Kāpiti Coast
DISTRICT COUNCIL
Me Huri Whakamuri, Ka Titiro Whakamua

APPENDICES

Council Meeting
Under Separate Cover

Thursday, 28 March 2024

Table of Contents

Draft Financial Strategy

2024-34

Kāpiti Coast DISTRICT COUNCIL
Me Huri Whakamuri, Ka Titiro Whakamua

Contents

1. Introduction

"Building a resilient future for Kāpiti" is the focus of Council's financial strategy for the next decade, from 2024 to 2034.

This is because together we must be prepared for, respond to, and recover from more certain frequent and severe weather events, we must navigate our way through Aotearoa New Zealand's continued resource-constrained and tightening economy, and we must help protect, invigorate, grow, and enrich our community on the Kāpiti Coast.

We need to be bold and act fast now to strengthen our resilience for the known challenges we face today and be best positioned for both certain and unknown challenges in the future.

Previously, Council's financial strategies focussed on "Achieving a Balance" and "Investing for Growth." These strategies properly addressed the natural and economic environments and challenges faced by the Council between 2015 and 2024.

"Building a resilient future for Kāpiti" is a hybrid of these previous financial strategies. From 2025/26 (Year two), it positions us to fund our everyday operations from everyday revenue and to actively start reducing our debt, whilst at the same time, it provides us with financial capacity to effectively manage our existing assets and build new assets for growth.

Actively reducing our debt means that over the next decade, our borrowing costs will be less than they would otherwise be if we don't start tackling our rising debt now. In 2033/34, our annual interest costs will be $17 million, which is $6 million less (or $115,000 less per week), for ratepayers.

Lower debt levels increase our resilience because this provides us with the capacity to borrow more money if needed, (up to our maximum debt limit), so that we can respond to unplanned natural disasters and maximise affordable growth opportunities for the Kāpiti Coast.

"Building a resilient future for Kāpiti" considers where we are now, sets out where we want to be in 2034 and how we intend to get there.

2. Where are we now...

2.1 Our rates, debt, and capital works programme snapshot

Council's total rates revenue for 2022/23 was $81.4 million, which makes up 70% of total revenue. The average rates increase for 2022/23 was 7.5% and is 7.8% for 2023/24.

As of 30 June 2023, Council's net worth was $1.9 billion, made up of total assets worth $2.2 billion less total liabilities of $310 million. Our net debt was $200 million, and we have a AA (negative outlook) credit rating from S&P Global. At 31 December 2023, our net debt was $221 million.

Despite resource and supply shortages, council achieved its biggest spend of $61.5 million (against a full year budget: $89.5 million) on its capital works programme (capex). $23.2 million was carried over to 2023/24 and later years to ensure we deliver what we have planned to do.

2.2 We're facing some big Challenges

- **sharp-cost increases:** Like most households and other businesses, Council is also struggling with sharp cost increases across its operations as high inflation and resource and supply shortages continue to affect all operational areas.
- **Highly competitive work-force market:** Transmission Gully and the completed expressways (McKay's Crossing to Ōtaki) have made commuting between Kāpiti both faster and safer and remote working flexibility offered by most employers means that the Council is increasingly competing with the more lucrative Wellington job market to attract and retain highly experienced and qualified staff.
- **Carbon emission target reductions**: Council recently adopted new carbon emission reduction targets towards net zero emissions by 2040. Several important projects designed to help achieve the mid-term target to reduce category 1 and 2 emissions by another 15.5% by 2032 are included in this Long-Term Plan (LTP), and they will need to be completed and measured by 2031 to hit the target.
- **High insurance costs:** Council is part an insurance syndicate with other councils in the Wellington region. This arrangement allows us to get the best possible domestic and offshore insurance cover. However, with an increase in severe weather events in Aotearoa and global natural disasters, we continue to experience year-on year premium increases of approximately 15 to 20%. Our current insurance premiums cost us approximately $2.5 million every year, and this is funded by rates.
- **No three waters reform debt repayment:** This legislation has now been repealed and central government are indicating further change to the three waters will be through their initiative “Local Water Done Well”. Council had received confirmation from the Crown that payment of $110 million of debt relating to three waters assets at 30 June 2022 would be repaid to council. We were expecting a similar arrangement for additional debt related to three waters assets incurred up to 2026. This was an unprecedented opportunity for Council to significantly reduce its debt, which is no longer going to happen.

3. Where we want to be in 2034...

Our three goals

As quickly as possible, we want Kāpiti to be a resilient, prosperous, and thriving district.

As an organisation, we want Council to always be well-positioned to best serve the community by providing excellent and affordable services and facilities that meets the needs and expectations of our customers.

Our financial strategy is bold. It is intended to achieve the following three goals:

1. **Everyday costs are met from everyday revenue** – we currently underfund our annual depreciation charge by $3.5 million. Depreciation is an operating cost that spreads the total cost of our assets over their useful service lives. We debt fund this shortfall every year. We intend to fully fund our annual depreciation by rates from 2025/26 (year two) onwards.
2. **Actively reduce council debt –** an average rates increase of 7% year-on year from year two to 10 of the LTP will enable us to reduce our net debt by $144 million to $271 million at 30 June 2034, to
   - provide significant new debt capacity to respond to unplanned shock events; and
   - affordably respond to growth and/or enrichment opportunities across the district for our community.
3. **Strong asset management** – Ensure our assets are fit-for-purpose, achieving their optimal performance service levels and fully meeting the needs and expectations of our community. "Building a resilient future for Kāpiti" aligns with and enables our infrastructure strategy to be delivered. Our rates and debt levels enable us to invest in and maintain our assets properly through a carefully considered capital works programme.

4. How we will get there...

Like Council's previous financial strategies, our new strategy will continue to use the three "levers" - rates, debt, and capex to build a resilient future for Kāpiti. Each "lever" will be discussed separately.

4.1 Lever 1 - Rates

Quantified limits on average rates increases per year (after growth)			
Period	**Lower Limit**	**Preferred Limit**	**Upper Limit**
Year 1	12%	17%	17%
Years 2 to 10	6%	7%	8%

Balanced budget

The Local Government Act (2002) requires Council's to have a balanced budget, (this is where operating revenue is equal to operating expenditure), unless it is considered prudent not to be balanced.

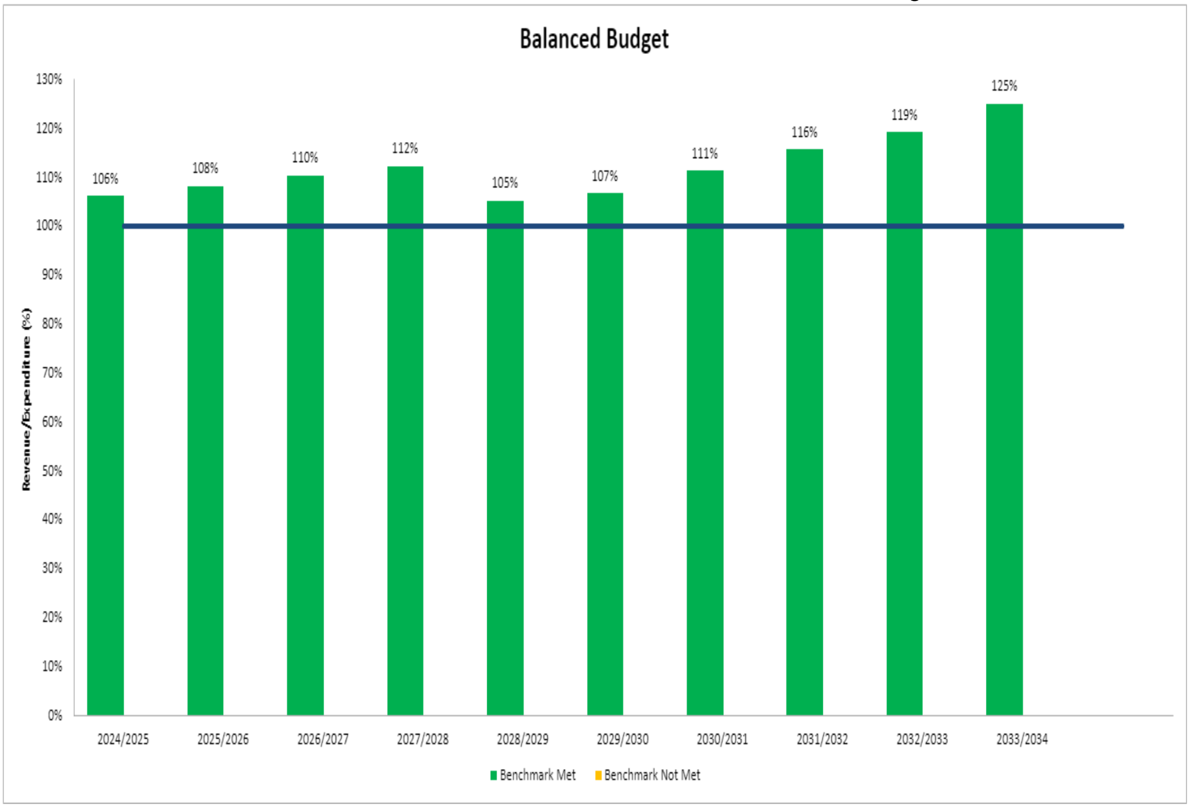
From year two, (2025/26 onwards), everyday operating costs will be fully funded from everyday operating revenue. This means that our operating revenues (rates, fees and charges, grants, petrol tax, maintenance subsidies etc.), must cover our everyday operating costs (staff costs, inflation increases, maintenance and operations, utility costs, finance costs, depreciation etc.).

Deliberately “Building a resilient future for Kāpiti” does not achieve a balanced budget for this LTP. Instead, we achieve a surplus every year. Mainly this surplus is because we are increasing our rates revenue from year two onwards to actively reduce our debt. The remaining surplus reflects our grants and subsidies that we receive from Waka Kotahi. Whilst this is treated as operating revenue, we apply all of this revenue to fund at least half of our Access and Transport capital works programme.

To ensure that our everyday operating costs are funded by everyday operating revenue, we will be making a few changes over the coming years.

- We intend to fully fund our annual depreciation by rates from 2025/26 (year two) onwards.
- There waters assets and services remain the responsibility of Council and are included in this LTP. We prefer to fully fund our three waters operating costs from rates from 2024/25 (year one) but this is a key change proposal that we are consulting on with our community.

As discussed, chart 1 below shows that Council does not meet the balance budget for this LTP.



We believe that it is prudent to achieve a surplus each year for the following reasons:

- Part of this surplus is artificial as it represents external funding from Waka Kotahi to fund at least half of our Access and Transport capital works programme. This reflects that everyday operating costs are funded from everyday operating revenue which means we are not borrowing money to pay for operating costs.
- Actively reducing our debt means that over the next decade, our borrowing costs will be less than they would otherwise be if we don't start tackling our rising debt now. In 2033/34, our annual interest costs will be $17 million, which is $6 million less (or $115,000 less per week), for ratepayers. Lower debt levels increase our resilience because this provides us with the capacity to borrow more money if needed, (up to our maximum debt limit), so that we can respond to unplanned natural disasters and maximise affordable growth opportunities for the Kāpiti Coast.
- We plan to actively reduce our debt by average rates increases (after growth) of 7% per year from year two to 10. We believe this approach achieves the right balance between building a resilient future for Kapiti and keeping rates affordable for our community.

Average rate increases explained

Chart 2 below shows the proposed annual rates percentage increase (after growth) both with and without actively reducing council debt. This chart clearly shows that for us to actively reduce council debt, we are “increasing rates funding to our preferred limit of average rates increases of 7% year-on year from 2025/26 onwards.

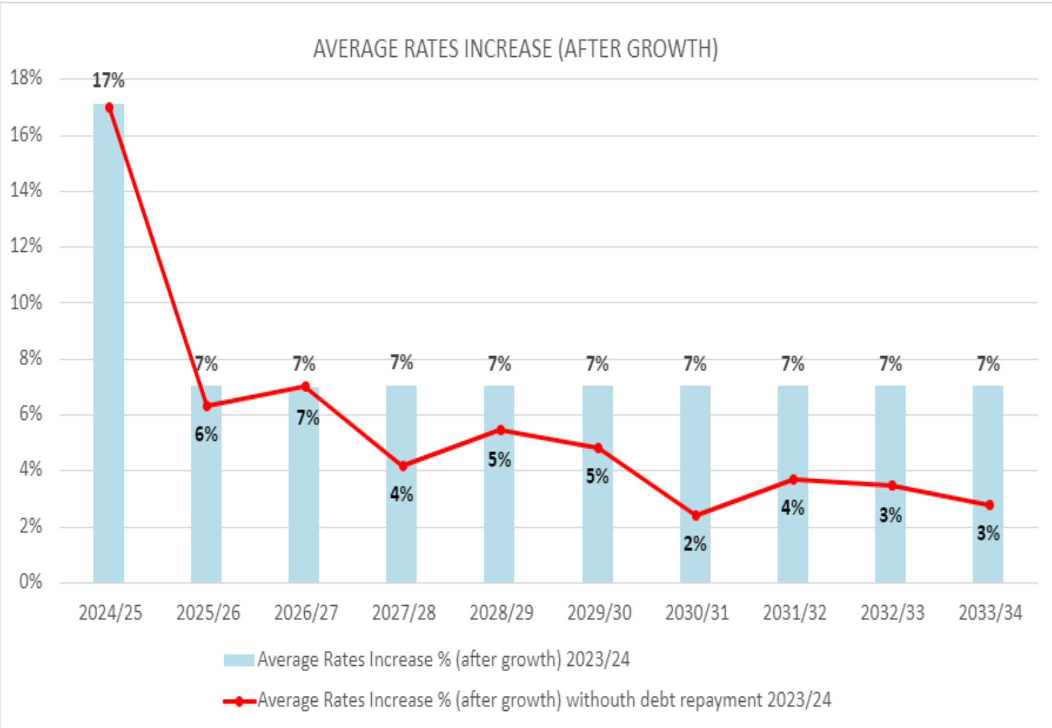


Chart 2 – Shows average rates increase with and without active debt reduction.

Year on year, Council faces real and definite cost increases. These include increased depreciation from asset investment and/or asset revaluation from the prior financial year, personnel cost increases, increased interest costs from increasing debt in the prior year, inflation, increased utility costs, additional activities mandated by central government etc.

Without increasing rates year on year, Council would need to either reduce levels of service or fund everyday costs through borrowing more money.

Chart 3 shows the definite cost increases between 2023/24 and 2024/25 and explains why council is proposing an average-rates increase of 17% in year one of the LTP.

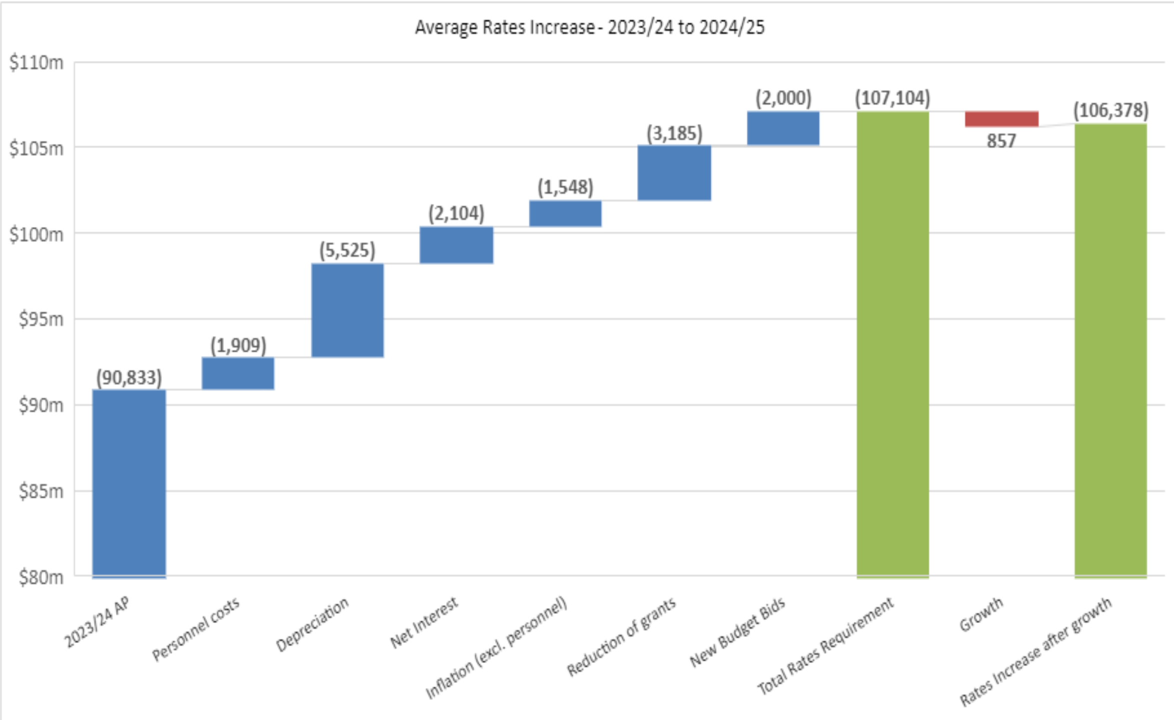


Chart 3 – Definite cost increases from 2023/24 to 2024/25

The main cost increases for 2024/25 include depreciation and reduction of grants.

For both 2022/23 and 2023/24, Council decided not to rates fund increases to depreciation of its three waters assets. Instead, this was debt funded as Council believed these assets would be transferred from Council ownership from 1 July 2024 and the debt would be repaid by central government. Now that Council will retain ownership of the three waters assets, Council needs to fund this increased depreciation. We prefer to rates fund this like we did previously.

Reduction in grants relates to the previous governments “Better Off Funding” of $3.2 million, This funding was used to reduce rates and fund the three waters operating costs in 2023/24 on the basis that Council would not be providing these services from 1 July 2024. Essentially, this was one-off funding. Council needs to fund these operating costs. We prefer to rates fund this like we did previously.

Chart 4 shows the average rates increases per year from 2024/25 to 2033/34 and includes a breakdown of what is causing these average rates increases each year.

The Chief Executive has capped personnel staffing levels at 436 for the next three years. Personnel cost increases reflect inflationary increases to staff salaries in line with the Council's collective bargaining for 2024/25. Personnel increases are in line with inflation across years two to 10.

Notably, debt reduction starts to increase from 2030/31, and as debt starts to reduce significantly, so too does the annual net interest cost and so this no longer drives rates increases in subsequent years (shown as a negative 2031/32).

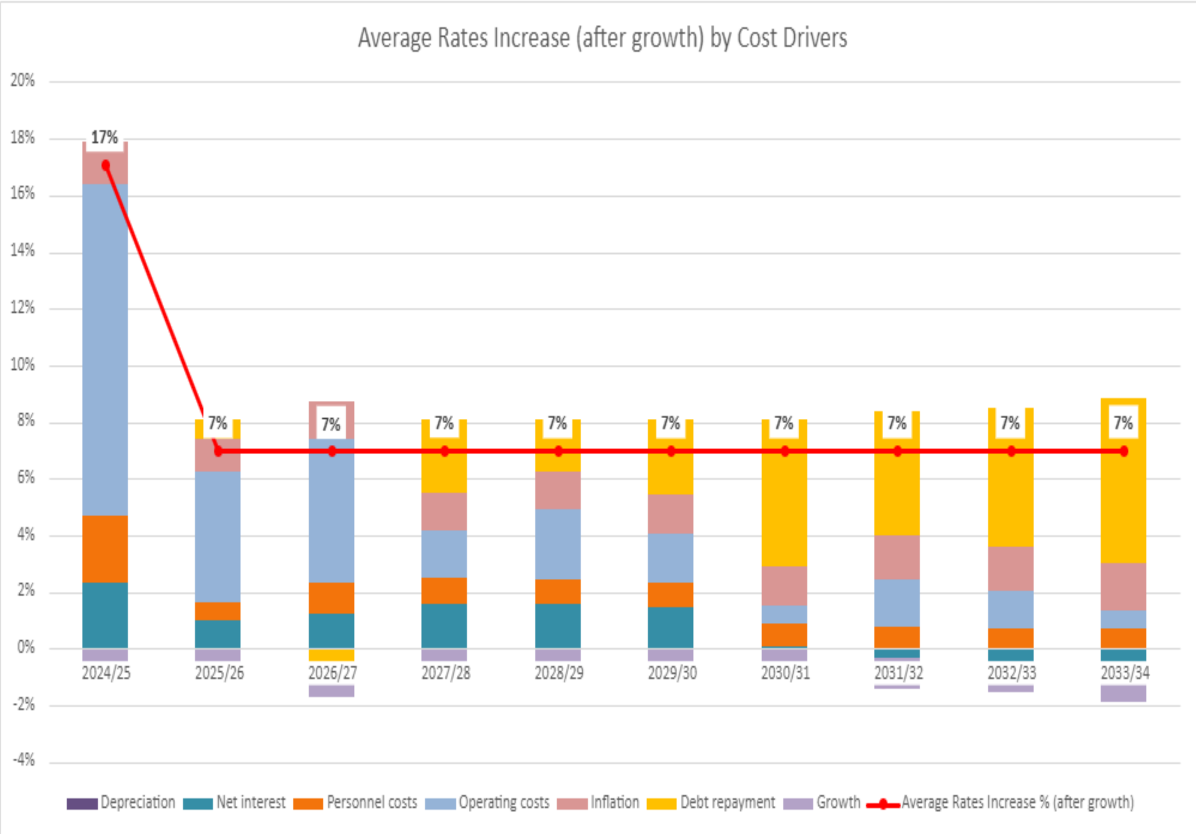


Chart 4 – A breakdown of average rates increases per year.

Ratepayers often like to see what their annual rates are paying for. Chart 5 shows council's annual rates revenue for the LTP (excluding Greater Wellington Regional Council) and includes a breakdown of what makes up the total rates revenue each year bu cost type/driver.

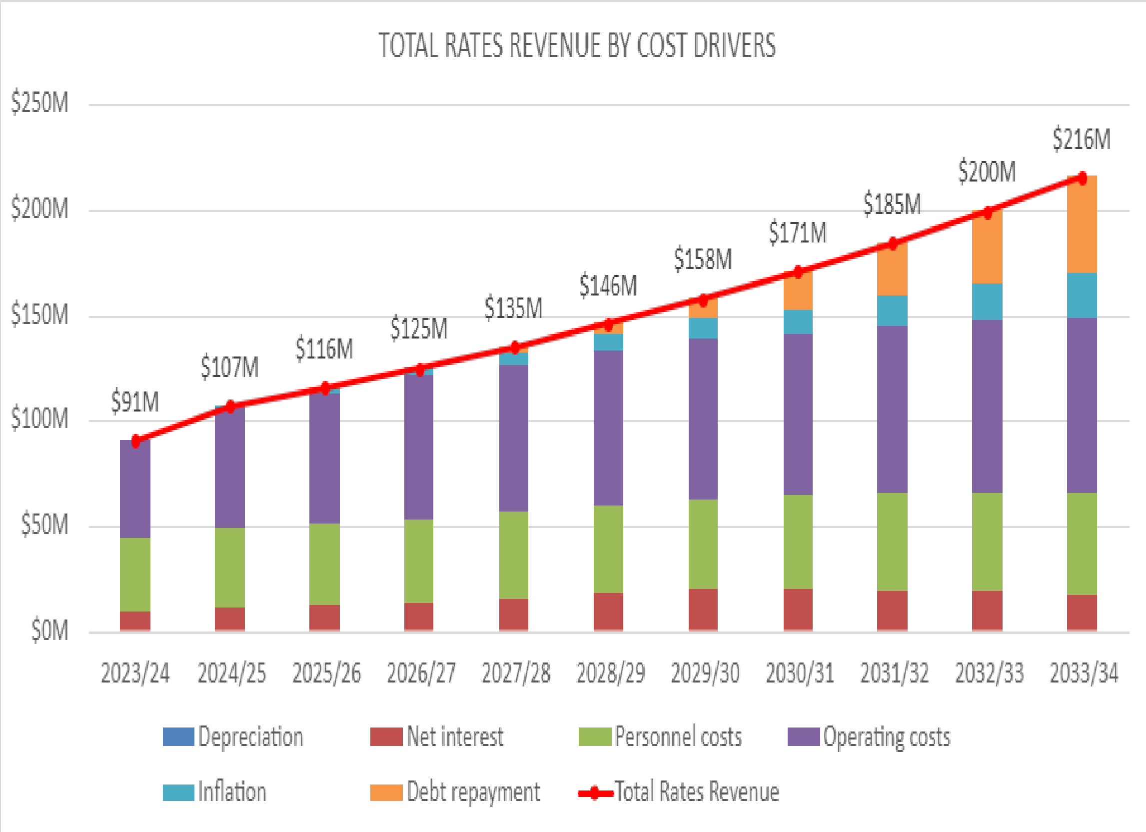


Chart 5 – Breakdown of total rates revenue per year by cost type/driver

As expected, we see debt repayment make up more of the total annual rates revenue in the outer years from 2030/31 onwards. Conversely, we also see that net interest costs start to reduce and makes up less of the total annual rates revenue in the outer years from 2031/32 onwards.

Similarly, Chart 6 below shows Council's annual rates revenue (excluding Greater Wellington Regional Council) and includes a breakdown of the public funding requirements for each major activity, for this LTP. "Other" activity mainly includes actively reducing council debt. As expected, we see the additional rates revenue required for us to actively reduce our Council debt.

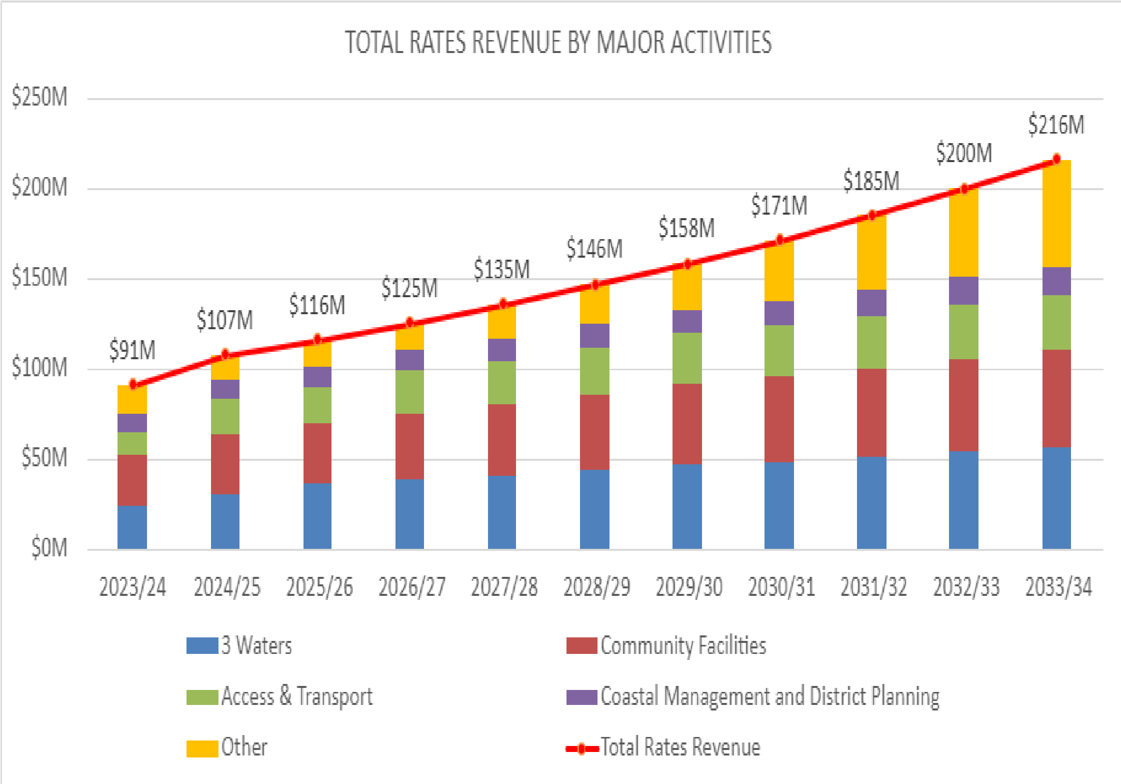


Chart 6 – total rates revenue per year broken down by public requirements for each major activity. An activity represents a group of services provided by the Council.

Projected growth of our rateable properties

Population growth and household size forecasts are done as part of informing our Infrastructure Strategy and Asset Management Plans. We use this same information to forecast growth in our rateable units. The following table shows our assumed growth rates for rateable units for the next ten years.

	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34
GrowthRate	0.80%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%
Rating Units	25,969	26,255	26,544	26,836	27,131	27,429	27,731	28,036	28,344	28,656

Chart 5 and 6above reflect a 137% increase in rates revenue from years one to 10, which includes public funding for growth related costs as per our revenue and finance policy, across all ten years. If we compare average rates in 2024/25 to the proposed average rates in 2033/34. average rates in 2024/25 is $4,120 ($107 million / 25,969 rating units) compared to 2033/34 of $7,538 ($216 million / 28,656 rating units). This indicates that the average rates bill across the next decade will increase by $3,148 or 82%. This leads us nicely into how we considered affordability in developing and setting this strategy of "Building a resilient future for Kāpiti"

Rates affordability

Our independent affordability study determined that currently, the median household income in Kapiti is $101,362, our median rates are $4,734, which represents 4.7% of household income. The Shand Report, published in 2007, established a rates affordability benchmark of no more than 5% of household income, we are always mindful of this benchmark, but given this is now 17 years old, we used approximately 7% as our rates affordability proxy for this LTP.

The table below considers rates affordability for three separate scenarios. We project median household income to increase 3% year on year to $136,222 in 2033/34 and then applies average rates using year-on year rates increases of 6%, 7% and 8% and applies an average rate using the expected growth in rating units in 2033/4.

We determined that applying an average rate increase of 6%, 7% and 8% across years two to 10, returned rates affordability results of 6.9%, 7.5% and 8.1% against median household income in 2033/34. Refer to the table below for more details.

	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34
Estimated salary increase		3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Median Household income	101,362	104,403	107,535	110,761	114,084	117,506	121,032	124,662	128,402	132,254	136,222
Rates increase @8%		17%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%
Rates increase @7%		17%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
Rates increase @6%		17%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%
Median rates in Kapiti (8% Increase)	4,734	5,539	5,982	6,460	6,977	7,535	8,138	8,789	9,492	10,252	11,072
Median rates in Kapiti (7% Increase)	4,734	5,539	5,926	6,341	6,785	7,260	7,768	8,312	8,894	9,517	10,183
Median rates in Kapiti (6% Increase)	4,734	5,539	5,871	6,223	6,597	6,993	7,412	7,857	8,328	8,828	9,358
Rates / Household income ratio @8%	4.7%	5.3%	5.6%	5.8%	6.1%	6.4%	6.7%	7.1%	7.4%	7.8%	8.1%
Rates / Household income ratio @7%	4.7%	5.3%	5.5%	5.7%	5.9%	6.2%	6.4%	6.7%	6.9%	7.2%	7.5%
Rates / Household income ratio @6%	4.7%	5.3%	5.5%	5.6%	5.8%	6.0%	6.1%	6.3%	6.5%	6.7%	6.9%
If 5% affordability, what rates would be	4,734	5,220	5,377	5,538	5,704	5,875	6,052	6,233	6,420	6,613	6,811

If 7% affordability, what rates would be	4,734	7,308	7,527	7,753	7,986	8,225	8,472	8,726	8,988	9,258	9,536
What rates increase would be if taking 5% affordability into account		10.3%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%
What rates increase would be if taking 7% affordability into account		54.4%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%

Our self-imposed rates affordability proxy is 7%. When we considered the difference in debt reduction and interest charges in 2033/34 of the 6% and 7% scenarios, we believe that the 7% average rates increase scenario strikes a far better balance for ratepayers between rates affordability and ensuring we have a s resilient future in Kapiti,

4.2 Lever 2 - Debt

Quantified Limits on Net Debt / Total Operating Revenue		
Period	**Lower Limit**	**Upper Limit**
Year 1	Nil	285% (LGFA)
Years 2 to 10	Nil	280% (LGFA

“Building a resilient future for Kāpiti” includes a goal to actively reduce council debt. Average rate increases of 7% year-on year from year two to 10 of the LTP will enable us to reduce our net debt by $144 million to $271 million at 30 June 2034, to

- provide significant new debt capacity to respond to unplanned shock events; and
- affordably respond to growth and/or enrichment opportunities across the district for our community.

We currently have a AA (negative outlook) credit rating from S&P Global. By funding everyday costs from everyday revenue and actively reducing council debt, we hope to strengthen our credit rating to AA (stable outlook) in the future. Whilst this credit rating uplift won't result in any further reductions to borrowing costs, it does establish us more firmly within the AA credit rating hierarchy.

Chart 7 shows council’s net debt profile against its quantified upper limit in dollars (NZD). Similar to the rates charts above, we can see that it takes approximately six years before debt starts to noticeably reduce from 2030/31and achieves borrowing headroom/capacity of $411 million (being quantified upper limit of $682 million minus net debt of $271 million) in 2033/34.

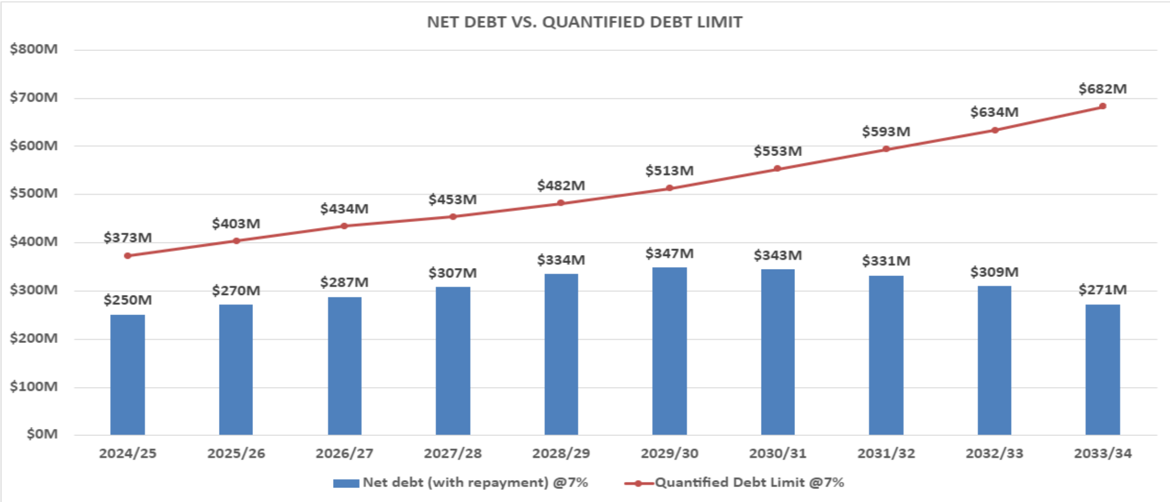


Chart 7 – Council's debt profile and quantified upper limit in dollars (NZD)

Chart 8 shows council's net debt profile against its quantified upper limit in dollars (NZD) both with and without active debt repayment applying a 7% annual rates increase.

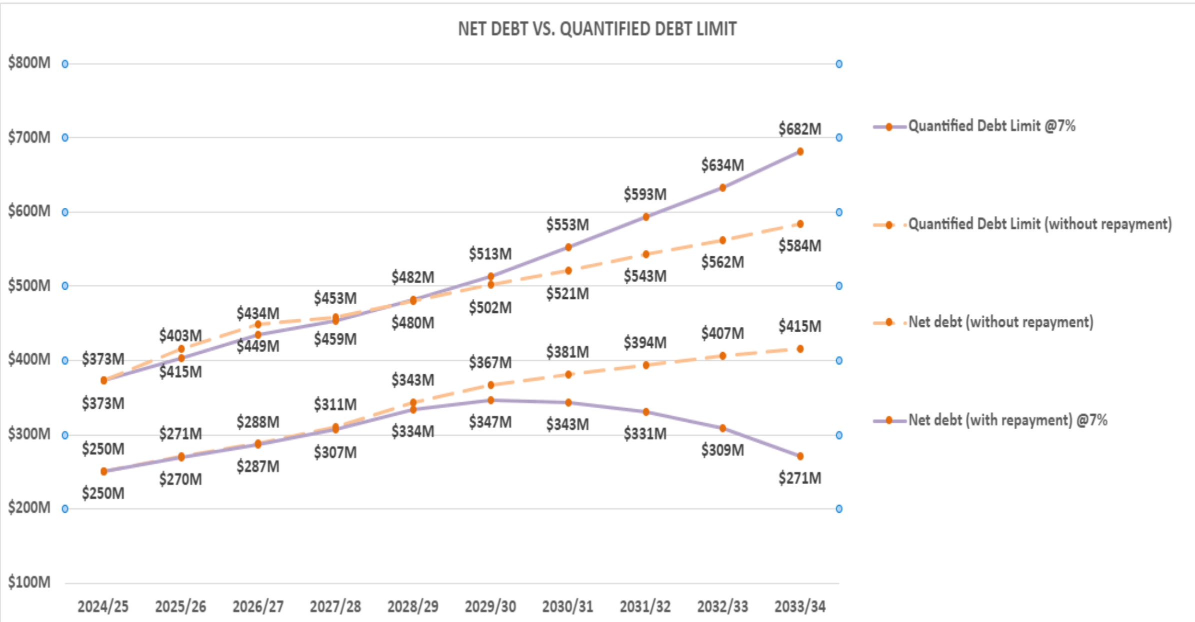


Chart 8 – Net debt and quantified limits in dollars (NZD) with and without active debt repayment at 7% average rate increases from year two to 10.

Draft Financial Strategy 2024 14

This clearly illustrates that average rate increases of 7% year-on year from years two to 10 result in lower net debt and more borrowing capacity in 2033/34 than if we do nothing to reduce our debt. Table 1 shows us that this achieves $144 million less net debt, an increase of $98 million to our quantified upper limit and $242 million more borrowing capacity in 2033/34.

Scenario	Proposed Net debt in 2033/34	Quantified Upper Limit in 2033/24	Borrowing Capacity in 2033/34
7% Rates funded debt reduction	$271 million	$682 million	$411 million
No rates funded debt reduction	$415 million	$584 million	$169 million
Difference	**$144 million**	**$98 million**	**$242 million**

Table 1 – Net debt, upper limits and borrowing capacity scenarios

Chart 9 shows council's net debt profile against its quantified upper limit in dollars (NZD) both with and without active debt repayment applying a 6% annual rates increase.

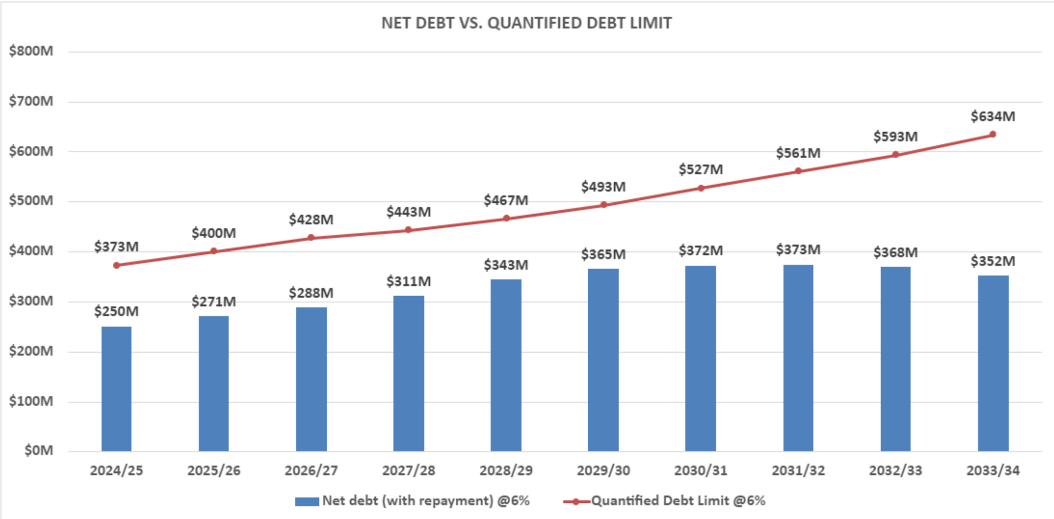


Chart 9 - Net debt and quantified limits in dollars (NZD) with and without active debt repayment at 6% average rate increases from year two to 10.

Table 2 summarises the difference between the average rate increases of 6% and 7% scenarios. We can see that whilst the 7% average rates increase scenario sits just outside our self-imposed rates affordability proxy of 7.5% in 2033/34, it reduces net debt by a further $81 million, further increases our quantified upper limit headroom by $48 million and provides us with $129 million more burrowing capacity in 2033/34.

Scenario	Proposed Net debt in 2033/34	Quantified Upper Limit in 2033/24	Borrowing Capacity in 2033/34
Rates funded debt reduction (7%)	$271 million	$682 million	$411 million
Rates funded debt reduction (6%)	$ 352 million	$ 634 million	$282 million
Difference	**($81 million)**	**($48 million)**	**($129 million)**

We therefore considered an average rate increase of 7% year-on-year from year two to 10 to achieve our goal to actively reduce council debt to be affordable and prudent.

Council borrows entirely from the Local Government Funding Agency (LGFA). We have aligned Council's Net Debt / Total Operating Revenue quantified upper limit to align with the upper limit imposed by LGFA on the local government sector.

Chart 10 shows that a 7% average rates increase from years two to 10 is fully compliant with our quantified upper limit on debt.

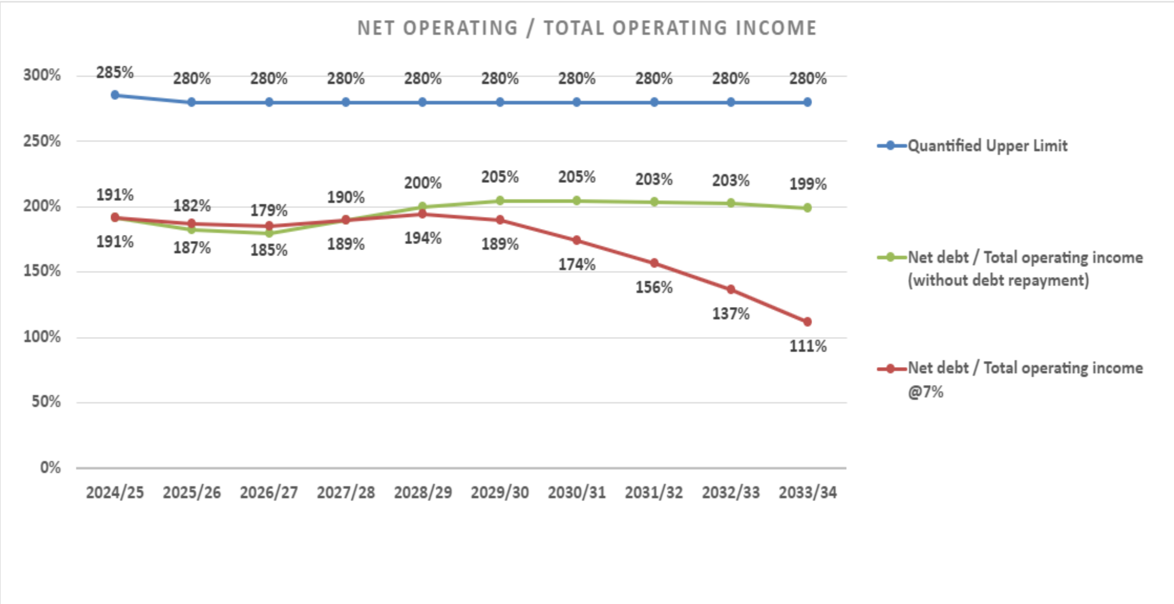


Chart 10 – Nebt Debt / Total Operating Revenue vs. Quantified Upper Limits applying 7% average rates increases from years two to 10.

Each year, Council will need to issue new debt to help fund its planned capital works programme (capex).

Chart 11 shows how much new debt is required every year for this LTP both with and without actively reducing debt.

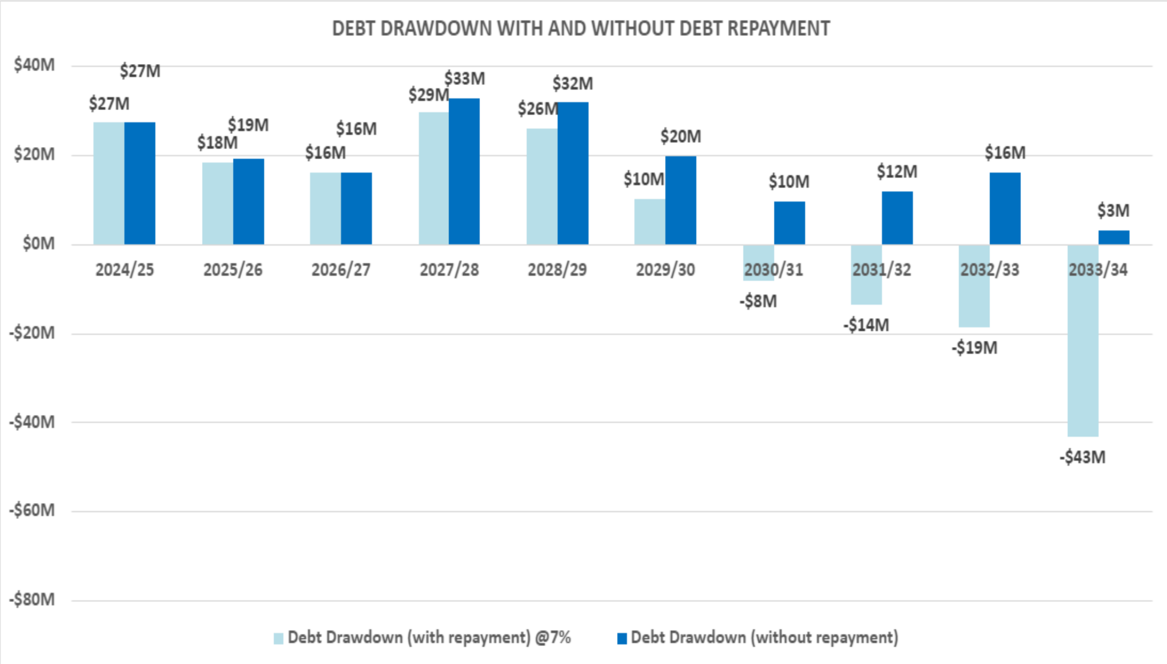


Chart 11 – new debt requirements year-on-year with and without actively reducing debt

It will take Council six years (until 2029/30) to start making meaningful reductions to its debt. Between 2025/26 and 2028/29, we can see that Council will draw down less debt each year than it would otherwise need if it was not actively reducing debt by increasing rates revenue.

From 2030/31, Council will fully fund the capital works programme from rates funded depreciation, external capital subsidies (i.e. from Waka Kotahi) and development contributions and will start to pay down debt from the additional rates revenue. Notably, council will reduce its debt by $84 million between 2030/31 and 2033/34 if this strategy is applied/maintained.

Net interest costs will reduce as net debt is reduced. Chart 12 shows that net interest costs continue to rise, peaking at $20 million between 2029/30 and 2030/31 but start falling beyond that as debt is notably reduced. Net interest costs are projected to be $17 million in 2033/34 compared to $23 million in the same year if there is no active debt reduction.

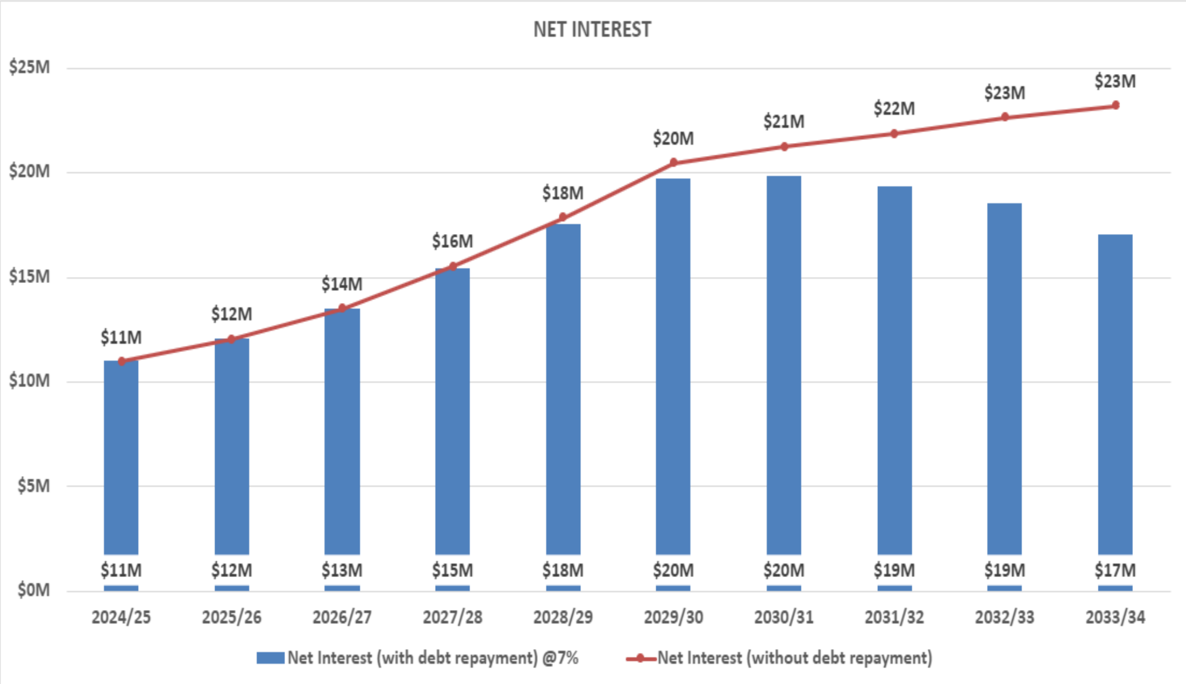


Chart 12 – Net interest costs per year with and without active debt reduction.

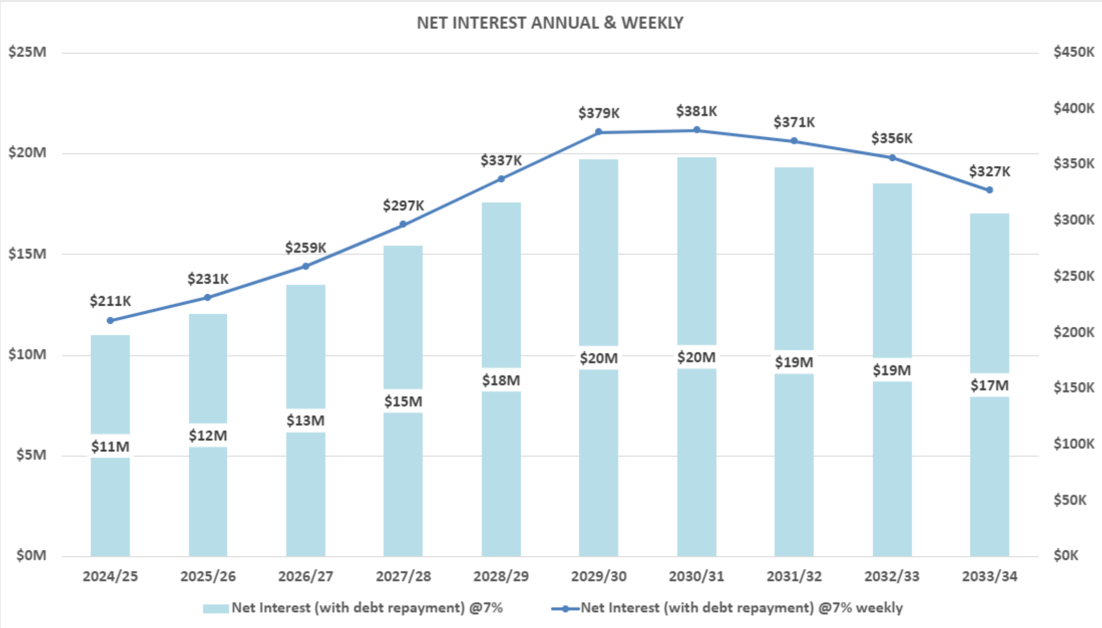


Chart 14 – Projected annual net finance costs with and without debt reduction

Lastly, chart 13 shows us that net interest costs of $17 million in 2033/34 will cost ratepayers $327,000 per week. This would be $442,000 per week (based on net interest costs of $23 million) without actively reducing rate, representing a saving t ratepayers of $115,000 per week.

Once again, we considered an average rate increase of 7% year-on-year from year two to 10 to achieve our goal to actively reduce council debt to be affordable and prudent.

Intergenerational equity

Intergenerational equity is simple in principle but difficult to achieve properly in practice. We achieve this when ratepayers pay their share, and only their fair share of the cost of the assets they consume today. We don't believe we are getting this right. Right now, we don't fully rates fund our asset depreciation. Fully rates funding depreciation from 2025/26 gets us closer to achieving intergenerational equity.

The next consideration is our debt. We refinance our existing debt when it matures, and year-on-year we increase our debt to help fund our capital works programme (capex). The key issue here is that we never reduce our debt. Therefore, we don't feel we are properly achieving intergenerational equity but instead we are pushing increasing debt and higher net interest costs onto future ratepayers.

We need to take a much closer look at we fund our assets and properly achieve intergenerational equity in the coming years. For now, taking an affordable measure to actively reduce council debt to lower the debt burden on future ratepayers and fully funding our asset depreciation from rates is a positive and necessary step towards being confident we are fully achieving intergenerational equity for our ratepayers, today and in the future.

4.3 Lever 3 – Capex

Quantified Limits on Annual Capex Spend			
Period	**Lower Limit**	**Preferred Limit**	**Upper Limit**
Year 1 to 10	$70 million	$80 million	$100 million

Chart 15 shows council's planned capital works programme (capex) for the next decade. This includes all of Council's assets, including the core assets as set out in council's infrastructure strategy.

This chart shows capex spend by category (i.e. replace existing assets (asset renewals), new and existing assets to increase service levels (asset upgrades) and new assets.

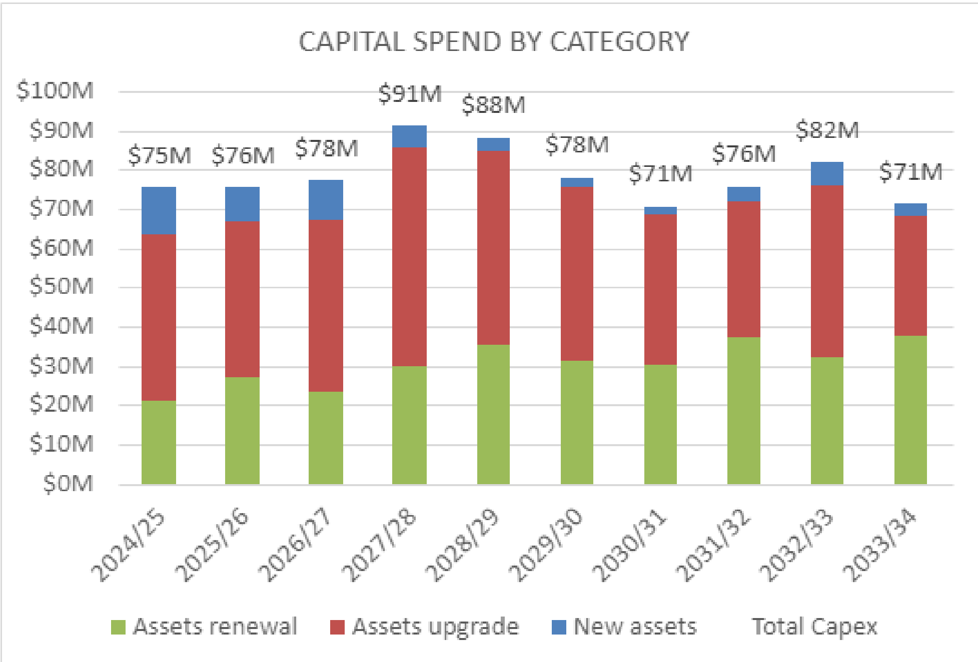


Chart 15 – Planned Capital Works Programme

Chart 16 shows council's capital works programme by major activity so that ratepayers can see what the capital works programme mainly includes. Not surprisingly, most of council's significant capex relates to its core infrastructure assets, being access and transport, three waters and coastal.

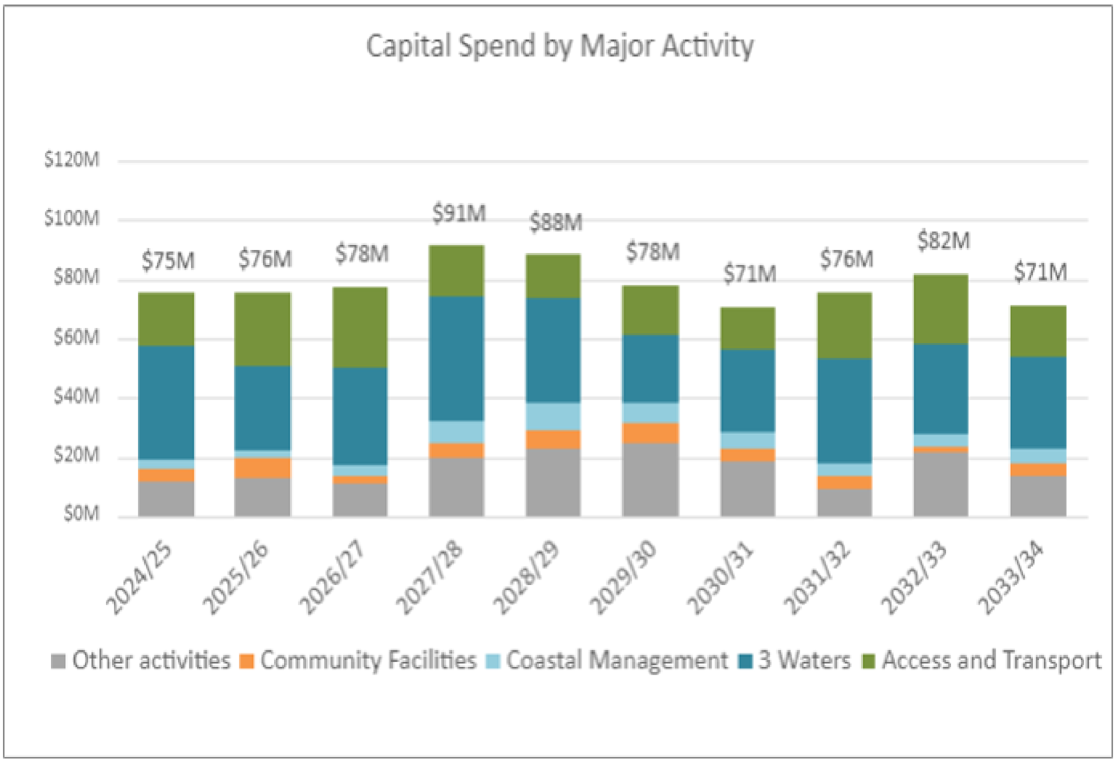


Chart 16 – Planned capital works programme

Alignment with our infrastructure strategy

Chart 15 below is included in our infrastructure and illustrates the consolidated operating and capex spend identified for our core assets for the next 30 years.

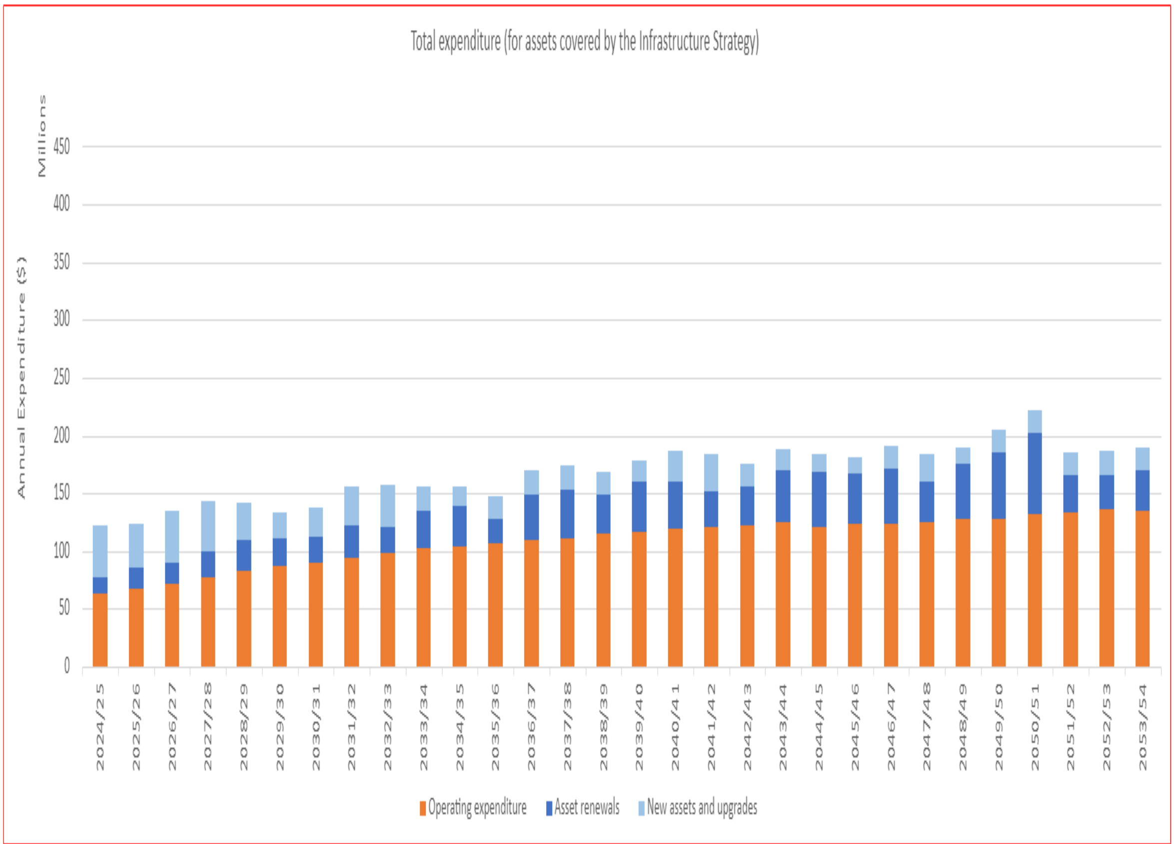


Chart 15 – Total expenditure related to core assets for 30 years.

