautere Te Horo water supply</p> <p><u>Operating costs:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% private <p>Funded by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> fixed charge per unit (1 unit = 1 cubic metre /day)

Stormwater	
Nature of benefit/activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maintenance of a safe and efficient method of discharge of stormwater on land (private responsibility); • general benefits in terms of function of urban areas, public health and social wellbeing; and • protection of vulnerable areas from excess stormwater flooding.
Council Outcomes to which the activity contributes	2. Resilient community 3. Wise management of public funds
Who/what creates need?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • development which exacerbates stormwater run-off by construction of impermeable surfaces; • entire community (historic) location in areas vulnerable to flooding and hazard; and • climate change effects (increase over baseline).
Who benefits - exacerbator or individuals or groups of individuals or community as a whole? Can the beneficiaries be identified? Public benefits? Period of benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • developers - use of downstream public assets to discharge stormwater. Note: Council employs a policy of hydraulic neutrality for up to 1 in 100 year events; and • properties within stormwater rating areas benefit from safe and efficient discharge of stormwater. • yes - possible to charge for stormwater effects based on permeable surfaces and for pre- development contribution properties. • primarily public benefit for current capacity (given historic decisions to settle and inability to charge back). • on-going benefits for the period the infrastructure assets are being maintained and renewed.
Costs and benefits of distinct funding	This service is equally available to all residents so there is no basis for charging all residents for its provision. Targeted rates are appropriate as the benefit accruing to individuals is related in part to the size of the property they inhabit. The size of the property is in turn is linked to its capital value, making a capital value rating mechanism appropriate.
Overall impact of allocation of liability	The costs of this activity are 100% privately funded so the Community is not directly subsidising this activity through property rates.
Funding source allocation and funding source	<u>Operating costs:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% public. Funded by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • capital value rates set for each stormwater rating area (since 2009 transition to having the same stormwater rate across all stormwater rating areas of the district by 2013/14).

Stormwater

Capital Costs:

- 100% public funded for works not incurred due to private development; and
- development contributions for capacity incurred for private development proportional to level incurred.

Funded by

- borrowings;
- development contributions (flood mitigation); and
- capital value rates for each of the stormwater rating areas.

Wastewater	
Nature of benefit/activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maintenance of a safe and efficient method of collection, treatment and disposal of wastewater; • waste minimisation initiatives; • maintenance of health standards; and • services provided for commercial and industrial purposes.
Council outcomes to which the activity contributes	2. Resilient community 3. Wise management of public funds
Who/what creates need?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • individuals and businesses through the need to dispose of personal waste; • users of waste water service for disposal of waste created by business activity; • exacerbators who dispose of excessive volumes of waste due to high water use; and • entire community as a result of the need for public health services due to density of settlement.
Who benefits - exacerbator or individuals or groups of individuals or community as a whole? Can the beneficiaries be identified? Public benefits? Period of benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • entire community benefits from safe and efficient disposal of wastewater; • commercial and industrial businesses benefit specifically from the provision of wastewater services to treat and dispose of waste; • households benefit from the disposal of personal waste; and • exacerbator. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • yes. <p>Public benefit from dealing with public health effects.</p> <p>On-going benefits for the period the infrastructure assets are being maintained and renewed.</p>
Costs and benefits of distinct funding	Users can be identified and charged the full costs of the activity through connection charges, targeted rates and development contributions. The benefits of targeting these rates outweigh the associated collection costs.
Overall impact	The costs of this activity are 100% privately funded so the community is not directly subsidising this activity through property rates.
Funding source allocation and funding source	<u>Operating costs:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% private.

Wastewater

Funded by:

- fixed charges (including differential) per sewerage pan

Capital costs:

- 100% private

Funded by:

- borrowings; and
- development contributions for capacity incurred for private development proportional to level incurred.

Solid waste	
Nature of benefit/activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> enabling and providing effective and efficient solid waste services and facilities; waste Minimisation education, projects and support; and after care of landfills.
Council outcomes to which the activity contributes	3. Wise management of public funds
<p>Who benefits - exacerbator or individuals or groups of individuals or community as a whole?</p> <p>Can the beneficiaries be identified?</p> <p>Public benefits?</p> <p>Period of benefits</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> entire community benefits from a solid waste services and waste minimisation education and support the exacerbator (waste disposer) benefits from the safe and efficient collection and disposal of solid waste by licensed collectors who are monitored by council; and households and businesses benefit from refuse collection and recycling. yes – entire community. public benefits in terms of health; Waikanae residents benefit from convenience of location and operating hours of Waikanae Recycling Centre; and Ōtaki residents benefit from convenience of location and operating hours of the Ōtaki Resource Recovery Centre. on-going benefits for the period the service is undertaken.
Who/what creates need?	Creation of problem by producer and consumer. Waste disposer creates the need to reduce waste and dispose of safely.
Costs and benefits of distinct funding	<p>There is no benefit to funding this activity separately.</p> <p>User fees are used to recover costs in a number of ways, to reflect individual private benefits and the residual cost is funded by the districtwide general rate.</p>
Overall impact of allocation of liability	Solid waste costs are largely subsidised by the Community. An increase in the costs of this activity will mainly result in increased costs to the community. Conversely, any reduction to these costs in a given financial year will mostly benefit the community.

Solid waste	
Funding source allocation and funding source	<p><u>Operating costs:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 35% private - recovery of loan servicing costs of Otaihangā Resource Recovery Centre, lease revenues, cleanfill gate fees, licence fees. • 65% public - debt servicing costs on landfill closure and aftercare costs. Operation of Waikanae Recycling Centre, Otaihangā landfill final cap construction, landfill management, environmental management, waste facilities asset management, performance monitoring of licensed waste collectors and operators, waste minimisation education and support, regional waste management and minimisation plan implementation. <p><u>Capital costs:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% public – landfill closure and aftercare, Waste facilities asset management <p>Funded by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • borrowings.

Recreation and leisure		
Nature of benefit/activity	Libraries, arts and museums <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promotion of an educated, creative inspired community; • availability of recreational facilities to the public; and • accessibility of a range of historical knowledge and items of cultural and community significance. Aquatics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pools maintained to enhance the health, enjoyment and quality of life of the district's residents and visitors; 	
Council outcomes to which the activity contributes	1. Thriving economy, vibrant culture, diverse community 2. Resilient community 3. Wise management of public funds	
Who/what creates need?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • entire community for library, museum and arts experience and access to information services as a key factor in civic life; and • entire district creates the need for swimming pools. 	
Who benefits - exacerbator or individuals or groups of individuals or community as a whole? Can the beneficiaries be identified? Public benefits? Period of benefits	Libraries, Arts and Museums <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the entire community benefits from choice of recreational activities and educational opportunities the Library offers; and • the entire community benefits from an informed community. • yes – the entire community and specific benefits to borrowers of material. • significant public benefits deriving from an informed community, recreation, community interaction, and community meeting space. • on-going benefit for the period the assets are being maintained and renewed. 	Aquatics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the pools benefit users, the entire district and visitors to the district; • yes – individuals and groups. • private and public benefit (public health, community activity). • on-going benefit for the period the assets are being maintained and renewed.
Costs and benefits of distinct funding	User charges cover some of the costs of this activity however the bulk of the funding is through a targeted (community facilities) rate which reflects the different levels of usage. The community facilities rate applies to libraries, parks and reserves, swimming pools, public halls and community centres. The cost of further separating the community facilities rate into its constituent activities would exceed any benefits gained.	

Recreation and leisure		
Overall impact of allocation of liability	Recreation and Leisure costs are largely subsidised by the Community. An increase in the costs of this activity will mainly result in increased costs to the Community. Conversely, any reduction to these costs in a given financial year will mostly benefit the community.	
Funding source allocation and funding source	<p>Libraries, arts and Museums</p> <p><u>Operating costs:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 95% public and 5% private <p>Funded by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> community facilities fixed charges; and library fees and charges. <p><u>Capital costs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% public funded for works not incurred due to private development; and development contributions for capacity incurred for private development proportional to level incurred. <p>Funded by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> development contributions (community infrastructure); borrowings; and community facilities fixed charges. 	<p>Aquatics</p> <p><u>Operating costs:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 75% public (community facilities fixed charges – transitional differentials apply for multi-occupied properties); and 25% private (swimming pool fees). <p><u>Capital costs:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% public funded for works not incurred due to private development; and development contributions for capacity incurred for private development proportional to level incurred. <p>Funded by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> borrowings; development contributions; districtwide general rate; community facilities fixed charges; and community contribution (for example the Coastlands Aquatic Centre Trust).

Community facilities and community support		
Nature of benefit/activity	Community facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensuring some affordable housing is available for older persons; and providing public facilities that allow for community participation. 	Supporting social wellbeing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> promotion of the community's social and cultural wellbeing through facilitation and advocacy. reduced social problems; and provision of social services support via contracts and grants.
Council outcomes to which the activity contributes	1. Thriving economy, vibrant culture, diverse community 2. Resilient community 3. Wise management of public funds 5. Strong partnerships	
Who benefits - exacerbator or individuals or groups of individuals or community as a whole?	Community facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> entire district; users of the facilities provided; visitors to the district; older persons within the community who qualify for housing; entire community benefits through the availability of public facilities; 	Supported social wellbeing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> entire community benefits through improved levels of the community's social and cultural wellbeing.
Can the beneficiaries be identified?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> public halls – yes – community groups and individuals public toilets –yes – individuals cemeteries – yes – entire community and private beneficiaries housing for older persons – yes – individuals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> yes – cannot identify individual beneficiaries.

Community facilities and community support		
Public benefits?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> public halls and community centres – significant individual and community group benefit. Equal public benefit in terms of community activity, health and engagement. public toilets – private and public benefit (public health, tourism attraction). cemeteries – private benefit – place to bury dead in a respectful way; public benefit – public health, continuing of cultural traditions around burial. housing for older persons – primarily private benefit of affordable housing. Public benefits of community care for vulnerable. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> public benefits include health, co-operation, ability to leverage funding into district, and provision of services to the community.
Period of benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> on-going benefits for the period the assets are being maintained and renewed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> on-going benefits.
Who/what creates need?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> entire district creates the need for these facilities; and entire community creates the need for affordable housing and public facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> entire community creates the need - desire for a community which works collectively and co-operatively and is able to withstand external pressures and shocks; the more involved and skilled people are, the more they contribute to the economic, social and cultural wellbeing of the district.
Costs and benefits of distinct funding	<p>User charges cover some of the costs of this activity however the bulk of the funding is through a targeted (community facilities) rate which reflects the different levels of usage.</p> <p>The community facilities rate applies to libraries, parks and reserves, swimming pools, public halls and community centres. The cost of further separating the community facilities rate into its constituent activities would exceed any benefits gained.</p>	
Overall impact of allocation of liability	<p>Community facilities and community Services costs are largely subsidised by the community. An increase in the costs of this activity will mainly result in increased costs to the community. Conversely, any reduction to these costs in a given financial year will mostly benefit the community.</p>	
Funding source allocation and funding source	<p>Community facilities</p> <p><u>Operating Costs:</u></p> <p>Public halls and community centre:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 80% public (community facilities fixed charges – transitional differentials apply for multi-occupied properties); and 20% private (hall rental charges). 	<p>Supporting social wellbeing</p> <p><u>Operating Costs:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% public – community and social development

Community facilities and community support

	<p>Public toilets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% public (districtwide general rate). <p>Public cemeteries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60% public (districtwide general rate); and • 40% private (cemetery fees). <p>Housing for older persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% private - (rental costs for housing for older persons). <p><u>Capital costs:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% public funded for works not incurred due to private development; and • development contributions for capacity incurred for private development proportional to level incurred. <p>Funded by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • borrowings; • development contributions; • districtwide general rate; • community facilities fixed charges; and • housing for older person's rental income. 	<p>Funded by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • districtwide general rate.
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Parks and open space	
Nature of benefit/activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • parks, reserves, sports fields, public gardens; • focus for community activity and involvement in improving environment; • amenity in urban environments – source of pleasure, community pride and places for recreation (reserves); • source of health and wellbeing for community; • significant source of urban biodiversity (dependant on planting policies); and • open space as overflow paths for stormwater, water quality management.
Council outcomes to which the activity contributes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Thriving economy, vibrant culture, diverse community 2. Resilient community 3. Wise management of public funds
<p>Who benefits - exacerbator or individuals or groups of individuals or community as a whole?</p> <p>Can the beneficiaries be identified?</p> <p>Public benefits?</p> <p>Period of benefits</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • entire district; • adjacent residents – amenity; • users of the facilities provided; • visitors to the district; and • junior (school age) sports not charged <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • yes - however individual users of passive open space cannot be easily differentiated. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • significant public benefits – health, culture, amenity and biodiversity, and hazard management. • private benefit from sports fields at time of use – valuable as general open space at other times. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • on-going benefits over life of asset.
Who/what creates need?	Entire district creates the need for these facilities.
Costs and benefits of distinct funding	<p>User charges to reflect private benefits cover some of the costs of this activity however the bulk of the funding is through a targeted (community facilities) rate which reflects the different levels of usage.</p> <p>The community facilities rate applies to libraries, parks and reserves, swimming pools, public halls and community centres. The cost of further separating the community facilities rate into its constituent activities would exceed any benefits gained.</p>

Parks and open space	
Overall impact of allocation of liability	Parks and open space costs are largely subsidised by the Community. An increase in the costs of this activity will mainly result in increased costs to the community. Conversely, any reduction to these costs in a given financial year will mostly benefit the community.
Funding source allocation and funding source	<p><u>Operating costs:</u></p> <p>Reserves</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> passive open space – 100% public; sports fields and facilities 97% public and 3% private. (as total income against costs); <p>(Note: reflects the current income levels from sporting and community organisations).</p> <p>Funded by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> community facilities charges. <p><u>Capital costs:</u></p> <p>Funded by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> reserves contributions; borrowings; and community facilities fixed charges.

Economic development	
Nature of benefit/activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promotion and encouragement of economic development opportunities within the Kāpiti Coast district; • tourism information and development services; and • overall economic strategy developed for district and neighbouring local authorities.
Council outcomes to which the activity contributes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Thriving economy, vibrant culture, diverse community 2. Resilient community 3. Wise management of public funds 5. Strong partnerships
<p>Who benefits - exacerbator or individuals or groups of individuals or community as a whole?</p> <p>Can the beneficiaries be identified?</p> <p>Public benefits?</p> <p>Period of benefits</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • entire community through a healthy, growing and sustainable economy; • individual businesses will benefit from specific initiatives; • residents achieving local employment; • the entire community benefits through improved economic activity in tourism; • individual businesses from tourism opportunities; and • visitors to the district. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • yes in some cases, however this is dependent on the service used. For example tourism information. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • public benefits from sustainable economic growth. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • variable. Most identifiable tourism information services for the life of the asset or lease arrangement.
Who/what creates need?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • entire community (development of economy); • individual businesses; and • visitors.
Costs and benefits of distinct funding	<p>Benefits from this activity flow to the community as a whole with some identifiable private benefit for some services.</p> <p>The administration costs of charging for this activity separately outweigh the benefits of any private benefits received.</p>

Economic development	
Overall impact of allocation of liability	Economic development costs are fully subsidised by the community. An increase in costs will flow directly to the community. Conversely, any reduction to these costs in a given financial year will benefit the community.
Funding source allocation and funding source	<p><u>Operating costs:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% public <p>Funded by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • districtwide general rate. <p><u>Capital costs:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% public <p>Funded by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • borrowings.

Regulatory services			
Nature of benefit/activity	<p>Building control</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> standards of safety and quality of buildings within the district are monitored and enforced. <p>Resource consents and compliance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the sustainable management of all physical and natural resources on the Kāpiti Coast to sustain the life supporting capacity of these resources to meet the needs of future generations; and the district is developed in a planned and orderly manner in harmony with the environment and community aspirations and values. <p>Environmental protection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> provision of an efficient monitoring, regulatory and emergency response service. administration of current, relevant legislation and bylaws to promote the health, safety and wellbeing of the community and protect the unique environment of the Kāpiti Coast. 		
Council Outcomes to which the activity contributes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Thriving economy, vibrant culture, diverse community Resilient community` Strong partnerships 		
Who benefits - exacerbator or individuals or groups of individuals or community as a whole?	<p>Building control</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> entire district benefits; and users of building control services. 	<p>Resource consents and compliance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> entire community benefits from the sustainable management of the Kāpiti Coast environment; subdivider/developer/landowner benefits from process. 	<p>Environmental protection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> entire district benefits from regulatory requirements that promote health, safety and wellbeing of the community; users of regulatory services benefit; on-going benefits of regulatory environment for the district.
Can the beneficiaries be identified?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> yes – entire community; and specific benefits to building owners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> yes – entire community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> yes - however, private beneficiaries cannot be identified for hazardous substances and environmental health compliance.

Regulatory services			
Public benefits?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primarily private benefit in terms of private asset value. Public benefit derives from associated efficient use of resources (for example energy) and health and safety (fire). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On-going benefits from ensuring compliance with environmental standards set under the Resource Management Act 1991 and subsequent amendments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full public benefit for hazardous substances, environmental health, and environmental compliance. Licensing primarily private benefit to operate a business, significant private benefit for animal control (pleasure to owner, safety benefit to community) and similar public private benefit for alcohol control.
Period of benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> on-going. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> on-going. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> on-going.
Who/what creates need?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> entire community creates the need for monitored standards of safety and quality of buildings; property owners; and statutory requirement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> subdividers/developers; entire community – current and future generations; physical and built environment; and statutory requirement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> users of regulatory services; the district as a whole to ensure there is a consistent regulatory framework to promote health, safety and wellbeing of the people and environment of the Kāpiti Coast; and statutory requirement.
Costs and benefits of distinct funding	A large degree of private benefit across this activity makes user charging feasible. Where costs are not met by user charges, public contribution is through the targeted (districtwide general) rate which reflects the lower population density and demand for services of rural areas.		
Overall impact of allocation of liability	Regulatory services costs are largely subsidised by the community. An increase in the costs of this activity will mainly result in increased costs to the community. Conversely, any reduction to these costs in a given financial year will mostly benefit the community.		
Funding source allocation and funding source	Building control <u>Operating costs:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 60% public and 40% private. Excludes earthquake prone building project costs Funded by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> districtwide general rate; and building control fees. 	Resource consents and compliance <u>Operating costs:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 60% public and 40% private; legal fees for environmental court hearings excluded from the funding apportionment. Funded by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> districtwide general rate; and fees and charges. 	Environmental protection Environmental protection has been considered in terms of two separate areas with regards to private/rates funding split. Animal control is one part and the remainder of environmental protection (EP) is the second part. The second part includes health, alcohol, compliance, noise, pools, bylaws and trade waste.

Regulatory services			
			<p><u>Operating costs:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • animal control: 40% public and 60% private; • EP remainder (excluding animal control): 75% public and 25% private. <p>Funded by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • districtwide general rate; and • fees and charges for users of services.

Districtwide planning	
Nature of benefit/activity	<p>Strategic planning and policy development to manage growth pressures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • urban areas retain their unique character and existing amenity values; • improved environmental monitoring; • all physical and natural resources on the Kāpiti Coast are sustainably managed; and • improved design and landscaping of urban development.
Council outcomes to which the activity contributes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Thriving economy, vibrant culture, diverse community 2. Resilient community 3. Wise management of public funds 4. Democracy through community participation
<p>Who benefits - exacerbator or individuals or groups of individuals or community as a whole?</p> <p>Can the beneficiaries be identified?</p> <p>Public benefits?</p> <p>Period of benefits</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • developers in terms of a clear consistent policy framework for development proposals; • people immediately affected by development proposals; and • entire community as a complete unit benefits from a sustainable environment protecting the unique character and existing amenity values of the district. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • yes for private plan changes -- full benefits accrue to developer and can be identified. If sufficient public benefit arising can choose to treat as a public plan change; and • The whole community benefits from general policy including district plan development. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • public benefit from providing a regulatory framework to manage development and change as it affects the environment; and • from community involvement in design processes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • benefits are on-going in terms of protecting the environment for future generations.
Who/what creates need?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • developers; • entire community; and • statutory requirement.
Costs and benefits of distinct funding	<p>The benefits from this activity flow to the community as a whole, except for private plan changes which are fully funded by the private beneficiary. The most appropriate way to fund the bulk of this activity is through the districtwide general rate as the cost of separately funding this activity exceeds any benefits that might be gained.</p>

Districtwide planning	
Overall impact of allocation of liability	Districtwide planning costs are fully subsidised by the community. An increase in costs will flow directly to the community. Conversely, any reduction to these costs in a given financial year will benefit the community.
Funding source allocation and funding source	<p><u>Operating Costs:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% public (except for Private Plan Change costs which are fully private funded); <p>Funded by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • districtwide general rate. <p><u>Capital Costs:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% public. <p>Funded by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • borrowings; • development contributions; and • districtwide general rate.

Governance and tāngata whenua	
Nature of benefit/activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • public accountability of council governance; • contribution of the public to the decision-making process is valuable; • ensures that public expectations are met with regard to identifying community needs - both current and future; • sustainability of council activities; and • Civil defence emergency management.
Council outcomes to which the activity contributes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Thriving economy, vibrant culture, diverse community 2. Resilient community 3. Wise management of public funds 4. Democracy through community participation 5. Strong partnerships
<p>Who benefits - exacerbator or individuals or groups of individuals or community as a whole?</p> <p>Can the beneficiaries be identified?</p> <p>Public benefits?</p> <p>Period of benefits</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the entire community benefits from involvement with the council's decisions and goals, knowledge of the intended paths to meet those goals, and monitoring of progress. • yes – entire community, and community groups (through community boards) • major benefits in terms of operation of local democracy and statutory processes. • benefits are on-going with a Council/public partnership.
Who/what creates need?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • need is created by entire community for knowledge of and involvement in the council's decisions; • need is created by the Council for an efficient and effective interface with and guidance from the public in decision making; • statutory requirement; and • health and safety of entire community
Costs and benefits of distinct funding	<p>Targeted rates are appropriate to fund the different costs and requirements of the individual communities in the district – Paraparaumu/Raumati, Waikanae, Ōtaki and Paekākāriki, as well as the service charges for Ōtaki and Paekākāriki.</p> <p>The balance of funding is through the districtwide general rate as significant benefits arising from this activity flow to the wider community.</p>

Governance and tāngata whenua	
Overall impact	There is no rationale or mechanism to relieve the districtwide general rate burden of this activity by charging fees or further targeting of rates.
Funding source allocation and funding source	<p><u>Operating costs:</u> 100% public.</p> <p>Funded by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • districtwide general rate; • local community rates; and • local service charges (Ōtaki and Paekākāriki) <p><u>Capital costs:</u> 100% public.</p> <p>Funded by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • borrowings; • districtwide general rate; and • development contributions.

Rates remission policy

Rates remission policy

In order to allow rates relief where it is considered fair and reasonable to do so, the council is required to adopt policies specifying the circumstances under which rates will be considered for remission. There are various types of remission, and the circumstances under which a remission will be considered for each type may be different. The conditions and criteria relating to each type of remission are set out on the following pages, together with the objectives of the policy.

This policy is prepared under section 109 of the Local Government Act 2002 and is made up of the following nine parts:

Māori freehold land

Part 1 Rates remission and rates postponement on Māori freehold land

Rates postponement

Part 2 Rates postponement for farmland located in the urban rating areas of the Kāpiti Coast district

Part 3 Rates postponement due to extreme financial hardship

Part 4 Optional rates postponement

Rates relief

Part 5 Rates remission for council community properties, sporting, recreation and other community organisations

Part 6 Rates remission for recreation, sporting and other community. Organisations which lease private property for a period of one year or longer

Part 7 Rates remission of late payment penalty

Part 8 Rates remissions for land protected for natural or cultural conservation purposes

Part 9 Rates relief for residential rating units containing two separately habitable units

Part 10 Rates remission for financial hardship policy

Part 1

Rates remission and rates postponement on Māori freehold land

Policy objective

The objectives of this policy are to:

- recognise that certain Māori owned land may have particular conditions, features, ownership structures, or other circumstances that make it appropriate to provide for relief from rates;
- recognise where there is no occupier or person gaining an economic or financial benefit from the land;
- recognise that the council and the community benefit through the efficient collection of rates; and
- meet the requirements of section 102 of the Local Government Act 2002 to have a Policy on the remission and postponement of rates on Māori freehold land.

Policy conditions and criteria

Application for a remission or postponement under this policy 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 the council. A separate application must be made for each rating year.

Owners or trustees making application should include the following information in their applications:

- details of the rating unit or units involved;
- documentation that shows that the land qualifies as land whose beneficial ownership has been determined by a freehold order issued by the Māori Land Court; and
- the objectives that will be achieved by the council providing a remission.

The council may investigate and grant remission or postponement of rates on any Māori freehold land in the district.

Relief and the extent thereof is at the sole discretion of the council and may be cancelled and reduced at any time.

The council will give a remission or postponement of up to 100% of all rates for the year for which it is applied for based on the extent to which the remission or postponement of rates will:

- support the use of the land by the owners for traditional purposes;
- support the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands;
- avoid further alienation of Māori freehold land;
- facilitate any wish of the owners to develop the land for economic use;
- recognise and take account of the presence of wāhi tapu that may affect the use of the land for other purposes;
- recognise and take account of the importance of the land in providing economic and infrastructure support for Marae and associated papakainga housing (whether on the land or elsewhere);
- recognise and take account of the importance of the land for community goals relating to:
 - the preservation of the natural character of the coastal environment;
 - the protection of outstanding natural features;
 - the protection of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna;
- recognise the level of community services provided to the land and its occupiers;
- recognise matters related to the physical accessibility of the land; and
- provide for an efficient collection of rates and the removal of rating debt.

The policy shall apply to owners of Māori freehold land who meet the relevant criteria as approved by the Chair of the council committee with responsibility for managing council finances (at the time of adopting this policy this is the Chair of the Corporate Business Committee), and the Group Manager, Corporate Services.

The administration of this policy may be sub-delegated to a council officer as appropriate.

Part 2

Rates postponement for farmland located in the urban rating areas of the Kāpiti Coast district

Policy objective

The objective of this policy is to support the Kāpiti Coast district plan by encouraging owners of farmland located in the urban rating areas to refrain from subdividing their land for residential, commercial, and industrial purposes.

Policy conditions and criteria

The policy will apply to rating units that are:

- located in the urban rating area of a ward of the Kāpiti Coast district;
- individual or contiguous rating units, 10 hectares in area or more;
- farmland whose rateable value in some measure is attributable to the potential use to which the land may be put for residential, commercial, industrial, or other non-farming development; and
- actively and productively farmed by the ratepayer or the farming business.

The application for rate postponement must be made to the council prior to the commencement of the

rating year applications received during a rating year will be applicable from the commencement of the following rating year. No applications will be backdated.

The policy requires that application for postponement must be made to the council prior to the commencement of the rating year. Ratepayers making application should include the following documents in support of their application:

- details of ownership of the rating unit; and
- information on the farming activities.

Applications received during a rating year will be applicable from the commencement of the following rating year. Applications will not be backdated.

If an application is approved the council will request its valuation service provider to determine a rates-postponement value of the land. The purpose of this requirement is to exclude any potential value that, at the date of valuation, the land may have for residential purposes, or for commercial, industrial, or other non-farming use in order to preserve uniformity and equitable relativity with comparable parcels of farmland whose valuations do not contain any such potential value.

The rates postponed for any rating period will be an amount equal to the difference between the amount of the rates for that period calculated according to the rateable land value of the property and the amount of the rates that would be payable for that period if the rates postponement land value of the property were its rateable land value.

No objection to the amount of any rate-postponement value determined by the council and its valuation service provider will be upheld.

All rates whose payment has been postponed and which have not been written off become due and payable immediately on:

- the land ceasing to be farmland;
- the land being subdivided;
- the value of the land ceasing to include a portion of its value attributable to the potential use to which the land may be put for residential, commercial, industrial, or other non-farming development;
- the interest of the person who was the ratepayer at the date on which the rates postponement land value was entered on the council's rating information database becoming vested in another person other than the ratepayer's spouse, the executor/administrator of the ratepayer's estate or where the ratepayer was the proprietor of the interest as a trustee, a new trustee under the trust.

Postponed rates may be registered as a charge against the land so that in the event that the property is sold the council has first call against any of the proceeds of that sale.

Postponed farmland rates are written off after five years if a property is not subdivided or sold.

The policy shall apply to ratepayers who meet the relevant criteria as jointly approved by the Chair of the Council Committee with responsibility for managing Council finances (at the time of adopting this policy this is the Chair of the Corporate Business Committee) and the Group Manager, Corporate Services.

The administration of this policy may be sub-delegated to a council officer as appropriate.

Part 3

Rates postponement due to extreme financial hardship

Policy objective

The objective of this policy is to assist ratepayers experiencing extreme financial hardship which affect their ability to pay, by making arrangements to postpone payment of their rates.

Policy conditions and criteria

The council in establishing whether extreme financial hardship exists which warrants postponement of rate payments will consider amongst other things the ratepayer's personal and financial circumstances including the following factors: age, physical or mental disability, physical or mental illness and family circumstances.

The ratepayer must be the current owner and resident of the rating unit and have owned the property or another property within the Kāpiti Coast district for not less than two years.

The rating unit must be used solely for residential purposes.

Under this policy the ratepayer and his/her spouse/defacto partner (if any) must be prepared to furnish an independent report from a credible local organisation involved in providing advice to low-income households under financial stress confirming the extent of their financial hardship and that they are receiving advice on how best to remedy their financial hardship.

If the property in respect of which postponement is sought is subject to a mortgage, then the applicant will be required to obtain the mortgagee's consent before the council will agree to postpone rates.

When a property is owned by a family trust the council must be satisfied that all people with an

ownership interest in the property have agreed to be part of the scheme. As well as the trustee(s) this may also include beneficiaries depending on the terms of the family trust. Therefore, the council will require a letter from the family trust's lawyers to confirm that the family trust has the ability to postpone rates. The council's conditional letter of offer will need to be signed by both the applicant(s) and those parties whose consent is required.

The council must be satisfied that the ratepayer is unlikely to have sufficient funds left over, after payment of the rates demand, for meeting the basic living needs including normal health care and maintenance of the ratepayer's home and chattels.

The ratepayer and his/her spouse/defacto partner (if any) must not own any other rating units or investment properties or other realisable assets.

The ratepayer will be required to pay the first \$500 of the rates levied on their property each financial year. This requirement shall apply regardless of the fact that payment of the balance of the annual rates is postponed.

If the ratepayer is eligible for the government rate rebate, an application for this rebate should be completed before any rates are postponed for that year. The rate rebate will be accepted as being part of the minimum \$500 required payment.

The ratepayer must make arrangements, agreed to by the council, for the payment of future rate demands. This will require setting up a system for regular weekly or fortnightly payments.

The ratepayer must make application to the council on the required application form.

Risk

Council must be satisfied, on reasonable assumptions, that the risk of any shortfall when postponed rates and accrued charges are ultimately

paid is negligible. To determine this, an actuary has been engaged to develop a model that will forecast, on a case by case basis, expected equity, when repayment falls due. If that is likely to be less than 20%, the council will offer partial postponement, set at a level expected to result in final equity of not less than 20%.

Where a ratepayer wishes to postpone both this council's rates, and those set and assessed by the Greater Wellington Regional Council, this council will consult with Greater Wellington Regional Council to ensure that the combined council's rates do not exceed the equity provisions outlined in the previous paragraph.

Insurance

The property must be insured for its full value and evidence of this produced.

If insurance cannot be arranged because the property is uninsurable, only the land value can be used when calculating maximum postponement allowable under this policy.

Conditions

The council will charge an annual fee on postponed rates for the period between the due date and the date they are paid. This fee is designed to cover council's administrative and financial costs and may vary from year to year.

The financial cost will be the interest council will incur at the rate of council's cost of borrowing for funding rates postponed, plus a margin to cover other costs (these will include council's own in-house costs, a 1% per annum levy on the outstanding balance to cover external management costs).

The policy will apply from the beginning of the rating year (starting 1 July each year) in which the application is made. The council may consider backdating past the rating year in which the

application is made depending on the ratepayer's circumstances.

Any postponed rate payments will be postponed until:

- the death of the ratepayer(s); or
- until the ratepayer(s) ceases to be the owner or occupier of the rating unit; or
- until the ratepayer(s) ceases to use the property as his/her residence; or
- until a date determined by the council in any particular case.

The postponed rate payment, or any part thereof, may be paid at any time by the ratepayer. The ratepayer may elect to postpone the payment of a lesser sum than that which they would be entitled to have postponed in accordance with this Policy. Postponed rate payments will be a registered as a statutory land charge on the rating unit title.

At present, the law does not allow councils to register a statutory land charge against Māori freehold land. Accordingly, Māori freehold land is not eligible for rates postponement (unless and until the law is changed so that the council can register a statutory land charge).

If a ratepayer makes a repeat application for the postponement of their property's rates under this policy, to protect the council against any suggestion of undue influence, applicants will be asked to obtain advice from an appropriately qualified and trained financial/legal independent person. A certificate confirming the applicant has received this advice will be required before any further postponement is granted.

The Policy shall apply to ratepayers who meet the relevant criteria as approved by the Group Manager, Finance.

Part 4

Optional rates postponement

Policy objective

The objective of this policy is to give ratepayers a choice between paying rates now or later subject to the full cost of postponement being met by the ratepayer and council being satisfied that the risk of loss in any case is minimal.

Policy conditions and criteria

General approach

Only rating units defined as residential and used for personal residential purposes by the applicant(s) as their sole or principal residence will be eligible for consideration of rates postponement under the criteria and conditions of this policy.

Current and all future rates may be postponed indefinitely if at least one ratepayer (or, if the ratepayer is a family trust, at least one named occupier) is 65 years of age or older.

If the ratepayer is eligible for the government rate rebate, an application for this rebate should be completed before any rates are postponed for that year.

Council will add all financial and administrative costs to the postponed rates. This will ensure neutrality between ratepayers who use the postponement option and those who pay as rates are levied.

Council will establish a reserve fund out of which to meet any shortfall between the net realisation on sale of a property and the amount outstanding for postponed rates and accrued charges, at the time of sale. This will ensure, that neither the ratepayer(s) nor the ratepayer(s') estate will be liable for any shortfall.

Eligibility

Any ratepayer aged 65 years or over is eligible for postponement provided that the rating unit is used by the ratepayer as their sole or principal residence. This includes, in the case of a family trust owned property, use by a named individual or couple.

In exceptional cases of financial hardship, current and future rates may be postponed by ratepayers who are less than 65 years of age.

If the property in respect of which postponement is sought is subject to a mortgage, then the applicant will be required to obtain the mortgagee's consent before the council will agree to postpone rates.

When a property is owned by a family trust the council must be satisfied that all people with an ownership interest in the property have agreed to be part of the scheme. As well as the trustee(s) this may also include beneficiaries depending on the terms of the family trust. Therefore, the council will require a letter from the family trust's lawyers to confirm that the family trust has the ability to postpone rates. The council's conditional letter of offer will need to be signed by both the applicant(s) and those parties whose consent is required.

Risk

Council must be satisfied, based on reasonable assumptions, that the risk of any shortfall when postponed rates and accrued charges are ultimately paid is negligible. To determine this, council has had an actuary develop a model that will forecast, on a case by case basis, expected equity, when repayment falls due. If that is likely to be less than 20%, the council will offer partial postponement, set at a level expected to result in final equity of not less than 20%.

Where a ratepayer wishes to postpone both this council's rates, and those set and assessed by Greater Wellington Regional Council, this council will

consult with Greater Wellington Regional Council to ensure that the combined council's rates do not exceed the equity provisions outlined in the previous paragraph.

For prudential reasons, the council will need to register a statutory land charge against the property to protect its right to recover postponed rates.

At present, the law does not allow councils to register such a statutory land charge against Māori freehold land. Accordingly, Māori freehold land is not eligible for rates postponement (unless and until the law is changed so that the council can register a statutory land charge).

Insurance

The property must be insured for its full value and evidence of this produced annually. Council will make arrangements with insurers, for this to be done.

If insurance cannot be arranged because the property is uninsurable, only the land value can be used when calculating maximum postponement allowable under this policy.

Rates able to be postponed

All rates are eligible for postponement except for:

- targeted rates for water supplied by volume (water-by-meter rates); and
- lump sum options which are rates paid in advance.

Conditions

Any postponed rates (under this policy) will be postponed until:

- (a) The death of the ratepayer(s) or named individual or couple, (in this case the council will allow up to 18 months for payment so that there is ample time available to settle the estate or, in the case

of a family trust owned property, make arrangements for repayment); or

- (b) Until the ratepayer(s) or named individual or couple ceases to be the owner or occupier of the rating unit the council will also offer partial postponement, set at a level expected to result in final equity of not less than 20%. (Note: if the ratepayer sells the property in order to purchase another within the council district, council will consider transferring the outstanding balance, or as much as is needed, to facilitate the purchase, provided it is satisfied that there is adequate security of a 20% equity in the new property, when payment falls due);

or

If the ratepayer(s) or named individual or couple continue to own the rating unit, but are placed in long term residential care, council will consider them to still be occupying the residence for the purpose of determining when postponement ceases and rates are to be paid in full. (in this case the council will allow up to 18 months for payment so that there is ample time for the property to be sold); and

- (c) Until a date specified by council. (The council will charge an annual fee on postponed rates for the period between the due date and the date they are paid. This fee is designed to cover councils administrative and financial costs and may vary from year to year.)

The financial cost will be the interest council will incur at the rate of council's cost of borrowing for funding rates postponed, plus a margin to cover other costs (these will include council's own in-house costs, a 1% per annum levy on outstanding balances to cover external management and promotion costs, a reserve fund levy of 0.25% per annum, and a contribution to cover the cost of independent advice).

To protect council against any suggestion of undue influence, applicants will be asked to obtain advice from an appropriately qualified and trained financial/legal independent person. A certificate confirming the applicant has received this advice will be required before postponement is granted.

The postponement 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.

Review or suspension of policy

The policy is in place indefinitely and can be reviewed subject to the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002 at any time. Any resulting modifications will not change the entitlement of people already in the scheme to continued postponement of all future rates.

Council reserves the right not to postpone any further rates once the total of postponed rates and accrued charges exceeds 80% of the rateable value of the property as recorded in council's rating information database.

This will require the ratepayer(s) for that property to pay all future rates but will not require any payment in respect of rates postponed up to that time. These will remain due for payment on death or sale.

The policy consciously acknowledges that future changes in policy could include withdrawal of the postponement option.

Procedures

Applications must be on the required application form which will be available from any council office.

The policy will apply from the beginning of the rating year in which the application is made although council may consider backdating past the rating year in which the application is made depending on the circumstances.

The policy shall apply to ratepayers who meet the relevant criteria as approved by the Group Manager, Corporate Services.

The administration of this policy may be sub-delegated to a council officer as appropriate.

Part 5

Rates remission for council community properties, sporting, recreation and other community organisations

Policy objective

The objectives of this policy are to:

- facilitate the ongoing provision of non-commercial (non-business) community services and/or sporting and recreational opportunities that meets the needs of Kāpiti Coast district's residents;
- provide rating relief to council community properties, sporting, recreation and other community organisations; and
- make membership of the sporting, recreation and other community organisations more accessible to the general public, particularly disadvantaged groups. These include children, youth, young families, older persons and economically disadvantaged people.

Policy conditions and criteria

The policy may apply to land owned by the council which is used exclusively or principally for community purposes, sporting, recreation, or to land which is owned and occupied by a charitable organisation and used exclusively or principally for sporting, recreation or other community purposes.

The policy does not apply to:

- organisations operated for private pecuniary profit, or those which charge commercial tuition fees; and
- groups or organisations whose primary purpose is to address the needs of adult members (over 18 years) for entertainment or social interaction, or who engage in recreational, sporting, or community services as a secondary purpose only.

Under this policy the following rate remission may apply to the council and those sporting, recreation and other community organisations which qualify:

- A 50% remission may apply to the council rates and charges (excluding water and wastewater).

No further reduction of land or capital valuation will be made for the council land or those charitable organisations which have had their property's rateable land and/or capital values reduced by 50% granted under the provisions of schedule one, part two, of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.

The policy requires that applications for rate remission from all other qualifying organisations must be made to the council by 30 October each year. Applications received during a rating year will be applicable from the commencement of the following rating year. No applications will be backdated.

Organisations making an application must provide the following documents in support of their application:

- statement of objectives;
- full financial accounts;
- information on activities and programmes; and
- details of membership or clients.

The policy may automatically apply to land owned by the council which is used exclusively or principally for community purposes, sporting and recreation.

The policy may apply to recreation, sporting and other community organisations who meet the relevant criteria as jointly approved by the chair of the council committee with responsibility for managing council finances (at the time of adopting this policy this is the Chair of the Corporate Business Committee), the Group Manager, Corporate Services and the Group Manager, Strategy and Planning.

The administration of this policy may be sub-delegated to a council officer as appropriate.

The equivalent of the above rates remissions may be paid out as grants, rather than as rates remissions. Note: this approach will give the organisations affected the same net reduction in rates.

Part 6

Rates remission for recreation, sporting and other community organisations which lease private property for a period of one year or longer

Policy objective

The objectives of this policy are to:

- facilitate the ongoing provision of non-commercial (non-business) community services

and/or recreational opportunities that meets the needs of Kāpiti Coast district's residents;

- provide rating relief to recreation, sporting and other community organisations; and
- make membership of the recreation, sporting and other community organisations more accessible to the general public, particularly disadvantaged groups. These include children, youth, young families, older persons, and economically disadvantaged people.

Policy conditions and criteria

The policy may apply to land leased by a charitable organisation for a period of at least one year, is used exclusively or principally for recreation, sporting or community purposes, and the organisation is liable for the payment of the council's rates under the property's lease agreement.

The policy does not apply to:

- organisations operated for private pecuniary profit, or those which charge commercial tuition fees; and
- groups or organisations whose primary purpose is to address the needs of adult members (over 18 years) for entertainment or social interaction, or who engage in recreational, sporting, or community services as a secondary purpose only.

Under this policy the following rate remission may apply to those recreational, sporting and other community organisations which qualify

- a 50% remission of the council's rates and charges (excluding water and wastewater).

This 50% maximum rate remission may also apply to recreation, sporting and other community organisations that qualify and have a liquor licence. (Note: The reason for allowing recreation, sporting and other community organisations with liquor

licences to also receive a 50% rate remission is because the change in social drinking patterns means that the liquor licenses no longer provide the same level of funding as was previously the case.)

No second remission of rates will be made on those properties which have already received a rate remission for a financial year or whose rateable land and/or capital values have been reduced by 50% under the provisions of schedule one, part two, of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.

The policy requires that applications for rate remission must be made to the council after full payment of the rates responsibility of the organisation for the relevant financial year.

Organisations making application must provide the following documents in support of their application:

- statement of objectives;
- full financial accounts;
- evidence of their lease of the property;
- evidence of the amount of rates paid to the property owner or to the council for each financial year;
- information on activities and programmes; and
- details of membership or clients.

The policy may apply to recreation, sporting and other community organisations who meet the relevant criteria as jointly approved by the chair of the council committee with responsibility for managing council finances (at the time of adopting this policy this is the Chair of the Corporate Business Committee), the Group Manager, Corporate Services and the Group Manager, Strategy and Planning.

The administration of this policy may be sub-delegated to a council officer as appropriate.

The equivalent of the above rates remissions may be paid out as grants, rather than as rates remissions. Note: this approach will give the organisations affected the same net reduction in rates.