The primary focus of this financial strategy is to achieve its three goals: everyday operating costs are funded by everyday operating revenue, actively reducing council debt and strong asset management. The primary focus of the infrastructure strategy is strong asset management of council's core assets, being access and transport, three waters and coastal.

The quantified limits in the financial strategy on rates, debt and capex create financial capacity to help enable the infrastructure strategy to be delivered. Importantly, because the financial strategy ensures that asset depreciation is being fully funded from rates from year two onwards, less new debt is now required to help fund the infrastructure strategy capital works programme than previously thought. So not only can we afford to deliver our capital works programme, including the infrastructure strategy, but we will also be more resilient for certain challenges in the future.

Draft Infrastructure Strategy 2024-54

Tā mātou rautaki anga

Kāpiti Coast
DISTRICT COUNCIL
Me Huri Whakamuri, Ka Titiro Whakamua

Contents

1. Introduction

This Infrastructure Strategy sets out the Council's approach to managing the district's core infrastructure over the next 30 years.

The Strategy is a required element of the Long-term Plan and has been developed in accordance with s101B of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA). The Infrastructure Strategy must identify:

- significant infrastructure issues facing the local authority for at least 30 years;
- the principal options for managing those issues; and
- the implications of the proposed options.

For this Strategy, core infrastructure includes access and transport (roads and footpaths), drinking water, wastewater, stormwater, and coastal protection. Underpinning the Strategy are asset management plans detailing the level and timing of investment needed to operate, replace, renew, and upgrade existing assets and to build new infrastructure.

No changes to levels of service are planned for in this Strategy. While asset upgrades make up a portion of the Council's capital works programme, these enable the Council to meet and maintain its existing levels of service and improve asset resilience and performance, rather than lift the levels of service for residents.

This Strategy acknowledges a substantial level of projected population and dwelling growth, ongoing climate change implications, growing affordability concerns, and evolving government reform.

The Council is also required by the LGA to adopt a Financial Strategy that sets out the rates, debt, and capital expenditure limits of the Council, providing decision-making guidance relating to the district's infrastructure.

The Strategy aligns with the assumptions of the Long-term Plan 2024-34, particularly regarding population and climate change projections. Significant forecasting assumptions can be found in the supporting documentation for the Long-term Plan.

1.1. Strategic context

As of 2023, the estimated resident population of the Kāpiti Coast District is 58,400[1] people. The district has a significant proportion of older residents, many of whom are retired and not in the workforce. These demographics suggest that a considerable portion of the population may have limited financial flexibility, as they rely on fixed incomes such as pensions or savings. The district also continues to attract young families due to the lifestyle and proximity to the Wellington labour market, with those who commute into Wellington for work earning considerably higher incomes than the district average.

The district includes approximately 40 km of coastline from Paekākāriki to north of Ōtaki, and spans from the western Tararua Ranges to the Tasman Sea. Most residents live in coastal townships, with the largest centres in Paraparaumu and Waikanae.

These variations across the district mean that the Council must plan infrastructure to serve a range of needs and expectations across a wide geographic area, while also being mindful of affordability, not only regarding the services offered, but also in relation to rates, and fees and charges.

[1] Estimated Resident Population for Territorial Authority Areas, annually to 30 June (25 October 2023 – Statistics New Zealand)

The district has multiple areas of high deprivation and, according to the 2018 Census, the median income was the 2nd lowest in the Wellington region ($29,700 compared to $36,100 for the entire region).

The Kāpiti Coast District is not homogenous however, and there are mixed statistics around key social indicators such as housing, with very high home ownership (fifth highest in the country) and one of the worst levels of rental affordability in the country.

In Waikanae Beach and Ōtaki Beach there is a relatively high proportion of unoccupied private dwellings[2] (approximately 30%) compared with the nationwide average (10.2%). These generally serve as holiday homes or vacation rentals.

1.2. Growth and development

The Kāpiti Coast District continues to grow, primarily from new residents relocating to the district from other parts of the Wellington Region. Between 2013 and 2018, the district's population grew at an annual average of 1.8% compared to the 0.8% forecast for the same period. For 2019 and 2020, this level of growth was estimated to continue at 1.4% and 1.8% based on Statistics New Zealand's residential population estimates as referenced in the last Long-term plan. These estimates have been subsequently revised up to 1.6% and 2% with population growth of 0.9%, 0.2% and 1% estimated for 2021, 2022 and 2023.

Since 2021, Kāpiti Coast District Council has used Sense Partners' Population and Dwelling Forecasts which provide a shared set of forecasts to councils across the region to support regional and district planning and investment processes.

The Sense Partners 2023 forecast for the Kāpiti Coast District suggests that the district population will increase at an annual average rate of 1.0% to reach a total population of 80,924 by 2054 based on the 50th percentile. This equates to an increase of 22,180 additional people or 38%.

Sense Partners 2023 Population Forecast from 2024–54 by percentile:

Percentile	2024	2030	2040	2050	2054	Change from 2024-54
5th percentile	58,197	60,236	62,008	61,107	60,210	2,013
25th percentile	58,489	62,074	66,496	68,289	68,876	10,387
50th percentile	**58,744**	**63,552**	**71,140**	**78,538**	**80,924**	**22,180**
75th percentile	58,976	65,308	76,726	87,732	92,020	33,044
95th percentile	59,239	67,039	83,236	102,171	110,175	50,936

The 2023 Sense Partners forecast also reflects the impacts of Covid-19 on projected growth for the district, resulting in a lower level of growth forecast over the next 30 years (when compared to the 2021 pre Covid-19 forecast). However, since the 2023 forecast was made, there has been a significant increase in immigration nationwide. If Kāpiti experiences a comparable increase at the district level, then it could see a level of growth higher than forecast. The Census 2023 data (expected to be available from mid-2024) will be important to help verify the level of growth that occurred over the 2018-23 period, calibrate future forecasts and revise forecast growth assumptions.

[2] Census 2018

A significant aspect of this growth and development relates to the district's position within the wider Wellington Region. Although Kāpiti makes up only 11% of the regional population[3], it is closely linked to the Wellington Region via transport networks, labour and employment markets, and the wider regional economy (to the north and south).

Accessibility to the district has increased further since the opening of Transmission Gully in March 2022. The Wellington Regional Growth Framework spatial plan and Council's response to the National Policy Statement on Urban Development, including the updated District Growth Strategy *Te Tupu Pai – Growing Well*, and the adoption of Plan Change 2 (Intensification) to the Operative District Plan has enabled residential intensification and development capacity in certain zones across the district which are anticipated to enable further growth in the Kāpiti Coast.

1.3. Climate change

In May 2019, Kāpiti Coast District Council declared a climate emergency and in 2021 developed a Climate Emergency Action Framework.

The framework will be incorporated into a new Climate and Resilience Strategy that is scheduled to be adopted later in 2024. This will outline Council's focus areas, direction, and highlight required actions under four key focus areas:

- mitigation - reducing carbon emissions;
- adaptation - preparing ahead of change;
- transition - moving communities to an equitable, low carbon way of living; and
- resilience - strengthening communities ahead of significant weather events.

Of relevance to the infrastructure portfolio are the actions to reduce the district's emissions, improve resilience of our networks, and the next steps for the community to consider for adaptation.

Regional context

The Council is part of the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee which provides governance for regional projects. Each council provides representative officers for working groups.

The Committee will adopt a Future Development Strategy in 2024, followed by a Regional Emissions Reduction Plan, Regional Climate Change Impacts Assessment, and Regional Food System Strategy.

This work will then inform a new regional Adaptation Plan to influence future development. This programme of work enables all councils within the region to benefit from shared knowledge and resourcing, create a regional plan of action, and bring a strong regional voice to engage with central government.

Predictions and hazards for Kāpiti

Natural hazards pose risks to infrastructure assets and climate change is exacerbating the frequency and intensity of natural hazard events.

The Council uses the climate change projections provided by Greater Wellington Regional Council for the Kāpiti Coast District which predict increases in mean temperature, annual rainfall, wind intensity and the number of windy days, increases in mean sea level, and significant increases in the frequency and intensity of storm surge events causing extensive surface water flooding and impacting the district's groundwater levels.

[3] Census 2018

While the district is also expected to experience increasing numbers of growing days which will promote crop growth, it may also experience drought-like conditions at certain times of year with limited water to maintain that growth. There is some uncertainty about the nature and significance of these impacts, including how soon they may be felt, so the Council must incorporate these projections into all planning processes.

The predicted changes will put the district at increased risk from natural hazard events such as floods, landslides, widespread tree damage, storm damage, and coastal erosion and inundation. Without proper management plans, these changes could contribute to biodiversity losses, environmental harm, infrastructure damage and threats to social, cultural, and economic wellbeing, often within communities that are already at risk.

The increased risk from natural hazards also requires the Council to consider the resilience of its asset networks. When planning and designing asset renewals and upgrades, the Council uses the latest climate projections and flood modelling to ensure that its infrastructure, particularly its most critical assets, will perform as intended under future climate scenarios.

The Council's current approach to adaptation is to maintain and protect essential public assets. For some assets there are clear legislative obligations to do this (e.g. essential infrastructure and utility services). For other assets, while there might not be a legislative obligation, there may be instances where it could be deemed unreasonable not to protect the asset.

Adaptation planning necessitates working with local communities. As a first step, the Takutai Kāpiti Coastal Adaptation Project has established a community advisory panel that will evaluate and recommend a range of feasible options for adaptation along the coast. Further discussions with communities will be undertaken following this project's delivery to assess how to support community adaptation to coastal and other climate change impacts. The outcomes of this work may impact decisions on infrastructure in vulnerable areas.

Earthquakes also pose a major risk to infrastructure assets, with the Wellington region having a history of significant quakes in its past and recent modelling showing increasing probability. Adaptation planning can also acknowledge the risk of sudden catastrophic damage to infrastructure assets, and planning could provide opportunities for rebuilding of assets in lower risk sites.

Carbon Emissions Reduction

The Council carries out an annual emissions inventory under the current Toitu Envirocare's *carbonreduce* scheme. For the 2022/23 financial year, the Council operations emitted gross 3,937 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO2e), a 12% reduction on the previous year.

In 2023, the Council set an aspirational target of corporate carbon neutrality by 2040; with a commitment to reduce emissions by a further 15.5 percent by 2032. To contribute to this target the Council has included five emissions reduction projects as part of Long-term Plan 2024. These are:

- installation of a solar hub on the Council's civic buildings in Paraparaumu;
- introduction of an electric refuse truck for public litter bin collections;
- continued decarbonisation of the Council's vehicle fleet;
- conversion of Ōtaki swimming pool from gas to heatpump; and
- conversion of Waikanae swimming pool from gas to heatpump.

The Council includes category 3-6 emissions in its emissions profile. These are the emissions from the production of goods and services that the Council uses, including contractor fuel and energy use and materials used for capital projects (embodied carbon). The Council must set a target for these emissions by 2025, and in preparation the Council is collaborating in regional / subnational groups to agree how this will be progressed. Once a baseline is established, a target can be set, and the work programme identified to determine how to meet the target.

On a district scale, the Council participates in regular regional emissions reduction reporting that also includes the emissions profile for the Kāpiti Coast District. The latest report was finalised in early 2023 and estimated the total gross annual emissions in Kāpiti to be 296,695 tCO2e with transport being the largest source of emissions (53% of total districtwide emissions). The Climate and Resilience Strategy will determine districtwide options and actions for emissions reductions.

Climate Emergency Action Reporting

Updates on how the Council activities are delivering on climate change are provided through regular Climate Action Reports (published on the council website).

https://www.Kāpiticoast.govt.nz/our-district/our-environment/climate-change/what-were-doing/

1.4. Supplier market

Cost escalations throughout the lifecycle of assets are common for councils. Factors such as inflation, maintenance requirements, unexpected repairs, and changes in regulation, can all contribute to these escalations. The recent sharp increases in the cost of materials and labour have led to a significant step change in the overall cost of delivering council assets and services.

In the recent past cost escalations due to the pandemic lockdowns, European conflict, and the 2023 North Island weather events impacted the costs and delivery timelines for major infrastructure projects. Although cost impacts are expected to level off, procuring the materials and skills the country needs to deliver the ever-expanding national infrastructure pipeline remains a risk to the on-time and on-budget delivery of our capital projects. To mitigate this risk the Council will analyse the supplier market before tendering, consider bundling work where there is benefit to this, and other alternative procurement approaches, to reduce the likelihood of supply-related delays to projects.

1.5. Legislative and regulatory context

As we began developing this Infrastructure Strategy, the previous government had enacted several pieces of reform legislation that would have had a significant impact on local authorities. The new government has now repealed the legislation relating to the reform programme, including Affordable Water and Resource Management provisions. Replacement legislation is likely to be introduced later in 2024 to allow councils to determine how their water services will be delivered and the Council will monitor the potential impacts of this.

Delivery of water services

Until late 2023, the Council’s assumption was that by 2026 our three waters assets would be transferred to a separate entity, and the Council would no longer set and collect rates directly for the costs associated with owning and operating three waters infrastructure. We were also expecting central government to repay debt relating to our three waters assets.

Now that the legislation has been repealed, we must return to long-range planning for investment in three waters assets – including continuing the renewal of two significant resource consents (Ōtaki bore water take and Paraparaumu wastewater discharge) and an expensive programme of renewals and upgrades to maintain levels of service and build capacity for growth.

This comes with challenges. The high cost for labour and materials and the rise in standards means we’re facing significant costs in the future, and while the local government sector expects the government’s Local Water Done Well programme to introduce further change, there is no guarantee financial assistance will be offered.

Resource Management Act

The government has also repealed the Natural and Built Environment Act 2023 and the Spatial Planning Act 2023 and reinstated the previous Resource Management Act 1991 with some amendments to allow for continued fast-track consenting. It has also expressed its intention to review and potentially replace the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management.

More change to resource management legislation may be coming which will impact the management and operation of our infrastructure assets, so we will need to be ready to respond to any change in national policy or legislation that the government might make.

2. Infrastructure Assumptions

The Council has used the following assumptions when preparing this Infrastructure Strategy:

Assumption	Level of uncertainty	Potential effects of uncertainty
Three waters activities will remain under Council ownership and governance.	Medium	Government policy is likely to change or become clearer during the current triennium. This may require Council to investigate the transfer of water assets to a separate regional entity or discuss other options for water service delivery with neighbouring councils.
Asset lifecycle forecasts are accurate.	Low to medium	Certain assets may need to be replaced earlier than estimated (using Council's unplanned renewals budget), or if asset condition and performance exceed expectations, then Council will gain additional life from an asset and may defer renewing it. The level of uncertainty is greater for some underground assets such as water bores and the wastewater pipe network.
Growth in the demand for infrastructure services will remain similar to current levels.	Medium	Sudden shifts in demand for infrastructure, although unlikely, may require acceleration of some projects to respond to increased intensity of urban development facilitated by Plan Change 2, and in response to future greenfield developments which could occur at the edge of network areas and are not factored into the growth estimates this LTP is based on.
Levels of Service will not change significantly across asset groups.	Low	The Council strategic priorities may change through community pressure which could require changes to levels of investment. This could be managed through subsequent annual planning processes.
The Council has the capacity (internally and through its supplier market) and adequate funding to deliver its proposed capital programme	Low	If required, the Council will have the flexibility to reprioritise the capital programme during the year or through an annual plan process.
Future legislative and regulatory changes (other than three waters) will not significantly impact the Council's infrastructure delivery.	Low	Standards and regulations are expected to change incrementally rather than require a significant investment to implement. The Council will continue to monitor Government policy and industry standards to determine potential impacts and improvement measures.

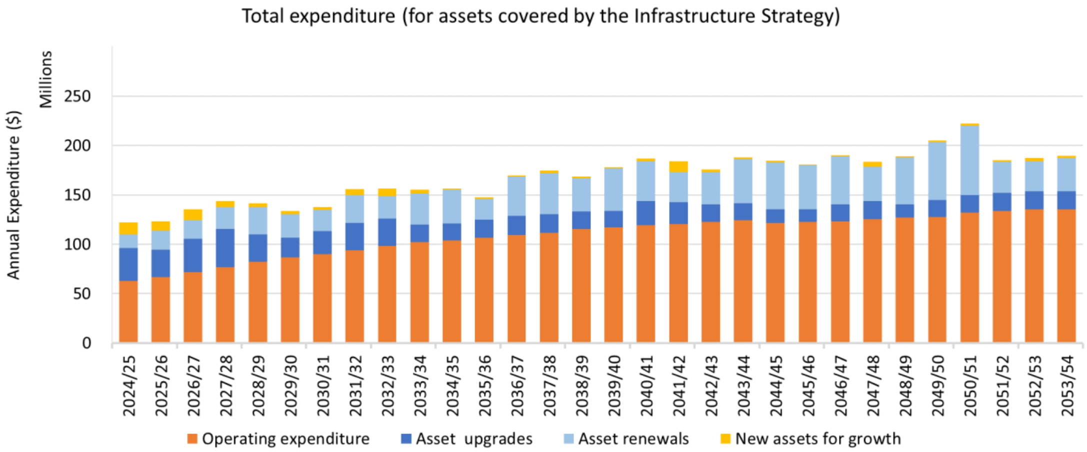
Assumption	Level of uncertainty	Potential effects of uncertainty
Climate related hazards will continue to increase in frequency and severity as per the projections in the Long-Term Plan.	Low	Changes to climate projections are likely to be spread over a long time period and any significant change should be able to be incorporated in subsequent Long-Term Plans.

3. Financial Strategy

The Financial Strategy is fundamental to the success of the Infrastructure Strategy. While the Infrastructure Strategy provides details about the level and timing of investment needed to operate, replace, renew, and upgrade assets, the Financial Strategy ensures that the investment is within prudent financial limits.

The Council's financial strategy manages three levers; Rates, Capital Expenditure, and Debt.

The graph below shows the total forecast expenditure for all assets covered by this Infrastructure Strategy.



4. Key issues and Options

This section discusses the most significant challenges the Council faces in the long-term management of its assets, including:

1. maintaining existing assets;
2. supporting growth and development;
3. natural hazards, many of which are predicted to increase in frequency and intensity;
4. the changing legislative and regulatory context; and
5. deliverability of the planned capital work programme.

For each challenge we have identified the principal options for addressing them and the implications of each. Not all asset groups face the same issues over the period of this Strategy, nor will the issues affect each asset group equally.

4.1. Significant issue 1: Maintaining existing assets

The affordability of maintaining and renewing our existing assets is an ongoing challenge. Increases to material and labour costs over the past few years have been higher than councils have seen in a long time, and although economic conditions are expected to ease into a more restrained inflationary pattern soon, balancing rates increases, debt levels, and capital expenditure to ensure prudent and sustainable long-term decision-making is now more important than ever.

Options	Implications
Preferred Option **1:** Targeted renewals based on asset condition and criticality, assessing the optimum time for renewal versus the increasing probability of failure.	The Council plans to continue to meet the required level of service. The Council will fund the replacement or renewal of assets when the condition, criticality, and risk of failure dictates – this means that assets critical to public health will be proactively renewed, and for assets with a low criticality we will take a more reactive approach. For this strategy to be effective, condition data must be current and reliable. This option carries some risk of asset failure where condition is not known or when unexpected events occur – for instance some underground assets such as water bores and parts of our wastewater network. It isn't feasible to inspect all areas of underground networks for a detailed condition assessment, so a combination of option 1 and 2 is preferred.
Secondary Option **2:** Renew based on the year that infrastructure was constructed, material type, failure history	This option carries some risk because assumed condition could be incorrect and cause unexpected or unnecessary expenditure. Conversely, some assets may degrade faster than expected and need renewal earlier than assumed. The Long-Term Plan includes annual budgets for unplanned renewals across its water and wastewater activities to mitigate this risk.
3: Run assets until they fail - fixing or replacing infrastructure when it breaks.	Allowing assets to reach failure before renewal may increase the cost and Council work programmes and financial resources may become severely constrained by multiple failures. Critical lifeline assets may be compromised by this approach and levels of service may reduce. This option is not recommended.

4.2. Significant issue 2: Growth and development

While growth may bring many opportunities to the district, it can also pose challenges. Population growth places additional demand on Council's existing assets and services and, when growth is unplanned and unchecked, it can harm the health of waterways and threaten indigenous biodiversity. More greenhouse gas emissions through, for example, transportation and energy use, may increase the district's contribution to adverse climactic conditions, and housing pressures could increase demand to develop land that are at risk to natural hazards and the effects of weather events such as flooding, earthquakes, and land instability.

The Council completed a Housing and Business Assessment (HBA) in late 2023 to determine the district's development capacity. This assessment concluded that recent changes to increase intensification of residential and mixed-use areas provide sufficient housing capacity to meet the district's projected growth across the short, medium, and long term.

Growth Strategy and District Plan change

In February 2022, Kāpiti Coast District Council adopted a new District Growth Strategy, *Te Tupu Pai: Growing Well*. The Strategy provides an outline for managing how and where the district grows over the next 30 years and details how Kāpiti Coast sees itself growing to meet the requirements of the National Policy Statement on Urban Development (NPS-UD) and as part of regional growth under the Wellington Regional Growth Framework (WRGF).

The approach for managing land-use and development is set out under the District Plan. The overall approach to development within the District Plan is to maintain a consolidated urban form within existing urban areas and a limited number of growth areas which can be efficiently serviced and integrated with existing townships. This reinforces an overall hierarchy of centres and the effective and efficient use of infrastructure.

Residential use is provided for across the General Residential Zone and within the Metropolitan, Town and Local Centre Zones and Mixed-Use Zones. The District Plan also includes a number of rural residential areas providing for smaller rural and lifestyle opportunities. Several areas of future growth and expansion are identified as Future Urban Zone and Ngārara and Waikanae North development areas.

Plan Change 2 (Intensification) was completed and became operative as part of the District Plan in 2023. The Plan Change was a response to future growth needs and requirements under the NPS-UD and the Medium Density Residential Standards. The change increased heights and density for residential and mixed-use development, incorporating the Medium Density Residential Standards across its urban residential areas, and enabling greater building heights in and around urban centres and rapid transit stops.

The 2023 HBA assessed future growth against the notified version of Plan Change 2 and concluded that the changes to intensification provided sufficient development capacity to meet short, medium and long-term growth needs.

Infrastructure capacity was also assessed as part of the HBA which identified that while Council's local infrastructure networks have several on-going challenges, these were being managed through ongoing planning and investment. The HBA determined that previous infrastructure planning and investment meant capacity was generally available to meet short- and medium-term growth needs, and longer-term needs for most networks, but that further work was needed to help identify the specific nature of longer-term works required.

The assessment also recognised the significant shift that Plan Change 2 (Intensification) would have on planning and investment processes across residential and urban centres. This includes the need to look at how our centres and their needs might grow or evolve in light of these changes, especially given the potential for intensification to occur more broadly across existing residential areas, where it was previously expected, and where it was not. This work will help inform future HBAs as well as ongoing planning and investment processes.

Population forecasts

While even the best population forecasts only represent a snapshot in time, some will remain true and reliable for longer periods than others. Because the Kāpiti Coast District is currently experiencing rapid change[4], the population forecasts require frequent updates.

Population forecasts are important for asset planning because they indicate where infrastructure is likely to be required and the level of customer demand for those services. A population forecast that is too low could mean that infrastructure services will be insufficient to meet demand or that the Development Contribution Policy will not require enough contributions from developers. On the other hand, a forecast that is too high could mean that the Council has spent money on infrastructure services that were not required or collected greater contributions from developers than were required.

Options	Implications
Preferred Option **1:** Rely on existing mechanisms to direct and manage growth impacts, including previous investment in network modelling, through: • direction from the Growth Strategy, • management of growth through the District Plan and Plan Change 2, • the use of Development Contributions to fund the infrastructure needed to provide growth capacity, and • taking a strategic asset management approach.	The Growth Strategy and strategic asset management approach are fundamental to successful infrastructure delivery. If actual growth is greater than projected, infrastructure might not have sufficient capacity to meet demand. Alternatively, if actual growth is lower than projected, this might result in over- investment in infrastructure. To a degree, the opening up of the urban area to intensification through Plan Change 2 has increased uncertainty as to where and how quickly growth within the existing urban footprint may occur. Through its obligations under the National Policy Statement on Urban Development (NPS-UD), Council ensures that sufficient development capacity is able to be serviced by its infrastructure, over the short, medium and long term to meet growth demand.
2: Increase investment in the LTP to provide for additional network modelling.	Council enhanced its network modelling capacity in the previous LTP to better understand growth impacts and infrastructure requirements. Council does not believe that further investment is likely to provide significant further benefits.

4.3. Significant issue 3: Climate change and natural hazards

Climate assumptions derived from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change provide different projections that are dependent on achievements of global emissions reduction. Activity managers with critical infrastructure assets have applied conservative projections.

[4] As stated in the strategic context section, between 2013 and 2018, the district's population grew at an annual average of 1.8% compared to the 0.8% forecast for the same period. Since 2020, Covid-19 and border restrictions have impacted levels of forecast growth, but more recently, immigration, a key driver of growth, has bounced back to pre-Covid levels creating a level of uncertainty.

Adaptation measures from one asset group may have implications for other groups and an infrastructure adaptation action plan across all activities is being investigated. The across council lens may also provide opportunities for more effective delivery with additional co-benefits.

Earthquakes are also considered when planning for natural hazards. Increased resources are being built into Council staffing for the emergency response and the recovery roles. Having a planned recovery will, where able, reduce the incidence of replacing assets in high-risk areas.

Council is managing multiple climate-related issues:

Risk of damage to assets by storm events that are increasing in severity and frequency.	
Options	**Implications**
Preferred Option **1:** Do not automatically reinstate assets that are subject to ongoing climate change effects, review based on asset criticality.	This approach may limit access to some properties and reserves (in the case of roading assets).
2: Always reinstate existing assets in their current locations	Ongoing high costs for the reinstatement of assets.

Risk of water shortage from increased dry periods and higher temperatures.	
Options	**Implications**
Preferred Option **1:** Increase potable water storage and network infrastructure alongside the Council's sustainable growth strategy *Te Tupu Pai – Growing Well.*	High cost of initial installation and enables Council to achieve its target level of service. Funding through the government's Infrastructure Acceleration Fund has enabled an additional reservoir in Ōtaki to be brought forward.
2: Manage bore water and river water intake from approved resource consent supply.	Ongoing high costs (rates and debt increases) for the reinstatement of assets with uncertain levels of service.

Recovery from natural hazard events.	
Options	**Implications**
Preferred Option **1:** Ensure Civil Defence Emergency Plans are in place and routinely updated, and mock events practiced, to ensure lifeline infrastructure is up and running as quickly as possible following an earthquake.	Structural strengthening to withstand all damage from rare, high magnitude earthquakes is not practical or possible, so it is essential to have recovery plans in place.
2: Always reinstate existing assets in their current locations	Ongoing high costs for the reinstatement of assets – likely to increase Council's debt.
3: Carry insurance to assist with recovery costs.	The cost of insurance premiums is growing by an estimated 20% per annum and would mean an increased rates requirement.

Recovery from natural hazard events.	
Options	**Implications**
4: Increase the resilience of the ongoing provision of water and wastewater services.	This involves: • requiring new urban properties to install rainwater tanks • a recovery plan to truck drinking water from a different water treatment plant if a plant is damaged • Back-up generators to power the pump stations in the event of the electricity supply being interrupted.
5: Identify and assess network risks and strengthen existing assets to withstand moderate earthquakes with minimal damage.	This would mean an increased level of service and required significant staff time and resources as well as increase our debt and rates requirement. As such, this option is likely to be unaffordable.

4.4. Significant issue 4: Deliverability of the Capital Works Programme

In the 2021-41 Long-Term Plan, the Council increased its pipeline of work significantly compared to previous years. This challenged the Council's capacity to deliver its capital works programme and although we have delivered significantly more than in previous years ($61.5m in 2022/23, compared with $32.9m in 2020/21 and $45.5m in 2021/22), we still do not typically deliver all of the budgeted capital programme in a given year. The reasons for this are largely technical and are different depending on the project - delays with consenting processes, issues encountered during design phase, and changing priorities can all impact the timeframes for project delivery.

We aim to continue increasing our capacity to complete our planned capital works programme. This will require the Council to better understand its supplier markets and explore alternative delivery and procurement models, including use of longer-term contracts, bundling packages of work, as well as more collaborative ways of working such as joining with neighbouring councils.

Evolving the Council's project management office function will also improve our capacity to deliver our capital programme. Since the last LTP our project management office has expanded to manage larger projects that individual business units cannot fully resource themselves and will continue to mature its resource management and the Council's project governance framework.

Options	Implications
Preferred option Limit capital expenditure to a level similar to Council's annual spend in recent previous years.	Certain projects may proceed without delays and may require funding to be transferred from another capital budget to be completed in a timely manner. Such decisions would be made by the appropriate delegated authority and a resetting of budgets would be required through the annual planning process.
Preferred option • Continue to evolve Project Management Office function • Agile/strategic procurement • Outsource resources as required.	No significant impact on debt, rates or levels of service. Some level of technical risk and supplier market constraints would remain.

Options	Implications
Reprioritise the capital programme now to deliver critical projects only.	Delaying renewals of existing assets will increase the risk of failure and reduce level of service. Deferring new projects may risk increasing the total project cost and create a backlog for future years.

5. Significant decisions required

The Council expects to make several significant decisions during the term of this Infrastructure Strategy.

Decision	Timing	Principal options and approximate costs
Improve the road connection between Paraparaumu Beach and town centre	2024/25	Build a link road between Ihakara St and Kāpiti Rd ($23.5m)
Ensure that Ringawhati Rd, Ōtaki remains accessible	2026/27	Extend Ringawhati Rd bridge ($1.8m)
Replace Kāpiti Rd culvert at Paraparaumu Beach	2025/26	Principal options and construction methodology are being investigated. The scale of the cost is yet to be determined but it is likely to be a significant value given the complexity of the location.
Replace Matatua Rd culvert	2039/40	Renew culvert (2017 estimate $4.8m) Replace part of the culvert with open stream (cost TBC)
Ownership and management of Three Waters assets	Assume 2024-27.	Any decision is likely to be driven by government policy. However, the Council may have some control over certain aspects of the decision. These may include continuing to operate and fund delivery of services as we have done in the past or transitioning to an alternative model such as a council-controlled organisation. Details are yet to be determined.

6. Significant projects

Figure 1. Major infrastructure projects planned

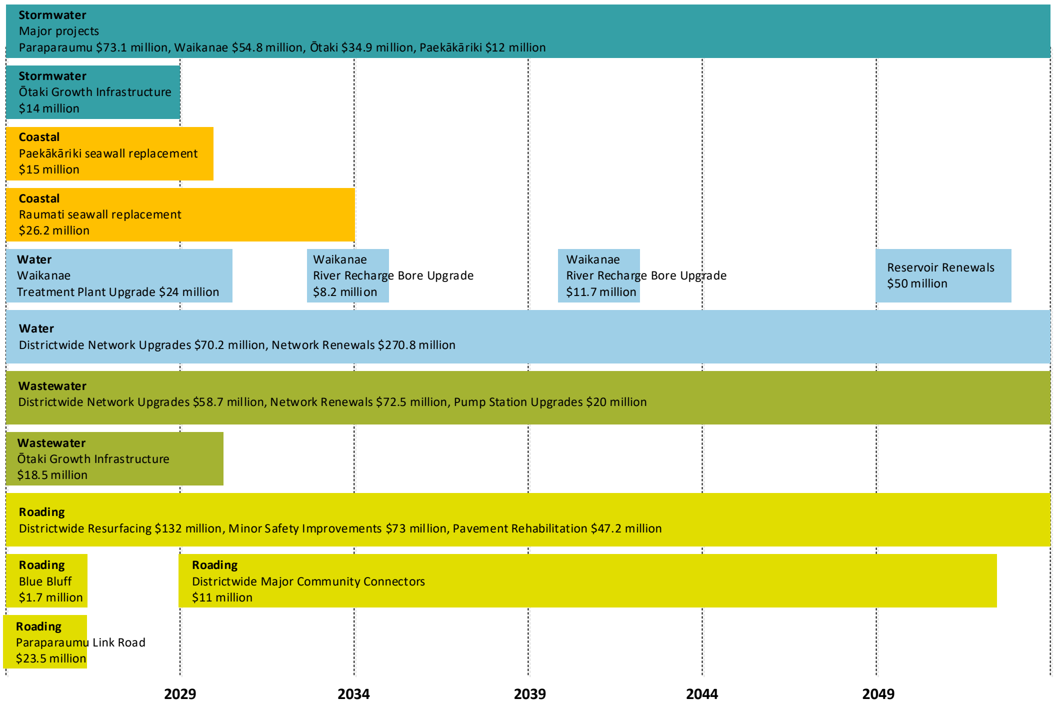


Figure 1 - Major infrastructure projects planned for the next 30 years.

7. Our assets

7.1. Access and Transport

The goal of the Access and Transport activity is to:

- Build and maintain a comprehensive transport network that is resilient, reliable, efficient, and safe.
- Enable people to use an effective and reliable transport mode of their choice.
- Improve access to key social infrastructure and local businesses.
- Make prudent investment decisions that help remedy or mitigate the effects of the activity on the environment.
- Accessible and affordable travel for the community and visitors.
- Ensure that new development contributes to solutions rather than add to existing pressures.

Key Issues and Challenges

- **Ensuring a fit-for-purpose transport network:** How people use the transport network is constantly changing, with increasing demand for multi-modal options. Strategic investment is needed to support users and different modes of travel now and in the future. In developing the LTP we have worked with feedback provided by Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency to adjust our overall work programme, reducing it to ensure it is achievable and sustainable from a funding perspective but still ensuring a network that meets people needs.
- **Funding:** Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency funding levels are uncertain, particularly as the new government is yet to release its policy statement on land transport. If a lower level of government subsidy is approved Council will need to consider the implications of this through the Annual Plan process as it relates to years two and three of the LTP.
- **Resilience and Climate Change:** Increasing occurrence of severe weather-related events have caused damage to assets, and coastal erosion is affecting some structures and challenging network resilience. Extraordinary events are becoming more common; this affects user experience and further constrains budgets.
- **Demographic Change:** With easier access between Wellington and the Kāpiti Coast the demographics of the district are changing, with increased demand from younger and older age groups for more options and a higher level of service.
- **Connectivity:** The Wellington Northern Corridor improvements will continue to change travel patterns, and this is evident in congestion, some poor connectivity, and service provider workload. In the short-term the Northern Corridor project continues to affect the availability of suppliers and competition for work.
- **Resource consenting:** The process for consenting new development is a risk that can often add time to delivery of projects. This can be mitigated by early engagement with Greater Wellington Regional Council and ensuring projects are planned with adequate allowance for consenting time.

Key Focus Areas

- Increase sealed pavement maintenance and resurfacing
- Increase maintenance of cycle path network
- Continue working on the Safe Network Programme / Road to Zero to reduce risk on our transport network
- Complete the State Highway Revocation programme led by Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency
- Complete the Town Centres Programme, including improvements to Waikanae town centre

Asset condition

Access and Transport assets include sealed and unsealed roads, drainage assets, and footpaths, along with streetlights, and traffic services, and minor assets. The availability of condition information varies across the asset types.

Data confidence levels for our road network ranges across asset types:

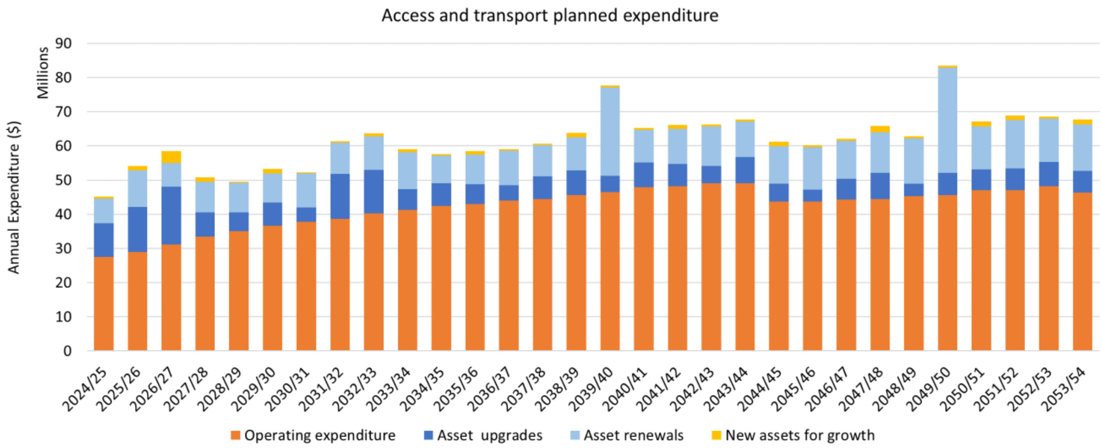
Asset type	Reliability of condition information
Road pavement	Highly reliable to reliable
Bridges	Highly reliable
SH1 vested assets	Assumed high (collected to NZTA highways standards)
Footpaths	Reliable
Drainage, retaining walls, railings, signals, signs, markings and streetlights	Reliable
Parking facilities	Average

Sealed roads are assessed using a range of methods including road roughness and condition index, and these show that our roads are in good condition overall.

Nearly all of the Council's drainage assets (for example, kerb and channel, and sumps) are less than 40 years old and are in satisfactory condition overall. A need for replacement is established following inspections or complaints. The bridge network is in generally good condition due to regular inspections and maintenance. Reactive bridge inspections are also undertaken following earthquake and flooding events.

Planned expenditure

The following chart shows total planned expenditure for the Access and Transport activity for the next 30 years:



7.2. Coastal Management

The goal of the coastal management activity is to protect public roads, water and drainage infrastructure by maintaining Council-owned seawalls and facilitating beach protection projects with the community.

Our work aims to manage the risks of increased erosion pragmatically and prudently, sea levels and storm intensity on the Kāpiti Coast – mitigating the impacts of increased flooding, putting lives and property at risk. We also need to balance the protection of the environment, anticipated growth, and the management of our assets against community expectations, increasing risks and political and financial challenges.

Along with maintaining coastal assets such as seawalls, the Council carries out dune replenishment and beach renourishment to help manage the effects of coastal hazards on existing development and infrastructure. Dune reshaping and planting helps restore damaged ecosystems to a more natural state, as well as protecting the boundary between coastal and terrestrial land from coastal erosion.

As the coastline is essential to the identity of the Kāpiti Coast, and the health of the coastal environment is critical to the community's wellbeing, the Council also carries out sustainable management of the coastal environment by providing accessible beach and coastal areas and enhancing ecological and amenity values.

A core element of our work is understanding the needs and concerns of our communities, while providing information about coastal hazards and risks. We acknowledge that our coastal assets may not provide protection against all threats. Additional adaptation measures will include land-use planning restrictions on land at risk of coastal threats, and are also likely to include soft engineering projects, such as dune enhancement. In the long-term, and when no other options are feasible, managed retreat may be an adaptation response that will need to be worked through carefully.

The climate crisis presents both the easiest and the hardest decisions we have ever faced. The easiest because protecting assets and property from rising seas and flooding rivers makes sense, and the hardest because balancing the benefits of protecting people and property with the cost of building and maintaining critical assets requires decisions that mitigate long-term risks and ensure intergenerational equity.

Key Issues and Challenges

- **Climate Change:** Increasing occurrence of severe weather events raises the potential to cause damage to assets, and coastal erosion is affecting some areas. Finding affordable solutions for this reality is a significant challenge.
- **Resilience:** There is a cumulative effect of coastal erosion, sea-level rise and tectonic land movements on our coastline. While there is still some uncertainty about how significant these impacts will be, and how quickly they will happen, there is a need for us to start planning for our future and appropriate response is to be developed.
- **Asset condition:** most of the hard defence structures built on public land are in poor condition and have limited useful life left. Replacing these assets to the required standards requires a significant investment.
- **Public infrastructure risk**: other critical infrastructure assets along the coastline such as water and wastewater pipelines, and roads and walkways are currently protected by seawalls. Failure of seawalls may compromise these strategically important infrastructure assets.

Asset condition

The following table summarises the condition of coastal assets based on the results of an assessment undertaken in 2021.

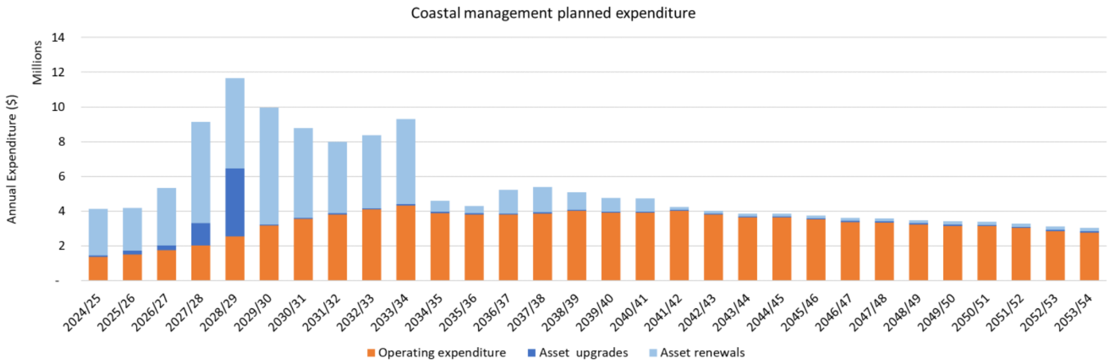
Asset type	Condition assessment
Beach outlets	Of the 69 beach outlets 15 are in extremely poor condition and the remaining are in moderate condition Out of the 15 outlets, 11 have been renewed/replaced.
Paekākāriki Seawall	Of the 960 metres of the wall, 140 metres are in poor condition, 480 metres are in moderate condition, and the remaining 340 metres is at low risk of failure in the immediate future. Since 2016, few failures have occurred, and repairs were completed. Proactive maintenance was carried out in 2022/23 and 2023/24 to extend the life of the asset while the replacement project progresses.
Raumati Seawall – Phase 1 *(From 3 Garden Road to 203 Rosetta Road)*	This 987 metres section has no rock protection and is in poor condition. Proactive maintenance was carried out in 2022/23 and 2023/24 to extend the life of the asset while the replacement project progresses.
Raumati Seawall – Phase 2 *(From 203 Rosetta Road to 52 The Esplanade)*	This 1602 metre section has rock protection at the toe and is in moderate condition. It has a residual life of 5-10 years.
Raumati Seawall – Phase 3 *(From 52 to 108 The Esplanade)*	This 513-metre section is built with rock and timber and is in moderate condition except for the first 20 metres which is in poor condition.
Wharemauku Block wall *(From 71 Wharemauku to 7 Raebern Lane)*	This 170m long block wall was built in 2016, strengthened in 2018, but a long-term solution needs to be underway by year 2025, as the design life of the wall is limited to 7 years.
Seawalls in various other locations	Six seawalls (those of shorter lengths) are in poor condition. The remainder are in moderate condition.

Key Focus Areas

- Construction of seawall renewals
- Implement long-term solution for the Wharemauku block wall
- Improve maintenance response times for emergency events
- Renew stormwater beach outlets
- Continue the coastal planting programme

Planned expenditure

The following chart shows total planned expenditure for the Coastal Management activity for the next 30 years:



7.3. Stormwater Management

The Council maintains and operates stormwater systems to manage surface water runoff at Paraparaumu, Waikanae, Ōtaki, and Paekākāriki.

The goal of the Stormwater Management activity is to improve stormwater collection, treatment and disposal across urban catchments while protecting the receiving environments, ensuring water quality, and reducing risk to human health and property from flooding.

Our work programme is holistic, integrating the planning and management of catchments, land use and receiving environments, and the health and well-being of a water body, embracing Te Mana o te Wai to comply with the regulatory and environmental compliance framework.

We plan to use more sustainable, blue-green network[5] strategies in the delivery of the stormwater service, including planning controls (e.g. setbacks, minimum floor levels, onsite detention, water-sensitive urban design) on development and design principles to hold water in the landscape. We will work collaboratively, and in partnership with tāngata whenua, the community and our stakeholders on projects that consider the social dimensions of water, water cycle perspectives and help target investments to risk.

The network has both environmental and recreational values. These can be managed together through a combination of infrastructure, ecological restoration, and urban design to connect people and nature.

Key Issues and Challenges

- Resilience and Climate Change: Increasing occurrence of greater intensity and frequency of events are predicted and becoming more common, overwhelming assets and challenging network resilience.
- Delivery of Capital Work Programme: to achieve levels of service, meet regulatory compliance and support growth, whilst addressing a historic underspend in stormwater.
- Growth: The district is growing, and new developments increase stormwater runoff and require increased downstream capacity. Property owners have increasing expectations to protection, and developers have expectations that Council will eliminating the flood hazards to make more developable land available.
- Te Mana o te Wai - and wider regulatory compliance: Requirements for managing all waters in a way that prioritises the health and wellbeing of the water (quantity, quality and ecology).
- Flood Risk: over 600 flooding complaints each year, 30% of urban properties designated at risk in a 1 :100-year event, nearly 50% of the stormwater infrastructure is under capacity for a 1 :10-year event. Upgrading the infrastructure to the required standard requires a significant investment.
- Stream and watercourse maintenance: A discretionary activity, requiring resource consent. Consenting is an expensive, time- consuming task, demanding assessments of environmental effects including cultural and ecological impacts.

[5] Blue- green networks are a holistic way of planning based around waterways (blue) and planting parks and tracks(green). The network has both environmental and recreational values. These can be managed together through a combination of infrastructure, ecological restoration and urban design to connect people and nature.

Key focus areas

Upgrade the network capacity	Extend the area of the network to some greenfield developments	Manage future demand through the Whaitua Committee

Asset condition

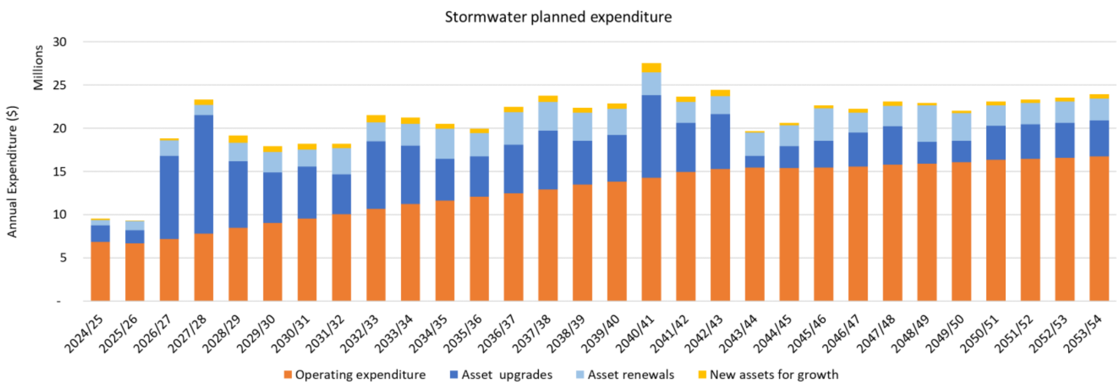
Due to the relatively young age of the piped network (the median age is less than 40 years), and the financial constraints in completing detailed assessments, condition monitoring is largely based on visual inspection of assets by service crews when undertaking maintenance.

A more detailed asset inspection regime to inspect piped assets that are over 40 years of age commenced in 2017/18. Pipe condition assessments are now completed in almost half of the catchments and will continue to inform the asset renewal programme as appropriate.

A comprehensive open waterway condition assessment was completed in 2016/17. This provided valuable information in the development of an appropriate stream/drain cleaning programme.

Planned expenditure

The following chart shows total planned expenditure for the Stormwater Management activity for the next 30 years:



7.4. Water Supply

The Water Supply activity operates four water supply schemes at Ōtaki, Te Horo/ Hautere, Waikanae/ Paraparaumu/ Raumati, and Paekākāriki.

The Council's priority is a robust water supply system to ensure sufficient drinking-water is available now and into the future. The water supply network must also be able to cope with emergencies and the long-term impacts of climate change.

Risk-prioritised investment balances future renewals and upgrade programmes, giving the Council confidence in its investment decision-making while also increasing the system's resilience and sustainability.

Key Issues and Challenges

- **Te Mana o te Wai:** This is an umbrella concept over regulatory and environmental compliance; security and safety compliance of drinking water supplies with the establishment of Taumata Arowai, including compulsory training and mandatory treatment, The National Policy Statement on Freshwater Management, National Environmental Standards, the Natural Resources Plan along with the Kāpiti Whaitua chapter include policy on water allocation and ecological minimum flows. Realising Te Mana o te Wai and ensuring regulatory compliance may require additional/earlier investment. The new Government that it may rebalance Te Mana o te Wai to widen its scope, so the Council will continue to monitor any potential changes and manage their impacts.
- **Climate change planning:** The Council attempts to reduce emissions associated with drinking water collection, treatment, and distribution, and responds to severe events [drought, more intense rainfall], and potential saltwater intrusion on groundwater, and damage to structures, particularly in coastal areas.
- **Resilient Supplies, Systems and Processes:** Issues related to drinking water resilience that the Council needs to address are:
  - continuous supply of compliant and safe drinking water regardless of conditions;
  - improve treated water storage for times where source water quality deteriorates;
  - renewing aging infrastructure as needed; and
  - providing redundancy within water treatment plants to improve operational flexibility.
- **Delivery of capital works.** The delivery of a significant capital work programme to maintain levels of service and support growth is critical to the ongoing resilience and sustainability of the district's water networks. Significant investment is required to provide strategic trunk mains to service growth areas in Waikanae and ultimately service storage for the Ōtaki networks.
- **Cost effectiveness.** The cost of provision is rising, and the Council acknowledges that providing services must be affordable. While the government's Local Water Done Well programme seeks to assist local authorities in this respect, the programme is in its very early days with no clear options yet apparent. In the meantime, the Council plans to continue prudent and strategic investment in the water supply infrastructure within its financial constraints and plans to maintain levels of service. Making evidence-based decisions will be necessary to balance the risks, benefits, and timing of projects.

Key focus areas

Complete Drinking Water Safety and Resilience Project (treatment plan upgrades)

Complete planned Ōtaki Water Supply upgrades (including two new reservoirs)

Approval of Ōtaki and Hautere water permits from GWRC

Continue ongoing network renewals

Complete condition assessments for the Kakariki and Paekākāriki bulk mains

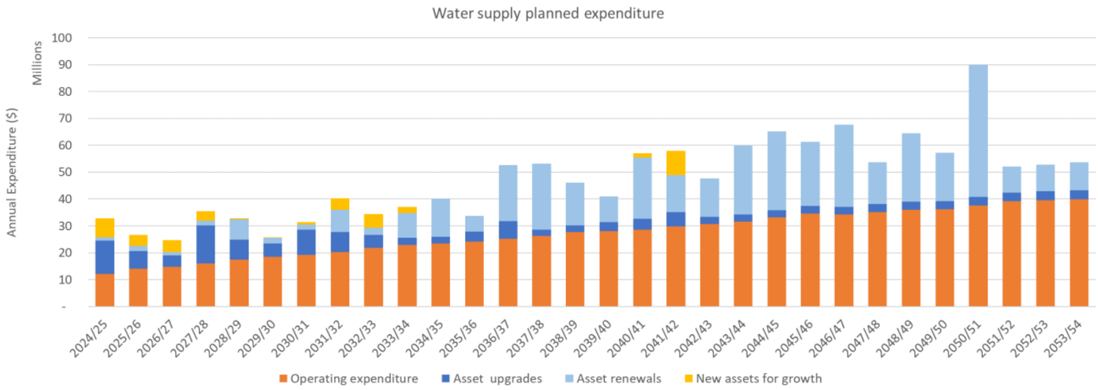
Asset condition

The Council operates four water treatment plants with the average age of approximately 25 years.

Asset type	Condition assessment
Ōtaki and Hautere/Te Horo treatment plants	Unknown condition
Waikanae-Paraparaumu-Raumati treatment plants	Range from good to poor condition
Pump stations (10)	Unknown condition with an average current age of 24 years
Water storage reservoir (12)s	The average age is 36 years. Condition ranges from very good to average, with eight of the 12 being in good condition
Paekākāriki and Waitohu Valley reservoirs	Average rating. The reservoirs are aged 59 and 62 respectively
Pipe assets	The average age of pipes in the network is 36 years, with a significant proportion in poor condition. This may become an issue in 10 to 20 years
Water supply bores at Ōtaki and Hautere/Te Horo	Poor condition
Waikanae-Paraparaumu-Raumati bores	Unknown condition
Water supply pipes`	6% of the pipes in the network are in excellent condition. 50% are in average condition, 42% in good condition, and 3% are rated poor or very poor. This assessment is based on expected base life knowledge, and the results of pipe sampling and risk profiling.

Planned expenditure

The following chart shows total planned expenditure for the water supply activity for the next 30 years:



7.5. Wastewater Management

The Council is responsible for the provision and management of two wastewater treatment schemes: one serving Waikanae, Paraparaumu and Raumati, and the other serving Ōtaki. Paekākāriki and most rural areas of the district have no public wastewater infrastructure.

The Council's goal is to manage an effective and efficient wastewater service now and into the future, which balances ongoing performance, risk and resilience. Lifecycle investment for ongoing performance, to allow future projected growth and ensuring the mauri of our environment is maintained within Te mana o Te Wai.

Key Issues and Challenges

- **Legislative and Regulatory Compliance:** The establishment of Taumata Arowai, the introduction of Te Mana o Te Wai, and meeting the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management is a challenge. Strategic rather than reactive management is needed to continue to meet existing levels of service.
- **Climate Change Planning:** Changes to treatment processes and the capability to reduce emissions and adapt to climate change is becoming more critical.
- **Resilient Supplies, Systems and Processes:** The Council is challenged by:
  - continuous containment, reticulation, treatment and sustainable discharge of treated wastewater is increasing in importance;
  - the rise of the water table is hastening the degradation of pipes in the network;
  - increased levels of redundancy within wastewater treatment plants is needed to improve operational flexibility; and
  - ageing assets with substantial renewal expenditure required in future years.
- **Capital works programme delivery:** The delivery of a significant capital work programme to maintain levels of service and support growth is critical to the ongoing resilience and sustainability of the district's wastewater networks.

Key focus areas

- Complete the upgrade of the Paraparaumu Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Complete the Waikanae Duplicate Rising Main
- Continue network renewals and pump station upgrades

Asset condition

The condition of wastewater assets, where known, is generally good. Treatment Plants are in good to moderate condition with some age-based renewals and upgrades planned. A significant number of pump stations are approaching the end of their useful life and will need to be renewed.

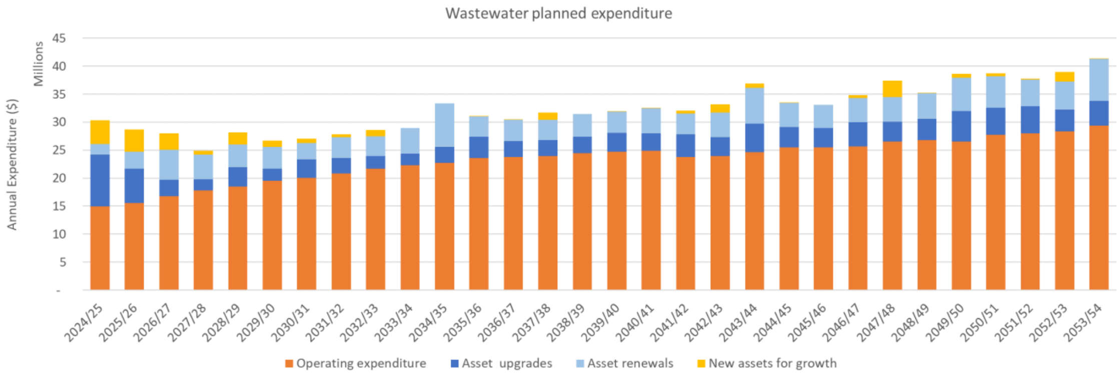
The piped network is through just under half of its expected useful life, so only minor renewals are expected over the next 10 years. No formal assessment of the network has been completed; however, a capacity assessment is underway.

Further investigation of the network and pump stations are planned in the next three years. The following table summarises the Paraparaumu-Waikanae wastewater scheme asset conditions.

Asset type	Condition assessment
Pipe network	Unknown condition (capacity assessment in progress)
Pump Stations (122)	Good/unknown condition. 24 of the pump stations have been inspected. In general, the condition of the pump stations inspected is good.
Wastewater treatment plants	Good condition. In general, the plant is in moderate condition. Various age-based replacements and capacity upgrades have been recommended.
Consents	Existing. Consents are in the process of being renewed.

Planned expenditure

The following chart shows total planned expenditure for the Wastewater Management for the next 30 years:



8. Appendix 1 - Asset Management Approach

This section of the Infrastructure Strategy provides a general overview on the Council's approach to asset management, describes the Council's current infrastructure services.

Asset management planning

The Council has a well-established approach to asset management planning, based on the ISO 55000 Asset Management Standards.

A key aspect of this approach is the Asset Lifecycle Model, which aims to optimize cost, risk, and performance across the asset lifecycle. The four phases of the asset lifecycle are plan and design, build or acquire, operate and maintain, and replace or dispose.

The Council maintains its assets until they reach the end of their useful lives, after which they will then be renewed, upgraded, or replaced to maintain the required levels of service.

Whereas each asset management plan includes more information on the asset management processes underpinning each plan's development, this section provides a general overview on the Council's approach to the collection and management of asset information.

Asset management improvement plan

A recent assessment found that we have a well-established approach to asset management planning, progressively developed over the past fifteen years or so. As is typical within local authorities, practices have been developed in many aspects ahead of organisational policy or strategy to guide these practices. As such, although practices are largely pragmatic and target the areas of most need, they are not always consistently applied across the Council, and may not be integrated well with other processes. This assessment has identified that the establishment of an asset management policy and strategic asset management plan (or SAMP) will be the two key improvement activities which will bring KCDC’s asset management practices towards the ISO 55001 requirements.

The Council plans to continuously improve the following areas of its asset management:

- **Policy and strategy development:** Developing and adopting AM Policy and AM Strategy (SAMP) consistent with the requirements of ISO 55001. Incorporating outputs from the Strategic Growth Strategy into asset management plans. Developing resourcing, information and systems strategies.
- **Data and systems:** Develop and Implement the information and knowledge management strategy.
- **Levels of service and performance monitoring:** Review levels of service measures for appropriateness, completeness and measurability, develop performance monitoring and reporting framework. Review performance benchmarking measures against other utilities and monitor water production and demand and compare to projections.
- **Risk management:** Review organisation-wide risk approach for alignment, consistency, and linkage to the objectives.
- **Decision frameworks:** Review existing decision-making frameworks and strengthen to optimise maintenance, renewals and development across the network. Review activity and asset risk registers in-line with reviewed framework. Develop asset vulnerability

framework and incorporate in risk profiling of assets. Update the Water and Sanitary Services Assessment and Implement backflow protection standards derived from policy.

- **O&M planning:** Review O&M manuals to ensure they are current and in place for all significant asset categories or components and incorporate outage and emergency response procedures.
- **Asset condition and life:** Sampling programmes for pipe condition assessment by materials developed and implemented. Condition assessment programmes for specialist techniques is formalised.
- **Valuation:** Review valuation process, base lives and process lives.
- **System review and audit:** Develop an AM system review, monitoring and auditing framework.

Asset knowledge, criticality, and maturity

Levels of service (LOS) refer to the nature of the services that Council delivers to the community. LOS are generally defined and measured via performance targets for factors like quality and capacity, reliability, safety, cost, and legislative compliance.

Desired or expected LOS are based on community needs, community expectations, and Council's strategic goals. Changes in the district (e.g. population growth, demographic changes, natural hazard events) can lead to changes in community needs and expectations and/or changes in Council's ability to deliver previously agreed LOS.

Comparisons between desired and actual LOS influence asset management planning, particularly in relation to the timing and quality of maintenance renewals and upgrade works. As these decisions can have significant financial implications, an asset's useful life is reviewed regularly in accordance with:

- Its age and condition profile
- The criticality of the asset
- Degree of risk
- Ongoing maintenance requests
- Desired versus current LOS
- The differing economic lives of individual assets.

To establish actual LOS and manage assets using the lifecycle approach, knowledge and information about the assets is crucial as such knowledge underpins each asset management plan and thereby enabling evidence-based decision making. Asset knowledge covers age, condition, performance, and value.

Another important aspect is the criticality of the assets. Critical assets are defined as those that have a higher consequence of failure in terms of the impact a failure would have on the community, the environment, the organisation’s objectives, and the asset plans.

A criticality framework is used to identify and manage risks across the infrastructure services.

This framework provides a consistent approach to assessing the potential impacts on people and the environment if an asset were to fail. Because this framework allows for comparisons across services, it can be used to prioritise inspections and investigations, refine maintenance and renewal strategies, identify high risk information gaps, and increase confidence in the timing and scale of capital expenditure.

The level of maturity expected for asset management is a strategic decision for Council. Levels of maturity beyond a core or basic approach are determined according to a variety of criteria, such as the costs and benefits derived from more advanced planning: legislative requirements: the size, condition, criticality, and complexity of the assets: and customer expectations.

Asset conditions, data confidence, criticality, and asset management maturity are all based on 1 - 5 rating scales.

Table 1: Rating scales for asset condition, data confidence level, criticality, and asset management maturity.

Scale	Asset Condition	Data Confidence	Criticality	Maturity
1	Excellent.	Systematic and fully optimised data programme.	Significant, region wide, long-term disruption and significant cost to restore service.	Advanced. Programmes are driven by optimised decision-making, risk management, and service level /cost trade-offs. Improvement programmes focus on maintaining ongoing practice.
2	Some minor maintenance work required.	Reliable data in information system with analysis and reporting.	Major- disruption over an extended period.	Intermediate. AMP includes strategic context, analysis of condition and performance assessments, customer engagement in levels of service, and QOM/risk management is applied to projects.
3	Maintenance is required to return to the expected level of service.	Sufficient information to support basic analysis.	Moderate, with serious localised impacts and cost.	Core. AMP covers approach to risk, condition and performance assessments, demand forecasts, 10- year financial plans and an improvement plan.
4	Requires a significant upgrade.	Basic or incomplete information based on assumptions.	Minor service disruption.	Basic. AMP contains basic information assets, service levels, planned works, and financial forecasts.

Scale	Asset Condition	Data Confidence	Criticality	Maturity
5	The asset is unserviceable.	No asset register.	Negligible social or economic impact.	Aware there are intentions to develop AMPs.

Note: Condition, confidence in data completeness and accuracy, and asset management maturity definitions are based on the International Infrastructure Management Manual framework. The criticality codes are based on the Global Criticality Rating and subsequently developed by the New Zealand Treasury - National Infrastructure Unit and published in the New Zealand Asset Metadata Standard - Potable Water Release Version 1.0.

Current infrastructure services

The core infrastructure services included in this Strategy are:

- access and transport.
- coastal assets, and
- stormwater,
- water supply,
- wastewater.

More information on each asset group is provided in Part Five. Table 2 provides basic information on each asset group.

Table 2: Replacement value and rating scales for existing infrastructure

Asset group	Optimised depreciated replacement value (million)*	Asset condition	Data confidence	Criticality	Maturity
Access & Transport	$485	3: Satisfactory	A: High to B: Reliable	1: Lifeline	Intermediate
Coastal Management	$8.6	4: Poor	B: Reliable	3: Key	Basic
Stormwater	$85	2: Good	B: Reliable	**	Intermediate
Water Supply	$147	2: Good	B: Reliable	1: Lifeline	Intermediate
Wastewater	$172	2: Good	B: reliable	1: Lifeline	Intermediate

* Valuation at 30 June 2023.

**No formal criticality assessment has been undertaken for- the stormwater activity and assets.

Kāpiti Coast District Council	2023/24 $000	Year 1 24/25 $000	Year 2 25/26 $000	Year 3 26/27 $000	Year 4 27/28 $000	Year 5 28/29 $000	Year 6 29/30 $000	Year 7 30/31 $000	Year 8 31/32 $000	Year 9 32/33 $000	Year 10 33/34 $000
Asset renewal											
Access and Transport	6,604	7,294	10,560	6,866	8,946	8,666	8,606	9,954	9,082	9,776	10,877
Coastal Management	6,246	2,684	2,445	3,318	5,807	5,191	6,740	5,174	4,125	4,206	4,892
Community Facilities	6,012	4,576	3,986	2,484	4,648	3,966	3,593	4,165	4,684	1,958	1,618
Corporate	989	746	478	682	946	1,189	1,115	1,120	1,030	1,331	1,096
Governance	-	-	32	-	-	66	-	-	69	-	-
Parks and Open Spaces	3,990	1,004	1,529	1,103	1,547	1,704	1,718	2,085	2,144	5,319	1,847
Recreation and Leisure	1,050	910	500	610	800	913	979	1,121	1,192	1,053	935
Sustainability & Resilience	114	313	1,756	333	89	92	229	40	64	425	495
Stormwater Management	1,067	603	1,084	1,827	1,167	2,137	2,376	1,980	3,011	2,169	2,526
Wastewater Management	3,285	1,836	3,006	5,414	4,356	4,025	3,881	2,962	3,743	3,571	4,606
Water Management	1,945	1,306	1,905	1,209	1,740	7,603	2,220	1,879	8,239	2,781	9,092
Total asset renewal	**31,302**	**21,272**	**27,281**	**23,846**	**30,046**	**35,552**	**31,457**	**30,480**	**37,383**	**32,589**	**37,984**
New assets and upgrades											
Access and Transport	10,278	10,417	14,573	20,469	8,357	5,796	8,014	4,541	13,484	13,749	6,880
Coastal Management	1,201	67	219	272	1,294	3,916	58	60	61	62	64
Community Facilities	1,822	143	2,550	377	365	2,335	2,908	-	-	-	3,041
Corporate	3,723	2,697	2,329	1,434	2,227	3,408	3,484	3,876	3,777	2,572	2,398
Districtwide Planning	1,000	-	1,048	696	5,816	-	5,837	-	-	-	-
Economic Development	-	154	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parks and Open Spaces	4,190	1,845	1,261	1,963	2,977	6,430	9,380	9,685	684	10,919	6,455
Recreation and Leisure	2,968	3,680	4,130	4,011	5,298	8,765	2,195	818	101	78	84
Regulatory Services	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sustainability & Resilience	-	124	16	22	33	33	34	35	35	36	37
Stormwater Management	5,919	2,108	1,570	9,869	14,386	8,580	6,478	6,702	5,177	8,734	7,482
Wastewater Management	5,258	13,563	10,113	5,881	2,722	5,655	3,241	4,089	3,290	3,337	2,000
Water Management	21,755	19,370	10,577	8,677	17,788	7,792	4,947	10,377	11,751	9,741	5,011
Total new assets and upgrades	**58,155**	**54,168**	**48,386**	**53,671**	**61,263**	**52,710**	**46,576**	**40,183**	**38,360**	**49,228**	**33,452**
TOTAL CAPITAL WORKS	**89,457**	**75,440**	**75,667**	**77,517**	**91,309**	**88,262**	**78,033**	**70,663**	**75,743**	**81,817**	**71,436**

2024-34 Capital Works Programme

Access and Transport	2023/24 $000	Year 1 24/25 $000	Year 2 25/26 $000	Year 3 26/27 $000	Year 4 27/28 $000	Year 5 28/29 $000	Year 6 29/30 $000	Year 7 30/31 $000	Year 8 31/32 $000	Year 9 32/33 $000	Year 10 33/34 $000
Asset renewal											
Access and Transport other capex	1,895	1,416	1,391	1,357	2,735	2,233	1,583	2,778	1,677	1,718	2,842
Kāpiti Culverts	149	444	4,185	329	-	-	373	-	-	417	-
State Highway 1 revocation renewals	222	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Street light programme	302	516	536	561	712	740	767	809	837	866	896
Waka Kotahi Cycling & Walking	249	159	163	168	172	177	181	186	191	195	200
Waka Kotahi Footpath programme	1,485	1,098	492	505	520	534	547	561	575	589	603
Waka Kotahi road resurfacing	2,302	3,661	3,792	3,947	4,807	4,982	5,154	5,620	5,803	5,990	6,337
Total asset renewal	**6,604**	**7,294**	**10,559**	**6,867**	**8,946**	**8,666**	**8,605**	**9,954**	**9,083**	**9,775**	**10,878**
New assets and upgrades											
Access and Transport other capex	473	426	295	2,096	187	2,491	4,516	201	2,684	2,911	2,124
Cycleways, Walkways and Bridleways	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Footpath programme	119	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IAF funded project	148	-	-	498	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ihakara-Arawhata Link Rd	1,500	2,058	4,198	12,885	4,394	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ōtaki Gorge road	500	335	1,377	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Resilience Improvements	-	-	555	1,934	606	-	-	683	-	-	763
State Highway 1 Revocation	2,025	3,524	3,641	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Street light programme	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tenanted buildings	28	29	45	44	-	-	59	84	-	30	-
Town Centres programme	935	2,377	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,090	6,956	-
Transport hub	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waka Kotahi Cycling & Walking	440	925	1,924	1,199	1,468	1,531	1,592	1,654	1,718	1,783	1,849
Waka Kotahi Minor safety improvements	1,501	743	2,537	1,815	1,703	1,775	1,846	1,918	1,992	2,068	2,144
Total new assets and upgrades	**10,279**	**10,417**	**14,572**	**20,471**	**8,358**	**5,797**	**8,013**	**4,540**	**13,484**	**13,748**	**6,880**
TOTAL CAPITAL WORKS	**16,883**	**17,711**	**25,131**	**27,338**	**17,304**	**14,463**	**16,618**	**14,494**	**22,567**	**23,523**	**17,758**

Coastal Management	2023/24 $000	Year 1 24/25 $000	Year 2 25/26 $000	Year 3 26/27 $000	Year 4 27/28 $000	Year 5 28/29 $000	Year 6 29/30 $000	Year 7 30/31 $000	Year 8 31/32 $000	Year 9 32/33 $000	Year 10 33/34 $000
Asset renewal											
Coastal management other capex	540	195	284	155	76	326	254	55	265	271	58
Paekākāriki Seawall replacement	5,113	2,422	1,930	2,874	2,412	1,240	2,788	1,337	-	-	-
Parks and Reserves other capex	93	67	232	289	115	118	121	123	126	129	131
Raumati South seawall replacement	500	-	-	-	3,203	3,507	3,577	3,659	3,734	3,807	4,703
Total asset renewal	**6,246**	**2,684**	**2,446**	**3,318**	**5,806**	**5,191**	**6,740**	**5,174**	**4,125**	**4,207**	**4,892**
New assets and upgrades											
Parks and Reserves other capex	62	67	219	272	56	57	58	60	61	62	64
Wharemauku block wall and Marine Parade	1,139	-	-	-	1,238	3,859	-	-	-	-	-
Total new assets and upgrades	**1,201**	**67**	**219**	**272**	**1,294**	**3,916**	**58**	**60**	**61**	**62**	**64**
TOTAL CAPITAL WORKS	**7,447**	**2,751**	**2,665**	**3,590**	**7,100**	**9,107**	**6,798**	**5,234**	**4,186**	**4,269**	**4,956**

Community Facilities	2023/24 $000	Year 1 24/25 $000	Year 2 25/26 $000	Year 3 26/27 $000	Year 4 27/28 $000	Year 5 28/29 $000	Year 6 29/30 $000	Year 7 30/31 $000	Year 8 31/32 $000	Year 9 32/33 $000	Year 10 33/34 $000
Asset renewal											
Community Facilities funding contributions	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Halls	816	305	403	283	888	460	373	421	375	412	439
Corporate Accommodation	826	525	1,208	405	305	204	563	234	571	946	272
Libraries	28	248	245	206	137	212	160	23	40	70	286
Museums and Theatres	747	1,380	1,000	558	2,245	2,395	1,768	2,714	2,762	149	73
Older persons housing renewals	1,244	1,448	466	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Toilets	1,817	92	245	591	662	363	399	406	444	90	92
Te Newhanga Community Centre	-	-	-	-	-	14	5	7	96	-	-
Tenanted buildings	233	578	418	440	411	317	325	360	395	291	457
Total asset renewal	**6,011**	**4,576**	**3,985**	**2,483**	**4,648**	**3,965**	**3,593**	**4,165**	**4,683**	**1,958**	**1,619**
New assets and upgrades											
Community Facilities funding contributions	103	40	1,201	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Halls	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate Accommodation	-	103	543	377	-	113	-	-	-	-	-
Paekākāriki surf club	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Toilets-New	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreation Centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,041
Te Newhanga Community Centre	650	-	-	-	365	2,222	2,908	-	-	-	-
Waikanae Library project	-	-	807	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total new assets and upgrades	**1,822**	**143**	**2,551**	**377**	**365**	**2,335**	**2,908**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3,041**
TOTAL CAPITAL WORKS	**7,833**	**4,719**	**6,536**	**2,860**	**5,013**	**6,300**	**6,501**	**4,165**	**4,683**	**1,958**	**4,660**

Corporate	2023/24 $000	Year 1 24/25 $000	Year 2 25/26 $000	Year 3 26/27 $000	Year 4 27/28 $000	Year 5 28/29 $000	Year 6 29/30 $000	Year 7 30/31 $000	Year 8 31/32 $000	Year 9 32/33 $000	Year 10 33/34 $000
Asset renewal											
IT equipment purchasing	253	201	137	200	276	324	287	337	298	349	309
IT Hardware	126	116	85	92	149	165	207	158	164	181	198
IT Software	122	148	35	112	76	246	158	154	89	313	92
Vehicle and plant purchase	489	281	221	279	445	454	462	471	480	488	497
Total asset renewal	**990**	**746**	**478**	**683**	**946**	**1,189**	**1,114**	**1,120**	**1,031**	**1,331**	**1,096**
New assets and upgrades											
Educational sign	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health & Safety Fund	54	68	31	37	59	61	62	63	64	65	66
IAF funded project	415	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IT equipment purchasing	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IT Hardware	122	1,102	1,044	75	120	123	125	128	130	132	135
IT Software	2,810	335	200	169	302	229	246	325	255	225	265
Self-insurance fund	272	188	277	187	297	303	309	315	321	326	332
Strategic land purchase	-	1,005	777	966	1,448	2,692	2,742	3,045	3,007	1,822	1,599
Total new assets and upgrades	**3,722**	**2,698**	**2,329**	**1,434**	**2,226**	**3,408**	**3,484**	**3,876**	**3,777**	**2,570**	**2,397**
TOTAL CAPITAL WORKS	**4,712**	**3,444**	**2,807**	**2,117**	**3,172**	**4,597**	**4,598**	**4,996**	**4,808**	**3,901**	**3,493**

Districtwide Planning	2023/24 $000	Year 1 24/25 $000	Year 2 25/26 $000	Year 3 26/27 $000	Year 4 27/28 $000	Year 5 28/29 $000	Year 6 29/30 $000	Year 7 30/31 $000	Year 8 31/32 $000	Year 9 32/33 $000	Year 10 33/34 $000
New assets and upgrades											
Social Housing	-	-	1,048	696	5,816	-	5,837	-	-	-	-
Strategic land purchase for Housing	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total new assets and upgrades	**1,000**	**-**	**1,048**	**696**	**5,816**	**-**	**5,837**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
TOTAL CAPITAL WORKS	**1,000**	**-**	**1,048**	**696**	**5,816**	**-**	**5,837**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Economic Development	2023/24 $000	Year 1 24/25 $000	Year 2 25/26 $000	Year 3 26/27 $000	Year 4 27/28 $000	Year 5 28/29 $000	Year 6 29/30 $000	Year 7 30/31 $000	Year 8 31/32 $000	Year 9 32/33 $000	Year 10 33/34 $000
New assets and upgrades											
Story Telling Mclean park	-	154	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total new assets and upgrades	**-**	**154**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
TOTAL CAPITAL WORKS	**-**	**154**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Governance	2023/24 $000	Year 1 24/25 $000	Year 2 25/26 $000	Year 3 26/27 $000	Year 4 27/28 $000	Year 5 28/29 $000	Year 6 29/30 $000	Year 7 30/31 $000	Year 8 31/32 $000	Year 9 32/33 $000	Year 10 33/34 $000
Asset renewal											
IT equipment purchasing	-	-	32	-	-	66	-	-	69	-	-
Total asset renewal	**-**	**-**	**32**	**-**	**-**	**66**	**-**	**-**	**69**	**-**	**-**
TOTAL CAPITAL WORKS	**-**	**-**	**32**	**-**	**-**	**66**	**-**	**-**	**69**	**-**	**-**

Parks and Open Spaces	2023/24 $000	Year 1 24/25 $000	Year 2 25/26 $000	Year 3 26/27 $000	Year 4 27/28 $000	Year 5 28/29 $000	Year 6 29/30 $000	Year 7 30/31 $000	Year 8 31/32 $000	Year 9 32/33 $000	Year 10 33/34 $000
Asset renewal											
Cycleways, Walkways and Bridleways-Parks	42	-	75	77	79	80	82	84	85	87	88
Maclean Park	1,263	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,876	-
Marine Gardens	719	183	-	-	-	39	133	62	113	-	-
Otaraua Park	120	-	194	245	391	399	407	519	423	431	439
Parks and Reserves other capex	1,259	377	748	622	516	679	823	894	967	1,207	764
Playground renewals	587	444	130	159	561	506	272	526	508	647	556
Waikanae Park	-	-	382	-	-	-	-	-	48	72	-
Total asset renewal	**3,990**	**1,004**	**1,529**	**1,103**	**1,547**	**1,703**	**1,717**	**2,085**	**2,144**	**5,320**	**1,847**
New assets and upgrades											
Educational sign	168	116	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Maclean Park	1,800	830	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ōtaki Beach Development	-	38	300	-	-	247	-	-	-	-	-
Otaraua Park	280	133	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parks and Reserves other capex	892	306	376	289	1,116	1,796	649	2,325	681	2,249	464
Parks land purchase	598	-	567	1,673	1,858	4,325	6,845	7,357	-	8,666	5,988
Raumati Pool Building	-	14	16	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-
Waikanae Cemetery land purchase	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,882	-	-	-	-
Waikanae Park	451	407	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total new assets and upgrades	**4,189**	**1,844**	**1,260**	**1,964**	**2,977**	**6,431**	**9,379**	**9,685**	**684**	**10,918**	**6,455**
TOTAL CAPITAL WORKS	**8,179**	**2,848**	**2,789**	**3,067**	**4,524**	**8,134**	**11,096**	**11,770**	**2,828**	**16,238**	**8,302**

Recreation and Leisure	2023/24 $000	Year 1 24/25 $000	Year 2 25/26 $000	Year 3 26/27 $000	Year 4 27/28 $000	Year 5 28/29 $000	Year 6 29/30 $000	Year 7 30/31 $000	Year 8 31/32 $000	Year 9 32/33 $000	Year 10 33/34 $000
Asset renewal											
Arts & events	6	4	3	4	6	6	6	6	7	7	7
Libraries other capex	87	72	35	45	71	70	71	72	74	75	77
Library books	381	263	207	261	417	472	481	490	500	509	518
Pool equipment	44	11	16	6	97	16	65	19	96	65	47
Pools renewals	533	560	239	294	210	350	356	533	516	397	286
Total asset renewal	**1,051**	**910**	**500**	**610**	**801**	**914**	**979**	**1,120**	**1,193**	**1,053**	**935**
New assets and upgrades											
Arts & events	85	38	45	38	60	59	60	61	62	64	65
Coastlands Aquatic Centre Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Libraries other capex	51	15	60	-	-	-	-	154	-	14	-
Ōtaki Pool upgrade	1,800	1,002	-	-	1,961	6,422	2,117	603	-	-	-
Pool equipment	33	-	9	-	726	719	18	-	39	-	20
Pools other capex	-	-	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waikanae Library project	1,000	2,625	3,959	3,973	2,550	1,565	-	-	-	-	-
Total new assets and upgrades	**2,969**	**3,680**	**4,130**	**4,011**	**5,297**	**8,765**	**2,195**	**818**	**101**	**78**	**85**
TOTAL CAPITAL WORKS	**4,020**	**4,590**	**4,630**	**4,621**	**6,098**	**9,679**	**3,174**	**1,938**	**1,294**	**1,131**	**1,020**

Regulatory Services	2023/24 $000	Year 1 24/25 $000	Year 2 25/26 $000	Year 3 26/27 $000	Year 4 27/28 $000	Year 5 28/29 $000	Year 6 29/30 $000	Year 7 30/31 $000	Year 8 31/32 $000	Year 9 32/33 $000	Year 10 33/34 $000
New assets and upgrades											
IT Hardware	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total new assets and upgrades	**41**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
TOTAL CAPITAL WORKS	**41**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Sustainability & Resilience	2023/24 $000	Year 1 24/25 $000	Year 2 25/26 $000	Year 3 26/27 $000	Year 4 27/28 $000	Year 5 28/29 $000	Year 6 29/30 $000	Year 7 30/31 $000	Year 8 31/32 $000	Year 9 32/33 $000	Year 10 33/34 $000
Asset renewal											
Regulatory Services other capex	14	164	280	53	15	16	16	16	16	17	17
Solid Waste capex	100	118	414	140	73	76	136	18	41	408	478
Transfer station	-	31	1,062	140	-	-	76	6	6	-	-
Total asset renewal	**114**	**313**	**1,756**	**333**	**88**	**92**	**228**	**40**	**63**	**425**	**495**
New assets and upgrades											
Comms IT	-	124	16	22	33	33	34	35	35	36	37
Total new assets and upgrades	**-**	**124**	**16**	**22**	**33**	**33**	**34**	**35**	**35**	**36**	**37**
TOTAL CAPITAL WORKS	**114**	**437**	**1,772**	**355**	**121**	**125**	**262**	**75**	**98**	**461**	**532**

Stormwater Management	2023/24 $000	Year 1 24/25 $000	Year 2 25/26 $000	Year 3 26/27 $000	Year 4 27/28 $000	Year 5 28/29 $000	Year 6 29/30 $000	Year 7 30/31 $000	Year 8 31/32 $000	Year 9 32/33 $000	Year 10 33/34 $000
Asset renewal											
Major stormwater projects	840	603	896	1,516	420	1,706	1,708	1,538	2,242	1,884	1,980
Minor Stormwater projects	226	-	188	311	747	431	668	442	768	285	546
Total asset renewal	**1,066**	**603**	**1,084**	**1,827**	**1,167**	**2,137**	**2,376**	**1,980**	**3,010**	**2,169**	**2,526**
New assets and upgrades											
IAF funded project	300	-	-	6,930	7,110	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major stormwater projects	5,343	2,025	1,551	1,706	5,162	8,201	5,943	6,414	4,618	8,592	6,522
Minor Stormwater projects	275	83	19	1,233	2,114	379	535	288	559	143	960
Total new assets and upgrades	**5,918**	**2,108**	**1,570**	**9,869**	**14,386**	**8,580**	**6,478**	**6,702**	**5,177**	**8,735**	**7,482**
TOTAL CAPITAL WORKS	**6,984**	**2,711**	**2,654**	**11,696**	**15,553**	**10,717**	**8,854**	**8,682**	**8,187**	**10,904**	**10,008**

Wastewater Management	2023/24 $000	Year 1 24/25 $000	Year 2 25/26 $000	Year 3 26/27 $000	Year 4 27/28 $000	Year 5 28/29 $000	Year 6 29/30 $000	Year 7 30/31 $000	Year 8 31/32 $000	Year 9 32/33 $000	Year 10 33/34 $000
Asset renewal											
Ōtaki Wastewater Treatment Plant	434	460	215	119	923	172	211	-	-	-	-
Ōtaki Wastewater Treatment Plant consent renewal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	123	125	128
Paraparaumu Wastewater treatment Plant	866	363	648	315	280	401	293	300	491	250	1,215
Wastewater network renewals	1,985	1,013	2,143	4,980	3,153	3,451	3,376	2,662	3,130	3,196	3,263
Total asset renewal	**3,285**	**1,836**	**3,006**	**5,414**	**4,356**	**4,024**	**3,880**	**2,962**	**3,744**	**3,571**	**4,606**
New assets and upgrades											
IAF funded project	1,639	9,241	7,629	1,278	342	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ōtaki Wastewater Treatment Plant	913	340	55	2,350	-	452	291	-	-	250	-
Paraparaumu Wastewater treatment Plant	793	2,557	780	140	112	830	367	-	-	-	-
Waikanae Duplicate Rising Main	1,683	138	551	1,093	-	75	562	-	-	-	-
Wastewater network renewals	9	138	579	-	-	75	590	1,200	1,227	-	-
Wastewater network	220	1,147	518	1,019	2,267	4,222	1,430	2,889	2,063	3,086	2,000
Total new assets and upgrades	**5,257**	**13,561**	**10,112**	**5,880**	**2,721**	**5,654**	**3,240**	**4,089**	**3,290**	**3,336**	**2,000**
TOTAL CAPITAL WORKS	**8,542**	**15,397**	**13,118**	**11,294**	**7,077**	**9,678**	**7,120**	**7,051**	**7,034**	**6,907**	**6,606**

Water management	2023/24 $000	Year 1 24/25 $000	Year 2 25/26 $000	Year 3 26/27 $000	Year 4 27/28 $000	Year 5 28/29 $000	Year 6 29/30 $000	Year 7 30/31 $000	Year 8 31/32 $000	Year 9 32/33 $000	Year 10 33/34 $000
Asset renewal											
Hautere Water Treatment Plant Ren	11	35	28	35	56	57	59	60	61	132	135
Laboratory equipment	61	40	32	41	65	67	68	70	71	73	74
Ōtaki WTP renewals	11	35	28	35	56	57	59	60	61	336	135
Paekākāriki Water Treatment Plant	569	268	28	35	56	57	59	60	61	132	135
Reservoir Renewal	159	38	30	68	85	62	64	65	93	163	750
Scada	72	47	38	48	76	78	80	82	84	86	87
Waikanae Water Treatment Plant Ren	57	104	83	105	168	172	176	180	184	188	192
Water management consent	17	11	9	11	122	62	-	105	-	-	149
Water meters	103	70	25	109	50	2,827	52	153	3,423	28	28
Water network renewals	884	659	1,607	722	1,007	4,162	1,603	1,043	4,199	1,643	7,405
Total asset renewal	**1,944**	**1,307**	**1,908**	**1,209**	**1,741**	**7,601**	**2,220**	**1,878**	**8,237**	**2,781**	**9,090**
New assets and upgrades											
Backflow prevention	-	138	110	140	224	229	235	240	245	250	256
Drinking Water Safety & Resilience program	767	221	-	468	1,682	-	1,299	2,902	682	-	-
Hautere Water Treatment Plant	1,100	272	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IAF funded project	3,795	6,252	3,584	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
leak detection	-	104	83	105	168	172	176	180	184	188	192
Modelling	-	69	55	140	112	115	117	120	123	125	128
Network	-	-	-	-	2,517	1,931	1,173	1,200	1,227	1,252	1,279
Ōtaki Water supply upgrade	3,155	494	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Resilience	-	691	551	700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scada	-	69	55	70	112	115	117	120	123	125	128
Strategic Valves	-	35	28	35	56	57	59	60	61	63	64
Waikanae Res/Pipelines	-	-	55	1,202	1,231	-	-	1,200	6,133	6,262	-
Waikanae River Recharge	-	35	28	55	56	76	87	60	61	680	2,362
Waikanae water treatment plant	10,635	8,870	4,022	2,590	8,565	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water network Upgrades	2,302	2,119	2,007	3,172	3,067	5,097	1,684	4,294	2,911	795	603
Total new assets and upgrades	**21,754**	**19,369**	**10,578**	**8,677**	**17,790**	**7,792**	**4,947**	**10,376**	**11,750**	**9,740**	**5,012**
TOTAL CAPITAL WORKS	**23,698**	**20,676**	**12,486**	**9,886**	**19,531**	**15,393**	**7,167**	**12,254**	**19,987**	**12,521**	**14,102**

Prospective statement of comprehensive revenue and expense

	Year 0 23/24 $000	Year 1 24/25 $000	Year 2 25/26 $000	Year 3 26/27 $000	Year 4 27/28 $000	Year 5 28/29 $000	Year 6 29/30 $000	Year 7 30/31 $000	Year 8 31/32 $000	Year 9 32/33 $000	Year 10 33/34 $000
Revenue											
Rates	87,726	104,806	113,416	122,671	132,730	143,576	155,312	168,003	181,570	196,407	212,450
Fees and charges	11,524	12,590	12,187	11,811	12,066	12,366	12,646	12,955	13,237	13,511	13,782
Grants and subsidies	18,518	18,475	19,769	22,521	24,167	11,437	10,415	11,659	12,211	11,489	12,627
Development and financial contributions revenue	3,865	4,242	6,060	6,269	6,484	6,700	6,917	7,133	7,357	7,580	7,809
Other operating revenue	95,386	515	633	31,269	593	654	619	631	695	656	668
Total revenue excluding gains	**217,019**	**140,628**	**152,065**	**194,541**	**176,040**	**174,733**	**185,909**	**200,381**	**215,070**	**229,643**	**247,336**
Expenses											
Operating expenses	81,358	82,798	106,537	88,310	91,961	95,149	98,562	101,750	106,697	111,009	115,829
Depreciation and amortisation	29,658	34,601	37,654	40,722	43,331	46,855	49,388	51,535	53,210	56,066	57,900
Total expenses	**111,016**	**117,399**	**144,191**	**129,032**	**135,292**	**142,004**	**147,950**	**153,285**	**159,907**	**167,075**	**173,729**
Interest											
Interest income	4,866	3,723	3,466	3,657	3,889	4,072	4,346	4,346	4,346	4,346	4,346
Finance expense	14,304	14,690	15,502	17,138	19,325	21,614	24,062	24,157	23,647	22,880	21,361
Total interest expense	**(9,438)**	**(10,967)**	**(12,036)**	**(13,481)**	**(15,436)**	**(17,542)**	**(19,716)**	**(19,811)**	**(19,301)**	**(18,534)**	**(17,015)**
OPERATING SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)	**96,565**	**12,262**	**(4,162)**	**52,028**	**25,312**	**15,187**	**18,243**	**27,285**	**35,862**	**44,034**	**56,592**
Unrealised gains/(losses)											
Unrealised gain/(loss) on revaluation of financial	(4,228)	798	532	399	798	665	266	(266)	(399)	(399)	(1,197)
Total unrealised gains/(losses)	**(4,228)**	**798**	**532**	**399**	**798**	**665**	**266**	**(266)**	**(399)**	**(399)**	**(1,197)**
NET OPERATING SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)	**92,337**	**13,060**	**(3,630)**	**52,427**	**26,110**	**15,852**	**18,509**	**27,019**	**35,463**	**43,635**	**55,395**
Other comprehensive revenue and expense											
Unrealised gain/(loss) from revaluation of property, plant and equipment	20,073	127,919	64,200	64,333	30,065	99,304	31,515	68,852	60,577	69,908	32,418
Total other comprehensive revenue and expense	**(20,073)**	**(127,919)**	**(64,200)**	**(64,333)**	**(30,065)**	**(99,304)**	**(31,515)**	**(68,852)**	**(60,577)**	**(69,908)**	**(32,418)**
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE	**112,410**	**140,979**	**60,570**	**116,760**	**56,175**	**115,156**	**50,024**	**95,871**	**96,040**	**113,543**	**87,813**

Prospective statement of changes in net assets/equity

	Year 0 23/24 $000	Year 1 24/25 $000	Year 2 25/26 $000	Year 3 26/27 $000	Year 4 27/28 $000	Year 5 28/29 $000	Year 6 29/30 $000	Year 7 30/31 $000	Year 8 31/32 $000	Year 9 32/33 $000	Year 10 33/34 $000
Opening Equity	**1,906,657**	**2,019,067**	**2,160,046**	**2,220,616**	**2,337,376**	**2,393,550**	**2,508,706**	**2,558,729**	**2,654,602**	**2,750,640**	**2,864,182**
ACCUMULATED FUNDS											
Opening accumulated funds	633,245	727,986	739,137	733,517	784,851	810,628	829,159	848,322	876,600	909,200	955,227
Operating surplus/(deficit)	92,337	13,060	(3,630)	52,427	26,110	15,852	18,509	27,019	35,463	43,635	55,395
Transfers to reserves and special funds	(2,168)	(2,776)	(3,565)	(3,673)	(3,785)	(3,897)	(4,009)	(4,121)	(4,237)	(4,353)	(4,472)
Transfers from reserves and special funds	4,571	868	1,574	2,581	3,451	6,576	4,663	5,380	1,375	6,746	4,193
Transfers from revaluation reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing accumulated funds	**727,985**	**739,138**	**733,516**	**784,852**	**810,627**	**829,159**	**848,322**	**876,600**	**909,201**	**955,228**	**1,010,343**
RESERVES AND SPECIAL FUNDS											
Opening reserves and special funds	13,251	10,848	12,756	14,747	15,839	16,173	13,493	12,839	11,581	14,443	12,050
Transfer to accumulated funds	(4,571)	(868)	(1,574)	(2,581)	(3,451)	(6,576)	(4,663)	(5,380)	(1,375)	(6,746)	(4,193)
Transfer from accumulated funds	2,168	2,776	3,565	3,673	3,785	3,897	4,009	4,121	4,237	4,353	4,472
Closing reserves and special funds	**10,848**	**12,756**	**14,747**	**15,839**	**16,173**	**13,494**	**12,839**	**11,580**	**14,443**	**12,050**	**12,329**
REVALUATION RESERVE											
Opening revaluation reserve	1,260,160	1,280,233	1,408,152	1,472,352	1,536,685	1,566,750	1,666,053	1,697,568	1,766,421	1,826,997	1,896,905
Revaluation of property, plant and equipment	20,073	127,919	64,200	64,333	30,065	99,304	31,515	68,852	60,577	69,908	32,418
Transfers from reserves and special funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing revaluation reserve	**1,280,233**	**1,408,152**	**1,472,352**	**1,536,685**	**1,566,750**	**1,666,054**	**1,697,568**	**1,766,420**	**1,826,998**	**1,896,905**	**1,929,323**
CLOSING EQUITY	**2,019,066**	**2,160,046**	**2,220,615**	**2,337,376**	**2,393,550**	**2,508,707**	**2,558,729**	**2,654,600**	**2,750,642**	**2,864,183**	**2,951,995**

Prospective statement of financial position

	Year 0 23/24 $000	Year 1 24/25 $000	Year 2 25/26 $000	Year 3 26/27 $000	Year 4 27/28 $000	Year 5 28/29 $000	Year 6 29/30 $000	Year 7 30/31 $000	Year 8 31/32 $000	Year 9 32/33 $000	Year 10 33/34 $000
Current Assets											
Cash and cash equivalents	17,423	17,851	15,977	14,670	23,407	21,684	18,116	13,682	12,574	16,467	12,031
Trade and other receivables	16,758	19,049	20,576	22,168	23,815	23,647	25,160	27,105	29,079	31,038	33,416
Inventories	159	163	167	171	175	180	184	188	192	197	201
Other financial assets	61,185	61,410	61,365	61,500	61,500	61,500	61,750	61,875	61,875	62,625	61,500
Loans	37	522	19	16	16	15	15	15	14	14	14
Non-current assets held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derviative financial instruments	1,595	1,747	1,849	1,925	2,077	2,203	2,254	2,203	2,127	2,051	1,823
Total current assets	**97,157**	**100,742**	**99,953**	**100,450**	**110,990**	**109,229**	**107,479**	**105,068**	**105,861**	**112,392**	**108,985**
Non-Current Assets											
Property plant and equipment	2,249,776	2,419,230	2,500,857	2,633,493	2,712,173	2,853,428	2,913,674	3,001,523	3,084,849	3,180,554	3,226,733
Forestry assets	28	28	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
Intangible assets	6,742	6,045	5,157	4,341	3,703	3,159	3,070	3,203	2,987	2,943	2,718
Other financial assets	6,283	7,123	7,758	8,133	8,883	9,508	9,508	9,133	8,758	7,633	7,633
Loans	675	171	153	137	121	106	91	77	63	49	35
Derviative financial instruments	6,781	7,426	7,857	8,180	8,826	9,364	9,579	9,364	9,041	8,718	7,749
Total non-current assets	**2,270,285**	**2,440,023**	**2,521,811**	**2,654,313**	**2,733,735**	**2,875,594**	**2,935,951**	**3,023,329**	**3,105,727**	**3,199,926**	**3,244,897**
TOTAL ASSETS	**2,367,442**	**2,540,765**	**2,621,764**	**2,754,763**	**2,844,725**	**2,984,823**	**3,043,430**	**3,128,397**	**3,211,588**	**3,312,318**	**3,353,882**
Current Liabilities											
Trade and other payables	25,500	27,860	28,269	29,411	33,111	32,969	31,445	30,420	32,451	34,505	33,115
Employee benefit	4,274	4,318	4,394	4,535	4,670	4,808	4,950	5,096	5,243	5,399	5,559
Deposits	1,568	1,613	1,650	1,690	1,731	1,773	1,815	1,857	1,900	1,943	1,988
Borrowings	**60,000**	**60,000**	**60,000**	**60,000**	**60,000**	**60,000**	**60,000**	**60,000**	**60,000**	**60,000**	**60,000**
Provisions	107	96	88	96	99	83	75	73	70	72	66
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total current liabilities	**91,449**	**93,887**	**94,401**	**95,732**	**99,611**	**99,633**	**98,285**	**97,446**	**99,664**	**101,919**	**100,728**
Non-Current Liabilities											
Employee benefit	160	162	165	170	175	180	186	191	197	202	208
Borrowings	255,000	285,000	305,000	320,000	350,000	375,000	385,000	375,000	360,000	345,000	300,000
Provisions	1,766	1,671	1,582	1,486	1,388	1,305	1,230	1,158	1,087	1,015	949
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total non-current liabilities	**256,926**	**286,833**	**306,747**	**321,656**	**351,563**	**376,485**	**386,416**	**376,349**	**361,284**	**346,217**	**301,157**
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**348,375**	**380,720**	**401,148**	**417,388**	**451,174**	**476,118**	**484,701**	**473,795**	**460,948**	**448,136**	**401,885**
Public Equity											
Accumulated funds	727,986	739,137	733,517	784,851	810,628	829,159	848,322	876,600	909,200	955,227	1,010,345
Reserves and special funds	10,848	12,756	14,747	15,839	16,173	13,493	12,839	11,581	14,443	12,050	12,329
Revaluation reserve	1,280,233	1,408,152	1,472,352	1,536,685	1,566,750	1,666,053	1,697,568	1,766,421	1,826,997	1,896,905	1,929,323
TOTAL PUBLIC EQUITY	**2,019,067**	**2,160,045**	**2,220,616**	**2,337,375**	**2,393,551**	**2,508,705**	**2,558,729**	**2,654,602**	**2,750,640**	**2,864,182**	**2,951,997**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND PUBLIC EQUITY	**2,367,442**	**2,540,765**	**2,621,764**	**2,754,763**	**2,844,725**	**2,984,823**	**3,043,430**	**3,128,397**	**3,211,588**	**3,312,318**	**3,353,882**

Prospective cash flow statement	Year 0 23/24 $000	Year 1 24/25 $000	Year 2 25/26 $000	Year 3 26/27 $000	Year 4 27/28 $000	Year 5 28/29 $000	Year 6 29/30 $000	Year 7 30/31 $000	Year 8 31/32 $000	Year 9 32/33 $000	Year 10 33/34 $000
Cash flows from operating activities											
Cash was provided from:											
Kapiti Coast District Council rates	91,669	102,757	112,383	121,560	131,523	142,275	153,904	166,480	179,942	194,626	210,525
Grants and subsidies	7,055	3,883	3,655	3,781	3,991	4,111	4,222	4,358	4,384	4,486	4,600
Interest received	4,671	3,769	3,476	3,649	3,880	4,065	4,335	4,346	4,346	4,346	4,346
Charges and fees	19,092	17,305	18,695	18,686	19,085	19,651	20,126	20,655	21,220	21,692	22,198
GST (net)	611	61	(169)	112	165	(27)	(193)	(169)	35	42	(216)
	123,098	**127,775**	**138,040**	**147,788**	**158,644**	**170,075**	**182,394**	**195,670**	**209,927**	**225,192**	**241,453**
Cash was applied to:											
Payments to employees and suppliers	86,247	80,783	84,669	87,423	88,605	95,258	100,048	102,704	104,774	109,048	117,061
	86,247	**80,783**	**84,669**	**87,423**	**88,605**	**95,258**	**100,048**	**102,704**	**104,774**	**109,048**	**117,061**
Cash flows from financing activities											
	95,000	90,000	80,000	75,000	90,000	85,000	70,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
Cash was applied to:											
Interest paid	13,732	14,675	15,469	17,073	19,238	21,523	23,964	24,153	23,668	22,911	21,421
Long-term borrowing	55,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	70,000	75,000	75,000	105,000
	68,732	**74,675**	**75,469**	**77,073**	**79,238**	**81,523**	**83,964**	**94,153**	**98,668**	**97,911**	**126,421**
Net Cash inflow from financing activities	**26,268**	**15,325**	**4,531**	**(2,073)**	**10,762**	**3,477**	**(13,964)**	**(34,153)**	**(38,668)**	**(37,911)**	**(66,421)**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	3,339	428	(1,874)	(1,307)	8,737	(1,723)	(3,568)	(4,434)	(1,108)	3,893	(4,436)
Total cash and cash equivalents at 1 July	**14,084**	**17,423**	**17,851**	**15,977**	**14,670**	**23,407**	**21,684**	**18,116**	**13,682**	**12,574**	**16,467**
NET CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE PERIOD	**17,423**	**17,851**	**15,977**	**14,670**	**23,407**	**21,684**	**18,116**	**13,682**	**12,574**	**16,467**	**12,031**

Prospective statement of reserve and special funds

Reserves are held to ensure that funds received for a specified purpose are applied to that purpose and any surplus result is managed in accordance with the purpose for which the reserve was established. The Council holds seven reserves, of which three are classified as restricted reserves. Restricted reserves are subject to rules under legal obligation that restrict the uses to which Council may apply the funds. The remaining Council created reserves are discretionary reserves which have been established for the fair and transparent use of funds. Reserves are not separately held in cash and the funds are

Below is a list of current reserves held by Council, outlining the purpose for holding each reserve as well as the activity to which the reserve relates to.

	Prospective Opening Balance 1 July 2024 $000	Revenue/ Transfers from Accumulated funds $000	Expenditure/ Transfers to Accumulated funds $000	Prospective Closing Balance 30 June 2034 $000
Council Restricted Reserves				
Waikanae Property Fund The purpose of the reserve is to fund improvements to Council-owned properties in Waikanae. The source of funds is the proceeds from the sale of other Council property in the Waikanae Ward (excluding district wide funded properties).	180	104	-	284
Waikanae Capital Improvement Fund The purpose of the reserve is to fund capital improvements in the Waikanae Ward and also to provide capital grants to Waikanae organisations in accordance with approved criteria. The source of funds is the Waikanae Ward's share of the property assets of the Horowhenua County Council and interest earned on the capital sum.	899	544	(448)	995
Plant Purchase and Renewal Fund The purpose of the reserve is to fund ongoing replacement of plant and vehicles when required. The reserve is funded from the depreciation charges on current plant and vehicles.	916	3,500	(4,079)	337
Total Council Restricted Reserves	1,995	4,148	(4,527)	1,616
Council Created Reserves				
Contingency Fund The purpose of the reserve is to fund unexpected expenditure across the District, e.g. leaky home claims, flood events and insurance excess. The source of funds includes rates and rates penalties.	518	154	-	672
Paekākāriki Campe Estate The purpose of the reserve is to fund administration of the Paekākāriki Campe Estate for the benefit of the youth of Kāpiti. The source of the funds is the proceeds from sale of the property owned by Mr Campe plus interest earned on the capital sum.	113	65	-	178
Financial Contribution Reserve Financial contributions are a contribution of money, land, or a combination of both. The purpose of a financial contribution (consisting mainly of reserves contributions) is to address the specific adverse effects generated by a land use activity or subdivision. This includes effects on open spaces and reserves, upgrading off-site infrastructure, before programmed works that will address any environmental effects created by the proposed development; significant heritage and ecological features; and riparian margins.	8,222	34,520	(32,880)	9,863
Total Council Created Reserves	8,853	34,739	(32,880)	10,713
Total Reserve and Special Funds	10,848	38,887	(37,407)	12,329

Prospective funding impact statement - Council-wide	Year 0 23/24 $000	Year 1 24/25 $000	Year 2 25/26 $000	Year 3 26/27 $000	Year 4 27/28 $000	Year 5 28/29 $000	Year 6 29/30 $000	Year 7 30/31 $000	Year 8 31/32 $000	Year 9 32/33 $000	Year 10 33/34 $000
Source of operating funding											
General rate, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	32,614	31,558	33,163	34,301	39,199	43,179	48,189	57,059	65,230	74,663	86,343
Targeted rates	56,812	73,249	80,253	88,370	93,531	100,397	107,124	110,944	116,340	121,744	126,106
Grants and subsidies for operating purposes	7,170	3,405	3,689	3,793	4,018	4,123	4,236	4,375	4,385	4,499	4,614
Fees and charges	11,892	11,794	11,374	10,980	11,216	11,497	11,759	12,016	12,278	12,535	12,787
Interest and dividends from investments	3,915	3,723	3,466	3,657	3,889	4,072	4,346	4,346	4,346	4,346	4,346
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other	38,558	617	736	31,375	701	765	732	781	848	811	827
Total operating funding	**150,960**	**124,345**	**132,682**	**172,476**	**152,554**	**164,033**	**176,385**	**189,520**	**203,427**	**218,598**	**235,023**
Applications of operating funding											
Payment to staff and suppliers	78,021	82,798	107,266	88,310	95,211	100,935	108,272	119,712	132,217	145,649	162,170
Finance costs	12,838	14,690	15,502	17,138	19,325	21,614	24,062	24,157	23,647	22,880	21,361
Internal charges and overheads applied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	**90,859**	**97,488**	**122,768**	**105,448**	**114,536**	**122,549**	**132,334**	**143,869**	**155,864**	**168,529**	**183,531**
SURPLUS/DEFICIT OF OPERATING FUNDING	**60,100**	**26,857**	**9,914**	**67,028**	**38,018**	**41,485**	**44,051**	**45,652**	**47,562**	**50,069**	**51,492**
Source of capital funding											
Grants and subsidies for capital expenditure	11,761	15,070	16,080	18,728	20,150	7,313	6,179	7,284	7,826	6,989	8,013
Development and financial contributions	3,865	4,242	6,060	6,269	6,484	6,700	6,917	7,133	7,357	7,580	7,809
Increase (decrease) in debt	48,963	42,987	37,830	38,590	45,824	49,969	44,943	38,136	35,332	47,394	31,160
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total source of capital funding	**64,589**	**62,299**	**59,971**	**63,586**	**72,458**	**63,983**	**58,038**	**52,554**	**50,514**	**61,963**	**46,982**
Applications of capital funding											
Capital expenditure											
> to meet additional demand	8,481	11,743	8,929	10,206	5,531	3,327	2,657	2,188	4,028	5,738	3,131
> to improve the level of service	48,938	42,651	39,653	43,669	55,941	49,598	44,140	38,221	34,564	43,728	30,565
> to replace existing assets	31,040	21,046	27,084	23,643	29,838	35,336	31,233	30,255	37,151	32,352	37,740
Increase (decrease) in reserves	36,231	13,716	(5,782)	53,095	19,166	17,206	24,059	27,541	22,333	30,214	27,039
Increase (decrease) in investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding	**124,689**	**89,156**	**69,885**	**130,614**	**110,475**	**105,468**	**102,089**	**98,205**	**98,077**	**112,032**	**98,474**
SURPLUS/DEFICIT OF CAPITAL FUNDING	**(60,100)**	**(26,857)**	**(9,914)**	**(67,028)**	**(38,018)**	**(41,485)**	**(44,051)**	**(45,652)**	**(47,562)**	**(50,069)**	**(51,492)**
FUNDING BALANCE	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Prospective funding impact statement - Water Management	Year 0 23/24 $000	Year 1 24/25 $000	Year 2 25/26 $000	Year 3 26/27 $000	Year 4 27/28 $000	Year 5 28/29 $000	Year 6 29/30 $000	Year 7 30/31 $000	Year 8 31/32 $000	Year 9 32/33 $000	Year 10 33/34 $000
Sources of operating funding											
General rate, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	(553)	(569)	(581)	(595)	(608)	(622)	(635)	(647)	(660)	(673)	(686)
Targeted rates	10,603	10,352	13,485	14,168	15,272	16,765	17,808	18,370	19,529	21,049	22,121
Grants and subsidies for operating purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest and dividends from investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other	52	54	116	118	121	124	126	129	131	134	136
Total operating funding	**10,132**	**9,837**	**13,020**	**13,692**	**14,785**	**16,267**	**17,300**	**17,851**	**19,000**	**20,510**	**21,572**
Applications of operating funding											
Payment to staff and suppliers	5,332	3,840	4,655	4,613	4,891	5,092	5,308	5,595	6,050	6,464	7,106
Finance costs	1,441	2,596	2,642	2,871	3,348	3,919	4,277	4,264	4,564	4,838	4,930
Internal charges and overheads applied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	**6,774**	**6,436**	**7,297**	**7,484**	**8,240**	**9,011**	**9,585**	**9,859**	**10,614**	**11,302**	**12,036**
SURPLUS/DEFICIT OF OPERATING FUNDING	**3,359**	**3,401**	**5,723**	**6,208**	**6,545**	**7,256**	**7,715**	**7,992**	**8,386**	**9,208**	**9,536**
Sources of capital funding											
Grants and subsidies for capital expenditure	5,145	6,128	1,105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	893	984	1,405	1,454	1,503	1,554	1,604	1,654	1,706	1,757	1,811
Increase (decrease) in debt	16,610	13,241	9,472	8,677	17,788	7,792	4,947	10,377	11,751	9,741	5,011
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	**22,648**	**20,353**	**11,982**	**10,131**	**19,292**	**9,346**	**6,551**	**12,031**	**13,457**	**11,499**	**6,822**
Applications of capital funding											
Capital expenditure											
> to meet additional demand	2,340	6,878	3,765	4,046	3,188	281	74	600	2,800	3,293	1,847
> to improve the level of service	19,415	12,491	6,812	4,631	14,600	7,511	4,873	9,777	8,951	6,448	3,164
> to replace existing assets	1,945	1,306	1,905	1,209	1,740	7,603	2,220	1,879	8,239	2,781	9,092
Increase (decrease) in reserves	2,307	3,078	5,222	6,452	6,308	1,207	7,099	7,767	1,852	8,184	2,255
Increase (decrease) in investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital Funding	**26,007**	**23,754**	**17,705**	**16,339**	**25,837**	**16,602**	**14,266**	**20,023**	**21,842**	**20,706**	**16,358**
SURPLUS/DEFICIT OF CAPITAL FUNDING	**(3,359)**	**(3,401)**	**(5,723)**	**(6,208)**	**(6,545)**	**(7,256)**	**(7,715)**	**(7,992)**	**(8,386)**	**(9,208)**	**(9,536)**
FUNDING BALANCE	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Prospective funding impact statement - Access and Transport	Year 0 23/24 $000	Year 1 24/25 $000	Year 2 25/26 $000	Year 3 26/27 $000	Year 4 27/28 $000	Year 5 28/29 $000	Year 6 29/30 $000	Year 7 30/31 $000	Year 8 31/32 $000	Year 9 32/33 $000	Year 10 33/34 $000
Sources of operating funding											
General rate, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	546	679	739	748	749	753	752	738	896	1,387	1,677
Targeted rates	12,133	19,371	18,838	22,697	23,746	25,376	26,824	27,199	28,371	28,893	28,931
Grants and subsidies for operating purposes	2,581	3,270	3,561	3,662	3,883	3,992	4,102	4,238	4,246	4,357	4,469
Fees and charges	124	91	130	133	136	139	142	145	148	151	153
Interest and dividends from investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other	38,306	316	323	31,020	338	346	353	360	367	374	381
Total operating funding	**53,690**	**23,727**	**23,591**	**58,260**	**28,853**	**30,605**	**32,173**	**32,680**	**34,028**	**35,162**	**35,611**
Applications of operating funding											
Payment to staff and suppliers	6,581	9,163	9,727	10,073	10,572	10,911	11,198	11,526	11,831	12,162	12,479
Finance costs	3,252	6,763	6,495	7,076	7,555	7,727	8,044	7,796	7,617	7,628	7,482
Internal charges and overheads applied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	**9,834**	**15,926**	**16,222**	**17,150**	**18,127**	**18,638**	**19,242**	**19,321**	**19,449**	**19,790**	**19,960**
SURPLUS/DEFICIT OF OPERATING FUNDING	**43,856**	**7,801**	**7,369**	**41,111**	**10,726**	**11,968**	**12,931**	**13,358**	**14,579**	**15,372**	**15,651**
Sources of capital funding											
Grants and subsidies for capital expenditure	5,633	5,867	11,426	12,630	8,764	7,313	6,179	7,284	7,826	6,989	8,013
Development and financial contributions	433	385	550	569	588	608	628	647	667	688	709
Increase (decrease) in debt	8,200	8,374	8,638	11,450	4,267	3,017	6,342	2,454	10,414	11,872	4,544
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	**14,266**	**14,625**	**20,614**	**24,649**	**13,620**	**10,938**	**13,149**	**10,385**	**18,907**	**19,549**	**13,266**
Applications of capital funding											
Capital expenditure											
>to meet additional demand	600	577	1,322	3,234	1,110	316	1,076	328	334	784	654
>to improve the level of service	9,927	9,999	13,413	17,403	7,420	5,657	7,120	4,399	13,340	13,160	6,427
>to replace existing assets	6,355	7,135	10,397	6,699	8,774	8,489	8,424	9,768	8,892	9,581	10,677
Increase (decrease) in reserves	41,240	4,715	2,850	38,424	7,042	8,444	9,459	9,248	10,920	11,396	11,159
Increase (decrease) in investments	(0)	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total applications of capital Funding	**58,122**	**22,426**	**27,983**	**65,759**	**24,346**	**22,906**	**26,080**	**23,744**	**33,486**	**34,921**	**28,917**
SURPLUS/DEFICIT OF CAPITAL FUNDING	**(43,856)**	**(7,801)**	**(7,369)**	**(41,111)**	**(10,726)**	**(11,968)**	**(12,931)**	**(13,358)**	**(14,579)**	**(15,372)**	**(15,651)**
FUNDING BALANCE	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Prospective funding impact statement - Coastal Management	Year 0 23/24 $000	Year 1 24/25 $000	Year 2 25/26 $000	Year 3 26/27 $000	Year 4 27/28 $000	Year 5 28/29 $000	Year 6 29/30 $000	Year 7 30/31 $000	Year 8 31/32 $000	Year 9 32/33 $000	Year 10 33/34 $000
Sources of operating funding											
General rate, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	3,157	1,369	1,513	1,737	2,027	2,546	3,163	3,544	3,813	4,092	4,334
Targeted rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants and subsidies for operating purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest and dividends from investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating funding	**3,157**	**1,369**	**1,513**	**1,737**	**2,027**	**2,546**	**3,163**	**3,544**	**3,813**	**4,092**	**4,334**
Applications of operating funding											
Payment to staff and suppliers	1,908	282	287	343	349	360	358	361	368	378	388
Finance costs	510	196	243	325	524	872	1,259	1,475	1,617	1,727	1,850
Internal charges and overheads applied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	**2,418**	**479**	**530**	**668**	**874**	**1,232**	**1,617**	**1,836**	**1,985**	**2,106**	**2,238**
SURPLUS/DEFICIT OF OPERATING FUNDING	**738**	**890**	**983**	**1,069**	**1,154**	**1,314**	**1,546**	**1,708**	**1,827**	**1,986**	**2,096**
Sources of capital funding											
Grants and subsidies for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	1,201	67	219	272	1,294	3,916	58	60	61	62	64
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	**1,201**	**67**	**219**	**272**	**1,294**	**3,916**	**58**	**60**	**61**	**62**	**64**
Applications of capital funding											
Capital expenditure											
> to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
> to improve the level of service	1,201	67	219	272	1,294	3,916	58	60	61	62	64
> to replace existing assets	6,246	2,684	2,445	3,318	5,807	5,191	6,740	5,174	4,125	4,206	4,892
Increase (decrease) in reserves	(5,507)	(1,794)	(1,462)	(2,249)	(4,653)	(3,878)	(5,193)	(3,466)	(2,298)	(2,220)	(2,796)
Increase (decrease) in investments	(0)	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total applications of capital Funding	**1,939**	**957**	**1,202**	**1,341**	**2,447**	**5,230**	**1,605**	**1,768**	**1,889**	**2,049**	**2,160**
SURPLUS/DEFICIT OF CAPITAL FUNDING	**(738)**	**(890)**	**(983)**	**(1,069)**	**(1,154)**	**(1,314)**	**(1,546)**	**(1,708)**	**(1,827)**	**(1,986)**	**(2,096)**
FUNDING BALANCE	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Prospective funding impact statement - Wastewater Management	Year 0 23/24 $000	Year 1 24/25 $000	Year 2 25/26 $000	Year 3 26/27 $000	Year 4 27/28 $000	Year 5 28/29 $000	Year 6 29/30 $000	Year 7 30/31 $000	Year 8 31/32 $000	Year 9 32/33 $000	Year 10 33/34 $000
Sources of operating funding											
General rate, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Targeted rates	9,212	13,129	15,124	16,250	17,299	18,002	19,003	19,447	20,214	21,084	21,668
Grants and subsidies for operating purposes	1,220	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	1	44	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
Interest and dividends from investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other	-	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Total operating funding	**10,433**	**13,179**	**15,175**	**16,302**	**17,353**	**18,056**	**19,059**	**19,504**	**20,272**	**21,143**	**21,729**
Applications of operating funding											
Payment to staff and suppliers	6,253	6,086	6,161	6,605	7,090	7,385	7,793	8,081	8,754	9,414	9,919
Finance costs	162	2,507	2,411	2,618	2,804	2,918	3,083	2,961	2,822	2,663	2,475
Internal charges and overheads applied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	**6,415**	**8,594**	**8,572**	**9,222**	**9,895**	**10,303**	**10,876**	**11,042**	**11,576**	**12,077**	**12,394**
SURPLUS/DEFICIT OF OPERATING FUNDING	**4,018**	**4,585**	**6,603**	**7,079**	**7,458**	**7,753**	**8,183**	**8,462**	**8,696**	**9,066**	**9,334**
Sources of capital funding											
Grants and subsidies for capital expenditure	984	2,766	2,824	2,877	2,167	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	141	154	220	227	235	243	251	259	267	275	283
Increase (decrease) in debt	4,274	10,797	7,289	3,003	555	5,655	3,241	4,089	3,290	3,337	2,000
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	**5,399**	**13,716**	**10,332**	**6,108**	**2,957**	**5,898**	**3,491**	**4,348**	**3,557**	**3,612**	**2,284**
Applications of capital funding											
Capital expenditure											
> to meet additional demand	2,183	4,113	3,734	2,679	630	1,944	915	661	430	920	-
> to improve the level of service	3,075	9,449	6,379	3,201	2,091	3,711	2,326	3,429	2,860	2,417	2,000
> to replace existing assets	3,285	1,836	3,006	5,414	4,356	4,025	3,881	2,962	3,743	3,571	4,606
Increase (decrease) in reserves	875	2,903	3,817	1,893	3,337	3,971	4,554	5,758	5,220	5,770	5,012
Increase (decrease) in investments	(0)	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total applications of capital Funding	**9,417**	**18,301**	**16,935**	**13,187**	**10,415**	**13,651**	**11,675**	**12,809**	**12,253**	**12,678**	**11,618**
SURPLUS/DEFICIT OF CAPITAL FUNDING	**(4,018)**	**(4,585)**	**(6,603)**	**(7,079)**	**(7,458)**	**(7,753)**	**(8,183)**	**(8,462)**	**(8,696)**	**(9,066)**	**(9,334)**
FUNDING BALANCE	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Prospective funding impact statement - Stormwater Management	Year 0 23/24 $000	Year 1 24/25 $000	Year 2 25/26 $000	Year 3 26/27 $000	Year 4 27/28 $000	Year 5 28/29 $000	Year 6 29/30 $000	Year 7 30/31 $000	Year 8 31/32 $000	Year 9 32/33 $000	Year 10 33/34 $000
Sources of operating funding											
General rate, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	1,603	2,578	2,214	2,310	2,613	2,980	3,344	3,507	3,643	3,824	4,040
Targeted rates	2,266	3,283	4,284	4,645	4,955	5,267	5,478	5,793	6,131	6,555	6,935
Grants and subsidies for operating purposes	1,965	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Interest and dividends from investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating funding	**5,835**	**5,862**	**6,499**	**6,955**	**7,569**	**8,248**	**8,822**	**9,300**	**9,774**	**10,379**	**10,974**
Applications of operating funding											
Payment to staff and suppliers	3,079	3,010	2,953	3,304	3,436	3,518	3,528	3,693	3,886	4,111	4,360
Finance costs	1,964	1,489	1,298	1,370	1,649	1,991	2,332	2,473	2,586	2,744	2,938
Internal charges and overheads applied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	**5,043**	**4,499**	**4,251**	**4,674**	**5,085**	**5,509**	**5,860**	**6,166**	**6,472**	**6,855**	**7,298**
SURPLUS/DEFICIT OF OPERATING FUNDING	**792**	**1,363**	**2,247**	**2,281**	**2,483**	**2,739**	**2,962**	**3,134**	**3,301**	**3,524**	**3,676**
Sources of capital funding											
Grants and subsidies for capital expenditure	-	310	725	3,221	3,282	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	226	216	309	320	331	342	353	364	375	386	398
Increase (decrease) in debt	5,918	1,799	845	6,648	11,104	8,580	6,478	6,702	5,177	8,734	7,482
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	**6,145**	**2,324**	**1,879**	**10,188**	**14,717**	**8,921**	**6,831**	**7,066**	**5,552**	**9,121**	**7,880**
Applications of capital funding											
Capital expenditure											
> to meet additional demand	562	157	73	211	565	748	552	558	422	697	585
> to improve the level of service	5,357	1,951	1,497	9,658	13,822	7,832	5,926	6,144	4,755	8,037	6,897
> to replace existing assets	1,067	603	1,084	1,827	1,167	2,137	2,376	1,980	3,011	2,169	2,526
Increase (decrease) in reserves	(48)	977	1,472	774	1,647	943	938	1,517	666	1,741	1,548
Increase (decrease) in investments	(0)	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total applications of capital Funding	**6,937**	**3,688**	**4,126**	**12,470**	**17,200**	**11,660**	**9,792**	**10,200**	**8,854**	**12,644**	**11,556**
SURPLUS/DEFICIT OF CAPITAL FUNDING	**(792)**	**(1,363)**	**(2,247)**	**(2,281)**	**(2,483)**	**(2,739)**	**(2,962)**	**(3,134)**	**(3,301)**	**(3,524)**	**(3,676)**
FUNDING BALANCE	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Prospective funding impact statement - Economic Development	Year 0 23/24 $000	Year 1 24/25 $000	Year 2 25/26 $000	Year 3 26/27 $000	Year 4 27/28 $000	Year 5 28/29 $000	Year 6 29/30 $000	Year 7 30/31 $000	Year 8 31/32 $000	Year 9 32/33 $000	Year 10 33/34 $000
Sources of operating funding											
General rate, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	2,526	2,801	2,856	2,935	3,002	3,077	3,140	3,203	3,273	3,351	3,426
Targeted rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants and subsidies for operating purposes	475	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest and dividends from investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating funding	**3,012**	**2,801**	**2,856**	**2,935**	**3,002**	**3,077**	**3,140**	**3,203**	**3,273**	**3,351**	**3,426**
Applications of operating funding											
Payment to staff and suppliers	3,072	2,755	2,812	2,889	2,954	3,026	3,086	3,148	3,218	3,297	3,372
Finance costs	(60)	47	43	46	49	51	54	54	54	54	54
Internal charges and overheads applied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	**3,012**	**2,801**	**2,856**	**2,935**	**3,002**	**3,077**	**3,140**	**3,203**	**3,273**	**3,351**	**3,426**
SURPLUS/DEFICIT OF OPERATING FUNDING	**0**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Sources of capital funding											
Grants and subsidies for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	-	154	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	**-**	**154**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Applications of capital funding											
Capital expenditure											
> to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
> to improve the level of service	-	154	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
> to replace existing assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in reserves	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in investments	(0)	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total applications of capital Funding	**(0)**	**154**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
SURPLUS/DEFICIT OF CAPITAL FUNDING	**0**	**-**	**(0)**	**(0)**	**(0)**	**(0)**	**(0)**	**(0)**	**(0)**	**(0)**	**(0)**
FUNDING BALANCE	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Prospective funding impact statement - Community Facilities	Year 0 23/24 $000	Year 1 24/25 $000	Year 2 25/26 $000	Year 3 26/27 $000	Year 4 27/28 $000	Year 5 28/29 $000	Year 6 29/30 $000	Year 7 30/31 $000	Year 8 31/32 $000	Year 9 32/33 $000	Year 10 33/34 $000
Sources of operating funding											
General rate, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	965	1,663	1,362	1,985	2,055	2,124	2,234	2,242	2,246	2,328	2,362
Targeted rates	3,918	4,820	5,179	5,842	6,208	6,783	7,398	7,770	8,278	8,761	9,225
Grants and subsidies for operating purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	1,737	2,073	1,463	822	842	861	880	899	918	936	955
Interest and dividends from investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other	-	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6
Total operating funding	**6,620**	**8,562**	**8,009**	**8,655**	**9,110**	**9,773**	**10,518**	**10,917**	**11,447**	**12,030**	**12,548**
Applications of operating funding											
Payment to staff and suppliers	3,679	5,442	5,247	5,379	5,588	5,900	6,247	6,543	7,071	7,503	8,055
Finance costs	715	430	538	680	790	964	1,202	1,324	1,408	1,426	1,357
Internal charges and overheads applied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	**4,394**	**5,872**	**5,784**	**6,059**	**6,378**	**6,864**	**7,449**	**7,867**	**8,479**	**8,929**	**9,412**
SURPLUS/DEFICIT OF OPERATING FUNDING	**2,226**	**2,690**	**2,224**	**2,596**	**2,732**	**2,909**	**3,068**	**3,050**	**2,968**	**3,102**	**3,135**
Sources of capital funding											
Grants and subsidies for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	363	303	433	448	463	479	494	510	526	542	558
Increase (decrease) in debt	822	143	2,550	377	365	2,335	2,908	-	-	-	3,041
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	**1,184**	**446**	**2,983**	**825**	**828**	**2,813**	**3,402**	**510**	**526**	**542**	**3,599**
Applications of capital funding											
Capital expenditure											
> to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
> to improve the level of service	822	143	2,550	377	365	2,335	2,908	-	-	-	3,041
> to replace existing assets	5,483	4,576	3,986	2,484	4,648	3,966	3,593	4,165	4,684	1,958	1,618
Increase (decrease) in reserves	(2,894)	(1,583)	(1,329)	560	(1,452)	(578)	(30)	(606)	(1,191)	1,685	2,075
Increase (decrease) in investments	(0)	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total applications of capital Funding	**3,411**	**3,136**	**5,208**	**3,421**	**3,560**	**5,723**	**6,470**	**3,559**	**3,493**	**3,643**	**6,734**
SURPLUS/DEFICIT OF CAPITAL FUNDING	**(2,226)**	**(2,690)**	**(2,224)**	**(2,596)**	**(2,732)**	**(2,909)**	**(3,068)**	**(3,050)**	**(2,968)**	**(3,102)**	**(3,135)**
FUNDING BALANCE	**2,167**	**3,182**	**-**	**3,462**	**3,645**	**3,955**	**4,381**	**4,818**	**5,512**	**5,827**	**6,277**