Part 7

Rates remission of late payment penalty

Policy objective

The objective of this policy is to enable the council to act fairly and reasonably when rates have not been received by the penalty date.

Policy conditions and criteria

The policy will apply to a ratepayer who has had a penalty levied where it is demonstrated that the penalty has been levied because of an error by the council. Remittance will be upon either receipt of an application from the ratepayer or identification of the error by the council.

The policy may apply to a ratepayer where the council considers that it is fair and equitable to do so. Matters that will be taken into those considerations include the following:

- the ratepayer's payment history;
- the impact on the ratepayer of extraordinary events;
- the payment of the full amount of rates due; and
- the ratepayer entering into an agreement with the council for the payment of rates.

Under this policy the council reserves the right to impose conditions on the remission of penalties.

The policy shall apply to ratepayers who meet the relevant criteria as approved by the Group Manager, Corporate Services.

The administration of this policy may be sub-delegated to a council officer as appropriate.

Part 8

Rates remissions for land protected for natural or cultural conservation purposes

Policy objective

The objective of this policy is to preserve and promote natural resources and heritage land to encourage the maintenance, enhancement and protection of land for natural or cultural purposes.

Policy conditions and criteria

This policy supports the provisions of the Kāpiti Coast district plan and the heritage strategy. It recognises that most heritage features are already protected by rules in the district plan and encourages landowners to maintain, enhance and protect heritage features by offering a financial incentive.

Ratepayers who own rating units which have some feature of cultural or natural heritage which is voluntarily protected may qualify for remission of rates under this policy, for example:

- properties that have a QEII covenant under section 22 of the Queen Elizabeth the Second National Trust Act 1977 registered on their certificate(s) of title;
- properties that have a conservation covenant with the Department of Conservation registered on their certificate(s) of title;
- properties that have a site listed in the district plan heritage register (excluding any buildings);
- appropriately protected riparian strips; and
- heritage features that are protected by a section 221 consent notice (Resource Management Act

1991) registered on the certificate of title (excluding buildings).

This policy does not apply to land that is non-rateable under section 8 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 and is liable only for rates for water supply, wastewater disposal, waste collection or recycling.

Applications for rates remission in accordance with this policy must be in writing and supported by documentary evidence of the protected status of the rating unit, for example, a copy of the covenant agreement or other legal mechanism.

In considering any application for remission of rates under this policy, the council committee responsible for the council's environmental and natural heritage portfolio (at the time of adopting this policy this is the environment and community development committee) will consider the following criteria:

- the extent to which the preservation of natural or cultural heritage will be promoted by granting remission on rates on the rating unit;
- the degree to which features of natural or cultural heritage are present on the land;
- the degree to which features of natural or cultural heritage inhibit the economic utilisation of the land;
- whether, and to what extent, public access to/over the heritage feature is provided for;
- the extent to which the heritage feature is legally (e.g. covenanted) and physically (e.g. fenced) protected;

- in respect of geological sites and wāhi tapu:
 - o the importance of the place to the tāngata whenua;
 - o the community association with, or public esteem for, the place;
 - o the potential of the place for public education;
 - o the representative quality and/or a quality or type or rarity that is important to the District;
 - o the potential of the place as a wildlife refuge or feeding area;
 - o the potential of the place for its diversity in flora and fauna.

- in respect of ecological sites (areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous flora) whether the site has:

Representativeness - the site contains an ecosystem that is under-represented or unique in the ecological district;

Rarity - the site contains threatened ecosystems; threatened species; and species that are endemic to the ecological district;

Diversity - the site has a diversity of ecosystems species and vegetation;

Distinctiveness - the site contains large / dense population of viable species; is largely in its natural state or restorable; has an uninterrupted ecological sequence; and contains significant land forms;

Continuity and linkage within landscape: - the site provides, or has potential to provide, corridor/buffer zone to an existing area;

Cultural values - the site has: traditional importance for Māori; recreational values; significant landscape value; protection of soil values; water catchment protection; recreation or tourism importance; and aesthetic coherence;

Ecological restoration - an ability to be restored; difficulty of restoration; and cost/time;

Landscape integrity - significance to the original character of the landscape; isolated feature (for example, does it stand out or blend in?); and whether it has a role in landscape protection; and Sustainability - size and shape of area; activities occurring on the boundaries which may affect its sustainability; adjoins another protected area; links; and easily managed.

Where remission of rates is granted under this policy the landowner, in conjunction with the council, will be required to develop a heritage management plan.

The purpose of a heritage management plan is to set out a plan of action for managing a heritage feature within the Kāpiti Coast district that is subject to rates remission.

The heritage management plan will:

- be reviewed on an annual basis by the council in conjunction with the landowner;
- may contain conditions which shall be complied with on an on-going basis, including requirements to fence off the area, undertake weed control and restoration, undertake pest control and keep stock out of the area; and
- will ensure that the site will be managed in a manner that protects and enhances the heritage feature.

Any decision on whether to grant remission on rates will be at the discretion of the council committee responsible for the council's environmental and natural heritage portfolio (at the time of adopting this policy this is the environment and community development committee). The amount of remission will be determined on a case-by-case basis by that same committee, taking into account the merits of the protected feature and the extent to which it meets

the criteria specified in this policy. The amount of rates remission will be reviewed by that same committee as appropriate.

In granting rates remission under this policy, the council committee responsible for the council's environmental and natural heritage portfolio (at the time of adopting this policy this is the environment and community development committee) may specify certain conditions before remission will be granted. Applicants will be required to agree in writing to these conditions and to pay any remitted rates if the conditions are violated.

Part 9 Policy for rates relief for residential rating units containing two separately habitable units

Policy objectives

The objectives of this policy are to:

- enable council to provide for relief for ratepayers who own a residential rating unit containing two habitable units. Where the second unit is either a consented family flat or has a floor area of 50 square metres or less, and the habitable unit is used only to accommodate non-paying guests and family.
- enable council to provide for relief for ratepayers who own a residential rating unit containing two habitable units, where the second unit is only rented out for less than one month each year. (section two of this policy refers).

Policy conditions and criteria

Conditions and criteria of section one

- 1.1 On written application of a ratepayer annually, and provided that;
 - a) their rating unit contains two habitable units; where the second unit is either a consented family flat or has a floor area of 50 square metres or less; and
 - b) the second unit is used only for family and friends of the occupants of the first unit on a non-paying basis; and
 - c) the application is accompanied by a statutory declaration of intent made by the ratepayer that declares that condition will be complied with in the ensuing year.
- 1.2 Council may remit a second targeted rate for community facilities, roading, water supply and wastewater disposal rate set on a separately occupied portion of the Rating Unit; and
- 1.3 If a rating unit contains more than two habitable units used by non-paying guests and family, only one is entitled to remission.

Conditions and criteria of section two

- 2.1 On written application of a ratepayer annually, and provided that;
 - a) their rating unit contains two habitable units; where the second unit has a floor area of 50 square metres or less; and
 - b) their rating unit contains two habitable units; where the second unit is only rented out for less than one month each year;
 - c) the application is accompanied by a statutory declaration of intent made by the ratepayer that declares that the condition will be complied with in the ensuing year.

- 2.2 Council may remit a second targeted rate for community facilities, roading, water supply and wastewater disposal and any other targeted rate set on a separately occupied portion of the rating unit.
- 2.3 If a rating unit contains more than two habitable units used by non-paying guests and family, only one is entitled to remission.

Application process for section one and two

The application for remission must be made to the council prior to commencement of the rating year (1 July each year). Applications received during a rating year will be applicable from the commencement of the following rating year. Applications will not be backdated.

Decisions for remission of rates for rating units consisting of two separately habitable units will be delegated to the Group Manager, Corporate Services.

The administration of this policy may then be sub-delegated to a council officer as appropriate.

Part 10 Rates remission – financial hardship policy

Policy objective

The objective of this policy is to remit part of the rates owing in cases of extreme financial hardship under section 109 of the Local Government Act 2002 and section 85 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.

Introduction

This policy provides the framework for partial remittance of rates to ratepayers who need financial assistance on the basis of financial hardship.

This policy covers ratepayers who are facing both long term and temporary financial difficulty. It provides for consideration of financial hardship for

ratepayers owning their own home, either outright or with a mortgage and from ratepayers owning a rental property (on behalf of a tenant) and from owners of licence to occupy retirement villages, where the tenant/licensee qualifies in terms of the general criteria set out below and certain requirements for transfer of remission benefit are met.

General hardship rate remission

The council will make available up to \$300 per rateable property for those ratepayers/applicants or up to \$150 per licence to occupy property within a retirement village who meet the criteria below.

Assistance will be available to ratepayers who meet the criteria and are paying over 5% of their net household income on Kāpiti Coast District Council rates, after netting off any central government rates rebate, subject to the priority statement made in the previous paragraph.

Funding will be available until such time as the rates remission fund for financial hardship is fully subscribed in each financial year. However, the majority of rates remissions decisions are expected to be made on a case by case basis after 1 November and by mid-December each financial year. This timing allows for the bulk of central government rates rebates to be processed. The applications for rates remissions for financial hardship will be required by 1 October each year explaining the hardship incurred and providing appropriate support

Criteria for approving rate remission: hardship (general)

Applications will be assessed against the following criteria:

(A) Ratepayer: owner of property

A ratepayer may be eligible for rates remission on the grounds of financial hardship under the following categories:

On-going hardship:

- the applicant owns the property. Companies, family trusts and other similar ownership structures of these properties do not qualify for this remission;
- the applicant resides at the property;
- their sole income is from central government benefits, or their income is at or below the equivalent central government benefit payment and proof of income is supplied;
- an explanation of the hardship incurred is provided with appropriate support;
- the ratepayer has also applied for the central government rates rebate and is receiving all relevant funding; and
- expenditure on rates (after netting off central government rates rebate) is more than 5% of net disposable income.

(B) Ratepayer: landlord – general

A landlord may apply for a rates remission provided that:

- they are renting to a tenant whose sole income is from central government income benefits, or their income is at or below the equivalent central government benefit payment and proof of income is supplied;

- expenditure on rates is more than 5% of the tenants net disposable income
- the tenant also provides a joint application form and proof of income and an explanation of the hardship experienced with appropriate support;
- the tenant has a rental agreement for no less than six months and a copy of the rental agreement is provided;
- the landlord provides proof of the current (non-rebated) record of the rental paid and a record of the reduced rental to be paid by the tenant or a payment from the landlord to the tenant of the rate remission as a consequence of receiving the remission;
- proof that the tenant has been informed of any remission provided; and
- proof at three months of a tenancy that the tenant has received any approved remission via an equivalent adjustment to rental.

Should the landlord receive the remission and then not continue to pass on the remission to the tenant, the amount of the remission will be subsequently charged to the relevant rateable property.

(C) Ratepayer: owner of licence to occupy retirement villages

An owner of a licence to occupy retirement villages may apply for a rates remission up to \$150 per licensee property provided that:

- the licensee's sole income is from central government income benefits, or their income is at or below the equivalent central government benefit payment and proof of income is supplied;
- expenditure on rates is more than 5% of the tenants net disposable income

- the licensee also provides a joint application form and proof of income and an explanation of the hardship experience with appropriate support;
- the licensee attaches a copy of the licensee agreement;
- the owner provides proof of the amount of rates charged to the licensee in their weekly/monthly charges and a record of the reduced monthly charge to be paid by the licensee or a record of a payment from the village owner to the licensee of the rates remission as a consequence of receiving the remission;
- proof that the licensee has been informed of any remission provided;
- proof at the end of the year that the full amount of rate remission has been provided to the licensee via the adjustment to their equivalent annual charge; and
- should the retirement village owner receive the remission and then not continue to pass on the remission to the licensee the amount of remission would be subsequently charged back to the retirement village.

Rate remission for significant costs causing financial hardship

The council will make available up to \$300 per rateable property for those ratepayers/applicants who have incurred hardship due to repair of water leaks, a serious health issue (including on-going serious health issues) or for essential housing maintenance. Applications may be made throughout the year and will be considered until the \$25,000 fund is fully subscribed.

Criteria for approving rate remission

Applications will be assessed against the following criteria:

- the applicant is the owner of the property. companies, family trusts and other similar ownership structures of these properties do not qualify for this remission;
- the applicant resides at the property;
- their income is no more than 5% higher than any relevant central government benefits;
- the applicant has also applied for the central government rates rebate and is receiving all relevant funding and/or

the applicant is eligible to receive a water rate remission as set out in section 3 of this financial hardship policy;
- one-off expenditure has been incurred in relation to repairs for water leaks, a serious health issue or for essential housing maintenance within the same financial year and proof of expenditure and reasons for expenditure is provided;
- expenditure has been incurred in relation to an on-going serious health issue and proof of expenditure and reasons for expenditure is provided;
- an explanation of the hardship incurred is provided with appropriate support; and
- the effect of the one-off expenditure is to increase the proportion of net disposable income, paid on rates net of any central government rates rebate to more than 5%.

Water rate remission for vulnerable households relating to high water use

Applicants may apply for this remission in May with applications being assessed and applied to individual water rate accounts in June.

Criteria for approving water rate remission

Applications will be assessed against the following criteria:

(A) Ratepayer: owner of property water variable charge paid by property owners

A property owner with more than three dependents may apply for a water rate remission provided that:

- the applicant owns the property. Companies, family trusts and other similar ownership structures of these properties do not qualify for this remission;
- the applicant resides at the property;
- the property owner is receiving a working for families tax credit;
- the property owner has more than three dependents (18 years or younger) living at the property;
- total water rate charges from 1 July to 30 April have exceeded \$311.

(B) Landlord and tenant: water variable charge paid by landlord and on-charged to tenant

A tenant with more than three dependents may apply for a water rate remission provided that:

- the tenant has a rental agreement for no less than six months and a copy of the rental agreement is provided;
- the tenant resides at the property and the property is also classified as residential;

- the tenant is receiving a working for families tax credit;
- the tenant has more than three dependents (18 years or younger) living at the property;
- total water rates charges from 1 July to 30 April have exceeded \$311;
- their landlord is informed and agrees to adjust any on-charged variable water charge to their tenant by the amount remitted by council.

Should the landlord receive the remission and then not continue to pass on the remission to the tenant, the amount of the remission will be subsequently charged to the relevant rateable property. The tenant will continue to be responsible for any remaining variable charge for water.

General conditions

- no rates remission will be paid for any variable charge for water use where that water use is for other than internal or essential household use. In effect this means the total cost of non-essential water use will be excluded from the calculation of rates as a proportion of total income.
- the applicant must make a voluntary declaration under the Oaths and Declarations Act 1957 of total household income and their total financial position for the purposes of the remission assessment.

Assessment

All rates remission applications will be treated on a case-by-case basis and will be approved/declined by the Group Manager, Corporate Services in conjunction with a Justice of the Peace. Other information or evidence may also be requested in certain circumstances (for example, information supporting what change of circumstance may have occurred to cause temporary financial hardship).

Financial forecasting assumptions

Schedule 10 of the Local Government Act requires that we identify the significant forecasting assumptions and risks used in setting our long term plan. Where there is a high level of uncertainty the council is required to state the reason for the uncertainty, and provide an estimate of the potential effects on the financial assumptions.

The assumptions that have been used are set out in the tables on the following pages.

Key assumptions and risks

Forecasting assumptions	Risk	Level of uncertainty	Reasons and financial effect of uncertainty
<p>Population growth</p> <p>The assumption is of a medium population growth in the long term plan period over the 20 years to 2035 with a slower level of growth for the first 10 years.</p>	<p>In each area, population growth across the district occurs at a high or lower rate than assumed.</p>	<p>Low (shorter term)</p> <p>Medium (up to 10 years)</p> <p>High (beyond 10 years)</p>	<p>Any significant increase in population growth above projections will place greater demands on some Council services and facilities (such as wastewater, water, stormwater, roading libraries, community facilities etc.) and raise expected operating expenditure.</p> <p>The financial implications for council should be limited and able to be managed in the short term but may need longer term responses</p>

Projected 2006 to 2032 usually resident NZ population by area unit of usual residence under the medium projection

2006 census area units	2006	2011	2012	2016	2021	2026	2031	2032	2012-2032
Ōtaki	5,634	5,695	5,770	6,071	6,159	6,324	6,485	6,517	747
Kaitawa	507	585	586	588	586	577	561	558	-28
Ōtaki Forks	1,452	1,561	1,549	1,504	1,455	1,406	1,338	1,324	-225
Te Horo	669	714	718	734	761	784	807	812	94
Waikanae Beach	2,906	3,042	3,058	3,121	3,224	3,322	3,415	3,434	376
Waikanae East	1,929	2,105	2,122	2,192	2,291	2,386	2,474	2,492	370
Peka Peka	246	299	303	316	350	357	408	418	115
Waikanae Park	1,726	1,816	2,002	2,748	3,702	4,635	5,616	5,813	3,810
Waikanae West	3,456	3,575	3,587	3,635	3,659	3,739	3,785	3,795	208
Paraparaumu Beach North	3,306	3,469	3,479	3,522	3,558	3,597	3,607	3,609	129
Otaihanga	1,084	1,187	1,212	1,311	1,427	1,526	1,631	1,652	441
Paraparaumu Beach South	4,713	5,007	5,033	5,140	5,299	5,426	5,516	5,535	501
Paraparaumu Central	8,277	8,952	9,056	9,474	10,012	10,513	10,925	11,007	1,951
Raumati Beach	4,473	4,684	4,718	4,854	5,062	5,198	5,382	5,419	701
Raumati South	3,540	3,633	3,685	3,897	4,187	4,438	4,679	4,728	1,042
Paekākāriki	1,641	1,547	1,534	1,481	1,442	1,393	1,335	1,323	[211]
Maungakotukutuku	852	938	937	935	938	946	941	940	3
Kāpiti Coast district	46,411	48,808	49,351	51,523	54,112	56,566	58,905	59,373	10,022

Source: February 2012 MERA customised Kāpiti Coast district projections.

Forecasting assumptions	Risk	Level of uncertainty	Reasons and financial effect of uncertainty
<p>Growth in households</p> <p>Based on current demographic analysis the number of households is expected to increase from 2,110 to 26,798 in 2032, an increase of 5,677 household (26.94%).</p> <p><i>Note: the planned future review of the growth management issues may bring adjustments to this assumption. These growth projections have been included in asset management planning work.</i></p>	Household growth is less or greater than projected	<p>Low (in short term)</p> <p>Medium (out to 10 years)</p> <p>High (beyond 10 years)</p>	<p>Infrastructure required for growth is budgeted to be funded from Development Contributions.</p> <p>If development is lower than planned, there would be less requirements for infrastructure for growth and the timing could change.</p> <p>Any additional capital costs above the development contributions would be funded from new debt.</p>

Projected 2006 to 2032 occupied private households by area unit under the medium projection

Census area unit	2006	2012	2016	2021	2026	2032	Change 2012-2032
Waikanae Beach	1,214	1,318	1,372	1,448	1,526	1,606	288
Waikanae East	819	926	968	1,022	1,065	1,115	189
Peka Peka	114	152	168	184	206	247	95
Waikanae Park	860	967	1,218	1,619	2,005	2,504	1,537
Waikanae West	1,677	1,758	1,824	1,843	1,882	1,916	158
Kaitawa	179	234	256	259	263	258	24
Ōtaki Forks	555	645	696	696	691	669	23
Te Horo	289	331	327	340	352	371	40
Ōtaki	2,381	2,489	2,596	2,668	2,777	2,884	396
Paraparaumu Beach North	1,264	1,372	1,469	1,513	1,542	1,567	195
Otaihanga	402	483	562	616	659	710	227
Paraparaumu Beach South	2,048	2,211	2,286	2,380	2,462	2,537	327
Paraparaumu Central	3,334	3,688	4,036	4,315	4,578	4,846	1,159
Raumati Beach	1,858	2,023	2,152	2,271	2,351	2,466	442
Raumati South	1,361	1,474	1,602	1,760	1,891	2,054	580
Paekākāriki	673	659	637	639	638	615	[44]
Kāpiti Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maungakotukutuku	315	379	413	424	434	432	53
Kāpiti Coast district	19,343	21,110	22,583	23,996	25,321	26,798	5,688

Source: MERA February 2011

Forecasting assumptions	Risk	Level of uncertainty	Reasons and financial effect of uncertainty
<p>Increase in rating base</p> <p>The increase in the rating base is projected to increase by 0.15% in 2015/16 year, then 0.8% in 2016/17.</p> <p>From 2017/18 to 2034/35 the growth in the rating base is estimated to be 1% per annum.</p>	<p>Rating unit growth occurs at higher or lower rates than assumed in the district</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Economic conditions and the discretionary nature of the housing market can cause variations in rating unit growth from that assumed.</p> <p>The main financial effect of slower than projected growth can be a reduction in budgeted development contributions and rates revenue.</p> <p>The financial effect of lower than projected growth could result in marginally higher rate increases. The council considers that it has been conservative in its estimated growth in the rating base so that the risks are relatively low.</p>
<p>Interest rates</p> <p>In preparing the 20 year plan, the council has assumed long term interest rates for new debt of 5.8%.</p>	<p>The prevailing interest rates will differ significantly from those estimated.</p>	<p>Low short term Medium long term</p>	<p>Increases in interest rates flow through to higher debt servicing costs and higher rates funding requirements.</p> <p>The council has mitigated interest risk through the use of interest rate swaps and plans to fix 95% of its floating debt on an annual basis.</p>

Forecasting assumptions	Risk	Level of uncertainty	Reasons and financial effect of uncertainty
Levels of service This long term plan does not include any significant changes to its Activity service levels.	The prevailing service levels will differ significantly from those estimated.	Low	Community outcomes could increase levels of service thereby increasing both debt and rates funding beyond the quantified limits.
Inflation impact on expenditure budget The council has indexed all operating and capital costs to reflect monetary changes over the life of the long term plan. Price changes have been indexed using the six general categories supplied by Local Government New Zealand. It has amended the index supplied for staff costs over the first three years to reflect current local trends.	Actual inflation exceeds budgeted inflation.	Low (short term) Medium (up to 10 years) High (10 years to 20 years)	If the Reserve Bank continues to keep general inflation under 4% the projected impacts of changes to pricing levels could be relatively minor but if inflation increases beyond the projected levels the accumulative impact of higher inflation could have a major long term impact on the rates requirement.

Price adjustors: annual percentage change from October 2014

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Yearly	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Roading	1.20%	1.40%	2.20%	2.40%	2.50%	2.70%	2.80%	3.00%	3.10%	3.30%
Property	2.20%	2.40%	2.50%	2.60%	2.80%	2.90%	3.00%	3.20%	3.30%	3.40%
Water	5.20%	3.80%	3.00%	3.20%	3.30%	3.50%	3.70%	3.80%	4.00%	4.20%
Energy	3.50%	3.80%	3.90%	4.10%	4.30%	4.50%	4.70%	4.90%	5.10%	5.30%
Staff	2.30%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
Other	2.30%	2.50%	2.60%	2.70%	2.90%	3.00%	3.10%	3.30%	3.40%	3.60%
Earthmoving	1.80%	2.60%	2.40%	2.00%	2.10%	2.30%	2.40%	2.50%	2.90%	3.10%
Pipelines	2.10%	2.50%	2.60%	2.80%	2.90%	3.10%	6.20%	3.40%	3.50%	3.60%

	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35
Yearly	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Roading	2.46%	2.46%	2.46%	2.46%	2.46%	2.46%	2.46%	2.46%	2.46%	2.46%
Property	2.83%	2.83%	2.83%	2.83%	2.83%	2.83%	2.83%	2.83%	2.83%	2.83%
Water	3.77%	3.77%	3.77%	3.77%	3.77%	3.77%	3.77%	3.77%	3.77%	3.77%
Energy	4.41%	4.41%	4.41%	4.41%	4.41%	4.41%	4.41%	4.41%	4.41%	4.41%
Staff	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
Other	2.94%	2.94%	2.94%	2.94%	2.94%	2.94%	2.94%	2.94%	2.94%	2.94%
Earthmoving	2.41%	2.41%	2.41%	2.41%	2.41%	2.41%	2.41%	2.41%	2.41%	2.41%
Pipelines	3.27%	3.27%	3.27%	3.27%	3.27%	3.27%	3.27%	3.27%	3.27%	3.27%

Forecasting assumptions	Risk	Level of uncertainty	Reasons and financial effect of uncertainty
Loans New loans will be taken out for a maximum period of 20 years except for those projects which have an average asset life of 40 years or greater.	Loans are unable to be repaid in the planned maximum loan periods.	Low	The council plans to fully fund depreciation by year 7 and further rates fund accelerated debt repayment from year 8.
LGFA guarantee Each of the shareholders of the LGFA is a party to a deed of Guarantee, whereby the parties to the deed guarantee the obligations of the LGFA and the guarantee obligations of other participating local authorities to the LGFA, in the event of default.	In the event of a default by the LGFA, each guarantor would be liable to pay a proportion of the amount owing. The proportion to be paid by each respective guarantor is set in relation to each guarantor's relative rates income.	Low	The council believes the risk of the guarantee being called on and any financial loss arising from the guarantee is low. The likelihood of a local authority borrower defaulting is extremely low and all of the borrowings by a local authority from the LGFA are secured by a rates charge.
Renewal of external funding Is it assumed that council will be able to refinance existing loans on similar terms.	The new borrowings cannot be accessed to fund future capital requirements	Low	The council minimises its liquidity risk by having sufficient credit facilities in place to cover any shorter term borrowing requirements. Council will maintain a \$20 million credit facility for the next 20 years.
Local Government Funding Agency (LGFA) The council remains a shareholder and borrows direct from the LGFA that was developed to source lower cost funding.	LGFA rating falls or lower cost funding will not be achieved.	Low	If council does not join the LGFA then the interest rate margins could be higher which would impact on the proposed rating levels.
New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA) Council has projected a subsidy rate of: 47% in 2015/16, increasing to 51% in 2020/21.	Changes in the subsidy rate and variation in criteria for inclusion in the qualifying programme of works.	Low	If the level of subsidy decreases there needs to be either a reduction in the roading work programme or an increase in funding from alternative source (e.g. rates).

Forecasting assumptions	Risk	Level of uncertainty	Reasons and financial effect of uncertainty
<p>Sources of funds for the future replacement of significant assets</p> <p>Sources of funds for operating and capital expenditure are as per the Revenue and Financing Policy.</p>	That sources of funds are not achieved or are not accessible	Low	<p>Funding of all asset replacements during the life of the 20 year plan has been disclosed. The primary funding for asset replacements is depreciation (funded through rates) and loans.</p> <p>The council is able to access loans at levels forecast within the long term plan.</p>
<p>Useful lives of significant assets</p> <p>The useful lives of significant assets with the appropriate depreciation rates are shown in the Statement of Accounting Policies.</p> <p>It is assumed that the useful lives will remain the same throughout the 20 year period.</p> <p>It is assumed that assets will be replaced at the end of their useful life.</p>	<p>That assets need to be replaced earlier or later than budgeted.</p> <p>That council activities change, resulting in decisions not to replace existing assets.</p>	<p>Low – Asset lives are based upon the National Asset Management manual guidelines and have been assessed by independent qualified valuers and engineers.</p> <p>Low</p>	<p>The financial effect of the uncertainty is relatively low. If capital expenditure was required earlier than anticipated, then depreciation and debt servicing costs could increase.</p> <p>If assets need replacing earlier, this could lead to council reprioritising capital projects to mitigate the financial impact.</p> <p>Council has a comprehensive asset management planning process. Where a decision is made not to replace an asset, this will be factored into capital projections.</p>
Planned asset acquisitions (as per the capital expenditure programme) shall be depreciated on the same basis as existing assets.	That more detailed analysis of planned capital projects may alter the useful life and therefore the depreciation expense.	Low	Asset capacity and condition is monitored, with replacement works being planned accordingly. Depreciation is calculated in accordance with accounting and asset management requirements

Forecasting assumptions	Risk	Level of uncertainty	Reasons and financial effect of uncertainty
<p>Revaluation of property, plant and equipment</p> <p>The council is planning to complete annual revaluations of certain asset classes, as per a rolling programme. This is as follows:</p> <p>Roads, including land under roads is revalued 2 yearly;</p> <p>The three waters are revalued 2 yearly (Alternate years to Roading assets);</p> <p>Land and property is revalued 3 yearly.</p> <p>The following assumptions have been applied to all projected asset revaluations:</p> <p>Revaluation movements shall equate to the inflation rates applied for all depreciable property, plant and equipment (refer section "Inflation")</p> <p>The depreciation impact of inflation shall take effect in the year following revaluation.</p> <p>For non-depreciable assets the land under roads is forecast to remain constant. For other council land the value is projected to increase by projected inflation rate.</p>	<p>That actual revaluation movements will be significantly different from those forecast</p>	<p>Moderate</p> <p>Low (short term)</p> <p>Moderate to high (long term)</p>	<p>The majority of council's depreciable property, plant and equipment assets are valued on an optimised depreciated replacement cost basis. Therefore, using the projected local government inflation rate as a proxy for revaluation movements is appropriate and consistent with the treatment of price changes generally within the long term plan.</p>
<p>Revaluation of other assets</p> <p>It is assumed that the value of all other assets (e.g. investment properties) accounted for at fair/market value will remain constant across the 20 year plan.</p>	<p>The actual revaluation movements will be significantly different from those forecasts.</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>For assets valued at market value (based on sales evidence), values have been assumed to remain constant. This reflects the wide disparity in views on the sustainability of current residential market prices. This assumption has no impact on depreciation as these assets are not depreciated.</p>

Forecasting assumptions	Risk	Level of uncertainty	Reasons and financial effect of uncertainty
Resource consent standards Resource consent standards for water sources and for stormwater and wastewater discharges from council infrastructure will be monitored at the present high levels set. The drinking water standards are being met and will continue to be achievable.	Resource consent conditions will alter and significantly increased standards will lead to higher costs. Consents are delayed through appeals to Environment Court. All councils are able to renew existing resource consent upon expiry.	Low	Higher treatment costs than the current standards could lead to higher operating and maintenance costs. Appeals to the Environment Court could result in higher legal costs and delays in consents. The council was fully compliant with its existing resource consents and does not contemplate major variances on the current requirements in the first 10 years. Over the longer term there is greater risk of conditions changing.
Development contributions Significant assumptions in relation to development contributions are included within the Development Contributions Policy.	If growth is higher or lower than forecast, the level of development contributions collected could be insufficient to cover the costs of additional infrastructure required to meet the needs of Kāpiti's future population.	Low	The growth assumptions within the Development Contributions Policy are considered robust as they are based on by MERA modelling on population, assumptions used across the long term plan.

Forecasting assumptions	Risk	Level of uncertainty	Reasons and financial effect of uncertainty
Leaky homes liability The council's exposure to leaky home claims is projected to end after 2015, 10 years after the changes to the Building Control Act took place	That the level of the claims and settlements is higher than provided for within the long term plan.	Low	The council's exposure to leaky home claims is a lot lower than some other council's provision for council's projected exposure has been made in the contingency Fund.
Wellington regional strategy Following a review of the Wellington Regional Strategy focus areas, it is assumed that the Strategy will continue to be implemented for the next 20 years, subject to public approval of the proposal.	That the Strategy is discontinued.	Low	Kāpiti Coast District Council is part of the Governance of the Wellington Regional Strategy and must agree to any outcomes.
Government policy It is assumed that the central government policy framework will continue to provide a stable working and statutory framework for local government.	That Government Policy amendments may result in new legislation that results in significant resource and financial implications.	Medium to High	There is a tradition of central government imposing costs and responsibility on local government without associated funding (e.g. gambling law reform, prostitution law reform, building compliance and building legislation). The current government has already amended the Local Government Act 2002 and Resource Management Act 1991.
The regional amenities fund It is assumed that this initiative continues to be supported across the region and that council will allocate funding towards the Regional Amenities Fund.	Not all councils continue to participate in the Fund.	Low	At a certain funding level, the Fund would become less viable as there would be insufficient funding to justify the continuation of the Fund.

Development contributions policy

Development contributions policy

Guidance on this policy

This guidance is for advice and is not part of the policy itself

The development contributions policy is a funding policy for planned capital expenditure on community facilities within the district. The policy gives council a method for assessing and collecting contributions to fund infrastructure that is required as a result of growth. The policy –

- summarises and explains the capital cost identified in the Long term plan 2015–35 that council expects to incur to meet the increased demand for network infrastructure (roads, water, wastewater and stormwater collection and management) and community infrastructure resulting from growth; and
- states the proportion of the total cost of capital expenditure that will be funded by development contributions; and
- explains the rationale for using development contributions as the funding mechanism (as

distinct from other mechanisms such as financial contributions, rates, or borrowings); and

- specifies the level of contribution payable in different parts of the district; and
- specifies when a development contribution will be required; and
- prescribes conditions and criteria for applications for remission, postponement and refund of development contributions.

The policy has been developed as required by the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA). Where possible, council has used plain English in this policy. However, there are parts of this policy where the specific phrasing in the legislation is critical to the meaning, and in those places council has used the language from the Act. All references to sections and clauses of legislation in this policy refer to the Local Government Act 2002 and its amendments, unless otherwise specified.

Calculations and assessments

This policy talks about two different kinds of sums – calculations and assessments.

In this policy, *calculations* are council's financial mathematics to work out how much the development contribution will be for each unit of demand, in each funding service area. Calculations are part of the policy.

Council makes *assessments* when someone applies for a resource consent or a building consent, a certificate of acceptance, or a new water or wastewater service connection. An assessment works out how many "units of demand" apply to a specific development, at a specific time, and therefore, how much should be paid in development contributions. Assessments are used to apply the policy.

Development contributions policy 2015

Commencement and review

1. This policy takes effect from 1 July 2015.
2. The policy will be reviewed at least once every three years, and it may be amended at other times.
3. The latest version of the policy is on council's website.

Policy under the Local Government Act 2002

4. This policy is made under section 102 of the Local Government Act 2002. All references to legislation are to that Act unless otherwise specified.

Definitions

5. In this policy the following definitions apply –

allotment has the meaning given to it in section 218(2) of the Resource Management Act 1991, and 'lot' has the same meaning

community facilities means reserves, network infrastructure, or community infrastructure for which development contributions may be required

community infrastructure means the following assets when owned, operated, or controlled by a territorial authority—

- community centres or halls for the use of a local community or neighbourhood, and the land on which they are or will be situated—
- play equipment that is located on a neighbourhood reserve—
- toilets for use by the public.

development means –

- any subdivision, building (as defined in section 8 of the Building Act 2004), land use, or work that generates a demand for reserves, network infrastructure, or community infrastructure, but
- does not include the pipes or lines of a network utility operator (as defined in section 166 of the Resource Management Act 1991).

development contribution means a contribution that is provided for in this policy which has been calculated in accordance with the methodology

household unit equivalent (HUE) is a ratio for assessing units of demand for which development contributions are required

gross floor area (GFA) is the sum of all floors of all buildings on a site, measured from the face of exterior walls, or from the centre lines of walls separating two buildings. In particular, gross floor area includes –

- lobbies at each floor
- floor space in interior balconies and mezzanines
- all other floor space not specifically excluded.

The gross floor area of a building does not include –

- elevator shafts and stairwells
- uncovered stairways
- floor space in terraces (open or roofed), external balconies, breezeways, porches
- areas used for vehicle parking and vehicle circulation, lift towers and machinery rooms
- switchboard areas/plant rooms.

household unit means a home or residence that is a self-contained unit, includes kitchen and bathroom facilities of any nature and is physically separated, or capable of being separated, from any other household unit

network infrastructure means the provision of roads and other transport, water, wastewater, and stormwater collection and management

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

one-bedroom household unit means a household unit (including a studio apartment) that has not more than two rooms excluding a kitchen, laundry, bathroom, toilet or any room used solely as an entranceway, passageway or garage

residential development means the development of premises for any domestic or related purpose for use by persons living in the premises on a full or part-time basis, living alone or in family and/or non-family groups (whether any person is subject to care, supervision or not), and residential activity has the same meaning. For the avoidance of doubt, residential development does not include—

- work from home, hotels, motels, camping grounds, motor camps or other premises where residential accommodation for five or more travellers is offered at a daily tariff; or
- rest homes, hostel accommodation or similar premises that provide shared or communal facilities.

residential activity and **residential use**, have the same meaning given in residential development

service connection means a physical connection to a service provided by, or on behalf of, council.

Outline of development contributions

6. A development contribution is a contribution towards the total cost of capital expenditure for community facilities that is required as a consequence of growth in the district or part of the district.

7. Development contributions may be collected to fund –
 - the total cost of capital expenditure for community infrastructure that council expects to incur as a result of growth; and
 - capital expenditure that council has already incurred in anticipation of growth.
8. Development contributions will not be required to fund any of –
 - operations and maintenance costs
 - any part of a capital expenditure project that is funded from another source
 - costs that council incurs to fund asset renewals
 - costs that council incurs to increase levels of service that are below the stated service standard.

Purpose of the policy

9. The purpose of the policy is to enable council to recover from those persons undertaking development a fair, equitable and proportionate portion of the total cost of capital expenditure to service growth over the long term.

Funding principle

10. Council has decided that 100% of the cost of capital expenditure that is needed to meet growth needs is to be funded by developments.

Principles of development contributions

11. The following principles are from section 197AB of the LGA, and have been taken into account when preparing this policy –
 - Development contributions will only be required if the effects or cumulative effects of developments will create or have created a requirement for

council to provide or to have provided new or additional assets or assets of increased capacity.

- Development contributions are determined in a manner that is generally consistent with the capacity life of the assets for which they are intended to be used, and in a way that avoids over-recovery of costs allocated to development contribution funding.
- Cost allocations used to establish development contributions should be determined according to, and be proportional to, the persons who will benefit from the assets to be provided (including the community as a whole) as well as those who create the need for those assets.
- Development contributions will only be used –
 - for or towards the purpose of the activity or the group of activities that the contributions were required for; and
 - for the benefit of the district or funding service area that the development contributions were required for.
- Council will make sufficient information available to demonstrate what development contributions are being used for and why they are being used.
- Development contributions should be predictable and be consistent with the methodology and schedules of this policy.
- When calculating and requiring development contributions, council may group together certain developments by geographic area or categories of land use, provided that –
 - the grouping is done in a manner that balances practical and administrative efficiencies with considerations of fairness and equity; and

- grouping by geographic area avoids grouping across an entire district wherever practical.

Relationship with financial contributions in the district plan

12. Development contributions under the Local Government Act are different from financial contributions under the Resource Management Act.
13. Council considers that financial contributions are the best way to avoid, remedy, or mitigate the adverse effects of development activities on the environment long term for reserves and open spaces. The policy on financial contributions is in the Kāpiti coast district plan which is available at www.kapiticoast.govt.nz
14. A financial contribution may not be required for the same purpose as a development contribution. Council will not require a development contribution if it has imposed a financial contribution condition on a resource consent in relation to –
 - the same development
 - for the same purpose, and
 - at the same level and intensity of development.
15. Nothing in this policy diminishes any requirement in the district plan to carry out works associated with avoiding, remedying or mitigating the effects of a development.
16. Council's complete policy on financial contributions may be viewed at council's main office and on council's website www.kapiticoast.govt.nz

Basis for requiring development contributions

17. Development contributions may be required for one or more developments if –
- the effect of the developments is to require new assets, or additional assets of increased capacity, and
 - as a consequence council incurs capital expenditure to provide appropriately for –
 - roading and transport
 - water supply
 - wastewater services
 - stormwater collection and management
 - community infrastructure.
18. Council may require a development contribution from any development towards –
- capital expenditure expected to be incurred as a result of growth; or
 - capital expenditure already incurred in anticipation of growth.

When a development contribution may be required

19. Council may require a development contribution under section 198 of the Local Government Act 2002 when –
- resource consent is granted under the Resource Management Act 1991 for a development within the district; or
 - building consent is granted under the Building Act 2004 for building work situated in the district (including the grant of a certificate of acceptance); or

- council authorises a service connection.

When a development contribution is not required

20. Council will not require development contributions in the following circumstances –
- council has imposed a condition on a resource consent in relation to the same development for the same purpose under section 108(2)(a) of the Resource Management Act 1991; or
 - the developer will fund or otherwise provide for the same local network infrastructure in agreement with council. All other applicable development contributions will still apply.

Exemptions

21. The following developments are exempt from development contributions –
- accessory buildings as set out in the Kāpiti coast district plan
 - surplus farm buildings as set out in the Kāpiti Coast district plan
 - any subdivision where no additional units of demand are created (examples may include but are not limited to, upgrading of cross-leases, conversion to freehold title, and unit title subdivision)
 - any other development where no additional units of demand are created
 - new buildings within school grounds
 - council's own developments.
22. Any development by a council organisation, a council-controlled organisation or a council-controlled trading organisations is not exempt from development contributions.

What development contributions may be used for

23. Council may use only development contributions for or towards –
- capital expenditure on the infrastructure activity for which they have been collected, and
 - in the funding service area they have been charged for under this policy.
24. Where a development contribution has been collected for a project that is now changed, the development contribution may be applied to assets for the same general function and purpose within the same development contribution funding service area.
25. Where council receives a development contribution for capital expenditure that has already been incurred by council, council will have met its obligations under the LGA that relate to the use of the development contribution, unless a refund is due.

Third party funding excluded from calculations

26. Where council anticipates or receives funding from a third party for any part of the growth component of capital expenditure for infrastructure covered under this policy, then that funding is excluded from the costs to be recovered by development contributions.

Funding considerations

27. Council has a significant role in providing infrastructure where it cannot be provided effectively, efficiently and equitably by individuals, or the community, or the private sector, or central government. This role includes council's obligations to the district, including –
- vision and guidance
 - prudent stewardship
 - sustainable development
 - growth management
 - regulatory functions, to ensure development outcomes meet safety and quality standards.
28. Council plans to provide infrastructure in a timely and affordable manner so that –
- growth on the Kāpiti coast is predominantly within existing urban areas, with intensification around town centres and public transport centres;
 - the capital expenditure for growth will be affordable for council, the community and those undertaking developments.
29. In delivering infrastructure for growth, council will incur significant costs, often before the growth actually occurs. Development contributions enable council to provide the very infrastructure that developments depend on.
30. Council has decided that development contributions are the best way to fund a fair, equitable, and proportionate portion of the total cost of capital expenditure necessary to service the effects or cumulative effects of growth over the long term for the following activities—
- network infrastructure
 - community infrastructure.

31. Council has decided that financial contributions are the best way to avoid, remedy, or mitigate the adverse effects of development activities on the environment long term for the following activities—

- Reserves and open spaces.

Community outcomes

32. Council has a statutory role in promoting the achievement of its outcomes. Council's outcomes for the community are –
- thriving economy, vibrant culture, diverse community
 - resilient community
 - wise management of public funds
 - democracy through community participation
 - strong partnerships.
33. These outcomes are described in more detail in council's Long term plan 2015–35.
34. Development contributions under this policy are consistent with council's outcomes. Council considers that requiring an appropriate level of development contributions from development, applied alongside other funding tools, is the best overall solution to achieving community outcomes while balancing the costs and benefits in terms of funding between the community, council, and those undertaking developments.

The role of ratepayers

35. Council generally provides public infrastructure for growth ahead of growth occurring and once built, this infrastructure will generally require annual operating costs that need to be funded as well.

36. While operating costs are funded through rates and user charges, many of these operating costs will still need to be met whether new ratepayers arrive or not. If new development does not materialise, this cost will fall to the existing ratepayers.

37. Growth projections and capital spending for growth have to be closely aligned and monitored in order to ensure infrastructure is provided only where and when it is required. Kāpiti Coast District Council's growth modelling is conservative, to reduce the risk of council providing infrastructure that is not required. The district plan ensures that development does not take place in locations where infrastructure is insufficient to cope with increased demand. council recognises the potential implications of under-recovery of growth spending on the ratepayer body as a whole and will monitor the rate of development in order to manage this risk.

38. The main issues for the ratepayer body as a whole are –

- for growth to generally pay for the costs of growth, and
- for the rating effect of growth infrastructure to be managed by council.

Benefits of development

39. The benefits of development accrue primarily and largely to those who undertake development. In the first instance, developers benefit from the infrastructure that enables their developments to occur, and from the higher prices they get for serviced developments. The benefits of additional infrastructure capacity are then passed to the new owners of housing and commercial property who will use the additional capacity.

Need created by new developments

40. The growth community (those persons that will create or use developments in the future) creates the need for council to invest in additional capacity, for the benefit of the growth community.

Benefits of separate funding

41. The benefits of funding additional infrastructure capacity resulting from development growth through development contributions include greater transparency and allocative efficiency. The use of funding service areas also aids transparency and allocative efficiency by signalling variations in the cost of providing infrastructure in different funding service areas. Allocating expenditure to very small funding service areas creates administrative complexity and costs, so funding service areas need to take account of administrative burdens. Districtwide contributions are also appropriate when infrastructure operates as a network (e.g. roading and some stormwater).
42. Existing residents and businesses, however, gain no direct benefit from, and should not be required to fund through rates, the addition of capacity to existing networks that adequately meet their needs.
- Benefits of infrastructure provided by the current community – Existing residents and businesses benefit from the community infrastructure that has been provided for their needs, so they should

meet the costs of maintaining or improving levels of service.

- Equity considerations – Funding the cost of providing increased capacity in the district's infrastructure through development contributions rather than by debt that is serviced by rates promotes equity between existing residents and newcomers. If council did not use separate funding for community infrastructure to meet the needs of the growth community, then the funding burden would largely fall on ratepayers. The impact on ratepayers would be unfair and in many cases, would be unaffordable.
43. It is appropriate that development contributions fund additional capacity in water supply, wastewater, stormwater and roading. The benefits of this additional capacity accrue to new households and businesses generating demand for that capacity. Development contributions paid by developers are likely to be passed on through section and building prices to the residents of new households and businesses. Existing residents and businesses do not create the demand for the additional capacity and in the absence of growth, it would not have been provided. Therefore, they should not be required to fund through rates, the addition of capacity to networks that adequately meet their needs.

Funding service areas for development contributions

44. Some parts of the district have a greater range and standard of infrastructure services than

other parts (e.g., water supply or wastewater system). Council has decided to use service funding service areas to define the areas in which development contributions may be required. This balances practical and administrative efficiencies with considerations of fairness, equity and the distribution of benefits among the various funding sources, including ratepayers and developers.

45. The funding service areas for development contributions depend on the type of infrastructure, the type of development and the impact of that development.
46. Each capital expenditure project will be assigned to only one funding service area. A development within any funding service area may be required to pay the development contribution applicable to that funding service area.
47. The funding service area for each activity is defined in the maps to the policy. Funding service area boundaries reflect current and planned future service provision areas, and they do not necessarily conform to council's ward boundaries.
48. The funding service areas for development contributions are listed in Table 1 on the facing page.

TABLE 1 – Funding service areas for development contributions

Activity	Funding service areas	Funding service area name	Map reference
Roading and transport	District	Roading – district	RD
Water supply	Ōtaki	Water – Ōtaki	W1
	Paekākāriki	Water – Paekākāriki	W2
Water treatment	Waikanae, Peka Peka, Paraparaumu, Raumati	Water treatment – central	W3
Water reticulation	Waikanae	Water reticulation – Waikanae	W4
	Peka Peka	Water reticulation – Peka Peka	W5
	Paraparaumu, Raumati	Water reticulation – Paraparaumu, Raumati	W6
Wastewater	Ōtaki	Wastewater – Ōtaki	WW1
Wastewater treatment	Waikanae, Paraparaumu, Raumati	Wastewater – central	WW2
Wastewater reticulation	Waikanae	Wastewater reticulation – Waikanae	WW3
	Paraparaumu, Raumati	Wastewater reticulation – Paraparaumu, Raumati	WW4
Stormwater collection and management	District	Stormwater – district	SWD
	Ōtaki	Stormwater – Ōtaki	SW1
	Waikanae	Stormwater – Waikanae	SW2
	Paraparaumu, Raumati	Stormwater – Paraparaumu, Raumati	SW3
	Paekākāriki	Stormwater – Paekākāriki	SW4
Community infrastructure	District	Community infrastructure – district	CID

Transitional provisions

49. A limited set of network and community infrastructure projects, will continue to be funded on a district wide basis. This applies only to projects that meet all of the following criteria –
- a) the infrastructure was constructed on the basis of funding from districtwide development contributions
 - b) the infrastructure was constructed prior to the introduction of this policy
 - c) council has not yet received the full level of development contributions to fund the growth proportion of the infrastructure.
50. Council's view is that growth communities in smaller funding service areas should not be obliged to be the sole funders of growth infrastructure that might not have been constructed to the same extent, capacity or scale, if the 2014 amendments to the Local Government Act had been in place at an earlier time.
51. The infrastructure to which these transitional provisions apply is listed in table 10 in this policy.

Roading and transport

52. The funding service area for roading is the district.
53. The district's roading network comprises the major routes and local roads including related bridges, walls and embankments, footpaths, walkways and cycleways, parking facilities, and lighting. The network is characterised by interdependent components where development growth adversely impacts other areas of the network if new capacity is not constructed.

54. All communities in the district, regardless of where they live, use parts of the network for access to employment, education, to purchase goods and services, and for community activities.
55. Council recognises that growth will be unevenly distributed across the district. In areas where growth is expected, there will be additional demand for roading infrastructure. In areas where no growth is projected, it is unlikely that there will be any subdivision that creates additional demand. However, the administrative complexity of creating separate funding service areas for each area unit would outweigh the benefits.

Water supply

56. Council provides three urban water supply schemes (Waikanae/Paraparaumu/Raumati, Ōtaki, and Paekākāriki).
57. The Ōtaki and Paekākāriki schemes serve distinct communities and each one will be a separate water supply funding service area under this policy.
58. The water treatment plant located in Waikanae serves communities in Waikanae, Peka Peka, Paraparaumu and Raumati. The costs of meeting demand for additional capacity at the Waikanae treatment plant will be funded equitably by having a single funding service area for water treatment, limited to those properties that may be connected to the service now or in the future.
59. There are distinct reticulation schemes, serving the communities at –
- Waikanae and Peka Peka, and
 - Paraparaumu and Raumati.
60. Demand for additional capacity in Waikanae is expected to be quite different from the increased demand from Paraparaumu and Raumati. The

costs of meeting additional reticulation will be funded equitably by having two separate funding service areas, for–

- Waikanae and Peka Peka
 - Paraparaumu and Raumati.
61. The Peka Peka water supply is a trickle feed which means connected properties must have 24-hours of onsite storage. For this reason, Peka Peka will be charged only 50% of the development contribution that is charged in the Waikanae water reticulation funding service area.

Wastewater

62. Council provides two wastewater schemes, one at Ōtaki, and one in Paraparaumu.
63. The Ōtaki scheme serves a distinct community and is a separate funding service area under this policy.
64. The Paraparaumu wastewater scheme has a single treatment plant located in Paraparaumu, and reticulation networks serving the communities at Waikanae, Paraparaumu and Raumati.
65. The costs of meeting demand for additional capacity at the Paraparaumu plant will be funded equitably by having a single funding service area for wastewater treatment, limited to those properties that may be connected to the service now or in the future.
66. Demand for additional capacity in Waikanae is expected to be quite different from the increased demand from Paraparaumu and Raumati. The costs of meeting additional reticulation will be funded equitably by having two separate funding service areas, for–

- Waikanae
- Paraparaumu and Raumati.

Stormwater collection and management

67. Council provides stormwater collection and management services for the benefit of the whole district, and specific funding service areas in particular. If stormwater flows are not contained and managed for public and environmental health and safety, then flooding damages property and prevents safe access to parts of the district.
68. Stormwater collection and management has two related processes—
- On-site collection and management for individual lots. While individual lots may have onsite collection, council is responsible for design and management of stormwater flows when they leave the site. Council may charge development contributions for infrastructure that provides this service.
 - Collection and management of stormwater in public areas (roading network, reserves, etc). Council may charge development contributions for infrastructure that provides this service.
69. Flooding has occurred in the past in many parts of the district, and the stormwater network also needs additional capacity to meet future growth needs. The lack of sufficient pipe capacity and the resulting need to provide stormwater collection and management works across the district is seen as one of the most significant impacts of continued development.

Community infrastructure

70. The only community infrastructure projects in this policy are assets that were built prior to 2015, partly to meet anticipated growth demands. The development contribution component of those projects was funded on a districtwide basis, and council has decided to "grandparent" this funding basis for those projects.

Capital expenditure in relation to growth

Capital costs already incurred in anticipation of growth

71. Development contributions will be required from development to meet the cost of infrastructure capacity that council has already provided partly in anticipation of development, where legislation allows. See Table 3 on page 10 for details.

Roading and transport

72. Development growth increases traffic volumes which adversely affect traffic flows, and safety on road surfaces. To maintain the current level of service for a growing population, additional works are required across the network. These works typically comprise many small projects right across the district over a 30-year period. Works will be timed to approximately match expected growth, to ensure cost effective use of council's resources and assets.
73. Development contributions will be required for the districtwide upgrades of roads, public transport facilities, cycleways, pedestrian walkways, and associated infrastructure to meet growth needs. The roading and transport projects funded by this policy are listed in the schedule to the policy.

Water supply

74. When new households and non-residential activities connect to the system, the water pressure service standards for other households in the network may be reduced. To meet growth needs, and maintain the level of service, council must provide additional capacity for treatment and the reticulation network. The work may be programmed as a specific upgrade or it may be timed to coincide with the renewal programme.
75. Council plans to provide additional supply infrastructure for Paraparaumu, Waikanae and Raumati to meet growth needs and serve existing users. The Waikanae water treatment plant will also need expanded capacity.
76. Development contributions will be required for capital works to provide additional treatment, storage and reticulation capacity for specific funding service areas. The water supply growth projects funded by this policy are listed in the schedule to the policy.

Wastewater

77. When new households and non-residential activities want to connect to the system, council must provide additional capacity for reticulation and treatment. The work may be programmed as a specific upgrade or it may be timed to coincide with the renewal programme.
78. Development contributions will be required for council-funded capital works to provide reticulation and treatment for specific funding service areas. Most of the capital expenditure over the next 30 years will be upgrading infrastructure including pump stations, parallel pipes, augmentation of carriers and new balance tanks. A significant component of these upgrades is required to service additional growth. The wastewater projects funded by this

policy are listed in the schedule to the policy, Table 10, pages 22-24.

Stormwater collection and management

79. Council plans to invest in substantial stormwater collection and management works over the next 30 years. Development contributions will be required where the purpose of those works is to meet demand for additional capacity in the network of pipes and streams that make up the stormwater system. The stormwater collection and management projects funded by this policy are listed in the schedule to the policy.

Community infrastructure

80. Council will continue to collect development contributions for capital expenditure on the following community assets, because they were constructed on the basis of districtwide development contributions as well as ratepayer funding.

Table 2 Community infrastructure assets that council has already built

Project	Total cost(\$)	Growth share
Paraparaumu Library	1,848,000	33%
Ōtaki Library	275,000	25%
Coastlands Aquatic Centre	5,709,000	33%
Improved civic administration building	1,513,000	20%

Future assets that development contributions will be required for

81. Table 3 shows, for each activity –

- the capital expenditure in council's Long term plan 2015–35 that council expects to incur to meet the increased demand for network infrastructure and reserves resulting from growth.
- the total amount of development contribution funding sought for that activity
- the proportion of the capital expenditure that will be funded by development contributions and other sources of funding.

Where council anticipates funding from a third party (such as the New Zealand Transport Agency) for any part of the growth component of the capital expenditure budget, then this proportion is excluded from the costs used to calculate development contributions.

Units of demand – the household unit equivalent (HUE)

82. The units of demand used in this policy are referred to as HUEs. The HUE is a composite unit of measurement based on the demand for services created by a single household. The HUE incorporates roading, water and wastewater use.
83. Council has developed its scale of HUEs on a consistent and equitable basis, having considered–
- the need to separate residential and non-residential activities because of the different demands they place on council's community facilities

Table 3 Summary of costs of capital expenditure to be funded by development contributions 2015–35

Infrastructure purpose	Capital expenditure (\$) already incurred to meet growth demand ¹	Capital expenditure (\$) expected to be incurred to meet growth demand	Total amount of funding (\$m) during the long term plan period to be sought from –		
			Development contributions(\$)	Financial contributions	Other sources (\$)
Transport	1,315,087	9,834,068	5,660,281	-	5,488,875
Water	13,049,903	11,130,526	24,180,428	-	-
Wastewater	2,655,136	4,847,500	7,502,636	-	-
Stormwater	865,208	5,410,148	6,275,356	-	-
Community infrastructure	9,345,000	-	9,345,000	-	-
TOTAL	27,230,334	31,222,242	52,963,702	-	5,488,875

Note that some of the growth works planned over the next 30 years will provide capacity beyond the 30 year planning horizon of this policy.

- the complexity of trying to make the policy account for every different development type
 - the availability of data to support differentiating units of demand rates for various types of developments
 - the administrative efficiency of having multiple units of demand.
84. In order to estimate the demand from developments for roading, water and wastewater, council's growth model converts population to households using the district average of 2.4 people per household.
85. To estimate the growth component of stormwater infrastructure, council calculates the number of future lots that will benefit from increased stormwater capacity. This calculation is based on the total area of vacant residential land within each funding service area, divided by an "average" lot size. The "average" lot size for this calculation is higher than the actual average lot size, in order to take account of the impacts of contour and roading which reduce the number of lots that may actually be created on vacant land (see Table 4 overleaf).

86. The HUE assessment in this policy for a small dwelling unit allows a larger dwelling than the district plan rules for a family flat. This policy applies to all small dwelling units that are developed, regardless of who occupies them. The district plan rules are more restrictive – a family flat may only be occupied by a family member, and may not be on a separate title.

Fee simple subdivision

87. Each allotment is equivalent to one HUE.

Standard dwellings

88. One standard dwelling unit is equivalent to one HUE.

Small dwellings (65m² or less)

89. Each dwelling that is 65m² GFA or smaller will be assessed at 0.7 HUE of the development contribution charges under this policy. This recognises that very small dwellings generate a lower demand for some types of infrastructure than larger dwellings.
90. If the owner of a small dwelling that was originally assessed at 0.7 HUE wants to add to the gross floor area of the dwelling to more than 65m², then it will be assessed for the additional 0.3 HUE. This additional development contribution is equitable because the development will now be a standard dwelling under this policy.

One bedroom dwellings

91. A one-bedroom dwelling will be assessed on the basis of its size, to see whether it is a standard dwelling or a small dwelling. Previous versions of this policy provided a 50% discount for one bedroom dwellings. Where a property owner proposes to modify a one-bedroom unit to create an additional bedroom, it will be assessed for the additional 50% of development

Table 4 Summary of HUE assessments

Development type	Scale of development	HUE assessment
Residential	Small dwelling unit	1 dwelling unit < 65m ² gfa = 0.7 HUE.
	Standard dwelling unit	1 dwelling unit = 1 HUE.
	Modify a 1 bedroom dwelling to increase the number of bedrooms	The first additional bedroom = 0.5 HUE. Further bedrooms = 0 HUE.
Fee simple subdivision		Each allotment = 1 HUE.
Non-residential		500m ² of gross floor area (gfa) = 1 HUE.
Stormwater	Non-residential or multi-unit residential buildings	The greatest number of HUEs on any floor.

contributions. This additional development contribution is equitable because the development would have been a standard dwelling under the operational policy.

Non-residential developments

92. Every 500m² of gross floor area (GFA) is assessed at one HUE. The estimation method is shown in Table 5 overleaf.
93. The district is part of a large commuting corridor that extends to the north and south of the district. Many people commute to work outside the district, while others commute from beyond the district to work inside it. The same is true for shopping and recreation activities, although the commuting patterns will be different. Because of the intensity of commuting patterns across the district and beyond its boundaries, it is not reasonable to assume that employees are also residents.

Stormwater for multi-storey buildings

94. The stormwater component of the contribution is only applicable to the greatest number of

HUEs on any floor in non-residential or multi-unit residential developments. For example, a four storey residential development with one-bedroom units on each floor would be assessed on the basis of one HUE for stormwater.

Design capacity (capacity life)

95. The design capacity of each project indicates the number of intended or expected additional units of demand that each project will provide for development. Identifying the design capacity of each project helps council to ensure that it is not building additional infrastructure too far in advance of it being needed, and so that it can estimate when further additional capacity may be required. This information is also used to enable council to allocate funding on an equitable basis. In general, a project with a 30-year design capacity should be funded over 30 years, assuming that growth occurs as projected.

Cost allocations

96. Council allocates costs for all capital expenditure projects in the long term plan, plus those projects planned for 2035–45 including capital expenditure projects already delivered by council in anticipation of growth. Average costs are generally applied to the allocation of capital expenditure between existing and new HUEs. In most cases, calculating the marginal or incremental costs is a complex exercise, and average costs reflect a fair allocation of capital infrastructure costs to newcomers.
97. For each capital expenditure project or programme of works, council allocates costs according to the reasons for the expenditure –
- renewals
 - to meet or increase the specified level of service
 - growth.
98. In estimating the cost proportion of additional growth-related capacity included in renewals and upgrades council has assumed that—
- Capacity increases are designed to reflect the overall level of growth in HUEs expected over the next 30 years.
 - Average cost is a reasonable proxy for the incremental cost of additional capacity. The cost of additional capacity for development growth installed during renewal projects is limited to the appropriate proportion of materials costs as all other costs are deemed to relate to the renewal of the asset.
99. Growth for capacity planning purposes is estimated after consideration of projections of population, households and employment prepared by Statistics New Zealand based on census data.

Table 5 Non-residential units of demand estimation

Explanation	Formula
At 2.4 people per household, one resident = 42% of one HUE	$2.4/1 = 42\%$
One employee working a 40-hour week generates about half the demand of a household resident for roading, water, wastewater and stormwater	$1 \text{ employee} = 0.5 \text{ residents}$ $42\% \times 0.5 = 21\%$
Allow an average of 100m ² per employee (because the district's employment profile is mostly in industries that are not office-based)	$21\% = 100\text{m}^2$
If one employee generates demand that is roughly equal to 21% of a HUE, then five employees generate one HUE	$100\%/21\% \approx 5$
Five employees @100m ²	$5 \times 100\text{m}^2 = 500\text{m}^2$

100. The methodology uses an Excel based model which lists projects and programmes under each activity and funding service area. The full model is available from council.

Summary of methodology for calculating development contributions

101. The methodology for calculating development contributions is summarised below –

Define funding service areas

- Define the funding service areas for development contributions for each infrastructure activity, based on the services provided in each area, and the expected growth profile.

Identify costs

- Allocate planned capital expenditure costs to renewals, level of service and growth, taking

account of design capacity (see paragraph 95 in this policy), of the works that will be provided for growth within each funding service area. Do not include operating and maintenance costs, subsidies, grants, third party funding (to the extent it can be assumed) and the costs of works that council expects to recover from other sources.

- Add up the cost of capital expenditure to meet growth needs, by funding service area.
 - Add up the cost of capital expenditure that is expected to be necessary to meet growth needs over the next thirty years.
 - Add up the cost of capital expenditure that has already been provided to meet growth needs over the next thirty years.

- d) Convert growth projections to units of demand for each infrastructure type, for residential developments, and non-residential developments.
- e) Adjust the cost of capital to take account of borrowing and debt servicing to yield the total cost of capital expenditure.

Calculate contributions

- f) For each activity in each funding service area, divide the (total) cost of capital by the expected growth to calculate the development contribution per unit of demand.

Increases in development contributions

102. Council may increase a development contribution without reviewing the policy, or without consultation, provided that the increase does not exceed the result of multiplying together –

- the rate of increase (if any), in the producers price index outputs for construction provided by Statistics New Zealand since the development contribution was last set or increased; and
- the proportion of the total costs of capital expenditure to which the development contribution will be applied that does not relate to interest and other financing costs.

103. An increase under this provision will only take effect after council has made the following information publically available—

- the amount of the newly adjusted development contribution; and
- the amount of the newly adjusted development contribution; and
- how the increase complies with these requirements.

Summary of development contributions

104. The development contributions that may be required for each unit of demand, in each funding service area are listed in Table 6 below.

Table 6 Summary of development contributions

Purpose	Funding service area	Development contribution per unit of demand 1/07/2015–30/06/2016
Roading	Roading – district	\$1,635
Water	Water treatment and reticulation – Ōtaki	\$31
	Water treatment and reticulation – Paekākāriki	\$0
	Water treatment – central	\$4,149
	Water reticulation – Peka Peka	\$785
	Water reticulation – Waikanae	\$1,571
	Water reticulation – Paraparaumu/Raumati	\$850
Wastewater	Wastewater treatment and reticulation – Ōtaki	\$40
	Wastewater Treatment – central	\$258
	Wastewater reticulation – Waikanae	\$1,198
	Wastewater reticulation – Paraparaumu/Raumati	\$0
Stormwater	Stormwater – district	\$35
	Stormwater – Ōtaki	\$52
	Stormwater – Waikanae, Peka Peka	\$473
	Stormwater – Paraparaumu/Raumati	\$572
	Stormwater – Paekākāriki	\$0
Community Infrastructure	Community Infrastructure – district	\$1,459

Operational policy

The trigger for a development contribution

105. Council will assess the development contribution that is required when it first receives an application for—
- a building consent or a Certificate of Acceptance under the Building Act 2004, or
 - a resource consent for subdivision or other land use consent under the Resource Management Act 1991, or
 - a service connection or connection authorisation.

Assessment basis and timing

Initial threshold test

106. Council will assess any subdivision or other development that generates a demand for community facilities for a development contribution where the effect of the development, including its cumulative effect with another development, is to require new or additional assets, or assets of increased capacity.

Resource consent for subdivision, unit title and cross-lease

107. Council will assess the development contributions required in respect of a resource consent being granted under the Resource Management Act 1991 for the fee simple subdivision of land, including, unit title and cross lease developments when the subdivision consent application is received by council.
108. Council will initially assess the subdivision at one HUE per lot on all sites. council may make

a further assessment when it receives any subsequent application for resource, building or service connection, where additional demand is generated.

109. Where a subdivision consent provides for its implementation in stages, council has sole discretion for apportioning any development contribution to a relevant stage.

Resource consent for land use

110. Council will assess the development contributions required in respect of a resource consent for land use under the RMA when it receives the application.
111. Council will assess the development on the basis of HUE's in the development that are approved by council. Where a consent is amended by any subsequent decision (including any appeals to the Environment Court) council may reconsider the assessment.

Building consent

112. Council will assess a development requiring a building consent or a certificate of acceptance when it receives the applications. Non-residential buildings will be charged pro rata at a rate of 0.002 HUE per m², less any HUE credits remaining from previous stages of development on the site.
113. The stormwater component of the contribution is only applicable to the greatest number of HUEs on any floor in non-residential or multi-unit residential developments. For example, a four storey residential development with two 2-bedroom units on each floor would be assessed on the basis of two HUEs for stormwater.

Service connection

114. If a development only requires a service connection and development contributions have not been assessed for that development, then council will assess the development when it receives the application for a service connection.

Changes to development

115. Any development contribution may be reassessed, at council's sole discretion, following any change to a subdivision, land use or building consent or application for a certificate of acceptance or new service connection that results in increased demand.

Assessment of development contributions

116. Council will assess the development contribution that is required for any development using this process—
- a) Decide whether the development generates demand for community facilities using the initial threshold test. If the development clears the threshold, council will then assess it for a development contribution.
 - b) Work out the HUEs applicable to the development, and subtract any credits that may apply.
 - c) Identify the funding service areas the development is situated in for each activity.
 - d) For each activity—
 - i. identify the development contribution per unit of demand
 - ii. subtract any credits that may be due

- iii. Multiply the development contribution per unit of demand by the number of assessed HUEs.
- e) Subtract any applicable remissions.
- f) Add up the development contributions for each activity.
- g) Add GST.

New connections

117. If council receives a service connection application for an existing development that was not connected to a district water or wastewater scheme as at 1 July 2005, it will assess the application for a development contribution, because the connection creates demand for additional capacity.

Building consent, certificate of acceptance or land use resource consent without subdivision

118. Council will assess contributions at the building consent, certificate of acceptance or land use resource consent stage where there are additional units of demand created in the absence of subdivision (for example, an additional house on a lot).

Residential subdivision

119. For residential development, council will generally apply contributions at the subdivision consent stage, for the following reasons—

- practicality of implementation;
- economies of scale in implementation costs;
- fairness;
- best available knowledge for projections and allocating budgets.

120. While development contributions will be assessed at the time of issue of the resource

consent, the invoice will not typically be generated until application is made for the RMA section 224(c) certificate (for council approval that all conditions of the subdivision consent have been met). This avoids council charging consent holders for subdivisions that do not actually proceed.

Non-residential subdivision

121. For non-residential development, council will require contributions at the subdivision consent stage (one per additional allotment created). It will assess whether further contributions are required at the building or land use resource consent stage). A credit may apply for any contributions that have been paid for the property at the subdivision stage. This staging is necessary because the demand created by non-residential development varies depending on the characteristics (such as size) of the building or other activity, and these characteristics are generally not known until the building or land use consent stage.

122. While development contributions will be assessed at the time of issue of the resource consent, the invoice will not typically be generated until application is made for the RMA section 224(c) certificate (for council approval that all conditions of the subdivision consent have been met). This avoids council charging consent holders for subdivisions that do not actually proceed.

Amended consents

123. Council may require additional development contributions for a total development if—

- an application for resource consent that was lodged prior to 1 July 2005 is amended, or
- an application is made to amend a condition of resource consent where the application for that resource consent was lodged prior to 1 July 2005, and
- the amendment results in an increase in the total assessed HUEs from that which would have been applicable if this policy had been applied to the development.

Works undertaken or land set aside

124. When assessing development contributions, council will take into account any capital infrastructure works that have been undertaken and/or land set aside as a result of an agreement with council.

Credits for existing development

125. In assessing the units of demand for a development, council will apply credits where, and to the extent that—

- There is pre-existing demand on an allotment. The total HUEs of a development will be reduced by the level of pre-existing demand from a development.
- Or development contributions have already been paid for the same development and for the same activity. This includes development contributions paid at the subdivision stage, applied as a credit towards subsequent building activity.

126. Credits will be expressed in HUEs, rather than specific dollar amounts, even if the schedule of charges payable per unit in the policy has changed between applications relating to the same development.
127. Credits will not be refunded, and can only be used for developments on the same site and for the same activity that they were granted.
128. Credits cannot be used to reduce the number of units of demand to less than zero.

Refunds

129. Refunds will be made in accordance with the applicable sections of the Local Government Act at the time the refund is sought. [Currently sections 209 and 210]. For the avoidance of doubt any refunds will be paid to the consent holder, who is usually the owner of the property at the time the refund is granted.

Liability should construction not commence

Within two years

130. If construction of a development does not commence within two years of being granted a resource or building consent, then any remission of charges provided under this policy shall no longer apply, and all contributions will be fully payable for the development.
131. Commencement of construction will be deemed to have occurred when the activity for which a resource and building consent was issued, has commenced.

Payment timing

132. Payment must be made within seven days on receipt of an invoice from council.

Table 7 Examples of credits

Current development (pre-existing demand)	New development	Assessed number of HUE	Credit	Development contributions to be paid
One allotment	Infill residential fee simple subdivision into 3 fee simple allotments	3 HUE	1 HUE credit for the original allotment	2 HUE for the additional allotments
One dwelling, 65 m ² GFA or less	Extension to more than 65 m ²	1 HUE	0.7 HUE credit for the original development	0.3 HUE for the extension
One-bedroom household unit, which had already had a reduction in development contributions under an earlier version of this policy	Add one or more new bedrooms	1 HUE	0.5 HUE credit for the existing development	0.5 HUE for the modification
One house on an existing allotment	One additional household unit, with or without subdivision	2 HUE	1 HUE credit for the existing household unit	1 HUE for the additional household unit

133. Council may withhold code of compliance certificate, a section 224(c) certificate, a consent for a service connection a land use consent until the development contributions required by council have been paid.

Subdivision consent

134. For residential development, council will assess and require development contributions at the subdivision consent stage of a residential development. However, council will typically invoice the development when an application is

made for a RMA section 224(c) certificate, to avoid charging consent holders for subdivisions that do not actually proceed.

135. For non-residential development, council will initially assess and require contributions at the subdivision consent stage, but it will reassess contributions at the building or land use resource consent stage based on the number of units of demand created. Council will credit any contributions that have been paid at the subdivision stage. This staging is provided because the demand created by non-residential

development varies depending on the characteristics (such as size of the building or other activity) that are generally not known until the building or land use consent stage.

Development without subdivision

136. Council will assess and require development contributions at the building or land use resource consent stage where additional units of demand are created in the absence of subdivision (for example, an additional house on a lot).

Goods and services tax

137. Development contributions that are required in the form of money are assessed exclusive of GST. GST will be added to the development contributions when they are invoiced.

Powers of council if development contributions are not paid

138. Until a development contribution required in relation to a development has been paid, council may—
- in the case of a development contribution assessed on subdivision, withhold a certificate under section 224(c) of the Resource Management Act 1991.
 - in the case of development contributions assessed on building consent, withhold a code compliance certificate under section 95 of the Building Act 2004.
 - in the case of development contributions assessed on an authorisation for a service connection, withhold a service connection to the development.
 - in the case of development contributions assessed on a land use consent application,

prevent the commencement of resource consent under the Resource Management Act 1991.

- in the case where a development has been undertaken without a building consent, not process an application for certificate of acceptance for building work already done.

Security

139. Council may register any development contributions under the Statutory Land Charges Registration Act 1928 as a charge on the title of the land in respect of which the development contributions were required.

Remissions

140. Council may grant a remission on development contributions at its complete discretion, on a case by case basis.

141. An application for remission must be made before any development contributions payment is made to council. Council may not remit development contributions after payment has been made.

142. An application for remission may not be made where an application has been made for a reconsideration or objection.

143. An application must be made in writing and set out the reasons for the request

144. The Group Manager Corporate Services and the Group Manager Strategy and Planning shall consider the request and make the decision.

145. Where council decides to consider such a request the following matters will be taken into account—

- this development contributions policy,
- the funding model,

- the extent to which the value and nature of works proposed by the applicant, or in the case of non-residential activity the characteristics of the building and/or other development as proposed at the land use or building consent stage, reduces the need for works proposed by council in its capital works programme, and this factor has not been recognised in the assessment of HUEs,
- the level of existing development on the site (if not adequately recognised in the initial assessment). Where multiple existing and pre-existing uses can be established, council will have regard to the most intensive use(s),
- any other matters council considers relevant.

146. Applications for remissions will be considered on their own merits and any previous decisions of council will not be regarded as creating precedent or expectations.

Reconsiderations and objections

Reconsiderations

147. If council requires a person to make a development contribution, that person may ask council to reconsider the requirement if they have grounds to believe that—
- the development contribution was incorrectly calculated or assessed under council's development contributions policy; or
 - council incorrectly applied its development contributions policy; or
 - the information used to assess the person's development against the development contributions policy, or the way council has recorded or used it when requiring a development contribution, was incomplete or contained errors.

148. A request to reconsider must be made within 10 working days after the date on which the person lodging the request receives notice from council of the amount of development contribution that council proposes to require.

149. A person may not apply for reconsideration of a requirement if the person has already lodged an objection to that requirement under s199C and Schedule 13A of the Local Government Act 2002.

150. A request for reconsideration may be made either—

- on council's development contribution reconsideration form which is available on council's website, or
- via email, providing the request includes all the same information as if it was made using the form.

151. Council will acknowledge receipt of the reconsideration request within three working days by responding in writing or by email.

152. Council may, within 10 working days of receiving the request for reconsideration, request further information from the requester to support the grounds stated in the reconsideration.

153. Once council has received all the required information relating to the request, it will take no more than 15 working days to reconsider the assessment and advise the applicant.

154. Council will make a decision on the assessment of development contributions if—

- it has, in its view, received all required information relating to the request; or
- the applicant refuses to provide any further information requested by council.

155. Council will not convene a hearing for any reconsideration. Reconsiderations will be considered separately by a council planner, and council's financial controller. They will advise council's Group Manager Regulatory Services who will make a final decision.

156. Council may charge an administration fee for reconsidering the development contributions it has assessed, at its sole discretion. The fee may be refunded if the reconsideration results in council requiring a reduced development contribution.

Objections

157. This section summarises the relevant provisions of the LGA as at 12 March 2015 and especially sections 199C – 199P. Anyone who wishes to object to a development contribution under section 198 is advised to refer to the LGA for more details, and especially Schedule 13A which provides the procedure for development contribution objections.

158. A person may object to the assessed amount or the reassessment amount of the development contribution that council has required from them under certain circumstances.

159. An objection may be made only on the ground that council has—

- failed to properly take into account features of the objector's development that, on their own or cumulatively with those of other developments, would substantially reduce the impact of the development on requirements for community facilities in the territorial authority's district or parts of that district; or
- required a development contribution for community facilities that is not required by, or related to, the objector's development, whether

on its own or cumulatively with other developments; or

- required a development contribution in breach of section 200; or
- incorrectly applied its development contributions policy to the objector's development.

160. Objections are decided by development contribution commissioners, who are appointed by the Minister of Local Government. Council selects the commissioner(s) for an objections decision. Commissioners may not be board members, shareholders, owners, employees, or contractors of the objector. If an objection requires specialist skills and knowledge, council may seek to have a specialist approved by the Minister for the relevant objection.

161. A hearing is not mandatory.

162. The commissioners must fix the date, time, and place of the hearing (if any), and advise the parties at least 10 working days before the date on which the hearing commences.

163. Witness fees and allowances are met by the party that calls the witness.

164. Council may recover its actual and reasonable costs in respect of the objection for—

1. the selection, engagement, and employment of the development contributions commissioners; and
2. the secretarial and administrative support of the objection process; and
3. preparing for, organising, and holding the hearing.

165. When a development contribution objection is lodged, council may still require the development contribution to be made, but must not use it until the objection has been

determined. If council does not require a development contribution to be made pending the determination of an objection, it may withhold certificates or permissions in accordance with section 208 until the objection has been determined.

Development agreements

166. Council may enter into development agreements in circumstances where there is a need to allocate responsibility between developers and council for the construction and funding of public works associated with a development in order to support outcomes in council's long term plan.

167. Any proposal as part of a private agreement that a new development should pay less than 100 percent of growth related capital expenditure will be dealt with as if it were an application for remission under this policy.

Process for a development agreement

168. A development agreement is a legally enforceable contract and anyone considering requesting a development agreement is advised to consider sections 207A-207E of the LGA before making a request.

169. Either a developer or council may request a development agreement. Requests must be in writing.

170. When council receives a written request from a developer to enter into a development agreement, it must consider the request without unnecessary delay.

171. Council may accept the request in whole or in part subject to any amendments agreed to by both council and the developer; or council may decline the request.

172. Council must provide the developer with written notice of its decision and the reasons for its decision.

Contents of a development agreement

173. Any development agreement must clearly record—

- why an agreement is being used
- a description of the land that the agreement will relate to, including its legal description and, if applicable,—
 - the street address of the land; and
 - other identifiers of the location of the land, its boundaries, and extent; and
- details of the infrastructure that each party to the agreement will provide or pay for
- the amount of development contribution that would have applied if the agreement was not established
- whether or not council is required to pay some costs for public works
- how council will fund those costs
- any other provisions of section 207C(3) that are applicable to the agreement, and
- any other provisions that the parties have agreed to.

Schedule to the policy

174. Paragraphs 174 to Error! Reference source not found. of this policy form the schedule to the policy. The schedule shows the contributions that may be charged for each activity and within each funding service area.

The schedule specifies—

- the assets for which development contributions will be used.
 - the event and circumstances that will give rise to a requirement for payment of a development contribution.
 - the development contributions payable in the district or local service area by development for capital expenditure for growth-related services for network infrastructure (water supply, wastewater, stormwater, transportation), reserves and community infrastructure, as a dollar (\$) amount.
 - explanation of and justification for the way each development contribution is calculated.
 - further assumptions underlying the detailed calculation of the development contribution where these help to explain the calculation or methodology.
175. The full methodology that demonstrates how development contributions are calculated is available from council's offices at Rimu Rd, Paraparaumu.
176. Council may make changes to the schedules of capital projects at any time without consultation or further formality, but only if—
- the change is being made to reflect a change of circumstances in relation to an asset that is listed in the schedule or is to be added to the schedule; and
 - the change does not increase the total or overall development contribution that will be required to be made to the territorial authority.

177. The total cost of capital to meet growth needs is calculated from a set of large, linked, planning spreadsheets for each activity.

178. Council has used the best information available at the time of developing this policy to estimate the cost of individual items of capital expenditure that will be funded in whole or part out of development contributions. It is likely that actual costs will differ from estimated costs due to factors beyond council's ability to predict, such as changes in price of raw materials, labour, and the timing of capital works. Council will review its capital expenditure estimates every three years when reviewing this policy, and as part of its long term plan.

179. The following items are excluded from the development contributions calculations—

- operating and maintenance costs, subsidies and grants
- the costs of works to be funded by developers and third parties, the costs of any other works that council will not pay for, and the cost of works that council expects to recover from financial contributionsn for each service area.

Table 8 Indicative development contributions by area (GST Inclusive)

	Ōtaki	Waikanae	Paraparaumu/ Raumati	Peka/Peka	Paekākāriki
Roading -district	\$1,880	\$1,880	\$1,880	\$1,880	\$1,880
Water - treatment	-	\$4,772	\$4,772	\$4,772	-
Water -reticulation	-	\$1,807	\$977	\$903	-
Water - reticulation and treatment	\$36	-	-	-	-
Wastewater - treatment	-	\$297	\$297	-	-
Wastewater - reticulation	-	\$1,378	-	-	-
Wastewater treatment and reticulation	\$46	-	-	-	-
Stormwater - service area	\$60	\$544	\$657	\$544	-
Stormwater – district	\$41	\$41	\$41	\$41	\$41
Community Infrastructure - district	\$1,678	\$1,678	\$1,678	\$1,678	\$1,678
Total	\$3,740	\$12,395	\$10,302	\$9,817	\$3,598

180. The cost of capital spreadsheets show—

- Funding service area for the project
- Activity
- Project name
- Growth proportion of the project
- The design capacity (in units of demand) for the growth component of the project
- Expected timing of the project
- Estimated cost (at today's prices)
- The expected and actual funding, showing
 - expected revenue sources
- The expected cost of capital for any component that will be funded by debt.

Schedule of Indicative development contributions by area

181. Table 8 on the previous page lists the indicative development contributions for each area in the district. It is important to note however that the specific charge for each household will be driven by which map each property is located.

Schedule of capital projects to be funded by development contributions

182. Table 9 lists the community infrastructure project that have already been built, and for which development contributions may still be required. It shows the capital expenditure incurred, and the amount to be recovered through development contributions.