Prospective funding impact statement - Community Support	Year 0 23/24 $000	Year 1 24/25 $000	Year 2 25/26 $000	Year 3 26/27 $000	Year 4 27/28 $000	Year 5 28/29 $000	Year 6 29/30 $000	Year 7 30/31 $000	Year 8 31/32 $000	Year 9 32/33 $000	Year 10 33/34 $000
Sources of operating funding											
General rate, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	3,165	1,909	1,959	2,002	2,046	2,151	2,110	2,147	2,202	2,244	2,290
Targeted rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants and subsidies for operating purposes	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest and dividends from investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating funding	**3,265**	**1,909**	**1,959**	**2,002**	**2,046**	**2,151**	**2,110**	**2,147**	**2,202**	**2,244**	**2,290**
Applications of operating funding											
Payment to staff and suppliers	3,252	1,909	1,959	2,002	2,046	2,151	2,110	2,147	2,202	2,244	2,290
Finance costs	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads applied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	**3,265**	**1,909**	**1,959**	**2,002**	**2,046**	**2,151**	**2,110**	**2,147**	**2,202**	**2,244**	**2,290**
SURPLUS/DEFICIT OF OPERATING FUNDING	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Sources of capital funding											
Grants and subsidies for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Applications of capital funding											
Capital expenditure											
> to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
> to improve the level of service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
> to replace existing assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in investments	(0)	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total applications of capital Funding	**(0)**	**-**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
SURPLUS/DEFICIT OF CAPITAL FUNDING	**0**	**-**	**(0)**	**(0)**	**(0)**	**(0)**	**(0)**	**(0)**	**(0)**	**(0)**	**(0)**
FUNDING BALANCE	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Prospective funding impact statement - Parks and Open Spaces	Year 0 23/24 $000	Year 1 24/25 $000	Year 2 25/26 $000	Year 3 26/27 $000	Year 4 27/28 $000	Year 5 28/29 $000	Year 6 29/30 $000	Year 7 30/31 $000	Year 8 31/32 $000	Year 9 32/33 $000	Year 10 33/34 $000
Sources of operating funding											
General rate, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	353	429	390	420	439	463	520	583	605	630	646
Targeted rates	7,419	9,940	10,331	10,858	11,481	12,388	13,416	14,430	15,361	16,253	17,179
Grants and subsidies for operating purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	533	474	502	518	534	550	567	583	601	618	636
Interest and dividends from investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating funding	**8,305**	**10,843**	**11,223**	**11,795**	**12,454**	**13,401**	**14,502**	**15,596**	**16,566**	**17,501**	**18,462**
Applications of operating funding											
Payment to staff and suppliers	5,842	7,617	7,861	8,175	8,439	8,765	9,030	9,337	9,719	10,121	10,539
Finance costs	445	817	856	1,023	1,377	1,883	2,679	3,445	3,848	4,326	4,905
Internal charges and overheads applied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	**6,288**	**8,434**	**8,716**	**9,198**	**9,816**	**10,649**	**11,709**	**12,782**	**13,566**	**14,447**	**15,444**
SURPLUS/DEFICIT OF OPERATING FUNDING	**2,017**	**2,409**	**2,506**	**2,597**	**2,638**	**2,752**	**2,793**	**2,813**	**3,000**	**3,054**	**3,017**
Sources of capital funding											
Grants and subsidies for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	1,807	2,200	3,143	3,251	3,363	3,475	3,588	3,700	3,816	3,931	4,051
Increase (decrease) in debt	6,029	1,911	1,295	2,000	3,014	6,469	9,419	9,726	726	10,962	6,499
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	**7,836**	**4,111**	**4,439**	**5,251**	**6,377**	**9,944**	**13,007**	**13,426**	**4,542**	**14,894**	**10,550**
Applications of capital funding											
Capital expenditure											
> to meet additional demand	2,796	18	35	36	37	39	40	41	42	44	45
> to improve the level of service	3,233	1,894	1,261	1,963	2,977	6,430	9,380	9,685	684	10,919	6,455
> to replace existing assets	2,151	938	1,494	1,067	1,510	1,666	1,678	2,044	2,102	5,275	1,802
Increase (decrease) in reserves	1,673	3,671	4,156	4,781	4,491	4,561	4,703	4,469	4,714	1,710	5,266
Increase (decrease) in investments	(0)	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total applications of capital Funding	**9,853**	**6,520**	**6,945**	**7,848**	**9,015**	**12,696**	**15,800**	**16,239**	**7,542**	**17,948**	**13,568**
SURPLUS/DEFICIT OF CAPITAL FUNDING	**(2,017)**	**(2,409)**	**(2,506)**	**(2,597)**	**(2,638)**	**(2,752)**	**(2,793)**	**(2,813)**	**(3,000)**	**(3,054)**	**(3,017)**
FUNDING BALANCE	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Funding impact statements 10

Prospective funding impact statement - Recreation and Leisure	Year 0 23/24 $000	Year 1 24/25 $000	Year 2 25/26 $000	Year 3 26/27 $000	Year 4 27/28 $000	Year 5 28/29 $000	Year 6 29/30 $000	Year 7 30/31 $000	Year 8 31/32 $000	Year 9 32/33 $000	Year 10 33/34 $000
Sources of operating funding											
General rate, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	1,301	1,610	1,682	1,698	1,751	1,742	1,827	1,861	1,963	2,011	2,124
Targeted rates	10,875	11,937	12,601	13,447	14,086	15,376	16,745	17,473	17,982	18,664	19,549
Grants and subsidies for operating purposes	379	63	55	56	57	53	54	55	56	57	58
Fees and charges	1,892	1,830	1,871	1,914	1,959	2,017	2,060	2,101	2,143	2,184	2,226
Interest and dividends from investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other	5	21	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating funding	**14,451**	**15,460**	**16,230**	**17,115**	**17,853**	**19,187**	**20,685**	**21,490**	**22,144**	**22,916**	**23,957**
Applications of operating funding											
Payment to staff and suppliers	11,625	12,923	13,489	14,029	14,568	15,120	15,824	16,472	17,310	18,300	19,334
Finance costs	875	650	729	897	1,101	1,417	1,695	1,659	1,572	1,469	1,440
Internal charges and overheads applied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	**12,500**	**13,572**	**14,218**	**14,926**	**15,669**	**16,537**	**17,519**	**18,131**	**18,881**	**19,769**	**20,774**
SURPLUS/DEFICIT OF OPERATING FUNDING	**1,951**	**1,888**	**2,012**	**2,189**	**2,184**	**2,650**	**3,166**	**3,359**	**3,263**	**3,147**	**3,183**
Sources of capital funding											
Grants and subsidies for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	1,168	3,680	4,130	4,011	5,298	8,765	2,195	818	101	78	84
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	**1,168**	**3,680**	**4,130**	**4,011**	**5,298**	**8,765**	**2,195**	**818**	**101**	**78**	**84**
Applications of capital funding											
Capital expenditure											
> to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
> to improve the level of service	1,168	3,680	4,130	4,011	5,298	8,765	2,195	818	101	78	84
> to replace existing assets	3,382	910	500	610	800	913	979	1,121	1,192	1,053	935
Increase (decrease) in reserves	(1,432)	978	1,512	1,579	1,383	1,737	2,187	2,238	2,071	2,094	2,248
Increase (decrease) in investments	(0)	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total applications of capital Funding	**3,119**	**5,568**	**6,142**	**6,200**	**7,481**	**11,415**	**5,361**	**4,177**	**3,364**	**3,224**	**3,267**
SURPLUS/DEFICIT OF CAPITAL FUNDING	**(1,951)**	**(1,888)**	**(2,012)**	**(2,189)**	**(2,184)**	**(2,650)**	**(3,166)**	**(3,359)**	**(3,263)**	**(3,147)**	**(3,183)**
FUNDING BALANCE	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Prospective funding impact statement - Districtwide Planning											
	Year 0 23/24 $000	Year 1 24/25 $000	Year 2 25/26 $000	Year 3 26/27 $000	Year 4 27/28 $000	Year 5 28/29 $000	Year 6 29/30 $000	Year 7 30/31 $000	Year 8 31/32 $000	Year 9 32/33 $000	Year 10 33/34 $000
Sources of operating funding											
General rate, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	6,006	6,710	6,682	6,753	6,901	7,097	7,198	7,351	7,556	7,719	7,912
Targeted rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants and subsidies for operating purposes	450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest and dividends from investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating funding	**6,456**	**6,710**	**6,682**	**6,753**	**6,901**	**7,097**	**7,198**	**7,351**	**7,556**	**7,719**	**7,912**
Applications of operating funding											
Payment to staff and suppliers	6,456	6,710	6,682	6,753	6,901	7,097	7,198	7,351	7,556	7,719	7,912
Finance costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads applied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	**6,456**	**6,710**	**6,682**	**6,753**	**6,901**	**7,097**	**7,198**	**7,351**	**7,556**	**7,719**	**7,912**
SURPLUS/DEFICIT OF OPERATING FUNDING	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Sources of capital funding											
Grants and subsidies for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	5,936	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	1,000	-	1,048	696	(120)	-	5,837	-	-	-	-
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	**1,000**	**-**	**1,048**	**696**	**5,816**	**-**	**5,837**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Applications of capital funding											
Capital expenditure											
> to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
> to improve the level of service	1,000	-	1,048	696	5,816	-	5,837	-	-	-	-
> to replace existing assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in investments	(0)	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total applications of capital Funding	**1,000**	**-**	**1,048**	**696**	**5,816**	**0**	**5,837**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
SURPLUS/DEFICIT OF CAPITAL FUNDING	**0**	**-**	**(0)**	**(0)**	**(0)**	**(0)**	**(0)**	**(0)**	**(0)**	**(0)**	**(0)**
FUNDING BALANCE	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Prospective funding impact statement - Regulatory Services	Year 0 23/24 $000	Year 1 24/25 $000	Year 2 25/26 $000	Year 3 26/27 $000	Year 4 27/28 $000	Year 5 28/29 $000	Year 6 29/30 $000	Year 7 30/31 $000	Year 8 31/32 $000	Year 9 32/33 $000	Year 10 33/34 $000
Sources of operating funding											
General rate, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	5,777	6,050	6,217	6,130	6,374	6,512	6,676	6,688	6,960	7,138	7,457
Targeted rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants and subsidies for operating purposes	-	72	74	75	77	79	80	82	84	85	87
Fees and charges	6,232	5,900	6,049	6,200	6,320	6,472	6,621	6,768	6,917	7,063	7,202
Interest and dividends from investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other	98	101	103	106	108	111	113	150	153	155	158
Total operating funding	**12,107**	**12,123**	**12,443**	**12,511**	**12,879**	**13,173**	**13,490**	**13,687**	**14,113**	**14,442**	**14,904**
Applications of operating funding											
Payment to staff and suppliers	12,005	12,053	12,387	12,466	12,842	13,138	13,457	13,658	14,091	14,426	14,894
Finance costs	10	8	5	3	2	0	(2)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Internal charges and overheads applied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	**12,015**	**12,061**	**12,392**	**12,469**	**12,843**	**13,138**	**13,455**	**13,654**	**14,085**	**14,420**	**14,887**
SURPLUS/DEFICIT OF OPERATING FUNDING	**92**	**62**	**50**	**42**	**36**	**35**	**35**	**33**	**28**	**22**	**17**
Sources of capital funding											
Grants and subsidies for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	**41**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Applications of capital funding											
Capital expenditure											
> to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
> to improve the level of service	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
> to replace existing assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in reserves	92	62	50	42	36	35	35	33	28	22	17
Increase (decrease) in investments	(0)	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total applications of capital Funding	**134**	**62**	**50**	**42**	**36**	**35**	**35**	**33**	**28**	**22**	**17**
SURPLUS/DEFICIT OF CAPITAL FUNDING	**(92)**	**(62)**	**(50)**	**(42)**	**(36)**	**(35)**	**(35)**	**(33)**	**(28)**	**(22)**	**(17)**
FUNDING BALANCE	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Prospective funding impact statement - Governance	Year 0 23/24 $000	Year 1 24/25 $000	Year 2 25/26 $000	Year 3 26/27 $000	Year 4 27/28 $000	Year 5 28/29 $000	Year 6 29/30 $000	Year 7 30/31 $000	Year 8 31/32 $000	Year 9 32/33 $000	Year 10 33/34 $000
Sources of operating funding											
General rate, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	4,216	6,746	6,720	6,870	7,005	7,188	7,300	7,484	7,736	7,892	8,104
Targeted rates	386	415	411	463	484	441	452	463	475	486	498
Grants and subsidies for operating purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest and dividends from investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other	-	-	45	-	-	48	-	-	51	-	-
Total operating funding	**4,602**	**7,161**	**7,175**	**7,333**	**7,490**	**7,678**	**7,752**	**7,947**	**8,262**	**8,378**	**8,602**
Applications of operating funding											
Payment to staff and suppliers	4,630	7,197	7,430	7,371	7,583	7,948	7,793	8,047	8,548	8,424	8,711
Finance costs	7	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Internal charges and overheads applied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	**4,637**	**7,198**	**7,430**	**7,372**	**7,584**	**7,949**	**7,793**	**8,047**	**8,548**	**8,424**	**8,712**
SURPLUS/DEFICIT OF OPERATING FUNDING	**(35)**	**(37)**	**(255)**	**(39)**	**(94)**	**(271)**	**(41)**	**(100)**	**(286)**	**(46)**	**(110)**
Sources of capital funding											
Grants and subsidies for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Applications of capital funding											
Capital expenditure											
> to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
> to improve the level of service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
> to replace existing assets	-	-	32	-	-	66	-	-	69	-	-
Increase (decrease) in reserves	(35)	(37)	(286)	(39)	(94)	(336)	(41)	(100)	(356)	(46)	(110)
Increase (decrease) in investments	(0)	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total applications of capital Funding	**(35)**	**(37)**	**(255)**	**(39)**	**(94)**	**(271)**	**(41)**	**(100)**	**(286)**	**(46)**	**(110)**
SURPLUS/DEFICIT OF CAPITAL FUNDING	**35**	**37**	**255**	**39**	**94**	**271**	**41**	**100**	**286**	**46**	**110**
FUNDING BALANCE	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Prospective funding impact statement - Tangata Whenua	Year 0 23/24 $000	Year 1 24/25 $000	Year 2 25/26 $000	Year 3 26/27 $000	Year 4 27/28 $000	Year 5 28/29 $000	Year 6 29/30 $000	Year 7 30/31 $000	Year 8 31/32 $000	Year 9 32/33 $000	Year 10 33/34 $000
Sources of operating funding											
General rate, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	1,667	1,754	1,759	1,785	1,828	1,872	1,908	1,950	1,993	2,038	2,084
Targeted rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants and subsidies for operating purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest and dividends from investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating funding	**1,667**	**1,754**	**1,759**	**1,785**	**1,828**	**1,872**	**1,908**	**1,950**	**1,993**	**2,038**	**2,084**
Applications of operating funding											
Payment to staff and suppliers	1,667	1,754	1,759	1,785	1,828	1,872	1,908	1,950	1,993	2,038	2,084
Finance costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads applied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	**1,667**	**1,754**	**1,759**	**1,785**	**1,828**	**1,872**	**1,908**	**1,950**	**1,993**	**2,038**	**2,084**
SURPLUS/DEFICIT OF OPERATING FUNDING	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Sources of capital funding											
Grants and subsidies for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Applications of capital funding											
Capital expenditure											
> to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
> to improve the level of service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
> to replace existing assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in investments	(0)	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total applications of capital Funding	**(0)**	**-**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
SURPLUS/DEFICIT OF CAPITAL FUNDING	**0**	**-**	**(0)**	**(0)**	**(0)**	**(0)**	**(0)**	**(0)**	**(0)**	**(0)**	**(0)**
FUNDING BALANCE	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Prospective funding impact statement - Corporate	Year 0 23/24 $000	Year 1 24/25 $000	Year 2 25/26 $000	Year 3 26/27 $000	Year 4 27/28 $000	Year 5 28/29 $000	Year 6 29/30 $000	Year 7 30/31 $000	Year 8 31/32 $000	Year 9 32/33 $000	Year 10 33/34 $000
Sources of operating funding											
General rate, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	487	(4,742)	(2,944)	(3,178)	216	2,418	5,677	13,338	19,841	27,442	37,186
Targeted rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants and subsidies for operating purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	308	329	336	344	352	359	367	374	382	389	397
Interest and dividends from investments	3,915	3,723	3,466	3,657	3,889	4,072	4,346	4,346	4,346	4,346	4,346
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other	97	115	117	120	123	126	128	131	133	136	138
Total operating funding	**4,806**	**(575)**	**976**	**943**	**4,580**	**6,975**	**10,519**	**18,189**	**24,702**	**32,312**	**42,067**
Applications of operating funding											
Payment to staff and suppliers	472	(1,269)	20,629	(767)	2,731	5,169	9,843	18,096	25,793	35,070	46,590
Finance costs	3,415	(899)	149	124	22	(227)	(655)	(1,371)	(2,498)	(4,043)	(6,123)
Internal charges and overheads applied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	**3,887**	**(2,169)**	**20,778**	**(644)**	**2,753**	**4,942**	**9,188**	**16,725**	**23,295**	**31,026**	**40,467**
SURPLUS/DEFICIT OF OPERATING FUNDING	**920**	**1,593**	**(19,802)**	**1,586**	**1,827**	**2,032**	**1,331**	**1,464**	**1,407**	**1,286**	**1,600**
Sources of capital funding											
Grants and subsidies for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	3,699	2,697	2,329	1,434	2,227	3,408	3,484	3,876	3,777	2,572	2,398
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	**3,699**	**2,697**	**2,329**	**1,434**	**2,227**	**3,408**	**3,484**	**3,876**	**3,777**	**2,572**	**2,398**
Applications of capital funding											
Capital expenditure											
> to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
> to improve the level of service	3,699	2,697	2,329	1,434	2,227	3,408	3,484	3,876	3,777	2,572	2,398
> to replace existing assets	1,013	746	478	682	946	1,189	1,115	1,120	1,030	1,331	1,096
Increase (decrease) in reserves	(93)	847	(20,280)	904	881	844	215	343	376	(45)	504
Increase (decrease) in investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital Funding	**4,619**	**4,290**	**(17,473)**	**3,021**	**4,054**	**5,440**	**4,815**	**5,339**	**5,183**	**3,858**	**3,997**
SURPLUS/DEFICIT OF CAPITAL FUNDING	**(920)**	**(1,593)**	**19,802**	**(1,586)**	**(1,827)**	**(2,032)**	**(1,331)**	**(1,464)**	**(1,407)**	**(1,286)**	**(1,600)**
FUNDING BALANCE	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Prospective funding impact statement - Sustainability & Resilience	Year 0 23/24 $000	Year 1 24/25 $000	Year 2 25/26 $000	Year 3 26/27 $000	Year 4 27/28 $000	Year 5 28/29 $000	Year 6 29/30 $000	Year 7 30/31 $000	Year 8 31/32 $000	Year 9 32/33 $000	Year 10 33/34 $000
Sources of operating funding											
General rate, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	1,398	2,572	2,595	2,702	2,800	2,879	2,973	3,070	3,164	3,241	3,386
Targeted rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants and subsidies for operating purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	1,024	1,053	978	1,001	1,025	1,048	1,071	1,094	1,117	1,139	1,162
Interest and dividends from investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating funding	**2,422**	**3,624**	**3,573**	**3,703**	**3,824**	**3,927**	**4,045**	**4,164**	**4,281**	**4,381**	**4,549**
Applications of operating funding											
Payment to staff and suppliers	2,167	3,326	3,228	3,291	3,392	3,483	3,591	3,707	3,828	3,978	4,135
Finance costs	88	86	93	105	104	97	92	78	61	54	60
Internal charges and overheads applied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding	**2,256**	**3,413**	**3,320**	**3,396**	**3,496**	**3,580**	**3,683**	**3,785**	**3,888**	**4,032**	**4,195**
SURPLUS/DEFICIT OF OPERATING FUNDING	**167**	**212**	**253**	**307**	**328**	**347**	**362**	**379**	**393**	**349**	**354**
Sources of capital funding											
Grants and subsidies for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	-	124	16	22	33	33	34	35	35	36	37
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding	**-**	**124**	**16**	**22**	**33**	**33**	**34**	**35**	**35**	**36**	**37**
Applications of capital funding											
Capital expenditure											
> to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
> to improve the level of service	-	124	16	22	33	33	34	35	35	36	37
> to replace existing assets	114	313	1,756	333	89	92	229	40	64	425	495
Increase (decrease) in reserves	53	(101)	(1,503)	(26)	240	255	133	339	329	(76)	(141)
Increase (decrease) in investments	(0)	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total applications of capital Funding	**167**	**336**	**269**	**329**	**361**	**381**	**396**	**414**	**428**	**385**	**390**
SURPLUS/DEFICIT OF CAPITAL FUNDING	**(167)**	**(212)**	**(253)**	**(307)**	**(328)**	**(347)**	**(362)**	**(379)**	**(393)**	**(349)**	**(354)**
FUNDING BALANCE	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Draft Funding Impact Statement for Rates

2024-25

Kāpiti Coast
DISTRICT COUNCIL
Me Huri Whakamuri, Ka Titiro Whakamua

Definitions

Urban/rural rating areas of the district

Some rates, such as the districtwide general rate, depend on what rating area the land is in. The maps of the rating areas are available at the Civic Administration Building and on the Council's website.

Kāpiti Coast District Council rate codes and categories	
Urban rating areas of the district	
U1	Paekākāriki urban rating area
	Paraparaumu/Raumati urban rating area
	Waikanae urban rating area
	Ōtaki urban rating area
Rural rating areas of the district	
R1, R2, R3	Paekākāriki rural rating area
	Paraparaumu/Raumati rural rating area
	Waikanae rural rating area
	Ōtaki rural rating area

Differentials

For the districtwide general rate, a differential system has been applied to the rural areas to reflect their lower population density and demand for services. The differentials are:

Kāpiti Coast District Council differentials		
Urban rating area		**Percentage of urban rate in the dollar**
U1	All rateable rating units	100%
Rural rating area		**Percentage of urban rate in the dollar**
R1	Rural rating units less than 50 hectares excluding any such rating units in categories R2 or R3	38%
R2	Rural rating units equal to or greater than 50 hectares and rating units less than 50 hectares which are part of one farming operation which in total is equal to or greater than 50 hectares.	22%
R3	Rural rating units which are identified in the rural village differential rating area maps	70%

At this stage the Council is not inviting ratepayers to make lump sum contributions in relation to any targeted rate.

Rating unit

The rating unit is determined according to rules made by the Valuer General. It is generally a property which has one record of title but can include two or more records of title or part records of title, dependent on whether the land is owned by the same person or persons and is used jointly as a single unit and is contiguous.

Rating definitions

Separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit

A separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit (SUIP) includes any portion inhabited or used by the owner or a person other than the owner, who has the right to use or inhabit that portion by virtue of a tenancy, lease, licence, or other agreement.

This definition includes separately used parts, whether or not actually occupied at any particular time, which are used by the owner for rental (or other form of occupation) on an occasional or long-term basis by someone other than the owner.

For the purpose of this definition, vacant premises offered or intended for use or habitation by a person other than the owner and usually used as such are defined as ‘used’.

For the avoidance of doubt, a rating unit that has a single use or occupation or is vacant land is treated as having one separately used or inhabited part.

Examples of separately used or inhabited parts include rating units that have multiple offices, shops, commercial units, dwellings or flats, rating units with a dwelling with a consented family flat or minor flat, residential units which contain more than one self-contained area (including a kitchen as defined in Council's District Plan) which is capable of separate use, and residential units used as a home and place of business where the above requirements are met. While these examples are indicative of a separate use that the Council will record as a SUIP on the rating information database, they are capable of being rebutted by compelling evidence to the contrary.

In relation to motels, camping grounds, hotels, hostels, lodges, licensed hotels, and taverns, a separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit includes a part provided by a commercial business:

- for separate use as an entertainment area or for conference activities and/or any type of residential accommodation by virtue of an agreement requiring payment of a fee, or
- for accommodation (with or without fixed cooking and food preparation facilities), or
- for parking areas for caravans/mobile homes with an electric power source and access to washing/toilet facilities.

Accommodation/Hospitality:

Means rating units used principally or exclusively as motels, camping grounds, hotels, hostels, lodges, licensed hotels, and taverns.

Commercial:

Means rating units used principally or exclusively for commercial, industrial, business or utility network purposes.

This includes rating units used for:

- Commercial or industrial purposes
- Retail purposes
- Offices, administrative and/or associated functions including administrative or operational rating units of Central and Local Government
- Accommodation/hospitality
- Market gardens
- Utility networks
- Business-related premises used principally for private pecuniary benefit.

In situations where a change in use does not require a Council consent, but warrants a change in rating category, the onus is on the ratepayer to inform Council. Any change in use during a rating year will apply from 1 July of the following rating year.

Note: The Council does not assess a uniform annual general charge.

The funding mechanisms as specified in the 2024/25 financial year will continue for the other financial years covered by this plan, unless otherwise stated or are changed by way of review of the Revenue and Financing Policy and/or consultation on the change to a rating mechanism through long term or annual plan consultation.

Districtwide water supply rate differential categories	
General	Separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit that is connected to the district's water supply (excluding medium and large-scale rating units, and accommodation/hospitality).
Medium scale	Rating unit or separately used or inhabited parts of a rating unit, where there are 10 or more, but less than 20, whose water is collectively supplied through one or more water meters and individual check meters have not been installed
Large scale	Rating units or separately used or inhabited parts of a rating unit where there are 20 or more whose water is collectively supplied through one or more water meters and individual check meters have not been installed
Accommodation/ Hospitality	Separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit connected to the district's water supply and used principally or exclusively as motels, camping grounds, hotels, hostels, lodges, licensed hotels and taverns
Serviceable	Rating units not connected to the district's water supply, but within 100 metres of a water main and capable of being connected

Districtwide wastewater disposal rate differential categories	
General	Rating units connected to the sewerage systems with one water closet or urinal other than rating units in the "Community" or “Educational” or "Recreational" or “Large Scale Commercial/Residential” categories. A rating unit used primarily as a residence for one household will not be treated as having more than one water closet.
Community	Rating units connected to the sewerage systems and used principally or exclusively as places of religious worship and instruction, marae, hospital and welfare homes, community health services and charitable institutions that provide maintenance or relief.
Educational	Rating units connected to the sewerage systems and used exclusively or principally by schools (with the exception of schoolhouses), colleges, polytechnics, children’s health camps and early childhood centres.
Recreational	Rating units connected to the sewerage systems and used principally or exclusively by recreational, sporting, other community organisations and Council community properties.
Large Scale Commercial/ Residential	Rating units connected to the sewerage systems and used for large scale commercial or residential purposes as characterised by having more than one water closet or urinal and residential rating units connected to the sewerage system and used primarily as a residence for more than one household.
Serviceable	Rating units not connected to the sewerage systems but within 30 metres of a sewer main and capable of being connected.

Rate instalment payment dates

All property rates (including the Hautere/Te Horo water supply rate, but excluding the districtwide water supply fixed and volumetric rates) will be payable in four instalments as described below:

Instalment	Due dates	Penalty dates
Instalment one	6 September 2024	7 September 2024
Instalment two	6 December 2024	7 December 2024
Instalment three	6 March 2025	7 March 2025
Instalment four	6 June 2025	7 June 2025

All payments made will be receipted against the earliest outstanding amount in accordance with authorised accounting procedures.

Water rate instalment dates

All water rates (excluding the Hautere/Te Horo water supply rate) will be payable as described below:

All water rates (excluding the Hautere/Te Horo water supply rate) will be invoiced separately on a quarterly basis dependent on when the relevant meter is read. The due dates for each area are specified below. The districtwide water supply fixed rate is invoiced as a daily rate for convenience.

Area	Water meters invoiced in	Due date	Penalty date
Paraparaumu/Raumati/ Raumati Beach/Raumati South/ Paekākāriki	Jul-24	26-Aug-24	27-Aug-24
	Oct-24	25-Nov-24	26-Nov-24
	Jan-25	24-Feb-25	25-Feb-25
	Apr-25	26-May-25	27-May-25
Ōtaki/Peka Peka/ Waikanae Beach	Aug-24	25-Sep-24	26-Sep-24
	Nov-24	6-Jan-25	7-Jan-25
	Feb-25	26-Mar-25	27-Mar-25
	May-25	25-Jun-25	26-Jun-25
Waikanae/Nikau Valley/ Otaihanga/Paraparaumu Beach	Sep-24	29-Oct-24	30-Oct-24
	Dec-24	21-Jan-25	22-Jan-25
	Mar-25	28-Apr-25	29-Apr-25
	Jun-25	28-Jul-25	29-Jul-25

All payments made will be receipted against the earliest water rate outstanding amount in accordance with authorised accounting procedures.

Penalties

The Council will apply the following penalties on unpaid rates in accordance with Sections 57 and 58 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002:

- a charge of ten percent (10%) on so much of any property rate instalment that has been assessed after 1 July 2024 and which remains unpaid after the payment due dates, to be added on the penalty dates;
- a charge of ten percent (10%) on so much of any property rates (including previously applied penalties) assessed before 1 July 2024 that remain unpaid on 5 July 2024. The penalty will be added on 8 July 2024;
- a charge of ten percent (10%) will be added to any portion of a current water rates invoice that remains unpaid after the due date specified. Penalty will be added on the penalty dates shown above.

Rates for 2024/25

1. Funding mechanism: rate – districtwide general		
Purposes applied: Districtwide general expenses including democratic services, general insurance, emergency management, public toilets and cemeteries, social wellbeing, economic development, environmental sustainability, districtwide coastal protection of the Council's infrastructure, districtwide strategic flood protection and public contribution towards the following regulatory services that are not met by user charges: resource consents, building consents, development management, environmental health, liquor licensing, hazardous substances, environmental monitoring, and animal control.		
Categories – rating areas	**Rating basis**	**Revenue sought $000 (incl. GST)**
U1	Rate in $ of land value	35,444
Rural Category R1	38% of urban rate in $ of land value	
Rural Category R2	22% of urban rate in $ of land value	
Rural Category R3	70% of urban rate in $ of land value	

2. Funding mechanism: targeted rate – districtwide community facilities rate		
Purposes applied: Libraries, parks and reserves, swimming pools, public halls, and community centres.		
Categories	**Rating basis**	**Revenue sought $000 (incl. GST)**
All rateable rating units other than accommodation/ hospitality, motels and camping grounds	Fixed charge per separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit (base charge)	29,300
Accommodation/ Hospitality (other than motels and camping grounds)	200% base charge per separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit	
Motels and camping grounds	30% base charge per separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit	

3. Funding mechanism: targeted rate – districtwide roading capital value rate		
Purposes applied: Roading expenditure.		
Categories	**Rating basis**	**Revenue sought $000 (incl. GST)**
Whole district	Rate in $ of capital value	23,041

4. Funding mechanism: targeted rate – districtwide stormwater rate		
Purposes applied: Operating and loan servicing costs of stormwater in the district's stormwater drainage areas. Maps showing the district's stormwater rating areas are available on the Council's website.		
Categories – rating areas	**Rating basis**	**Revenue sought $000 (incl. GST)**
Paekākāriki stormwater rating area Paraparaumu/ Raumati stormwater rating area Waikanae stormwater rating area Ōtaki stormwater rating area As defined in the stormwater rating area maps.	Rate in $ of capital value	4,220

5. Funding mechanism: targeted rate – districtwide water supply fixed rate		
Purposes applied: Water supply system, excluding the Hautere/Te Horo Water scheme. Funding is apportioned fifty to fifty five percent between the districtwide water supply fixed rate and the districtwide water supply volumetric rate		
Categories	**Rating basis**	**Revenue sought $000 (incl. GST)**
General rating units	Fixed charge per separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit (base charge)	**6,865**
Medium scale rating units	90% base charge per separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit	
Large scale rating units	80% base charge per separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit	
Accommodation/Hospitality rating units	200% base charge per separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit	
Serviceable rating units	100% base charge per rating unit	

6. Funding mechanism: targeted rate – districtwide water supply volumetric rate		
Purposes applied: Water supply system, excluding the Hautere/Te Horo Water scheme. Funding is apportioned fifty to fifty five percent between the districtwide water supply fixed rate and the districtwide water supply volumetric rate		
Categories	**Rating basis**	**Revenue sought $000 (incl. GST)**
All rating units provided with a metered water supply service	Fixed rate per cubic metre of water consumed or supplied	**5,955**

7. Funding mechanism: targeted rate – Hautere/Te Horo water supply rate		
Purposes applied: Water supply system for the Hautere/Te Horo water scheme.		
Categories	**Rating basis**	**Revenue sought $000 (incl. GST)**
All rating units with a unit allocation to Hautere/ Te Horo water supply	Fixed charge per unit of allocation (annual allocation of 1 unit = 1 cubic metre of water per day)	**350**

8. Funding mechanism: targeted rate – districtwide wastewater disposal rate		
Purposes applied: Wastewater disposal in the Waikanae, Paraparaumu, Raumati and Ōtaki rating areas.		
Categories	**Rating basis**	**Revenue sought $000 (incl. GST)**
General rating units	Fixed charge per rating unit (base charge)	16,189
Community rating units	50% base charge for every water closet or urinal	
Educational rating units	45% base charge for every water closet or urinal	
Recreational rating units	25% base charge for every water closet or urinal	
Large scale commercial/residential rating units	50% base charge for every water closet or urinal	
Serviceable rating units	50% base charge per rating unit	

9. Funding mechanism: targeted rate – Paraparaumu/Raumati community rate		
Purposes applied: Historic debt servicing costs of roading and stormwater activities, coastal protection, Matai Road industrial area improvements, and community board expenses for Paraparaumu and Raumati, including local grants.		
Categories – rating areas	**Rating basis**	**Revenue sought $000 (incl. GST)**
All rateable rating units in the Paraparaumu and Raumati urban and rural rating areas as per Council's rating area maps	Rate in $ of capital value	196

10. Funding mechanism: targeted rate – Waikanae community rate		
Purposes applied: Historic debt servicing costs of roading and stormwater activities and Waikanae Community Board expenses, including local grants.		
Categories – rating areas	**Rating basis**	**Revenue sought $000 (incl. GST)**
All rateable rating units in the Waikanae urban and rural rating areas as per Council's rating area maps	Rate in $ of capital value	120

11. Funding mechanism: targeted rate – Ōtaki community rate		
Purposes applied: Historic debt servicing costs for roading and stormwater activities. Support for community initiatives of significance to the Ōtaki community, such as grants to the Ōtaki Heritage Bank Preservation Trust to assist with the funding of the museum activities. Ōtaki Community Board expenses, including local grants.		
Categories – rating areas	**Rating basis**	**Revenue sought $000 (incl. GST)**
All rateable rating units in the Ōtaki urban and rural rating areas as per Council's rating area maps	Rate in $ of capital value	94

12. Funding mechanism: targeted rate – Paekākāriki community rate		
Purposes applied: Historic debt servicing costs for roading, stormwater and coastal protection. Paekākāriki Community Board expenses, including local grants.		
Categories – rating areas	**Rating basis**	**Revenue sought $000 (incl. GST)**
All rateable rating units in the Paekākāriki urban and rural rating areas as per Council's rating area maps	Rate in $ of capital value	52

13. Funding mechanism: targeted rate – Commercial rate		
Purposes applied: A portion of the cost of providing economic development in the Kāpiti District. The remainder is funded by the Districtwide General rate		
Categories – rating areas	**Rating basis**	**Revenue sought $000 (incl. GST)**
All Commercial rating units	Rate in $ of capital value	769

14. Funding mechanism: targeted rate – Climate Action rate		
Purposes applied: A portion of the cost of climate change initatives in the Kāpiti District. The remainder is funded by the Districtwide General rate		
Categories – rating areas	**Rating basis**	**Revenue sought $000 (incl. GST)**
Whole District	Rate in $ of capital value	575
TOTAL (GST inclusive)		**$123,170**

15. Funding mechanism: targeted rate – water conservation device loan rate		
Purposes applied: Repayment of interest free water conservation devices loans		
Categories – rating areas	**Rating basis**	**Revenue sought $000 (incl. GST)**
A targeted rate on those rating units that have received an interest free loan (maximum of $5,000 per rating unit) for approved water conservation devices from the Council that has not yet been fully repaid	10% of the amount of the original loan plus GST	58
Analysis of total rates for 2024/25		
	Excl. GST $000	**Incl. GST $000**
Rates (including Hautere, excluding fixed and volumetric water rates)	95,956	110,350
Fixed water rates (Excluding Hautere)	5,970	6,865
Volumetric water rates	5,178	5,955
Total	**107,104**	**123,170**
Water conservation device loan	50	58
Total	**107,154**	**123,228**

Paraparaumu Rating Areas: urban examples 2024/25 rates inclusive of GST														
Land value (LV)	**Capital value (CV)**	**Rating year**	**DW general rate**	**DW roading rate**	**Community facilities rate**	**Local community rate**	**Storm-water rate**	**Waste-water rate**	**Climate action rate**	**Water supply fixed rate**	**Water volumetric (based on 255m3)**	**Total rates**	**Annual rates increase**	**Annual % change**
			LV	CV	Fixed	CV	CV	Fixed	CV	Fixed	variable			
190,000	490,000	2023/24	724.20	343.64	909.50	8.87	78.25	461.00		222.00	303.45	3,050.91		
210,000	540,000	2024/25	652.07	540.86	1,019.89	9.29	115.18	677.96	13.55	260.00	354.45	3,643.26	592.35	19.42%
390,000	660,000	2023/24	1,486.52	462.86	909.50	11.95	105.40	461.00		222.00	303.45	3,962.68		
450,000	730,000	2024/25	1,397.30	731.17	1,019.89	12.56	155.71	677.96	18.32	260.00	354.45	4,627.35	664.67	16.77%
1,280,000	1,850,000	2023/24	4,878.85	1,297.41	909.50	33.49	295.45	461.00		222.00	303.45	8,401.13		
1,280,000	2,100,000	2024/25	3,974.53	2,103.36	1,109.89	36.12	447.93	677.96	52.71	260.00	354.45	8,926.95	525.82	6.26%
Median property														
355,000	650,000	2023/24	1,353.12	455.85	909.50	11.77	103.81	461.00		222.00	303.45	3,820.48		
410,000	720,000	2024/25	1,273.09	721.15	1,109.89	12.38	153.58	677.96	18.07	260.00	354.45	4,490.58	670.09	17.54%

Raumati Rating Areas: urban examples 2024/25 rates inclusive of GST														
Land value (LV)	**Capital value (CV)**	**Rating year**	**DW general rate**	**DW roading rate**	**Community facilities rate**	**Local community rate**	**Storm-water rate**	**Waste-water rate**	**Climate action rate**	**Water supply fixed rate**	**Water volumetric (based on 255m3)**	**Total rates**	**Annual rates increase**	**Annual % change**
			LV	CV	Fixed	CV	CV	Fixed	CV	Fixed	variable			
175,000	610,000	2023/24	667.03	427.79	909.50	11.04	97.42	461.00		222.00	303.45	3,099.23		
210,000	640,000	2024/25	652.07	641.02	1,019.89	11.01	136.51	677.96	16.06	260.00	354.45	3,768.98	669.75	21.61%
390,000	650,000	2023/24	1,486.52	455.85	909.50	11.77	103.81	461.00		222.00	303.45	3,953.89		
450,000	730,000	2024/25	1,397.30	731.17	1,019.89	12.56	155.71	677.96	18.32	260.00	354.45	4,627.35	673.46	17.03%
1,950,000	1,950,000	2023/24	7,432.62	1,367.54	909.50	35.30	311.42	461.00		222.00	303.45	11,042.82		
2,100,000	2,100,000	2024/25	6,520.71	2,103.36	1,109.89	36.12	447.93	677.96	52.71	260.00	354.45	11,473.13	430.32	3.90%
Median property														
390,000	660,000	2023/24	1,486.52	462.86	909.50	11.95	105.40	461.00		222.00	303.45	3,962.68		
450,000	760,000	2024/25	1,397.30	761.22	1,109.89	13.07	162.11	677.96	19.08	260.00	354.45	4,665.07	702.39	17.73%

Paraparaumu Rating Areas: rural examples 2024/25 rates inclusive of GST (excluding districtwide fixed and volumetric water supply rates)											
Land value (LV)	Capital value (CV)	Rating year	DW general rate	DW roading rate	Community facilities rate	Local community rate	Climate Action Rates	Stormwater rate	Total rates	Annual rates increase	Annual % change
			LV	CV	Fixed	CV	CV	CV			
150,000	520,000	2023/24	217.26	364.68	909.50	9.41		83.04	1,583.89		
175,000	580,000	2024/25	206.50	580.93	1,019.89	9.98	14.56	123.71	1,955.57	371.67	34.47%
(Rural less than 50 ha)											
510,000	1,080,000	2023/24	1,360.73	757.40	909.50	19.55			3,047.18		
590,000	1,220,000	2024/25	1,282.42	1,221.95	1,019.89	20.98	30.62		3,575.87	528.69	17.35%
(Rural village)											
2,680,000	3,300,000	2023/24	2,247.45	2,314.29	909.50	59.73			5,530.97		
2,880,000	3,560,000	2024/25	1,967.33	3,565.70	1,109.89	61.23	89.36		6,703.50	1,172.53	21.20%
(Rural 50 ha or more)											
Median property											
600,000	1,110,000	2023/24	1,600.86	778.44	909.50	20.09			3,308.89		
690,000	1,250,000	2024/25	1,499.78	1,252.00	1,019.89	21.50	31.38		3,824.55	515.66	15.58%

Waikanae Rating Area: urban examples 2024/25 rates inclusive of														
Land value (LV)	Capital value (CV)	Rating year	DW general rate	DW roading rate	Community facilities rate	Local community rate	Storm-water rate	Waste-water rate	Climate Action rate	Water fixed rate	Water volumetric (based on 255m3)	Total rates	Annual rates increase	Annual % change
			LV	CV	Fixed	CV	CV	Fixed	CV	Fixed	variable			
240,000	550,000	2023/24	914.78	385.72	909.50	10.23	87.84	461.00		222.00	303.45	3,294.51		
275,000	610,000	2024/25	853.90	610.98	1,109.89	10.92	130.11	677.96	15.31	260.00	354.45	3,933.52	6939.01	19.40%
400,000	730,000	2023/24	1,524.64	511.95	909.50	13.58	116.58	461.00		222.00	303.45	4,062.70		
460,000	800,000	2024/25	1,428.35	801.28	1,019.89	14.32	170.64	677.96	20.08	260.00	354.45	4,746.97	684.27	16.84%
1,740,000	2,480,000	2023/24	6,632.18	1,739.22	909.50	46.13	396.06	461.00		222.00	303.45	10,709.54		
1,740,000	2,730,000	2024/25	5,402.87	2,734.37	1,019.89	48.87	582.31	677.96	68.52	260.00	354.45	11,149.24	439.70	4.11%
Median property														
370,000	710,000	2023/24	1,410.29	497.92	909.50	13.21	113.39	461.00		222.00	303.45	3,930.76		
425,000	780,000	2024/25	1,319.67	781.25	1,019.89	13.96	166.37	677.96	19.58	260.00	354.45	4,613.13	682.37	17.36%

Waikanae Rating Area: Rural examples 2024/25 rates inclusive of GST (excluding districtwide fixed and volumetric water supply rates)										
Land value (LV)	Capital value (CV)	Rating year	DW general rate	DW roading rate	Community facilities rate	Local community rate	Climate action rate	Total rates	Annual rates increase	Annual % change
			LV	CV	Fixed		CV			
270,000	560,000	2023/24	720.39	392.73	909.50	10.42		2,033.03		
340,000	730,000	2024/25	739.02	731.17	1,019.89	13.07	18.32	2,521.47	488.44	24.03%
(Rural village)										
250,000	670,000	2023/24	362.10	469.87	909.50	12.46		1,753.93		
350,000	880,000	2024/25	413.00	881.41	1,109.89	15.75	22.09	2,352.14	598.21	34.11%
(Rural less than 50 ha)										
700,000	1,390,000	2023/24	587.02	974.81	909.50	25.85		2,497.18		
860,000	1,620,000	2024/25	587.47	1,622.59	1,019.89	29.00	40.06	3,299.61	802.43	32.13%
(Rural over 50 ha)										
2,850,000	3,850,000	2023/24	4,127.94	2,700.01	1,819.00	71.61		8,718.56		
2,960,000	4,130,000	2024/25	3,492.80	4,136.61	2,039.78	73.93	103.66	9,846.78	1,128.22	12.94%
(Rural less than 50 ha with 2 SUIP)										
Median property										
590,000	1,060,000	2023/24	854.56	743.38	909.50	19.72		2,527.15		
660,000	1,290,000	2024/25	778.80	1,292.06	1,019.89	23.09	32.38	3,146.22	619.07	24.50%

Ōtaki Rating Area: urban examples 2024/25 rates inclusive of GST														
Land value (LV)	**Capital value (CV)**	**Rating year**	**DW general rate**	**DW roading rate**	**Community facilities rate**	**Local community rate**	**Stormwater rate**	**Waste-water rate**	**Climate Action rate**	**Water fixed rate**	**Water volumetric (based on 255m3**	**Total rates**	**Annual rates increase**	**Annual % change**
			LV	CV	Fixed	CV	CV	Fixed		Fixed				
200,000	450,000	2023/24	762.32	315.59	909.50	11.25	71.87	461.00		222.00	303.45	3,056.97		
240,000	510,000	2024/25	745.22	510.82	1,109.89	11.68	108.78	677.96	12.80	260.00	354.45	3,701.60	644.63	21.09%
360,000	600,000	2023/24	1,372.18	420.78	909.50	15.00	95.82	461.00		222.00	303.45	3,799.73		
470,000	700,000	2024/25	1,459.40	701.12	1,019.89	16.03	149.31	677.96	17.57	260.00	354.45	4,655.73	856.00	22.53%
450,000	790,000	2023/24	1,715.22	554.03	909.50	19.75	126.16	461.00		222.00	303.45	3,799.73		
520,000	900,000	2024/25	1,614.65	901.44	1,019.89	20.61	191.97	677.96	22.59	260.00	354.45	5,063.56	752.45	17.45%
Median property														
230,000	470,000	2023/24	876.67	329.61	909.50	11.75	75.06	461.00		222.00	303.45	3,189.04		
300,000	560,000	2024/25	931.53	560.90	1,019.89	12.82	119.45	677.96	14.06	260.00	354.45	3,951.05	762.02	23.89%

Ōtaki Rating Area: rural examples 2024/25 rates inclusive of GST (excluding districtwide fixed and volumetric water supply rates										
Land value (LV)	Capital value (CV)	Rating year	DW general rate	DW roading rate	Community facilities rate	Climate Action rate	Local community rate	Total rates	Annual rates increase	Annual % change
			LV	CV	Fixed	CV	CV			
170,000	485,000	2023/24	246.23	340.13	909.50		12.13	1,507.98		
240,000	580,000	2024/25	283.20	580.93	1,019.89	14.56	13.28	1,911.86	403.87	26.78%
(Rural less than 50 ha)										
335,000	650,000	2023/24	893.81	455.85	909.50		16.25	2,275.41		
420,000	760,000	2024/25	912.91	761.22	1,019.89	19.08	17.40	2,730.50	455.09	20.00%
(Rural village)										
490,000	800,000	2023/24	709.72	561.04	909.50		20.00	2,200.26		
620,000	1,020,000	2024/25	731.60	1,021.63	1,019.89	25.60	23.36	2,822.08	621.83	28.26%
(Rural less than 50 ha)										
2,050,000	3,380,000	2023/24	1,719.13	2,370.39	1,819.00		85.40	5,993.02		
2,130,000	3,710,000	2024/25	1,455.00	3,715.94	2,039.78	93.12	84.96	7,388.80	1,395.78	23.29%
(Rural 50 ha or more, 2 SUIP)										
Median property										
510,000	890,000	2023/24	738.68	624.16	909.50		22.25	2,294.59		
630,000	1,120,000	2024/25	743.40	1,121.79	1,019.89	25.65	28.11	2,938.84	644.25	28.08%

Paekākāriki Rating Area: urban examples 2024/25 rates inclusive of GST													
Land value (LV)	Capital value (CV)	Rating year	DW general rate	DW roading rate	Community facilities rate	Local community rate	Stormwater rate	Climate Action rate	Water fixed rate	Water volumetric (based on 255m3)	Total rates	nnual rates increase	Annual % change
			LV	CV	Fixed	CV	CV	CV	Fixed	variable			
275,000	650,000	2023/24	1,048.19	455.85	909.50	53.76	103.81		222.00	303.45	3,096.55		
380,000	750,000	2024/25	1,179.94	751.20	1,019.89	51.15	159.98	18.83	260.00	354.45	3,795.43	698.88	22.57%
495,000	840,000	2023/24	1,886.74	589.09	909.50	69.47	134.15		222.00	303.45	4,114.40		
620,000	970,000	2024/25	1,925.16	971.55	1,019.89	66.15	206.90	24.35	26000	354.45	4,828.46	714.06	17.36%
900,000	1,110,000	2023/24	3,430.44	778.44	909.50	91.80	177.27		222.00	303.45	5,912.90		
1,130,000	1,280,000	2024/25	3,508.76	1,282.05	1,019.89	87.30	273.02	32.13	260.00	354.45	6,817.60	904.70	15.30%
Median property													
430,000	760,000	2023/24	1,638.99	525.98	909.50	62.03	119.78		222.00	303.45	3,781.71		
540,000	860,000	2024/25	1,676.75	861.38	1,109.89	58.65	183.44	21.59	260.00	354.45	4,436.15	654.43	17.31%

Paekākāriki Rating Area: rural examples 2024/25 rates inclusive of GST (excluding districtwide fixed and volumetric water supply rates)										
Land value (LV)	Capital value (CV)	Rating year	DW general rate	DW roading rate	Community facilities rate	Climate Action rate	Local community rate	Total rates	Annual rates increase	Annual % change
			LV	CV	Fixed	CV	CV			
400,000	400,000	2023/24	579.36	280.52	909.50		33.08	1,802.46		
480,000	480,000	2024/25	566.40	480.77	1,109.89	12.05	32.74	2,099.79	297.33	16.50%
(Rural less than 50 ha)										
540,000	1,220,000	2023/24	782.14	855.59	2,728.50		100.89	4,467.12		
740,000	1,490,000	2024/25	873.20	1,492.38	3,059.67	37.40	101.62	5.526.87	1,059.76	23.72%
(Rural less than 50 ha, 3 SUIP)										
910,000	910,000	2023/24	763.13	638.18	909.50		75.26	2,386.07		
1,240,000	1,240,000	2024/25	847.04	1,241.98	1,019.89	31.12	84.57	3,193.49	807.42	33.84%
(Rural over 50 ha)										
1,390,000	1,970,000	2023/24	2,013.28	1,381.56	909.50		162.92	4,467.26		
1,540,000	2,160,000	2024/25	1,817.20	2,163.46	1,019.89	54.22	147.31	5,147.86	680.60	15.24%
(Rural less than 50 ha)										
Median property										
710,000	1,040,000	2023/24	1,028.36	729.35	909.50		86.01	2,753.22		
780,000	1,270,000	2024/25	920.40	1,272.03	1,019.89	31.88	3,298.94	3,298.94	545.71	19.82%

Paraparaumu/Raumati Rating Areas Commercial examples 2024/25 rates inclusive of GST (excluding districtwide volumetric water supply rates)														
Land value (LV)	Capital value (CV)	Rating year	DW general rate	Commercial rate	DW roading rate	Community facilities rate	Local community rate	Storm- water rate	Waste-water rate	Climate Action rate	Water fixed rate	Total rates	Annual rates increase	Annual % Change
			LV	CV	CV	Fixed	CV	CV	Fixed	CV	Fixed			
325,000	630,000	2023/24	1,238.77	271.59	441.82	909.50	11.40	100.61	461.00		222.00	3,656.70		
420,000	820,000	2024/25	1,304.14	296.76	821.31	1,019.89	14.10	174.91	677.96	20.58	260.00	4,589.65	932.96	25.51%
(Factory - 1 SUIP)														
970,000	3,740,000	2023/24	3,697.25	1,612.31	2,622.86	909.50	67.69	597.28	1,844.00		222.00	11,572.90		
1,270,000	4,110,000	2024/25	3,943.48	1,487.41	4,116.58	1,019.89	70.69	876.66	2,711.84	103.16	260.00	14,589.71	3,016.81	26.07%
(Industrial - 1 SUIP, 8 WC's)														
2,880,000	7,020,000	2023/24	10,977.41	3,026.32	4,923.13	1,819.00	127.06	1,121.09	3,688.00		444.00	26,126.01		
3,740,000	7,670,000	2024/25	11,613.07	2,775.77	7,682.27	2,039.78	131.92	1,636.01	5,423.68	192.52	520.00	32,015.03	5,889.02	22.54%
(Commercial office - 2 SUIP, 16 WC's)														
Median property														
380,000	800,000	2023/24	1,448.41	344.88	561.04	909.50	14.48	127.76	461.00		222.00	4,089.07		
495,000	1,040,000	2024/25	1,537.02	376.38	1,041.66	1,019.89	17.89	221.83	677.96		260.00	5,178.74	1,089.67	26.65%

Waikanae Rating Area Commercial examples 2024/25 rates inclusive of GST (excluding districtwide volumetric water supply rates)														
Land value (LV)	Capital value (CV)	Rating year	DW general rate	Commercial rate	DW roading rate	Community facilities rate	Local community rate	Storm-water rate	Waste-water rate	Climate Action rate	Water fixed charge	Total rates	Annual rates increase	Annual % change
			LV	CV	CV	Fixed	CV	CV	Fixed	CV	Fixed			
230,000	380,000	2023/24	876.67	163.82	266.49	909.50	7.07	60.69	461.00		222.00	2,967.23		
260,000	370,000	2024/25	807.33	133.90	370.59	1,019.89	6.62	78.92	677.96	9.29	260.00	3,364.50	397.27	13.39%
(Industrial - 1 SUIP)														
610,000	1,090,000	2023/24	2,325.08	469.90	764.42	4,092.75	20.27	174.07	3,688.00		444.00	11,978.49		
700,000	1,860,000	2024/25	2,173.57	673.13	1,862.98	4,589.51	33.29	396.74	5,42368	46.69	520.00	15,719.58	3,741.09	31.23%
(Motel - 15 SUIP)														
2,150,000	2,800,000	2023/24	8,194.94	1,207.98	1,963.64	3,638.00	52.08	447.16	691.50		888.00	17,082.40		
2,480,000	2,800,000	2024/25	7,700.65	1,013.32	2,804.48	4,079.56	50.12	597.24	1,016.94	70.28	1,040.00	18,372.59	1,290.19	7.55%
(Commercial - 4 SUIP)														
Median property														
285,000	570,000	2023/24	1,086.31	245.73	399.74	2,728.50	10.60	91.03	461.00		666.00	5,688.91		
330,000	540,000	2024/25	1,024.68	195.43	540.86	3,059.67	9.67	115.18	677.96	13.55	780.00	6,417.01	728.10	12.80%
(Commercial – 3 SUIP)														

Ōtaki Rating Area Commercial examples 2024/25 rates inclusive of GST (excluding districtwide volumetric water supply rates)														
Land value (LV)	**Capital value (CV)**	**Rating year**	**DW general rate**	**Commercial rate**	**DW roading rate**	**Community facilities rate**	**Local community rate**	**Storm-water rate**	**Waste-water charge**	**Climate Action rate**	**Water fixed rate**	**Total rates**	**Annual rates increase**	**Annual change**
			LV	CV	CV	Fixed	CV	CV	Fixed	CV	Fixed			
155,000	385,000	2023/24	590.80	165.97	270.00	909.50	9.63	61.48	461.00		222.00	2,690.38		
370,000	720,000	2024/25	1,148.89	260.57	721.15	1,019.89	16.49	153.58	677.96	18.07	260.00	4,276.59	1,586.21	58.96%
(Industrial - 1 SUIP)														
290,000	550,000	2023/24	1,105.36	237.11	385.72	2,728.50	13.75	87.84	691.50		666.00	5,915.77		
350,000	550,000	2024/25	1,086.79	199.05	550.88	3,059.67	12.60	117.32	1,016.94	13.81	780.00	6,837.04	921.27	15.57%
(Retail – 3 SUIP)														
345,000	910,000	2023/24	1,315.00	392.30	638.18	909.50	22.75	145.33	461.00		222.00	4,106.06		
345,000	910,000	2024/25	1,071.26	329.33	911.46	1,019.89	20.84	194.10	677.96	22.84	260.00	4,507.68	401.61	9.78%
(Retail -1 SUIP)														
Median property														
160,000	330,000	2023/24	609.86	142.26	231.43	909.50	8.25	52.70	461.00		222.00	2,637.00		
400,000	570,000	2024/25	1,242.04	206.28	570.91	1,109.89	13.05	121.58	677.96	14.31	260.00	4,126.03	1,489.03	56.47%
(1 SUIP)														

Paekākāriki Rating Area Commercial examples 2024/25 rates inclusive of GST (excluding districtwide volumetric water supply rates)													
Land value (LV)	Capital value (CV)	Rating year	DW general rate	Commercial rate	DW roading rate	Community facilities rate	Local community rate	Stormwater rate	Climate Action rate	Water fixed rate	Total rates	Annual rates increase	Annual % change
			LV	CV	CV	Fixed	CV	CV	CV				
360,000	385,000	2023/24	1,372.18	165.97	270.00	909.50	31.84	61.48		222.00	3,032.97		
450,000	451,000	2024/25	1,397.30	163.22	451.72	1,019.89	30.76	96.20	11.32	260.00	3,430.40	397.43	13.10%
(Retail - 1 SUIP)													
360,000	760,000	2023/24	1,372.18	327.64	532.99	2,728.50	62.85	121.37		666.00	5,811.52		
360,000	680,000	2024/25	1,117.84	246.09	681.09	3,059.67	46.38	145.04	17.07	780.00	6,093.17	281.65	4.85%
(Commercial/Retail - 3 SUIP)													
1,100,000	1,920,000	2023/24	1,593.24	827.71	1,346.50	1,819.00	158.78	306.62		444.00	6,495.86		
1,320,000	1,700,000	2024/25	1,557.60	615.23	1,702.72	2,039.78	115.94	362.61	42.67	520.00	6,956.55	460.69	7.09%
(Commercial -2 SUIP)													
Median property													
425,000	700,000	2023/24	1,619.93	301.77	490.91	2,728.50	57.89	111.79		222.00	5,532.79		
520,000	725,000	2024/25	1,614.65	262.38	726.16	3,059.67	49.45	154.64	18.20	260.00	6,145.14	612.35	11.07%
(1 SUIP)													

Forecast rating units

	2023/24	2024/25	Total capital value 2023/24	Total land value 2023/24	Total forecast capital value 2024/25	Total forecast land value 2024/25	Forecast growth
			$000	**$000**	**$000**	**$000**	
Rateable units	25,763	25,970	19,958,974	10,675,901	23,002,393	12,584,971	0.8%
Non-rateable units	866	818	757,637	395,912	903,434	454,615	
Total	**26,629**	**26,788**	**20,716,611**	**11,071,814**	**23,905,827**	**13,039,586**	

Draft Significant Forecasting Assumptions 2024-34

1

SIGNIFICANT FORECASTING ASSUMPTIONS – LTP 2024

Assumption	Risk	Level of uncertainty	Financial impact of uncertainty
General assumptions			
Population growth: The district's population is assumed to increase at the rates below. **Household size:** The average household size is assumed to be 2.3 for all years of the LTP.	Population, household, and rating base growth may occur at a higher or lower rate than assumed.	Years 1-3 low Years 4-10 moderate Year 10 onwards high	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, and community facilities, and will subsequently raise operating expenditure higher than forecast rate increases. The financial implications for the Council are assumed to be manageable in the short-term but may need longer-term responses.