183. Table 10 on the following three pages lists all of the council's past and future assets and programmes of work that have a development contribution funding component

Table 9 Community infrastructure transition projects

Funding service area	Community infrastructure project	Capital expenditure on projects already constructed	Expenditure to be recovered from development contributions	Expenditure to be funded from other sources
District	Paraparaumu Library	1,848,000	1,848,000	-
District	Ōtaki Library	275,000	275,000	-
District	Coastlands Aquatic Centre	5,709,000	5,709,000	-
District	Improved civic administration building	1,513,000	1,513,000	-

Table 10 Schedule of past and future capital (FC) projects to be funded by development contributions (DC)

	LGA reference	106(2)(a)	106(2)(a)	106(2)(b)(i)	106(2)(b)(ii)	106(2)(b)(iii)	106(2)(d)		
Funding service area	Purpose for which contributions may be required	Capital expenditure (\$) already incurred to meet growth demand ¹	Capital expenditure (\$) expected to be incurred to meet growth demand	Proportion of capital expenditure for growth that will be funded by:			Total amount of funding (\$) during the long term plan period to be sought from:		
				DC (%)	FC (%)	Other (%)	DC	FC	Other
Roading – district	1790A CWB capital	108,194	-	47%	-	53%	50,851	-	57,343
	1791T CWB new path development	86,771	-	47%	-	53%	40,782	-	45,988
	1792V CWB information management	7,491	-	100%	-	-	-	-	7,491
	17911 Strategic property purchases	83,174	-	47%	-	53%	39,092	-	44,082
	17929 NZTA road reconstruction	-	1,885,031	49%	-	51%	925,645	-	959,386
	1792D NZTA pavement rehabilitation	-	300,000	49%	-	51%	148,000	-	152,000
	1792R Traffic modelling	-	219,102	49%	-	51%	108,090	-	111,012
	1792X CWB new capital	-	352,813	100%	-	-	352,813	-	-
	1793A NZTA minor improvements	-	2,100,000	49%	-	51%	1,036,000	-	1,064,000
	1794L Local area connectors	634,804	1,515,893	49%	-	51%	1,052,503	-	1,098,194
	17950 Major community connector upgrades	402,145	3,461,230	49%	-	51%	1,906,505	-	1,956,870
Stormwater collection and management Paekākāriki	28162 Ocean road stormwater	76,649	-	100%	-	-	76,649	-	-
	28163 Paekākāriki town centre	-	387,500	100%	-	-	387,500	-	-
	28164 Tilley road	57,414	71,250	100%	-	-	128,664	-	-
Stormwater collection and management Paraparaumu/ Raumati	3813A Epiha street bridge	-	331,250	100%	-	-	331,250	-	-
	3813D Amohia street SH1	-	568,750	100%	-	-	568,750	-	-
	38146 Paraparaumu – new assets	16,099	172,500	100%	-	-	188,599	-	-
	3817D Kena Kena pump station	-	168,750	100%	-	-	168,750	-	-
	381C4 Local catchment	45,368	-	100%	-	-	45,368	-	-
	381D2 Raumati beach CBD s/water upgrade	238,883	-	100%	-	-	238,883	-	-
	381D6 Mazengarb maps/projects	9,255	-	100%	-	-	9,255	-	-
Stormwater collection and management Waikanae	481C1 Charnwood grove	-	225,000	100%	-	-	225,000	-	-
	481C2 Nimmo ave	-	281,250	100%	-	-	281,250	-	-
	481C5 Hill catchment upgrades	-	462,500	100%	-	-	462,500	-	-
	48135 Waikanae – prioritisation – new assets	55,597	493,750	100%	-	-	549,347	-	-
	48138 Kakariki SH1 and Awanui	41,216	381,250	100%	-	-	422,466	-	-

	LGA reference	106(2)(a)	106(2)(a)	106(2)(b)(i)	106(2)(b)(ii)	106(2)(b)(iii)	106(2)(d)		
Funding service area	Purpose for which contributions may be required	Capital expenditure (\$) already incurred to meet growth demand ¹	Capital expenditure (\$) expected to be incurred to meet growth demand	Proportion of capital expenditure for growth that will be funded by:			Total amount of funding (\$) during the long term plan period to be sought from:		
				DC (%)	FC (%)	Other (%)	DC	FC	Other
Stormwater collection and management Ōtaki	58131 Ōtaki – prioritisation – new assets	114,842	1,575,000	100%	-	-	1,689,842	-	-
	58133 Ōtaki Beach pump station	209,885	291,398	100%	-	-	501,283	-	-
Wastewater treatment – Waikanae, Paraparaumu, Raumati	3882A Joint waste treatment	137,028	-	100%	-	-	137,028	-	-
	47741 Screening replacement / inlet works	-	217,500	100%	-	-	217,500	-	-
	47742 Clarifier flow augmentation renewal	-	600,000	100%	-	-	600,000	-	-
	47745 WW Treatment plant dissolved air floatation	-	126,000	100%	-	-	126,000	-	-
	4773K RAS PS2 capacity & upgrade reqmnts	-	54,000	100%	-	-	54,000	-	-
	4773R Waikanae duplicate rising main - advanced	-	650,000	100%	-	-	650,000	-	-
	47752 Waikanae duplicate rising main	-	3,200,000	100%	-	-	3,200,000	-	-
	48835 Rauparaha PS upgrade	2,267,749	-	100%	-	-	2,267,749	-	-
Wastewater – Ōtaki	58811 OTAKI WW treatment plant oxidation lagoon desludging	250,360	-	100%	-	-	250,360	-	-
Water reticulation– Waikanae, Peka Peka	48340 Tui HL reservoir upgrade	197,947	-	100%	-	-	197,947	-	-
	4841L Strategic trunk network upgrades	-	3,680,526	100%	-	-	3,680,526	-	-
Water treatment – Waikanae, Peka Peka, Paraparaumu, Raumati	4841R Waikanae WTP stage 2 upgrade	-	-	100%	-	-	0	-	-
	48426 Waik RRWG bore upgrade	-	7,450,000	100%	-	-	7,450,000	-	-
	48471 Waikanae water treatment plant upgrade	277,251	-	100%	-	-	277,251	-	-
	484E1 WPR Water supply project	9,838,435	-	100%	-	-	9,838,435	-	-
	484E8 Water metering project	2,120,849	-	100%	-	-	2,120,849	-	-
	484E9 Water supply land	615,420	-	100%	-	-	615,420	-	-

	LGA reference	106(2)(a)	106(2)(a)	106(2)(b)(i)	106(2)(b)(ii)	106(2)(b)(iii)	106(2)(d)		
Funding service area	Purpose for which contributions may be required	Capital expenditure (\$) already incurred to meet growth demand ¹	Capital expenditure (\$) expected to be incurred to meet growth demand	Proportion of capital expenditure for growth that will be funded by:			Total amount of funding (\$) during the long term plan period to be sought from:		
				DC (%)	FC (%)	Other (%)	DC	FC	Other
Community infrastructure – district	Paraparaumu Library	1,848,000	-	100%	-	-	1,848,000	-	-
	Ōtaki Library	275,000	-	100%	-	-	275,000	-	-
	Coastlands Aquatic Centre	5,709,000	-	100%	-	-	5,709,000	-	-
	Improved civic administration building	1,513,000	-	100%	-	-	1,513,000	-	-
	Total	27,230,334	31,222,242		-	-	52,963,702	-	5,488,875

Assumptions

Significant assumptions

184. The following significant assumptions underlie this policy and the calculations in the schedule of this policy.

Significant assumptions	Significance of the level of uncertainty	Scope and nature of uncertainty	Effect of the uncertainty
<u>Volume and timing of growth</u> That growth occurs as modelled in council's growth projections.	Moderate, and moderated by— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development contributions policy review • Long term plan • District plan monitoring and review • the national census 	Growth is lower than projected in all or some areas at any point in time.	Demand for infrastructure will occur later than expected.
			Demand for infrastructure may require less substantial infrastructure than expected.
		Growth is greater than projected in all or some areas at any point in time.	The lag between council making capital expenditure and council receiving development contributions may be greater than expected.
			Demand for infrastructure will occur earlier than expected. Demand for infrastructure may require more substantial infrastructure than expected.
Location of growth and land use availability	Low	That growth within the Kāpiti Coast District will primarily take place within and in close proximity to existing urban areas, with intensification in and around town centres and public transport centres.	Insignificant over the period until this policy is next reviewed (2018).
	Low	Council has sufficient land for the expected population growth over the next 20 years.	Insignificant over the period until this policy is next reviewed (2018).
100% funding policy for growth	Not significant		Insignificant over the period until this policy is next reviewed (2018).
Growth affordability	Moderate	That growth can be managed affordably (location, timing, volumes) for council, and that council can fund its share of capital expenditure mainly via debt and supported by development contributions, while also maintaining council's core business.	Council is mindful of the need to balance infrastructure management with investment planning to ensure that growth continues to be affordable for council and its communities.
		That future revenue from rates will be sufficient to meet the future operating costs resulting from capital expenditure	Council is mindful of its investment planning to ensure that growth continues to be affordable for council and its communities.
Third party contributions are received as expected, and specifically, that all New Zealand Transport Agency subsidies will continue at present levels and that eligibility criteria will remain unchanged.	Moderate.	Central government policy changes may not be predictable over the long term (e.g., NZTA funding policy).	Policy may not be predictable over the long term (e.g., NZTA funding policy). Council could face substantially increased costs for some projects.
That methods of service delivery will remain substantially unchanged.	Low	Technological innovations may lead to substantial changes in infrastructure requirements.	Technological innovations may lead to substantial changes in infrastructure requirements. Council monitors service delivery trends so that it can make informed choices about the options for its communities.

Other assumptions

Planning horizon

185. Council has used a 30-year planning horizon for this policy, and a 20-year planning horizon for the long term plan 2015–35, although some of council's asset management planning uses much longer planning horizons. Longer horizons may result in larger capital expenditure for some projects but also means the costs are shared over a greater number of developments.

186. Therefore the regular update and assessment of growth projections is a key component of planning future infrastructure requirements.

Growth assumptions

187. Growth projections are subject to significant uncertainties as to the quantum, timing and location of growth.

188. The Kāpiti Coast population has been growing steadily for decades, and future growth is expected to be particularly affected by the regional pattern of growth in employment and industry, and the aging population.

189. Kāpiti Coast District Council's Growth Model projects growth in the District in population, and employment. Projected and actual growth influences the extent and scale of council's capital expenditure projects, which then affects the contributions that newcomers will be required to pay.

190. If the growth model is over optimistic, the capital expenditure programme will cause council to over-invest or invest too early for some developments. This will result in higher prices in both contributions cost in the medium term and rates cost in the short to medium term, which would be unattractive for current

and potential new residents and ratepayers. Therefore the district's capital expenditure projects needs to be closely aligned to growth.

191. The challenge is to have a transparent, consistent, and equitable basis for funding the additional infrastructure that new developments demand. The costs of growth need to be correspondingly and fairly balanced given the limited sources of funding available to council.

Population and household growth

192. The population is projected to increase by almost 7000 new residents from 49,850 in 2015 to 56,800 in 2035. The growth rate is 14% over the 20 years, or 0.66% each year.

193. The 2013 Census showed that most of New Zealand has experienced lower population growth than expected (even Auckland) and it is true for Kāpiti Coast as well— modelling for council's long term plan 2015–35 and this policy has produced lower population figures for any future year than modelling for the previous long term plan. The upside of this lower growth is that council may not need to invest in some infrastructure as quickly as it had originally planned. The downside is that there will be fewer people than previously expected to help pay for the infrastructure that has already been built.

194. Kāpiti has a distinctively aging population, and is proving to be an attractive location for many retired and semi-retired people. Aging populations also tend to live in households with fewer people than younger age-groups, so the average household size is declining. This affects the "household equivalent unit" (HUE), which is a metric that councils use to standardise units of demand for infrastructure. Whereas in the past a household equivalent unit would be 2.5

people, a more realistic figure is now 2.4 people.

195. The growth projections for each funding service area are given in Table 11 below.

Table 11 Growth projections for service funding areas

Funding service area	20 year growth	30 year growth
Roading – district	14%	17%
Water treatment, reticulation – Ōtaki	0%	-4%
Water treatment, reticulation – Paekākāriki	-17%	-19%
Water treatment – central	18%	14%
Water reticulation – Waikanae	27%	38%
Water reticulation – Paraparaumu/ Raumati	8%	9%
Wastewater treatment, reticulation – Ōtaki	0%	-4%
Wastewater treatment – central	18%	14%
Wastewater reticulation – Waikanae	27%	38%
Wastewater reticulation – Paraparaumu/ Raumati	8%	9%
Stormwater – Ōtaki	0%	-4%
Stormwater – Waikanae, Peka Peka	27%	38%
Stormwater –Paraparaumu / Raumati	8%	9%
Stormwater –Paekākāriki	-17%	-19%
Community infrastructure – district	14%	17%

196. While no growth is expected in Paekākāriki and Ōtaki over the long term, any subdivision or development in those places will require development contributions towards costs that are funded on a districtwide basis (roading, community infrastructure), unless the development qualifies for a reduction due to being the first house on a lot created prior to 30 July 1999.

Employment growth

197. BERL has advised council that employment can be expected to increase by 37% from 2013 until 2041.

Impact of growth

198. These three related types of growth – population, household, and employment – all create demand for new infrastructure assets or additional capacity in the existing assets—

- An increased population will need and use more transport, water, and wastewater services. They will benefit from stormwater management services, and they will also need additional community facilities – parks, reserves, pools, libraries, sports facilities, etc.
- Growth in the number of residential or non-residential lots, or rating units increases the demand for network infrastructure (roads, water, wastewater, and stormwater networks) to serve those properties.
- An increase in the number of jobs in the district will increase—
 - the number of traffic movements per day within the district
 - the demand for commercial and industrial space with infrastructure services.

199. Each of these forms of growth generates a requirement for council to invest in additional capacity in its transport, water supply and wastewater facilities, stormwater collection and management, and community infrastructure, on top of the infrastructure already in place in the district.

Available land

200. Council has reviewed the quantity of vacant residential land in the district to ensure that there is sufficient land to meet future growth needs. As at November 2014, the residential land available for future development exceeds 600 hectares. The table below shows the location of large blocks and smaller parcels of land that could be further developed for residential purposes.

201. Council does not expect all of this land to be developed over the next thirty years, and is only planning infrastructure for growth in those parts of the district where population growth is projected.

Table 12 Vacant land available for development, November 2014

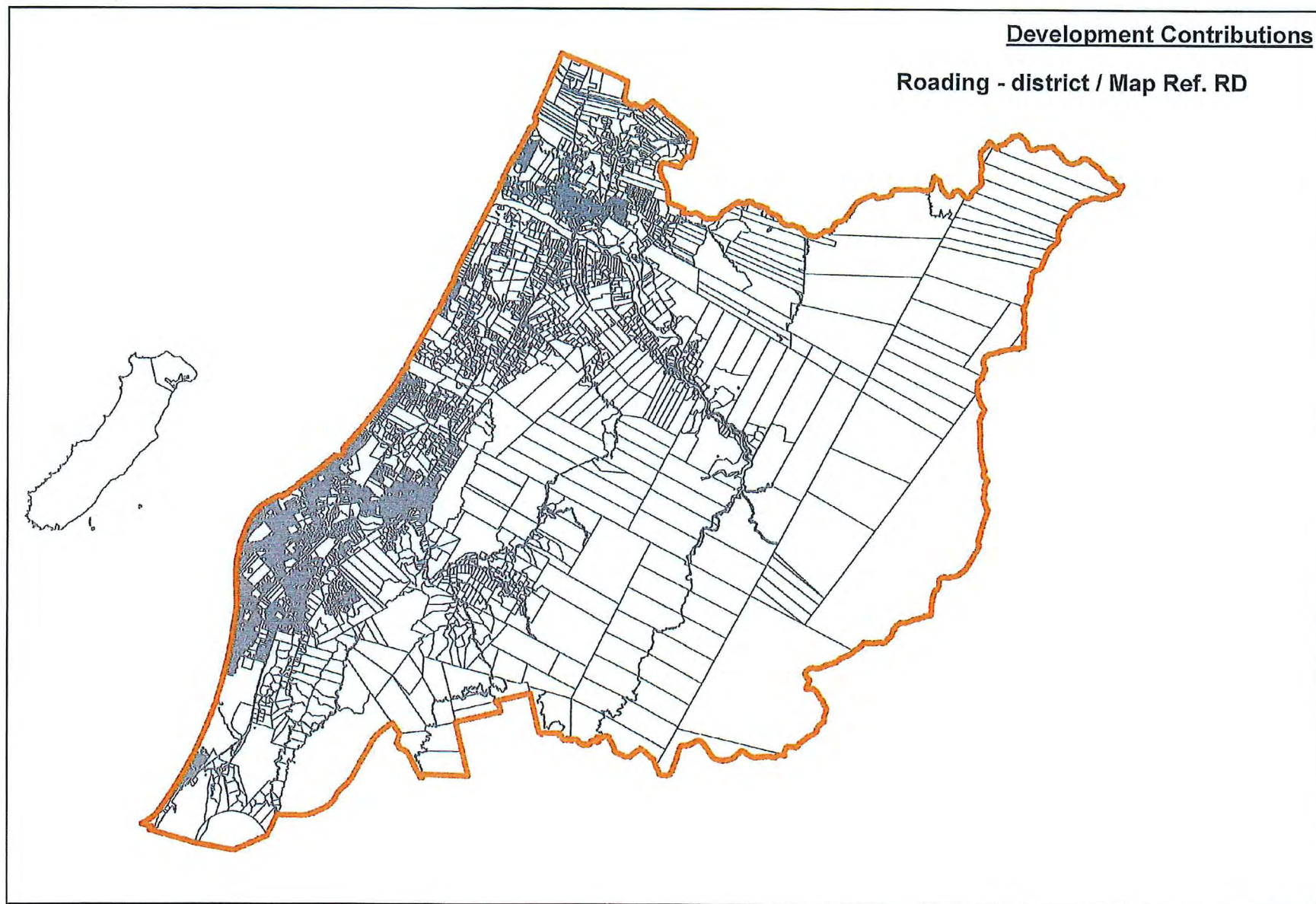
Area	Large blocks (Ha)	Small blocks (Ha)	Total (Ha)
Ōtaki	127	16	143
Waikanae / Peka Peka	342	45	387
Te Horo		4	4
Paraparaumu / Raumati	196	36	233
Paekākāriki	0	2	2
Total	665	103	769

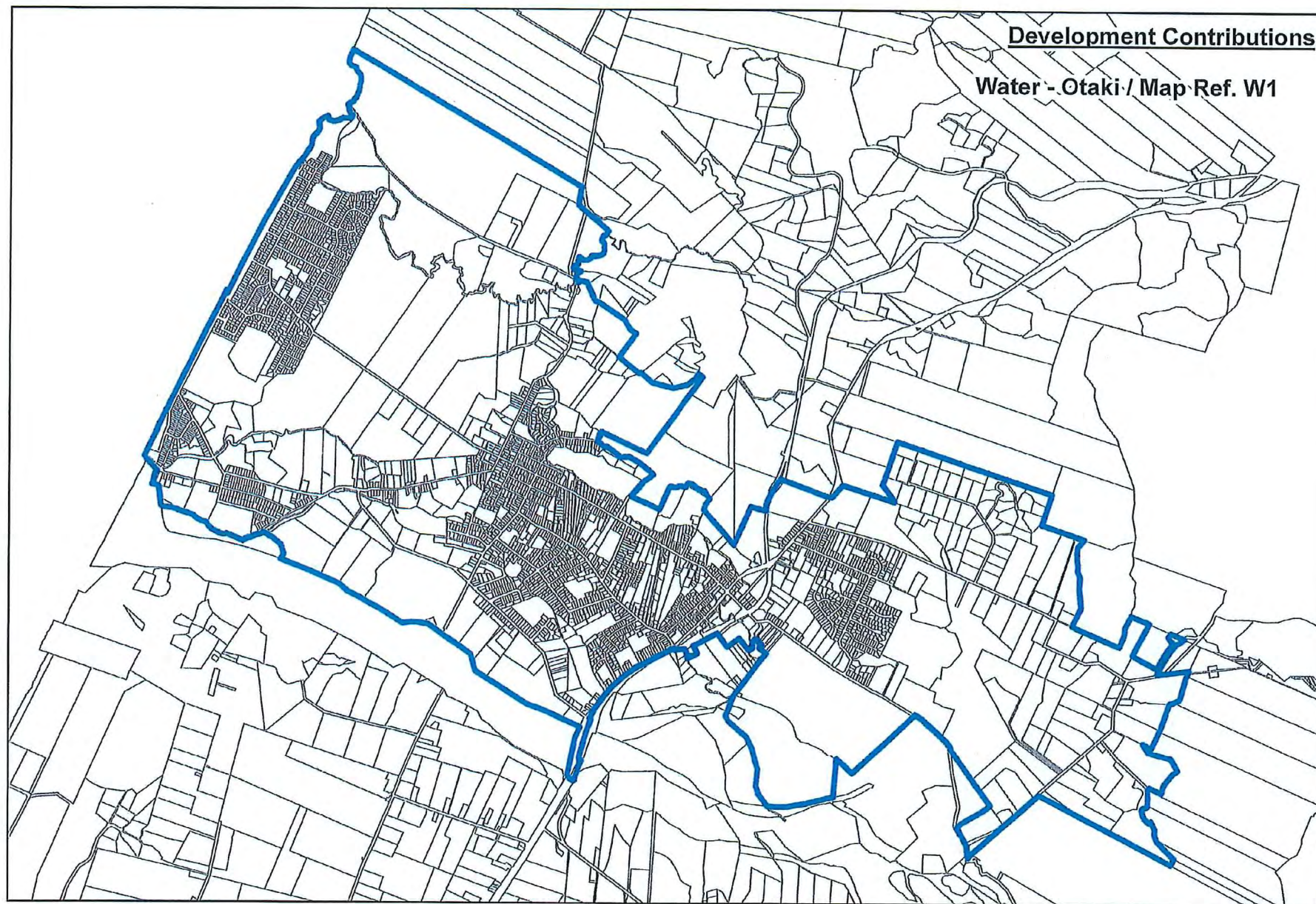
202. In addition to these areas that are currently zoned residential, council's growth projections take into account the expected intensification around town centres and transport nodes.

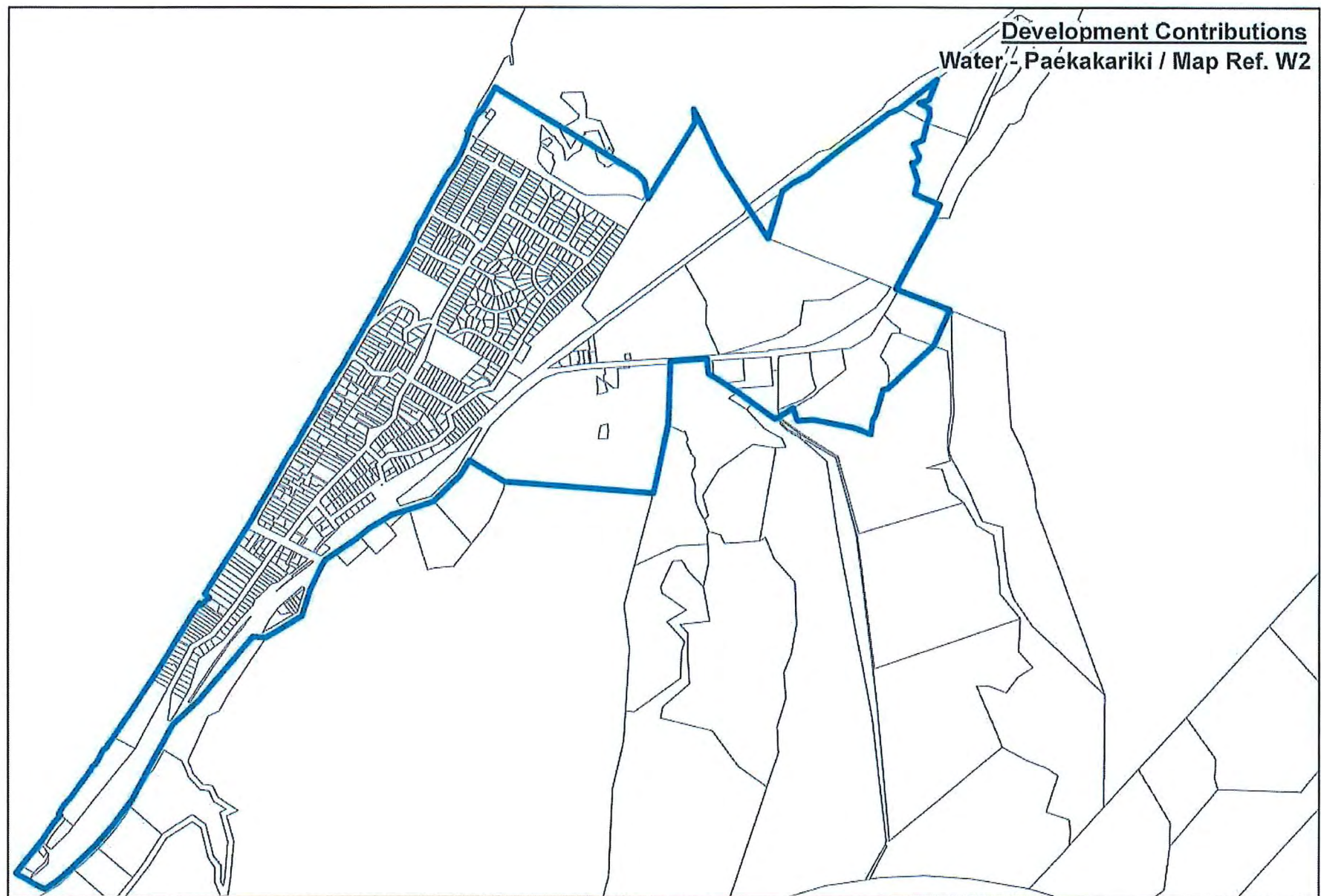
Maps

203. Below is a list of all the related maps for each funding service area. The maps are set out on the following pages.

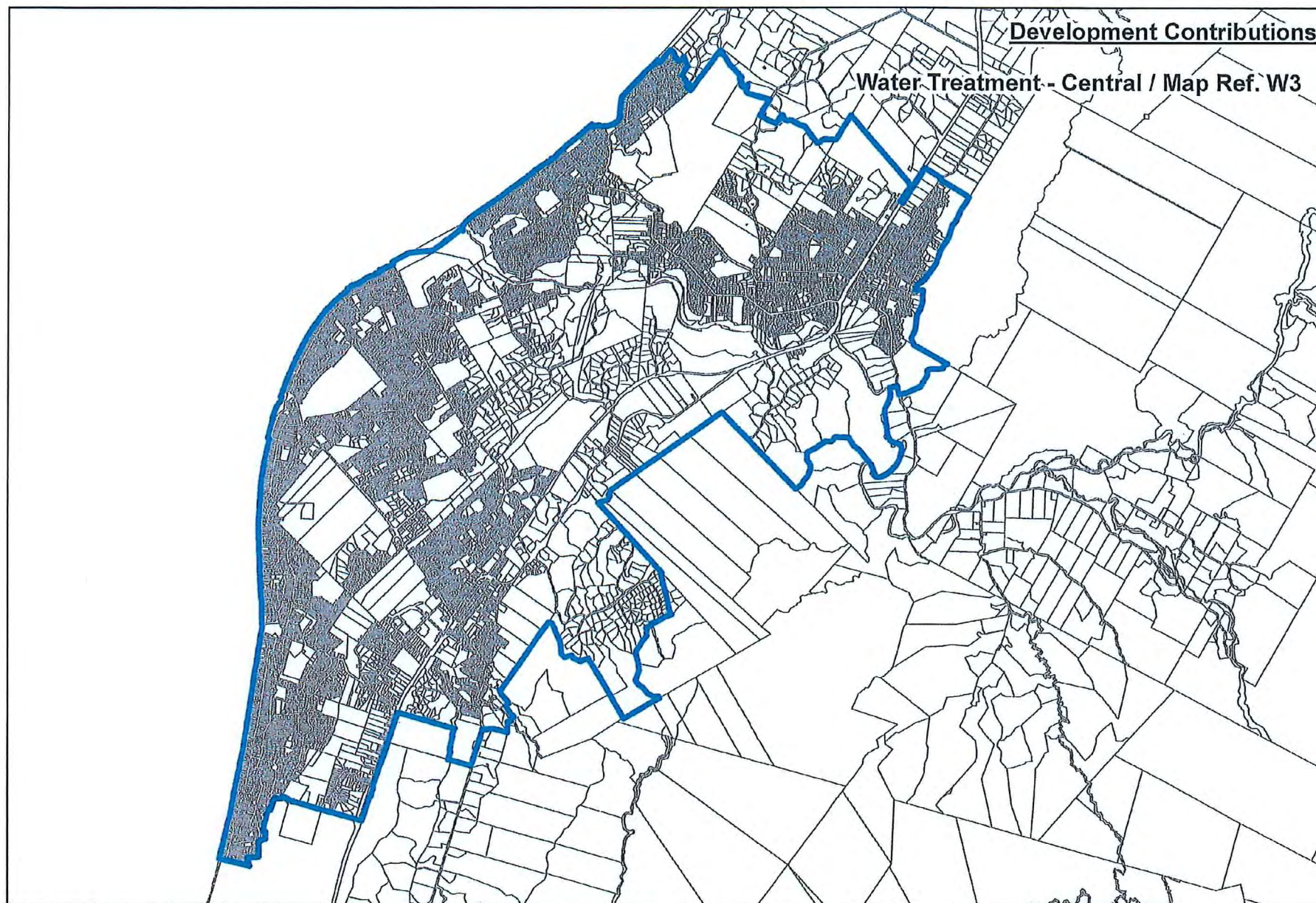
Funding service area	Map no.
Roading – district	RD
Water – Ōtaki	W1
Water – Paekākāriki	W2
Water treatment – central	W3
Water reticulation – Waikanae	W4
Water reticulation – Peka Peka	W5
Water reticulation – Paraparaumu / Raumati	W6
Wastewater – Ōtaki	WW1
Wastewater treatment – central	WW2
Wastewater reticulation – Waikanae	WW3
Wastewater reticulation – Paraparaumu/ Raumati	WW4
Stormwater – district	SWD
Stormwater – Ōtaki	SW1
Stormwater – Waikanae, Peka Peka	SW2
Stormwater – Paraparaumu/ Raumati	SW3
Stormwater – Paekākāriki	SW4
Community infrastructure – district	CID

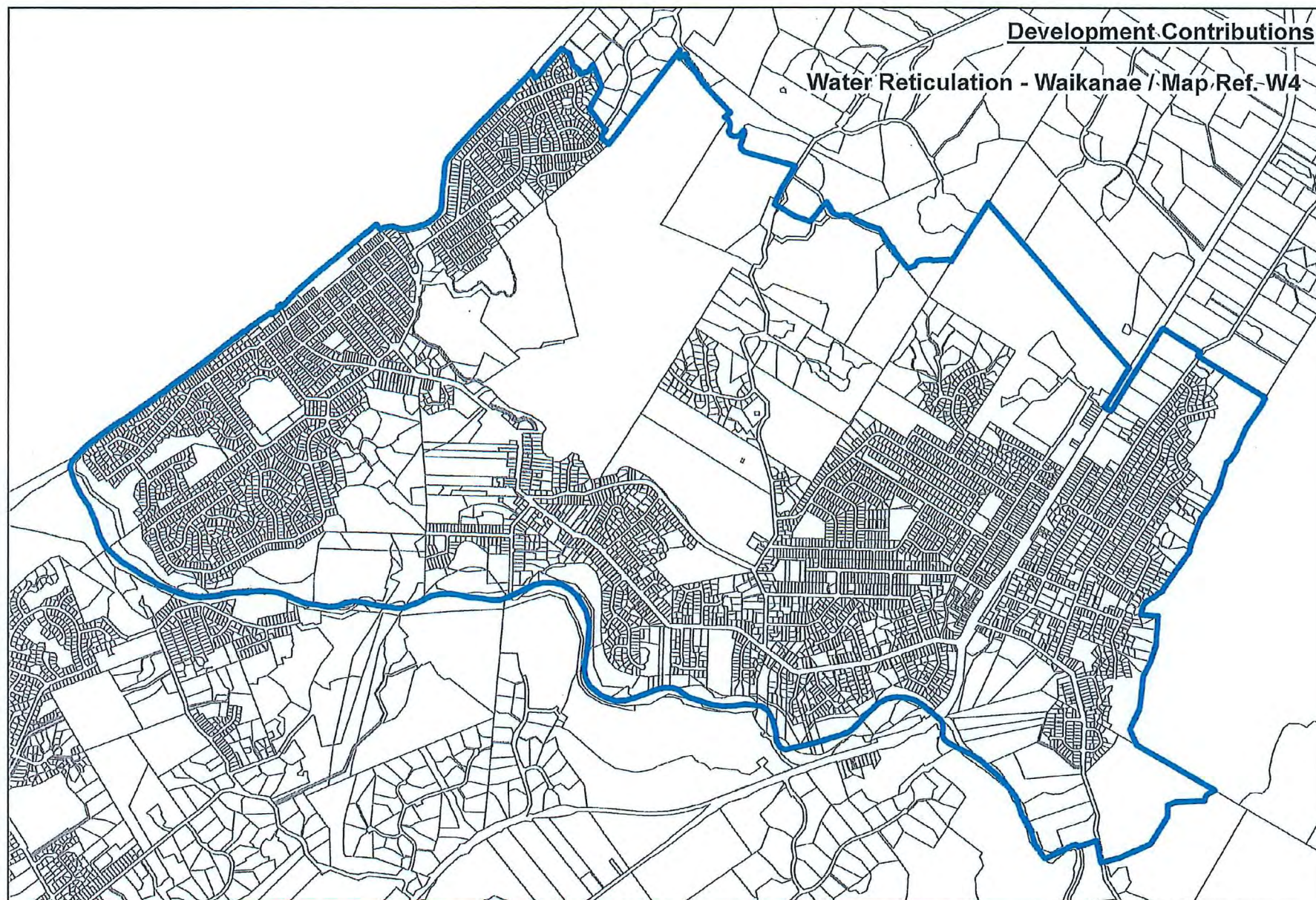




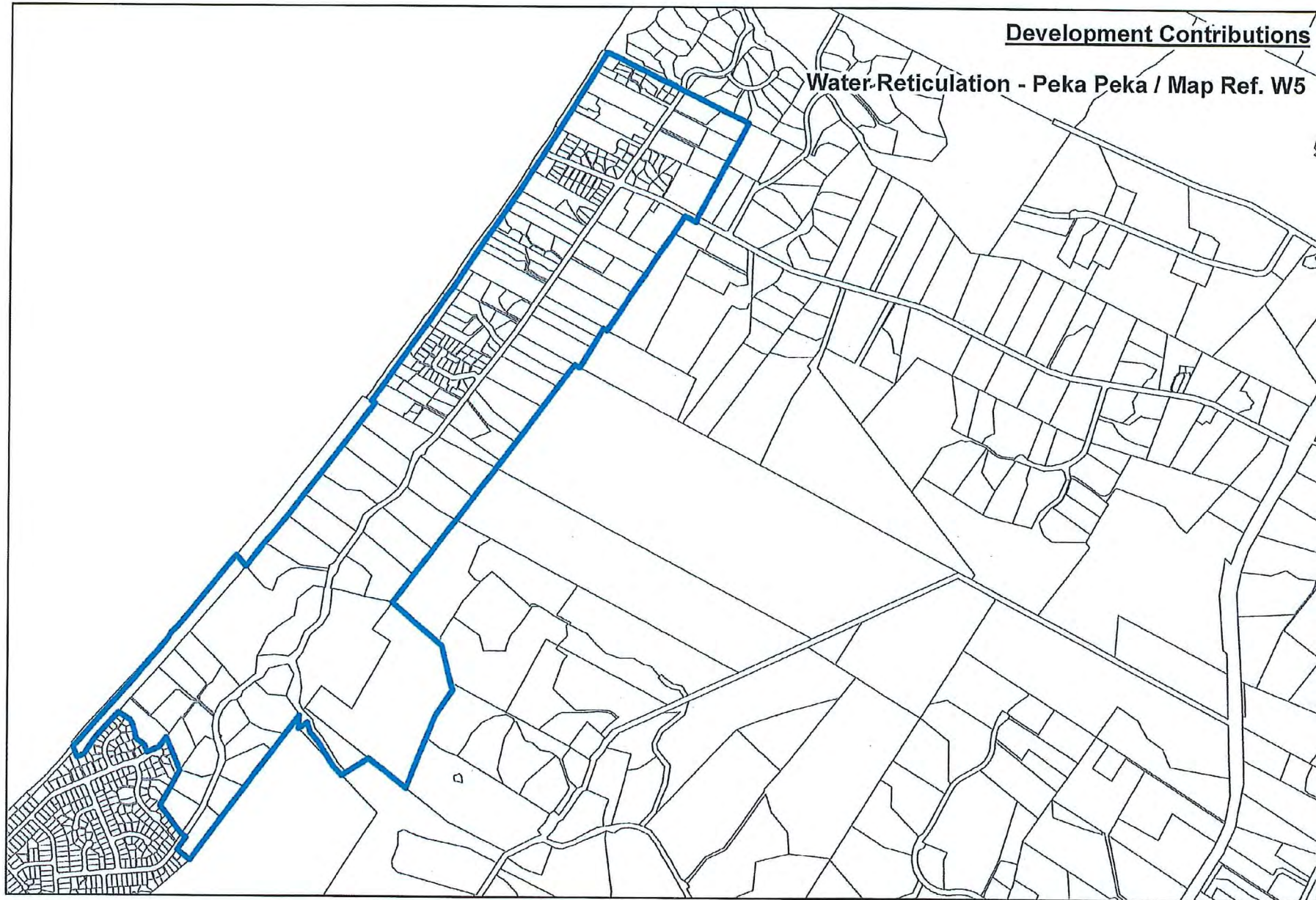


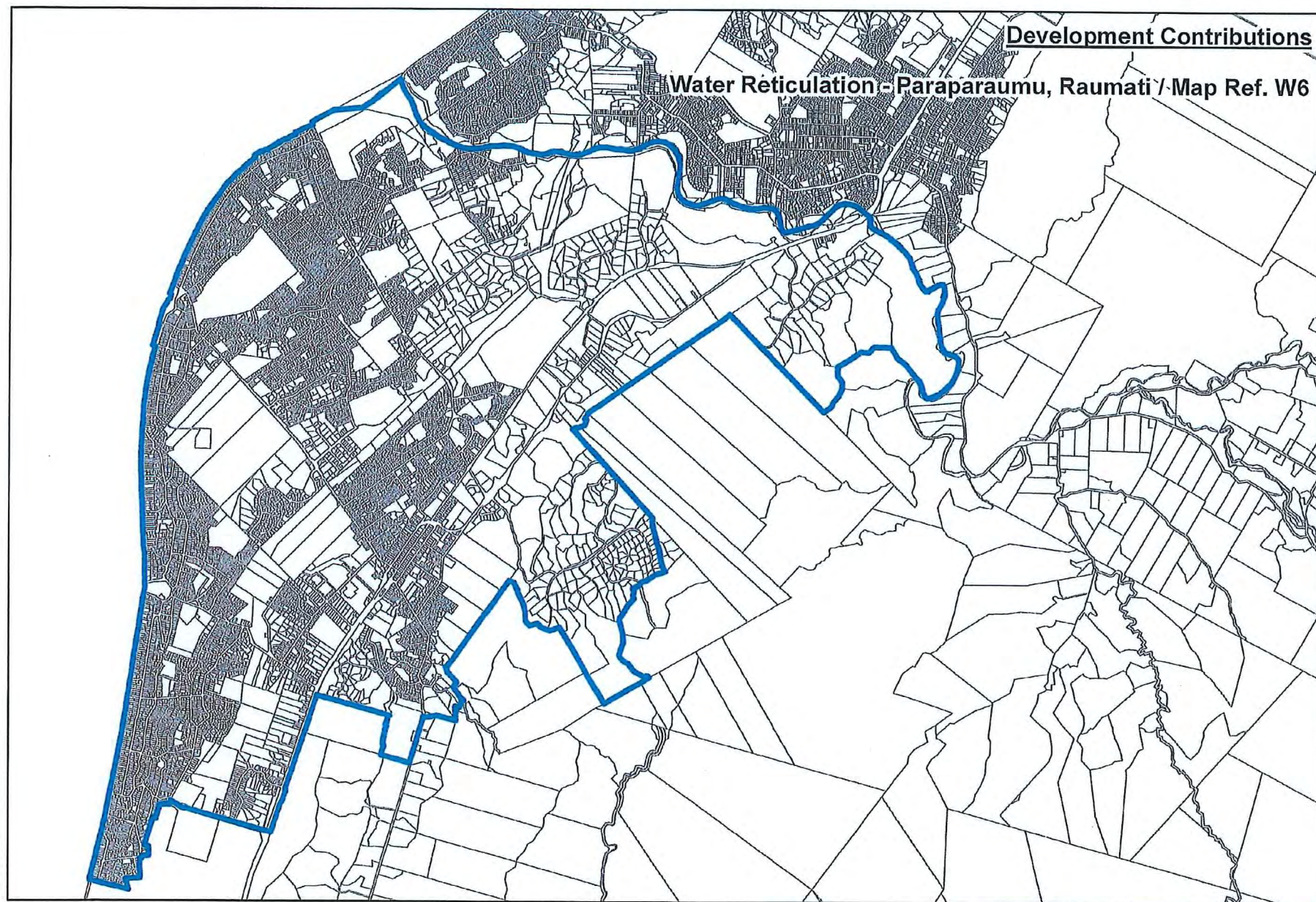
Water treatment – central





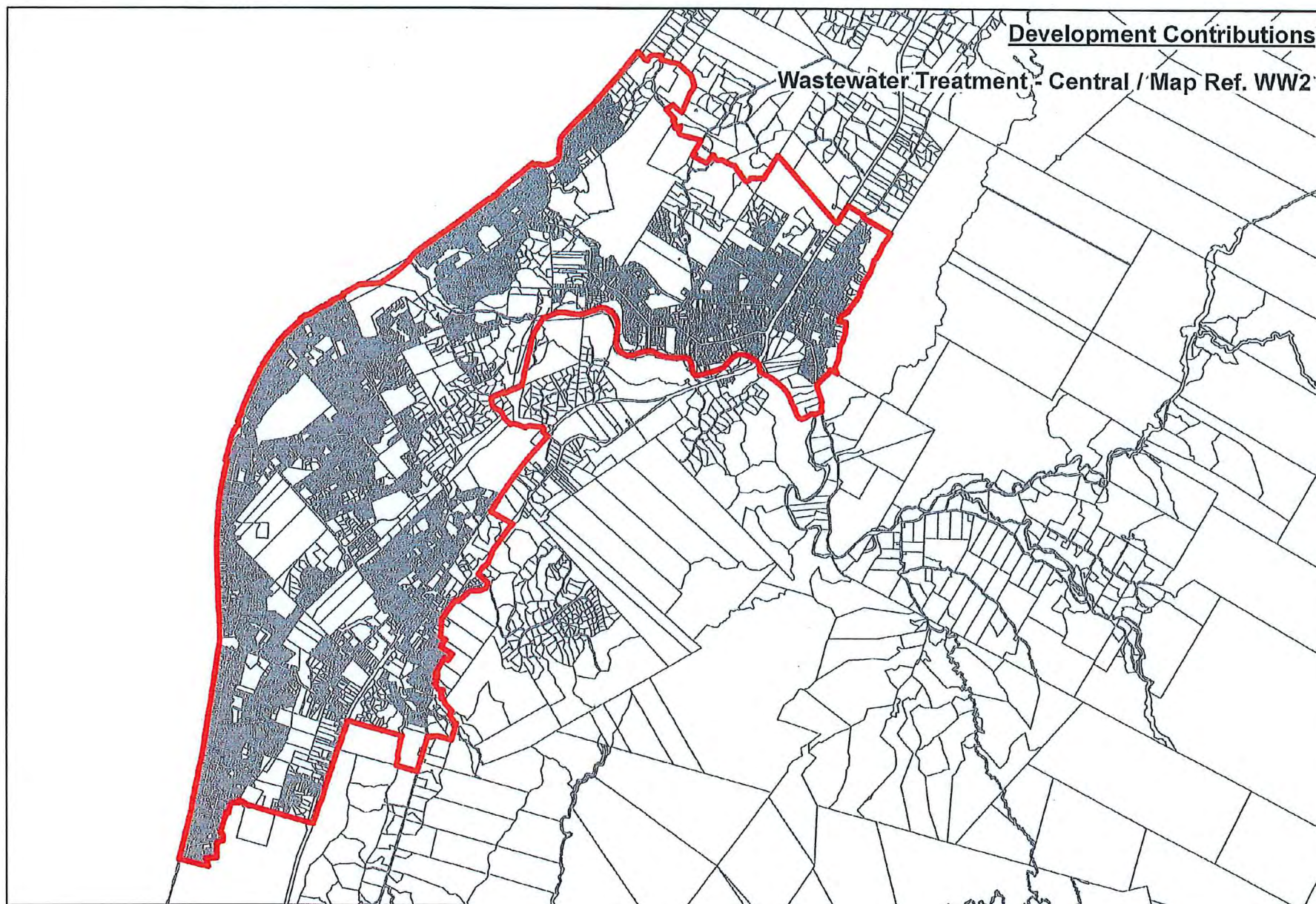
Water reticulation – Peka Peka



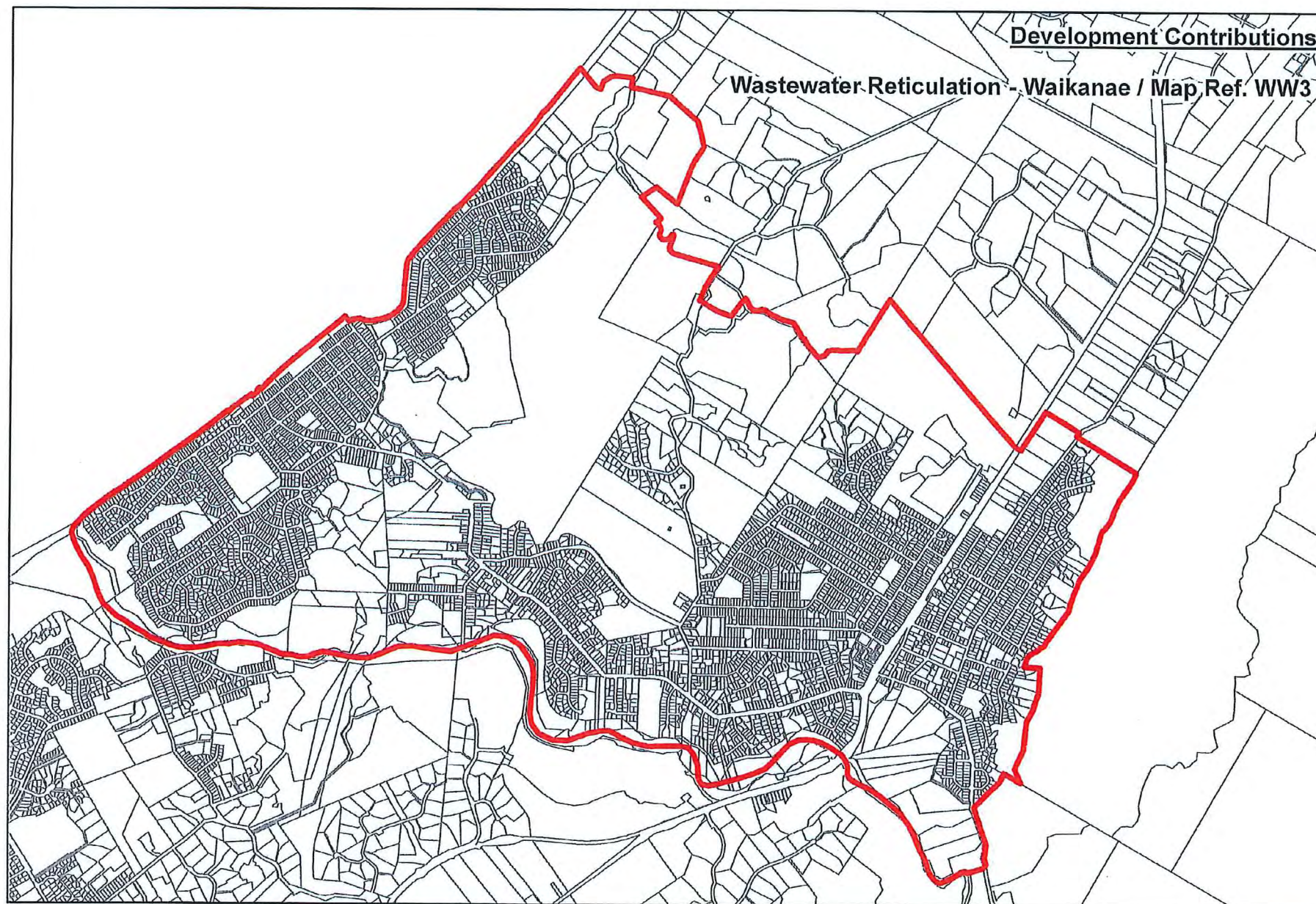


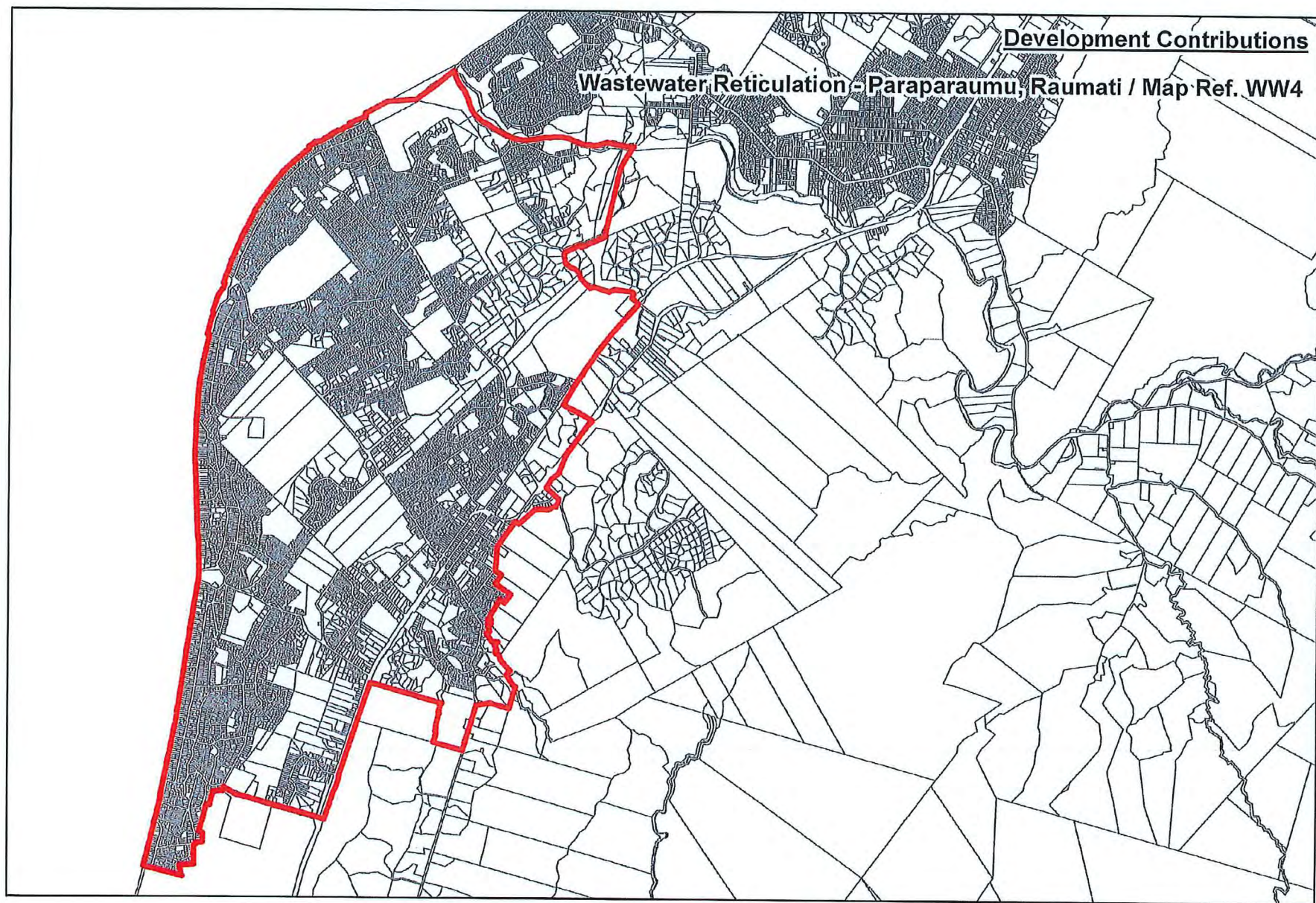
Development Contributions
Wastewater - Otaki / Map Ref. WW1

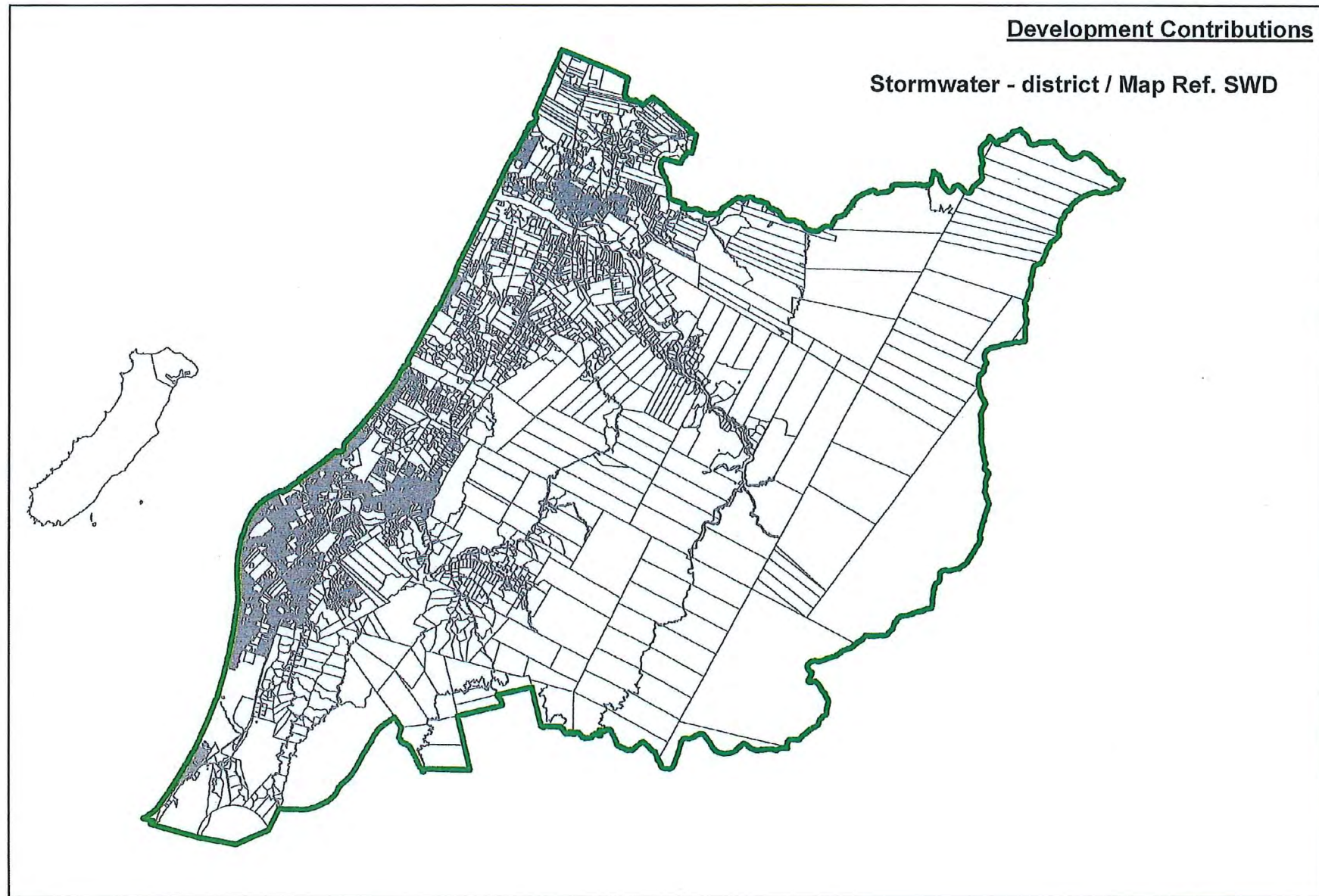
This map displays the Wastewater Catchment Area (WW1) for Otaki, outlined in red. The catchment area includes several residential and commercial developments, such as the large residential area in the upper left, the central business district, and the residential area in the lower right. The map also shows surrounding rural areas and roads.

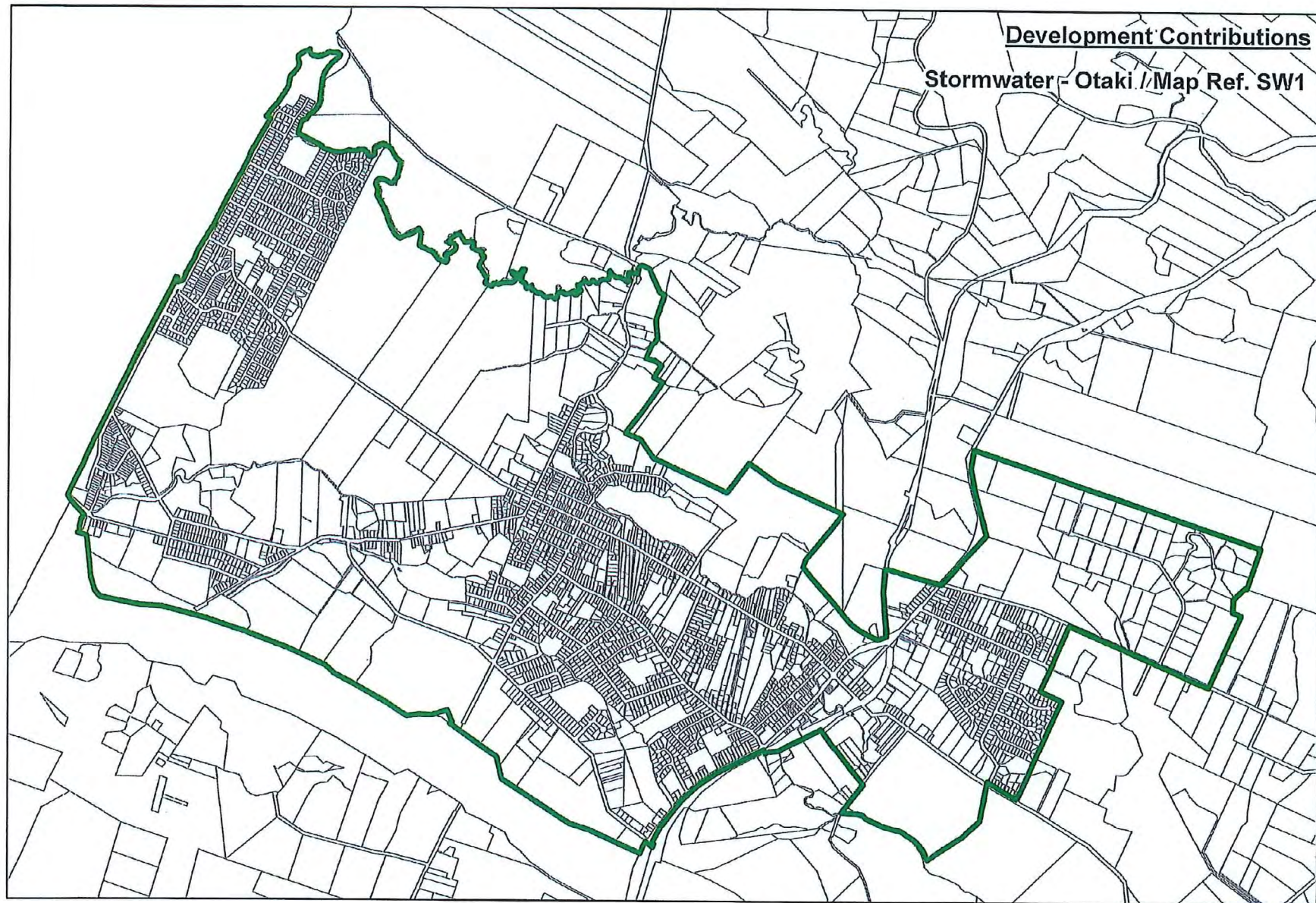


Wastewater reticulation – Waikanae

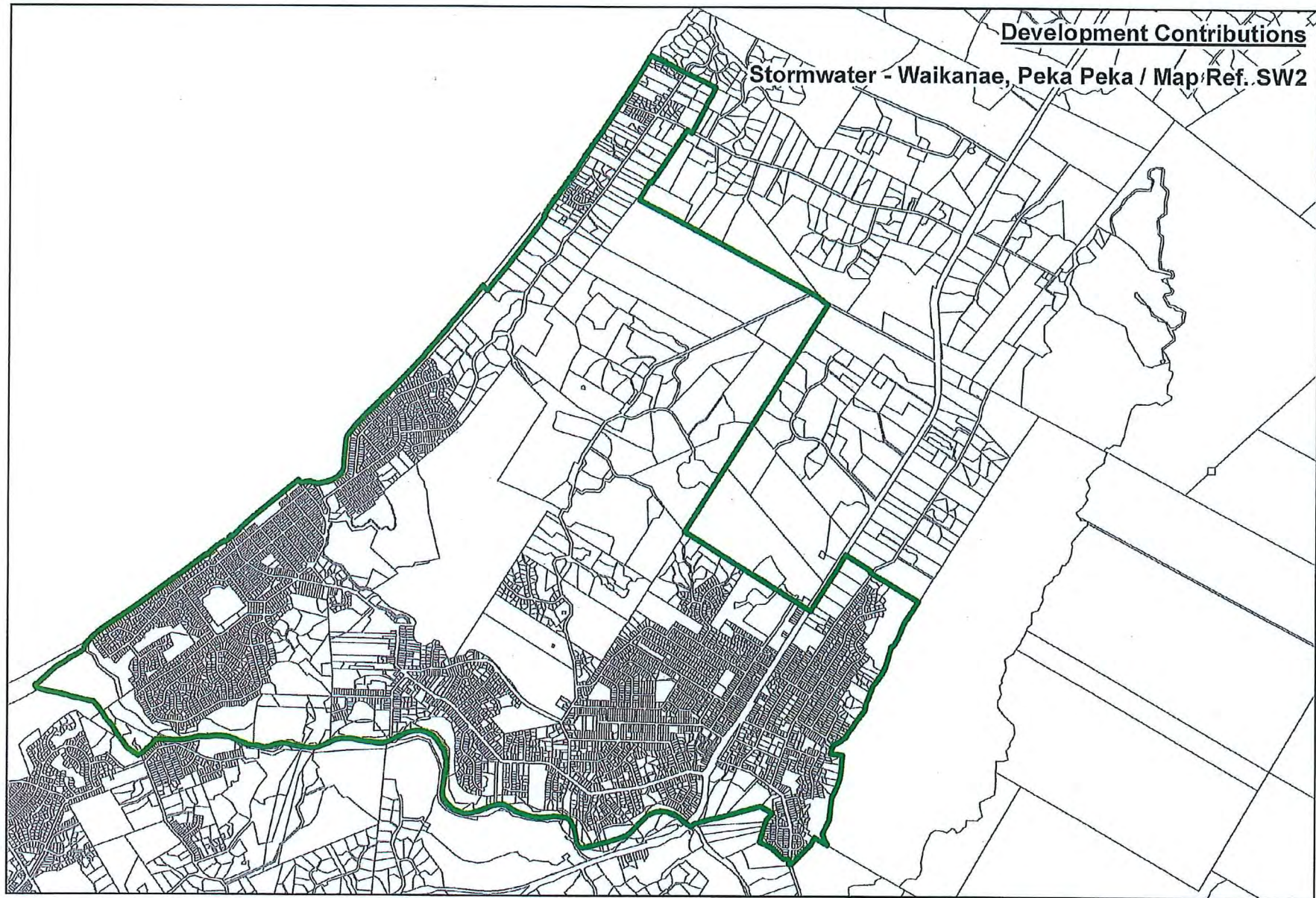


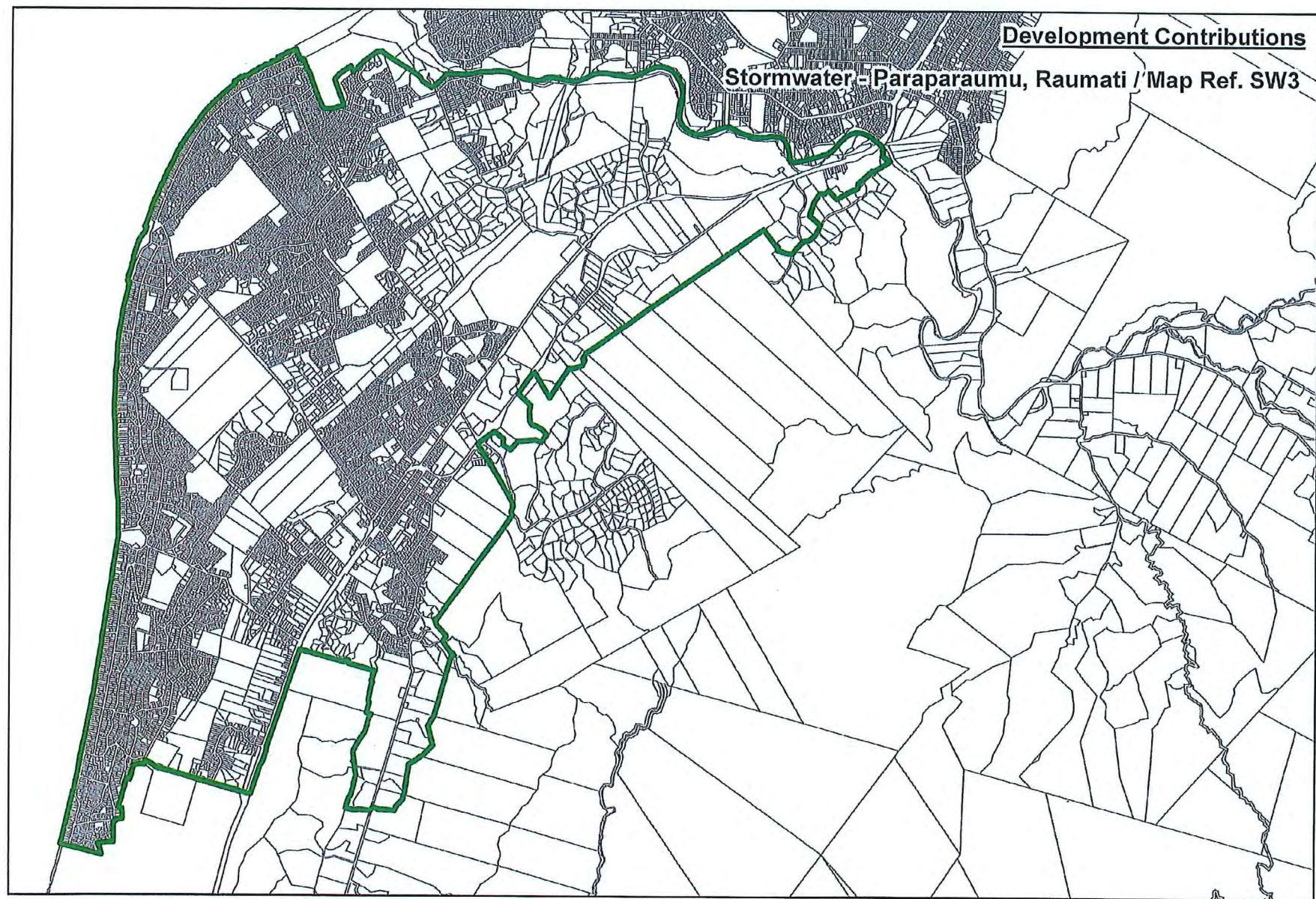


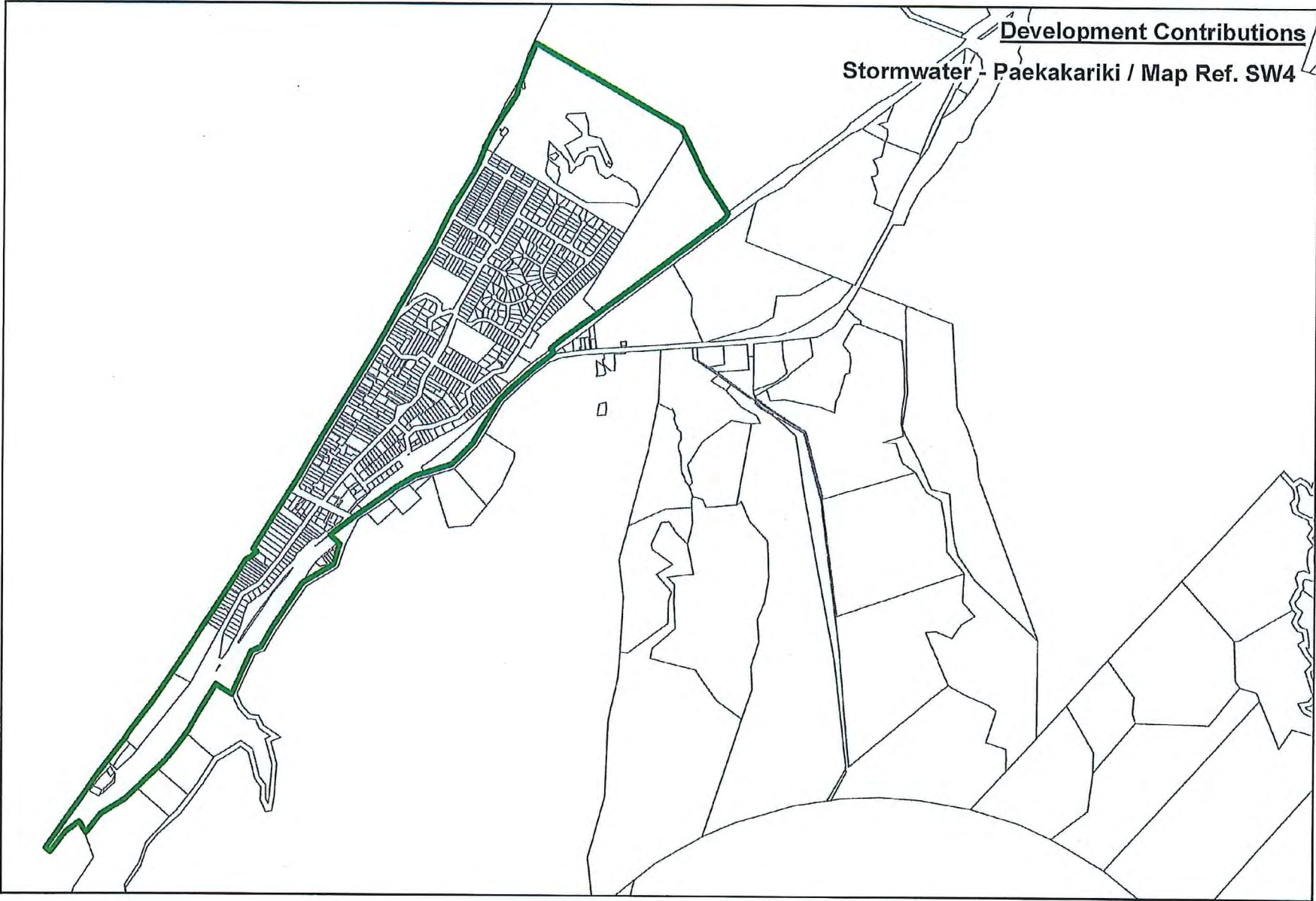


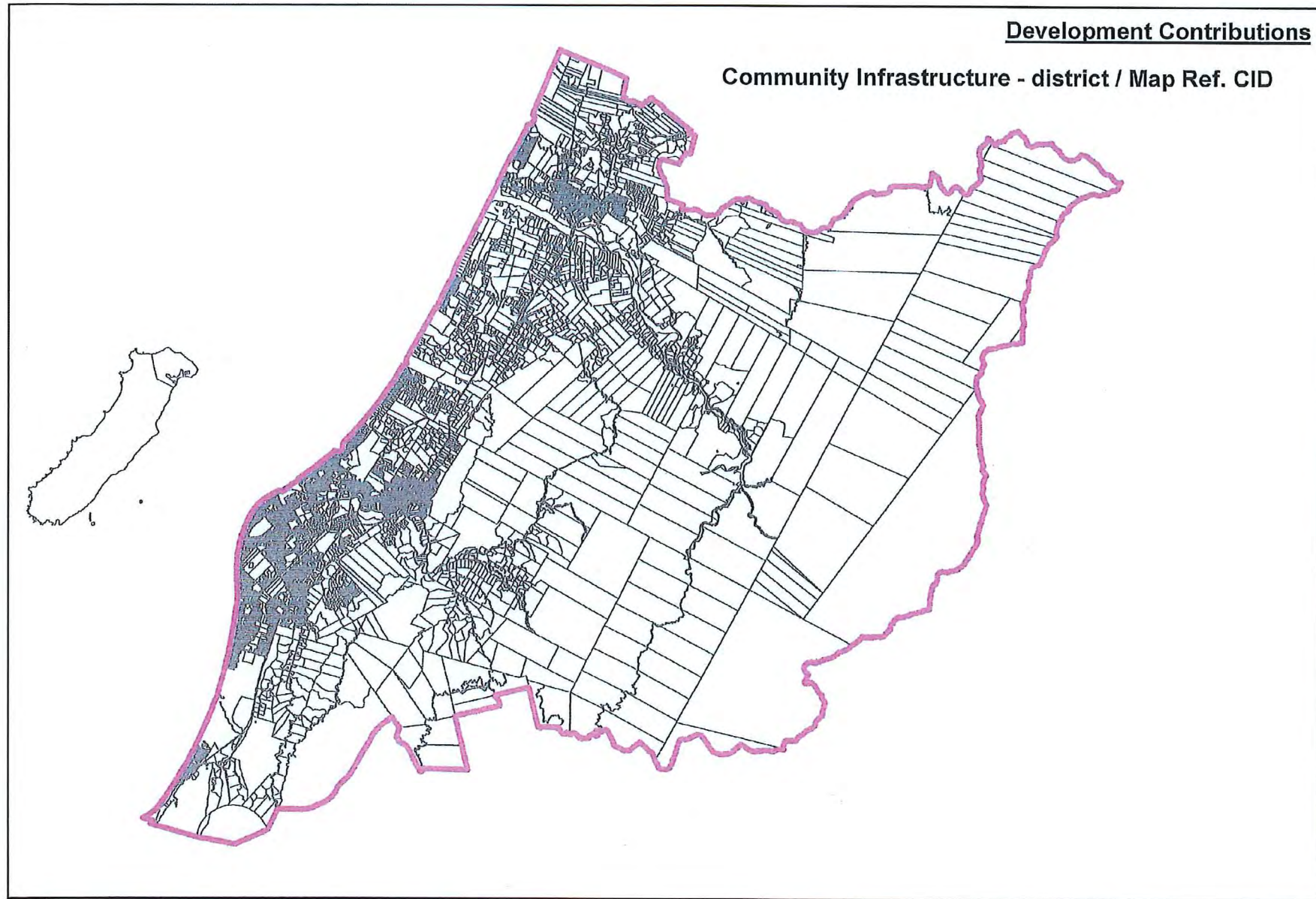


Stormwater – Waikanae, Peka Peka









Significance and engagement policy

Significance and engagement policy

Policy statement

1. Council has developed this policy because –
 - community participation in the democratic process is inherently valuable, and
 - community engagement can support robust decision making, and
 - section 76AA of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) requires the policy.

Operation of the policy

Date policy becomes effective

2. This policy was adopted by council on 27 November 2014 and takes effect from this date.

Interpretation of terms in this policy

3. The following terms and their interpretation apply to this policy:

decision means any decision made by or on behalf of council including decisions made by officers using powers delegated by council. Management decisions made by officers using delegated powers in order to implement a council decision are not significant.

significance, in relation to any issue, proposal, decision, or other matter that concerns or is before a local authority, means the degree of importance of the issue, proposal, decision, or matter, as assessed by council, in terms of its likely impact on, and likely consequences for, –

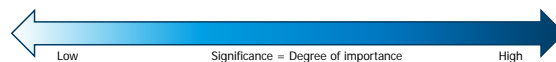
- a) the district or region:

- b) any persons who are likely to be particularly affected by, or interested in, the issue, proposal, decision, or matter:
- c) the capacity of council to perform its role, and the financial and other costs of doing so.



significant, in relation to any issue, proposal, decision, or other matter, means that the issue, proposal, decision, or other matter has a high degree of significance. If something is “significant” then it has a high degree of importance:

- a) a significant activity is one with a high degree of importance.
- b) a significant decision is a decision with a high degree of importance.



Significant decision = high degree of importance

strategic asset refers to an asset or group of assets that council needs to keep in order to maintain its capacity to achieve or promote its outcomes, and that may be important to the current or future well-being of the community. This includes –

- a) the assets listed in clause 18; and
- b) any land or building owned by the local authority and required to maintain the local authority's capacity to provide affordable housing as part of its social policy; and
- c) any equity securities held by the local authority in –

- i) a port company within the meaning of the Port Companies Act 1988:
- ii) an airport company within the meaning of the Airport Authorities Act 1966.

Purpose

4. The purpose of the policy is-

- a) to enable council and its communities to identify the degree of significance attached to particular issues, proposals, assets, decisions, and activities; and
- b) to provide clarity about how and when communities can expect to be engaged in decisions about different issues, assets, or other matters; and
- c) to inform council from the beginning of a decision-making process about –
 - i) the extent of any public engagement that is expected before a particular decision is made; and
 - ii) the form or type of engagement that is required.

Policy principles

5. Council is committed to engaging with communities that are directly affected by an issue, matter or proposal.
6. Council will engage with communities in different ways because of the diversity of the district's communities and the expanding number of ways that people communicate.

7. Council will use the special consultative procedure when required to do so by legislation.
8. Council acknowledges the unique perspective of Māori, who are more than an interest group.
9. Council's engagement planning on an issue will take account of –
 - a) Council's prior and current knowledge about the views and preferences of affected or interested parties; and
 - b) the expected costs and benefits of engagement.

Policy operation

10. All decision-making bodies of council will decide on the degree of significance of a matter in the course of making a decision or dealing with a matter.
11. Council may reassess the significance of a matter at any point during a decision making process.
12. Any report to council that requires a decision will include –
 - a) an assessment of the significance of the matter; and
 - b) advice on how council can meet its engagement obligations.
13. If council is called upon to make a significant decision quickly and the likely cost of delay will outweigh the benefits of consultation, it may make a decision without the usual public consultation. In these circumstances council will still engage with district communities by providing information about the decision.
14. Council will publish guidance on the operation of this policy on its website.

Exclusions

15. This policy does not cover any engagement process that may be required under the Resource Management Act 1991.

Review and amendment

16. Council will consult on any proposed amendments to the policy in accordance with section 82 LGA unless it considers on reasonable grounds that it has sufficient information about community interests and preferences to enable the purpose of the policy to be achieved.
17. Council will consult on this policy for the first time concurrently with its long term plan consultation in 2015. (See clause 4, schedule 1AA, LGA).

Significance

Strategic assets

18. Council's strategic assets are significant to council and its communities. They are –
 - a) water treatment plants, reservoirs and water reticulation system as a whole, including all land, structures, tanks, pipes, pump stations and other plant.
 - b) wastewater treatment plants and reticulation systems, as a whole, including all land, buildings, pipes, pump stations and plant
 - c) stormwater reticulation system as a whole, including all land, structures, pipes, pump stations and other plant
 - d) roading system as a whole including bridges, footpaths, lighting, signs, and off-street parking

- e) amenity parks, sports fields and facilities under the Reserves Act 1977, as a whole
- f) district library, as a whole, including branch library buildings, books, the Māori collection, other special collections, and other lending resources
- g) district swimming pools, as a whole
- h) housing for older persons, as a whole.
- i) other council properties, as a whole, including all land, buildings and structures
- j) refuse transfer stations
- k) landfills
- l) cemeteries, including all land, buildings and structures owned by council.

19. Council manages its strategic assets "as a whole". While the asset as a whole is strategic, some components are not necessarily strategic. For example, the roading network is a strategic asset, but individual sections of the network might not be. That means the sale or purchase of individual parcels of land is unlikely to constitute a significant decision.

General approach to assessing significance

20. Council's general approach to determining the significance of proposals and decisions in relation to issues, assets, and other matters is to consider the following matters –
 - a) the consequences for a strategic asset
 - b) the financial impact on council, including the impact on debt
 - c) the impact on rates
 - d) the impact on levels of service, as specified in the current long term plan

- e) the size of the directly affected community
- f) mana whenua's relationships with land and water
- g) the level of community interest.

Criteria for assessing significance

21. In order to assess extent to which an issue, proposal, asset, decision, or activity is significant or may have significant consequences, council will consider the following set of criteria. The criteria are a set, and no single point automatically makes a matter significant.

Criteria	
Strategic assets	Does the matter affect a strategic asset?
Financial impacts	What impact would there be on council's finances? What would be the impact on council's debt? What would be the impact on rates?
District strategy	How consistent is the matter with council's long term plan, annual plan or another major council plan that may be relevant to the matter?
Mana whenua's relationships with land and water	Is this consistent with the values and aspirations of tāngata whenua with regards to the sustainable management of the district? What impact would this have on mana whenua's relationships with land and water?
Legislation	Are there any legislative requirements that indicate the significance of the matter?

Thresholds for assessing significance

22. These thresholds provide an initial indication that a matter may be significant:

Thresholds	
Strategic assets	Council would incur capital expenditure of more than 25% of the value of the strategic asset relevant to the decision.
Finances	<p>Council would incur capital expenditure of more than 1% of the total value of council's assets; or</p> <p>Council would incur operational expenditure of more than 5% of its annual budget for that year; or</p> <p>Council would breach its long term plan debt limit; or</p> <p>Council would reasonably expect to breach its long term plan cap on rates increases in the next year</p>
District strategy	Council would reduce its share in any council controlled organisation to the point where it no longer had a controlling interest
Public interest	There is district-wide public debate.
Mana whenua's relationships with land and water	The matter relates to the memorandum of partnership with tāngata whenua, co-management opportunities and ongoing formal agreements with tāngata whenua.

Significance and engagement in relation to decisions on water assets

Significant decisions for water assets

23. Council's standing orders require a 75% majority of members present and voting to make a significant decision in relation to water assets.
24. Council will hold a referendum before making any significant decision in relation to water assets.
25. Any of the following decisions in relation to council's water assets is significant:
- a) divest ownership of the assets
 - b) transfer assets and services to a local government organisation
 - c) contract the management or operation of the supply system as a whole, either to a private interest or a local government organisation
 - d) establish a joint local government arrangement
 - e) transfer control of any of the following to any other local government organisation or private interest –
 - i) the funding policy
 - ii) pricing
 - iii) charging responsibilities
 - f) depart from Council's not-for-profit charging regime.
26. For the avoidance of doubt, clause 25c) does not apply to contracts for maintenance, renewal and upgrade works, or for professional services, design and contract management.

Engagement

Community preferences for engagement

27. To identify community preferences for engagement, council will draw on feedback and advice from elected members, district stakeholder groups, the district's communities, and the professional expertise of council's advisers.

General approach and framework for engagement

28. Council will use the following framework for engagement, taking account of
- the significance of the matter
 - council's familiarity with the views and preferences of persons who would be affected by a proposal
 - community preferences for engagement
 - the types of engagement that are suitable for the matter
 - the costs and benefits of any consultation process or procedure
 - any legislative requirements for particular forms of consultation

Engagement principles

29. Council is committed to engaging with communities on issues of concern to them, and especially when they are directly affected by an issue, matter or proposal.
30. Council will determine who it will engage with on any issue bearing in mind the communities that may be affected by a matter.

Purpose of Engagement	Description	Practices
Empower	Council empowers stakeholders and communities to make some decision directly. Communities elect representatives to make decisions on behalf of the whole district.	Council delegates decision-making powers to community boards. Council is elected to make decisions on behalf of the district.
Collaborate	Council and stakeholders work together from the initial concept to achieve mutual goals.	Memoranda of partnership Working parties Groups established to address specific issues.
Involve	People participate in the process and work directly with the council to try to identify the best solution.	Council may test policies in the early stages of development with major stakeholders. Council may seek community views on a new community recreation facility.
Consult	Council provides information to communities and consults with them to get feedback on ideas, alternatives and proposals. That consultation, together with specialist or technical advice, then informs council's decision making.	Council uses both formal and informal consultation mechanisms to learn about community views. Informal consultation can take many forms, according to the issue, matter or decision, including, including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> community meetings public meetings feedback via social media Formal consultation mechanisms include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the special consultative procedure written submissions and hearings.
Inform	Council informs communities by providing balanced and objective information to assist understanding about something that is going to happen or has happened.	Council uses a wide range of tools to inform communities including: council website and publications including plans, reports, pamphlets, posters, etc <ul style="list-style-type: none"> public meetings local newspapers social media, and others as required.

31. Council works in partnership with the tāngata whenua of the district, being the iwi and hapū of Te Āti Awa ki Whakarongatai, Ngā Hapū o Otaki (Ngāti Raukawa) and Ngati Toa Rangatira. Te Whakaminenga o Kāpiti will advise on how best to manage the consultation process and to facilitate the relationships between council and iwi exercising mana whenua.
32. Council will work with other organisations as part of its engagement approach
33. Council will use a range of engagement methods and processes with district communities because –
 - a) different matters have different degrees of significance
 - b) the district has a diverse range of communities
 - c) the district's communities have a wide range of engagement preferences
 - d) council and the district's communities are increasingly using an expanding range of digital communication channels
34. Council will support meaningful engagement by defining issues and providing information so that communities may make informed responses.
35. When project consultants are involved in community engagement as part of a project, council will oversee the process to ensure that the agreed engagement process is followed, and the information is gathered in a way that is valuable to council.
36. Council will consult on service levels as part of its long term activity planning, and will then continue to maintain district assets without further consultation.

Engagement planning

37. Council's engagement planning on an issue will take account of –
 - a) council's knowledge about the views and preferences of affected or interested parties, and
 - b) the expected costs and benefits of engagement.
38. Engagement plans may be changed from time to time to take account of changing circumstances.
39. Engagement plans will be publicly available.
40. Council will use the following engagement decision tree to guide its engagement planning.
41. Council may choose to limit its engagement when –
 - a) it already has a good understanding of the views and preferences of those who are affected; or
 - b) personal information and commercially sensitive information are protected under various statutes; or
 - c) the matter has already been addressed in a council policy or plan; or
 - d) an immediate or speedy decision is required for public health or safety; or
 - e) emergency works are required; or
 - f) the matter relates to the operation and maintenance of a council asset and responsible management requires the work to take place, or
 - g) costs are expected to outweigh the benefits.

Special consultative procedure

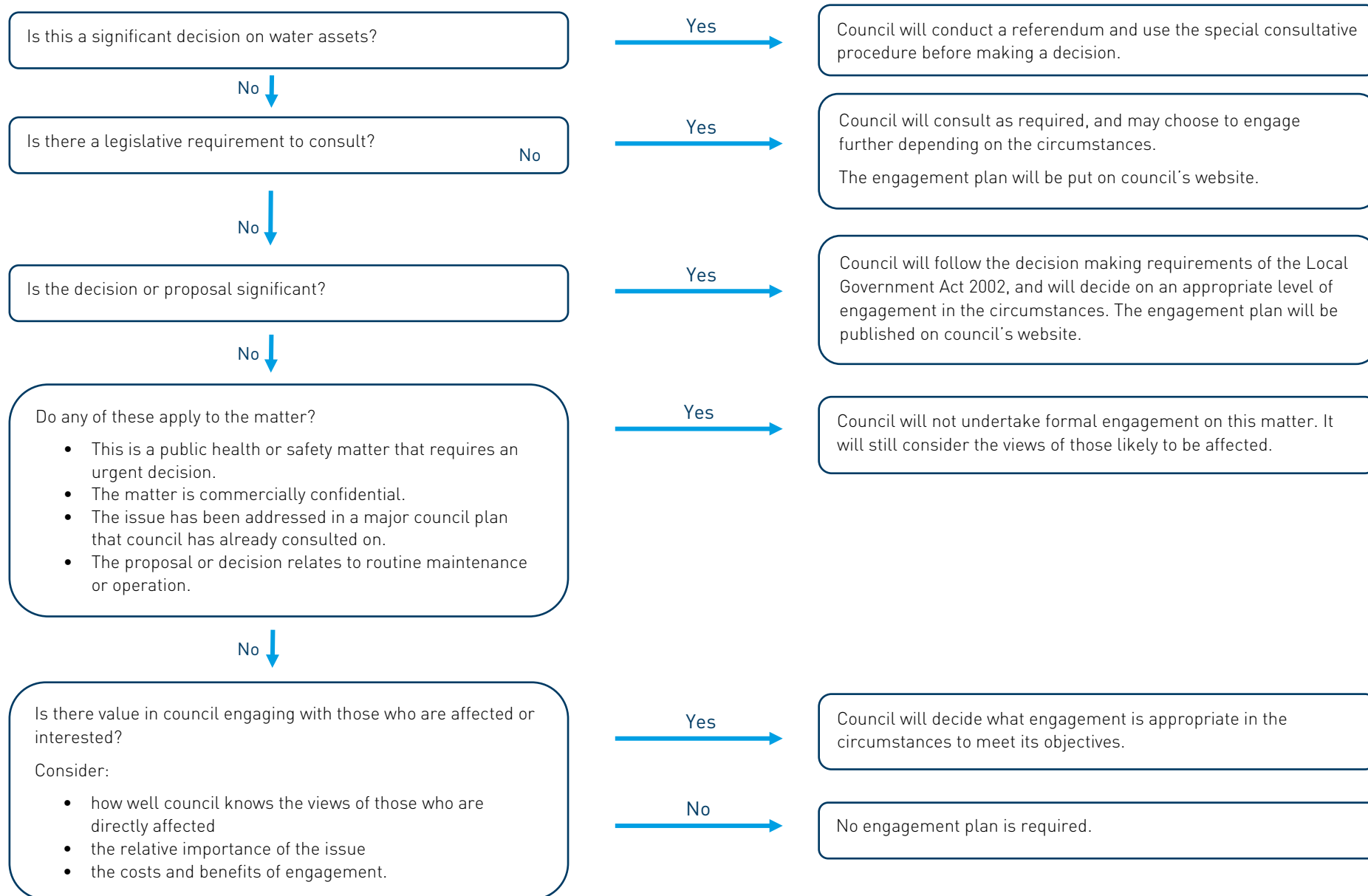
42. Council will use the special consultative procedure when required to do so by legislation. This includes reviewing, adopting, amending, or revoking many policies and plans, including –
 - a) the long term plan
 - b) bylaws, [s156(1)(a), LGA 2002]
 - c) a local alcohol policy
 - d) the local approved products (psychoactive substances) policy
 - e) the class 4 venue policy (Gambling Act 2003)
 - f) and others.
43. Council may also use the special consultative procedure when it considers it to be appropriate.