	Year 0 23/24	Year 1 24/25	Year 2 25/26	Year 3 26/27	Year 4 27/28	Year 5 28/29	Year 6 29/30	Year 7 30/31	Year 8 31/32	Year 9 32/33	Year 10 33/34
Population	58,744	59,544	60,382	61,202	61,974	62,748	63,552	64,332	65,182	65,824	66,506
Increase in population #	-	800	838	820	772	774	804	780	850	642	682
Increase in population %	-	1.3%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.3%	1.2%	1.3%	1.0%	1.0%

Assumption	Risk	Level of uncertainty	Financial impact of uncertainty
Increase in rating base: The number of residential ratepayers is expected to grow each year as more dwellings are built or properties divided: • 2024/25: 0.80%; average of 1.0% from 2025/26 onwards. **Development contributions:** It is assumed that additional infrastructure necessary to accommodate growth will be funded by development contributions. Significant assumptions in relation to development contributions are included in the Development Contributions Policy. The value of DCs collected is dependent on the number of subdivision lots developed and on the level of new service connections taking place. DCs are forecast based on historic data, and financially modelling assumes a consistent level of DC revenue which may vary from the growth model.	The level of subdivision and development activity is difficult to forecast and carries a high level of uncertainty. Any significant increase in population growth above projections will place greater demands on some Council services and facilities which will raise operating costs.	Years 1-3 low Years 4-10 moderate Year 10 onwards high	If development is lower than planned, actual revenue from development contributions will be lower than expected, leading to a higher level of debt and potential re-timing of growth projects. If development is higher than planned actual revenue from development contributions will be higher than expected but demand may lead to the re-timing of projects and there may be additional infrastructure requirements, particularly for greenfield sites. Every 1% of DC revenue not achieved will lead to a reduction in income of $58,000 (on average) across each of the 10 years, reducing available funding for Council activity.

3

Assumption	Risk	Level of uncertainty	Financial impact of uncertainty
Climate change: In May 2019, the Council declared a climate emergency on the Kapiti Coast, recognising that our communities are facing significant costs now and into the future to adapt to the effects of climate change. Assumptions for the Kapiti Coast predict rising sea levels, higher average annual temperatures, and increased and heavier rainfall and wind. These changes put the district at increased risk from natural hazard events such as floods, landslides, storm surges, coastal erosion, and inundation. It is assumed there will be more frequent and severe natural events during the life of this Long-Term Plan. More frequent and intense natural events could further increase insurance costs beyond the level budgeted in the current plan.	The effects of climate change or significant natural events could compromise services, and the community's ability to pay for them.	Moderate	The Council has consciously developed work programmes with thought to the potential impacts of climate change through adaptation, mitigation and leadership. Climate change and hazards could have adverse impacts on public and private property, and Council's infrastructure such as roading and stormwater networks. Overestimating the effects of climate change or hazards could result in unnecessary work, but underestimating the effects could impact emergency project works. Either scenario would affect ratepayers as infrastructure and hazard planning are costly. A significant natural disaster could disrupt our economy and day-to-day activity, reducing the ability of our community to pay for services and significantly increase insurance costs. The financial effects of these risks depend on the occurrence and scale of future natural disasters, so the timing and financial impact on the forecasts cannot be readily quantified.

Assumption	Risk	Level of uncertainty	Financial impact of uncertainty
Levels of Service: This long-term plan does not include any significant changes to its activity service levels.	Economic disruptions leading to increased skill, materials and borrowing costs could lead to the prevailing service levels differing significantly from those estimated.	Low	Community expectations could increase levels of service, thereby increasing both debt and rates funding beyond quantified limits.
Capital programme delivery: The Council proposes a moderate programme of capital works over the 10 years of the LTP within the limits set in the financial strategy, reflecting the need for affordability and deliverability. Successfully delivering the expanded capital expenditure programme will require consenting requirements to be satisfied, and sufficient capacity and capability within both the Council and contracted providers, supported by appropriate financial resources. An element of flexibility across and within budgets may also be required to maintain affordability and deliverability. It is assumed the capital programme will be successfully delivered.	The capital expenditure programme is not delivered as planned.	Low	The Council considers it has adequate capability, capacity, and delivery processes to deliver the proposed capital programme supported by strong procurement, project and contract management practices. Delays to the planned capital works programme may result in reductions to planned levels of service, and cost variations with capex costs likely to inflate over time while short-term borrowing and funding costs would reduce, should projects occur later than planned.

Assumption	Risk	Level of uncertainty	Financial impact of uncertainty
Local Government Reform: **Three Waters.** The Council's drinking water, wastewater, and stormwater assets will remain with the Council for the foreseeable future following the new Government's repeal of the Affordable Waters legislation. The Council acknowledges that the Government will progress the Local Water Done Well programme to: • introduce greater central government oversight, economic and quality regulation; • consider service delivery models and financing tools including potential establishment of financially separate council-owned organisations; • setting rules for water services and infrastructure investment; and • ensuring water services are financially sustainable, including revenue sufficiency, balance sheet separation, ring-fencing funding for growth. Forecast financials assume ongoing ownership, management, and operations of all three waters assets. No central government financial assistance to assist with the delivery of water services is assumed or budgeted.	For water services Government decisions may materially change planning assumptions over the life of the LTP. RMA change processes may be more resource intensive, complex or longer than anticipated, potentially resulting in higher cost, increased processing times and risk to the district growth plan.	Moderate	Government decisions could materially alter the ownership, management, and funding of three waters assets, although the 2023-elected government has clearly stated its intent to leave water assets in the hands of local authorities. It is likely that the government will, within the first three years of this LTP, make decisions that impact Council work programmes and funding models. Once the government's direction is known for both water services and RMA implications will be reflected as appropriate through subsequent annual plans and LTP's (including LTP amendments if required) in accordance with government advice/instruction. Legislative changes may result in a requirement for more resources, changes to processes, or levels of service, with a corresponding impact on fees and charges, revenues, and costs assumed in this LTP.

6

Assumption	Risk	Level of uncertainty	Financial impact of uncertainty
Resource Management: The Council acknowledges the repeal of the Natural and Built Environment and Spatial Planning Acts and the reinstatement of the Resource Management Act 1991 while amendments are considered to make it easier to support and grant consents for development. The Council also acknowledges the government's intention to review and potentially replace the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management within the current term.			

/

Assumption	Risk	Level of uncertainty	Financial impact of uncertainty
Financial assumptions			
Inflation: 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 price adjustors as revised by BERL Economics in October 2023 (see table), except for insurance which has been estimated based on recent market indications	Actual inflation exceeds budgeted inflation.	Years 1-3 low Years 4-10 moderate Year 10 onwards high	If general inflation follows the projection of the Reserve Bank and other economic commentators 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 major long-term impacts on the annual rates revenue requirement.

BERL Yearly	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34
Roading	2.90%	2.00%	2.30%	2.30%	2.20%	2.10%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	1.90%
Planning & Regulation	2.60%	2.10%	2.20%	2.10%	2.00%	1.90%	1.90%	1.80%	1.80%	1.80%
Transport	2.60%	2.10%	2.20%	2.20%	2.10%	2.00%	2.00%	1.90%	1.90%	1.90%
Energy	2.90%	2.20%	2.30%	2.30%	2.20%	2.10%	2.00%	2.00%	1.90%	1.90%
Staff	6.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
LGCI	2.90%	2.20%	2.30%	2.30%	2.20%	2.10%	2.00%	2.00%	1.90%	1.90%
Water & Environmental Management	3.60%	2.50%	2.70%	2.60%	2.50%	2.30%	2.30%	2.20%	2.10%	2.10%
Rates	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%
Community Activities	2.70%	2.00%	2.20%	2.20%	2.10%	2.00%	1.90%	1.90%	1.90%	1.80%
Insurance	20.00%	20.00%	20.00%	20.00%	20.00%	20.00%	20.00%	20.00%	20.00%	20.00%
NZTA Capital Funding	2.90%	2.00%	2.30%	2.30%	2.20%	2.10%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	1.90%

Kāpiti Coast DISTRICT COUNCIL
Me Huri Whakamuri, Ka Titiro Whakamua

Assumption	Risk	Level of uncertainty	Financial impact of uncertainty
Useful lives and depreciation of assets: The useful lives and depreciation rates of Council assets can be found in the Accounting Policies. It is assumed that useful lives will remain the same throughout the LTP, and that assets will be replaced at the end of their useful lives. Planned asset acquisitions are assumed to be depreciated on the same basis as existing assets. Total unfunded depreciation at 1 July 2024 is $3.5 million. The Council plans to reduce this to nil over the life of this LTP.	Assets may need to be replaced earlier than estimated.	Low	The Council has a comprehensive asset management planning process. If assets need replacing earlier than estimated, this may lead to the Council incurring more debt and higher debt-servicing costs than anticipated.
Asset condition and performance: The Council maintains its assets until they reach the end of their useful economic lives, after which they will then be renewed, upgraded, or replaced to maintain the required levels of service. The Council has a well-established approach to asset management planning based on best practice.	Asset management information may be inaccurate.	Low	Asset capacity and condition is monitored, with replacement works being planned accordingly. Depreciation is calculated in accordance with accounting and asset management requirements. As these decisions can have significant financial implications, an asset's useful life is reviewed regularly in accordance with: • age and condition; • criticality of the asset; • degree of risk; • ongoing maintenance requests; • desired versus current level of service; and • the differing economic lives of individual asset.

Assumption	Risk	Level of uncertainty	Financial impact of uncertainty
Revaluation of property, plant, and equipment: The Council plans to complete revaluations of asset classes on a programme where: • roads are revalued two-yearly; • three waters (water, wastewater, coastal erosion and stormwater) are revalued three-yearly; and • land, land under roads, property and park structures are revalued three-yearly. The following assumptions have been applied to all projected asset revaluations: • revaluation movements will equate to triple the inflation rates applied (for depreciable assets) as in the past revaluation tends to surpass expectations; • the depreciation impact of the revaluation shall take effect in the following year; and • for non-depreciable assets council land including land under roads is forecast to increase by projected inflation rates.	Actual revaluation movements will be significantly different from those forecasts.	Low (short-term) Moderate to high (long-term)	Most of the Council's depreciable property, plant and equipment assets are valued on an optimised depreciated replacement cost basis. Therefore, using the projected local government cost adjustors as a proxy for revaluation movements is appropriate and consistent with the treatment of price changes generally within the long-term plan.

Assumption	Risk	Level of uncertainty	Financial impact of uncertainty
Waka Kotahi (New Zealand Transport Agency): The Council has projected a subsidy rate of 51% in 2025/25 and following years. .	Changes in the subsidy rate and variations in criteria for inclusion in the qualifying programme of works.	High	Funding from Waka Kotahi is always constrained, and it is likely that a shortfall in funding provided to support the maintenance of the district's transport network, relative to the amount included in the LTP will eventuate. The Waka Kotahi board adopts the National Land Transport Plan at the same time as councils are adopting their LTPs, leaving no time for the Council to consider and model the impacts.
Local Government Funding Agency (LGFA): The Council remains a shareholder of the Local Government Funding Agency (LGFA) and borrows direct from the LGFA which was established to allow local bodies to source lower-cost funding. The LGFA remains the Council's single source of debt. 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 a default.	In the event of a default by the LGFA, each guarantor is 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 rating base.	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 the borrowings by a local authority from the LGFA are secured by a rates charge

Assumption	Risk	Level of uncertainty	Financial impact of uncertainty
Borrowing: It is assumed that council will be able to refinance existing loans on similar terms. New loans will be taken out for a maximum period of 20 years except for those projects that have an average asset life of 40 years or more.	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. The Council's current strategy is to maintain a $10 million credit facility.
Interest rates: The Council acknowledges the changing nature of the national economy. In forecasting likely interest rates this assumption is based on the projected weighted average cost of borrowings. The Council assumes interest rates for the life of this LTP as follows: 4.67% in 2024/25 4.7% in 2025/26 4.98% in 2026/27 5.12% in 027/28 5.45% in 2028/29 5.79% from 29/30 onwards.	Prevailing interest rates differ significantly from those estimated.	Low in the short-term Moderate in the longer-term	Increases in interest rates flow through to higher debt servicing costs and higher rates funding requirements. The Council has mitigated interest risk using interest rate swaps and is governed by a Treasury Management Policy that prescribes best practice interest risk and debt concentration risk covenants.

Draft Rates Remission Policy

2024

Kāpiti Coast
DISTRICT COUNCIL
Me Huri Whakamuri, Ka Titiro Whakamua

Contents

Introduction

In order to allow rates relief where it is considered fair and reasonable to do so, the Council is required to adopt a policy 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 objectives, conditions and criteria relating to each type of remission are set out on the following pages. The policy aims to support the principles set out in the preamble to Te Ture Whenua Maori Act 1993.

This policy is a single document that comprises the Councils policies adopted under sections 102(2)e and 102(3) 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	Optional Rates postponement
Rates relief	
Part 4	Rates remission for Council community properties, sporting, recreation, and other community organisations
Part 5	Rates remission for recreation, sporting and other community organisations which lease or own private property for a period of one year or longer
Part 6	Rates remission of late payment penalty
Part 7	Rates remissions for land protected for natural, indigenous biodiversity or cultural conservation purposes
Part 8	Rates relief for residential rating units containing two separately habitable units
Part 9	Rates assistance
Part 10	Water Leak Rates remission

Māori freehold land

Part 1 - Rates remission and rates postponement on Māori freehold land

Policy objective

The objectives of this policy are to:

- recognise that certain pieces of Māori freehold 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;

- 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 and to support the principles in the preamble to the Te Ture Whenua Maori Act 1993; and
- Support the connection of mana whenua and Māori to their traditional lands and resources, and cultural values where appropriate to provide for relief from rates.

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 should 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 Māori freehold land 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 are at the sole discretion of the Council and may be cancelled and reduced at any time, in accordance with the policy.

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); and
- 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; and
    - 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 jointly approved by the Chair of the Council committee with responsibility for managing Council finances, and the Group Manager Corporate Services.

This policy relates to Kāpiti Coast District Council rates only.

Rates Postponement

This policy is adopted under section 102(3) of the Local Government Act 2002 and aims to support the principles set out in the preamble to the Te Ture Whenua Maori Act 1993.

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 encourage owners of farmland located in the urban rating areas to refrain from subdividing their land for residential, commercial, and industrial purposes unless doing so demonstrably supports intended outcomes of the Kāpiti Coast District Plan.

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 eligible for the commencement of the following rating year. No applications will be backdated.

A new application must be made for each financial 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.

If an application is approved the Council will request its valuation service provider to determine a rates postponement value of the land. The rates postponement value specifically excludes 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.

The rates postponed for any rating period will be the difference between the rates calculated according to the rateable land value and the rates calculated according to the rates postponement land value.

Any objection to the rate postponement land value, determined by the Council and its valuation service provider, will not be upheld.

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

- the land (or any part of) ceasing to be farmland;
- the land being subdivided;
- the value of the land ceasing to have 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; or
- there being a change of ownership of the farmland.

Postponed rates may be registered as a charge against the land so that any postponed rates will be paid on or before the sale or transfer of the property.

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 and the Group Manager Corporate Services.

Part 3 - Optional Rates postponement

Policy objective

The objective of this policy is to assist residential ratepayers 65 years of age and over who want to defer the payment of rates by using the equity in their property. The policy also applies to those who may have financial difficulties or unusual circumstances, as long as they have the required equity in their property.

Policy criteria

Current and all future rates may be postponed indefinitely:

- if at least one of the applicants is 65 years of age or older; or
- in demonstrable cases of significant financial difficulty.

Only rating units defined as residential, that are owned by the applicant and used by the applicant as their sole or principal residence will be eligible for consideration of rates postponement.

For the year of application, the applicant must have applied for the government rates rebate before any rates will be postponed.

The postponed rates (including any GWRC postponed rates) will not exceed 80% of the available equity in the property.

The available equity is the difference between the Council's valuation of the property and the value of any encumbrances against the property, including mortgages and loans.

The property must be insured for its full value.

All rates are eligible for postponement except for:

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

All applications for postponement must be made on the prescribed form.

Those applying for postponement of rates because they are experiencing significant financial difficulty should provide clear details and proof of their circumstances.

Policy conditions and criteria

The Council recommends that all applicants seek advice from an appropriately qualified and independent financial advisor on the financial impacts and appropriateness of postponing their rates.

The Council will postpone payment of the residual rates (the amount of rates payable after any optional payment has been made) if the ratepayer meets the above criteria.

An administration fee will be charged on the postponed rates which will not exceed the administrative and financial costs to the Council of the postponement.

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.

The postponed rates, or any part thereof, may be paid at any time.

The applicant may choose to postpone a lesser amount of rates than the amount they may be entitled to under the terms of this policy.

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

a) the ratepayer's death;

b) the ratepayer no longer owns the rating unit;

c) the ratepayer stops using the property as his or her residence; or

d) until a date specified by the Council.

Postponed rates will be registered as a statutory charge against the property to protect the Council's 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).

For the rates to be postponed the Council will require evidence each year, by way of statutory declaration, of the ratepayer's property insurance and the value of encumbrances against the property, including mortgages and loans.

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.

The 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 the Council's rating information database.

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

Procedures

Applications must be on the required application form which is available on the Council's website.

The policy will apply from the beginning of the rating year in which the application is made although the 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 (with sub-delegation to Chief Financial Officer).

Rates relief

These policies are adopted under section 102(3) of the Local Government Act 2002 and aims to support the principles set out in the preamble to the Te Ture Whenua Maori Act 1993.

Part 4 - Rates remission for Council community properties, sporting, recreation, and other community organisations

Policy objective

The objectives of this policy are to:

- facilitate the on-going 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 second remission of rates will be made on those properties which have already received a rate remission for a financial year or those properties which are fully or partially non-rateable 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 qualifying organisations must be made to the Council prior to the commencement (by 30 June) of the rating year for which the remission is being applied. 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; and
- information on activities and programmes.

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 the Council finances and the Group Manager Corporate Services.

Part 5 - Rates remission for recreation, sporting and other community organisations which lease or own private property for a period of one year or longer

Policy objective

The objectives of this policy are to:

- facilitate the on-going 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 property leased or owned 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, or as the property owner.

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 those properties which are fully or partially non-rateable 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 prior to the commencement (by 30 June) of the rating year for which the remission is being applied. No applications will be backdated.

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

- statement of objectives;
- full financial accounts;
- evidence of their lease or ownership of the property;
- evidence of rates paid to the property owner or to the Council for each financial year; and
- information on activities and programmes.

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 and the Group Manager Corporate Services.

Part 6 - 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 also apply to a ratepayer where the Council considers that it is fair and equitable to do so. Matters that will be taken into consideration include the following:

- the ratepayer’s payment history; being two clear years history without penalty OR two years history without a previous penalty remission;
- the impact on the ratepayer of extraordinary events;
- the payment of the full amount of rates due; or
- the ratepayer entering into an agreement with the Council for the payment of their 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 (with sub-delegation to the Chief Financial Officer).

Part 7 - Rates remission for land protected for natural, indigenous biodiversity or cultural conservation purposes

Policy objective

The objective of this policy is to preserve and promote natural values present on privately owned land, and to encourage the maintenance, enhancement, and protection of land for indigenous biodiversity, natural or cultural conservation purposes.

Policy conditions and criteria

This policy supports the provisions of the Kāpiti Coast Operative District Plan (district plan) and the Ecosystems and Indigenous Biodiversity chapter’s objectives and policies. It recognises that most features of natural value are already protected by rules in the district plan and encourages landowners to maintain, enhance and protect features of natural value by offering a financial incentive.

Ratepayers who own rating units which have some feature(s) of natural value which are voluntarily legally protected, may qualify for a remission of rates under this policy, for example:

- properties that have a QEII National Trust covenant under the Queen Elizabeth the Second National Trust Act 1977 registered on their record(s) of title; or
- properties that have a conservation covenant with the Department of Conservation registered on their record(s) of title.

Ratepayers who own rating units which contain some feature(s) of natural value which are protected under the district plan or other involuntary protection applied to the land may also qualify for remission of rates under this policy, for example:

- properties that have a site listed in the district plan heritage register (excluding any buildings); or
- heritage features that are protected by a section 221 consent notice (Resource Management Act 1991) registered on the record of title (excluding buildings).

Ratepayers who own rating units which contain some feature(s) of natural value which are not protected under the district plan or other legal protection may also qualify for remission of rates under this policy, where the natural value meets one or more of the criteria set out in Appendix 1 of the National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity (NPSIB). Examples may include, but are not limited to:

- land containing native vegetation which is being managed for conservation purposes;
- appropriately restored wetlands;
- appropriately restored dune lands; or
- appropriately protected and restored riparian strips.

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 or wastewater disposal.

No second remission of rates will be made for those properties which have already received a remission of rates under Part 1, Part 4, or Part 5 of the Council's Rates remission policy in the same financial year.

All rates remission applications under this policy will be treated on a case-by-case basis and will be approved/declined by the Group Manager Customer and Community or Group Manager Corporate Services considering the following criteria:

- The degree to which feature(s) of natural value are present on the land, using the ECO-P1, the District Plan Criteria for identification of significant biodiversity; Representativeness, Diversity and pattern, Rarity and Distinctiveness, Ecological context, Tāngata Whenua values (ECO-P1);
- the extent to which the preservation of natural values(s) will be promoted by granting remission on rates on the rating unit;
- the extent to which the natural value(s) are legally (eg: covenanted) and physically (eg: fenced) protected;
- the potential of the feature(s) as a significant habitat for indigenous fauna;
- the potential for the area to provide continuity and linkage within landscape – the site provides or has potential to provide a corridor/buffer zone to an existing area of natural value;
- the extent to which the feature(s) are being managed for conservation purposes and threats to the natural value(s) are being controlled;
- the extent to which the existing natural value is being enhanced through extending the size, minimising edge effects and mitigating biodiversity loss within the area;
- whether, and to what extent, public access to/over the protected area is provided for;
- the degree to which feature(s) of natural value inhibit the economic utilisation of the land;
- in respect of geological sites and wāhi tapu:
    - the importance of the place to tangata whenua;
    - the community association with, or public esteem for, the place;
    - the potential of the place for public education; and

- the representative quality and/or a quality or type or rarity that is important to the district.

Applications for rates remission in accordance with this policy must be in writing and supported by documentary evidence, for example, a copy of the covenant agreement or if not protected by a covenant, a restoration management plan.

The restoration management plan will:

- be periodically reviewed by the Council in conjunction with the landowner;
- ensure that the site will be managed in a manner that protects and enhances the natural values; and
- may contain conditions which shall be complied with on an on-going basis, including requirements to fence off the area, undertake pest weed & animal control.

In granting rates remission under this policy, the Council may specify certain conditions before remission will be granted.

The amount of the rate remission will be determined by the size of the natural feature(s) and the available funding in each financial year.

The size of the natural feature(s) will be defined in the District Plan (if it is an ecological site or listed on a heritage register); or the size of the conservation covenant area (if it has a QEII or other conservation covenant); or the size of the feature defined using the ECO-P1 criteria. If the size of the feature(s) changes (increases or decreases), the property owner must notify the Council.

If an application for rates remission under this policy is approved, the application will automatically be considered for rates remission under this policy each year that the policy remains in place, and applicable conditions continue to be met on an on-going basis, unless the land containing the natural or cultural feature is subdivided. A new application in respect of the new property(s) would be required if this occurs.

All rates remission applications under this policy will be considered on a case-by-case basis and will be approved/declined by the Group Manager Customer and Community or the Group Manager Corporate Services.

Part 8 - Policy for rates relief for residential rating units containing two separately habitable units

Policy objective

<u>The objectives of this policy are:</u>

Objective 1

To enable the Council to provide relief for ratepayers who own a residential rating unit containing two habitable units, where the second unit is:

- either a consented family flat or is designated a minor flat[1] ; and
- used only to accommodate non-paying guests and family.

Objective 2

To enable the Council to provide relief for ratepayers who own a residential rating unit containing two habitable units, where the second unit is:

- designated a minor flat; and

[1] A designated minor flat has a floor area less than 60m2 in a rural zone and a floor area less than 54m2 in an urban zone.

- o only rented out for less than one month each year.

Policy conditions and criteria

Objective 1

1.1 The Council may remit a second targeted rate for community facilities and Districtwide water supply fixed rates set on a separately habitable portion of the rating unit, provided that:

a) the ratepayer provides a written application each year;

b) their rating unit contains two habitable units, where the second unit is either a consented family flat or is designated a minor flat;

c) the second unit is used only for family and friends of the occupants of the first unit on a non-paying basis; and

d) the application is accompanied by a statutory declaration of intent made by the ratepayer that declares that all the above conditions will be complied with in the ensuing year.

1.2 If a rating unit contains more than two habitable units used by non-paying guests and family, only one is entitled to remission.

Objective 2

2.1 The Council may remit a second targeted rate for community facilities and Districtwide water supply fixed rates set on a separately habitable portion of the rating unit, provided that:

a) the ratepayer provides a written application each year;

b) their rating unit contains two habitable units, where the second unit is designated a minor flat;

c) their rating unit contains two habitable units; where the second unit is only rented out for less than one month each year; and

d) the application is accompanied by a statutory declaration of intent made by the ratepayer that declares that all the above conditions will be complied with in the ensuing year.

2.2 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 Objectives 1 and 2

The application for remission must be made to the Council prior to the commencement (by 30 June) of the rating year for which the remission is being applied. 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 (with sub- delegation to the Chief Financial Officer).

Part 9 - Rates assistance

Policy objectives

The objective of this policy is to set out the circumstances in which the Council will offer financial assistance (a remission of rates) to those people experiencing difficult financial circumstances.

Introduction

This policy is divided into three sections as follows:

1. People who are facing on-going financial difficulties:

   a. Ratepayers who own their own home.

b. Ratepayers who own rental properties, who are applying jointly with and on behalf of a tenant facing difficult financial circumstances.

2. People who are facing temporary financial difficulties.

3. Water rate remission for vulnerable households relating to high water use.

1. On-going financial assistance

Policy conditions and criteria

General criteria

Application for on-going financial assistance must be made between 1 January and 30 June in the rating year in which the assistance is being applied for. Applications will be processed from 1 February onwards.

Funding will be available until such time as the rates assistance fund is fully subscribed in each financial year.

Ratepayers who own their own home

A. A ratepayer who is experiencing on- going financial difficulty may be eligible for financial assistance (a remission of rates) of up to $300 if they meet the following criteria:

- the applicant owns the property;
- the applicant resides at the property at the time of application;
- total household income before tax for the specified financial year, is less than or equal to the gross NZ Superannuation income level for a couple where both qualify;
- the applicant has first applied for the central government rates rebate; and
- expenditure on Kāpiti Coast District Council rates (after netting off any central government rates rebate) is more than 5% of net disposable income.

B. Ratepayers who own rental properties, who are applying jointly with and on behalf of a tenant facing difficult financial circumstances

A tenant who is experiencing on-going financial difficulty can make a joint application with their landlord for financial assistance (a remission of rates) of up to $300. Only the landlord, as the owner of the property, can receive this financial assistance (a remission of the Council's rates) from the Council. If the landlord receives a remission, they must pass it on to the tenant.

The tenant and landlord may be eligible for financial assistance if the following criteria have been met:

- the landlord is renting to a tenant whose total household income before tax for the specified financial year, is less than or equal to the gross NZ Superannuation income level for a couple where both qualify and proof of income is supplied;
- the landlord and tenant provide a joint application form and an explanation of the financial difficulty experienced with appropriate support;
- expenditure on Kāpiti Coast District Council rates is more than 5% of the tenant's net disposable income;
- 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 record of the rental paid; and
- proof at the end of the year that the full amount of annual rate remission has been forwarded on to the tenant.

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.

2. Temporary financial assistance

The Council will make available financial assistance (a remission of rates) of up to $300 per rateable property for those applicants who are experiencing financial difficulties due to, for example, 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 available Rates assistance fund is fully subscribed.

Policy conditions and criteria

A ratepayer who has incurred significant one-off expenditure may be eligible for financial assistance (a remission of rates) of up to $300 if they meet the following criteria:

- the applicant is the owner of the property;
- the applicant resides at the property at the time of application;
- total household income before tax for the specified financial year, is less than or equal to the gross NZ Superannuation income level for a couple where both qualify;
- the applicant has also applied for the central government rates rebate and is receiving all relevant funding;
- 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 are provided; and
- the effect of the one-off expenditure is to reduce net disposable income such that rates, net of any central government rates rebate, is more than 5% of net disposable income.

3. Water rate remission for vulnerable households relating to high water use

Policy objectives

To enable the Council to provide relief for vulnerable households who have incurred high water rates charges.

Policy conditions and criteria

Applications are open from 1 May each year until 30 June or available funding under the Rates Assistance remission policy is fully subscribed, whichever occurs first.

Applications will be assessed against the following criteria:

A. Ratepayer: owner of property – water variable charge paid by property owners

A property owner with two or more dependents living at the property may apply for a water rate remission provided that:

- the applicant owns the property;
- the applicant resides at the property at the time of application;
- the property owner is receiving a working for family’s tax credit; and
- total water rate charges from 1 July to 30 April have exceeded the amount which is 5/6ths of the current Districtwide water supply fixed rate (FC) multiplied by 2 (FC x 2 x 5/6).

B. Landlord and tenant: water variable charge – paid by landlord and on- charged to tenant.

A tenant with two or more dependents living at the property may apply for a water rate remission provided that:

- o the tenant has a rental agreement for no less than six months and a copy of the rental agreement is provided;
- o the tenant resides at the property at the time of application and the property is also classified as residential;
- o the tenant is receiving a working for family's tax credit;
- o total water rate charges from 1 July to 30 April have exceeded the amount which is 5/6ths of the current Districtwide water supply fixed rate (FC) multiplied by 2 (FC x 2 x 5/6); and
- o their landlord is informed and agrees to adjust any on-charged variable water charge to their tenant by the amount remitted by the 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.

General conditions

- o no rates remission will be provided for any variable charge for water use where that water use is for other than internal or essential household use.

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 (with sub-delegation to the Chief Financial Officer). 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 difficulty).

Part 10 - Water Leak Rates remission

Policy Objectives

To enable the Council to provide relief for ratepayers who have incurred excess volumetric water rates charges due to a leak on their private water supply pipes.

Policy conditions and criteria

The Council may remit water consumption rates (districtwide water supply volumetric rates) where all the following apply:

- a remission application has been received;
- the leak was on a private water supply pipe. Private Water supply pipe is the section of pipe between the point of supply and the ratepayers' premises through which water is conveyed to the premises. The private water supply pipe will not include any check meter installed on the pipe;
- the leak has been repaired upon discovery or within 21 days from the date of notification from the Council;
- proof of the leak being repaired has been provided; and
- application is made within three months of the date the leak was repaired.

It does not include:

- o reasonably discernible water loss from leaking taps, shower heads, toilet cisterns or other water appliances;

- o water loss from property sprinkler or other irrigation system, pools, ponds, or similar systems; or
- o Leaking hot water systems or plumbing relating to a faulty hot water system.

The amount of the remission will be determined by the difference between the average of the four previous quarterly volumetric water rates charges prior to the leak as deemed reasonable by the Council and the consumption as recorded by the water meter over and above that average.

In the absence of four previous quarterly readings, normal water consumption estimates may be assessed using the mean water use for an equivalent sized household using the invoice usage comparison chart; plus, any other identified water use.

Remissions for a Private Water Leak will be considered on a case-by-case basis limited to the period between:

- the date of leak identification and the date of repair; where repairs are carried out upon discovery; or
- the date of leak notification by the Council to the ratepayer and the date of repair, where repairs are carried out within 21 days of notification

Remission for any particular property will generally be granted only once every year, unless there are extenuating circumstances.

Any remission will only be applied to the Districtwide Water supply volumetric rates and the Districtwide water supply fixed rate will still apply.

All rates remission applications will be treated on a case-by-case basis and will be approved/declined by the Group Manager Corporate Services (with sub-delegation to the Chief Financial Officer). Other information or evidence may also be requested in certain circumstances to enable an application to be considered.

Draft Development Contributions Policy

Kāpiti Coast
DISTRICT COUNCIL
Me Huri Whakamuri, Ka Titiro Whakamua

Contents

Development Contributions Policy

Introduction to this Policy

The Introduction is for guidance and is not part of the policy itself.

1. The development contributions policy is a funding policy for planned capital expenditure on network infrastructure and community infrastructure within the district. The policy gives the Council a method of assessing and collecting contributions to fund new infrastructure and upgrades to existing infrastructure required as a result of growth. The policy:
   - summarises and explains the anticipated capital costs over 30 years that the Council expects to incur to meet the increased demand for network infrastructure (roads, water, wastewater and stormwater collection and management) and has incurred with respect to community infrastructure, resulting from growth;
   - states the proportion of the total cost of capital expenditure that will be funded by development contributions;
   - explains the rationale for using development contributions as the funding mechanism (as distinct from other mechanisms such as financial contributions, rates, or borrowings);
   - specifies the level of contribution payable in different parts of the district;
   - specifies when a development contribution will be required;
   - prescribes conditions and criteria for the reconsideration, postponement and refund of development contributions; and,
   - provides a link to the Council's Limited Remission Policy, that details the Council's approach in determining the circumstances where the Council may remit in part or to the full extent possible under the policy, development contributions levied and required from a specified type of developer or development.
2. This development contributions policy has been developed as required by the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA). Where possible, the 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, the Council has used the language from the Act. All references to sections and clauses of legislation in this policy refer to the LGA and its amendments, unless otherwise specified.

Calculations and requirements – what's the difference?

3. This policy talks about two different kinds of sums – calculations and requirements.
4. 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.
5. The Council makes assessments of the amount required to be paid when someone applies for 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 is required to be paid in development contributions.

Development Contributions Policy 2024

7. This document sets out the Council's policy on development contributions under the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA). The Council is required under section 102(2) of the LGA to adopt a policy on development contributions or financial contributions. This policy has been prepared, and should be read, in conjunction with the Council's 2024- 34 Long Term Plan and 30-year Infrastructure Strategy.
8. The policy applies solely within the territorial boundaries of the Kāpiti Coast District Council.

Introduction: development and financial contributions

9. Development contributions are fees payable to council to fund capital infrastructure that is required to enable growth to occur. This infrastructure can include new reticulation and treatment assets for water, wastewater and stormwater, roads, and community assets. (Contributions toward parks and reserves and associated facilities are collected under the Council's Financial Contributions provisions in the District Plan). Development contributions may be required on resource consents (subdivision and land use), building consents and service connections in situations where development has the effect of requiring new or additional assets, or assets of increased capacity and, as a consequence, the Council incurs capital expenditure to provide for roads and other transport, water, wastewater, and stormwater collection and management, and for community infrastructure.
10. Financial contributions can be used to mitigate the effects of development on natural and physical resources of the district in accordance with provisions of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA).
11. The LGA sets out the provisions for using development contributions and also requires the Council to adopt a policy on development or financial contributions regardless of whether the Council decides to charge development contributions, financial contributions, a mixture of both, or neither.
12. The Council has adopted development contributions under the LGA as the primary mechanism to fund growth related network and community infrastructure, and financial contributions under the RMA as the primary mechanism to fund new reserves and the upgrading of existing reserves to accommodate growth.
13. The provisions relating to financial contributions do not duplicate contributions required under this policy.
14. Under this policy, the Council will require contributions for:
    - roading
    - stormwater
    - water
    - wastewater
    - community facilities (where costs have already been incurred).
15. If the Council did not use development or financial contributions, this would generally result in ratepayers subsidising the cost of development.
16. The Council is considering whether to include development contributions for reserves and associated community infrastructure in its next review of this Policy. This would involve removing financial contributions for reserves from the Kāpiti Coast District Plan.

Commencement and review

17. This policy is proposed to take effect from 1 July 2024.
18. The policy will be reviewed at least once every three years, and it may be amended at other times.

19. This policy is available at the Council offices and service centres and on the Council's website. The Council's financial contributions policy is contained within the Kāpiti Coast District Plan and is available at the Council's offices and libraries and on Council's website. The Council's associated Limited Remission Policy for Development Contributions may also be accessed at Council offices and service centres and on the Council's website.

Definitions

20. In this policy, unless the context otherwise requires, the following definitions apply:

allotment	has the meaning given to it in section 218 of the Resource Management Act (RMA) and 'lot' has the same meaning.
ancillary	means an activity or development that provides support to and is subsidiary to the primary activity or development on the subject site.
community facilities	means reserves, network infrastructure, or community infrastructure for which development contributions may be required in accordance with section 199 of the LGA.
community infrastructure	means: • land, or development assets on land, owned or controlled by the Council for the purpose of providing public amenities; and • includes land that the Council will acquire for that purpose. (as defined by section 197(2) of the LGA).
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 described in paragraphs (a) to (m) of the definition of network utility operator in in section 166 of the RMA).
development contribution	means a contribution: • provided for in a development contribution policy of a territorial authority; and • calculated in accordance with the methodology; and • comprising - – money; or – land, including a reserve or esplanade reserve (other than in relation to a subdivision consent), but excluding Māori land within the meaning of Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993, unless that Act provides otherwise; or – both.
gross floor area	means the sum of the gross area of all floors of all buildings on a property, measured from the exterior faces of the exterior walls or from the centre lines of walls separating two buildings. Gross floor area also includes covered yards and areas covered by a roof but not enclosed by walls. The gross floor area of a building shall not include: • uncovered stairways; • floor space in terraces (open or roofed), external balconies, breezeways or porches;

	• roof carparking, lift towers and machinery rooms on the roof having a floor area of not more than 200m; • car parking areas; and • floor space of interior balconies and mezzanines not used by the public.
one-bedroom residential unit	means a one-bedroom residential unit (including a studio apartment but excluding visitor accommodation which is not temporary residential rental accommodation) that has not more than two rooms excluding a kitchen, laundry, bathroom, toilet or any other room used solely as an entranceway, passageway or garage. Note: One-bedroom Residential Unit is a subcategory of Residential Unit.
network infrastructure	means the provision of roads and other transport, water, wastewater, and stormwater collection and management.
non-residential development	means retail, commercial, industrial (excluding extractive industries), service, and community land uses, and visitor accommodation which is not temporary residential rental accommodation).
residential activity, residential use and residential development	means the use of premises for any domestic or related residential purpose by persons living in the premises alone or in family or non-family groups, including retirement home units, emergency and refuge accommodation (whether any person is subject to care, supervision or not), and temporary residential rental accommodation, but does not include home occupations, visitor accommodation, or business activities.
residential building	means a building, part of a building, or residence (whether temporary or permanent), including a minor residential unit or mobile home (e.g. caravan, motor home, house truck and campervan) or retirement home unit that is capable of, or is, being used for the purposes of residential activities (excluding visitor accommodation other than temporary residential rental accommodation) and includes kitchen and bathroom facilities. Note: For further clarification refer to the definition of residential activity, one-bedroom residential unit and two-bedroom residential unit.
residential unit	means a building(s) or part of a building that is used for a residential activity exclusively by one household, or as a retirement home unit, and must include sleeping, cooking, bathing and toilet facilities. For the purposes of this definition: • one residential unit has one kitchen and at least one bathroom. If two kitchens and more than one bathroom are present, there will be two residential units, except where a second kitchen is associated with and required for a home occupation being carried out on the lot, this shall be deemed one residential unit; • a residential unit may consist of one primary residential building and any accessory buildings; and • a building used for emergency or refuge accommodation shall be deemed to be one residential unit so long as the above requirements are met. Note: For further clarification refer to the definitions of residential activity, residential building, one-bedroom residential unit and two-bedroom residential unit.

residential unit equivalent (RUE)	means demand for Council services equivalent to that produced by a nominal household in a standard residential unit.
retirement accommodation	means premises (including any land and associated buildings) within a complex of premises for occupation as residences predominantly by persons who are retired and any spouses or partners of such persons.
service connection	means a physical connection to a service provided by, or on behalf of, the Council.
shared and group accommodation	means residential activities where residents share facilities on the same site. Shared facilities may include (but are not limited to) kitchens, bathrooms, laundries, outdoor living spaces and internal living rooms. Sharing accessways, driveways, parking areas, letter boxes and other service areas is not considered to be sufficient sharing of facilities for the purposes of this definition. This definition includes boarding houses but does not include visitor accommodation, temporary residential rental accommodation, or family living and flatting arrangements.
two-bedroom residential unit	means a two-bedroom residential unit (that has not more than three rooms excluding a kitchen, laundry, bathroom, toilet or any other room used solely as an entranceway, passageway or garage.) Note: Two-bedroom Residential Unit is a subcategory of Residential Unit.
temporary residential rental accommodation	means use (whether intermittently or in an ongoing manner) of a residential building to accommodate visitors, offered at a daily (or similarly specified time) tariff. For the avoidance of doubt, temporary residential rental accommodation includes baches and holiday homes, but does not include visitor accommodation. Except where otherwise specified, temporary residential rental accommodation is a residential activity and not a commercial activity.
visitor accommodation	means land and/or buildings used for accommodating visitors, subject to a tariff being paid, and includes any ancillary activities.

Overview of development contributions

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

22. As required by section 198(2A) of the LGA, development contributions required by the Council will be consistent with the policy in force at the time that the application for a resource consent, building consent, or service connection was submitted accompanied by all the required information.

When a development contribution may be required

23. The LGA provides for the Council to require a development contribution to be made to the Council when an individual development proposal (an application for resource consent, building consent, certificate of acceptance or authorisation for a service connection) is granted, and the following criteria are met:

    - the effect of the development, either alone or cumulatively with other developments, is to require new or additional assets, or assets of increased capacity;

- the Council, as a consequence of the increased demand incurs capital expenditure to provide appropriately for:
  - reserves;
  - network infrastructure; or
  - community infrastructure; and
- the development contribution policy provides for the payment of a development contribution in the given circumstance.

24. The Council has decided to take development contributions only for network infrastructure (the provision of roads and other transport, water, wastewater, and stormwater collection and management and) community infrastructure.
25. The Council may require a financial contribution under the Kāpiti Coast District Plan for additional demand for new reserves or upgrades to existing reserves generated by a development. The District Plan can be viewed at https://eplan.Kāpiticoast.govt.nz.
26. The Council will collect development contributions to fund:
    - a fair, equitable and proportionate portion of the total cost of capital expenditure for community infrastructure that the Council expects to incur as a result of growth; and
    - capital expenditure that the Council has already incurred in anticipation of growth.
27. The Council may choose to approve a limited remission of the development contributions, either wholly or in part, for certain types of development as set out in its Development Contributions Limited Remission Policy. Any remission of payment will be covered from the Council's general rates income and is not added to or shared across contributions paid on other developments.

Funding principles

28. The Council has decided that 100% of the cost of capital expenditure on network infrastructure and community infrastructure that is needed solely to meet growth needs is to be funded by development contributions.
29. For a project that is required to provide for the needs of the existing population and for growth, the development contribution required is calculated based on the cost of capital expenditure on network infrastructure and community infrastructure for that part of the project that is for growth needs only. The cost of the project that is required to provide for the needs of, and will benefit, the existing population will be funded through other sources.
30. For certain types of development, the Council may approve limited remittance the development contributions payable, either wholly or in part, as set out in its Development Contributions Limited Remission Policy. These remittances will be funded through rates to better align the costs and (public good) benefits of these developments.

When a development contribution is not required

31. Pursuant to section 200 of the LGA, Council cannot require a development contribution if:
    - the 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 RMA; or
    - the developer will fund or otherwise provide for the same network infrastructure or community infrastructure in agreement with Council. All other applicable development contributions will still apply; or
    - the Council has already required a development contribution for the same purpose in respect of the same building work, whether on the granting of a building consent or a certificate of acceptance, unless the further development contribution is required to reflect an increase in the scale or intensity of the development since the original contribution was required; or

- a third party has funded or provided, or has undertaken to fund or provide, the same network infrastructure or community infrastructure.

32. The exemptions set out in section 200 of the LGA do not prevent the Council from:
    - accepting from a person, with that person's agreement, additional contributions for network infrastructure; or
    - requiring a development contribution if:
      - income from the following is being used or will be used to meet a proportion of the capital costs of the network infrastructure for which the development contribution will be used:
        - rates;
        - fees and charges;
        - interest and dividends from investments;
        - borrowings; and
        - proceeds from asset sales; or
      - a person required to make the development contribution is also a ratepayer in the territorial authority's district or has paid or will pay fees or charges in respect of the facilities.

Exemptions

33. The following are exempt from the payment of 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;
    - new buildings within school grounds; and
    - the Council's own developments.
34. Any development by a council organisation, a council-controlled organisation or a council-controlled trading organisation is not exempt from development contributions.

What development contributions may be used for

35. The Council will only use development contributions that it has taken for, or towards, capital expenditure on the infrastructure activity for which the contributions have been required, and in the funding service area they have been charged for under this policy.
36. 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.
37. Where the Council receives a development contribution for capital expenditure that has already been incurred by Council in anticipation of development, Council will have met its obligations under the LGA that relate to the use of the development contribution, unless a refund is due.

Rationale for funding growth through Development Contributions

38. The Council has a significant role in providing infrastructure where it cannot be provided effectively, efficiently and equitably by individuals, the community, 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; and

- regulatory functions, to ensure development outcomes meet safety and quality standards.

39. The 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; and
    - the capital expenditure for growth will be affordable for the Council, the community and those undertaking developments.
40. In delivering infrastructure for growth, the Council will incur significant costs, often before the growth occurs and in order to meet its obligations under the National Policy Statement on Urban Development. Development contributions enable Council to provide the infrastructure on which developments depend.
41. The 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 network infrastructure and community infrastructure. The Council has decided to continue using financial contributions under the RMA for the funding of 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 on reserves and open spaces, including increased demand for additional reserves and open space.
42. Section 106(2)(c) of the LGA requires the development contributions policy to explain why the Council has determined to use development contributions as a funding source by reference to matters referred to in section 101(3) of the LGA. Council has considered each activity for which development contributions funding has been sought in terms of section 101(3) of the LGA. This consideration is summarised below.
    - Each activity is assessed under section 101(3) of the LGA through the cost allocation methodology which identifies the total growth-related capital expenditure that may be funded through development contributions for each activity. The council has reviewed the data from the cost methodology and has determined whether some or all of the development contribution growth costs should be subsidised by other funding sources.
    - Section 101(3)(a)(i) – the community outcomes to which the activity primarily contributes. The Council has determined that development contributions, as a dedicated growth funding source, offer more secure funding for community outcomes that are affected by growth.
    - Section 101(3)(a)(ii) – the distribution of benefits between the community as a whole, any identifiable part of the community, and individuals. Council considers that development contributions allocate costs to the growth community and new residents or occupants who will benefit from the new assets, or the assets of additional capacity, that are funded out of the contributions.
    - Section 101(3)(a)(iii) – the period in or over which those benefits are expected to occur. The Council considers that development contributions allow development related capital expenditure to be apportioned over time so that the partners associated with new developments pay only for the portion of infrastructure capacity they consume.
    - Section 101(3)(a)(iv) – the extent to which the actions or inaction of particular individuals or a group contribute to the need to undertake the activity. The Council considers that development contributions are a fair source of funding for each of these activities because they allow the capital costs of the activity to be allocated to those that create the need for capital expenditure (i.e. the developer and new residents / businesses to whom development contributions may be passed on).

- Section 101(3)(a)(v) - the costs and benefits, including consequences for transparency and accountability, of funding the activity distinctly from other activities. Each of the activities funded through this policy comprises a major part of the Council's overall capital expenditure and each is fundamental for new development. The benefits of distinctly and transparently trying to fund a portion of the capital costs of each activity with development contributions, outweighs the costs of doing so and the potentially high costs that may fall to the ratepayer body if development contributions are not required. Development contributions send clear signals to developers and the growth community about the true cost of growth to the council and its community.

43. These considerations are further addressed below.

Community outcomes to which the activity primarily contributes

44. The Council has a statutory role in promoting the achievement of its community outcomes. The Council's outcomes for the community are:
    - **Place**: Ensuring that our 'place' is resilient and liveable for current and future generations
    - **People**: Ensuring that 'people' are supported to live, work and play in the Kāpiti District
    - **Partnership**:
        - Ensuring that we 'partner' with others to connect, facilitate, and advocate for the good of all in Kāpiti
        - Ensuring that we are a good treaty partner, and advocate for issues of importance to mana whenua.

45. These outcomes are described in more detail in the Council's 2024-34 Long Term Plan.

46. Development contributions under this policy are consistent with Council's community outcomes. The 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, the Council and those undertaking developments.

47. The Council requiring development contributions for roading, stormwater, wastewater, water and community facilities, contributes to supporting resilience and agreed growth projections and achieving an effective response to climate change in Kāpiti. The use of development contributions to fund growth, rather than through rates, will also assist the Council to improve its financial position against financial constraints.

Funding of operating and maintenance costs

48. The Council generally provides public infrastructure for growth before growth occurs and once built, this infrastructure will generally require annual operating costs that need to be funded as well.

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

50. Growth projections and capital spending for growth must be closely aligned and monitored to ensure infrastructure is provided only where and when it is required. The Council's growth modelling is conservative, to reduce the risk of the 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 regularly monitor the rate of development to manage this risk.

51. The main issues for the ratepayer body as a whole are for:
    - parties to growth generally paying for the costs of growth; and
    - the rating effect of growth infrastructure to be managed by the Council.

Distribution of benefits from Council growth-related capital expenditure

52. The benefits of the infrastructure to which this policy relates 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.

53. However, the Council recognises that in some instances existing residents and the community as a whole may benefit from growth-related assets provided, or to be provided, by the Council. Cost allocations used to establish development contributions have therefore been determined according to, and in proportion to, the persons who will benefit from those assets (including the community as a whole) as well as those who create the need for the assets.

Period in or over which benefits are expected to occur

54. The benefits of capital expenditure to accommodate the effects of growth are likely to accrue beyond the 30-year timeframe of the capital expenditure identified in the development contributions policy, given the longevity of roads and wastewater and water supply networks.

Extent to which individuals or groups contribute to the need for the activity

55. New development within the district creates the need for the Council to invest in additional capacity in its community infrastructure and network infrastructure to accommodate the new development and the population growth that comes with it.

56. Generally, 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 already adequately meet their needs. However, the Council acknowledges that in some instances, existing residents, and the community as a whole, will benefit from new infrastructure to be provided, or the upgrading of existing infrastructure. Where that is the case, those benefits are identified in the calculation of the amount required to be paid through development contributions and the amount payable through rates, or other funding sources.

Costs and benefits of funding the activity distinctly from other activities

57. 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 aids transparency and efficiency in allocation by signalling variations in the cost of providing infrastructure in different funding service areas. The use of funding service areas also aids transparency by indicating that the cost of providing infrastructure will vary depending on the characteristics of the locality and the works required to provide for growth.

58. Allocating expenditure to very small funding service areas creates administrative complexity and costs, so funding service areas need to take account of administrative burdens. District-wide contributions are also appropriate when infrastructure operates as a network (e.g. roading and some stormwater).

59. Existing residents and businesses, however, generally gain no direct benefit from, and should not be required to fund through rates, the addition of capacity to existing networks that already adequately meet their needs and provides an acceptable level of service. However, it is likely that they will benefit when the upgrade or new facility provides greater or better service to them, through:

    - the 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; and
    - 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 the Council did not use separate funding for network infrastructure and community infrastructure to meet the needs of the growth community, the funding burden would largely fall on ratepayers. The impact on ratepayers would be unfair and, in many cases, unaffordable.

60. It is appropriate that development contributions fund additional capacity in water supply, wastewater, stormwater and roading that is required to accommodate growth and new development. 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.

Overall impact of any allocation of liability for revenue on the social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing of the community

61. The Council has taken into consideration the:
    - cost implications of its infrastructure funding decisions on development and the challenges developers face in getting their products onto the ground;
    - potential implications of under-recovery of growth spending on the ratepayer body as a whole;
    - costs and hurdles that existing residents and businesses face trying to develop and the effects on levels of service if barriers are too high;
    - desirability of development contributions supporting the Council's community outcomes and other objectives; and
    - effects of contribution prices on incoming residents and businesses trying to establish themselves in Kāpiti.

Significant assumptions

62. Section 201(1)(b) of the LGA requires the Council to set out the significant assumptions underlying the calculation of the schedule of development contributions, including an estimate of the potential effects, if there is a significant level of uncertainty about the scope and nature of the effects.

63. The significant assumptions are that:
    - growth occurs as modelled in the Council’s growth projections;
    - growth occurs in locations identified for growth and land is available for growth;
    - growth is affordable;
    - third party contributions are received as expected; and
    - methods of service delivery will remain substantially unchanged.

64. These are further outlined in Table 1, with further information on the significant assumptions that underlie this policy is contained in Table 16.

Population and household forecasts

65. The population and dwelling growth forecasts for the Kāpiti Coast District were updated in early 2023 to inform the 2024-34 Long Term Plan. The forecasts are provided by Sense Partners and outline projected growth for the district for the 2024 – 2054 period[1].

66. The forecasts are based on a range of demographic factors driving population and household change including migration, birth rates, death rates and household formation and is based on data gathered from Census 2018 and other central government databases.

[1] Population and housing forecasts for smaller unit areas are provided across the 2023 – 2053 period.

67. A range of development assumptions are used to identify where overall growth is likely to be distributed across the district. These include considerations reflecting actual and estimated changes in accessibility and connectivity from completion of the Expressway and Transmission Gully, historic areas of growth and areas enabled for growth under the District Plan.

Table 1 Assumptions for calculation of the development contribution

Infrastructure Category	Assumption
Water	Growth assumptions were calculated based on planned capacity to provide for growth and Sense Partners[2] population and housing capacity forecasts
Wastewater	Growth assumptions were calculated based on planned capacity to provide for growth and Sense Partners population and housing capacity forecasts
Roading	Growth assumptions are based on the population forecast undertaken by infrastructure planning modelling and Sense Partners population and housing capacity forecasts
Stormwater	Growth assumptions are based on the increased pipe size to accommodate growth and Sense Partners population and housing capacity forecasts
Community infrastructure	For Community infrastructure funded retrospectively, Growth assumptions are based on the population projections in place when the infrastructure was incorporated into the development contributions policy. For anticipated Community Infrastructure projects, growth assumptions are based on current population projections

Cost of individual items of capital expenditure

68. The Council has used the best information available at the time of developing this policy to estimate the cost of individual items of capital expenditure on water supply, wastewater, stormwater, and roading that will be funded in whole or in part out of development contributions. It is likely that actual costs will differ from estimated costs due to factors beyond the Council's ability to predict such as changes in the price of raw materials, labour etc., and the timing of capital works.

69. The Council will review its estimates of capital expenditure at least every three years when it reviews this policy.

Funding service areas for development contributions

70. Some parts of the district have a greater range and standard of infrastructure services (e.g., water supply or wastewater system) than other parts. Council has decided to use 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.

71. The funding service areas for development contributions depend on the type of infrastructure, the type of development and the impact of that development.

[2] Since 2021, Kāpiti Coast District Council has used Sense Partners Population and Dwelling Forecasts which provide a shared set of forecasts to councils across the region to support regional and district planning and investment processes.

72. 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 in that funding service area.

73. 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.