Explanations for decisions

44. If Council makes a decision that is not consistent with the bulk of public submissions it will explain the reasons for the decision.

If a council decision is significantly inconsistent with a policy or plan it has already adopted, it will explain –
 - a) the inconsistency
 - b) the reasons for the inconsistency
 - c) how the policy or plan will be modified to accommodate the decision

Engagement decision tree



Council controlled organisations

Local Government Funding Agency

Background information

On 30 November 2012, council became a principal shareholding local authority in the Local Government Funding Agency (LGFA). Council holds 200,000 shares (Total number of shares available 45,000,000) reflecting a 0.44% interest.

The primary objective of the LGFA is to optimise the debt funding terms and conditions for participating local authorities. This includes providing savings in annual interest costs, making longer-term borrowings available and enhancing the certainty of access to debt markets.

Local Government Act (2002) considerations

The LGFA meets the definition of a council-controlled organisation under section 6(1)(a) as an entity in respect of which 1 or more local authorities have, whether or not jointly with other local authorities or persons, control, directly or indirectly, of 50% or more of the votes at any meeting of the members or controlling body of the entity.

Council therefore has a controlling interest over the LGFA which is subject to the reporting requirements of a council-controlled organisation.

Financial reporting considerations

IPSAS 20 Related party disclosure – Council does not have the ability to control the entity (0.44% shareholding is less than the control threshold). Council does not exercise significant influence over the entity in making financial and operating decisions. The relationship with the LGFA therefore does not

meet the definitions of a related party as outlined in the accounting standard.

IPSAS 7 Investment in associates – Council does not exercise significant influence over the entity in making financial and operating decisions. The relationship with the LGFA therefore does not meet the definitions of an associate as outlined in the accounting standard.

IPSAS 6 Consolidated and separate financial statements – Council does benefit from the activities of the LGFA under the terms and conditions of participating local authorities, however Council does not have the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the LGFA and therefore the relationship with the LGFA does not meet the definition of a controlled entity.

Based on the assessments outlined above the LGA does not meet the definition of a related party, is not an Associate and does not meet the requirements for consolidation into council's financial statements.

Implications

LGA 2002 – The LGFA is subject to the reporting requirements imposed on council-controlled organisations as outlined in Part A of the Act.

Financial reporting – There are no financial reporting obligations arising from council's relationship with LGFA.

New Zealand Local Government Insurance Corporation Limited t/a Civic Assurance

Background information

Council holds a shareholding in the New Zealand (NZLGIC) Local Government Insurance Corporation Limited of 15,060 shares (Total number of shares available 11,030,364) reflecting a 0.1% interest.

Civic Assurance is the trading name of the New Zealand Local Government Insurance Corporation Limited. It is owned by local Government and supplies local Government with a range of financial services including insurance, LAPP, Riskpool & Kiwisaver. Council withdrew from LAPP effective 5pm on 30 June 2014.

LGA 2002 considerations

The NZLGIC meets the definition of a council-controlled organisation under section 6(1)(a) as an entity in respect of which 1 or more local authorities have, whether or not jointly with other local authorities or persons, control, directly or indirectly, of 50% or more of the votes at any meeting of the members or controlling body of the entity.

However, the NZLGIC is excluded from the definition of a council-controlled organisation under section 6(4)(f).

Financial reporting considerations:

IPSAS 20 Related Party Disclosure – Council does not have the ability to control the entity (0.1% shareholding is less than control threshold). Council does not exercise significant influence over the entity in making financial and operating decisions. The

relationship with the NZLGIC therefore does not meet the definitions of a related party as outlined in the accounting standard.

IPSAS 7 Investment in associates – Council does not exercise significant influence over the entity in making financial and operating decisions. The relationship with the NZLGIC therefore does not meet the definitions of an associate as outlined in the accounting standard.

IPSAS 6 Consolidated and separate financial statements – Council does not have the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the NZLGIC and therefore the relationship with the NZLGIC does not meet the definition of a controlled entity.

Based on the assessments outlined above the NZLGIC does not meet the definition of a related party, is not an Associate and does not meet the requirements for consolidation into council's financial statements.

Implications:

LGA 2002 – The NZLGIC is not subject to the reporting requirements imposed on council-controlled organisations as outlined in Part 5 of the Act.

Financial reporting – There are no financial reporting obligations arising from council's relationship with the NZLGIC.

Te Newhanga Kapiti Community Centre

Background information

The Te Newhanga Kapiti Community Centre (TNKCC) is a venue for community groups to hold their educational, recreational, supportive and social events.

The centre was managed by the Kapiti Community Centre Incorporated Society under an agreement with council dated 16 November 1999. The agreement outlines the terms of involvement of the council and the Incorporated Society in relation to running of the centre and the relationship between parties. The agreement includes reference to a written lease agreement for the usage of the centre situated at Ngahina Street, Paraparaumu which is owned by the council.

The Kāpiti Community Centre Incorporated Society was deregistered on 2 November 2014 and a new entity, the Te Newhanga Kapiti Centre Charitable Trust was established on 16 July 2014. The Trust board comprises 6 members with one trustee appointed by the Kāpiti Coast District Council.

LGA 2002 considerations:

The Te Newhanga Kapiti Centre Charitable Trust does not meet the definition of a council-controlled organisation as outlined in section 6 (1)(i) as Council holds less than 50% of the voting rights in the Trust.

Council therefore has no controlling interest over the Trust and is therefore not subject to the reporting requirements of a council-controlled organisation.

Financial reporting considerations:

IPSAS 20 Related party disclosure – Council does not have the ability to control the entity and does not have the ability to exercise significant influence in making financial and operating decisions. The relationship with the Trust therefore does not meet the definition of a related party as outlined in the accounting standard.

IPSAS 7 Investment in associates – Council does not exercise significant influence over the entity in making financial and operating decisions and council does not hold any ownership interest in the form of

shareholding or other formal equity structure. The relationship with Trust therefore does not meet the definition of an investment in an associate.

IPSAS 6 Consolidated and separate financial statements – Council does benefit from the activities of the Trust however council does not have the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the Trust and therefore the relationship does not meet the definition of a controlled entity.

Based on the assessments outlined above the relationship with the Trust does not meet the definition of a related party, it is not an Associate and does not meet the requirements for consolidation into the council's financial statements.

Implications

LGA 2002 – There are no governance requirements arising from council's relationship with the Trust.

Financial reporting – There are no reporting obligations arising from council's relationship with the Trust.

Wellington Rural Fire Authority

Background information

On 1 October 2013 the Wellington Rural Fire Authority (WRFA) assumed responsibility for an enlarged rural fire district across the Wellington region, excluding the Wairarapa. The WRFA is a body corporate under the Forest and Rural Fires Act 1977 and has the responsibilities, duties and powers of a rural fire committee and of a rural fire authority within the specific boundaries in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Council is party to the "Stakeholder 5 Year Funding and Services Agreement" dated 11 December 2013 which outlines the intended provision of funding and services by stakeholders for the years 2013 to 2018.

The committee of WRFA comprises seven representatives of which one person represents Kāpiti Coast District and Porirua City Councils. Each member has equal voting rights.

LGA 2002 considerations

The WRFA meets the definition of a council-controlled organisation under section 6(10)(a) as an entity in respect of which 1 or more local authorities have, whether or not jointly with other local authorities or persons, control, directly or indirectly, of 50% or more of the votes at any meeting of the members or controlling body of the entity.

On 27 November 2014 council passed a resolution to exempt WRFA from being defined as a council-controlled organisation as allowed under section 7 (3-7) of the Act. Under section 7 subpart 6 the council is required to review the exemption at least 3 yearly.

Financial reporting considerations

IPSAS 20 Related party disclosure – Council does not have the ability to control the entity (1/5 voting rights). Council does not exercise significant influence over the entity in making financial and operating decisions. The relationship with WRFA therefore does not meet the definition of a related party as outlined in the accounting standard.

IPSAS 7 Investment in associates – Council does not exercise significant influence over the entity in making financial and operating decisions and the council does not hold any investment in the Authority. The relationship with WRFA therefore does not meet the definition of an investment in an associate.

IPSAS 6 Consolidated and separate financial statements – Council does benefit from the services provided by the activities of WRFA, however council does not have the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the WRFA and therefore the

relationship with WRFA does not meet the definition of a controlled entity.

Based on the assessments outlined above the relationship with WRFA does not meet the definition of a related party, it is not an Associate and does not meet the requirements for consolidation into council's financial statements.

Implications

LGA 2002 – The WRFA meets the definition of a council – controlled organisation however an exemption has been granted by council. On that basis there are no governance requirements arising from council's relationship with the WRFA.

Financial reporting – There are no reporting obligations arising from council's relationship with the WRFA.

Activity reconciliation

Activity reconciliation																				
	Year 1 15/16 \$000	Year 2 16/17 \$000	Year 3 17/18 \$000	Year 4 18/19 \$000	Year 5 19/20 \$000	Year 6 20/21 \$000	Year 7 21/22 \$000	Year 8 22/23 \$000	Year 9 23/24 \$000	Year 10 24/25 \$000	Year 11 25/26 \$000	Year 12 26/27 \$000	Year 13 27/28 \$000	Year 14 28/29 \$000	Year 15 29/30 \$000	Year 16 30/31 \$000	Year 17 31/32 \$000	Year 18 32/33 \$000	Year 19 33/34 \$000	Year 20 34/35 \$000
Operating surplus/(deficit)	(3,522)	(3,588)	7,179	852	(595)	11,766	2,774	3,434	5,359	7,297	8,451	8,424	7,695	6,978	7,684	8,744	8,529	9,494	10,049	10,378
Explained by:																				
Rates requirement	(55,079)	(58,073)	(61,489)	(65,151)	(68,979)	(72,934)	(76,805)	(80,674)	(84,887)	(89,002)	(93,090)	(95,593)	(96,841)	(99,197)	(103,120)	(105,673)	(110,660)	(114,357)	(117,148)	(120,622)
Rates remissions and internal rates	996	1,038	1,083	1,127	1,176	1,222	1,277	1,335	1,394	1,459	1,517	1,578	1,643	1,710	1,779	1,852	1,926	2,005	2,088	2,173
Access and transport	6,142	6,911	6,755	7,411	7,342	3,595	8,948	9,342	9,497	10,030	10,127	10,629	10,485	10,749	10,824	10,646	10,694	11,245	10,688	11,286
Income	(4,761)	(4,266)	(4,849)	(4,957)	(5,304)	(9,032)	(4,345)	(4,477)	(4,616)	(4,769)	(4,888)	(5,009)	(5,134)	(5,261)	(5,392)	(5,526)	(5,664)	(5,804)	(5,949)	(6,097)
Expenditure	10,903	11,177	11,604	12,368	12,646	12,627	13,294	13,819	14,113	14,799	15,014	15,638	15,619	16,010	16,217	16,357	17,050	16,637	17,383	17,383
Coastal	1,020	1,144	1,393	1,656	1,954	2,110	1,897	1,981	2,033	2,113	2,192	2,203	1,940	1,981	1,996	2,038	2,120	2,135	2,197	2,304
Income	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Expenditure	1,020	1,144	1,393	1,656	1,954	2,110	1,897	1,981	2,033	2,113	2,192	2,203	1,940	1,981	1,996	2,038	2,120	2,135	2,197	2,304
Community facilities and community support	3,503	3,737	3,844	3,857	4,013	4,056	4,109	4,322	4,414	4,393	4,525	4,580	4,566	4,721	4,788	4,877	5,097	5,289	5,263	5,397
Income	(1,125)	(1,172)	(1,222)	(1,276)	(1,333)	(1,395)	(1,460)	(1,507)	(1,557)	(1,610)	(1,656)	(1,702)	(1,751)	(1,800)	(1,851)	(1,904)	(1,958)	(2,013)	(2,070)	(2,129)
Expenditure	4,628	4,909	5,067	5,133	5,347	5,451	5,569	5,829	5,971	6,003	6,180	6,283	6,317	6,521	6,639	6,781	7,055	7,302	7,333	7,526
Corporate *	1,137	1,140	(6,548)	1,226	1,369	(4,600)	1,341	1,368	1,363	1,000	767	550	91	(34)	(93)	(486)	(631)	(723)	(1,202)	(1,405)
Income	(429)	(436)	(8,262)	(452)	(461)	(6,558)	(480)	(491)	(502)	(515)	(526)	(537)	(548)	(560)	(572)	(584)	(597)	(610)	(624)	(638)
Expenditure	1,567	1,577	1,714	1,678	1,829	1,958	1,821	1,858	1,865	1,514	1,292	1,086	639	525	479	98	(34)	(113)	(579)	(768)
Districtwide planning	2,950	2,822	2,735	2,598	2,596	2,592	2,577	2,224	2,249	2,311	2,373	2,329	2,380	2,448	2,519	2,585	2,658	2,813	2,879	2,962
Income	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Expenditure	2,950	2,822	2,735	2,598	2,596	2,592	2,577	2,224	2,249	2,311	2,373	2,329	2,380	2,448	2,519	2,585	2,658	2,813	2,879	2,962
Economic development	2,221	2,362	2,557	2,776	2,989	3,148	3,356	3,703	4,054	4,381	4,830	5,255	5,629	6,043	6,166	6,164	6,286	6,336	6,358	6,511
Income	(85)	(88)	(91)	(94)	(82)	(56)	(58)	(60)	(62)	(64)	(66)	(68)	(70)	(72)	(74)	(76)	(78)	(81)	(83)	(86)
Expenditure	2,306	2,450	2,648	2,870	3,071	3,204	3,414	3,763	4,116	4,445	4,896	5,323	5,699	6,115	6,240	6,240	6,364	6,416	6,441	6,596
Governance and tāngata whenua	3,695	4,003	4,152	4,044	4,356	4,412	4,361	4,718	4,874	4,794	5,190	5,313	5,232	5,645	5,818	5,710	6,184	6,447	6,349	6,827
Income	(595)	(583)	(575)	(574)	(576)	(578)	(579)	(581)	(583)	(585)	(586)	(588)	(590)	(591)	(593)	(595)	(596)	(598)	(600)	(601)
Expenditure	4,291	4,586	4,727	4,618	4,932	4,989	4,940	5,299	5,457	5,378	5,776	5,901	5,822	6,236	6,411	6,305	6,781	7,045	6,949	7,429
Parks and open space	4,415	4,567	4,729	4,860	5,162	5,442	5,545	5,869	6,058	6,151	6,479	6,545	6,531	6,794	6,913	7,121	7,485	7,633	7,785	8,201
Income	(667)	(684)	(701)	(720)	(741)	(763)	(786)	(812)	(839)	(869)	(895)	(921)	(948)	(975)	(1,004)	(1,033)	(1,063)	(1,094)	(1,126)	(1,159)
Expenditure	5,082	5,251	5,431	5,580	5,903	6,204	6,331	6,681	6,898	7,020	7,374	7,466	7,479	7,770	7,917	8,154	8,548	8,727	8,910	9,360
Recreation and leisure	8,129	8,498	7,336	7,733	10,179	10,441	10,538	11,068	11,151	11,391	11,785	11,807	12,311	12,402	13,529	14,110	16,331	15,894	17,055	16,629
Income	(1,610)	(1,549)	(3,442)	(3,557)	(1,855)	(1,853)	(1,975)	(1,961)	(2,108)	(2,095)	(2,175)	(2,341)	(2,301)	(2,527)	(2,433)	(2,751)	(2,574)	(3,034)	(2,723)	(3,254)
Expenditure	9,739	10,047	10,778	11,291	12,034	12,294	12,513	13,028	13,258	13,486	13,960	14,148	14,612	14,929	15,963	16,861	18,905	18,928	19,778	19,883

Activity reconciliation																					
	Year 1 15/16 \$000	Year 2 16/17 \$000	Year 3 17/18 \$000	Year 4 18/19 \$000	Year 5 19/20 \$000	Year 6 20/21 \$000	Year 7 21/22 \$000	Year 8 22/23 \$000	Year 9 23/24 \$000	Year 10 24/25 \$000	Year 11 25/26 \$000	Year 12 26/27 \$000	Year 13 27/28 \$000	Year 14 28/29 \$000	Year 15 29/30 \$000	Year 16 30/31 \$000	Year 17 31/32 \$000	Year 18 32/33 \$000	Year 19 33/34 \$000	Year 20 34/35 \$000	
Regulatory services	4,727	5,056	5,346	5,478	5,890	5,161	5,453	5,572	5,606	5,625	5,849	5,965	6,114	6,199	6,517	6,541	6,822	7,355	7,558	7,683	
Income	(3,171)	(3,234)	(3,303)	(3,377)	(3,458)	(3,394)	(3,486)	(3,537)	(3,644)	(3,762)	(3,861)	(3,964)	(4,069)	(4,177)	(4,289)	(4,404)	(4,522)	(4,644)	(4,769)	(4,898)	
Expenditure	7,897	8,290	8,650	8,855	9,348	8,555	8,940	9,109	9,250	9,387	9,710	9,928	10,182	10,376	10,806	10,944	11,345	11,998	12,327	12,581	
Solid waste	724	780	825	864	939	991	1,036	1,139	1,198	1,245	1,027	843	842	901	916	916	961	1,009	1,006	1,070	
Income	(527)	(533)	(537)	(543)	(548)	(555)	(561)	(568)	(576)	(584)	(585)	(592)	(599)	(607)	(615)	(623)	(631)	(639)	(648)	(657)	
Expenditure	1,251	1,313	1,362	1,407	1,488	1,545	1,597	1,708	1,774	1,829	1,612	1,435	1,441	1,507	1,530	1,538	1,592	1,648	1,654	1,727	
Stormwater	3,145	3,428	3,554	3,617	3,773	4,073	4,183	4,533	4,843	5,213	5,585	6,045	6,431	6,908	7,240	7,708	8,032	8,537	8,916	9,420	
Income	(107)	(119)	(122)	(125)	(128)	(131)	(135)	(138)	(143)	(147)	(151)	(155)	(159)	(164)	(168)	(173)	(177)	(182)	(187)	(192)	
Expenditure	3,252	3,547	3,676	3,741	3,901	4,204	4,318	4,672	4,986	5,360	5,737	6,200	6,591	7,072	7,408	7,880	8,209	8,719	9,103	9,612	
Wastewater	7,615	7,703	7,802	8,277	8,590	9,149	9,539	10,152	10,421	11,025	11,147	11,828	12,080	12,620	12,786	13,194	13,422	13,830	13,995	14,504	
Income	(147)	(150)	(154)	(159)	(163)	(168)	(173)	(179)	(185)	(192)	(197)	(203)	(209)	(215)	(222)	(228)	(235)	(242)	(249)	(256)	
Expenditure	7,762	7,853	7,956	8,435	8,754	9,317	9,712	10,331	10,606	11,217	11,344	12,031	12,289	12,835	13,008	13,422	13,656	14,072	14,244	14,760	
Water	8,182	8,471	8,747	8,774	9,246	9,377	9,872	9,914	10,373	10,574	11,246	11,701	12,871	13,133	13,738	13,955	14,743	15,058	16,163	16,682	
Income	(140)	(144)	(148)	(152)	(156)	(161)	(166)	(172)	(178)	(185)	(191)	(197)	(203)	(210)	(216)	(223)	(230)	(238)	(245)	(253)	
Expenditure	8,321	8,615	8,894	8,926	9,402	9,538	10,039	10,086	10,551	10,759	11,437	11,898	13,074	13,343	13,954	14,178	14,973	15,296	16,409	16,935	

* These costs include some of the council's districtwide costs which are not allocated amongst each activity. They include some IT and insurance costs together with the costs of environmental sustainability. It also includes vested assets and accelerated loan repayments. This table has been included to assist with the reconciliation of the full budget.

Detailed schedule of capital spending

Kāpiti Coast District Council																					
	2014/15 \$000	Year 1 15/16 \$000	Year 2 16/17 \$000	Year 3 17/18 \$000	Year 4 18/19 \$000	Year 5 19/20 \$000	Year 6 20/21 \$000	Year 7 21/22 \$000	Year 8 22/23 \$000	Year 9 23/24 \$000	Year 10 24/25 \$000	Year 11 25/26 \$000	Year 12 26/27 \$000	Year 13 27/28 \$000	Year 14 28/29 \$000	Year 15 29/30 \$000	Year 16 30/31 \$000	Year 17 31/32 \$000	Year 18 32/33 \$000	Year 19 33/34 \$000	Year 20 34/35 \$000
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	30,014	25,012	26,775	24,291	35,997	31,876	30,877	22,055	29,450	25,167	26,650	31,012	29,832	32,548	24,097	36,028	34,598	30,740	24,552	27,291	35,647

Please note that the 2015/16 budgets include projects that are planned to be carried forward from 2014/15. These budgets are also included in the 2014/15 budget column for completeness.

Access and transport																					
	2014/15 \$000	Year 1 15/16 \$000	Year 2 16/17 \$000	Year 3 17/18 \$000	Year 4 18/19 \$000	Year 5 19/20 \$000	Year 6 20/21 \$000	Year 7 21/22 \$000	Year 8 22/23 \$000	Year 9 23/24 \$000	Year 10 24/25 \$000	Year 11 25/26 \$000	Year 12 26/27 \$000	Year 13 27/28 \$000	Year 14 28/29 \$000	Year 15 29/30 \$000	Year 16 30/31 \$000	Year 17 31/32 \$000	Year 18 32/33 \$000	Year 19 33/34 \$000	Year 20 34/35 \$000
Asset renewal																					
Unsealed road metalling	-	26	26	27	27	28	29	30	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	37	38	39	40	41
NZTA sealed road resurfacing	1,453	999	1,013	1,035	1,060	1,086	1,116	1,147	1,181	1,218	1,258	1,289	1,321	1,353	1,387	1,421	1,456	1,491	1,528	1,566	1,604
NZTA environmental renewals	27	19	20	20	21	21	22	22	23	24	24	25	26	26	27	28	28	29	30	30	31
NZTA traffic services renewals	347	364	369	377	386	395	406	417	430	443	458	469	481	493	505	517	530	543	556	570	584
NZTA studies	14	11	11	12	12	12	13	13	13	14	14	15	15	15	16	16	16	17	17	18	18
NZTA major bridge repairs	376	169	171	175	179	184	189	194	200	206	213	218	223	229	235	240	246	252	258	265	271
Footpath renewal	220	219	222	227	233	239	245	252	259	268	276	283	290	297	305	312	320	328	336	344	352
Car park reseals	33	34	35	36	36	37	38	39	41	42	43	44	45	47	48	49	50	51	53	54	55
NZTA street light asset renewal	164	188	190	194	199	204	210	216	222	229	236	242	248	254	261	267	274	280	287	294	301
Western Link Road properties renewals	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ASSET RENEWAL	2,640	2,029	2,057	2,103	2,153	2,207	2,267	2,330	2,400	2,474	2,556	2,619	2,683	2,749	2,817	2,886	2,957	3,030	3,104	3,181	3,259
New assets and upgrades																					
CWB capital	110	600	601	604	106	109	112	287	296	305	315	323	331	339	347	356	364	373	383	392	402
CWB pathway sealing	-	-	51	52	53	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Strategic property purchases	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NZTA major community connector studies	110	107	-	111	-	116	-	123	-	131	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major drainage control	134	140	142	145	148	152	156	160	165	170	176	180	185	189	194	199	204	209	214	219	224
CWB new path development	235	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NZTA road reconstruction	-	-	335	-	-	-	-	86	481	91	512	525	538	551	564	578	593	607	622	637	653
NZTA drainage renewals	47	49	50	51	52	53	55	56	58	60	62	63	65	67	68	70	72	73	75	77	79
NZTA pavement rehabilitation	164	91	92	94	96	99	101	104	107	111	114	117	120	123	126	129	132	136	139	142	146
Traffic modelling	10	37	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	45	46	47	48	49	51	52	53	55	56	57	59
Stormwater quality improvement	48	70	71	72	74	76	78	80	83	85	88	90	92	95	97	99	102	104	107	109	112
CWB user surveys	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CWB new capital	-	725	575	975	1,375	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New bench seating - districtwide	13	14	14	14	15	15	15	16	16	17	17	18	18	19	19	19	20	20	21	21	22
NZTA minor improvements	420	350	355	363	371	381	391	402	414	427	441	452	463	474	486	498	510	523	536	549	562
LED streetlight deployment	-	-	-	41	833	789	696	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NZTA school travel plans implementation	33	76	77	78	80	82	84	87	89	92	95	97	100	102	105	107	110	113	116	118	121
Street lighting upgrade	23	24	24	24	25	26	26	27	28	29	30	30	31	32	33	34	34	35	36	37	38
Local area connectors	900	663	570	1,308	1,813	1,726	1,202	385	150	154	159	163	167	172	176	180	185	189	194	198	203
Major community connector upgrades	633	1,535	76	376	80	394	8,186	86	89	91	94	97	99	102	104	107	109	112	115	118	120
TOTAL NEW ASSETS AND UPGRADES	3,085	4,478	3,069	4,345	5,160	4,111	11,144	1,942	2,019	1,808	2,150	2,203	2,257	2,313	2,370	2,428	2,488	2,549	2,612	2,676	2,742
TOTAL ACCESS AND TRANSPORT	5,725	6,507	5,127	6,448	7,314	6,318	13,410	4,272	4,419	4,282	4,706	4,822	4,941	5,062	5,187	5,314	5,445	5,579	5,716	5,857	6,001

Coastal management																					
	2014/15 \$000	Year 1 15/16 \$000	Year 2 16/17 \$000	Year 3 17/18 \$000	Year 4 18/19 \$000	Year 5 19/20 \$000	Year 6 20/21 \$000	Year 7 21/22 \$000	Year 8 22/23 \$000	Year 9 23/24 \$000	Year 10 24/25 \$000	Year 11 25/26 \$000	Year 12 26/27 \$000	Year 13 27/28 \$000	Year 14 28/29 \$000	Year 15 29/30 \$000	Year 16 30/31 \$000	Year 17 31/32 \$000	Year 18 32/33 \$000	Year 19 33/34 \$000	Year 20 34/35 \$000
Asset renewal																					
Coastal signage	6	13	14	14	14	15	15	16	16	17	17	18	18	19	19	20	20	21	22	22	23
Coastal renewals	-	16	16	17	17	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coastal protection Raumati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	118	610	630	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beach accessways upgrade	43	45	46	53	54	56	57	59	87	93	100	107	113	117	120	124	127	131	135	139	143
Coastal planting	30	28	29	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coastal protection																					
Paekākāriki	60	282	2,563	2,629	2,700	2,778	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marine parade revetment	-	-	256	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ASSET RENEWAL	140	384	2,924	2,742	2,816	2,898	104	226	747	775	154	124	132	136	140	144	148	152	157	161	166
New assets and upgrades																					
Coastal monitoring	22	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	113
Coastal investigations	-	50	103	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	134	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coastal restoration	54	25	26	32	32	33	34	35	37	38	39	40	42	43	44	45	47	48	49	51	52
TOTAL NEW ASSETS AND UPGRADES	76	140	128	32	32	33	34	35	37	38	189	262	42	43	44	45	47	48	49	51	166
TOTAL COASTAL MANAGEMENT	215	524	3,052	2,773	2,848	2,931	139	261	783	813	343	386	173	178	184	189	195	200	206	212	332

Community facilities and community support																					
	2014/15 \$000	Year 1 15/16 \$000	Year 2 16/17 \$000	Year 3 17/18 \$000	Year 4 18/19 \$000	Year 5 19/20 \$000	Year 6 20/21 \$000	Year 7 21/22 \$000	Year 8 22/23 \$000	Year 9 23/24 \$000	Year 10 24/25 \$000	Year 11 25/26 \$000	Year 12 26/27 \$000	Year 13 27/28 \$000	Year 14 28/29 \$000	Year 15 29/30 \$000	Year 16 30/31 \$000	Year 17 31/32 \$000	Year 18 32/33 \$000	Year 19 33/34 \$000	Year 20 34/35 \$000
Asset renewal																					
Paraparaumu housing renewals	31	30	15	30	57	37	55	27	42	36	84	120	89	55	42	39	66	138	-	-	-
Ōtaki housing renewals	42	26	102	64	41	39	89	39	48	121	40	29	95	156	132	257	107	170	-	-	-
Waikanae housing renewals	2	2	2	2	2	2	8	8	2	3	3	4	4	21	5	44	6	6	-	-	-
Rental properties renewals	34	9	47	9	38	8	3	32	24	-	47	-	-	-	39	-	35	-	-	-	-
Upgrade Kāpiti community centre	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paekākāriki – reroof	-	8	-	-	-	6	-	8	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	12	-	-	-
Paraparaumu/Raumati – public toilet renewals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-
Districtwide toilets planned renewals	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	-	-	-	-	-	109	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waikanae – public toilet renewals	-	-	-	13	-	11	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	15	24	24	-	-
Ōtaki – public toilet renewals	8	10	11	11	10	10	13	110	9	9	14	13	14	15	15	13	13	18	18	12	18
Districtwide beams and seating	51	52	54	55	56	58	60	62	63	66	68	95	101	107	114	121	129	137	140	144	149
Road sealing	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paekākāriki – hall furniture renewals	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	-	-	-	-	-
Paraparaumu/Raumati – planned renewals	29	15	15	10	-	-	-	-	13	56	-	9	19	-	13	15	38	2	26	12	-
Paraparaumu/Raumati – community centre entry	41	22	-	19	56	39	3	16	27	56	4	17	34	35	20	4	11	42	57	-	31
Paraparaumu Memorial Hall renewals	19	10	8	12	30	25	17	39	-	-	16	15	42	-	-	-	29	52	21	-	-
Raumati – poolside restaurant	2	2	5	-	46	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	38
Paraparaumu – sports hall renewals	5	15	17	26	173	13	14	6	7	38	32	7	23	-	-	40	-	46	10	-	8
Waikanae Beach hall planned renewals	11	12	23	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	13	12	-	-	-	-	-	2	19	-	17
Reikorangi hall planned renewals	7	-	-	-	-	4	5	8	-	9	1	5	8	14	-	10	6	6	-	7	-
Waikanae – hall renewals	46	33	12	16	31	28	41	53	54	10	23	32	21	-	-	48	-	24	-	15	84
Waikanae – arts centre renewals	1	-	10	26	17	13	-	4	-	13	-	33	-	-	4	-	15	79	-	-	63

Community facilities and community support continued																					
	2014/15 \$000	Year 1 15/16 \$000	Year 2 16/17 \$000	Year 3 17/18 \$000	Year 4 18/19 \$000	Year 5 19/20 \$000	Year 6 20/21 \$000	Year 7 21/22 \$000	Year 8 22/23 \$000	Year 9 23/24 \$000	Year 10 24/25 \$000	Year 11 25/26 \$000	Year 12 26/27 \$000	Year 13 27/28 \$000	Year 14 28/29 \$000	Year 15 29/30 \$000	Year 16 30/31 \$000	Year 17 31/32 \$000	Year 18 32/33 \$000	Year 19 33/34 \$000	Year 20 34/35 \$000
Waikanae museum renewals	18	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	19	11	-	-	22	17	-	24	-	-	-	-	-
Waikanae senior citizen hall renewals	6	3	8	17	19	28	27	18	15	-	23	-	-	11	-	-	17	-	13	13	21
Ōtaki hall planned renewals	17	-	-	-	24	23	10	32	30	-	12	-	34	-	30	128	-	-	15	-	-
Furniture and fittings	4	5	3	3	3	3	3	9	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	12	5	8	5	5	5
Exterior upgrade	-	3	-	3	-	3	17	-	4	32	4	27	4	14	22	106	70	-	38	-	354
Equipment building remedial work – districtwide	-	20	103	158	238	556	572	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Old Ōtaki service centre/museum	49	46	-	-	-	-	-	12	23	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-
Ōtaki museum	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraparaumu depot planned renewals	9	25	31	2	68	-	29	49	29	50	50	11	57	60	10	41	26	41	-	-	-
Ōtaki depot planned renewals	4	4	5	14	12	-	62	18	-	8	15	-	15	13	-	18	19	-	-	-	-
Dog pound planned renewals	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	18	-	-	-	-	-	41	-	-	19	-	-	-
Security fence	8	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	78	-	-	-
Equipment renewals	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6
TOTAL ASSET RENEWAL	529	356	492	494	940	915	1,149	582	437	589	449	451	748	530	527	994	629	965	391	213	794
New assets and upgrades																					
Youth development centre	250	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waikanae new toilets	8	10	89	9	11	8	11	12	7	9	10	11	123	9	12	16	11	15	15	11	15
Districtwide trees and planting	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	15	15	16	17	18	20	21	21	22	23
Awa tapu cemetery	-	75	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waikanae cemetery toilet	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraparaumu depot new assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	121	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL NEW ASSETS AND UPGRADES	266	393	179	17	20	17	20	21	17	19	118	25	139	147	30	34	31	35	36	33	37
TOTAL COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND COMMUNITY SUPPORT	795	749	671	511	960	932	1,169	603	454	608	567	477	886	677	557	1,028	660	1,001	428	247	831

Corporate																					
	2014/15 \$000	Year 1 15/16 \$000	Year 2 16/17 \$000	Year 3 17/18 \$000	Year 4 18/19 \$000	Year 5 19/20 \$000	Year 6 20/21 \$000	Year 7 21/22 \$000	Year 8 22/23 \$000	Year 9 23/24 \$000	Year 10 24/25 \$000	Year 11 25/26 \$000	Year 12 26/27 \$000	Year 13 27/28 \$000	Year 14 28/29 \$000	Year 15 29/30 \$000	Year 16 30/31 \$000	Year 17 31/32 \$000	Year 18 32/33 \$000	Year 19 33/34 \$000	Year 20 34/35 \$000
Asset renewal																					
Website development	21	21	-	63	-	-	69	-	-	76	-	-	83	-	-	91	-	-	99	-	-
Software upgrades	25	60	62	63	65	67	69	71	74	76	79	107	113	121	129	126	44	156	160	165	170
Office equipment replacement	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	6	6	7	7	8	8	9	9	9	9
Management information systems replacement	-	-	-	-	-	111	229	236	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,199	-	-	-
Council software systems	160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aerial photo update	-	-	144	-	-	156	-	-	171	-	-	243	-	-	265	-	-	289	-	-	315
Hardware upgrades pc	254	183	158	283	291	299	308	318	328	339	352	362	373	384	395	406	418	431	443	456	470
Minor asset replacements	24	24	25	27	28	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	39	40	41	42	43	45
Hardware upgrade servers	108	76	23	24	24	25	26	27	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Network upgrade	121	112	18	19	19	20	21	21	22	23	24	24	25	26	26	27	28	29	30	31	31
Surveillance cameras	18	18	19	20	21	21	22	23	23	24	25	26	27	27	28	29	30	31	32	32	33
TOTAL ASSET RENEWAL	734	498	452	503	451	732	776	729	681	603	546	832	693	633	921	760	603	4,220	852	775	1,113
New assets and upgrades																					
Health and safety fund	-	50	51	53	54	56	57	59	61	63	65	67	69	71	73	75	78	80	82	85	87
Records management	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Records scanners	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Website update	144	112	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EDRMS renewal	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Server room standby generator	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District communications project	-	130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PABX network	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	288	-	-	-
Desktop virtualisation	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL NEW ASSETS AND UPGRADES	246	542	73	53	54	56	57	271	61	63	65	67	69	71	73	75	78	368	82	85	87
TOTAL CORPORATE	981	1,040	525	555	505	787	833	1,001	742	666	611	899	763	704	994	835	681	4,588	934	860	1,200

Economic development																					
	2014/15 \$000	Year 1 15/16 \$000	Year 2 16/17 \$000	Year 3 17/18 \$000	Year 4 18/19 \$000	Year 5 19/20 \$000	Year 6 20/21 \$000	Year 7 21/22 \$000	Year 8 22/23 \$000	Year 9 23/24 \$000	Year 10 24/25 \$000	Year 11 25/26 \$000	Year 12 26/27 \$000	Year 13 27/28 \$000	Year 14 28/29 \$000	Year 15 29/30 \$000	Year 16 30/31 \$000	Year 17 31/32 \$000	Year 18 32/33 \$000	Year 19 33/34 \$000	Year 20 34/35 \$000
Economic development																					
New assets and upgrades																					
Strategic land purchase	1,001	1,832	410	421	432	445	-	-	-	-	74	23	541	43	1,466	1,510	1,554	1,600	1,647	1,695	1,745
Town centre major connectors	1,000	1,328	1,849	2,181	2,902	1,608	1,639	2,948	4,034	3,356	3,792	4,986	4,173	4,263	1,833	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL NEW ASSETS AND UPGRADES	2,001	3,160	2,259	2,601	3,334	2,053	1,639	2,948	4,034	3,356	3,866	5,009	4,714	4,306	3,300	1,510	1,554	1,600	1,647	1,695	1,745
TOTAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	2,001	3,160	2,259	2,601	3,334	2,053	1,639	2,948	4,034	3,356	3,866	5,009	4,714	4,306	3,300	1,510	1,554	1,600	1,647	1,695	1,745

Governance and tāngata whenua																					
	2014/15 \$000	Year 1 15/16 \$000	Year 2 16/17 \$000	Year 3 17/18 \$000	Year 4 18/19 \$000	Year 5 19/20 \$000	Year 6 20/21 \$000	Year 7 21/22 \$000	Year 8 22/23 \$000	Year 9 23/24 \$000	Year 10 24/25 \$000	Year 11 25/26 \$000	Year 12 26/27 \$000	Year 13 27/28 \$000	Year 14 28/29 \$000	Year 15 29/30 \$000	Year 16 30/31 \$000	Year 17 31/32 \$000	Year 18 32/33 \$000	Year 19 33/34 \$000	Year 20 34/35 \$000
Governance and tāngata whenua																					
Asset renewal																					
Councillors' computer hardware	42	47	46	-	-	50	-	-	55	-	-	60	-	-	66	-	-	72	-	-	79
Civil defence and welfare centres	32	11	12	12	12	13	13	13	14	14	15	21	-	24	-	27	-	31	-	-	-
Civil defence communications and emergency operations centre equipment	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plant purchase and renewal a/c	-	450	461	473	486	500	515	531	549	567	588	605	623	641	660	679	699	720	741	763	785
Plant purchase	643	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ASSET RENEWAL	717	531	519	485	498	563	528	544	617	581	602	687	623	665	726	707	699	823	741	763	864
New assets and upgrades																					
Rural fire pumps	-	-	16	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Emergency operations centre upgrade/carpark	-	15	31	16	13	-	-	-	45	8	-	-	65	-	37	68	-	-	20	-	-
TOTAL NEW ASSETS AND UPGRADES	-	15	47	24	13	-	-	-	45	8	-	-	76	11	37	68	-	-	20	-	-
TOTAL GOVERNANCE AND TĀNGATA WHENUA	717	546	566	509	511	563	528	544	662	590	602	687	699	677	763	775	699	823	761	763	864

Parks and open space

	2014/15 \$000	Year 1 15/16 \$000	Year 2 16/17 \$000	Year 3 17/18 \$000	Year 4 18/19 \$000	Year 5 19/20 \$000	Year 6 20/21 \$000	Year 7 21/22 \$000	Year 8 22/23 \$000	Year 9 23/24 \$000	Year 10 24/25 \$000	Year 11 25/26 \$000	Year 12 26/27 \$000	Year 13 27/28 \$000	Year 14 28/29 \$000	Year 15 29/30 \$000	Year 16 30/31 \$000	Year 17 31/32 \$000	Year 18 32/33 \$000	Year 19 33/34 \$000	Year 20 34/35 \$000
Asset renewal																					
Paekākāriki Hill Road look-out	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	103	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paekākāriki tennis club	-	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9
Campbell Park Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	122	-	-	-	-
Paekākāriki skate park	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennis court pavillion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-
Tennis court fence replacement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennis court resurface	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	122	-	-	-	-
Campbell Park natural cricket pitch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Campbell Park toilet	-	-	-	-	-	-	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kotuku Park	-	-	-	-	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	130	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mazengarb Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	188	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maclean Park	108	35	-	-	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	199	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marine Gardens – upgrade	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	-	-	-	194	-	-	-	-	67	122	-	-	-	256
Paraparaumu Domain	-	-	-	-	-	17	51	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Te Ātiawa Park	-	975	82	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	109	-	-	-	-	-	-	249	-
Weka Park	-	-	-	101	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	155	-	-
Sam Way tennis court fence	-	-	-	-	-	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BMX track re-development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	303	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Raumati tennis court reserve	-	-	-	101	-	-	-	-	-	38	65	-	-	135	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leinster Avenue Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lorna Irene Drive Reserve	-	-	-	-	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rewa Road Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	141	-	-	-	-	-
Matai Road Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	94	-	-	-	-	-	465	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	145
Manawa Avenue Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	151	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hookway Grove Reserve	-	-	-	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	-	-	-	-
Parakai Street Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aorangi Road Reserve	-	-	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	118	-	-	-
Milne Drive Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marere Avenue Reserve	-	-	-	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	129	-	-
Pohutukawa Reserve	-	-	-	-	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	-
Parks fencing contribution	16	17	18	19	19	20	21	21	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	27	28	28	29	30	31
Paraparaumu memorial	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elizabeth Rose Reserve	-	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97	-	-	-	-	-
Regent Drive Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	103	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blue Gum Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Vito Place Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	111

Parks and open space continued																						
	2014/15 \$000	Year 1 15/16 \$000	Year 2 16/17 \$000	Year 3 17/18 \$000	Year 4 18/19 \$000	Year 5 19/20 \$000	Year 6 20/21 \$000	Year 7 21/22 \$000	Year 8 22/23 \$000	Year 9 23/24 \$000	Year 10 24/25 \$000	Year 11 25/26 \$000	Year 12 26/27 \$000	Year 13 27/28 \$000	Year 14 28/29 \$000	Year 15 29/30 \$000	Year 16 30/31 \$000	Year 17 31/32 \$000	Year 18 32/33 \$000	Year 19 33/34 \$000	Year 20 34/35 \$000	
Paraparaumu and Raumati – skate park	-	-	-	-	-	22	205	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Gandalf Street Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Otaihanga Domain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	-	194	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	855	
Waterstone Reserve	-	-	-	-	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	
Fencing/bollards/locks/gates	5	6	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	-	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	9	
Seats/tables/bins/signs	5	6	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	-	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	9	
Lighting	5	6	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	-	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	9	
Walkways/bridges within parks	25	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	
Carpark sealing	54	56	51	52	54	55	57	59	61	63	65	66	68	70	72	74	76	79	81	83	85	
Toilets/changing facilities	-	23	-	-	22	-	-	23	-	-	26	-	-	28	-	-	31	-	-	33	-	
Kotuku Bridge	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	-	-	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mazengarb Reserve artificial turf replacement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	460	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mazengarb Reserve pavilion upgrade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	299	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Maclean Park replace pond edge	-	-	-	-	-	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	137	
Marine Gardens	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	475	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Marine Gardens bridge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	118	-	-	-	
Raumati Pool building	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	220	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Te Ātiawa artificial cricket pitches x 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	
Te Ātiawa replacement tennis court fence	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Te Ātiawa resurface courts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	142	-	-	-	
Te Ātiawa softball fences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Weka Park artificial cricket pitch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Skate park lights	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sam Way tennis court resurface	-	-	-	-	-	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	-	-	
Mathews Park	-	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Otaraua Park	-	-	18	8	9	-	-	12	121	-	-	66	-	-	-	112	-	-	-	-	-	
Waikanae Park – replace fence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	-	-	-	
Waikanae Park	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	129	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Waimanu lagoon paths	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	17	-	
Waikanae Memorial Park resurface tennis courts	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	146	-	-	-	
Waimeha Domain	-	-	-	-	-	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89	-	-	-	-	-	