74. The funding service areas for development contributions are listed in Table 2.

Table 2 Funding service areas for development contributions

Service	Funding Service Area	Funding Service name	Map Reference
Roading & Transport	Districtwide	Roading and Transport - Districtwide	RD
Water treatment	Waikanae, Paraparaumu, Raumati	Water Treatment – Waikanae/ Paraparaumu/Raumati	W3
	Ōtaki	Water Treatment - Ōtaki	W1
Water Services	Paekākāriki	Water treatment & Reticulation	W2
Water reticulation	Waikanae	Water Reticulation- Waikanae	W4
	Peka Peka	Water Reticulation- Peka Peka	W5
	Paraparaumu, Raumati	Water Reticulation- Paraparaumu/ Raumati	W6
	Ōtaki	Water Reticulation - Otaki	W1
Wastewater treatment	Waikanae, Paraparaumu, Raumati	Wastewater Treatment - Waikanae/ Paraparaumu/Raumati	WW2
	Ōtaki	Wastewater Treatment - Ōtaki	WW1
Wastewater reticulation	Paraparaumu, Raumati	Wastewater - Reticulation Paraparaumu, Raumati	WW4
	Waikanae	Wastewater - Reticulation Waikanae	WW3
Stormwater Collection and management	Districtwide	Stormwater - Districtwide	SWD
	Ōtaki	Stormwater collection and management Ōtaki	SW1
	Waikanae	Stormwater collection and management Waikanae/Peka Peka	SW2
	Paraparaumu, Raumati	Stormwater collection & management Paraparaumu/ Raumati	SW3
	Paekākāriki	Stormwater collection and management Paekākāriki	SW4
Community infrastructure	Districtwide	Community Infrastructure-District wide	CID

Transitional provisions

75. A limited set of 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—

- The infrastructure was constructed on the basis of funding from district-wide development contributions;
- The infrastructure was constructed prior to the introduction of this policy; and
- Council has not yet received the full level of development contributions to fund the growth proportion of the infrastructure.

76. The 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 LGA had been in place at an earlier time.

Roading and transport

77. The funding service area for roading is the district.

78. 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.

79. All communities in the district, regardless of where they live, use parts of the network for access to employment and education, to purchase goods and services, and for community activities. 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.

80. The network is characterised by interdependent components. This interdependence creates the need for integrated management of these components undertaken with network-wide supply and demand issues in mind. For the purposes of development contributions, the roading network is an unrestricted system, which means that the roading network can be accessed by anyone at any time in the district.

81. The Kāpiti Traffic Model is used to identify areas of stress on the network and where new works will need to be planned to cater for increasing traffic numbers. The model is updated with district-wide growth information.

Water supply

82. The Council provides three urban water supply schemes (Ōtaki, Waikanae/ Paraparaumu/ Raumati, and Paekākāriki).

83. The Ōtaki and Paekākāriki schemes serve single, distinct communities and each one will be a separate water supply funding service area under this policy.

84. The sources and treatment plant for the Waikanae water scheme serve communities in Waikanae, Peka Peka, Paraparaumu and Raumati. The costs of meeting demand for additional treated water capacity will be funded equitably by having a single funding service area covering those communities for water treatment, limited to those properties that may be connected to the service now or in the future.

85. There are distinct reticulation networks based on funding area, serving the communities at:

- Waikanae and Peka Peka; and
- Paraparaumu and Raumati.

86. Demand for additional capacity in Waikanae is expected to be quite different from the increased demand from Paraparaumu and Raumati. The costs of network upgrades to meet the additional demands will be funded equitably by having two separate funding service areas, for:

- Waikanae and Peka Peka; and
- Paraparaumu and Raumati.

87. The Peka Peka water supply is a trickle feed which means connected properties must have 24-hours' worth of onsite storage. The upgrading of the Peka Peka supply to an on-demand supply is dependent on a number of other upgrades being completed first.

88. The Council has a rural trickle feed water supply scheme at Hautere. This system is a capped supply, and it will not have a development contribution associated. Any conversion of trickle feed to full pressure supply should be covered by development agreement.

Wastewater

89. The Council provides two wastewater schemes, one at Ōtaki, and one in Paraparaumu.
90. The Ōtaki scheme serves a distinct community and is a separate funding service area under this policy.
91. The Paraparaumu wastewater scheme has a single treatment plant located in Paraparaumu, and reticulation networks serving the communities at Waikanae, Paraparaumu and Raumati.
92. The costs of additional capacity upgrades 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.
93. Demand for additional capacity in Waikanae is expected to be quite different from the increased demand from Paraparaumu and Raumati. The costs of reticulation capacity upgrades will be funded equitably by having two separate funding service areas, for:
    - Waikanae; and
    - Paraparaumu and Raumati.

Stormwater collection and management

94. The 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.
95. There are two related processes for stormwater collection and management: onsite collection and management for individual lots. While individual lots may have onsite collection of peak flows and be hydraulically neutral within the site, the Council is responsible for design and management of stormwater flows when they leave the site. Therefore, although a development may be hydraulically neutral, the Council may charge development contributions as those developments create a need for infrastructure to manage stormwater flows when they leave the site because:
    - all devices (ponds, soak pits, swales etc) used to capture flows are designed for specific rain events. If consecutive events occur or if the duration of the event exceed the storage or soakage capacity of the device the resulting overflow will impact on the downstream network.
    - rising ground water levels impact the soakage. There is sufficient evidence to prove rising ground water levels in many areas in Kāpiti.
    - it is virtually impossible to restrict all flows from a new impervious surface (driveways, yards etc) so not all flows are captured. Some flows will discharge directly into the stormwater network and will impact on the downstream network (open waterways and piped network).
96. 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. The impact on growth is considered at the design stage of every project, and the development contributions have been calculated on the basis of extra capacity to accommodate growth, discounting the cost of any capital works required to remedy existing level of service deficiency.

Community infrastructure

97. The Council provides community infrastructure projects to benefit the whole district and individual communities.

98. 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 district-wide basis, and the Council has decided to continue to charge development contributions for those projects.

99. The inclusion of new community infrastructure projects in the future will be incorporated under either a district-wide funding area, or a separate, localized, funding service area as appropriate for the scale and anticipated catchment of the infrastructure being provided.

Capital costs already incurred in anticipation of growth

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

Roading and transport

101. Development growth increases the local roading network by adding new kilometres of local road and increasing traffic volumes on the existing network. This has an impact on traffic flows and road safety with the need to keep the roads in good condition. To maintain the current level of service for a growing population, additional works are required across the network. These works comprise medium to large capital upgrade projects (e.g. construction of roundabouts or a new link road) but also many small capital upgrade projects (such as intersection safety improvements and pedestrian crossings) right across the district over a 30-year period. Upgrade works are timed using traffic and safety assessments as well as the Kāpiti Traffic Model, or approximately match expected growth, to ensure cost-effective use of the Council’s resources and assets.

102. Development contributions will be required to fund these district-wide upgrade works to meet growth needs. The roading and transport projects funded by this policy are listed in the schedule to the policy.

103. To assess the impact of growth, the district-wide traffic generation proportion is applied to part of the capital works programme (new assets/upgrades). If traffic volumes are expected to grow by 10% then 10% of the cost of future capital projects (new assets/upgrades) is met by development contributions.

Water supply

104. When new households and non-residential activities are connected to the system, the water pressure and flow service standards for other households in the network are reduced. To meet growth needs, and maintain the level of service, Council must provide additional capacity for water sources, treatment and water supply networks. The work may be programmed as a specific upgrade, or it may be timed to coincide with the renewal programme.

105. The Council plans to provide additional supply infrastructure for Otaki, Paraparaumu, Waikanae and Raumati to meet growth needs and serve existing users. The Waikanae water treatment plant will also need expanded capacity to meet growth. New households and non-residential growth are assumed to occur in the existing urban areas. No provision has been made to service growth in rural or rural residential zones.

106. Development contributions will be required for capital works to provide additional source, treatment, storage and network capacity for specific funding service areas to service growth. The water supply growth projects funded by this policy are listed in the schedule to the policy. The works to serve existing users that are not required as a direct result of growth will be funded from rates.

Wastewater

107. When new households and non-residential activities connect to the system any available capacity of the existing system to convey and treat wastewater is reduced or may be exceeded. To meet growth needs, and maintain the level of service, the Council must provide additional capacity for collection networks and treatment. The work may be programmed as a specific upgrade, or it may be timed to coincide with the renewal programme.

108. The Council plans to provide additional treatment capacity for Otaki, Paraparaumu, Waikanae and Raumati to meet growth needs and serve existing users. New households and non-residential growth is assumed to occur in the existing urban areas. No provision has been made to service growth in rural or rural-residential zones.

109. Development contributions will be required for capital works to provide additional collection network and treatment for specific funding service areas. The wastewater projects funded by this policy are listed in the schedule to the policy. Works to serve existing users that are not required as a direct result of growth will be funded from rates.

Stormwater collection and management

110. The 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 arising from growth 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

111. The Council will continue to collect development contributions for capital expenditure on the following community assets, because they were constructed based on district-wide development contributions as well as ratepayer funding.

Table 3 Community infrastructure assets that the Council has already built

Project	Total Costs ($)	Allocated to growth ($)	Growth share (%)	Collected ($)
Paraparaumu library	5,600,000	1,848,000	33%	1,230,845
Ōtaki Library	1,100,000	275,000	25%	183,161
Coastlands Aquatics	17,300,000	5,709,000	33%	3,802,431
Improved Civic Administration	7,565,000	1,513,000	20%	1,007,721
TOTAL	**31,565,000**	**9,345,000**		**6,224,158**

Future assets for which development contributions will be required

112. Table 4 shows, for each activity, the:
    - planned capital expenditure 2024-54 that Council expects to incur to meet the increased demand for network infrastructure resulting from growth;
    - total amount of development contribution funding sought for that activity; and
    - proportion of the capital expenditure that will be funded by development contributions and other sources of funding.

113. Where the Council anticipates funding from a third party, such as the Waka Kotahi New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA), or the infrastructure Acceleration Fund (IAF) for any part of the growth component of the capital expenditure budget, this proportion is excluded from the costs used to calculate development contributions.

Table 4 Summary of total cost of capital expenditure to be funded by development contributions

Row Labels	Sum of Total Spend (up to 2014/15)	Sum of NZTA Funding	Sum of Total Net Council Spending (up to 2014/15)	Sum of Total Net Spend on Projects with Growth (Past)	Sum of Total Spend (2015/16 to 2017/18)	Sum of NZTA Funding (2015/16 to 2017/18)	Sum of Total Net Council Spending (2015/16 to 2017/18)	Sum of Total Net Spend on Projects with Growth (2015/16 to 2017/18)	Sum of Total Net Council Spending (2018/19 to 2020/21)	Sum of Total Net Council Spending (2021/22 to 2023/24)	Sum of Total Spend (2024-54)	Sum of Total Net Council Spending (2024-54)
Access Roading & Transport	12,753,771	(4,724,953)	8,028,819	1,312,255	6,488,872	(1,392,798)	5,096,074	2,366,259	2,535,069	3,202,710	137,293,475	82,022,374
Community Facilities	9,344,999	-	9,344,999	9,344,999	-		-	-			-	-
Stormwater	6,239,160	-	6,239,160	799,916	6,123,377	-	6,123,377	689,809	11,241,530	27,995,636	110,777,342	110,777,342
Wastewater	4,930,113	-	4,930,113	3,105,819	3,369,576	-	3,369,576	2,823,633	1,896,715	5,252,320	47,937,013	36,508,203
Water	40,400,894	-	40,400,894	20,615,978	381,945	-	381,945	63,049	3,027,681	22,553,770	59,268,713	54,977,330
Grand Total	**73,668,938**	**- (4,724,953)**	**68,943,986**	**35,178,968**	**16,363,770**	**(1,392,798)**	**14,970,972**	**5,942,751**	**18,700,996**	**59,004,436**	**355,276,543**	**284,285,249**

Notes:

1 Some of the growth works planned over the next 30 years will provide capacity beyond the 30-year planning horizon of this policy.

2 The Council does not use financial contributions under the RMA to fund any of the expenditure contained in the Table above.

Units of demand – the residential unit equivalent (RUE)

114. The units of demand used in this policy are referred to as RUEs (Residential Unit Equivalents). The RUE is a composite unit of measurement based on the demand for services created by a single residential unit. The RUE incorporates roading, water, stormwater, community facilities and wastewater use.

115. The Council has developed its scale of RUEs 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 the Council's community facilities;
- complexity of trying to make the policy account for every different development type;
- availability of data to support differentiating units of demand rates for various types of developments;
- the administrative efficiency of having multiple units of demand.

116. In order to estimate the demand from developments for roading, water and wastewater, the Council's growth model converts population to residential units using the district-wide average of 2.2 people per residential unit, in line with the significant forecasting assumptions for the 2024-34 Long Term Plan.

117. To estimate the growth component of stormwater infrastructure the 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.

Residential Development

118. In general, the number of RUEs charged is one per new allotment or residential unit created, although lower assessments can apply in certain cases, as outlined below.

One- and Two-bedroom Residential Units

119. The Council will permit lower assessments for one- or two-bedroom residential units, as outlined in Table 5 below.

Table 5 Residential Unit RUE Assessment Guidance

	One-Bedroom Residential Unit	Two-Bedroom Residential Unit	Standard Residential Unit
Number of Bedrooms	1	2	3 or more
RUE Discount (all services)	50%	25%	-
Proportion of RUE Payable for all charges	0.5	0.75	1

120. Should additional bedrooms be proposed to a one- or two-bedroom residential unit that has been assessed under this section, the Council will require additional Development Contributions in line with Table 6.

Table 6 One or Two-Bedroom Residential Unit Extension RUE Assessment Guidance

TYPE OF EXTENSION	INDICATIVE TOP UP PROPORTION REQUIRED	TOTAL PROPORTION REQUIRED
Extend a one-bedroom to a two-bedroom residential unit	0.25	0.75
Extend a one-bedroom to a standard residential unit	0.5	1
Extend a two-bedroom to a standard residential unit	0.25	1

121. The development contributions payable where a minor or small residential unit has been extended will be set at the level required to match the total development contributions payable for that unit type in the current DC policy. By way of example:

    a. If an additional bedroom is added to a one-bedroom residential unit that was previously assessed at 0.7 RUE, additional payment of 0.05 RUE is required in order meet the total proportion of 0.75 RUE payable for a two-bedroom residential unit.

    b. If an additional bedroom is added to a two-bedroom residential unit that was assessed at 1 RUE, no further payment is required.

122. For further information regarding extensions to residential units, see the Credits section at paragraph 165.

Retirement accommodation

123. Each residential unit as part of a retirement accommodation complex will be assessed at 0.6 RUE. This recognises that retirement accommodation generates a lower demand for some types of infrastructure than larger residential units and is consistent with the requirements for minor residential units.

Shared and group accommodation:

124. Shared and group accommodation recognises that residents share facilities on the same property and is usually calculated on the maximum number of people it accommodates, rather than residential units. The number of RUEs is calculated by using a household conversion factor. Given that an average residential unit is assumed to be 2.2 people, each person is equivalent to 45% of a residential unit, and so the conversion factor for shared and group accommodation would be 0.45. For example, the RUE arising from shared and group accommodation catering for a maximum of 30 people would be 13.5 RUEs.

Rural land uses

125. Residential developments in the rural area are treated the same way as in the urban environment.

126. Each rural allotment will be assessed as having 1 RUE per residential unit on the property. Each additional or new residential unit on a rural allotment will be assessed as for residential land.

127. Farm sheds and buildings associated with rural activities, which do not place additional demand on infrastructural services, will not incur a development contribution.

128. Industrial or commercial developments located in the rural area will be assessed for a development contribution in accordance with non-residential developments.

129. Where the property is not planned to be connected to the water supply or wastewater network infrastructure no contributions will be required for those activities. However, if at a future time the property is to be connected it will attract a development contribution at building consent or at service connection.

Partition of Māori Land

130. The Māori Land Court can make an order to partition Māori land. There are generally two types of partition:

- full partition, where parcels will not be held by members of the same hapū and must be partitioned in accordance with the RMA subdivision requirements. The Development Contribution will be assessed at the time of application for subdivision consent.
- hapū partition, where freehold Māori land may be partitioned for members of the same hapū without requiring a subdivision consent. In this case the development contribution will be assessed at the building consent stage or at the time of service connection.

Non-residential developments

131. Every 450m^2 of Gross Floor area or a non-residential development is assessed at one RUE. The estimation method is shown in Table 8.

Table 7 Non-residential units of demand estimation

Explanation	Formula
At 2.2 people per household, one resident = 45% of one RUE.	1 / 2.2 = 45%.
One employee working a 40-hour week generates about half the demand of a household resident for roading, water, wastewater and stormwater.	1 employee = 0.5 residents 45% x 0.5 = 22%
Allow an average of 100m^2 per employee (because the district's employment profile is mostly in industries that are not office-based).	22% = 100m^2
If one employee generates demand that is roughly equal to 20% of a RUE, then five employees generate one RUE.	100% / 22% ≈ 4.5
Four and a half employees at 100m^2	4.5 x 100m^2 = 450 m^2

132. 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 all employees are also residents. Therefore, the Council has a discrete demand estimation for employees.

Developments that involve a combination of activities

133. In determining the final number of RUEs that apply to a particular development, a combination of the general measure of a RUE, the residential and non-residential measure of RUEs and the visitor accommodation measure of RUEs may be used to recognise the specific composition of a particular development. Examples would be a retirement village that includes a combination of retirement accommodation and visitor accommodation that includes a combination of fully serviced units, hostel accommodation and a manager's unit.

Design capacity (capacity life)

134. 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 the 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 the 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

135. The Council allocates capital expenditure projects in the Long Term Plan, plus those projects planned for 2044-54 including capital expenditure projects already delivered by the Council in anticipation of growth. Average costs are generally applied to the allocation of capital expenditure between existing and new RUEs. 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.

136. For each capital expenditure project or programme of works, the Council allocates costs according to the reasons for the expenditure:
    - renewals
    - to meet or increase the specified level of service
    - growth.

137. In estimating the cost proportion of additional growth-related capacity included in renewals and upgrades, the Council has assumed that:
    - capacity increases are designed to reflect the overall level of growth in RUEs expected over the next 30 years; and
    - 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.

138. 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.

139. 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 the Council.

Summary of methodology for calculating development contributions

140. Section 201(1)(a) of the LGA requires the development contributions policy to include, in summary form, an explanation of and justification for the way each development contribution in the schedule to the policy is calculated. The methodology for calculating development contributions is summarised below.

A. Determine expected growth and demand for infrastructure for the district:

- Determine the expected growth in new lots and residential and non-residential activities likely to be created within specified service areas in the district over the next 30 years, using data from BERL and work undertaken in accordance with the National Policy Statement on Urban Development August 2020. Determine the level of infrastructure that will be required to service the expected growth.

B. 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.

C. Identify costs:

- Allocate planned capital expenditure costs to one or more of renewals, level of service and growth, taking account of design capacity 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 for the growth allocations for each project identified through the Long Term Plan 2024 – 2044 and in this Policy for the next 30 years by funding service area:
  - add up the cost of capital expenditure that is expected to be necessary to meet growth needs over the next 30 years;
  - add up the cost of capital expenditure that has already been provided to meet growth needs over the next 30 years;
  - convert growth projections to units of demand for each infrastructure type, for residential developments, and non-residential developments;
  - adjust the cost of capital to take account of borrowing and debt servicing to yield the total cost of capital expenditure; and
  - calculate the development contribution per unit of demand (RUE).

D. Calculate contributions:

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

Increases in development contributions

141. The 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 (PPI) Outputs for Construction provided by Statistics New Zealand since the development contribution was last set or increased;

- 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.

142. An increase under this provision will only take effect after the Council has made the following information publicly available:
    - the amount of the newly adjusted development contribution; and
    - how the increase complies with these requirements.

143. The payment of any development contribution is made in accordance with the schedule of development contribution charges in Table 9 (plus any PPI adjustments) applicable at the time of assessment or reassessment.

Summary of development contributions

144. The development contributions that will be required for each unit of demand, in each funding service area are listed in Table 9.

Table 8 Development Contributions required per demand unit by service area

Purpose	Funding Service Area	Development Contribution per demand ($)
	2024/2027	
Roading	Roading & Transport - Districtwide	2,608
Water	Water Reticulation - Paraparaumu - Raumati	1,833
	Water Reticulation - Ōtaki	1,154
	Water Reticulation - Peka Peka	6,412
	Water Reticulation- Waikanae	6,412
	Water Treatment - Otaki	4,740
	Water Treatment - Waikanae/Paraparaumu/Raumati/Peka Peka	7,104
Waste	Wastewater - Reticulation Paraparaumu/Raumati	1,415
	Wastewater - Reticulation Waikanae	1,366
	Wastewater - Reticulation Ōtaki	3,378
	Wastewater Treatment - Ōtaki	2,511
	Wastewater Treatment – Waikanae/Paraparaumu/Raumati	749
Stormwater	Stormwater - Districtwide	300
	Stormwater collection & management Paraparaumu/Raumati	851
	Stormwater collection and management Ōtaki	456
	Stormwater collection and management Paekākāriki	86
	Stormwater collection and management Waikanae	426
Community Infrastructure – District Wide	Community Infrastructure-Districtwide	1,841

Operational policy

The trigger for a development contribution

145. The 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
    - resource consent for subdivision or other land use consent under the RMA; or
    - service connection or connection authorisation.

Assessment basis and timing

Initial threshold test

146. The Council will assess any subdivision or other development that generates a demand for infrastructure and 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

147. The Council will assess the development contributions required in respect of a resource consent being granted under the RMA for the fee simple subdivision of land, including, unit title and cross lease developments when the subdivision consent application is received by the Council.
148. The Council will initially assess the subdivision at one RUE per developable lot on all sites. The Council may make a further assessment when it receives any subsequent application for resource consent, building consent or service connection, where additional demand is generated.
149. Where a subdivision consent provides for its implementation in stages, the Council has sole discretion for apportioning any development contribution to a relevant stage.

Resource consent for land use

150. The Council will assess the development contributions required in respect of a resource consent for land use under the RMA when it receives the application accompanied by all required information.
151. The Council will assess the development on the basis of RUE's in the development that are approved by the Council. Where a consent is amended by any subsequent decision (including any appeals to the Environment Court), the Council may reconsider the assessment.

Building consent

152. The Council will assess the development contribution required for a development when it receives a building consent or a certificate of acceptance application accompanied by all required information. Non-residential buildings will be charged pro rata at a rate of 0.002 RUE per m2, less any RUE credits remaining from previous stages of development on the site.
153. The stormwater component of the contribution is only applicable to the greatest number of RUEs on any floor in non-residential or multi-unit residential developments. For example, a four- storey residential development with three residential units on one floor and two residential units on each other floor would be assessed on the basis of three RUEs for stormwater.

Service connection

154. If a development only requires a service connection and development contributions have not been assessed for that development, the Council will assess the development contribution when it receives the application for a service connection accompanied by all required information.

Changes to development

155. The amount of development contribution that is payable may be re-calculated, and a further contribution required, at the 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 and requirement for payment of development contributions

156. Applications received by the Council will be assessed by applying the following steps:
   a) confirm whether the application is for a "development" as defined in section 197 of the LGA;
   b) if the answer to (a) is yes, determine whether the proposed development has an effect, either individually or cumulatively with other developments, of requiring new assets, additional assets, or assets of increased capacity;
   c) if the answer to (b) is yes, determine if, as a consequence, the Council will incur (or has it already incurred) capital expenditure to provide appropriately for network infrastructure or community infrastructure;
   d) check whether the Council is prohibited from requiring a development contribution under section 200 of the LGA;
   e) verify whether the policy provides for development contributions to be required in the circumstances of this development;
   f) identify the catchments in which the proposed development is located;
   g) calculate how many RUEs represent the impact attributable to the demand by activity for the relevant catchments;
   h) identify what credits are applicable, by activity;
   i) deduct the credit RUEs from the demand RUEs to obtain the net increase in demand by activity for the development;
   j) determine the charge for each activity by applicable catchment from the schedule of charges;
   k) total the results for each activity;
   l) add GST.

New connections

157. If the 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 and may require a development contribution, because the connection creates demand for additional capacity.

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

158. The Council will assess and require 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 (e.g.an additional house on a lot).

Residential subdivision

159. For residential development, the Council will generally assess 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.
160. The Council is not prevented from assessing and requiring development contributions at a subsequent stage where for any reason it has not assessed and required development contributions to be paid at the subdivision stage.
161. While development contributions will be assessed and required 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 the Council approval that all conditions of the subdivision consent have been met). This avoids the Council charging consent holders for subdivisions that do not proceed.

Non-residential subdivision

162. For non-residential development, the 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 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.
163. While development contributions will be assessed and required 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 the Council approval that all conditions of the subdivision consent have been met). This avoids the Council charging consent holders for subdivisions that do not proceed.

Works undertaken or land set aside

164. When assessing development contributions, the 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

165. In assessing the units of demand for a development, the Council will apply credits where, and to the extent that:
    - there is pre-existing demand on an allotment. The total RUEs 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.
166. Credits will be expressed in RUEs, 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.

167. Credits will not be refunded and can only be used for developments on the same site and for the same activity for which they were granted.

168. Credits cannot be used to reduce the number of units of demand to less than zero.

Table 9 Examples of credits

Current development (pre-existing demand)	New development	Assessed number of RUEs	Credit	Development contribution to be paid
One allotment, which had paid DCs for 1 RUE	Infill residential fee simple subdivision into 3 fee simple allotments	3 RUEs	1 RUE credit for the original allotment	2 RUEs for the additional allotments
One-bedroom residential unit, which had paid DCs for 0.5 RUE	Addition of 1 bedroom	0.75	0.5 RUE credit for the original development	0.25 RUE for the extension
Commercial development with gross floor area of 1,000 m^2, which had paid DCs for 2 RUE	Covert 500 m^2 into four one-bedroom residential units	4 RUEs	1 RUE for half of the original commercial development	3 RUEs for additional residential units

Timing of payment

169. Development contributions must be paid by the due dates set out in Table 11.

Table 10 Payment Due Dates

	PAYMENT DUE DATE
Building consent	60 days following the issue of the invoice
Certificate of acceptance	Prior to issue of the certificate of acceptance
Resource consent for subdivision	Prior to release of the certificate under section 224(c) of the RMA
Resource consent (other)	60 days following the issue of the invoice
Service connection	Prior to issue of the connection approval

170. Pursuant to section 208 of the LGA, until such time as a development contribution has been paid or made, Council may:

- in the case of a development contribution required under section 198(1)(b), withhold a code of compliance certificate under section 95 of the Building Act; or
- in the case of a development contribution required under section 198(4A), withhold a certificate of acceptance under section 99 of the Building Act; or
- in the case of a development contribution required under section 198(1)(a), withhold a certificate under section 224(c) of the RMA; or
- in the case of a development contributions required under section 198(1)(c), withhold a service connection to the development.

171. In each case, the Council may register the development contribution as a charge on the title of the subject land.

Refunds

172. The development contribution policy provides for projects which have an extensive funding period and construction phase for many years and extend beyond the current Long Term Plan. However, all development contribution projects have to be identified in the Long Term Plan.
173. The refund of money will occur in accordance with Section 209 of the LGA 2002, if:
    - a resource consent lapses under section 125 of the RMA 1991, or is surrendered under section 138 of that Act; or
    - a building consent lapses under section 52 of the Building Act 2004; or
    - the development or a building in respect of which a resource consent or building consent was granted does not proceed; or
    - the Council does not provide any network infrastructure or community infrastructure for which a development contribution was required.
174. Any refunds will be issued to the current consent holder for the development for which they apply.
175. The amount of any refund will be the contribution paid, less any costs already incurred by the Council in relation to the development or building and its discontinuance but may include any interest earned depending on the circumstances of the case.

Liability should construction not commence within two years

176. If construction of a development does not commence within two years of being granted a resource or building consent, the ability to seek a reconsideration under section 199A of the LGA shall no longer apply, and all contributions will be fully payable for the development.
177. Commencement of construction will be deemed to have occurred when the activity for which a resource consent and building consent were issued, has commenced.

Reconsiderations and objections

Reconsiderations

178. If the Council requires a person to make a development contribution, that person may request Council under section 199A of the LGA to reconsider the requirement if they have grounds to believe that the:
    - development contribution was incorrectly calculated or assessed under the Council's development contributions policy; or
    - the Council incorrectly applied its development contributions policy; or
    - information used to assess the person's development against the development contributions policy, or the way the Council has recorded or used it when requiring a development contribution, was incomplete or contained errors.
179. 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 the Council proposes to require.
180. A person may not apply for reconsideration of a requirement if the person has already lodged an objection to that requirement under section 199C and Schedule 13A of the LGA.
181. A request for reconsideration may be made either:
    - on the Council's Development Contribution Reconsideration form which is available on Council's website kapiticoast.govt.nz; or

- via email, providing the request includes all the same information as if it was made using the form.

182. The Council will acknowledge receipt of the reconsideration request within three working days by responding in writing or by email.
183. The 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.
184. Once the Council has received all the required information relating to the request or the applicant has advised that they will not provide any further information, the Council will reconsider the assessment and advise the applicant of the outcome within 15 working days.
185. The Council will follow the process below in assessing a request for a reconsideration:
    a) Staff will prepare a provisional report undertaking a full review of the original assessment considering:
        - the grounds on which the request for consideration was made including any new information;
        - the purpose and principles of development contributions under sections 197AA and 197AB of the LGA;
        - the provisions of the development contributions policy; and
        - any other relevant matters.
    b) The reconsideration request and provisional report will be reviewed by the relevant Group Manager, in line with their financial delegation.
    c) The applicant will be advised of the outcome of the request within 15 working days after the date the:
        - application for reconsideration is received if all required information is provided in that application; or
        - application for reconsideration is received if the applicant refuses to provide further information; or
        - further information is received from the applicant.
    d) The 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 the Council requiring a reduced development contribution.
    e) A person may lodge an objection to the outcome of the reconsideration process in accordance with section 199C of the LGA.

Objections

186. This section summarises the relevant provisions of the LGA and especially sections 199C – 199P. Anyone who wishes to object to a development contribution required 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.
187. A person may object to the assessed amount or the reassessment amount of the development contribution that the Council has required from them under certain circumstances.

188. An objection may be made only on the ground that the 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 of the LGA; or
    - incorrectly applied its development contributions policy to the objector's development.
189. Objections are decided by development contribution commissioners, who are appointed by the Minister of Local Government. The Council selects not more than three commissioners for an objection's decision as soon as practicable after receiving the objection. Commissioners may not be board members, shareholders, owners, employees, or contractors of the objector. If an objection requires specialist skills and knowledge, the Council may seek to have a specialist approved by the Minister of Local Government for the relevant objection.
190. A hearing is not mandatory.
191. 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.
192. Witness fees and allowances are met by the party that calls the witness.
193. The Council may recover its actual and reasonable costs in respect of the objection for:
    - selecting, engaging and employing the development contributions commissioners; and
    - providing the secretarial and administrative support for the objection process; and
    - preparing for, organising, and holding the hearing.
194. When a development contribution objection is lodged, the Council may still require the development contribution to be made but must not use it until the objection has been determined. If the 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 of the LGA until the objection has been determined.

Development agreements

195. A development agreement is a contractual agreement voluntarily entered into between a developer(s) and the Council. The relevant requirements are set out in sections 207A-F of the LGA.
196. Development agreements provide developers and the Council with flexibility and certainty to proceed with a development that may not align with the Council's infrastructure provision timeframe. Development Agreements enable Council and developers to opt out of the requirement for development contributions and instead find agreed solutions tailored to meet particular development and infrastructure requirements while ensuring private and public outcomes are met.
197. Section 207C of the LGA enables development agreements to be used for a wide range of development related matters. This may include, without limitation, providing, supplying or exchanging infrastructure and paying money to provide network

infrastructure and works, providing for staged development, timing of any payment, or where a developer provides infrastructure. Development agreements provide developers and the Council with flexibility and certainty to proceed with a development that may not align with the Council's infrastructure provision timeframe.

198. A developer may wish to enter into a development agreement when their proposed development requires strategic infrastructure within a timeframe not aligned with the Council's plans, or where the infrastructure is of a larger scale than that contemplated in the Council's Long Term Plan, or where a private development provides infrastructure that has a public benefit that has not been contemplated in the Long Term Plan.

Process for a development agreement

199. 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.

200. Either a developer or the Council may request a development agreement. Any requests must be in writing.

201. When the Council receives a written request from a developer to enter into a development agreement, it must consider the request without unnecessary delay. The Council may accept the request in whole or in part subject to any amendments agreed to by both the Council and the developer, or the Council may decline the request. The Council must provide the developer with written notice of its decision and the reasons for its decision.

202. If there is any conflict between the content of a development agreement and the application of a relevant development contributions policy in relation to that agreement, the content of the development agreement prevails.

Contents of a development agreement

203. Any development agreement must be in writing and clearly record:

- the legal name of the territorial authority and the developer that will be bound by the agreement;
- 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.

204. A development agreement may also include, without limitation, information relating to all or any of the following:

- a description of the development to which the agreement will relate;
- when infrastructure will be provided, including whether it will be staged;
- who will own, operate, and maintain the infrastructure being provided;
- the timing and arrangements of any vesting of infrastructure;
- the mechanism for the resolution of disputers under the agreement;
- the arrangements for, and timing of, any transfer of land between the territorial authority and the developer;
- the nature, amount, and timing of any monetary payments to be made between the parties;
- the enforcement of the development agreement by a suitable means in event of a breach.

Schedule to the policy

205. Paragraphs 205 to 211 of this policy form the schedule to the policy required by section 201(2) of the LGA.

206. The schedule sets out the development contributions that may be charged for each activity and within each funding service area. In accordance with sections 201A and 202(1) of the LGA 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) and community infrastructure, as a dollar ($) amount; and
    - further assumptions underlying the detailed calculation of the development contribution where these help to explain the calculation or methodology.

207. The methodology used to calculate development contributions is summarised at paragraph 140 of this policy. The full methodology that demonstrates how development contributions are calculated is available from the Council's offices at 175 Rimu Road, Paraparaumu.

208. The event and circumstances that will give rise to a requirement of payment of a development contribution are set out in the operational policy. How the Council determines the units of demand is contained in paragraphs 145-175 of this policy.

209. The explanation of and justification for the way each development contribution is calculated is set out in paragraphs 69-113 of the policy.

210. The Council may make changes to the schedule 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
    - does not increase the total or overall development contribution that will be required to be made to the territorial authority.

Total cost of capital to meet growth needs

211. The 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 in 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 the price of raw materials and labour, and the timing of capital works. The Council will review its capital expenditure estimates every three years when reviewing this policy, and as part of its Long Term Plan.

212. The following items are excluded from the development contributions calculations:
    - operating and maintenance costs, subsidies and grants; and
    - the costs of works to be funded by developers and third parties, the costs of any other works that the Council will not pay for, and the cost of works that Council expects to recover from financial contributions.

213. The 'Cost of Capital' spreadsheets show the:
    - funding service area for the project;

- activity;
- project name;
- growth proportion of the project;
- design capacity (in units of demand) for the growth component of the project;
- expected timing of the project;
- estimated cost (at today's prices);
- expected and actual funding, showing expected revenue sources; and
- expected cost of capital for any component that will be funded by debt.

Table 11 Schedule of financial contributions under the Kāpiti Coast District Plan

Plan	Purpose/activity	Can the Council require a financial contribution if the development is:	
		exempt from development contributions?	liable for development contributions?
Kāpiti Coast District Plan	Reserves/open spaces	Yes	Yes
	Infrastructure beyond development site	Yes	No
	Heritage and ecological features	Yes	Yes
	Riparian margins	Yes	Yes

Schedule of indicative development contributions by area

214. Table 13 lists the indicative development contributions per unit of demand payable for each area in the district. It is important to note however that the specific charge for each unit of demand will be driven by which map each property is located within for each service area.

Table 12 Indicative development contributions by area (GST Inclusive)

	Ōtaki ($)	Paekākāriki ($)	Paraparaumu-Raumati ($)	Waikanae ($)	Peka Peka ($)
Community Infrastructure - Districtwide	1,841	1,841	1,841	1,841	1,841
Roading & Transport - Districtwide	2,608	2,608	2,608	2,608	2,608
Stormwater - Districtwide	300	300	300	300	300
Stormwater collection & management	456	86	851	426	419
Wastewater - Reticulation	3,378	-	1,415	1,366	-
Wastewater Treatment	2,511	-	749	749	-
Water Reticulation	1,154	-	1,833	6,412	6,412
Water Treatment	4,740	-	7,104	7,104	7,104
Total development contributions levy (GST Inclusive)	**16,989**	**4,835**	**16,702**	**20,806**	**18,684**

Capital projects to be funded by development contributions

215. Table 14 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.

Table 13 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	5,600,000	1,848,000	3,752,000
District	Ōtaki Library	1,100,000	275,000	825,000
District	Coastlands Aquatic Centre	17,300,000	5,709,000	11,591,000
District	Improved Civic Administration	7,565,000	1,513,000	6,052,000
Total		**31,565,000**	**9,345,000**	**22,220,000**

216. Table 15 lists all of the Council's past and future assets and programmes of work that have a development contribution funding component.

Table 14 Schedule of past and future capital (FC) projects by development contributions (DC) (in $)

	Spend (up to 2014/15)	NZTA Funding (up to 2014/15)	Net Council Spending (up to 2014/15)	Net Spend on Projects with Growth (Past)	Spend (2015/16 to 2017/18)	Sum of NZTA Funding (2015/16 to 2017/18)	Net Council Spending (2015/16 to 2017/18)	Net Spend on Projects with Growth (2015/16 to 2017/18)	Spend (2018/19 to 2020/21)	Sum of NZTA Funding2	Net Council Spending (2018/19 to 2020/21)	Sum of Total Net Council Spending (2021/22 to 2023/24)	Total Spend (2024-54)	Total Ne Counc Spendin (2024-54
Community Infrastructure-District wide	**9,344,999**	**-**	**9,344,999**	**9,344,999**	**-**		**-**	**-**					**-**	
COASTALANDS AQUATIC CENTRE/LIBRARIES OTAKI/ PARAM/CIVIC ADMIN BUILDING	9,344,999	-	9,344,999	9,344,999	-		-	-					-	
Roading and Transport - Districtwide	**12,753,771**	**-4,724,953**	**8,028,819**	**1,312,255**	**6,488,872**	**-1,392,798**	**5,096,074**	**2,366,259**	**4,745,386**	**-2,210,316**	**2,535,069**	**3,202,710**	**137,293,475**	**82,022,37**
1790A CWB	444,316	-229,372	214,945	53,736	1,056,686	-504,025	552,661	-	384,983		384,983	149,535	-	
17911 STRATEGIC PROPERTY PURCHASES	195,737	-176,329	19,408	4,852	4,274	-	4,274	-	-		-	-	-	
1791T CWB NEW PATH DEVELOPMENT	328,625	-183,953	144,672	36,168	-	-	-	-	10,652		10,652	-	-	
17929 ROAD RECONSTRUCTION	1,387,572	-735,413	652,159	-	281,977	-	281,977	56,395	-		-	-	21,467,913	21,384,44
1792D NZTA PAVEMENT REHABILITATION	323,984	-233,348	90,636	-	274,801	-131,932	142,869	14,287	286,132	-144,968	141,164	462,137	33,568,357	16,448,49
1792R NZTA TRAFFIC MODELLING	114,306	-52,032	62,274	-	105,731		105,731	21,146	114,415	-57,971	56,444	26,783	-	
1792V CWB USER SURVEYS	-	-3,918	- 3,918	-980	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	
1792X CWB NEW CAPITAL	-	-	-	-	93,010	-	93,010	9,301	-		-	-	-	
1793A NZTA MINOR SAFETY IMPROVEMENTS	1,474,776	-912,256	562,520	-	1,199,888	-575,506	624,382	124,876	2,350,938	-1,195,556	1,155,383	939,228	52,087,986	25,523,11
1794N LOCAL AREA CONNECTOR RAUMATI CORRIDOR	-	-	-	-	1,023,801	-	1,023,801	153,570	-		-	-	-	
1794P LOCAL AREA CONNECTOR ARAWHATA TRAFFIC SIG	-	-	-	-	329,820	-	329,820	49,473	-		-	-	-	
17950 MAJOR COMMUNITY CONNECTOR UPGRADES	1,404,166	-852,547	551,619	137,905	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	7,705,446	7,705,44
1795A MAJOR CONNECTORS NGA MANU ROAD	-	-	-	-	1,748,372	-	1,748,372	1,748,372	-		-	-	-	
1795C NZTA EAST WEST CONNECTORS	-	-	-	-	370,113	-181,335	188,778	188,778	590,317	-301,062	289,255	1,441,943	22,000,004	10,780,00
RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL ROADING UPGRADES/CWB NETWORK	4,203,000	-	4,203,000	697,698	-	-	-	-					-	
1794L FOOTPATHS	2,877,289	-1,345,785	1,531,505	382,876	399	-	399	60	1,007,948	-510,760	497,189	35,086	-	
179W2 IAF ROADING UPGRADE ANZAC ROAD							-		-		-	147,999	463,770	180,87
Stormwater - Districtwide	**440,000**	**-**	**440,000**	**220,000**	**1,431,788**	**-**	**1,431,788**	**-**	**1,531,392**		**1,531,392**	**751,145**	**18,343,654**	**18,343,65**

	Spend (up to 2014/15)	NZTA Funding (up to 2014/15)	Net Council Spending (up to 2014/15)	Net Spend on Projects with Growth (Past)	Spend (2015/16 to 2017/18)	Sum of NZTA Funding (2015/16 to 2017/18)	Net Council Spending (2015/16 to 2017/18)	Net Spend on Projects with Growth (2015/16 to 2017/18)	Spend (2018/19 to 2020/21)	Sum of NZTA Funding2	Net Council Spending (2018/19 to 2020/21)	Sum of Total Net Council Spending (2021/22 to 2023/24)	Total Spend (2024-54)	Total Ne Counc Spendin (2024-54
18416 MINOR STORMWATER PROJECTS	-	-	-	-	820,828	-	820,828	-	406,271		406,271	-	-	
18418 MAJOR STORMWATER PROJECTS	-	-	-	-	610,960	-	610,960	-	- 2,526		- 2,526	-	-	
18425 MINOR PROJECTS PARAPARAUMU							-	-	-		-	680,842	8,597,770	8,597,77
18426 MINOR PROJECTS WAIKANAE							-	-	-		-	50,929	4,637,756	4,637,75
18427 MINOR PROJECTS OTAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	2,938,996	2,938,99
18428 MINOR PROJECTS PAEKAKARIKI							-	-	-		-	8,077	2,169,132	2,169,13
18446 MINOR WORKS REN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,127,647		1,127,647	11,297	-	
CHRYSTALLS BEND FLOOD PROTECTION	440,000	-	440,000	220,000	-	-	-	-					-	
Stormwater collection & management Paraparaumu/ Raumati	**3,096,053**	**-**	**3,096,053**	**309,605**	**173,331**	**-**	**173,331**	**22,533**	**9,508,360**		**9,508,360**	**20,033,983**	**32,346,371**	**32,346,37**
184A7 MAJOR PROJECTS PARAPARAUMU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,866,647		8,866,647	20,028,142	32,346,371	32,346,37
184B2 CATEGORY E - DOWN STREAM CONSTRAINTS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	641,713		641,713	5,841	-	
38146 PARAPARAUMU - PRIORITISATION - NEW ASSETS	160,992	-	160,992	16,099	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	
3817D KENA KENA SWPS UPGRADE	-	-	-	-	173,331	-	173,331	22,533	-		-	-	-	
381C4 LOCAL CATCHMENTS	453,684	-	453,684	45,368	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	
381D2 RAUMATI BEACH CBD STORMWATER UPGRADE	2,388,829	-	2,388,829	238,883	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	
381D6 MAZENGARB MAPS/PROJECTS	92,548	-	92,548	9,255	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	
Stormwater collection and management Otaki	**1,734,980**	**-**	**1,734,980**	**173,498**	**3,995,128**	**-**	**3,995,128**	**599,269**	**-**		**-**	**3,455,027**	**23,563,148**	**23,563,14**
18414 MAJOR PROJECTS OTAKI							-	-	-		-	3,455,027	23,563,148	23,563,14
58131 OTAKI - PRIORITISATION - NEW ASSETS	1,148,413	-	1,148,413	114,841	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	
58133 OTAKI BEACH SWPS	586,567	-	586,567	58,657	3,995,128	-	3,995,128	599,269	-		-	-	-	
Stormwater collection and management Paekākāriki							**-**	**-**	**-**		**-**	**218,775**	**7,063,380**	**7,063,38**
Stormwater collection and management Waikanae	**968,128**	**-**	**968,128**	**96,813**	**523,131**	**-**	**523,131**	**68,007**	**201,778**		**201,778**	**3,536,706**	**29,460,789**	**29,460,78**

	Spend (up to 2014/15)	NZTA Funding (up to 2014/15)	Net Council Spending (up to 2014/15)	Net Spend on Projects with Growth (Past)	Spend (2015/16 to 2017/18)	Sum of NZTA Funding (2015/16 to 2017/18)	Net Council Spending (2015/16 to 2017/18)	Net Spend on Projects with Growth (2015/16 to 2017/18)	Spend (2018/19 to 2020/21)	Sum of NZTA Funding2	Net Council Spending (2018/19 to 2020/21)	Sum of Total Net Council Spending (2021/22 to 2023/24)	Total Spend (2024-54)	Total Ne Counc Spendin (2024-54
18445 MAJOR PROJECTS WAIKANAE							-	-	-		-	3,536,706	29,460,789	29,460,78
184B4 CATEGORY A - HABITABLE FLOOR FLOODING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	201,778		201,778	-	-	
48135 WAIKANAE - PRIORITISATION - NEW ASSETS	555,970	-	555,970	55,597	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	
48138 KAKARIKI SH1 AND AWANUI	412,157	-	412,157	41,216	188	-	188	24	-		-	-	-	
481C1 CHARNWOOD GROVE	-	-	-	-	522,943	-	522,943	67,983	-		-	-	-	
Wastewater - Reticulation Paraparaumu, Raumati									**-**		**-**	**274,403**	**3,184,513**	**3,184,51**
18957 GRAVITY MAIN UPGRADE									-		-	68,814	377,725	377,72
18960 COLEMAN WWPS UPGRADE PSP91									-		-	94,508	2,508,072	2,508,07
18962 HINEMOA WWPS UPGRADE PSP90									-		-	111,081	298,716	298,71
Wastewater - Reticulation Waikanae	**2,527,950**	**-**	**2,527,950**	**2,527,950**	**2,749,098**	**-**	**2,749,098**	**2,743,098**	**-**		**-**	**1,864,842**	**2,199,910**	**2,199,91**
18958 WAIKANAE RISING MAIN									-		-	1,864,842	2,199,910	2,199,91
4773R WAIKANAE DUPLICATE RISING MAIN - ADVANCED	-	-	-	-	2,743,098	-	2,743,098	2,743,098	-		-	-	-	
48835 RAUPARAHA PS UPGRADE	2,527,950	-	2,527,950	2,527,950	6,000	-	6,000	-	-		-	-	-	
Wastewater Reticulation - Otaki							**-**		**-**		**-**	**537,311**	**26,796,725**	**15,367,91**
18944 OTAKI GRAVITY MAIN									-		-	-	6,828,038	6,828,03
18967 MATENE ST UPGRADE OSP07									-		-	-	485,666	485,66
18961 NEW RISING MAIN OTAKI									-		-	104,311	-	
18971 IAF WASTEWATER							-		-		-	433,000	17,582,785	6,153,97
18969 COLEMAN RISING MAIN									-		-	-	1,900,236	1,900,23
Wastewater Treatment - Otaki	**1,151,650**	**-**	**1,151,650**	**287,913**	**173,061**	**-**	**173,061**	**-**	**1,564,503**		**1,564,503**	**1,708,577**	**4,640,948**	**4,640,94**
58811 OTAKI WW TREATMENT PLT OXIDATION LAGOON DE	1,151,650	-	1,151,650	287,913	-12,982	-	-12,982	-	-		-	-	-	
18911 OTAKI WWTP LDTA	-	-	-	-	186,043	-	186,043	-	15,013		15,013	226,284	1,562,314	1,562,31
18947 OTAKI WWTP UPGRADES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	957,613		957,613	1,192,179	3,078,634	3,078,63
18951 PARA AERATION SYSTEM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	591,877		591,877	290,114	-	
Wastewater Treatment - Waikanae/Paraparaumu/Raumati	**1,250,514**	**-**	**1,250,514**	**289,957**	**447,416**	**-**	**447,416**	**80,535**	**332,212**		**332,212**	**867,187**	**11,114,917**	**11,114,91**

	Spend (up to 2014/15)	NZTA Funding (up to 2014/15)	Net Council Spending (up to 2014/15)	Net Spend on Projects with Growth (Past)	Spend (2015/16 to 2017/18)	Sum of NZTA Funding (2015/16 to 2017/18)	Net Council Spending (2015/16 to 2017/18)	Net Spend on Projects with Growth (2015/16 to 2017/18)	Spend (2018/19 to 2020/21)	Sum of NZTA Funding2	Net Council Spending (2018/19 to 2020/21)	Sum of Total Net Council Spending (2021/22 to 2023/24)	Total Spend (2024-54)	Total Ne Counc Spendin (2024-54
18950 PARA WWTP INLET WORKS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	332,212		332,212	225,120	3,112,007	3,112,00
18952 PARA RAS PUMP STATION 1 UPGRADE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	34,160	509,732	509,73
18953 PARA A RECYCLE PP UPGRADE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	135,316	713,624	713,62
18954 PARA BIOREACTOR RECONFIGURATION	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	9,108	372,230	372,23
18955 PARA SECONDARY HYDRAULIC UPGRADE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	142,144	696,699	696,69
18956 PARA WWTP UV UPGRADE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	159,108	1,278,455	1,278,45
18965 PARA POLY MAKEUP SYSTEM									-		-	10,883	184,705	184,70
3882A JOINT WASTE TREATMENT CAPEX	416,826	-	416,826	104,207	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	
47745 WW TREATMENT PLT DISSOLVED AIR FLOATATION	90,687	-	90,687	-	447,416	-	447,416	80,535	-		-	-	-	
SLUDGE TREATMENT	743,000	-	743,000	185,750	-		-	-					-	
18959 WAIKANAE PONDS									-		-	151,348	4,247,465	4,247,46
Water Reticulation - Otaki							**-**		**131,152**		**131,152**	**1,122,732**	**4,767,650**	**2,658,00**
18862 NETWORK UPGRADE OTAKI									131,152		131,152	121,801	-	131,15
188A2 IAF WATER NETWORK							-		-		-	300,895	3,656,650	1,938,02
188A5 IAF WATER PUMP STATION							-		-		-	700,036	1,111,000	588,83
Water Reticulation-Paraparaumu/Raumati	**3,569,000**	**-**	**3,569,000**	**1,427,600**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,538,418**	**2,538,41**
18874 NETWORK UPGRADES PARAPARAUMU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	338,418	338,41
PIPE UPGRADES	3,569,000	-	3,569,000	1,427,600	-	-	-	-					-	
188G2 WAIKANAE RESERVIOR									-	-	-	-	2,200,000	2,200,00
Water Reticulation- Waikanae	**247,434**	**-**	**247,434**	**197,947**	**56,464**	**-**	**56,464**	**32,184**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**16,719,452**	**16,719,45**
18873 NETWORK UPGRADES WAIKANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	5,664,940	5,664,94
48340 TUI HL RESERVOIR UPGRADE	247,434	-	247,434	197,947	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	
4841L STRATEGIC TRUNK NETWORK UPGRADES	-	-	-	-	56,464	-	56,464	32,184	-		-	-	-	
188H2 WAIKANAE PIPELINES									-	-	-	-	2,254,512	2,254,51
188G2 WAIKANAE RESERVIOR									-	-	-	-	8,800,000	8,800,00
Water Treatment - Otaki	**772,000**	**-**	**772,000**	**193,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**		**-**	**8,709,662**	**4,642,000**	**2,460,26**

	Spend (up to 2014/15)	NZTA Funding (up to 2014/15)	Net Council Spending (up to 2014/15)	Net Spend on Projects with Growth (Past)	Spend (2015/16 to 2017/18)	Sum of NZTA Funding (2015/16 to 2017/18)	Net Council Spending (2015/16 to 2017/18)	Net Spend on Projects with Growth (2015/16 to 2017/18)	Spend (2018/19 to 2020/21)	Sum of NZTA Funding2	Net Council Spending (2018/19 to 2020/21)	Sum of Total Net Council Spending (2021/22 to 2023/24)	Total Spend (2024-54)	Total Ne Counc Spendin (2024-54
DRINKING WATER STANDARDS UPGRADES OTAKI	772,000	-	772,000	193,000	-	-	-	-					-	
188A4 IAF WATER BORE							-		-		-	180,000	1,611,000	853,83
18864 IAF WATER RESERVOIR							-		-		-	8,529,662	3,031,000	1,606,43
Water Treatment - Waikanae /Paraparaumu / Raumati	**35,812,461**	**-**	**35,812,461**	**18,797,431**	**325,481**	**-**	**325,481**	**30,865**	**2,896,529**		**2,896,529**	**12,721,375**	**30,601,193**	**30,601,19**
18863 WAIK RRWG BORE UPGRADE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	8,222,640	8,222,64
18872 WAIKANAE TREATMENT PLANT UPGRADE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,896,529		2,896,529	12,721,375	22,378,553	22,378,55
48426 WAIK RRWG BORE UPGRADE	-	-	-	-	30,865	-	30,865	30,865	-		-	-	-	
48471 WAIKANAE WATER TREATMENT PLANT UPGRADE	1,181,943	-	1,181,943	212,750	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	
484E1 WPR WATER SUPPLY PROJECT	10,578,470	-	10,578,470	10,578,470	294,616	-	294,616	-	-		-	-	-	
484E8 WATER METERING PROJECT	8,378,066	-	8,378,066	2,094,516	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	
484E9 WATER SUPPLY LAND CAPEX	2,473,982	-	2,473,982	618,495	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	
PARAPARAUMU/WAIKANE SUPPLEMENTARY WATER SUPPLY	13,200,000	-	13,200,000	5,293,200	-	-	-	-					-	
Grand Total	**73,668,938**	**-4,724,953**	**68,943,986**	**35,178,968**	**16,363,770**	**-1,392,798**	**14,970,972**	**5,942,751**	**20,911,312**	**-2,210,316**	**18,700,996**	**59,004,436**	**355,276,543**	**284,285,24**

Significant assumptions

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

Table 15 Significant Assumptions

Significant assumptions	Significance of the level of the uncertainty	Scope and nature of the uncertainty	Effect of the uncertainty
Growth occurs as modelled in the Council's growth projections.	**Moderate** Moderated by- • Development contribution policy review • Long Term Plan • District Plan monitoring and review • National Policy Statement review • 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.
			The lag between the Council making capital expenditure and the Council receiving DC may be greater than expected.
		Growth is greater than projected in all or some areas at any point in time.	Demand for infrastructure will occur earlier than expected.
			Demand for infrastructure may require more substantial infrastructure than expected.
That growth occurs in the locations identified for growth and that land is available for growth	**Low**	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 (2027).
	Low	The Council has sufficient land for the expected population growth over the next 20 years.	Insignificant over the period until this policy is next reviewed (2027).
That growth is affordable	**Moderate**	That growth can be managed affordably (location, timing, volumes) for the Council, and the Council can fund its share of capital expenditure mainly via debt and supported by development contributions, while also maintaining the Council's core business.	The Council is mindful of the need to balance infrastructure management with investment planning to ensure that growth continues to be affordable for the Council and its communities.

Significant assumptions	Significance of the level of the uncertainty	Scope and nature of the uncertainty	Effect of the uncertainty
		Future revenue from rates will be sufficient to meet the future operating costs resulting from capital expenditure.	The Council is mindful of its investment planning to ensure that growth continues to be affordable for the Council and its communities.
Third party contributions are received as expected, and all NZTA subsidies will continue at present levels and eligibility criteria will remain unchanged.	**Moderate**	Central government policy changes may not be predictable over the long term (e.g. Waka Kotahi NZTA funding policy).	The Council could face substantially increased costs for some projects.
Methods of service delivery will remain substantially unchanged.	**Low**	Technological innovations may lead to substantial changes in infrastructure requirements.	The Council monitors service delivery trends so that it can make informed choices about the options for its communities. New technology investment may be required. There may be efficiency gains to be had.

Other assumptions

Planning horizon

217. The Council has used a 30-year planning horizon for this policy, and a 10-year planning horizon for the Long Term Plan 2024-34, although some of Council's asset management planning uses much longer planning horizons. Using longer horizons may result in larger capital expenditure for some projects but also means the costs are shared over a greater number of developments.

218. Therefore, the regular update and assessment of growth projections are a key component of planning future infrastructure requirements.

Growth assumptions

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

220. 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.

221. Kāpiti Coast District's Population and Dwelling Forecasts provided by Sense Partners, takes a range of factors into account including international, national, regional population and labour market changes, and how that influence the location and nature of growth in the Kāpiti Coast District. Projected and actual growth influences the extent and scale of the Council's capital expenditure projects, which then affects the contributions that newcomers will be required to pay.

222. If growth forecasting is over-optimistic, the capital expenditure programme will cause the 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 need to be closely aligned to growth.

223. 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 the Council.

Population and household growth

224. Sense Partners Population and Dwelling Forecasts 2023 identify growth from 58,744 to 80,924, an increase of more than 22,000 from 2023 to 2053. As well as growth in families and young persons, an increasing proportion of the district's population is expected to be over 65 years of age. This demographic is a particular factor reflected in a smaller average household size across the district. This affects the 'residential equivalent unit' (RUE), which is a metric that councils use to standardise units of demand for infrastructure. A residential unit equivalent of 2.2 people has been used for the 2024-34 Long Term Plan identified from Sense Partners 2023 Population and Dwelling Forecasts.

225. The 2023 forecasts provide for a lower outlook for growth than those provided in the last Long Term Plan. This is primarily a reflection of the impacts of Covid-19 and restrictions on people's ability to move. Since The 2023 forecasts were made, Statistics NZ data shows migration has already risen significantly more than previous estimates (available at the time of the 2023 update), as people start to move again as COVID-19 restrictions ease. If higher migration levels continue, growth levels for the district are likely to return towards those higher levels indicated in the 2021-41 LTP.

The availability of Census 2023 data, expected towards mid-2024, will help update and inform growth forecasts and assumptions.

226. Note that any subdivision or development in areas with no expected growth, will require development contributions towards costs that are funded on a district-wide basis (roading, stormwater, community infrastructure), unless the development qualifies for a reduction due to being the first house on a lot created prior to 30 July 1999.

Impact of growth

227. 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; and
- an increase in the number of jobs in the district will increase the:
  - number of traffic movements per day within the district
  - demand for commercial and industrial space with infrastructure services.

228. Each of these forms of growth generates a requirement for the 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.

Housing and Business Assessment of Development Capacity 2023

229. The Council prepared its most recent Housing and Business Development Capacity Assessment (HBA) in September 2023. Given its timing, the assessment was based on the Sense Partners Population and Housing Forecasts 2022 and the notified version of Plan Change 2 Intensification (August 2022), reflecting intensification requirements from the National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020 and Medium Density Residential Standards.

230. The assessment identified a feasible and realisable development capacity for 32,773 dwellings across residential, mixed use, urban centre and future urban zones.

231. The HBA 2023 assessed both greenfield and brownfield sites for development capacity. Greenfield sites included any site over five hectares in size zoned for residential development (including mixed-use areas and urban centres) and any areas zoned for future development. Sites less than five-hectares in size and provide for residential development (including mixed-use areas and urban centres) are assessed for infill and redevelopment options.

232. The HBA 2023 analysed the potential for development, infill and redevelopment across a range of housing typologies (standalone housing, terrace housing or apartments) for each site to identify any development capacity that was both feasible and realisable to develop. Table 17 below identifies the realisable capacity identified across different parts of the district.

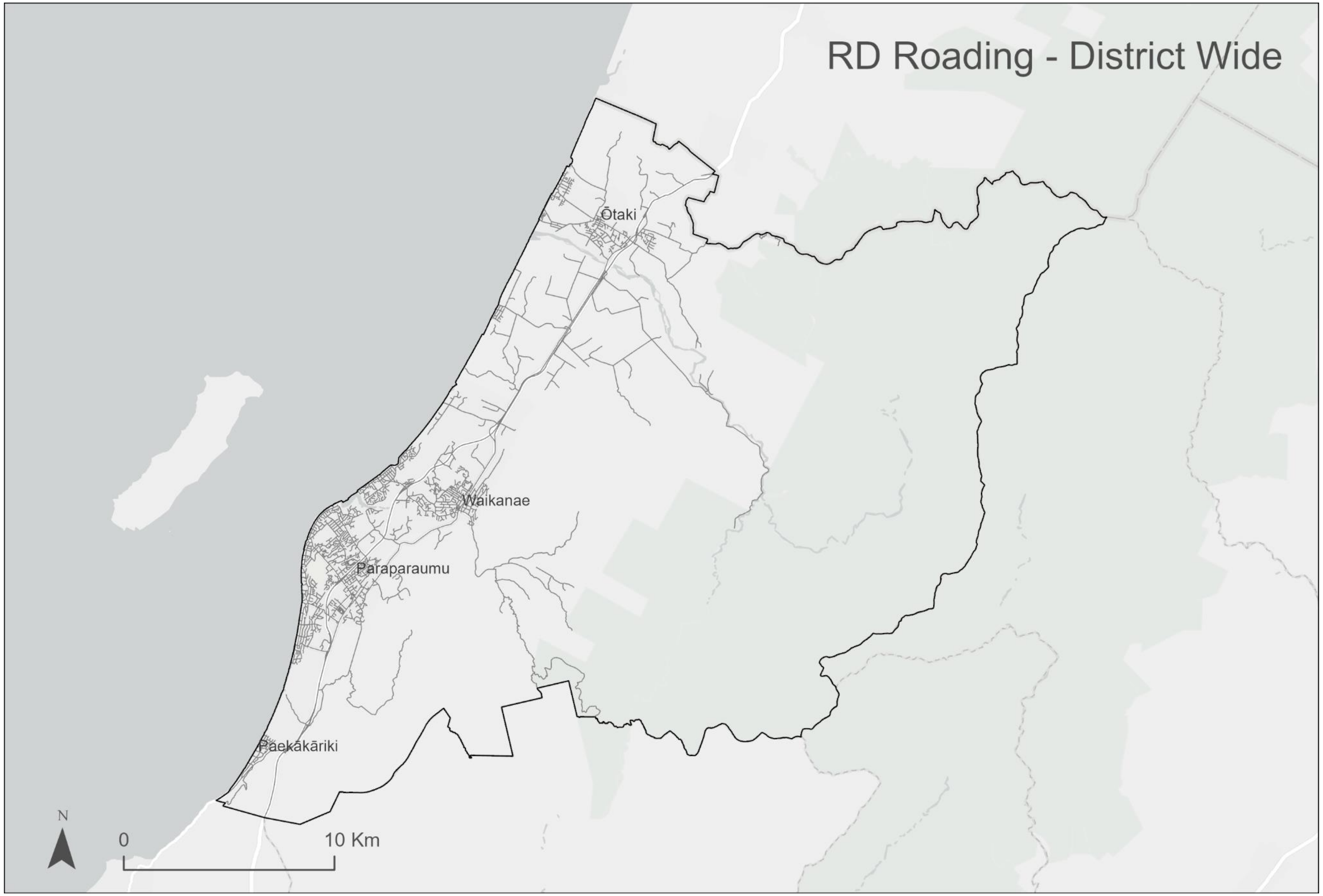
Table 16 Total supply of realisable residential development capacity by typology and housing area 2023

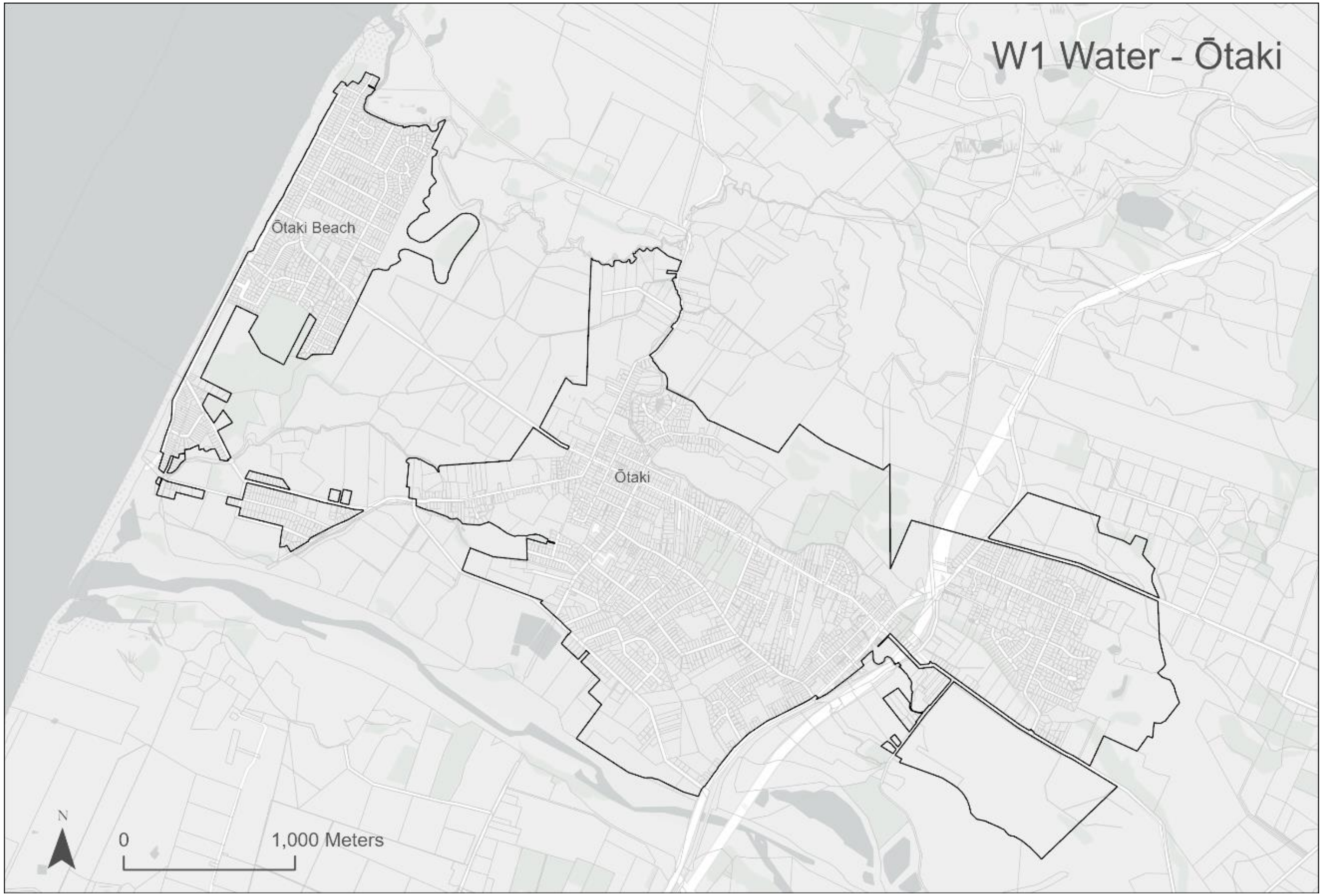
	Redevelopment and Infill			Greenfield			
Housing area	**Stand-alone Housing ($)**	**Terraced housing, flats ($)**	**Apart-ments ($)**	**Stand-alone Housing ($)**	**Terraced housing, flats ($)**	**Apart-ments ($)**	**Total ($)**
Paekākāriki	854	592	0	0	0	0	**1,446**
Raumati	3,691	1,948	42	239	0	0	**5,920**
Paraparaumu	5,105	2,942	471	69	288	0	**8,875**
Waikanae	5,014	3,401	0	2,003	376	0	**10,794**
Ōtaki	983	882	0	1,584	0	0	**3,449**
Other	570	1,440	0	179	0	0	**2,189**
Total	**16,217**	**11,205**	**513**	**4,074**	**664**	**0**	**32,673**

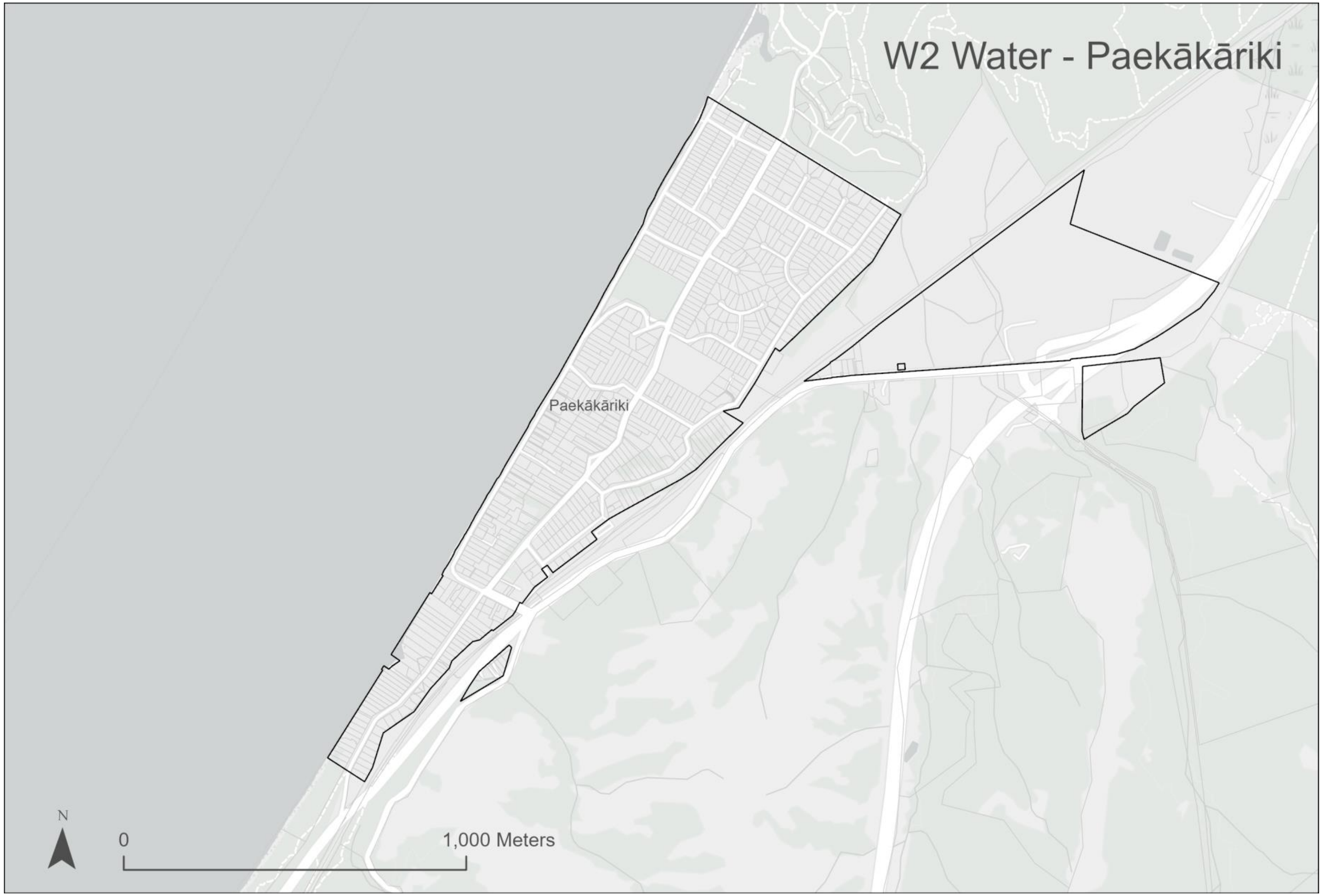
Maps

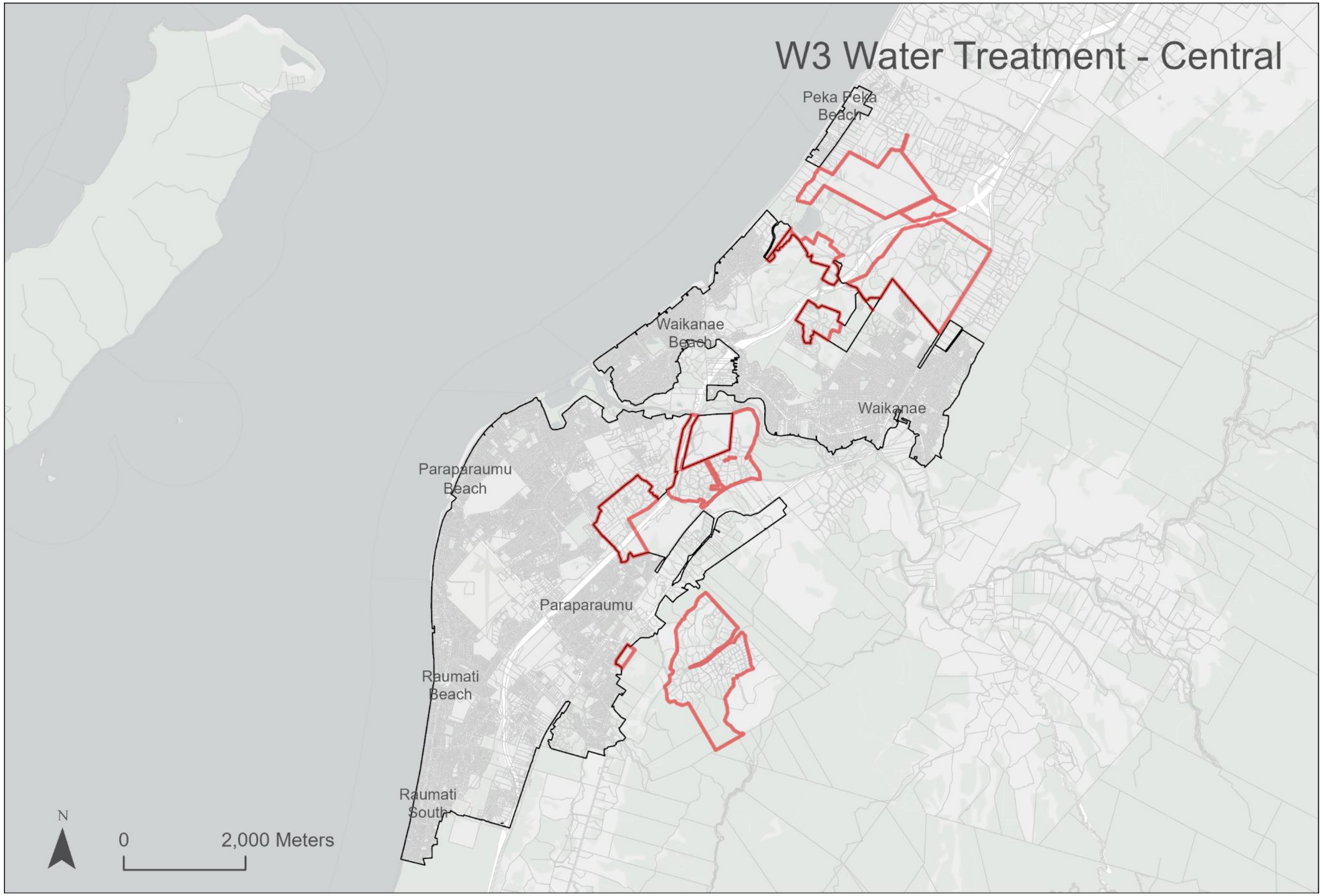
Table 17 Maps by funding service area

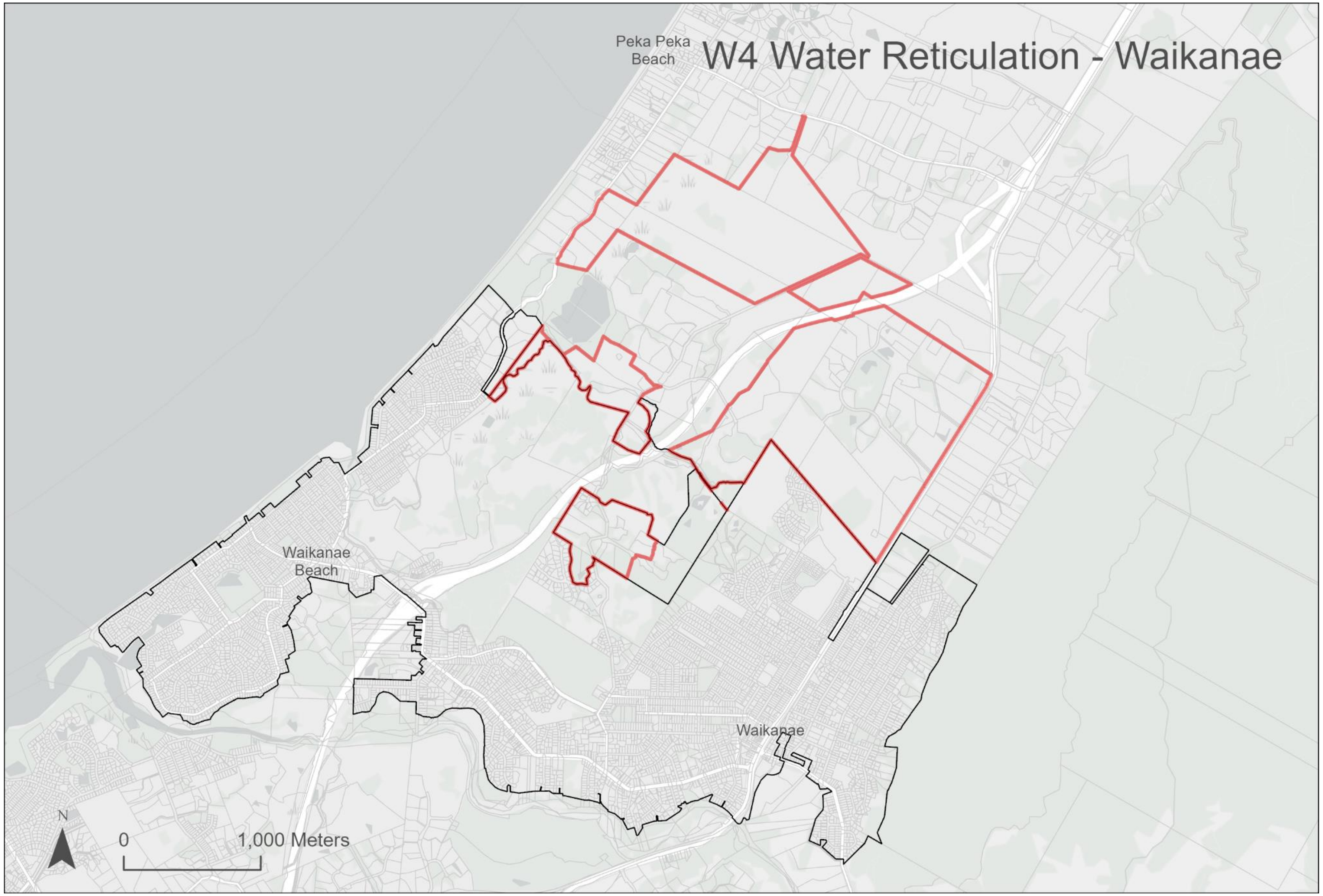
Funding service area name	Map No.
Roading and Transport - Districtwide	RD
Water Treatment - Ōtaki	W1
Water Reticulation - Ōtaki	
Water Services - Paekākāriki	W2
Water treatment - Central - (Waikanae/Paraparaumu/Raumati)	W3
Water Reticulation - Waikanae	W4
Water Reticulation - Peka Peka	W5
Water Reticulation - Paraparaumu/Raumati	W6
Wastewater Treatment - Ōtaki	WW1
Wastewater Treatment - Central -Waikanae/Paraparaumu/Raumati)	WW2
Wastewater - Reticulation Waikanae	WW3
Wastewater - Reticulation Paraparaumu, Raumati	WW4
Stormwater - Districtwide	SWD
Stormwater collection and management - Ōtaki	SW1
Stormwater collection and management - Waikanae/Peka Peka	SW2
Stormwater collection and management - Paraparaumu/ Raumati	SW3
Stormwater collection and management - Paekākāriki	SW4
Community Infrastructure-District wide	CID

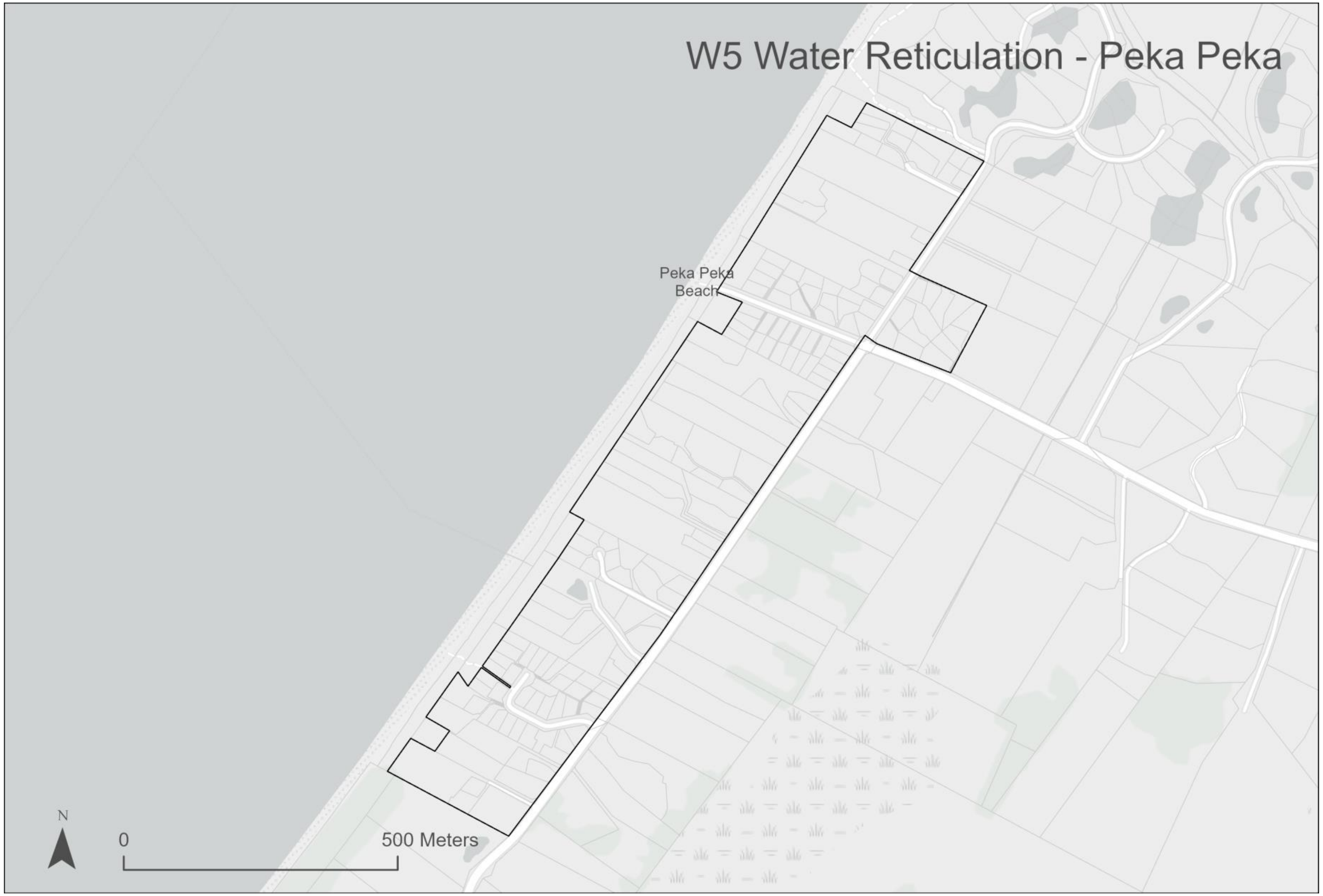

RD Roading - District Wide
Ōtaki
Waikanae
Paraparaumu
Paekākāriki
N
0
10 Km

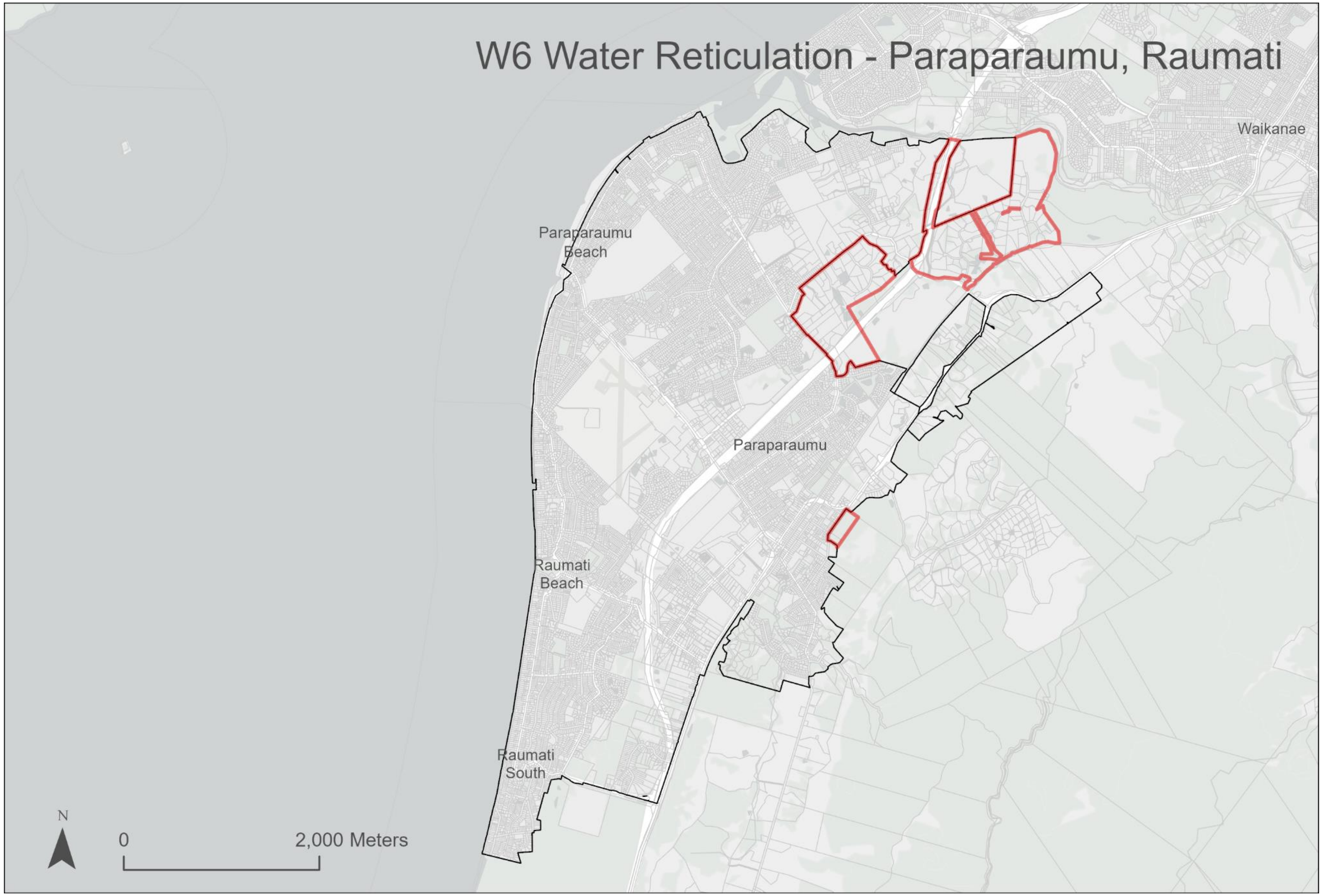

W1 Water - Ōtaki
Ōtaki Beach
Ōtaki
N
0
1,000 Meters

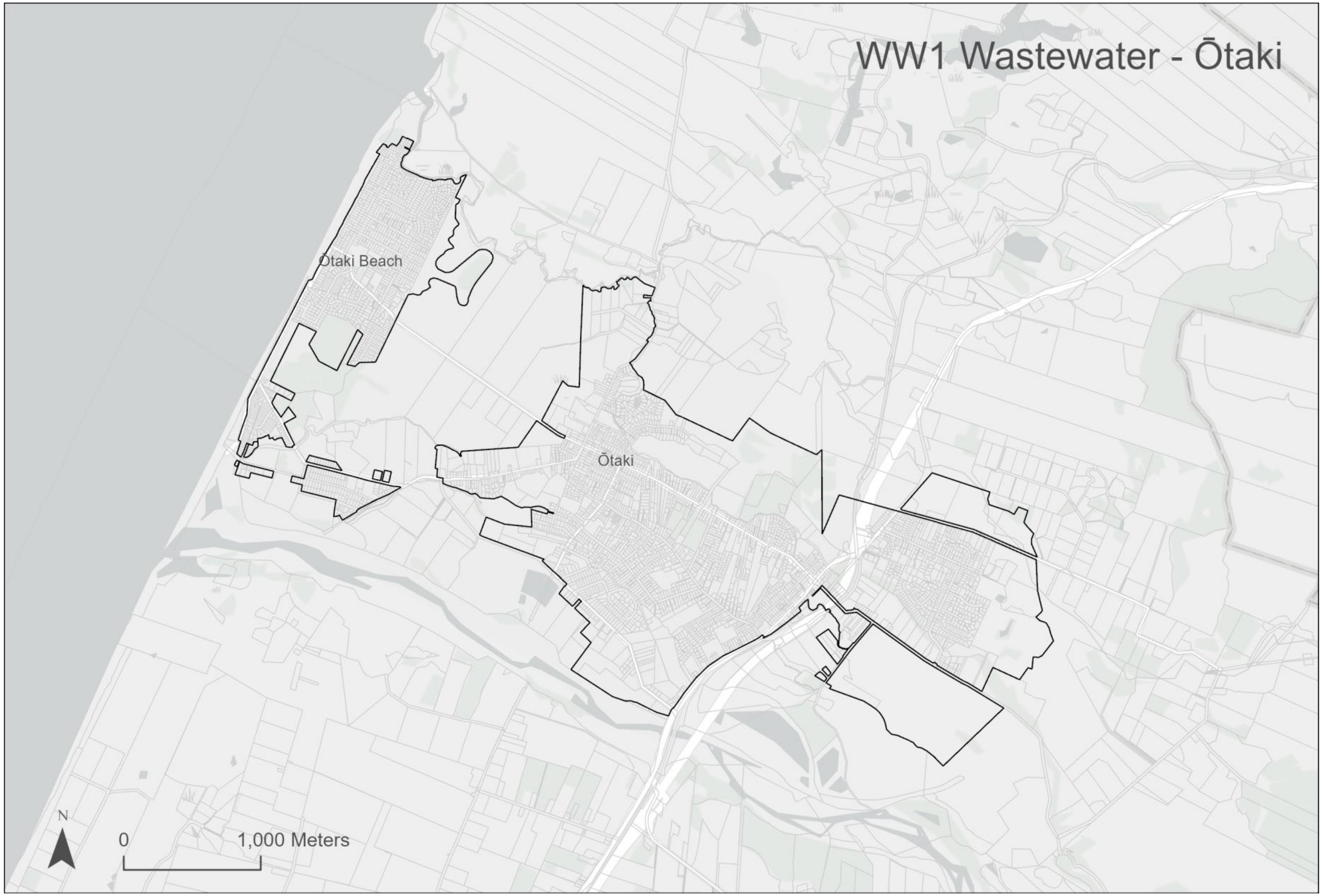

W2 Water - Paekākāriki
Paekākāriki
N
0
1,000 Meters

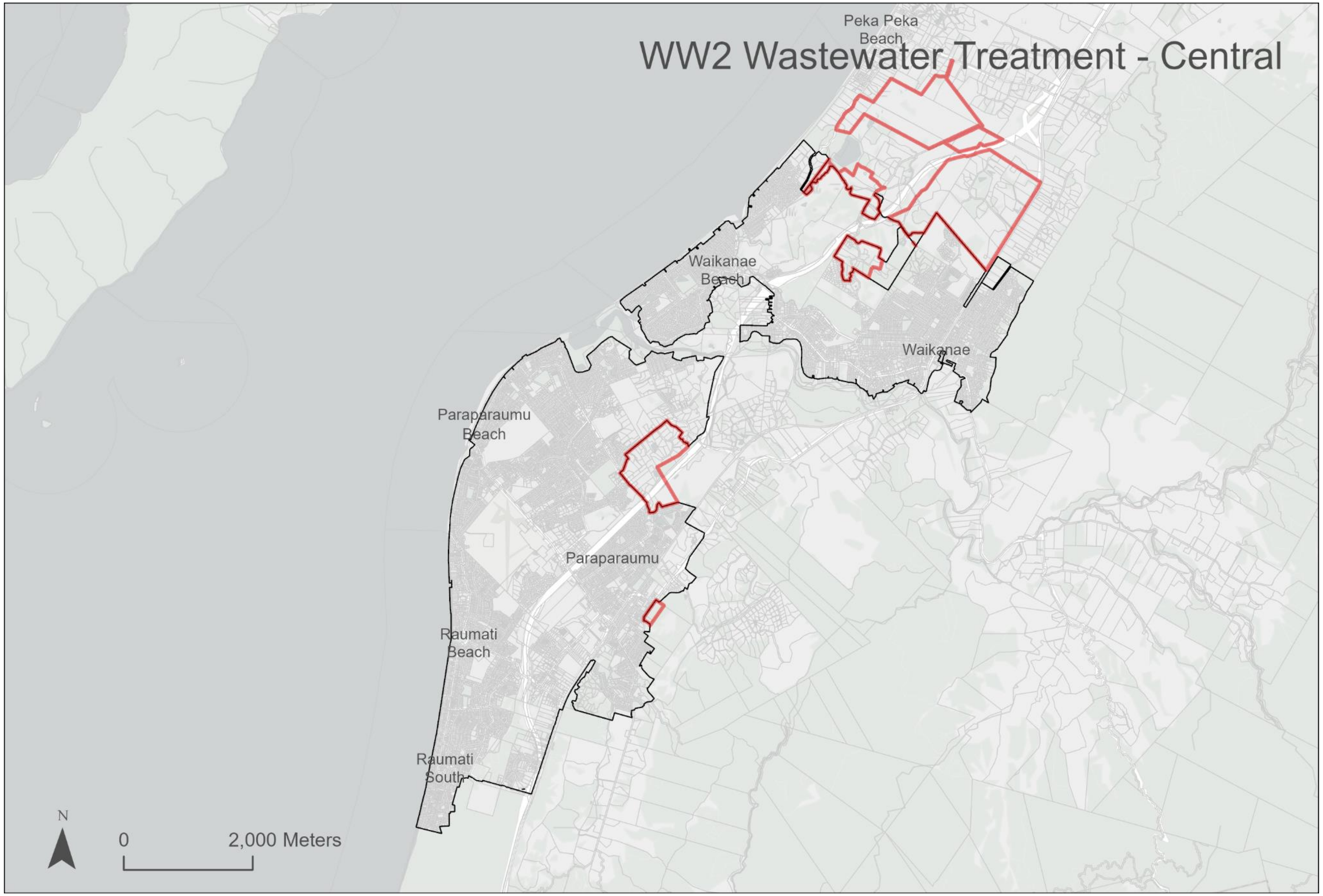

W3 Water Treatment - Central
Peka Peka Beach
Waikanae Beach
Waikanae
Paraparaumu Beach
Paraparaumu
Raumati Beach
Raumati South
N
0
2,000 Meters

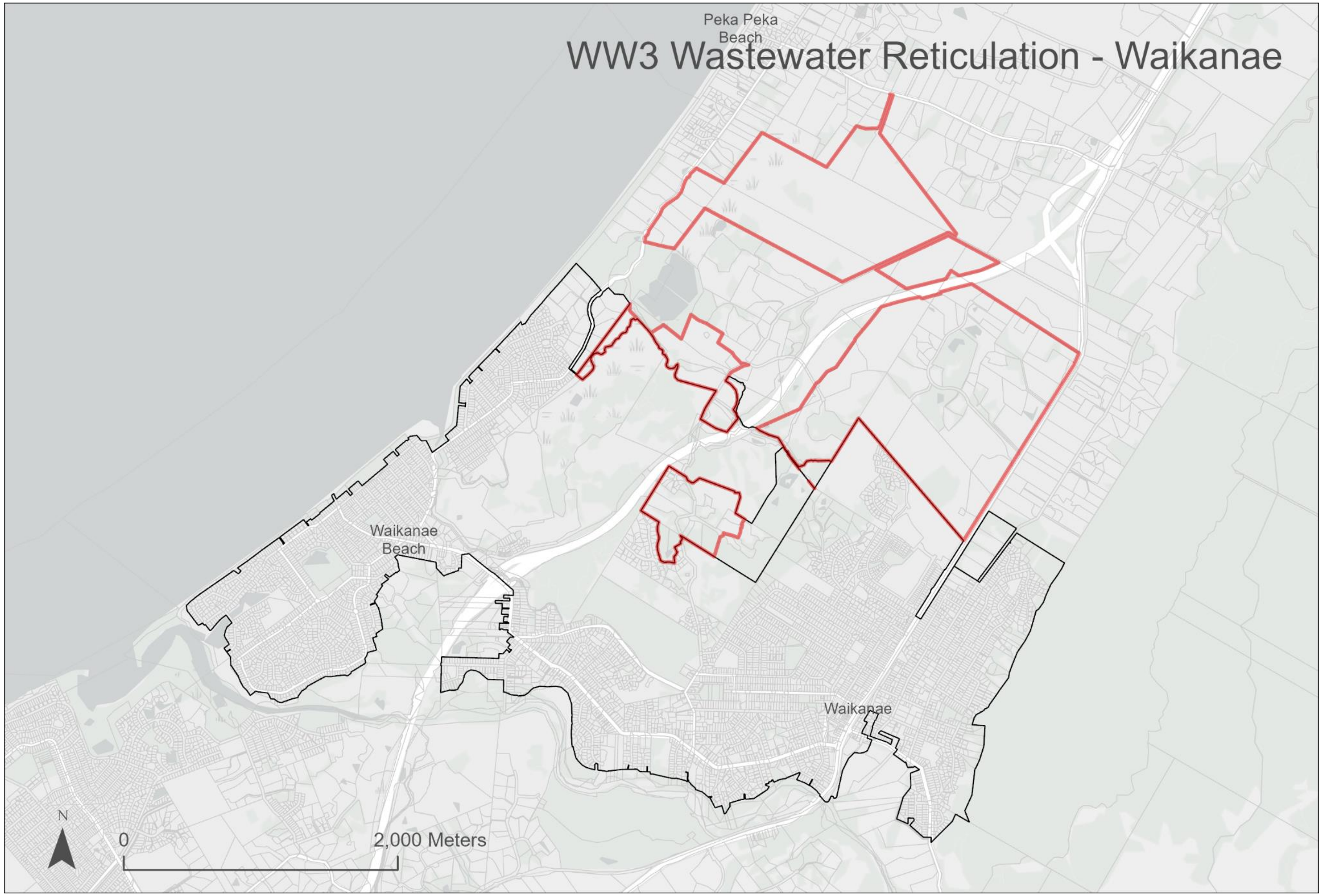

W4 Water Reticulation - Waikanae
Peka Peka Beach
Waikanae Beach
Waikanae
N
0
1,000 Meters

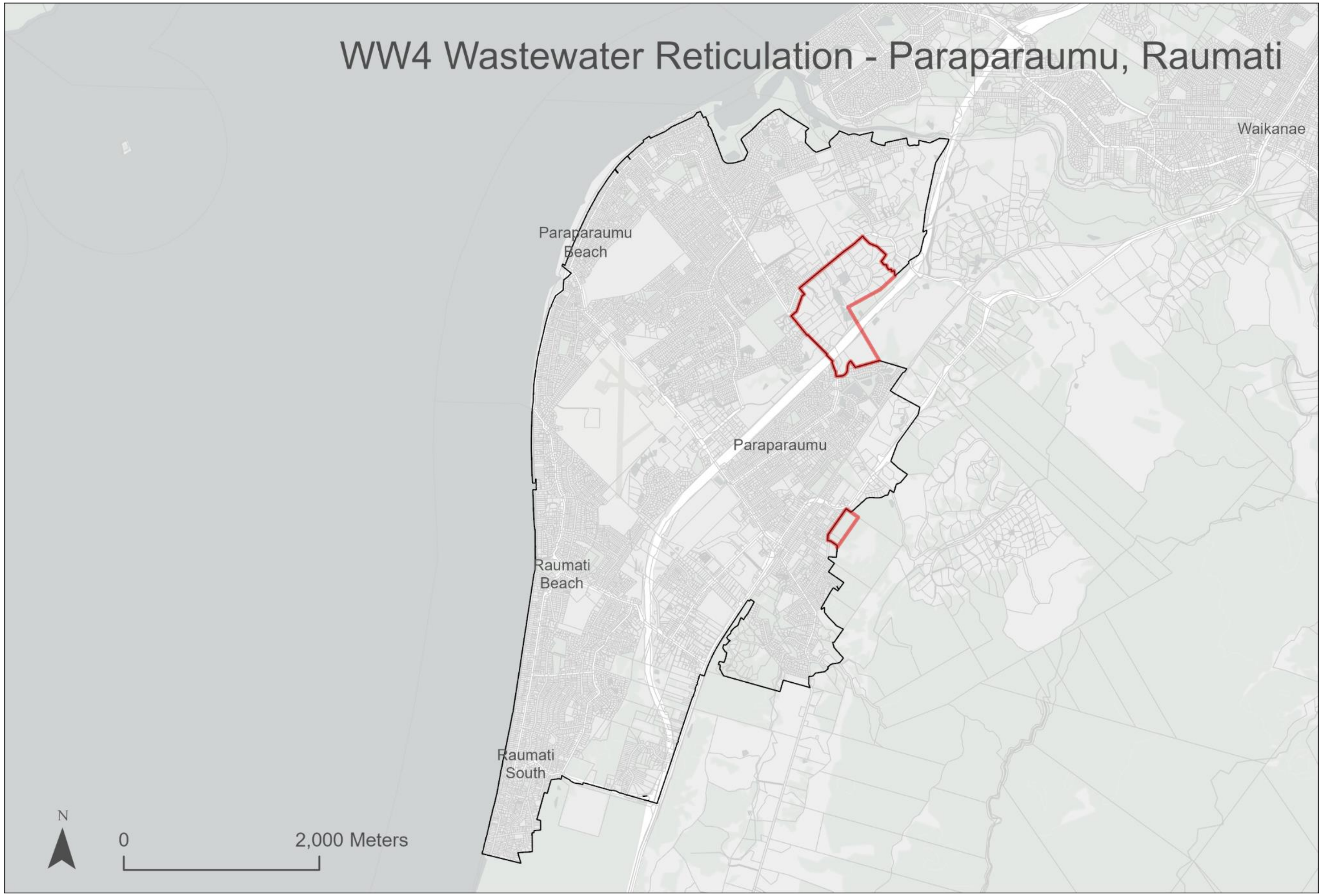

W5 Water Reticulation - Peka Peka
Peka Peka
Beach
N
0
500 Meters

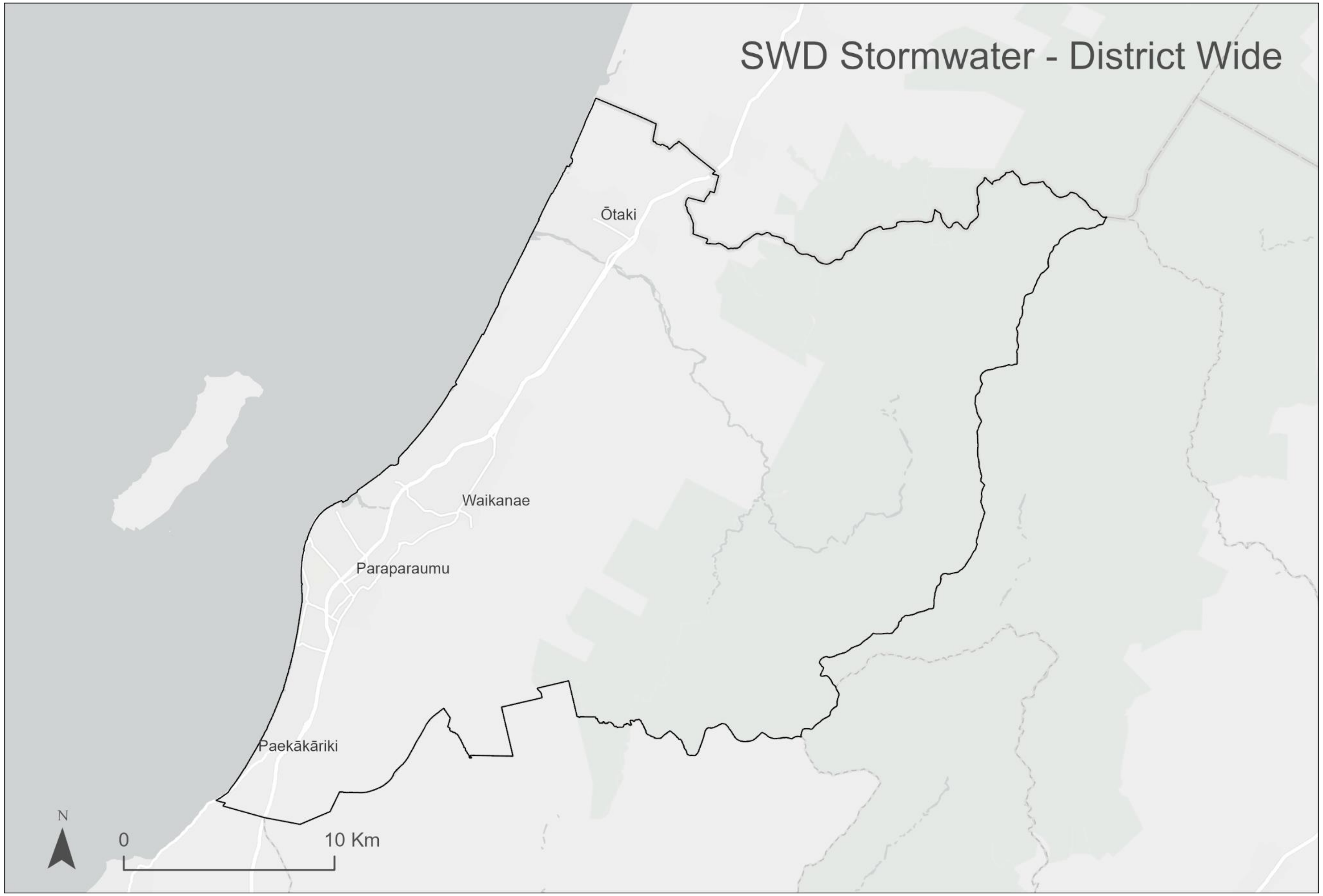

W6 Water Reticulation - Paraparaumu, Raumati
Waikanae
Paraparaumu Beach
Paraparaumu
Raumati Beach
Raumati South
N
0
2,000 Meters

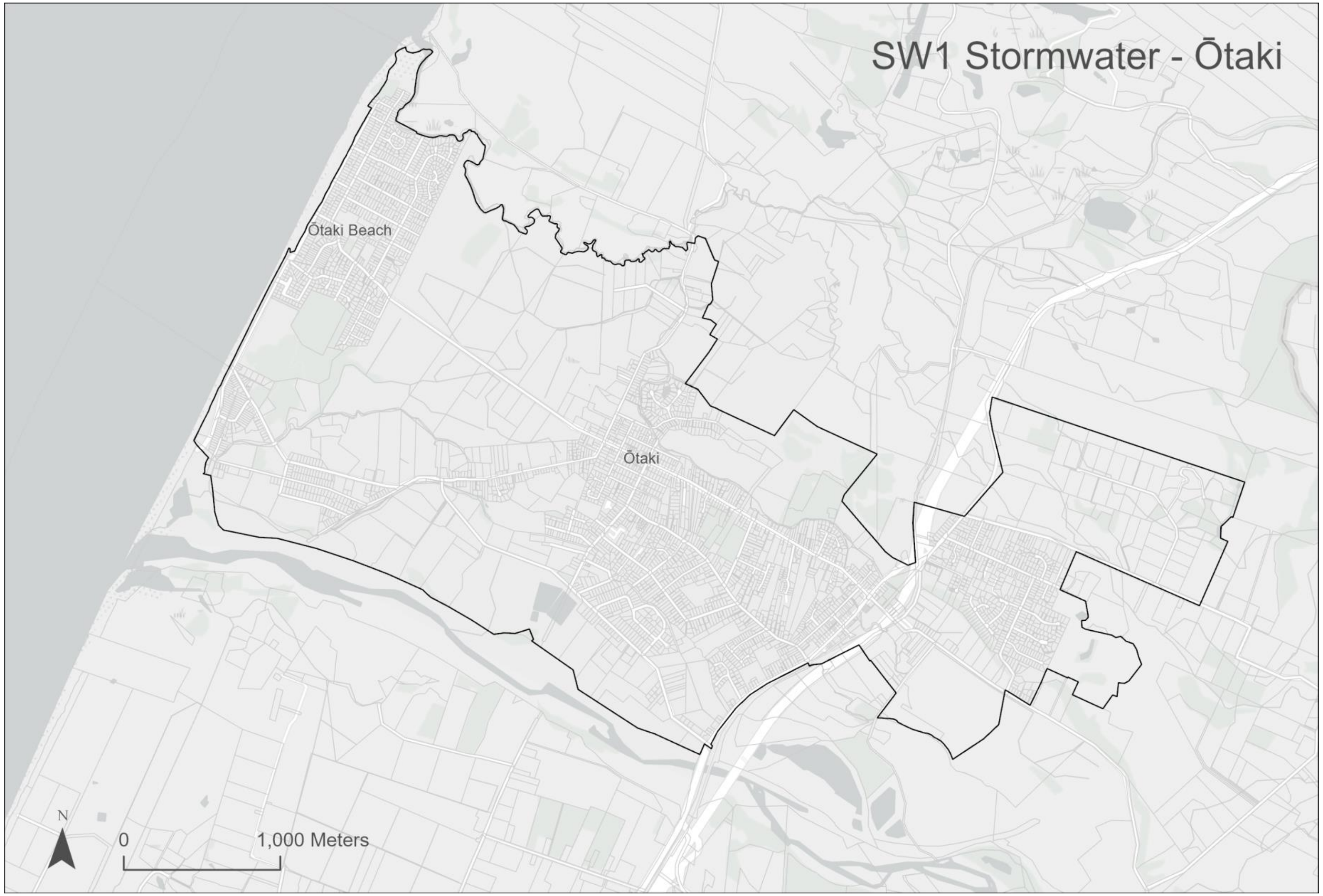

WW1 Wastewater - Ōtaki
Ōtaki Beach
Ōtaki
N
0
1,000 Meters


WW2 Wastewater Treatment - Central
Peka Peka Beach
Waikanae Beach
Waikanae
Paraparaumu Beach
Paraparaumu
Raumati Beach
Raumati South
N
0
2,000 Meters

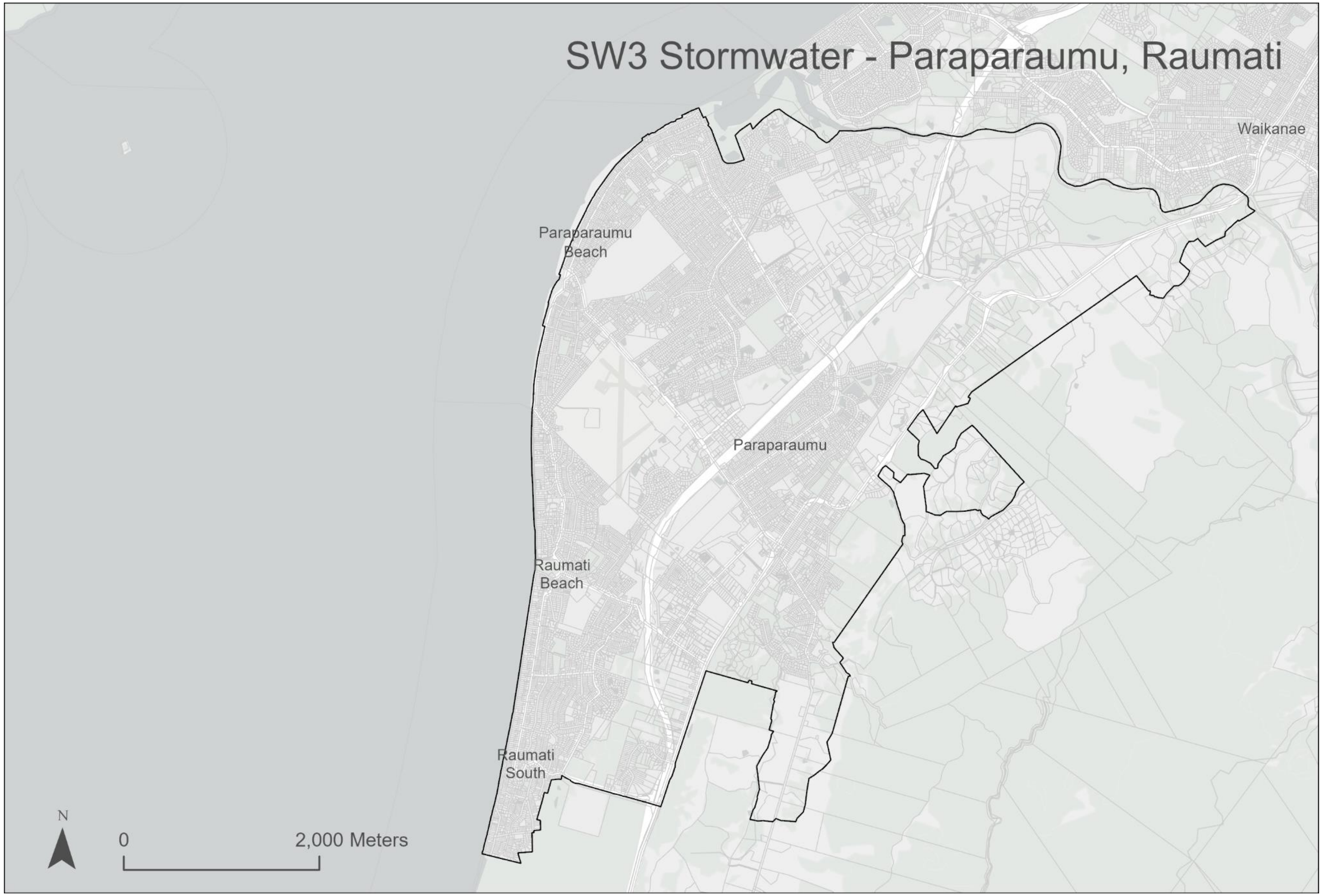

WW3 Wastewater Reticulation - Waikanae
Peka Peka Beach
Waikanae Beach
Waikanae
N
0
2,000 Meters

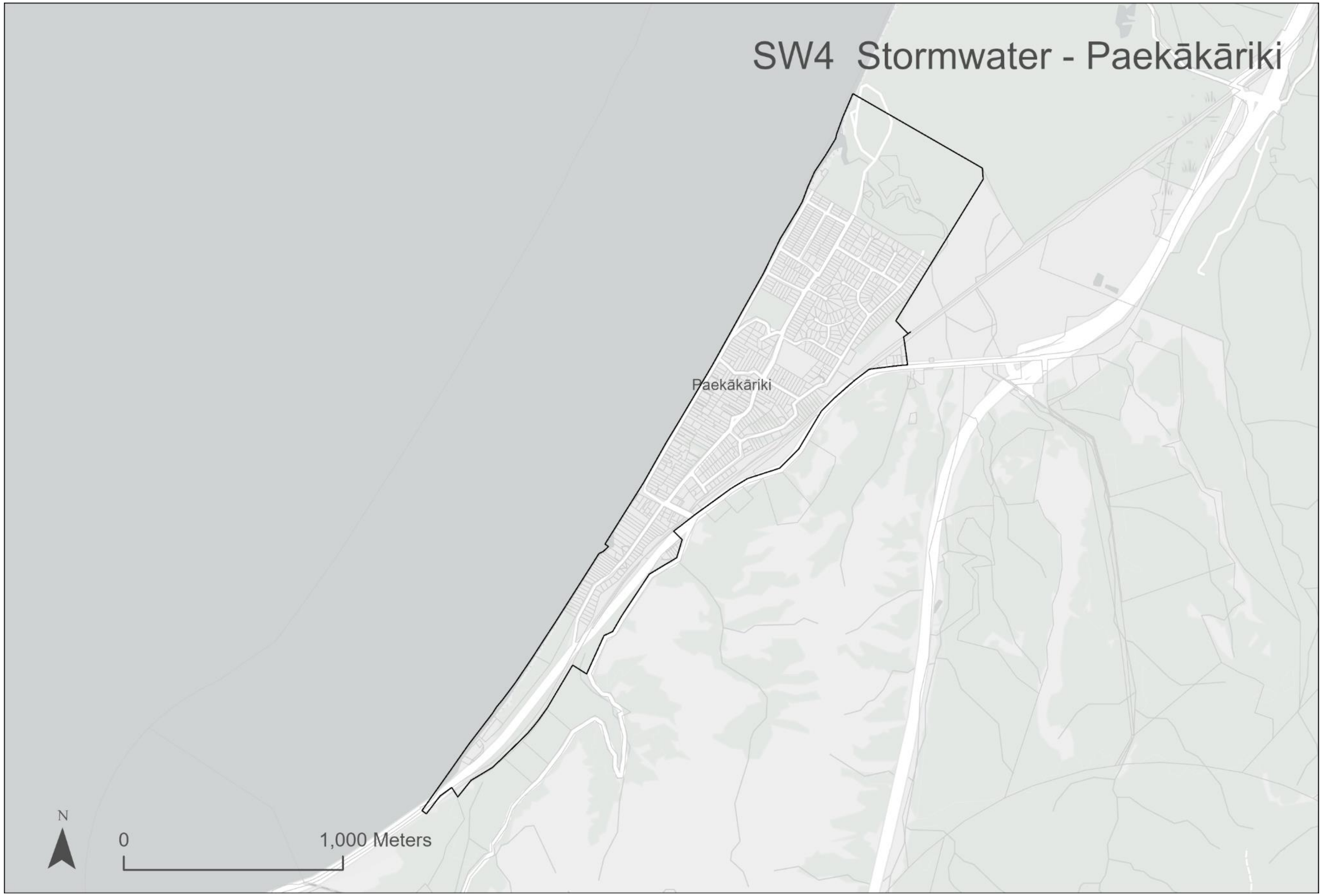

WW4 Wastewater Reticulation - Paraparaumu, Raumati
Waikanae
Paraparaumu Beach
Paraparaumu
Raumati Beach
Raumati South
N
0
2,000 Meters

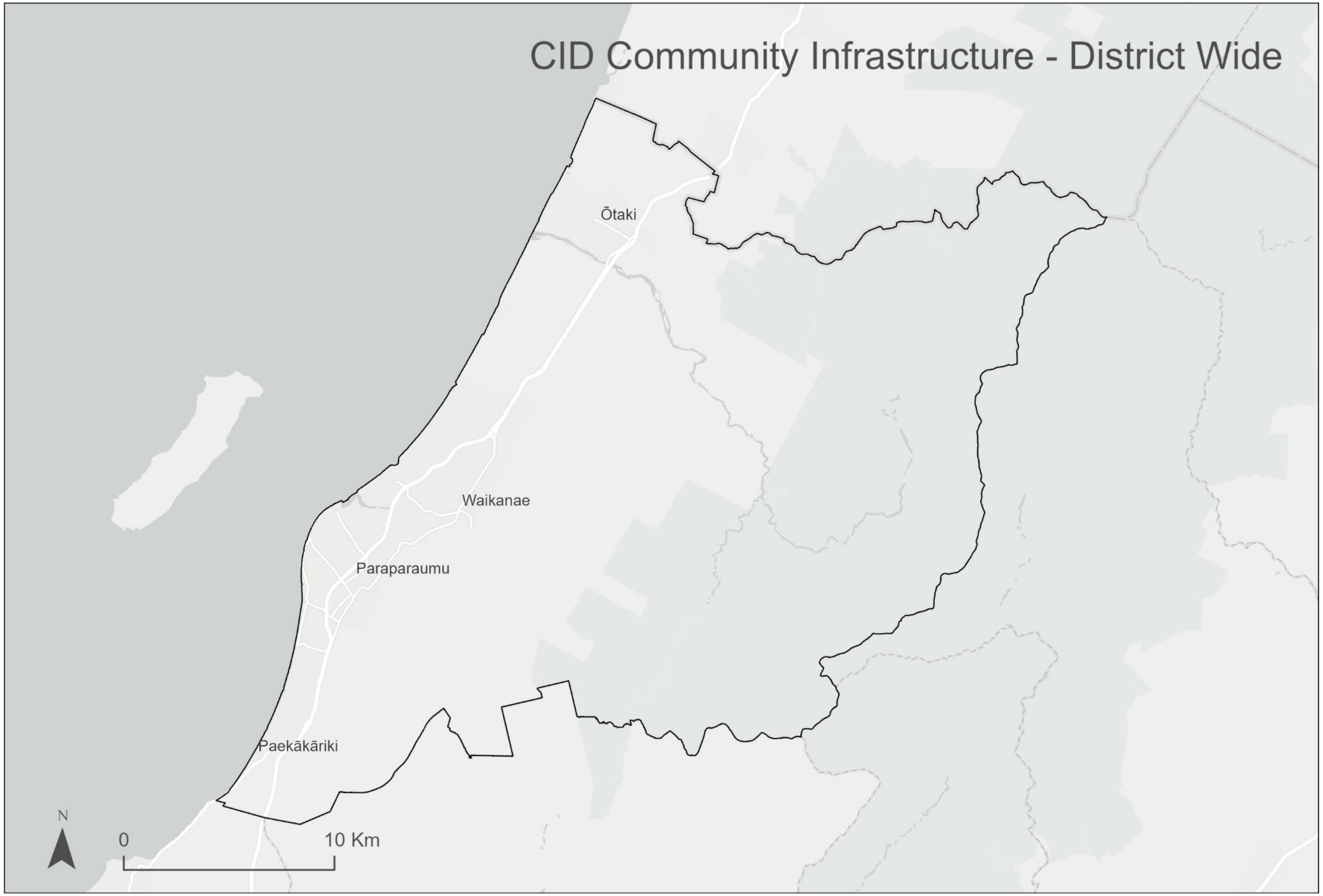

SWD Stormwater - District Wide
Ōtaki
Waikanae
Paraparaumu
Paekākāriki
N
0
10 Km


SW1 Stormwater - Ōtaki
Ōtaki Beach
Ōtaki
N
0
1,000 Meters


SW2 Stormwater - Waikanae, Peka Peka
Peka Peka
Beach
Waikanae
Beach
Waikanae
N
0
2,000 Meters


SW3 Stormwater - Paraparaumu, Raumati
Waikanae
Paraparaumu Beach
Paraparaumu
Raumati Beach
Raumati South
N
0
2,000 Meters


SW4 Stormwater - Paekākāriki
Paekākāriki
N
0
1,000 Meters


CID Community Infrastructure - District Wide
Ōtaki
Waikanae
Paraparaumu
Paekākāriki
N
0
10 Km

Draft Revenue and Financing Policy

2024

Kāpiti Coast
DISTRICT COUNCIL
Me Huri Whakamuri, Ka Titiro Whakamua

Contents

1. Introduction

The Revenue and Financing Policy (the Policy) is required under section 102(1) and section 102(2)(a) of the Local Government Act (LGA) 2002. The Policy is intended to provide predictability and certainty about the Council's sources and levels of funding for operating and capital expenditure. The required content of the Policy is set out in section 103 of the LGA, including:

a) The statutory requirements for the Policy (what the law requires)

b) The approach to funding operational (day-to-day costs) and capital expenditure (for infrastructure such as reticulation networks and roads)

c) The different sources for funding (e.g. rates, fees, borrowing, etc.)

d) Council's activities, services, and facilities (what we provide and why we provide it) who uses and benefits, and who pays for Council's activities and services.