Parks and open space continued																					
	2014/15 \$000	Year 1 15/16 \$000	Year 2 16/17 \$000	Year 3 17/18 \$000	Year 4 18/19 \$000	Year 5 19/20 \$000	Year 6 20/21 \$000	Year 7 21/22 \$000	Year 8 22/23 \$000	Year 9 23/24 \$000	Year 10 24/25 \$000	Year 11 25/26 \$000	Year 12 26/27 \$000	Year 13 27/28 \$000	Year 14 28/29 \$000	Year 15 29/30 \$000	Year 16 30/31 \$000	Year 17 31/32 \$000	Year 18 32/33 \$000	Year 19 33/34 \$000	Year 20 34/35 \$000
Pharazyn Avenue Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reikorangi Domain tennis courts	-	-	-	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shotover Grove Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	103
Mahara Place	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waikanae skate park	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	194	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Victor Weggerly Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	166	-
Matuhi Street Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pharazyn Reserve playgrounds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	113	-	-
Ferndale Estate Reserve	-	-	-	-	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	133	-
Waikanae Park changing rooms	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waikanae Park natural cricket pitch	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waimanu Lagoon replace furniture	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waimanu Lagoon replace fencing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waikanae Memorial Park tennis court fence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-
Waimeha Domain resurface tennis courts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waimeha Domain tennis court fence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	43	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pharazyn Avenue Reserve basketball court	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reikorangi tennis courts fence	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aōtaki Street skate park – playground	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	-	-	-
Aōtaki Street skate park – sunshade struct	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dixie Street Reserve	-	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haruatai Park – cricket pitch	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-
Ōtaki Domain – court lighting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ōtaki Domain – netball park	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ōtaki main street – library park	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haruatai Park	-	-	102	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	137	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ōtaki Domain – court resurface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aōtaki Reserve skate park	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	173	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ōtaki information centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	-	-	-	-	-	-

Parks and open space continued																					
	2014/15 \$000	Year 1 15/16 \$000	Year 2 16/17 \$000	Year 3 17/18 \$000	Year 4 18/19 \$000	Year 5 19/20 \$000	Year 6 20/21 \$000	Year 7 21/22 \$000	Year 8 22/23 \$000	Year 9 23/24 \$000	Year 10 24/25 \$000	Year 11 25/26 \$000	Year 12 26/27 \$000	Year 13 27/28 \$000	Year 14 28/29 \$000	Year 15 29/30 \$000	Year 16 30/31 \$000	Year 17 31/32 \$000	Year 18 32/33 \$000	Year 19 33/34 \$000	Year 20 34/35 \$000
Matai Street Reserve	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	103	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moy Place Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	-	-	-	-
Te Horo Park furniture	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-
Haruatai tennis court resurface	-	-	-	-	172	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	238	-	-	-	-	-
Ōtaki Domain replace fencing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	-	-	-
Ōtaki Beach facilities	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	-
Greenwood Boulevard	-	-	-	-	-	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ASSET RENEWAL	520	1,314	375	484	1,000	866	1,154	538	1,604	1,359	1,488	1,571	613	442	484	875	762	867	678	1,070	1,791
New assets and upgrades																					
Paekākāriki trees and plantings	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9
Tilley Road pavillion	-	-	-	8	-	55	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-
Campbell Park trees and plantings	5	5	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraparaumu and Raumati – trees and planting	11	11	10	10	11	11	11	12	12	13	13	13	14	14	14	15	15	16	16	17	17
Kena Kena Park	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Matthews Park	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	138	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Artificial sports surfaces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	1,413	-	-	-	-	-
Kaitawa Reserve	-	-	138	79	162	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	-	-	-	138	-	-	-	-
Paraparaumu and Raumati – SH1 escarpment	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraparaumu/Raumati playgrounds	-	-	-	-	73	-	-	70	-	-	78	-	-	-	87	-	-	-	97	-	-
Traffic islands Paraparaumu and Raumati Road	16	17	15	16	16	17	17	18	18	19	-	20	21	21	22	22	23	24	24	25	26
Shade covers	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-
Irrigation/drainage	11	11	10	10	108	11	57	12	61	13	-	66	14	70	14	74	15	79	16	83	17
Otaraua Park (stage 2)	216	50	51	229	808	341	342	352	363	375	388	399	410	422	434	446	459	472	485	499	513
Marine Gardens playground development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	303	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marine Gardens Raumati pool building retrofit	-	-	-	-	646	664	-	-	-	63	-	-	-	63	-	-	-	-	-	83	-
Marine Gardens trees and plantings	5	6	5	5	5	6	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Te Ātiawa carpark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	182	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Te Ātiawa softball diamond	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pharazyn Reserve – development	79	30	31	31	32	33	34	35	36	38	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pharazyn Reserve – new toilet Exeloo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	-	-	-	-

Parks and open space continued

	2014/15 \$000	Year 1 15/16 \$000	Year 2 16/17 \$000	Year 3 17/18 \$000	Year 4 18/19 \$000	Year 5 19/20 \$000	Year 6 20/21 \$000	Year 7 21/22 \$000	Year 8 22/23 \$000	Year 9 23/24 \$000	Year 10 24/25 \$000	Year 11 25/26 \$000	Year 12 26/27 \$000	Year 13 27/28 \$000	Year 14 28/29 \$000	Year 15 29/30 \$000	Year 16 30/31 \$000	Year 17 31/32 \$000	Year 18 32/33 \$000	Year 19 33/34 \$000	Year 20 34/35 \$000
Waikanae – trees and plantings	11	11	10	10	11	11	11	12	12	13	13	13	14	14	14	15	15	16	16	17	17
Jim Cooke Park	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edgewater Park	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	-	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waikanae new playgrounds	-	-	-	-	-	66	-	70	-	-	78	-	-	84	-	-	92	-	-	100	-
Tasman Lakes	-	17	15	16	16	17	17	18	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waikanae playground renewals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	194	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waikanae Park changing room upgrade	156	50	303	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waikanae Park trees and plantings	5	6	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waikanae North Reserve	-	-	-	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	-	-
Ōtaki – educational signs	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4
Ōtaki Beach development	-	-	-	262	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ōtaki Main Street – memorial park	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	393	-	-	-
Ōtaki – trees and plantings	11	11	10	10	11	11	11	12	12	13	13	13	14	14	14	15	15	16	16	17	17
Tasman Road Reserve	-	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ōtaki – new playgrounds	-	56	-	-	54	-	-	-	-	-	65	-	-	70	-	-	76	-	-	83	-
Ōtaki built assets	108	-	-	-	54	-	-	117	-	-	-	-	-	141	-	-	-	-	-	166	-
Waitohu Plateau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Training lights	61	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	-	-	-	-
Haruatai Park paths	11	11	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haruatai Park trees and plantings	5	6	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ōtaki gorge – improved path	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haruatai Park – picnic tables	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haruatai Park – fitness trail	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Toilet Ōtaki gorge	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Small skatepath Aōtaki Street	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shade area Ōtaki beach	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Planting fund – Ōtaki Reserve	5	5	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ōtaki splash pad	-	50	461	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL NEW ASSETS AND UPGRADES	846	653	1,115	807	2,025	1,313	556	783	1,322	597	962	655	599	925	684	2,011	1,067	1,026	764	1,102	620
TOTAL PARKS AND OPEN SPACE	1,366	1,967	1,490	1,291	3,024	2,179	1,710	1,321	2,927	1,956	2,450	2,226	1,212	1,367	1,167	2,886	1,829	1,893	1,442	2,171	2,411

Recreation and leisure																						
	2014/15 \$000	Year 1 15/16 \$000	Year 2 16/17 \$000	Year 3 17/18 \$000	Year 4 18/19 \$000	Year 5 19/20 \$000	Year 6 20/21 \$000	Year 7 21/22 \$000	Year 8 22/23 \$000	Year 9 23/24 \$000	Year 10 24/25 \$000	Year 11 25/26 \$000	Year 12 26/27 \$000	Year 13 27/28 \$000	Year 14 28/29 \$000	Year 15 29/30 \$000	Year 16 30/31 \$000	Year 17 31/32 \$000	Year 18 32/33 \$000	Year 19 33/34 \$000	Year 20 34/35 \$000	
Asset renewal																						
Waikanae – pool tanks	-	-	85	-	-	92	-	-	101	-	-	110	-	-	120	-	-	131	-	-	142	
Waikanae – replace plant room roof	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Waikanae planned renewals	-	17	8	12	120	28	18	8	24	12	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Waikanae – recreation equipment	1	20	5	8	5	6	23	65	10	6	6	-	-	18	-	74	8	-	13	50	-	
Waikanae – building renewals	55	18	137	19	40	90	48	51	128	-	-	56	36	53	3	149	85	73	38	62	145	
Ōtaki – pool plant replacement	118	76	10	20	21	44	146	26	64	28	124	23	24	19	22	37	81	-	43	3	33	
Ōtaki building renewals/roof	177	340	3,578	21	40	91	26	15	35	54	17	87	18	181	44	35	240	78	21	118	112	
Ōtaki – recreation equipment	-	5	5	3	5	6	23	70	4	6	6	-	7	11	-	74	8	8	5	50	-	
Ōtaki – pool tanks replacement	-	83	-	-	90	-	-	98	-	-	108	-	-	117	-	-	127	-	-	138	-	
Ōtaki theatre renewals	10	10	42	-	-	72	-	35	6	-	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	-	-	
Arts events materials	-	10	-	5	11	6	11	6	6	6	13	7	7	7	7	15	8	8	8	8	17	
Furniture and fittings	11	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	
Planned renewals – Paraparaumu	23	15	17	70	81	30	18	-	146	19	20	12	21	128	169	20	109	96	25	17	35	
Library technology project	145	10	10	11	11	11	11	12	12	13	13	13	14	14	15	15	16	16	16	17	17	
Waikanae Library building renewals	17	-	-	-	-	9	34	6	-	13	25	-	-	21	-	5	-	102	30	-	14	
Furniture replacements	91	20	21	21	22	22	23	24	24	25	26	27	28	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	
Ōtaki building renewals	22	4	53	18	-	16	23	24	4	-	-	-	-	9	31	106	22	21	86	-	70	
TOTAL ASSET RENEWAL	724	634	3,977	214	451	528	412	445	570	189	424	343	161	615	448	569	742	574	372	506	630	
New assets and upgrades																						
Water play features Waikanae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	562	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ōtaki – filtration upgrade	177	-	563	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ōtaki – splash pad/water features	268	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Performing arts centre	-	-	1,640	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	349	9,903	10,551	-	-	-	-	
Public art acquisitions districtwide	54	80	31	32	32	33	34	35	37	38	39	40	42	43	44	45	47	48	49	51	52	
Mahara Gallery upgrade – Trust funded	-	-	-	1,825	1,874	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mahara Gallery – council funded	-	-	256	-	1,604	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Recreation and leisure																					
	2014/15 \$000	Year 1 15/16 \$000	Year 2 16/17 \$000	Year 3 17/18 \$000	Year 4 18/19 \$000	Year 5 19/20 \$000	Year 6 20/21 \$000	Year 7 21/22 \$000	Year 8 22/23 \$000	Year 9 23/24 \$000	Year 10 24/25 \$000	Year 11 25/26 \$000	Year 12 26/27 \$000	Year 13 27/28 \$000	Year 14 28/29 \$000	Year 15 29/30 \$000	Year 16 30/31 \$000	Year 17 31/32 \$000	Year 18 32/33 \$000	Year 19 33/34 \$000	Year 20 34/35 \$000
Materials additions	438	400	410	421	432	445	458	472	488	504	522	538	554	570	587	604	622	640	659	678	698
New building projects	17	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	10	10
Photocopiers/office equipment	20	10	10	11	11	11	11	12	12	13	13	14	14	14	15	15	16	16	17	17	18
RFID	214	-	-	-	324	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waikanae Library building upgrade	-	-	270	1,733	1,779	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and fittings	20	3	3	10	3	3	3	12	4	16	4	13	4	4	4	15	5	5	5	33	5
Building renewals	-	78	39	34	66	123	286	33	54	87	371	55	58	38	90	345	72	47	81	109	493
Plant renewals	-	18	11	31	51	50	26	92	33	134	36	46	81	56	55	59	34	28	36	151	45
Pool equipment	-	7	67	12	5	7	6	107	6	33	6	15	7	9	7	136	8	10	8	52	9
TOTAL NEW ASSETS																					
UPGRADE LOS	1,208	601	3,305	4,113	6,188	735	831	771	640	832	999	729	767	1,305	1,158	11,130	11,361	803	864	1,102	1,329
TOTAL RECREATION AND LEISURE	1,932	1,235	7,282	4,327	6,640	1,262	1,244	1,216	1,210	1,021	1,424	1,072	928	1,920	1,606	11,699	12,103	1,377	1,236	1,608	1,959

Regulatory services																					
	2014/15 \$000	Year 1 15/16 \$000	Year 2 16/17 \$000	Year 3 17/18 \$000	Year 4 18/19 \$000	Year 5 19/20 \$000	Year 6 20/21 \$000	Year 7 21/22 \$000	Year 8 22/23 \$000	Year 9 23/24 \$000	Year 10 24/25 \$000	Year 11 25/26 \$000	Year 12 26/27 \$000	Year 13 27/28 \$000	Year 14 28/29 \$000	Year 15 29/30 \$000	Year 16 30/31 \$000	Year 17 31/32 \$000	Year 18 32/33 \$000	Year 19 33/34 \$000	Year 20 34/35 \$000
New assets and upgrades																					
Handheld technology	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Handheld technology	12	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Handheld technology	-	-	21	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Handheld technology	-	-	21	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL NEW ASSETS AND UPGRADES	12	50	41	26	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL REGULATORY SERVICES	12	50	41	26	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Solid waste																					
	2014/15 \$000	Year 1 15/16 \$000	Year 2 16/17 \$000	Year 3 17/18 \$000	Year 4 18/19 \$000	Year 5 19/20 \$000	Year 6 20/21 \$000	Year 7 21/22 \$000	Year 8 22/23 \$000	Year 9 23/24 \$000	Year 10 24/25 \$000	Year 11 25/26 \$000	Year 12 26/27 \$000	Year 13 27/28 \$000	Year 14 28/29 \$000	Year 15 29/30 \$000	Year 16 30/31 \$000	Year 17 31/32 \$000	Year 18 32/33 \$000	Year 19 33/34 \$000	Year 20 34/35 \$000
Asset renewal																					
Landfill closure	200	500	513	526	540	556	572	590	634	630	392	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ōtaki resource recovery centre	-	5	1	5	25	14	24	28	21	25	26	-	5	43	-	-	2	3	-	-	2
Otaihanga resource recovery facility	-	6	11	2	13	-	5	-	1	10	183	-	-	43	36	48	-	-	9	76	-
TOTAL ASSET RENEWAL	200	511	525	533	578	569	601	618	656	665	601	-	5	85	36	48	2	3	9	76	2
TOTAL SOLID WASTE	200	511	525	533	578	569	601	618	656	665	601	-	5	85	36	48	2	3	9	76	2

Stormwater																					
	2014/15 \$000	Year 1 15/16 \$000	Year 2 16/17 \$000	Year 3 17/18 \$000	Year 4 18/19 \$000	Year 5 19/20 \$000	Year 6 20/21 \$000	Year 7 21/22 \$000	Year 8 22/23 \$000	Year 9 23/24 \$000	Year 10 24/25 \$000	Year 11 25/26 \$000	Year 12 26/27 \$000	Year 13 27/28 \$000	Year 14 28/29 \$000	Year 15 29/30 \$000	Year 16 30/31 \$000	Year 17 31/32 \$000	Year 18 32/33 \$000	Year 19 33/34 \$000	Year 20 34/35 \$000
Asset renewal																					
Waikakariki gravel extraction	500	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paekākāriki – asset renewals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	121	125	128	131	134	137	140	144	147	151	154	158
Prioritisation – renewals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	226	232	237
Charnwood Grove	-	100	1,744	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nimmo Ave	-	-	-	-	-	-	112	1,089	1,410	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ngarara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	117	1,451	1,496	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kapanui link	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	374	574	1,307	1,339	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hill catchment upgrades	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	134	617	632	1,941	1,988	-	-	-
TOTAL ASSET RENEWAL	500	500	1,744	-	-	-	112	1,089	1,527	1,572	1,994	702	1,438	1,606	754	772	2,085	2,135	377	386	395
New assets and upgrades																					
Reactive solutions	66	60	62	63	64	66	67	69	70	73	75	77	78	80	82	84	86	88	90	93	95
Strategic modelling climate change	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	249	255	261	268	-	-	-	-	-	-	316
Pump station renewals	-	20	82	21	86	22	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paekākāriki town centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	112	573	1,762	-	-	638	654	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tilley Road	553	570	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Epiha Street bridge	-	-	-	79	80	2,735	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amohia Street SH1	-	-	-	-	54	547	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,614	2,677	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anthony Grove/Magrath Ave	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115	2,056	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Raumati Beach stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	2,418	2,493	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middleton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93	1,276	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mazengarb full flood way	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	134	4,113	2,808	-	-	-	-	-
Beach catchments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	140	1,438	1,472	-	-	-
Alexander Road bridge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	147	3,016	-	-
Moa Road flood wall	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	151	3,089	3,163
Raumati north catchment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79
Kena Kena pump station	-	-	154	1,261	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consenting and consultation	55	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Matatua Road house upgrade	-	62	16	6	13	16	-	-	-	21	11	-	24	16	4	4	-	38	-	-	-
Waikanae – prioritisation – new assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	452	463	474
Kākāriki SH1 and Awanui	-	-	-	53	536	1,368	1,399	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ōtaki – prioritisation – new assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	137	913	935	957	980	1,004	1,028
Ōtaki Beach pump station	1,660	2,910	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ōtaki – prioritisation – renewals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	491	503	515	528	541	554

Stormwater continued																					
	2014/15 \$000	Year 1 15/16 \$000	Year 2 16/17 \$000	Year 3 17/18 \$000	Year 4 18/19 \$000	Year 5 19/20 \$000	Year 6 20/21 \$000	Year 7 21/22 \$000	Year 8 22/23 \$000	Year 9 23/24 \$000	Year 10 24/25 \$000	Year 11 25/26 \$000	Year 12 26/27 \$000	Year 13 27/28 \$000	Year 14 28/29 \$000	Year 15 29/30 \$000	Year 16 30/31 \$000	Year 17 31/32 \$000	Year 18 32/33 \$000	Year 19 33/34 \$000	Year 20 34/35 \$000
Ōtaki Beach network	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	131	1,339	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alexander Place	-	-	-	-	54	547	392	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riverbank Road	-	-	-	-	-	-	112	2,292	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waerenga Road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	2,553	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL NEW ASSETS AND UPGRADES	2,335	3,672	314	1,482	886	5,301	2,171	3,049	3,947	2,511	3,046	4,799	3,762	4,514	4,336	4,441	2,962	3,292	5,217	5,189	5,709
TOTAL STORMWATER	2,835	4,172	2,058	1,482	886	5,301	2,283	4,138	5,475	4,082	5,040	5,501	5,200	6,120	5,090	5,213	5,047	5,427	5,594	5,575	6,105

Wastewater																					
	2014/15 \$000	Year 1 15/16 \$000	Year 2 16/17 \$000	Year 3 17/18 \$000	Year 4 18/19 \$000	Year 5 19/20 \$000	Year 6 20/21 \$000	Year 7 21/22 \$000	Year 8 22/23 \$000	Year 9 23/24 \$000	Year 10 24/25 \$000	Year 11 25/26 \$000	Year 12 26/27 \$000	Year 13 27/28 \$000	Year 14 28/29 \$000	Year 15 29/30 \$000	Year 16 30/31 \$000	Year 17 31/32 \$000	Year 18 32/33 \$000	Year 19 33/34 \$000	Year 20 34/35 \$000
Asset renewal																					
Capital expenditure depot Paraparaumu/Raumati wastewater pump station (WWPS) renewals unplanned	90	110	113	116	119	122	126	134	139	143	149	153	158	164	169	174	180	186	192	198	205
Paraparaumu/Raumati renewals planned	61	85	87	89	92	95	97	104	107	111	115	119	122	126	302	333	368	407	-	-	-
Paraparaumu/Raumati reticulation renewals planned	90	250	256	263	270	278	287	305	315	326	338	349	684	707	730	492	508	524	1,021	1,054	1,089
Paraparaumu/Raumati WWPS electrical renewals	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	18	19	20	20	21	22	22	23	24	-	-	-	-	-
Wastewater treatment plant discharge consent renewal application	-	70	51	53	270	278	573	731	504	261	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraparaumu treatment plant renewals	8	76	78	80	82	85	87	93	96	99	103	106	109	113	117	121	124	129	133	137	142
Wastewater treatment plant ultra-violet renewal	-	-	-	-	54	334	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major electrical renewal	56	-	62	63	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major mechanical renewal	-	118	82	84	86	89	92	97	101	104	108	112	115	119	123	127	131	135	140	144	149
Aeration diffuser renewals	-	-	-	-	162	779	803	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Screening replacement/inlet works	-	-	-	105	595	612	-	-	315	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clarifier flow augmentation renewal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	183	1,134	1,173	608	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wastewater treatment plant dissolved air floatation	56	700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraparaumu wastewater treatment plant renewals	45	50	51	53	54	56	57	61	63	65	68	70	72	74	344	373	405	439	87	90	93
Biofilter media replacement	22	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	34	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	47
Paraparaumu wastewater treatment plant drier	290	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sludge treatment facility renewals	-	50	-	-	-	-	57	-	504	-	-	976	-	-	-	-	82	-	699	-	-
Waikanae WWPS renewals planned	22	25	26	26	27	28	29	30	31	33	34	35	36	37	77	79	82	85	44	45	47
Waikanae WWPS renewals unplanned	-	15	15	16	16	17	17	18	19	20	20	21	22	22	23	24	25	25	26	27	28
Waikanae pump controls	2	15	15	16	16	17	-	-	-	-	-	21	22	22	23	24	-	-	-	-	-
Waikanae pump chamber renewals	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	12	14	15	17	-	-	-

Wastewater continued																					
	2014/15 \$000	Year 1 15/16 \$000	Year 2 16/17 \$000	Year 3 17/18 \$000	Year 4 18/19 \$000	Year 5 19/20 \$000	Year 6 20/21 \$000	Year 7 21/22 \$000	Year 8 22/23 \$000	Year 9 23/24 \$000	Year 10 24/25 \$000	Year 11 25/26 \$000	Year 12 26/27 \$000	Year 13 27/28 \$000	Year 14 28/29 \$000	Year 15 29/30 \$000	Year 16 30/31 \$000	Year 17 31/32 \$000	Year 18 32/33 \$000	Year 19 33/34 \$000	Year 20 34/35 \$000
Waikanae reticulation renewals planned	35	170	174	179	184	189	195	207	214	222	230	237	245	253	261	270	278	288	297	307	317
Waikanae reticulation renewals reactive	-	27	28	29	29	30	31	33	34	35	37	38	39	40	42	43	45	46	48	49	51
Waikanae reticulation renewals inflow and infiltration	225	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pehi Kupa Street renewal	220	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ōtaki WWPS renewals unplanned	35	50	51	53	54	56	57	61	63	65	68	70	72	74	77	79	82	85	87	90	93
Ōtaki WWPS renewals planned	50	50	51	53	54	56	430	122	126	326	162	102	105	109	246	254	262	338	126	130	134
Ōtaki WW treatment plant oxidation lagoon	672	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major electrical renewal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major mechanical renewal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	126	130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wastewater pipes unplanned renewals	-	80	82	84	86	89	92	97	101	104	108	112	115	119	123	127	131	135	140	144	149
WWPS maintenance safety improvements	-	2	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ōtaki reticulation renewals reactive	-	13	13	13	14	14	15	16	16	17	17	18	18	19	20	20	21	22	22	23	24
Wetlands refurbishment	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	131	-	-	-	-
Ōtaki electrical renewals	-	15	15	16	16	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	25	26	27	28
Ōtaki wastewater treatment plant renewals	33	35	36	37	38	39	40	43	44	46	47	49	50	52	123	136	150	166	61	63	65
TOTAL ASSET RENEWAL	2,087	2,014	1,297	1,436	2,395	3,316	3,112	2,361	4,079	3,309	2,273	2,617	2,090	2,159	2,842	2,762	3,053	3,061	3,157	2,539	2,669
New assets and upgrades																					
Joint waste treatment	131	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milne Drive wastewater pumping station upgrade	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Te Roto Drive rising main relay	112	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraparaumu/Raumati reticulation renewals reactive	56	40	41	42	43	44	46	49	50	52	54	56	58	59	61	63	66	68	70	72	75
Mazengarb 1 WWPS electrical upgrade	-	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	587	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WWPS maintenance safety improvements	-	4	4	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parallel rising main Te Ātiawa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	122	511	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraparaumu North wastewater network reconfigure	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hurley pump station upgrade	-	-	-	-	-	67	467	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Wastewater continued																					
	2014/15 \$000	Year 1 15/16 \$000	Year 2 16/17 \$000	Year 3 17/18 \$000	Year 4 18/19 \$000	Year 5 19/20 \$000	Year 6 20/21 \$000	Year 7 21/22 \$000	Year 8 22/23 \$000	Year 9 23/24 \$000	Year 10 24/25 \$000	Year 11 25/26 \$000	Year 12 26/27 \$000	Year 13 27/28 \$000	Year 14 28/29 \$000	Year 15 29/30 \$000	Year 16 30/31 \$000	Year 17 31/32 \$000	Year 18 32/33 \$000	Year 19 33/34 \$000	Year 20 34/35 \$000
Parallel sewer and rising main	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	139	1,584	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ratanui Road pump station	-	-	-	-	108	723	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
upgrade	-	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rata Road WWPS electrical	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
upgrade	-	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Return activated sludge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	391	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
pumpstation 2 capacity and	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
upgrade requirements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waikanae duplicate rising	-	250	410	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
main – advanced	-	250	410	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waikanae duplicate rising	-	-	308	736	2,378	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
main	-	-	308	736	2,378	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Return activated sludge	-	59	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WWPS2 upgrade	-	59	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ammonia removal upgrade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	279	2,160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infiltration/detection project	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Joint waste treatment	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waikanae reticulation upgrade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	117	-	-	-	-	-	-	213	930	-	-	-
Waikane town centres renewal	-	-	-	-	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
advancement	-	-	-	-	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waikanae town centres	-	-	-	-	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
upgrade advancement	-	-	-	-	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waikanae pump station	-	-	-	-	108	556	573	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
upgrade	-	-	-	-	108	556	573	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WWPS maintenance safety	-	4	4	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
improvements	-	4	4	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ōtaki wastewater treatment	-	-	-	-	-	-	344	962	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
plant upgrade	-	-	-	-	-	-	344	962	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ōtaki wastewater treatment	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
plant consent upgrades	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WWPS 12 and 13 upgrades	-	-	-	158	432	334	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Storm buffer upgrade	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ōtaki land discharge consent	-	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
upgrade	-	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Joint waste – Paraparaumu	(131)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
share	(131)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Joint waste – Waikanae share	(56)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL NEW ASSETS AND																					
UPGRADES	568	1,207	818	944	3,187	1,733	1,430	1,133	625	1,147	54	474	3,802	59	61	63	278	998	70	72	75
TOTAL WASTEWATER	2,655	3,221	2,115	2,381	5,582	5,049	4,543	3,494	4,703	4,456	2,327	3,091	5,893	2,218	2,903	2,825	3,332	4,059	3,227	2,611	2,743

Water																					
	2014/15 \$000	Year 1 15/16 \$000	Year 2 16/17 \$000	Year 3 17/18 \$000	Year 4 18/19 \$000	Year 5 19/20 \$000	Year 6 20/21 \$000	Year 7 21/22 \$000	Year 8 22/23 \$000	Year 9 23/24 \$000	Year 10 24/25 \$000	Year 11 25/26 \$000	Year 12 26/27 \$000	Year 13 27/28 \$000	Year 14 28/29 \$000	Year 15 29/30 \$000	Year 16 30/31 \$000	Year 17 31/32 \$000	Year 18 32/33 \$000	Year 19 33/34 \$000	Year 20 34/35 \$000
Asset renewal																					
Wellington Road pipe renewal	259	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paekākāriki treatment plant renewal	6	6	6	37	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9	10	10	10	11	11	12	12
Paekākāriki network pipe renewal	41	20	21	21	22	23	24	24	25	26	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	36	37	38	40
Paekākāriki reservoir renewals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Backflow prevention	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraparaumu/Raumati town centres renewal advancement	-	-	-	-	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraparaumu/Raumati network pipe renewal	147	270	280	289	298	308	319	330	343	357	372	386	400	415	431	727	754	782	812	843	1,541
Paraparaumu/Raumati town centres upgrade advancement	-	-	-	-	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wate pump station renewals	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waikanae network pipe renewal	96	110	114	118	121	125	130	135	140	145	151	157	163	169	176	182	189	196	204	211	219
Reservoir safety improvements	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water pump station renewals	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	-	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	-	80
Waikanae town centres renewal advancement	-	-	-	-	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Treatment plant house	-	1	6	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	15	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waikanae water treatment plant renewals	4,822	100	-	-	2,716	2,963	1,180	-	-	890	1,635	3,713	889	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waikanae water treatment plant minor renew	37	40	42	43	44	46	47	49	51	53	55	57	59	62	64	66	69	71	74	77	80
Universal water meter renewals	11	14	15	15	16	16	17	17	18	19	20	20	21	22	935	970	1,007	1,045	1,084	1,125	28
Strategic trunk network upgrades	-	-	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	341	1,268	1,316	115	793	-	-	-	569	525	640	734
Waikanae/Paraparaumu/Raumati reservoir renewals	-	-	156	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	257	43	-	-	-	-
Waikanae river recharge with groundwater bore upgrade	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	612	2,159	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,920	7,969
Waikanae water treatment plant upgrade	874	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zone meter renewals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	114	119	-	-	-	138	144	149	-	-	-	173	179
Ōtaki bores renewal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water pump station renewals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ōtaki network pipe renewal	62	70	73	75	77	80	83	86	89	92	96	100	104	108	112	116	120	125	130	134	139

Water continued																					
	2014/15 \$000	Year 1 15/16 \$000	Year 2 16/17 \$000	Year 3 17/18 \$000	Year 4 18/19 \$000	Year 5 19/20 \$000	Year 6 20/21 \$000	Year 7 21/22 \$000	Year 8 22/23 \$000	Year 9 23/24 \$000	Year 10 24/25 \$000	Year 11 25/26 \$000	Year 12 26/27 \$000	Year 13 27/28 \$000	Year 14 28/29 \$000	Year 15 29/30 \$000	Year 16 30/31 \$000	Year 17 31/32 \$000	Year 18 32/33 \$000	Year 19 33/34 \$000	Year 20 34/35 \$000
Ōtaki water treatment plant renewal	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	8	8	359	968	-	-	-
Ōtaki ridermain upgrade	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hautere bore pump renewal	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	-
Treatment plant renewal	-	20	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	34	-	-	-	-
Hautere/Te Horo network upgrades	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	166	-	-	-	-	-
Network pipe renewal	4	30	31	32	33	34	35	37	38	40	41	43	44	46	48	50	52	53	56	58	60
Hautere/Te Horo – replace restrictors	2	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	8	8
Water reactive datran scada renewals	57	57	59	61	63	65	67	70	73	75	79	82	85	88	91	95	98	102	106	110	114
TOTAL ASSET RENEWAL	6,486	1,129	862	698	3,571	3,675	1,998	1,485	3,180	2,504	3,891	5,948	1,958	1,965	2,055	2,835	2,776	3,966	3,118	5,374	11,204
New assets and upgrades																					
Kākāriki reservoir ASV installation	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water pump station upgrades	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waikanae town centres upgrade advancement	-	-	-	-	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Districtwide unplanned new	55	60	62	64	66	68	71	73	76	79	83	86	89	92	96	99	103	107	111	115	120
Water education	-	41	43	44	45	47	48	50	52	54	56	59	61	63	65	68	70	73	76	79	82
Waikanae/Paraparaumu/Raumati backflow installations	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water quality vermin protection upgrades	-	-	16	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waikanae water treatment plant minor upgrade	-	-	26	27	28	28	29	31	32	33	34	36	37	38	40	41	43	45	46	48	50
Waikanae water treatment plant ultra-violet upgrade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	662	-	-	-	-	-
Waikanane/Paraparaumu-Raumati water supply project	3,370	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waikanane/Paraparaumu-Raumati pressure management	39	-	36	-	39	-	41	-	44	-	48	-	52	-	56	-	60	-	-	-	-
Water metering project	539	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water supply land	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waitohu bore installation	28	-	-	-	-	114	590	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water pump station upgrades	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Water continued																					
	2014/15 \$000	Year 1 15/16 \$000	Year 2 16/17 \$000	Year 3 17/18 \$000	Year 4 18/19 \$000	Year 5 19/20 \$000	Year 6 20/21 \$000	Year 7 21/22 \$000	Year 8 22/23 \$000	Year 9 23/24 \$000	Year 10 24/25 \$000	Year 11 25/26 \$000	Year 12 26/27 \$000	Year 13 27/28 \$000	Year 14 28/29 \$000	Year 15 29/30 \$000	Year 16 30/31 \$000	Year 17 31/32 \$000	Year 18 32/33 \$000	Year 19 33/34 \$000	Year 20 34/35 \$000
Ōtaki reservoir upgrades	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	714	2,223	7,073	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hautere/Te Horo reservoir renewals	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL NEW ASSETS AND UPGRADES	4,094	201	203	154	233	258	780	154	204	166	222	894	2,461	7,267	257	871	277	225	233	242	251
TOTAL WATER	10,581	1,330	1,065	852	3,803	3,932	2,778	1,639	3,384	2,670	4,112	6,842	4,419	9,232	2,312	3,706	3,052	4,190	3,351	5,616	11,455

Your elected members

The Kāpiti Coast District Council consists of a mayor and 10 councillors. Five are elected on a districtwide basis and five are elected from four wards.



Mayor
Ross Church

ross.church@kapiticoast.govt.nz



Districtwide Councillor
Jackie Elliott

jackie.elliott@kapiti.govt.nz



Paraparaumu Ward Councillor
Murray Bell

murray.bell@kapiti.govt.nz



Paekākāriki/Raumati Ward Councillor
Janet Holborow

janet.holborow@kapiti.govt.nz



Deputy Mayor
Mike Cardiff

mike.cardiff@kapiti.govt.nz



Districtwide Councillor
Dr David Scott

david.scott@kapiti.govt.nz



Ōtaki Ward Councillor
Penny Gaylor

penny.gaylor@kapiti.govt.nz



Waikanae Ward Councillor
Michael Scott

michael.scott@kapiti.govt.nz



Districtwide Councillor
Diane Ammundsen

diane.ammundsen@kapiti.govt.nz



Districtwide Councillor
Gavin Welsh

gavin.welsh@kapiti.govt.nz



Paraparaumu Ward Councillor
K Gurunathan

k.gurunathan@kapiti.govt.nz



Community boards

Supporting council are four district community boards: Ōtaki, Paraparaumu/Raumati, Waikanae and Paekākāriki.

Community boards are the grass-roots of local democracy where people in each of our towns and villages can take their concerns or seek assistance.

The council has a strong partnership base with community boards on local matters. The corresponding ward councillors sit on each board. As far as practicable, issues are referred to community boards for consideration, comment or recommendations before decisions are made. Board chairs can sit at council meetings and contribute to the debate helping ensure that the interests of the whole district are taken into account. They do not have voting rights at council meetings.

A board's role is mainly advocacy but it also has powers to make some decisions about issues within its boundaries. Boards make submissions to Council and other statutory agencies. They control local funds for making grants to individuals and groups for community purposes.

Community board members

Ōtaki community board

The area covered by the community board includes North of Marycrest, Te Horo, Ōtaki North to Forest Lakes.



James Cootes | Chair

james.cootes@kapiti.govt.nz

Rob Kofoed | Deputy Chair

rob.kofoed@kapiti.govt.nz

Christine Papps

christine.papps@kapiti.govt.nz

Colin Pearce

colin.pearce@kapiti.govt.nz

Waikanae community board

The area covered by the community board stretches from the Waikanae river in the south through to Peka Peka in the north.



Eric Gregory | Chair

eric.gregory@kapiti.govt.nz

Jocelyn Prvanov

jocelyn.prvanov@kapiti.govt.nz

James Westbury

james.westbury@kapiti.govt.nz

Jill Lloyd

Jill.Lloyd@kapiti.govt.nz

Paraparaumu/Raumati community board

The area covered by the community board includes from Raumati South through to Otaihanga.



Fiona Vining | Chair

fiona.vining@kapiti.govt.nz

Jonny Best | Deputy Chair

jonny.best@kapiti.govt.nz

Deborah Morris-Travers

deborah.morris-travers@kapiti.govt.nz

Kathy Spiers

kathy.spiers@kapiti.govt.nz

Paekākāriki community board

The area covered by the community board includes the Emerald Glen area and Whareroa Road in the north, down to Fisherman's Table in the south.



Philip Edwards | Chair

philip.edwards@kapiti.govt.nz

Steve Eckett | Deputy Chair

steve.eckett@kapiti.govt.nz

Sam Buchanan

sam.buchanan@kapiti.govt.nz

Jack McDonald

jack.mcdonald@kapiti.govt.nz

Committees

As well as the council and community boards, committees are set up with each new triennia to better channel the council's resources for an efficient governance structure. These include:

- Appeals committee
- CE performance and employment committee
- Corporate business committee with audit and risk, Campe Estate and property subcommittees reporting to it
- Grants allocation committee
- District licensing committee
- Environment and community development committee
- Regulatory management committee
- Kāpiti Island nature lodge monitoring committee

Te Whakaminenga o Kāpiti

Te Whakaminenga o Kāpiti is one of the longest lasting partnerships between tāngata whenua and Local Government in New Zealand. The partners are the Kāpiti Coast District Council and the mana whenua (people with 'authority over the land') on the Kāpiti Coast: Te Āti Awa ki Whakarongotai, Ngāti Raukawa ki te Tonga and Ngāti Toa Rangatira.

Representatives

Ann-Maree Ellison - Te Āti Awa Ki Whakarongotai
Iwi affiliations - Te Āti Awa ki Whakarongotai

Cherie Seamark - Te Āti Awa Ki Whakarongotai
Iwi affiliations - Te Āti Awa ki Whakarongotai

Mahinarangi Hakaraia - Ngāti Raukawa Ki Te Tonga
Iwi affiliations - Ngāti Raukawa ki te Tonga
Hapū affiliations Ngāti Kapumanawawhiti

Rupene Waaka, JP - Ngāti Raukawa Ki Te Tonga
Iwi affiliations - Ngāti Raukawa ki te Tonga
Hapū affiliations - Ngāti Kapumanawawhiti | Ngāti Maiotaki | Ngāti

Carol Reihana - Ngāti Toa Rangatira
Iwi affiliations - Ngāti Toa Rangatira | Ngāi Tahu
Hapū affiliations - Ngāti Haumia

Jennie Smeaton - Ngāti Toa Rangatira
Iwi affiliations - Ngāti Toa Rangatira

Council Kaumātua Rakauoteora Te Maipi (Koro Don), QSM

Iwi affiliations Te Arawa | Tuhoe | Te Aitanga-a-Mahaki
Hapū affiliations Rato Awe | Tama Kaimoana

Ross Church – Mayor

Janet Holborow – Ward Councillor
Paekākāriki/Raumatī

User fees and charges

Building consent fees

Applicants are required to pay the full fee for the consent at the time of application.

Under some conditions, applicants may be required to pay additional fees when processing is completed. This will include fees for development levies, additional inspections, and other fees required under the Building Act 2004.

The inspection fee is estimated on the number of inspections required for the type of work. If the number of inspections has been over-estimated a refund will be made. If additional inspections are required, they will be charged at the rate applicable at the time they occurred and will need to be paid before we issue a code of compliance certificate.

The fees exclude BRANZ, MBIE levies, refundable deposits.

The building consent fees below include a digital storage charge of \$44.

⁽¹⁾ Inspection fees

This fee includes inspection on site, travel and review of documentation in office.

If the project is in a remote area or has difficult access, additional travel time will be charged

Minor work (This includes one or two inspections as indicated. Additional inspections will be charged at \$143 per hour)	
Solid fuel heater (includes 1 inspection)	\$236
Solid fuel heater with wetback (includes 2 inspections)	\$351
Minor building work <\$5,000 (includes 1 inspection)	\$286
Solar water heating (includes 1 inspection)	\$236
Plumbing and/or drainage work (includes 2 inspections)	\$403
Sheds/retaining walls/carports decks/swimming/spa pools/conservatories/pergolas (includes 2 inspections) and other minor works	\$909
Marquees (includes 1 inspection)	\$403
Residential demolition (includes 1 inspection)	\$490 plus \$556 refundable deposit
Commercial demolition (includes 1 inspection)	\$1,286 plus \$1,102 refundable deposit

Building consent fees continued

Processing of residential building consents	
Residential new building /alterations: \$5,001-\$20,000	\$697
Residential new building /alterations: \$20,001-\$50,000	\$985
Residential new building /alterations: \$50,001-\$100,000	\$1,273
Residential new building /alterations: \$100,001-\$250,000	\$1,561
Residential new building /alterations: \$250,001-\$500,000	\$1,849
Residential new building /alterations: \$500,001 upwards	\$1,849 plus \$143 for each \$100,000 or part thereof
New garage or farm building	\$841

Processing of commercial/industrial consents	
Commercial/offices/retail buildings: < \$20,000	\$1,129
Commercial/offices/retail buildings: \$20,001-\$50,000	\$1,849
Commercial/offices/retail buildings: \$50,001-\$100,000	\$2,569
Commercial/offices/retail buildings: \$100,001-\$250,000	\$3,001
Commercial/offices/retail buildings: \$250,001-\$500,000	\$3,433
Commercial/offices/retail buildings: \$500,001-\$1,000,000	\$4,009
Commercial/offices/retail buildings: >\$1,000,001	\$4,009 plus \$184 per additional \$100,000 value
Inspection fees ⁽¹⁾	
Standard inspection fee	\$107 per inspection
Final inspection fee	\$143

Project information memorandum (PIM) fees

Applicants are required to pay the full fee for the PIM at the time of application.

Residential new dwellings (PIM portion of consent)	
PIM – Residential	\$414
Additions and alterations (residential – PIM portion of consent)	
PIM – Multi-residential and commercial	\$717

Multi-proof consent fees

Applicants are required to pay the full fee for the consent at the time of application.

Under some conditions you may be required to pay additional fees when processing is completed. This will include fees for development levies, additional inspections and other fees required under the Building Act 2004.

If the number of inspections has been over-estimated a refund will be made.

The multi-proof consent fees below include a digital storage charge of \$44.

The fees exclude *BRANZ, MBIE levies, refundable deposits*.

Multi-proof consents	
Multi-use consent	\$695 (3 hours processing), additional hours charged at \$143 per hour

Building consent fees – other charges

BRANZ and MBIE levies are not set by the council. They apply to all work valued at \$20,000 or more.

Levies	
BRANZ levy per \$1,000 (of project value over \$20,000)	\$1
MBIE levy per \$1,000 (of project value over \$20,000)	\$2.01
Accreditation levy	\$1.00 per \$1000 of project value over \$20,000
<i>For staged projects the levies are to be assessed on the total project value</i>	
Plan vetting	\$143 per hour
Unscheduled building, plumbing and drainage inspections	Time charge based on \$143 per hour
Registration of Section 72 certificate (as at June 2015 the disbursements are \$240 per registration)	\$133 plus disbursements (includes registration at Land Information New Zealand)
Administration staff (per hour)	\$96 per hour

Levies	
Administration fee on refunds	\$80
Registration of Section 77(1) certificate (as at June 2015 the disbursements are \$240 per registration)	\$215 plus disbursements (includes registration at Land Information New Zealand)
Digital storage charge (if applicable and not already included in a separate fee)	\$44 per consent additional to above consent fees
Amendment to building consent application	\$219 lodgement fee (includes ½ hour assessment) plus \$143 per hour over and above first ½ hour
Application for discretionary exemption (Schedule 1, Part 1, Section 2, Building Act 2004)	\$219 lodgement fee (includes ½ hour assessment) plus \$143 per hour over and above first ½ hour
Warrant of fitness audit inspections	\$143 per hour
Inspection fees associated with a notice to fix	\$143 per hour
Engineering technical assessment/peer review	Cost plus 10%

Building consent fees – other charges continued

Levies	
New Zealand Fire Service design review	Cost plus 10%
New/amended compliance schedule	\$133
Application for code of compliance certificate	\$72
Certificate of public use	\$301
Application for certificate of acceptance	\$301 plus building consent fees applicable to project
<i>The building consent fee does not include the cost of any structural engineer assessment which may be required</i>	
Land information memorandum	\$299 payable on application
Land information memorandum with building plans	\$314 payable on application
Land information memorandum with certificate of title	\$329 payable on application
Land information memorandum with building plans and certificate of title	\$344 payable on application

Levies	
Certificate of title	\$32 payable on application
Reassessment fee (amended plans)	\$219 lodgement fee (includes ½ hour assessment) plus \$143 per hour over and above first ½ hour
Alternative design/details applications	\$143 per hour
Environmental health/plan vetting	\$143 per hour
<i>Residential damage deposit of \$544 may be applicable, increasing to \$948 if a new vehicle crossing is required</i>	
<i>Commercial damage deposit of \$1,079 may be applicable</i>	
Access to building files/email aerial maps or existing electronic building files or on CD	\$15

Building consent fees – other charges continued

Levies	
Access to building files/all copying/printing charges additional to the above services	Black and white: A4–first 20 copies free then 20c per page A3–30c per page
	Colour: A4–\$2.10 per page A3–\$3.40 per page
Building certificate for supply and sale of alcohol	\$124
Building warrant of fitness renewal (1-2 systems) up to .5 hour processing	\$72 (first ½ hour) \$143 per hour thereafter
Building warrant of fitness renewal (3+ systems) up to .75 hour processing	\$143 (first ¾ hour) \$143 per hour thereafter
Removal of Section 72 certificate	\$133 plus disbursements

Levies	
Time extension fee (for consents about to lapse or 24 months after issue)	\$92
District plan check fee all applications (except minor)	
Building consents with a project value < \$20,000	\$70 (first ½ hour) \$143 per hour thereafter
Building consents with a project value > \$20,001	\$143 (first hour) \$143 per hour thereafter
List of building consents issued each week (emailed)	\$80 per year
List of building consents issued each month (emailed)	\$40 per year
List of building consents issued each month (posted)	\$50 per year

Resource management fees

Fees are as set under Section 36 of the Resource Management Act. Initial fees must be paid before we start processing your application. Further charges will be incurred if additional time is spent processing the request, or if disbursement costs are incurred, which are over and above the allocated time provisions.

If any charge for an application is not paid by the due date, then Kapiti Coast District Council reserves the right under Section 36(7) of the Resource Management Act to stop processing the application. This may include the cancellation of a hearing or the issuing of a decision. If a hearing is cancelled or postponed due to the non-payment of a charge, the applicant will be charged for any costs that may arise from that cancellation or postponement.

Discounts shall be paid on administrative charges for applications for resource consent applications that are not processed within the statutory timeframes. The discounts shall be in accordance with the Regulations to the Resource Management Act 1991.

⁽¹⁾ Discretionary activities

Conditions apply, applications will only be accepted on a case by case basis and assumes adequate information provided.

Notified applications	
Publicly notified applications	\$2,863 deposit (covers first 20 hours of processing time, balance to be charged on time and material basis including advertising)
Limited notified applications	\$2,290 deposit (covers first 16 hours of processing time, balance to be charged on time and material basis including advertising)

Resource management fees continued

Non-notified land use applications (including temporary events)	
Permitted activities (including temporary events)	nil
Controlled activities	\$716 (covers first 5 hours of processing time, \$143 per hour thereafter)
Controlled activities – home occupation ⁽¹⁾	\$200
Restricted discretionary activities	\$859 (covers first 6 hours of processing time, \$143 per hour thereafter)
Discretionary activities – general	\$859 (covers first 6 hours of processing time, \$143 per hour thereafter)

Non-notified land use applications (including temporary events)	
Discretionary activities ⁽¹⁾	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Removal/trimming protected trees causing significant structural damage (as determined by an appropriately delegated, qualified and experienced person, i.e. an ecologist or council staff member) 2. Trimming of protected vegetation to maintain existing farm tracks 3. Earthworks to maintain existing farm tracks. 	\$100
Non-complying activities	\$1,145 (covers first 8 hours of processing time, \$143 per hour thereafter)
Certificate of compliance (certifies land use complies with district plan provisions)	\$716 (covers first 5 hours of processing time, \$143 per hour thereafter)

Resource management fees continued

Non-notified land use applications (including temporary events)	
Existing use rights certificate	\$859 (covers first 6 hours of processing time, \$143 per hour thereafter)
Extensions on time limits	\$716 (fixed charge)
Surrender of consent in whole or in part	\$286 (fixed charge)
Change or cancellation of conditions	\$859 (covers first 6 hours of processing time) \$143 per hour thereafter)
Outline plan	\$1,002 (covers first 7 hours of processing time, \$143 per hour thereafter)

Non-notified application	
Notice of requirement	\$1,145 (covers first 8 hours of processing time, \$143 per hour thereafter)
Non-notified subdivision applications	
All subdivisions	\$1,718 (covers first 12 hours of processing time, \$143 per hour, thereafter)
Boundary adjustment (as defined by district plan)	\$859 (covers first 6 hours of processing time, \$143 per hour thereafter)
Update existing cross lease	\$200
Extension on time limits	\$716 (fixed charge)

Resource management fees continued

Non-notified subdivision applications	
Change or cancellation of conditions/consent notice	\$859 (covers first 6 hours of processing time, \$143 per hour thereafter)
Subdivision certifications	
Section 223 certificate	\$286 (fixed charge)
Section 224(c) certificate including other certificates	\$1,145 (fixed charge)
Section 224(f)	\$286 (fixed charge)
Section 5(1)(g) / s25(5), s32(2)(a) of Unit Titles Act 2010 (staged unit developments)	\$286 (fixed charge)
Section 221 consent notice (when issued as a separate notice)	\$286 (fixed charge)

Subdivision certifications	
Section 226 certificate (certify subdivision complies with district plan provisions)	\$716 (covers first 5 hours of processing time, \$143 per hour thereafter)
Miscellaneous applications/certificates	
Surrender of consent in whole or in part	\$286 (fixed charge)
Revocation of easements	\$286 (covers first 2 hours of processing time, \$143 per hour thereafter)
Right of way (ROW) approval	\$859 (fixed charge)
Section 348 (Local Government Act) certificate (ROW certification)	\$716 (fixed charge)

Resource management fees continued

Miscellaneous applications/certificates	
Re-issue certificate (all types)	\$184 (fixed charge)
Transfer instruments and other miscellaneous legal documents	\$286 (covers first 2 hours of processing time, \$143 per hour thereafter)
Reserves valuation calculation (land <\$150,000)	At cost
Other	
Private plan change	\$5,725 deposit (covers first 40 hours of processing time, balance to be charged on time and material basis including advertising)

Other	
Notices of requirements for designation	\$2,863 (covers first 20 hours of processing time, balance to be charged on time and material basis including advertising)
Alteration to designation (non-notified)	\$1,145 (covers first 8 hours of processing time, \$143 per hour thereafter)
Transfer of resource consent	\$286
Objection to development contributions – note, fee to be refunded in part or in full depending on level of objection upheld by independent hearing commissioners	\$716 (covers first 5 hours of processing time, \$143 per hour thereafter)

Kāpiti Coast District Council user fees and charges (includes GST) - effective from 1 July 2015

Resource management fees continued

Other	
Encroachment licence (buildings/structures only)	\$859 (covers first 6 hours of processing time, \$140 per hour thereafter)
Re-issue encroachment license (new owner)	\$180 (fixed charge)
Planning certificate – alcohol licensing	\$143
Cost recovery charge for inspection of confirmed breach of district plan provisions	\$143 per hour
Cancellation of building line restriction	\$549 (fixed charge)
Hourly charge out rates and disbursements	
Staff:	
- Planner/engineer (all levels)	\$143 per hour
- Planning manager, asset manager	\$175 per hour
- Environmental protection staff (all levels)	\$143 per hour

Hourly charge out rates and disbursements	
Administration staff	\$96 per hour
Elected member commissioner costs per hour for any hearing:	
Sitting collectively without an independent commissioner: (chairperson, hearing commissioners)	\$200 per hour (or part thereof)
Sitting with an independent commissioner	\$100 per hour per elected member up to a collective total of \$200 per hour (or part thereof).
Independent commissioners	At cost
Postage and stationery	At cost
Consultant's fees (The use of consultants/peer review will be undertaken in consultation with the applicant)	At cost
Copying and printing	Black and white: A4–first 20 copies free then 20c per page
	Black and white: A3–30c per page
	Colour: A4–\$2.10 per page A3–\$3.40 per page

Kāpiti Coast District Council user fees and charges (includes GST) - effective from 1 July 2015

Engineering fees

Notified land use consents		
Notified	Application deposit	Non-notified application fee plus \$947 (balance charged on time and material basis)
	Consent monitoring	\$286 (includes the first 2 hours, \$143 per hour thereafter)
Non-notified land use consents		
Development of multiple units per lot	Application fee:	
	- Up to 6 units	\$716 per application
	- 7 or more units	\$859 per application
	Consent monitoring fee	\$591 plus \$210 per unit

Non-notified land use consents		
Commercial/ industrial development or infrastructure development	Application fee	\$828 per application
	Compliance monitoring administration fee	\$286 (includes the first 2 hours, \$143 per hour thereafter)
	Engineering drawing approval	\$1,278 (includes 3 submissions of engineering drawings, beyond this will be charged at \$143 per plan)
	Engineering construction supervision	Determined as 2% of the total estimated value of services (water, sanitary, drainage and road), including engineering and contingency fees (minimum of \$10,000)

Kāpiti Coast District Council user fees and charges (includes GST) - effective from 1 July 2015

Engineering fees continued

Non-notified land use consents		
All other non-notified land use consents	Application fee per application	\$286 (includes the first 2 hours, \$143 per hour thereafter)
	Consent monitoring fee per consent	\$286 (includes the first 2 hours, \$143 per hour thereafter)
Subdivisions		
Fee simple	Application fee	\$716 plus \$31 per lot (includes the first 5 hours, \$143 per hour thereafter)
Unit title	Application fee: - Up to 6 unit titles	\$716 per application (includes the first 5 hours, \$143 per hour thereafter)
	- 7 or more unit titles	\$859 per application (includes the first 6 hours, \$143 per hour thereafter)

Notified subdivisions		
Up to 6 lots or unit titles	Subdivision application deposit	Application fee plus \$947 (balance charged on time and material basis)
7 to 12 lots or unit titles	Subdivision application deposit	Application fee plus \$1,184 (balance charged on time and material basis)
13 to 20 lots or unit titles	Subdivision application deposit	Application fee plus \$1,420 (balance charged on time and material basis)
More than 20 lots or unit titles	Subdivision application deposit	Application fee plus \$1,656 (balance charged on time and material basis)

Engineering fees continued

Monitoring – fee simple or unit title subdivisions		
Consent monitoring fee		\$572 plus \$286 per lot or unit (includes the first 4 hours plus 2 hours per lot or unit, \$143 per hour thereafter)
Other subdivisions		
Boundary adjustments (including cross lease variation)	Application fee per application	\$286
	Consent monitoring fee per consent	\$286 (includes the first 2 hours, \$143 per hour thereafter)
Second stage cross lease or conversion of cross lease to freehold	Application fee per application	\$286
	Consent monitoring fee per lot	\$286 (includes the first 2 hours, \$143 per hour thereafter)

Other subdivisions		
Right-of-way applications	Application fee per application	\$286 (includes the first 2 hours, \$143 per hour thereafter)
	Consent monitoring fee per consent	\$286 (includes the first 2 hours, \$143 per hour thereafter)
Other		
Objection to decision		\$143 per hour
Variation to consent conditions		\$143 per hour
Encroachment licenses		\$143 per hour
Plan change applications		\$143 per hour
Easement – new/cancellation	Application fee per application	\$286 (includes the first 2 hours, \$143 per hour thereafter)
Specialist consultants		At cost

Kāpiti Coast District Council user fees and charges (includes GST) - effective from 1 July 2015

Animal control fees

Entire dog			
	Class of dog	Registration fee (pro-rated)	Fee (including penalty) if paid after 5pm, 30 July 2015
A	Seeing eye/hearing ear dog	Nil	Nil
B	Working dog	\$63	\$94
	Working dogs (3rd and subsequent)	\$37	\$55
C	Standard dog	\$172	\$258
D	Approved owner and owner current member of NZ Kennel Club	\$147	\$220

Neuter/spey			
	Class of dog	Registration fee (pro-rated)	Fee (including penalty) if paid after 5pm, 30 July 2015
A	Seeing eye/hearing ear dog	Nil	Nil
B	Working dog	\$63	\$94
	Working dogs (3rd and subsequent)	\$37	\$55
C	Standard dog	\$89	\$133
D	Approved owner	\$63	\$94
E	Dogs classified as dangerous dogs	\$256	\$384

Animal control impoundment charges

Impounding shall be deemed to have occurred when the dog is confined to a dog control officer's vehicle, or impounded.

Seizure shall be deemed to have occurred when a notice of seizure has been served on the owner or placed at the property.

No dog or stock will be released without payment of all impounding fees.

* For site visit if:

- an approved owner changes address or;
- re-inspection to check that any required improvements have been made.

^[5] Provides contribution towards sustenance costs (three days minimum and administration and/or euthanasia costs.

Item	First impound or seizure	Second impound or seizure in any two year period	Third and subsequent impound or seizure in any two year period
Impounded/seized – dog must be registered and micro chipped to release	\$50	\$155	\$280
Sustenance – dog (per day)	\$11.50	\$11.50	\$11.50
Micro chipping – dog	\$47	\$47	\$47
Prearranged after hours release – all	\$145 (1 hour of time, additional time at \$96 per hour)	\$145 (1 hour of time, additional time at \$96 per hour)	\$145 (1 hour of time, additional time at \$96 per hour)
Impounding – sheep and goats	\$32 per head plus any costs incurred in transporting stock	\$58 per head plus any costs incurred in transporting stock	\$119 per head plus any costs incurred in transporting stock

Animal control impoundment charges continued

Item	First impound or seizure	Second impound or seizure in any two year period	Third and subsequent impound or seizure in any two year period
Impounding – cattle and horses	\$58 per head plus any costs incurred in transporting stock	\$119 per head plus any costs incurred in transporting stock	\$236 per head plus any costs incurred in transporting stock
Animal control officer hourly charge out rate		\$96 per hour	
Officer charges relating to impounding of stock	\$96 per hour between 0800-1700 hours, \$143 per hour between 1701-0759 hours	\$96 per hour between 0800-1700 hours, \$143 per hour between 1701-0759 hours	\$96 per hour between 0800-1700 hours, \$143 per hour between 1701-0759 hours
Sustenance – sheep and goats (per day)	\$5.50 per day	\$5.50 per day	\$5.50 per day
Sustenance – cattle and horses (per day)	\$11.50 per day	\$11.50 per day	\$11.50 per day

	Owner current member of NZ Kennel Club	Working	Standard	Approved owner
Permit for three or more dogs (special license)	\$58	\$58	\$58	\$58
Approved owner application	N/A	N/A	\$45	\$45
Approved owner re-inspection fee *	N/A	N/A	\$25	\$25
Replacement tag	\$5.50 for first replacement tag		\$11.30 for any subsequent replacement tag	
Euthanasia	Actual cost plus 10%, but minimum \$95			
Relinquishment fee	\$120 ⁽⁵⁾			

Environmental health and food premises fees

Fee structure

The fee structure for food premises in the 2015/16 financial year is weighted towards premises achieving an A Grade. It reflects the council goal to get all premises on an A Grade for the betterment of the district, to achieve the highest standards and to strive towards a more sustainable food safety future.

The amounts relate to fees effective from 1 July 2015 and uses Risk Factor 'C' figures.

A Grade premises: pay \$529 for registration.

This grading includes an allowance for one inspection (at no additional cost from last year except for indexing). The indexed fee change essentially rewards an operator for achieving the A Grade rating under the Kapiti Coast District Council Food Safety Bylaw 2006.

B Grade premises: pay \$653 for registration.

This includes an allowance for two programmed inspections. Advice will also be targeted to a B Grade operator to assist them to achieve an A Grade rating under the Kapiti Coast District Council Food Safety Bylaw 2006.

D Grade premises: pay \$778 for registration.

This includes an allowance for three programmed inspections during the year with ongoing advice and support from the council, as provided with the higher grades.

E Grade Premises: The Food Safety Bylaw 2006 has this category available and the fee is \$905.

This fee is based on four programmed inspections. This type of premises will not be tolerated within the district. Officers will use all powers under the Kapiti Coast District Council Food Safety Bylaw 2006 to close premises if they fall into this category. Once closed, a premises will only be authorised to reopen once the required work is complete and a monitoring programme is put in place.

New premises: pay \$653 for registration plus an establishment fee.

This fee has been set up to cover the additional costs related to staff time related to the building consent process and set up.

The new premise fee is linked to the B grade as the new operator will:

- require monitoring to ensure they establish good practices
- receive health education advice to assist them to achieve an A grade rating.

Under the Kāpiti Coast District Council Food Safety Bylaw 2006, grading of new premises occurs two months after opening.

Environmental health and food premises fees continued

Inspection rating	Number of inspections	Grade				
Risk Factor			A	B	C	D
17-20	1	A	\$305	\$420	\$530	\$901
12-16	2	B	\$429	\$547	\$654	\$1,026
6-11	3	D	\$554	\$675	\$779	\$1,151
1-5	4+	E	\$681	\$802	\$907	\$1,278
unknown	2	New owner	\$429	\$547	\$654	\$1,026

Other fees related to food activity

These fees relate to additional staff time required above the routine activities related to registration.

Other food activity	
Additional inspection fee	\$143
Environmental protection officer hourly rate	\$143
Establishment fee	\$282
Transfer of ownership for any premises	\$138
Rest home fee transfer	\$138

Kāpiti Coast District Council user fees and charges (includes GST) - effective from 1 July 2015

Other fees activities – rest home fees

Rest home premises are not required to be registered under the Food Hygiene Regulations 1974, yet are required to comply with the requirements of the Regulations. To ensure compliance an inspection is required and costs are charged.

All rest homes are required to meet the same standards as the food premises. The fee is in line with a Risk Factor C Grade A food premises.

Rest home	
Rest home	\$530

Premises required to be registered under the Health Act 1956 and associated Regulations – current fees

Other Health Act	
Hairdressers (home occupation)	\$197
Hairdressers (commercial premises)	\$236
Funeral directors	\$309
Camping grounds	\$309
Itinerant trader	\$152

Alcohol licensing fees

The application fee applies to applications for new licences, renewals of licences and variations to licences.

Application fees are payable on date of application.

In the case of a new licence, the annual fee must be paid prior to the issue of the licence and subsequently must be paid on the anniversary of the date the licence was issued.

In the case of an existing licence, the annual fee is payable on the most recent of the following:

- the date on which the licence was issued
- the date on which the licence renewed
- the date on which a variation of the licence was granted.

Pursuant to Regulation 6(4) of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol (Fees) Regulations 2013 the Council may, in its discretion and in response to particular circumstances, assign a fees category to premises that is one level lower than the fees category determined.

The Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 (the Act) was fully enacted on 19 December 2013. The Sale and Supply of Alcohol (Fees) Regulations associated with the Act introduced a new fee regime for licensed premises and other types of licensing applications. In addition it introduced a risk based fee structure for licensed premises which includes both an application and annual fee component. Dependent on changes to the operation of the premises or enforcement actions undertaken against a licensee or manager, the annual fees may change each year. The fee categories represent a risk rating for types of premises, their trading hours and if they have had enforcement actions taken against them. They are calculated in accordance with Regulation 4 to 8 of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol (Fees) Regulations 2013. Please see the Sale and Supply of Alcohol (Fees) Regulations 2013 for more information

Very low	Application fee \$368 and annual fee \$161
Low	Application fee \$609.50 and annual fee \$391
Medium	Application fee \$816.50 and annual fee \$632.50
High	Application fee \$1,023.50 and annual fee \$1,035
Very high	Application fee \$1,207.50 and annual fee \$1,437.50

Alcohol licensing fees continued

Special licences	
Class 1 – 1 large event or more than 3 medium events or more than 12 small events	\$575
Class 2 – 1-3 medium events or 3-12 small events	\$207
Class 3 – 1 or 2 small events	\$63.25

Definitions of an event which the Territorial Authority believes on reasonable grounds will have patronage of:

- Large event – more than 400 people
- Medium event – between 100 and 400 people
- Small event – fewer than 100 people.

Pursuant to Regulation 10(2) of the Sale and Supply of Alcohol (fees) Regulations 2013, the Territorial Authority may, in its discretion and in response to particular circumstances, charge a fee for a special licence that is one class below the class of licence that is issued.

Fees payable for other applications	
Manager's certificate application or renewal	\$316.25
Temporary authority	\$296.70
Temporary licence	\$296.70
Extract of register (ARLA or DLC)	\$57.50

Kāpiti Coast District Council user fees and charges (includes GST) - effective from 1 July 2015

Trade waste consent fees

Trade waste consents	
Discharge less than 1,245m ³ (registered) consent fee	No charge
Discharge less than 1,245m ³ (permitted) consent fee	\$167
Discharge less than 1,245m ³ (permitted) re-inspection fee for non-compliance	\$84
Discharge greater than 1,245m ³ (conditional) consent fee	\$330
Discharge greater than 1,245m ³ (conditional) re-inspection fee for non-compliance	\$84

Kāpiti Coast District Council user fees and charges (includes GST) - effective from 1 July 2015

General compliance fees

General compliance	
Fire permits (urban)	\$22.50
Beach fire permit	No charge
Swimming pool fencing inspections	No charge for first inspection (\$92 each subsequent inspection)
Extraordinary activities – bylaw permits	\$185 for first inspection (additional inspection fee \$92)
Noise control – seizure fine (stereo equipment)	\$221 plus \$31 each additional callout
Amusement devices*	1 x \$11.50 2 x \$13.80 3 x \$16.10 4 x \$18.40
Application for exemption for swimming pool fencing under S6 of Fencing of Swimming Pools Act 1987	\$259 for first three hours, \$143 per hour thereafter
Environmental protection officer hourly rate	\$143

General compliance	
Environmental protection administration hourly rate	\$96

***Amusement devices**

Fee set by the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE).

Kāpiti Coast District Council user fees and charges (includes GST) - effective from 1 July 2015

Districtwide cemetery charges

The Council has an arrangement with certain funeral homes who provide services within the district to collect fees detailed in these cemetery charges on behalf of the council. In return, the funeral homes keep 15% of any total fee to cover their administration costs associated with collecting these fees.

Cemetery charges will be reviewed regularly to ensure that they are consistent with the council's revenue and financing policy.

Purchase of right for burial	Deceased was living in the district	Deceased was living out of the district
Services burial plot	No charge	No charge
Services cremation plot	No charge	No charge
Monumental and lawn area plots	\$1,612	\$3,407
Cremation garden and beam plots	\$897	\$2,599
Infant plots (under 1 year)	\$718	\$718
Natural burial plot	\$1,958	\$3,705

Interment fees		
Burial fee	\$1,033	\$1,033
Burial fee (Saturday)	\$1,792	\$1,792
Burial fee infants (under 1 year)	No charge	No charge
Ashes interment	\$137	\$137
Natural burial fee	\$1,033	\$1,033
Oversized casket fee (additional to burial fee)	\$259	\$259
Extra charges		
Monumental permit	\$142	\$142
Hire of lowering device	\$99	\$99
Hire of grass mats	\$99	\$99
Burial disinterment fee	\$1,254	\$1,254
Cremation disinterment fee	\$151	\$151

Kāpiti Coast District Council user fees and charges (includes GST) - effective from 1 July 2015

Housing for older persons - weekly rental charges

Accommodation category	Address	Weekly rent effective 25 August 2015 (Existing tenants)	Weekly rent effective 1 July 2015 (New tenants)
Category A Single bedroom unit built pre-1960	Tahuna Complex A, Corner Aotaki/Kirk Street, Ōtaki	\$78	\$96
Category B Single bedroom unit or a double bedroom unit built pre-1970	Kainga Complex, Aotaki Street, Ōtaki	\$84	\$103
	Donovan Road, Paraparaumu	\$85	\$105
	Arnold Grove, Paraparaumu	\$85	\$105
	Oakley Court, Complex A, Eatwell Avenue, Paraparaumu	\$87	\$107
	Wellington Road, Paekākāriki	\$84	\$103

Accommodation category	Address	Weekly rent effective 25 August 2015 (Existing tenants)	Weekly rent effective 1 July 2015 (New tenants)
Category C Double bedroom unit (except those built pre-1970)	Paterson Court, Ōtaki	\$109	\$134
	Tahuna Complex C, Corner Aotaki/Kirk Street, Ōtaki	\$109	\$134
	Hadfield Court, Te Rauparaha Street, Ōtaki	\$109	\$134
	Repo Street, Paraparaumu	\$111	\$137
	Oakley Court Complex C, Eatwell Avenue, Paraparaumu	\$111	\$137

Kāpiti Coast District Council user fees and charges (includes GST) - effective from 1 July 2015

**Housing for older persons - weekly rental
charges continued**

Accommodation category	Address	Weekly rent effective 25 August 2015 (Existing tenants)	Weekly rent effective 1 July 2015 (New tenants)
Category D Superior single bedroom units (Waikanae)	Belvedere Avenue, Waikanae	\$107	\$132

Swimming pools charges

Swimming pools charges	
Adult per swim ⁽¹⁾	\$5
Child per swim ⁽²⁾	\$3
Under 5 years old swim	\$1.50
Adult swimming with child under 5 years of age	\$1.50
Spectators	Nil
Community services cardholder per swim	\$3
Senior citizen (65 years of age and over)	\$3
AquaFit per class	\$5.50
Hydroslide (Waikanae and Coastlands Aquatic Centre – unlimited use per visit) ⁽³⁾	\$2.50
Family pass (family of 4, minimum of 1 adult or maximum of 2 adults). Each extra family member is \$2.50	\$12
Family pass plus hydroslide Each extra family member is \$2.50 and extra slide pass is \$2.50	\$19.50

Swimming pools charges		
Group discount adult (10 or more)	\$4.50	
Group discount child (10 or more)	\$2.70	
Spa and/or sauna (Coastlands Aquatic Centre) in addition to pool entry ⁽⁴⁾	\$2	
Spa (Waikanae Pool) in addition to pool entry ⁽⁴⁾	\$1	
Spa and/or sauna (Ōtaki Pool) in addition to pool entry ⁽⁴⁾	\$2	
10 swim	Adult	\$45
	Child	\$27
	Community services cardholder	\$30
	65 years of age and over	\$30
	AquaFit	\$49.50
20 swim	Adult	\$85
	Child	\$51

Kāpiti Coast District Council user fees and charges (includes GST) - effective from 1 July 2015

Swimming pools charges continued

Swimming pools charges		
30 swim	Adult	\$120
	Child	\$72
50 swim	Adult	\$187.50
	Child	\$112.50
Swimming pool complex hire - Coastlands Aquatic Centre*	\$400 per hour (peak) \$200 per hour (off peak**)	
Swimming pool complex hire - Ōtaki*	\$100 per hour	
Swimming pool complex hire - Waikanae*	\$300 per hour	
Competitive events	<u>plus</u> per head entry at applicable rate	
Lane hire	\$7.50 per hour	
School lane hire (Lessons only-not using Kāpiti coast aquatics instructors)	\$7.50 per hour	

Swimming pools charges	
Commercial lane hire	\$9 per hour <u>plus</u> per head entry at applicable rate
Meeting room hire (Coastlands Aquatic Centre only)	<u>Community groups</u> \$10 per hour \$34 half day use \$60 full day use
	<u>Commercial use</u> \$17 per hour \$67 half day use \$122 full day

Kāpiti Coast District Council user fees and charges (includes GST) - effective from 1 July 2015

Swimming pools charges	
Targeted aquatic events/activity programmes	<p>Throughout the year the council may organise a number of targeted aquatic events/activity programmes.</p> <p>These programmes may involve an actual and reasonable participation fee that will be determined in accordance with the nature of the event or activity.</p> <p>The participation fee will be authorised by the relevant group manager acting under general delegated authority.</p>
Learn to swim	\$11.50 per lesson (depends on the number of weeks in the term)

⁽¹⁾ Adult 16 years plus.

⁽²⁾ Child 5-15 years.

⁽³⁾ Adults accompanying an under 8 slide user do not pay the hydroslide fee.

⁽⁴⁾ Spa and/or sauna only (i.e. no swim) is at applicable pool entry rate.

*Subject to discretion of pool management depending on availability.

** After 4pm Saturday and Sunday, after 7pm weekdays.

Kāpiti Coast District Council user fees and charges (includes GST) - effective from 1 July 2015

Sportsgrounds charges (per season)

Fees include access to changing facilities where applicable.

The fees apply from 1 October 2015.

These fees exclude junior sport.

Sports activity (seasonal)	
Cricket (grass)	\$1,300 per block
Cricket (artificial)	\$575 per block
Croquet	\$1,011 per grass court
Netball	\$130 per court
Rugby	\$653 per field
Rugby league	\$653 per field
Football	\$653 per field
Softball	\$653 per field
Tennis	\$195 per court
Touch	\$323 per field
League tag	\$323 per field
Twilight football	\$323 per field

Reserve land rentals

Reserve land rentals	
Clubs with alcohol licences	\$812
Clubs without alcohol licences	\$407
Craft, hobbies and other activities	\$326
Educational (standard)	\$197
Youth and service	\$197

Kāpiti Coast District Council user fees and charges (includes GST) - effective from 1 July 2015

Hall hire charges ⁽¹⁾

Hall hire	
Bond – all halls	\$299 (\$580 for 21st parties)
Paekākāriki Memorial Hall ⁽¹⁾	\$11.50 per hour \$37.40 per 4 hours \$73.20 per 8 hours \$2 coin user pays system for heaters
Paekākāriki tennis club hall ⁽¹⁾	\$9 per hour \$19.20 per 4 hours \$46 per 8 hours
Raumati South Memorial Hall ⁽¹⁾	\$10-\$15.90 per hour \$41.70-\$57.60 per 4 hours \$84.80-\$119.20 per 8 hours \$2 coin user pays system for heaters

Hall hire	
Paraparaumu Memorial Hall ⁽¹⁾	\$10-\$19 per hour \$41.70-\$75.60 per 4 hours \$84.80-\$139 per 8 hours \$2 coin user pays system for heaters
Waikanae Memorial Hall ⁽¹⁾	\$21.50-\$130.80 half day, mezzanine floor, small hall, main hall \$52.30 to hire a personal address system
Waikanae Community Centre ⁽¹⁾	\$38.70 per hour
Waikanae Beach Community Hall ⁽¹⁾	\$9 per hour \$28.20 per 4 hours \$51.20 per 8 hours \$2 coin user pays system for heaters

Kāpiti Coast District Council user fees and charges (includes GST) - effective from 1 July 2015

Hall hire charges⁽¹⁾ continued

Hall hire	
Reikorangi Community Hall ⁽¹⁾	\$9 per hour \$19.20 per 4 hours \$46 per 8 hours
Ōtaki Memorial Hall ⁽¹⁾	\$10-\$19 per hour \$41.70-\$79.50 per 4 hours \$84.80-\$139.10 per 8 hours \$2 coin user pays system for heaters
Mazengarb sports complex	\$12.50 per hour
Paraparaumu College gymnasium hall	\$28.80 per hour week days \$12.90 per hour weekends

Fees will vary in accordance with the space that is hired within the ranges, size and type of facility.

Kāpiti Coast District Council user fees and charges (includes GST) - effective from 1 July 2015

Library fees and charges

Lending	
Best seller books ⁽¹⁾	\$4.50
CDs	\$1
DVDs ⁽¹⁾	\$3.50 or \$5 for multi disc set
Talking books	no charge
Loans/reserves	
Interloans	\$15 each
International interloans	\$30
Library membership	
Membership cards (replacement)	\$3.50

Library membership	
<p>Anyone living, working, owning property or studying on the Kāpiti Coast can join the Kāpiti Coast District Libraries at no charge and use the resources of all of our SMART Libraries.</p> <p>Horowhenua residents who do not meet the above criteria can join Kāpiti Coast District Libraries and use Ōtaki, Waikanae, Paraparaumu and Paekākāriki libraries.</p>	Free
Anyone who is not in either of these categories can either join Kāpiti Coast District Libraries as a subscription member or pay prescribed fees.	\$2 per item, or \$60 for 6 months, or \$120 per annum
Other services	
Faxes and scanning – local/national	\$1.20 for first page 60c for each subsequent page
Faxes and scanning – international	\$1.70 for first page 80c for each subsequent page

Library fees and charges continued

Other services	
Historic photo service	\$13.50 for a CD with one scanned image \$2 per added image
Postcards of heritage photos	\$1 per postcard
Laminating	\$3.40 for A4 and \$5.50 for A3
Print outs	30c for A4
Photocopying – black and white	30c charge per A4 side 40c charge per A3 side
Photocopying – colour	\$2.20 charge per A4 side \$3.50 charge per A3 side
Library bags	\$3

Other services	
eBook publishing	<p>Epub and mobi formatting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – \$50 up to 30 chapters and 350 pages of double spaced, 12 point Times New Roman font in the Word document submitted for formatting – \$1 for each additional chapter – \$10 for each additional 100 pages over 350 – Customize for these retailers for \$20 each: Amazon, Apple, Kobo and Google – Smashwords file preparation \$40 – Formatting redo/edits for ebook files already formatted by the Library Digital Team start at \$25 – Boxed sets will be charged based on the number of books included: \$50 for book 1 and add \$25 for each additional book up to four books. POA for larger boxed sets <p>Post-edit after ePub and Mobi format complete due to typos and author-related mistakes: \$30</p> <p>CreateSpace Layout \$150 for the first 75,000 words/\$20 for each additional 10,000 words</p>

Library fees and charges continued

Other services	
eBook publishing continued	<p>CreateSpace cover preparation: \$150 if the cover was designed by the library digital team and \$175 if the cover was designed elsewhere.</p> <p>Cover design: \$200-\$300 plus expenses which may include image and font purchase</p> <p>Administration fee 5% of total cost.</p>
Digital and ebook workshops	\$20-\$40 per session
3D printing	<p>Workshops with model \$40</p> <p>Fabrication of a model POA</p>
Extended loan charges	
Books, magazines, adult CDs	50 cents per day
Children's books	20 cents per day
Best sellers and DVDs	\$1.20 a day
Services free of charge	
Children's CDs and talking books	No charge
Internet	No charge

Pricing for non-fiction or graphic rich texts/manuscript formatting will be evaluated on a case by case basis as these can take a lot longer to format.

⁽¹⁾ Items will be reduced by 50% for holders of a super gold card with a community services notation on their super gold card.

No charge for the profoundly deaf borrowers for DVDs.

Coastlands meeting room at the Paraparaumu Library hire

Community groups

Community groups – evening	\$41.80
Half day	\$36.60
Full day	\$63.80
Half day plus evening	\$71.20
Full day plus evening	\$94.20

Kāpiti Coast District Council user fees and charges (includes GST) - effective from 1 July 2015

Library fees and charges continued

Paraparaumu Library meeting room hire	
Commercial groups	
Commercial groups – evening	\$83.60
Half day	\$72.20
Full day	\$130.80
Half day plus evening	\$142.20
Full day plus evening	\$189.30

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Solid waste charges

Otaihanga Landfill (cleanfill only)	
Cleanfill (excluding concrete)	\$11.30 per tonne
- <i>must meet the cleanfill acceptance criteria published on the council website</i>	\$6.80 minimum charge less than 350kg
	Pre-approved cleanfill ⁽¹⁾ no charge

⁽¹⁾Pre-approval **must** be obtained from the solid waste services manager in **advance** for disposal at no charge.

Fees for pre-paid rubbish bags, green waste and gate fees at the Otaihanga and Ōtaki resource recovery facilities are all set by commercial collectors and operators and are therefore not included in the schedule.

License fee	\$161.70 annually
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More information can be found on the council website
kapiticoast.govt.nz

Official information request charges

for requests under the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act (LGOIMA) 1987

Charges ⁽¹⁾ are for search and research and for the production and distribution of the result		
1	For all official information requests involving research or collation in excess of one hour will be charged per hour (chargeable in 30 minute increments after the first 1 hour)	\$76 per hour
2	For all black and white copying A4 (the first 20 copies free) then charge per sheet	20c
3	For all black and white copying per sheet for A3	30c

Charges ⁽¹⁾ are for search and research and for the production and distribution of the result		
4	For any other cost, the amount actually incurred in responding to the request. For example specialty copying (maps etc), including provision of electronic media storage devices, will be done at cost. For clarification, specialty copying includes colour copying at \$2.10 charge per A4 sheet and \$3.40 charge per A3 sheet	At cost
5	Requests requiring specialist experts, not on salary, to research and process the request	At cost

Official information request charges continued

In instances where a charge is to be applied, the council will notify the requester as soon as possible. The requester will be provided with an estimate of the cost of the request and will be asked to confirm in writing that they agree to pay. The requester will only be charged for the actual cost of providing the information but the charge will not exceed the advised estimated amount. If a deposit is required, the requester will be advised of this when they receive notification of the estimated charge.

⁽¹⁾ How official information charges are determined ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾ charges

- Staff time supervising requestors review of documentation at counter
- Postage/courier
- Collection of files from source
- Reviewing files for confidential items
- Hours spent in research and compiling response in excess of one hour
- Where repeated requests from the same source are made in respect of a common subject over intervals of up to eight weeks, requests after the first should be aggregated for charging purposes
- A deposit may be required where the charge is likely to exceed \$76. In instances where a deposit is requested, work on the request may be suspended pending receipt of the deposit.

⁽²⁾ The council will provide electronic media storage devices at cost but cannot accept a device provided by the requester as this runs the risk of introducing viruses into the council systems.

⁽³⁾ Charges may be waived or modified at the discretion of the chief executive or a group manager authorised by the chief executive. Waivers will be considered in situations where payment may cause financial hardship to the requestor, where the charge may become an unreasonable deterrent to seeking information and is therefore working against the LGOIMA principles.

⁽⁴⁾ The council, in determining these charges has taken account of the Ministry of Justice guidelines on charging. At a general level, the Office of the Ombudsmen have taken the view that the standard charging regime set out in the government guidelines is reasonable.

⁽⁵⁾ The council will not charge for the following:

- involvement by chief executive or elected members
- any costs of deciding to release information
- costs associated with looking for a lost document
- costs of liaising with an Ombudsman
- legal or other professional advice
- liaison with any third party (e.g. informant)
- costs associated with transferring a request to a more appropriate organisation
- costs of refining application with requester, and
- correspondence or phone calls with requester.

Access and transport charges

How corridor access fees are determined

- Project works, major works, and minor works are as defined by the national code of practice for utility operators' access to transport corridors (November 2011).
- The council may at its discretion allow for multiple sites to be included in a single CAR application with a single fee being charged. Applicants shall, if they consider there is a case to combine multiple sites, provide the council with the justification for a combined application fee.
- Possible examples where a single fee may be considered are as follows:
 - Repetitive works of a minor nature requiring minimal or no excavation works
 - Minor works on multiple sites (maximum of 4-5 minor streets)
 - Main contractor managing multiple works but located on a single site.

Corridor access fee	
Corridor access request (CAR) fee ⁽¹⁾ project works	\$263
Corridor access request (CAR) fee ⁽¹⁾ major works	\$132
Corridor access request (CAR) fee ⁽¹⁾ minor works	\$66
Roading engineer	\$143 per hour
Clerk of works	\$96 per hour
Paper road closure	
Road stopping application fee	\$715
Hourly rate for additional work	\$143 per hour
Vehicle crossing inspection fee	
Traffic engineer/transport planner Hourly rate for administration of crossing application, pre- and post- construction site inspections and sign off.	\$143 per hour

Wastewater charges

Wastewater treatment	
Connection to network	Quoted as per site

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Water charges

Water charges	
Connection to network	Quoted as per site
Special reading – water meters	\$31
Water dedicated filling point access card	\$61
Water charge for potable water from water supply system	99 cents per cubic metre
Water meter accuracy testing	\$360 for water meters up to DN25mm Quoted per site for water meters greater than DN25mm

Water rates

Fixed charge per separately used part of a rating unit – refer to the funding impact statement.

Volumetric charge – refer to the funding impact statement.

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Laboratory charges

Testing suitability of water - laboratory charges	
Alkalinity	\$10.40
Ammonia-N g/M3	\$15.70
BOD g/M3	\$15.70
Chloride g/M3	\$15.70
COD g/M3	\$21.00
Conductivity mS/cm	\$6.20
DO g/M3	\$6.20
DRP-P g/M3	\$15.70
E.Coli no/100ml	\$15.70
Enterococci no/100ml	\$15.70
F/Coli no/100ml	\$15.70
Fluoride g/M3	\$21.00
Iron g/M3	\$15.70
Nitra+Nitri-N g/M3 (Nitrate)	\$15.70
Nitrite-N g/M3	\$15.70
pH	\$6.20
Presence/absence coliform	\$15.70
Salinity	\$6.20

Testing suitability of water - laboratory charges	
Suspended solids g/M3	\$15.70
TEMP °C	\$6.20
Total coliforms no/100ml	\$15.70
Total P g/M3	\$21.00
Total solids %	\$10.40
Total solids g/M3	\$15.70
Turbidity NTU	\$6.20
UV transmission	\$5.20
Volatile solids g/M3	\$15.70

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