The Policy is related and should be read in conjunction with other supporting documents, such as:

- Financial Strategy
- Infrastructure Strategy
- Funding Impact Statement
- Activity Statements
- Rating Policies
- Development and Financial Contributions Policy
- Schedule of Fees and Charges.

2. Overview of Council's funding mechanisms

As provided for by section s103(2) of the LGA, the Council uses a range of funding tools, mechanisms and sources for its operating and capital expenditure. These tools, mechanisms and sources help to allocate liability (i.e. who should be contributing to the costs) across different sectors and groups within the community.

Districtwide general rates

Districtwide general rates are used where benefits flow to the district as a whole, and when Council considers the community as a whole should meet the costs of those services. The districtwide general rate is set on land value, on a differential basis.

The Council does not assess a uniform annual general charge.

The districtwide general rates differential

A differential system has been applied to rural areas to reflect lower population density and demand for services. The differentials are:

Urban rating area		**Percentage of urban rate**
U1	All rateable rating units	100%
Rural rating area		**Percentage of urban rate**
R1	Rural rating units less than 50 hectares excluding any such rating units in categories R2 or R3.	38%
R2	Rural rating units equal to or greater than 50 hectares and rating units less than 50 hectares which are part of one farming operation which in total is equal to or greater than 50 hectares	22%
R3	Rural rating units which are identified in the rural village differential rating area maps.	70%

In setting the level of the differential, the Council has considered the requirements of the LGA and a number of other factors, including:

- The benefits each sector or group derives
- The ability of ratepayers within each sector to pay
- The historic relationship between groups of ratepayers and the existing level of the differential
- Ensuring any change to the differential, or level of any change, does not impact unreasonably on any particular group of ratepayers
- To determine equity and fairness, the entire rating system for the Kapiti Coast district must be considered and it is not appropriate to focus on the differential only
- The impact on the social, cultural, economic, and environmental well-being of the community.

Targeted rates

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

The Council uses four types of targeted rates to allocate the cost of certain activities to an area or the category of properties within the district that benefit, or are set on a district wide basis to fund a specific group of activities. These are:

- *Targeted Rate – Fixed:* These are fixed rates applied to specific areas and ratepayers that have access to the service. Ratepayers who do not have access to the service do not pay. Examples are the Districtwide Wastewater Disposal rate.
- *Targeted Rates – Variable*: These apply to properties situated in specific areas that benefit from the service, but the rates are based on the value of the property or land. Examples are Districtwide Stormwater rates (based on the property's capital value)

- *Targeted Rates – Volumetric*: These apply to rating units with a metered water supply service. Rates are based on the cubic metres of water consumed or supplied.
- *Targeted Rates – Differential:* Sometimes a targeted rate, whether fixed or variable, must be adjusted according to usage, or to a particular location where the activity is used. This is referred to as a “Differential Targeted Rate” applicable to some activities such as wastewater and water.

Subsidies and grants

Most grants and subsidies are sourced from central government and are typically related to specific activities. The main source of government subsidy is from New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA) to subsidise the construction and maintenance of the roading and footpath network. The Council also receives a subsidy distribution of local authorities’ petrol tax. Council recognises the funding as income in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice (GAAP). NZTA funding received for capital purposes cannot be used to offset the rates requirement.

Fees and charges

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

Interest and dividends from investments

The Council receives an annual dividend from its investment in the Local Government Funding Agency (LGFA) and interest income from its working capital balances and term deposits (in accordance with its debt prefunding strategy as set out in the Financial Strategy).

Fines, penalties, and infringement fees

This includes penalties for late payment of rates, parking infringements, dog infringements, and noise infringements.

Borrowing

The Council borrows 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 cashflow. In general Council does not fund operating expenditure by borrowing. The exception is to fund the impacts on ratepayer’s intergenerational equity or to fund expenditure over the period within which benefits are received. Any borrowings associated with these expenses will be repaid over time.

Proceeds from asset sales

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

Development contributions and financial contributions

Section 198 of the LGA allows Council to require a contribution from 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 also requires financial contributions from new developments under the Kāpiti Coast District Plan 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 make 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.

Regional fuel taxes

Regional fuel taxes under the Land Transport Management Act 2003 may be used to fund the operating expenditure associated with approved list of transport capital projects as set out in the regional fuel tax scheme.

Other Sources of Funding

The Council also funds operating expenditure from other sources including:

- **Use of rates funded surpluses from previous financial periods.** Where Council has recorded an actual rates funded surplus in one financial period it may pass this benefit on to ratepayers in a subsequent financial period. A rates funded surplus arises from the recognition of additional income or through savings in rates funded expenditure. Council considers that passing this benefit on to ratepayers in future financial periods improves the principle of intergenerational equity, in that any financial benefit is passed on to those ratepayers who shared the rates-funding burden in the financial period that the surplus was generated.

  The amount of any rates funded surplus carried forward from previous financial periods will be accounted for as an operating deficit in the year the benefit is passed on to ratepayers. In calculating the level of rates funded surplus to be carried forward, consideration will be given to the nature of the factors giving rise to the rates funded surplus (for example, whether they are cash or non-cash in nature).

  The Council will not carry forward surpluses in relation to:

  - The sale of assets. Such surpluses shall be used for repayment of borrowings and/or new assets.
  - Trust and bequest revenue. Such surpluses shall be applied in accordance with the terms on which they are provided.
  - Revenue received for capital purposes. Such surpluses shall be retained to fund the associated capital expenditure.
  - Unrealised gains arising from fair value adjustments to assets and liabilities. These gains are unrealised accounting adjustments in the period in which they are recognised.

- **Funding of expenditure from restricted or special funds.** Certain operating and capital costs may be funded from restricted or special funds. Restricted and special funds are those reserves within Council's equity that are subject to special conditions of use, whether under statute or accepted as binding by the Council, and that may not be revised without reference to the courts or a third party.

  Transfers may be made only for specified purposes or when specified conditions are met. The following restricted and special funds are available for use by Council:

  - *Plant purchase and renewal fund*. The purpose of the reserve is to fund ongoing replacement of plant and vehicles when this falls due. The reserve is funded from depreciation charges on our current plant and vehicles.

- *Waikanae Property fund.* The purpose of the reserve is to fund improvements to council-owned properties in Waikanae. The source of funds is the proceeds from sale of other council property in the Waikanae ward (excluding districtwide funded properties).
- *Waikanae Capital Improvements fund.* The purpose of the reserve is to fund capital improvements in the Waikanae ward and also to provide capital grants to Waikanae organisations in accordance with approved criteria. The source of funds is Waikanae ward's share of the property assets of the Horowhenua District Council and interest earned on the capital sum.
- *Council-created reserves.* The Council-created reserves are reserves created by a council decision. These include:
  - contingency fund;
  - Paekākāriki Campe Estate;
  - roading reserve upgrading contributions; and
  - financial contribution reserve.

  The Council may alter them without reference to any third party or the courts. Transfers to and from these reserves are at the Council's discretion.
- *Trusts and bequests.* The Council may sometimes be the recipient/holder of trusts and bequests. These funds can only be used for the express purposes for which they were provided to the Council. The Council may expend money, of an operating or capital nature, from its trusts and bequests in accordance with the specified conditions of those funds. For the avoidance of doubt, the Council does not fund the expenditure from its trusts and bequests from any of the sources of operating revenue.

Funding of operating expenditure

Operating revenue is set at such a level for the Council to meet its projected operating expenditure, (unless it is prudent not to), and to comply with applicable legislation and GAAP. The Council will use a mix of revenue sources to meet operating expenses, the major components of which are provided in the in the Summary of Funding Source table included under each activity.

Funding of capital expenditure

The Council's funding of capital expenditure must comply with applicable legislation and GAAP, 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.

For 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 financial contributions; the level of service portion is largely funded by debt.

The major sources of funding for capital expenditure are provided in the Summary of Funding Source table included under activity.

3. Funding principles

In developing the Policy, Council must consider the matters in section 101(3) and give effect to section 101(1) of the LGA, to act prudently and in the best interests of the community.

Section 101(3) involves a two-step process:

Step 1 – for each activity Council must consider:

a) the community outcome(s) to which the activity primarily contributes;

b) the distribution of benefits between the community as a whole, and any identifiable parts of the community, and individuals;

c) the period over which benefits occur;

d) the extent to which the actions or inactions of particular individuals or groups contribute to a need to undertake the activity; and

e) the costs and benefits of funding the activity distinctly from other activities.

Step 2 –Council must then consider:

The overall impact of any allocation of revenue needs.
on the current and future social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of the community. Such considerations (Section 101(3) & Section 103) might include: affordability; barriers to access services; and legal constraints.

The funding principles and the two-step process are further discussed below, including how the benefit and funding respond and support the community outcomes and Council's top-10 priorities.

Community outcomes and Council priorities

In considering the benefit and funding matters in section 101(3) of the LGA, the Council and community partners have identified a set of community outcomes and Council's top-10 priorities to respond to and support the cultural, economic, environmental, and social wellbeing of the people in the district.

In addition, the Council has considered and aims to support the principles set out in the Preamble to the Te Ture Whenua Maori Act 1993 in developing this Policy,

The community outcomes for the district are as follows:

PLACE: Our "place" is resilient and liveable for current and future generations. Our natural environment, water, land, and infrastructure remains accessible, well-maintained, and protected from degradation, including climate change impacts as we grow.

PEOPLE: Tangata/people are supported to live, work, and play in our district. Place have access to services, resources, and opportunities that enable them to lead healthy, fulfilling lives and feel connected within their communities.

PARTNERSHIP: We 'partner' with others to connect, facilitate, and advocate for the good of all in Kapiti. Our community is involved in decisions that affect Kapiti, and business, government, and community groups work together to ensure resources and funds support our economic needs.

WORKING WITH OUR MANA WHENUA PARTNERS: We are a good Te Tiriti partner and ensure that we address and prioritise issues of importance for our iwi partners. Mana whenua have a seat at our governance table, and we work together in mana-enhancing ways for our community.

The Council's "Top-10" priorities for the district are as follows:

Place:

1. Develop a plan to address inland flooding and ponding – stormwater, infrastructure, and the impacts of the government's ongoing reform programme.
2. Implement a 'good' growth strategy that balances needs for housing & our environment, supported by appropriate district planning & regional spatial planning.
3. Develop a climate strategy to reach our bold emissions reduction goals, and an environment strategy to set out the state of the environment and how we enhance it.

People:

4. Increase inclusiveness spaces and creative opportunities for all, and ensure intergenerational inequity is addressed.
5. Enable residents to earn a living in Kapiti, through increased tourism and economic development.
6. Implement the housing strategy.
7. Shape the design for a health strategy to create more coordination and more service.

Partnership:

8. Create a shared vision for Kapiti.
9. Lift mana and pride in KCDC's operational culture so that we deliver more to you.
10. Support KCDC to remain on-track and improve accountability.

The Council's activities are presented as follows:

<table>
<tr><td>Group of Activities</td><td>This is a broad grouping of activities consolidated into five strategic areas in which we provide a service to the community, for example Infrastructure. The Council has six groups of activities.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Activity</td><td>The individual activities that make up a Group of Activities. For example, within the Infrastructure group, Access and Transport is an activity.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sub-Activity</td><td>Within some Activities there may be several distinct sub-activities delivered. For example, in the Infrastructure group, the Sustainability and Resilience activity delivers three distinct sub-activities – Climate Change, Waste Minimisation, and Emergency Management and Recovery.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Activity Description</td><td>A brief description is provided for each activity.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Contribution to community outcomes</td><td>The community outcomes and Top 10 priority to which the activity contributes is identified, indicating primary (√√√), contributing to (√√), or minor impacts (√).
<table><tr><th>Place</th><th>People</th><th>Partnership</th></tr><tr><td>√√</td><td>√√√</td><td>√</td></tr></table></td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr>
<td>Benefit & Funding Rationale</td>
<td>This section briefly describes the Council’s consideration of the matters in section 101(3) of the LGA:

who benefits from the activity (e.g. individuals/groups – “private”; or wider community – “public”)
the timeframe of activity benefit (e.g. one-off or on-going, intergenerational)
the extent to which the actions or inaction of any group or individual contributes toward the need for the activity (e.g. user/polluter pays)
the costs and/or benefits of funding the activity distinctly from other activities
the overall impact of allocation of liability and why the funding allocation/source was chosen.

</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summary of Funding Source Allocation</td>
<td>
<table>
<tr><td colspan="5">A general indication of the source of funding over 2024-34 (which can vary year to year) and the relative ratio between sources for the sub-activity, e.g.: the <u>operational expenditure funding</u> for Parks and Reserves is funded through:

Operational</td></tr>
<tr><th>User Fees</th><th>Other Income</th><th>Districtwide General Rates</th><th>General Rates</th><th>Targeted Rates</th></tr>
<tr><td>0-5%</td><td></td><td>95-100%</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr>
</table>
The <u>capital expenditure funding</u> for Parks and Open Spaces <u>activity</u> is funded through:
Capital
<table>
<tr><th>Funding Source</th><th>Proportion of Funding for 2024-34 (10-Year Average)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Rates funded depreciation</td><td>24%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Capital grants & subsidies</td><td>-</td></tr>
<tr><td>Development and financial contributions</td><td>30%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Borrowings</td><td>46%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>100%</td></tr>
</table>
</td>
</tr>
</table>

4. Summary of benefit and source of funding by activity

Following is a summary of the analysis for each Council activity and the approximate proportions of intended sources for total operational and capital funding over the 2024-34 period. Funding sources and proportions can vary over time due to the availability of grants and subsidies and changes in service and inflationary adjustments (since expenses and revenue have different inflationary drivers). As the proportion of funding of each activity may vary, the percentage figure area is approximate and in some cases is presented as a band to acknowledge the variation that may occur over the 10-year period. Further information of each activity is provided later in this section.

Summary of operating expenditure funding targets for 2024-34 LTP.

Activity Group	Activity	Sub-Activity	LTP 2024-34 Funding Targets	
			Public (Rates)	Private (Fees & User Charges and Other Income)
Infrastructure	Coastal Management	Coastal Management	100%	-
		Coastal Adaptation	100%	-
	Access and Transport	Access and Transport	65-80%	20-35%
	Stormwater	Stormwater & Flood Protection	100%	-
	Wastewater	Wastewater Management	100%	-
	Water	Water Management	100%	-
	Sustainability and Resilience	Waste Minimisation	55-65%	35-45%
		Climate Change	100%	-
		Emergency Management & Recovery	95-100%	0-5%
Services	Community Facilities	Pensioner Housing	20-45%	55-80%
		Public Toilets	100%	-
		Facilities (Other)	90-95%	5-10%
		Public Halls	80-90%	10-20%
	Parks and Open Spaces	Parks & Reserves	95-100%	0-5%
		Cemeteries	30-40%	60-70%
	Recreation and Leisure	Libraries	95-100%	0-5%
		Museums & Art	95-100%	0-5%
		Swimming Pools	70-80%	20-30%

Activity Group	Activity	Sub-Activity	LTP 2024-34 Funding Targets	
			Public (Rates)	Private (Fees & User Charges and Other Income)
Partnership	Community Support	Connected Communities Network	100%	-
	Economic Development	Economic Development	100%	-
	Governance	Support to Elected Members	100%	-
	Tāngata Whenua	Iwi Partnerships	100%	-
District Planning	Regulatory Services	Building Consents	30-40%	60-70%
		Resource Consents	40-50%	50-60%
		Environmental Health & Compliance	65-75%	25-35%
		Public Spaces & Animal Management	35-45%	55-65%
	Districtwide Planning	District Plan	100%	-
		Policy	100%	-
		Strategy	100%	-
		Strategic Development	100%	-
		Housing	100%	-
Organisational Health	Corporate	Corporate	100%	-

The following tables provide a summary of the funding considerations for the Council activities for the 2024-34 Long-Term Plan:

Coastal Management	
Activity Group	Infrastructure
Activity	Coastal Management
Sub-Activity	• Coastal Management • Coastal Adaptation
Activity Description	The Council works to protect public roads, water, and drainage infrastructure by maintaining Council-owned seawalls and facilitating beach protection projects with the community. The Council will do this by: **Coastal Management** • providing protection from sea level rise to ensure coastal mitigation and adaptation actions are completed to standard (includes seawall maintenance and upgrades). * **Coastal Adaptation** • engaging the community on coastal adaptation; • progressing of Takutai Kapiti project including support of community coastal restoration initiatives focused on the protection and restoration of natural dune and coastal processes**; • carrying out ongoing investigation and documentation of coastal hazards and management of areas of high and outstanding natural character; and • ensuring safety through beach patrols, monitoring and signage. Notes: *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 management plan and guided by the Coastal Strategy. **This activity purpose does not usually 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. Funding decisions are made on a case-by-case basis and will consider if a sufficient level of public benefit arises from proposed works. Decisions will be guided by the Coastal Strategy.

Coastal Management	
Contribution to community outcomes	<table><tr><th>Sub-Activity</th><th>Place</th><th>People</th><th>Partnership</th></tr><tr><td>Coastal Management</td><td>√√√</td><td>√√</td><td>√</td></tr><tr><td>Coastal Adaptation</td><td>√√√</td><td>√</td><td>√√</td></tr></table>
Who benefits – individuals. groups of individuals, or the community as a whole?	• community – all users of protected public assets; • 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?	Yes, but any private beneficiaries are a consequence of an action to protect a public asset (there is an explicit policy intention not to protect private assets).
Period of benefits	Ongoing benefits for the period the infrastructural assets are being maintained and renewed.
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, although there is a small amount of consequential private benefit. The task and cost associated with identifying private beneficiaries along each seawall (which includes private properties, power lines and underground pipes), keeping this information regularly updated, and the administrative costs of charging are significant. Identifying the level of benefit attributable to each beneficiary group is also complex. The benefits gained from recovering a portion of the cost of publicly funded coastal defence structures from private beneficiaries, offset the costs of separately identifying and charging these beneficiaries. Therefore, it is appropriate to fund this activity 100% from districtwide general rates.
Overall impact of allocation of liability	By protecting the coast from erosion, the Council is restoring and enhancing our natural environment for the benefit of current and future generations. This benefits the whole community and it is fair and appropriate to fund 100% of this activity from districtwide general rates.

Coastal Management	
Funding source allocation	Operating costs:

Activity	Service	User Fees	Other Income	Districtwide General Rates	General Rates	Targeted Rates
Coastal Management	Coastal Management	-	-	100%	-	-
	Coastal Adaptation	-	-	100%		

Capital costs:

The interest and depreciation costs relating to capital expenditure are incorporated in the operating costs of each activity.

Coastal Management activity capital expenditure projects are funded through a combination of rates funded depreciation and borrowings.

Funding Source	Proportion of Funding for 2024-34 (10-Year Average)
Rates funded depreciation	71%
Capital grants and subsidies (incl NZTA subsidies)	-
Development and financial contributions	-
Borrowings	29%
Total	100%

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Access and Transport</th></tr>
<tr><td>Group Activity</td><td>Infrastructure</td></tr>
<tr><td>Activity</td><td>Access and Transport</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sub-Activity</td><td>Access & Transport</td></tr>
<tr><td>Activity Description</td><td>The Council ensures road maintenance and upgrades are completed to standard and enable safe traffic use.
The Council does this by:
• maintaining a transport network and associated facilities for walking, cycling, vehicles, and passenger transport
• carrying out maintenance, renewals, and upgrades of the network including roads, cycleways, walkways and bridleways, traffic management services, and environmental services etc
• providing road safety education programmes
• improving access links between public and private spaces, facilities, social services, recreation etc
• improving access and connectivity throughout the district and encouraging economic growth through more attractive and vibrant town centres.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Contribution to community outcomes</td><td><table><tr><th>Sub-Activity</th><th>Place</th><th>People</th><th>Partnership</th></tr><tr><td>Access & Transport</td><td>√√√</td><td>√√</td><td>√</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Who benefits - individuals or groups of individuals or community as a whole?</td><td>• accessibility of services and facilities, and ease of transportation throughout the district (for example, access to work and local economy, health and recreation, and environmental quality) benefits both Individual users of the transport network and the entire community
• land developers benefit from the activity as it also creates access to new developments.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Can the beneficiaries be identified?</td><td>• Yes – the entire community
• Yes – individual users of the network
• Yes – property developers</td></tr>
<tr><td>Period of benefits</td><td>Ongoing benefits for the period the infrastructural assets are being maintained and renewed.</td></tr>
</table>

Access and Transport	
Who/what creates need?	The community at large, including property developers, create the need for an accessible urban environment where transport links are readily available for both business and public use, including mode choice.
Costs and benefits of distinct funding	The distinct beneficiaries for each component of the activity supports the use of multiple funding streams. Given the size of the expenditure, separate funding is considered important for transparency.
Overall impact of allocation of liability	This activity is partly funded by a subsidy from NZTA, which also passes on funding from fuel taxes. As there are wide variations between the benefits received and impacts created by different road users, it is appropriate to fund this activity through a roading targeted rate, which includes a differential category reflecting different levels of usage across the district.
Funding source allocation	Operating costs: (see table below) Funded by: • districtwide roading rates; • petrol tax; and • central government – NZTA subsidy (51%). Capital costs: The interest and depreciation costs relating to capital expenditure are incorporated in the operating costs of each activity.

Operating costs:

Activity	Sub-Activity	User Fees	Other Income	Districtwide General Rates	General Rates (funds development of town centres)	Targeted Rates (funds access & transport)
Access and Transport	Access & Transport	<1%	20-35%	65-80%	15-20%	80-85%

Funded by:

- districtwide roading rates;
- petrol tax; and
- central government – NZTA subsidy (51%).

Capital costs:

The interest and depreciation costs relating to capital expenditure are incorporated in the operating costs of each activity.

Access and Transport	
Funding source allocation	Access & Transport activity capital expenditure projects are funded through:

Funding Source	Proportion of Funding for 2024-34 (10-Year Average)
Rates funded depreciation	51%
Capital grants and subsidies (including NZTA subsidies)	25%
Development and financial contributions	2%
Borrowings	22%
Total	100%

Stormwater	
Activity Group	Infrastructure
Activity	Stormwater
Sub-Activity	Stormwater & Flood Protection
Activity Description	Council provides a stormwater and flood protection network to manage surface water run-off from the district's urban catchments while protecting the receiving environment, ensuring water quality, and reducing risks to human life, health and property from flooding. Council does this by: • maintaining an effective and safe and efficient method of discharge of stormwater on land and water quality; and • providing stormwater infrastructure and flood protection for Kapiti.
Contribution to community outcomes	

Sub-Activity	Place	People	Partnership
Stormwater & Flood Protection	√√√	√√	√

Stormwater	
Who benefits - individuals or groups of individuals or the community as a whole?	• developers – the use of downstream public assets to discharge stormwater. Note: the Council employs a policy of hydraulic neutrality for up to 1:100 year events; and • individual property owners benefit from safe and efficient discharge of stormwater and protection from flooding. Though these benefits are private, they are not exclusive – all homes and businesses benefit, and the network needs to exist for the public good regardless of the individual benefits. • the stormwater system benefits the whole community, both by protecting public property and by protecting public health and safety. The system is a fundamental part of the city's infrastructure.
Can the beneficiaries be identified?	Yes – individual property owners, developers, and the whole community.
Period of benefits	Ongoing benefits for the period the infrastructure assets are being maintained and renewed.
Who/what creates the need?	• developments that exacerbate stormwater run-off through the construction of impermeable surfaces • the community at large (historically) located in areas vulnerable to flooding and hazards • climate change effects (increase over baseline) • population growth.
Costs and benefits of distinct funding	Not all residents have access to the network, so there is no basis for charging all residents for its provision. Targeted rates are appropriate for the bulk of this activity, 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 linked to its capital value, making a capital value rating mechanism appropriate. However, the provision of districtwide strategic flood protection work benefits the whole community by protecting public property and public health & safety. It is appropriate to fund this activity through districtwide general rates.
Overall impact of allocation of liability	Approximately 60% of the cost of this activity is funded by a targeted rate so the community not within the Paraparaumu/Raumati stormwater network are not directly subsidising this activity through property rates.

Funding source allocation	Operating costs:

Activity	Sub-Activity	User Fees	Other Income	Districtwide General Rates	General Rates	Targeted Rates
Stormwater	Stormwater & Flood Protection	-	-	100%	35-45%	55-65%

Funded by:

- capital value rates set for each stormwater rating area
- districtwide general rates for districtwide strategic flood protection work.

Capital Costs:

The interest and depreciation costs relating to capital expenditure are incorporated in the operating costs of each activity.

Stormwater activity capital expenditure projects are funded through:

Funding Source	Proportion of Funding for 2024-34 (10-Year Average)
Rates funded depreciation	27%
Capital grants & subsidies (incl NZTA subsidies)	7%
Development and financial contributions	3%
Borrowings	62%
Total	100%

- development contributions for capacity incurred for private development proportional to level incurred; and
- 100% public funded for works unrelated to private development.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Wastewater</th></tr>
<tr><td>Activity Group</td><td>Infrastructure</td></tr>
<tr><td>Activity</td><td>Wastewater</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sub-Activity</td><td>Wastewater Management</td></tr>
<tr><td>Activity Description</td><td>The Council ensures that the wastewater system is managed effectively for Kapiti.
The Council will do this by:
• maintaining a safe and efficient method of collection, treatment and disposal of wastewater;
• implementing waste minimisation initiatives;
• maintaining of health standards; and
• ensuring services provided for commercial and industrial are effective and efficient.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Contribution to community outcomes</td><td><table><tr><th>Service</th><th>Place</th><th>People</th><th>Partnership</th></tr><tr><td>Wastewater</td><td>√√√</td><td>√√</td><td>√</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Who/what creates need?</td><td>• individuals and businesses through the need to dispose of personal waste
• users of wastewater service for disposal of waste created by business activity
• exacerbators (waste disposers) who dispose of excessive volumes of waste due to high water use
• entire community as a result of the need for public health services due to density of settlement.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Who benefits – individuals or groups of individuals or the community as a whole?</td><td>• 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.
• exacerbators benefit.
• public benefit from dealing with public health effects.</td></tr>
</table>

Wastewater	
Can the beneficiaries be identified?	Yes.
Period of benefits	Ongoing benefits for the period the infrastructure assets are being maintained and renewed.
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 of allocation of liability	While it is recognised that there is a whole community benefit from this activity, this, along with the benefit received by individuals is best reflected through a targeted rate imposed on those properties with sewer connections.

Funding source allocation

<u>Operating costs</u>:

Activity	Sub-Activity	User Fees	Other Income	Districtwide General Rates	General Rates	Targeted Rates
Wastewater	Wastewater management	-	-	100%	-	100%

Funded by:

- fixed charges (including differential) per sewerage pan.

<u>Capital costs</u>:

The interest and depreciation costs relating to capital expenditure are incorporated in the operating costs of each activity.

Wastewater activity capital expenditure projects are funded through:

Funding Source	Proportion of Funding for 2024-34 (10-Year Average)
Rates funded depreciation	58%
Capital grants & subsidies (incl NZTA subsidies)	8%
Development and financial contributions	2%
Borrowings	32%
Total	100%

Water	
Activity Group	Infrastructure
Activity	Water
Sub-Activity	Water Management
Activity Description	The Council ensures that the drinking water system is managed effectively, including provision of safe drinking water to Kapiti residents, commercial, and industrial enterprises and protects life through fire-fighting capacity. The Council will do this by: • ensuring efficient use of water and management of effects on the environment; • improving the efficient use of potable water; • maintaining a safe and efficient provision of drinking water; • maintaining health standards; • ensuring services provided for commercial and fire-fighting are effective and efficient; and • carrying out maintenance of the network, including wells, pump stations, treatment facilities, reservoirs, and underground reticulation pipes and meters.
Contribution to community outcomes	(see table below)
Who benefits - individuals or groups of individuals or community as a whole?	• entire community benefits from: o public health benefits from the safe and efficient provision of drinking water, and ensuring an adequate supply of water for commercial use and fire-fighting. o management of water use to reasonable/responsible levels – deferred impacts on the environment, deferred need for infrastructure investment. • individual households with water connections directly benefit. • commercial businesses benefit specifically from the provision of water services.

Sub-Activity	Place	People	Partnership
Water Management	√√√	√√	√

Water	
Can the beneficiaries be identified?	Yes, for properties within Council's network area that can connect to the network, or with a water connection, and where measurement of consumptions is used.
Period of benefits	Ongoing benefits for the period of active water management and the life of the water infrastructure assets.
Who/what creates need?	• 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 businesses. • fire-fighting services create need for water services to carry out their jobs.
Costs and benefits of distinct funding	The benefit of this activity accrues primarily to those properties located within Council's water network area that can physically connect to the network. It is therefore considered appropriate and transparent to fund this separately. The benefits of these targeted rates outweigh the associated administrative costs.
Overall impact of allocation of liability	While it is recognised that there is a community wide benefit from the provision of water supply, this, along with the benefit received by individuals is best reflected through a targeted rate imposed on those properties located within the serviced area. Targeted rates are appropriate to fund majority of 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. The remainder is funded by fees and user charges for water connections.

Water	
Funding source allocation	Operating costs:

Activity	Sub-Activity	User Fees	Other Income	Districtwide General Rates	General Rates	Targeted Rates
Water	Water Management	<1%	-	100%	-	(districtwide water supply volumetric rate 40-50%) (districtwide water supply fixed rate 50-60%)

Funded by:

- water meter charges for private beneficiaries of the district's urban water supply system made up of a fixed charge and a volumetric charge;
- volumetric water charge for water used or supplied per rateable unit;
- fixed water charge per rateable unit or part use thereof;
- targeted rates set for private beneficiaries who take up the Council's water retrofit service offer for Council-approved water conservation purposes that reduce the use of the Council's potable water supply;
- separate targeted rate for the Hautere/Te Horo water supply.

Capital costs:

The interest and depreciation costs relating to capital expenditure are incorporated in the operating costs of each activity.

Water activity capital expenditure projects are funded through:

Funding Source	Proportion of Funding for 2024-34 (10-Year Average)
Rates funded depreciation	39%
Capital grants and subsidies (incl NZTA subsidies)	4%
Development and financial contributions	8%
Borrowings	49%
Total	100%

Sustainability and Resilience	
Activity Group	Infrastructure
Activity	Sustainability and Resilience
Sub-Activity	• Waste Minimisation • Climate Change • Emergency Management & Recovery
Activity description	The Council is committed to driving and enabling a sustainable future for waste minimisation, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and emergency management and recovery services. The Council will do this by: **Waste Minimisation:** • enabling and providing effective and efficient solid waste services and facilities across all Council activities; • facilitating waste minimisation education, projects and support; and • taking after-care of landfills. **Climate Change:** • providing education and awareness programmes to Kapiti residents on climate change; • ensuring efficient use of carbon & energy management across council; and • embedding climate change and resilience into the design and implementation of all Council programmes and activities. **Emergency Management & Recovery:** • providing education and awareness programmes to Kapiti residents on emergency preparedness; • ensuring civil defence emergency management practices are in place; and • improving staff, community and Emergency Operation Centre readiness, response, and recovery.
Contribution to community outcomes	(see table below)

Service	Place	People	Partnership
Waste Minimisation	√√√	√√	√
Climate Change	√√√	√√	√
Emergency Management & Recovery	√	√√√	√√

Sustainability and Resilience	
Who benefits – individuals or groups of individuals or the community as a whole?	• the community at large benefits from: – solid waste services and waste minimisation education and support; – embedding climate change education and support enabling residents to engage and change personal behaviour; – public health effects; and – emergency management and response operations • the exacerbator (waste disposer) benefits from the safe and efficient collection and disposal of solid waste by licensed collectors who are monitored by the Council • households and businesses benefit from emergency management response and recovery • identifiable parts of the community benefits from convenience of location and operating hours of the resource recovery centre.
Can the beneficiaries be identified?	Yes, the entire community, identifiable parts of the community and individual users/households.
Period of benefits	Ongoing benefits for the period the service is undertaken. Benefits to the environment through reducing waste and other environmental sustainability initiatives also ensure our environment can be enjoyed now and also by future generations.
Who/what creates need?	Exacerbator - residents/businesses/consumers creates the need to reduce waste and dispose of safely. All residents, businesses, community groups, and government organisations creates the need for preparation to manage with emergency and climate related events.
Costs and benefits of district funding	The distinct beneficiaries for each component of the activity support multiple funding streams. Given the size of the expenditure, separate funding is considered important for transparency. User fees are used to recover costs in many ways to reflect individual private benefits and the residual cost is funded from rates.
Overall impact of allocation of liability	**Waste Minimisation:** Although the benefits of this activity are shared between individuals and the community as a whole, the Council believes users of the city's landfills should bear the costs. The Council believes it is appropriate to take a "polluter pays" approach to its solid waste operations, meaning landfill fees should be set at levels that discourage waste. This approach is justified by the significant benefits to the city's environment from reducing the amount of waste dumped in landfills.

Sustainability and Resilience	
	Climate Change: Enabling climate change mitigation and adaptation drives and enables a sustainable future, which benefits the whole community now and into the future. Therefore, it is appropriate to fund this activity from a new Climate Action targeted rate. **Emergency Management & Recovery:** While individuals benefit from emergency management work in the event of a disaster, the benefit to the whole community far outweighs this. The Council believes the fairest and most effective way to fund this activity is from districtwide general rates.
Funding source allocation	Operating costs: (see table below); Capital costs: (see text and table below)

Operating costs:

Activity	Sub-Activity	User Fees	Other Income	Districtwide General Rates	General Rates	Targeted Rates (Climate Action Rate)
Sustainability & Resilience	Waste Minimisation	35-45%	-	55-65%	-	100%
	Climate Change	-	-	100%		
	Emergency Management & Recovery	0-5%	-	95-100%		

Capital costs:

The interest and depreciation costs relating to capital expenditure are incorporated in the operating costs of each activity.

Sustainability & Resilience activity capital expenditure projects are funded through:

Funding Source	Funding for 2024-34 (10-Year Average)
Rates funded depreciation	90%
Capital grants & subsidies (incl NZTA subsidies)	-
Development and financial contributions`	-
Borrowings	10%
Total	100%

Community Facilities	
Activity Group	Services
Activity	Community Facilities
Sub-Activity	• Pensioner Housing • Facilities (Other) • Public Halls • Public Toilets
Activity Description	The Council provides public facilities that allow for community participation. This activity also involves asset management, maintenance, and replacement of civic property assets, and renting of pensioner housing that supports the provision of affordable accommodation to people on low incomes. The Council will do this by: **Pensioner Housing:** • providing 118 one-bedroom social housing targeting the elderly, disabled, and those meeting qualifying criteria. • ensuring that an adequate supply of safe, accessible, and affordable pensioner flats is available to those in need. • From 2026, pensioner housing will be established as a community housing provider and transfer existing housing assets to a new entity. **Facilities (Other):** • providing public facilities that allow for community participation. • maintaining property assets for civic purposes including the provision of specialist community facilities. **Public Halls:** • providing of public halls to encourage participation in local activities and build a sense of community. **Public Toilets:** • providing functional and well-maintained public conveniences appropriate to the location and service required.

Community Facilities				
Contribution to community outcomes	**Sub-Activity**	**Place**	**People**	**Partnership**
	Pensioner Housing	√	√√√	√√
	Facilities (Other)	√√√	√√	√
	Public Halls	√	√√√	√√
	Public Toilets	√	√√√	√√
Who benefits - individuals or groups of individuals or the community as a whole?	**Pensioner Housing:** The primary beneficiaries are the tenants, who receive accommodation at below market rent. Their benefits are private and exclusive. However, there are some benefits to the community as a whole. By providing homes for people who otherwise may be unable to afford them, the Council also contributes to community cohesion and may have benefits for public health and safety.	**Facilities (Other):** The people and groups who use community facilities receive a clear and direct benefit. However, the provision of these facilities also has benefits for the wider community. Not only do the facilities help bring people together, the groups that use them often make significant voluntary contributions to community well-being.	**Public Halls:** The people and groups who use public halls receive a clear and direct benefit. Though the halls are available to all, this benefit is private and exclusive – only one group can use a room in a hall at any one time. However, the provision of these halls also has benefits for the wider community. Not only do the halls facilities help bring people together, the groups that use them often make significant voluntary contributions to community health, well-being and engagement.	**Public Toilets:** Individuals, visitors, businesses and the wider community all benefit from the provision of accessible, safe and sanitary conveniences (public health, tourism attraction). Council-owned public toilets clearly benefit people who use them. However, their provision also benefits everyone who lives and works in the city, by protecting people in public places from the health hazards that would arise if there were no facilities or if facilities were not kept clean.

Community Facilities				
Can the beneficiaries be identified?	Housing for older persons – yes – individual tenants.	Community facilities – yes - individuals, community groups and wider community.	Public halls – yes – Individuals, community groups and wider community.	Public toilets – yes – individuals and entire community;
Period of benefits	Ongoing benefits for the period the assets are being maintained and renewed.	Ongoing benefits for the period the assets are being maintained and renewed.	Ongoing benefits for the period the assets are being maintained and renewed.	Ongoing benefits for the period the assets are being maintained and renewed.
Who/what creates need?	The primary beneficiaries are the tenants, who receive accommodation at below market rent.	• The whole community, community groups to the district creates the need for these facilities; and • The entire community creates the need for public facilities	The people and groups who use public halls receive a clear and direct benefit.	Individuals, visitors, businesses and the wider community all benefit from the provision of accessible, safe and sanitary conveniences.
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.			
Overall impact of allocation of liability	**Pensioner Housing:** Although the primary beneficiaries are tenants of pensioner housing, the council's rationale for service delivery (provision of affordable pensioner housing) means full recovery from fees and charges is inappropriate. **Facilities (Other):** 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.			

Community Facilities	
	Public Halls: Although there is a large degree of private benefit to users of public halls, the Council does not believe it would be appropriate to fully recover the costs of this activity through fees and charges, as this would create barriers to access for those who cannot afford it. **Public Toilets:** Since the provision of public toilets benefits the whole community, the fairest and most effective way to fund it is through the districtwide general rate. Although individuals also benefit, the Council does not believe it would be appropriate to refuse access to people who cannot or will not pay.
Funding source allocation	Operating costs:

Operating costs:

Activity	Sub-Activity	User Fees	Other Income	Districtwide General Rates	General Rates	Targeted Rates (community facilities rate)
Community Facilities	Pensioner Housing	55-80%	-	20-45%	20-35%	65-80%
	Facilities (Other)	5-10%	-	90-95%		
	Public Halls	10-20%	-	80-90%		
	Public Toilets	-	-	100%		

Capital costs:

The interest and depreciation costs relating to capital expenditure are incorporated in the operating costs of each activity.

Community Facilities activity capital expenditure projects are funded through:

Funding Source	Proportion of Funding for 2024-34 (10-Year Average)
Rates funded depreciation	63%
Capital grants & subsidies (incl NZTA subsidies)	-
Development and financial contributions	11%
Borrowings	26%
Total	100%

Parks and Open Space	
Activity Group	Services
Activity	Parks and Open Space
Sub-Activity	• Parks & Reserves • Cemeteries
Activity Description	The Council operates and maintains a rich and diverse network of community parks & reserves, sports grounds, open spaces, and cemeteries that enables, protects, and enhances the wellbeing of residents, visitors, and Kapiti Coast environment. The Council will do this by: **Parks & Reserves:** • managing 261 parks and reserves, covering nearly 659 hectares, providing space and facilities for local communities, destination parks and our districtwide park; • taking care of 13 sports grounds and facilities, providing active and passive recreation, play and social opportunities for both residents and visitors; and • maintaining cycleway, walkways and bridleways throughout the district, providing space for physical exercise and recreation, access to facilities and linkages between communities. • developing policies and plans for community activity and involvement in improving the environment; urban biodiversity; and • maintaining stormwater and water quality management. **Cemeteries** • Administering cemeteries and plot purchases as well as maintaining current and closed cemeteries.
Contribution to community outcomes	

Service	Place	People	Partnership
Parks & Reserves	√√	√√√	√
Cemeteries	√√	√√√	√

Parks and Open Space	
Who benefits - individuals or groups of individuals or the community as a whole?	**Parks & Reserves** • public/whole of community benefit through the provision of formal and informal recreational opportunities that enhance and support community health and well-being. The whole community also benefits from culture, amenity and biodiversity, and hazard management. • private/individual benefit to the community and sporting groups who use Council recreational facilities. • benefit gain for event organisers and sections of the business community from the commercial spend of participants associated with particular event. • private benefit from sports fields at time of use – valuable as general open space at other times. **Cemeteries** • individual users, particularly families of the deceased. • the community as a whole in the availability of well-maintained open space and as a repository of genealogical and other human interest or heritage information. The community as a whole also benefits from the public health benefits of ensuring burials and cremations are conducted appropriately. • the provision of these services can also be seen to benefit funeral homes and other private businesses in this field.
Can the beneficiaries be identified?	Yes, although individual users of passive open spaces cannot be easily differentiated.
Period of benefits	Ongoing benefits over life of asset.
Who/what creates need?	The whole community, community groups, sports and recreational groups and visitors to the district.
Costs and benefits of distinct funding	The distinct beneficiaries for each component of the activity support multiple funding streams. Given the size of the expenditure, separate funding is considered important for transparency. **Parks & Reserves** User charges cover some of the costs of this activity. The bulk of the funding is through a targeted (community facilities) rate which reflects the different levels of usage and benefits.

Parks and Open Space	
	Cemeteries Families of the deceased are private beneficiaries of the activity, and therefore it is appropriate to fund a portion of costs from user charges. The balance of funding is through the districtwide general rate, as majority of benefits flow to the wider community.
Overall impact of allocation of liability	The Council does not consider it appropriate to fully recover the costs of providing cemeteries and parks & reserves (including sports fields) though user charges, as high charges would create barriers to access and may also have negative public health impacts if burials and cremations are not conducted appropriately. On balance, it is considered appropriate to adopt user charges as the largest single source of funding for cemeteries and parks and reserves (including sports fields), but to also provide material levels of funding from districtwide general rates.
Funding source allocation	Operating costs: (see table below)

Operating costs:

Activity	Sub-Activity	User Fees	Other Income	Districtwide General Rates	General Rates	Targeted Rates (community facilities rate)
Parks & Open Spaces	Parks & Reserves	0-5%	-	95-100%	0-5%	95-100%
	Cemeteries	60-70%	-	30-40%		

Capital costs:

The interest and depreciation costs relating to capital expenditure are incorporated in the operating costs of each activity.

Parks and Open Spaces capital expenditure projects are funded through:

Funding Source	Proportion of Funding for 2024-34 (10-Year Average)
Rates funded depreciation	24%
Capital grants & subsidies (incl NZTA subsidies)	-
Development and financial contributions	30%
Borrowings	46%
Total	100%

Recreation and Leisure	
Activity Group	Services
Activity	Recreation and Leisure
Sub-Activity	• Libraries • Museums & Art • Swimming Pools
Activity Description	The Council operates and maintains social infrastructure for the community by providing access to library services, museum & art gallery services, and safe swimming venues. The Council will do this by: **Libraries:** • providing access to services and resources that facilitate learning and growth; • enabling access to digital resources that allow people to remain connected, breakdown the digital divide and actively participate in a global world; and • ensuring access to a range of collection items, including historical items and items of cultural and community significance. **Museums & Art:** • bringing opportunities for people to express themselves and be challenged through the medium of art, • facilitating the understanding and celebration of many identities and heritage; • enabling and supporting the community to be informed, educated, inspired and creative; and • ensuring community focused facilities, spaces and opportunities for social interaction and engagement are accessible. **Swimming Pools:** • ensuring swimming venues are operated and maintained to enhance the safety, health, enjoyment and quality of life of the district’s residents and visitors; and

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">Recreation and Leisure</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="2">• Supporting and enabling the community to be more active more often through the provision of a range of aquatic facilities and programmes.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Contribution to community outcomes</td><td colspan="2"><table><tr><th>Sub-Activity</th><th>Place</th><th>People</th><th>Partnership</th></tr><tr><td>Libraries</td><td>√√</td><td>√√√</td><td>√</td></tr><tr><td>Museums & Art</td><td>√√</td><td>√√√</td><td>√</td></tr><tr><td>Swimming Pools</td><td>√√</td><td>√√√</td><td>√</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Who benefits - individuals or groups of individuals or the community as a whole?</td><td>Libraries, Museums & Art
• main beneficiaries are the people who use the facilities and services. The individuals benefit by:
– access to opportunities for lifelong learning, self-development and recreational reading;
– access to facilities, services and resources that support their economic, social and cultural wellbeing: and
– access to a safe and welcoming environment that enables greater social connection and reduced social isolation
• entire community benefits from:
– choice of recreational activities and social, cultural and educational opportunities the library offers;
– an informed and literate community: and
– access to the breadth of artistic expression that contributes to community and individual wellbeing.
• groups of individuals benefit from access to specific resources, services, spaces and support</td><td>Swimming Pools
• the swimming pools mainly benefit users – the benefits are private and exclusive
• community as a whole benefit from provision of recreation facilities and through public health, community activity, and social wellbeing
• visitors to the district;</td></tr>
</table>

Recreation and Leisure		
	that greatly enhance the life of those groups and individuals within them.	
Can the beneficiaries be identified?	Yes – the entire community and specific benefits to borrowers of material, and users of library services.	Yes – individuals and groups that use the facilities.
Period of benefits	Ongoing benefit for the period is the assets are being maintained and renewed.	Ongoing benefit for the period is the assets are being maintained and renewed.
Who/what creates need?	• entire community - for library, it is access to information resources and services as a key factor in civic life. • Individuals, defined groups, and entire community – for museums & art, it is a meeting place where residents and visitors view and interact with local, national, and international exhibitions, artists and speakers. • entire district - creating the need for swimming pools.	
Costs and benefits of distinct funding	The distinct beneficiaries for each component of the activity support multiple funding streams. Given the size of the expenditure, separate funding is considered important for transparency. **Libraries** The individuals and community groups that use the libraries are the primary beneficiaries of the activity. Fees are however imposed on some services that are provided in addition to the core services. **Museums & Art** This activity benefits individuals, defined groups and the wider community. This activity also contributes to the local economy, as people may choose to shop and use local services during their visit. **Swimming Pools** The individuals and community / school groups that use the pools are the primary beneficiaries of the activity. Benefits extend to the wider community by encouraging recreation and healthy lifestyles and acting as community events and bringing people together.	
Overall impact of allocation of liability	**Libraries** While individuals receive many of the direct benefits, the Council believes it is appropriate that most of the cost of running libraries should be met by the wider community. The community benefits as a whole and the	

Recreation and Leisure	
	widespread community support for these facilities justifies a significant ratepayer contribution. The libraries are significant public facilities that are not in direct competition with the private sector. Imposing user charges for entry to the libraries or basic book lending services is not considered acceptable, as this introduces barriers to people on low incomes and discourage use of library services. Fees are however imposed on services that are provided in addition to the core services of the library, such as, photocopying costs and best seller books. Since the vast majority of residents are also library users, the community facilities targeted rate is considered an effective way of funding the library service. **Museums & Art** While there are clearly direct benefits to people who choose to visit the galleries and museums, the Council believes these are outweighed by the overall community benefits. Therefore, it is considered fair and efficient that the arts and museum activity be paid for by the whole community through the districtwide general rate. However, there is other income funding this service such as grants (distributed out to approved recipients) and revenue from Artist fees to run events. **Swimming Pools** Although there is a large degree of private benefit to users of swimming facilities and programmes, the Council does not consider it appropriate to fully recover the costs of this activity through fees and charges, as this would create barriers to access for those people on low incomes. Therefore, Council considers it appropriate to subsidise a significant portion of the activity costs from community facility targeted rate.

Recreation and Leisure

Funding source allocation

Operating costs:

<table>
<tr><th>Activity</th><th>Service</th><th>User Fees</th><th>Other Income</th><th>Districtwide General Rates</th><th>General Rates</th><th>Targeted Rates (community facilities rate)</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Recreation and Leisure</td><td>Libraries</td><td>0-5%</td><td>0-5%</td><td>95-100%</td><td rowspan="3">10-20%</td><td rowspan="3">80-90%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Museums and Art</td><td>0-5%</td><td>0-5%</td><td>95-100%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Swimming Pools</td><td>20-30%</td><td>-</td><td>70-80%</td></tr>
</table>

Capital costs:

The interest and depreciation costs relating to capital expenditure are incorporated in the operating costs of each activity.

Recreation & Leisure activity capital expenditure projects are funded through:

Funding Source	Proportion of Funding for 2024-34 (10-Year Average)
Rates funded depreciation	48%
Capital grants & subsidies (incl NZTA subsidies)	-
Development and financial contributions	-
Borrowings	52%
Total	100%

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Community Support</th></tr>
<tr><td>Activity Group</td><td>Partnership</td></tr>
<tr><td>Activity</td><td>Community Support</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sub-Activity</td><td>Connected Communities Network</td></tr>
<tr><td>Activity Description</td><td>The Council supports Council's advisory groups to operate for key facets of the community in line with terms of reference and relevant approaches or strategies, to ensure people are connected and living in communities that are connected.

The Council will do this by:
engaging and facilitating with the Council mandated advisory groups to help inform the development of strategies, policies, and develop plans to support targeted actions;
providing resources to the community for capacity building and service provision focused on community priorities including environmental sustainability;
delivering programmes on key social and environmental initiatives such as waste minimisation, and population-based need (such as for youth and the elderly).
working with community to help reduce social problems; and
providing social services support via contracts and grants.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Contribution to community outcomes</td><td><table><tr><th>Sub-Activity</th><th>Place</th><th>People</th><th>Partnership</th></tr><tr><td>Connected Communities Network</td><td>√</td><td>√√</td><td>√√√</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Who benefits - individuals or groups of individuals or the community as a whole?</td><td>individual users of Council services and recipients of grants
community groups receiving support through contracts and grants
the entire community benefits through improved levels of the community's social and cultural wellbeing, including health, cooperation, ability to leverage funding into the district, and the provision of services to the community.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Can the beneficiaries be identified?</td><td>Yes – entire community and private beneficiaries.</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Community Support</th></tr>
<tr><td>Period of benefits</td><td>The period of benefit is now and into the future.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Who/what creates need?</td><td>Supporting Social Wellbeing
the entire community creates the need/desire for a community that works collectively and cooperatively and is able to withstand external pressures and shocks; and
the more involved and skilled people are, the more they contribute to the economic, social and cultural wellbeing of the district.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Costs and benefits of distinct funding</td><td>Although there is some benefit to individuals, the principal benefit is to the community. Identifying the individual beneficiaries and the level of benefit they receive is not practical. Furthermore, even if it were feasible to charge people who benefit from the activity, it could discourage people from taking part.

Therefore, the fairest and effective way is to fund the activity from districtwide general rates.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Overall impact of allocation of liability</td><td>While grants recipients benefit directly from this activity, seeking to recoup the cost from them would defeat the purpose of the grants pool. Given this and the benefits to the community as a whole, the Council believes the fairest and most effective way to fund this from districtwide general rates.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Funding source allocation</td><td><u>Operating costs</u>:
<table>
<tr><th>Activity</th><th>Sub-Activity</th><th>User Fees</th><th>Other Income</th><th>Districtwide General Rates</th><th>General Rates</th><th>Targeted Rates</th></tr>
<tr><td>Community Support</td><td>Connected Communities Network</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>100%</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr>
</table>
<u>Capital costs</u>:

The interest and depreciation costs relating to capital expenditure are incorporated in the operating costs of each activity.

No capital expenditure is planned for the 2024-34 LTP for Community Support activity, but any unplanned capital expenditure projects will be funded through borrowings.</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Economic Development</th></tr>
<tr><td>Group Activity</td><td>Partnership</td></tr>
<tr><td>Activity</td><td>Economic Development</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sub-Activity</td><td>Economic Development</td></tr>
<tr><td>Activity Description</td><td>The Council provides economic development support to business and supports tourism development in line with the Economic Development Strategy enabling residents to earn a living in Kapiti through increased tourism and economic development.
The Council will do this by:
Economic Development
providing leadership across the district’s economic development ecosystem.
facilitating business and sector/industry support.
providing business attraction, destination marketing and promotion.
attracting and supporting major events in the district.
supporting and providing workforce and skills development.
enabling and facilitating districtwide economic infrastructure projects and initiatives.
supporting the delivery of actions related to business in the District Recovery Plan.
providing tourism development support to business in line with the Destination Management Plan.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Contribution to community outcomes</td><td><table><tr><th>Service</th><th>Place</th><th>People</th><th>Partnership</th></tr><tr><td>Economic Development</td><td>√</td><td>√√</td><td>√√√</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Who benefits - individuals or groups of individuals or the community as a whole?</td><td>Economic Development
the business sector will benefit from specific economic development initiatives and tourism opportunities
the entire community, through a healthy, growing and sustainable economy - attracting a more diverse range of businesses which provides jobs and raise incomes through offering more skilled and sustainable employment opportunities
residents accessing local employment opportunities</td></tr>
</table>

Economic Development	
	• business and sector clusters engagements • visitors to the district benefit from visitor attractions and spends
Can the beneficiaries be identified?	• Yes - the beneficiaries of this activity are principally businesses, the community as a whole, visitors to the district and community groups.
Period of benefits	The benefits from a strong and resilient economy accrue to current and future residents of the Kapiti Coast.
Who/what creates need?	**Economic Development** • the entire community (development of economy) • individual businesses • visitors to the district community groups and other agencies such as Wellington NZ
Costs and benefits of distinct funding	**Economic Development** • The beneficiaries of the activity are predominantly the business sector and the community as a whole. As the benefits can be identified separately, it is appropriate to fund part of the activity through a targeted rate to the commercial sector, and a districtwide general rate to reflect that the wider community benefits from an improved economy. • Whilst visitors and community groups have been identified as beneficiaries, not all of the benefits accruing to these groups are distinct enough to justify charging separately. For example, it is not practical (or desirable) to identify and charge all people visiting Kapiti to shop or visit the beach.
Overall impact of allocation of liability	**Economic Development** • Although the business sector is a significant beneficiary of economic and tourism development activity undertaken in the Kapiti Coast district, Council does not think it appropriate to recover the majority of costs for this activity from the sector as this may impede, rather than encourage economic and tourism growth. It is Council's view that general ratepayers should bear a portion of the costs. This is appropriate as the benefit to the community as a whole are far greater. For example, through more employment opportunities; growth in demand to live and work in the district; and the flow on effects that could have to property valuations and business opportunities.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Economic Development</th></tr>
<tr><td>Funding source allocation</td><td>
<u>Operating costs:</u>
Economic Development

Part of this activity includes the undertaking of specific economic and tourism initiatives, where external funding may partially or fully subsidise the cost of the activity, and therefore requires a partial or no rates funding. As the level of external funding received may change on a year-to-year basis, there is the underlying principle that any portion of costs associated with undertaking economic and tourism initiatives that are eligible for external funding is 100% funded from other income, and not funded through rates.
The funding policy target therefore excludes the economic and tourism initiatives funded by external revenue, and is focused on the remaining elements in the activity. It is recommended that they are 100% funded through rates and are spread across the sectors that benefit from the activity. This approach attributes the main benefits to the whole community and partly to the business community.
The portion of rates funded by the business community will be through the commercial targeted rate which funds:

50-60% of costs related to developing workforce skills and capability, and providing business/industry support and attraction (e.g. business capability support, pop-up business school, and visitor attraction); and
40-50% of costs related to tourism development, events and sponsorships, marketing and promotion activities, and the provision of an Economic Development Strategy for the district.

<table>
<tr><th>Activity</th><th>Sub-Activity</th><th>User Fees</th><th>Other Income</th><th>Districtwide General Rates</th><th>General Rates</th><th>Targeted Rates (commercial targeted rate)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Economic Development</td><td>Economic Development</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>100%</td><td>50-60%</td><td>40-50%</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

Economic Development	
	Capital costs: The interest and depreciation costs relating to capital expenditure are incorporated in the operating costs of each activity. Economic Development activity capital expenditure projects are funded through:

Funding Source	Proportion of Funding for 2024-34 (10-Year Average)
Rates funded depreciation	-
Capital grants and subsidies (incl NZTA subsidies)	-
Development and financial contributions	-
Borrowings	100%
Total	100%

Governance	
Activity Group	Partnership
Activity	Governance
Sub-Activity	Support to Elected Members
Activity Description	Council seeks to ensure elected members are supported in their roles as decision makers through support and advice to elected members for committee meetings and briefings. The Council will do this by: • ensuring the elected members able to inform development of strategies, policies and planning; • ensuring elected members are supported to make informed decisions; • ensuring the elected members provided with personal development opportunities; and • ensuring public accountability of Council governance in line with legislative requirements and Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.

Governance	
Contribution to community outcomes	<table><tr><th>Sub-Activity</th><th>Place</th><th>Place</th><th>Partnership</th></tr><tr><td>Support to Elected Members</td><td>√</td><td>√√</td><td>√√√</td></tr></table>
Who benefits - individuals or groups of individuals or community as a whole?	• the entire community benefits from involvement in Council’s decisions and goals, knowledge of the intended paths to meet those goals, and monitoring of progress. • parts of the community served by community boards. • individuals who engage with the Council on consultations and make submissions; • the whole community also benefits in terms of operation of local democracy and statutory processes.
Can the beneficiaries be identified?	Yes – entire community, and community groups (through community boards).
Period of benefits	Benefits are on-going with a Council/public partnership.
Who/what creates need?	• 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.
Costs and benefits of distinct funding	The distinctness of beneficiaries of the activity supports multiple funding streams: • 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. • the balance of funding is through the districtwide general rate, as significant benefits arising from this activity flow to the wider community.
Overall impact of allocation of liability	Even though individuals who engage with Council can be separately identified, it is not considered appropriate to charge fees, as this does not align with Council’s goal to encourage public participation and engagement in the democratic process and decision-making.

Governance	
Funding source allocation	Operating costs:

Operating costs:

Activity	Sub-Activity	User Fees	Other Income	Districtwide General Rates	General Rates	Targeted Rates (community facilities rate)
Governance	Support to Elected Members	-	-	100%	90-95%	5-10%

Capital costs:

The interest and depreciation costs relating to capital expenditure are incorporated in the operating costs of each activity.

Governance activity capital expenditure projects are funded through rates.

Funding Source	Proportion of Funding for 2024-34 (10-Year Average)
Rates funded depreciation	100%
Capital grants and subsidies (incl NZTA subsidies)	-
Development and financial contributions	-
Borrowings	-
Total	100%

Tāngata Whenua	
Activity Group	Partnership
Activity	Tangata Whenua
Sub-Activity	Iwi Partnerships
Activity Description	The Council recognises the need for this Policy to support the principles set out in the Preamble to Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993, and that it has specific responsibilities and obligations under the Local Government Act and other legislation. The Council will do this by: • supporting iwi to be involved in Council work and decision-making; • fostering partnerships with Mana Whenua (local Iwi) and consultation relationships with the wider Māori community; and • building relationships between the Council and Māori by providing advice and administrative support on Treaty of Waitangi/Te Tiriti-based relationships.
Contribution to community outcomes	(see table below)
Who benefits - individuals or groups of individuals or community as a whole?	The benefits of this activity are equally spread between the whole community and the Council's Mana Whenua partners: • Mana Whenua benefit by having a direct input into Council decisions and therefore the future direction of the district; and • the community benefits because the partnership leads to better understanding and cooperation between local Māori and the wider community. These benefits contribute to the general cultural, economic, social and environmental wellbeing of the Kapiti Coast district.
Can the beneficiaries be identified?	Yes – entire community, individuals and community groups / Mana Whenua partners.
Period of benefits	Benefits are on-going with a Council/Mana Whenua partnership.

Contribution to community outcomes:

Sub-Activity	**Place**	**People**	**Partnership**
Iwi Partnerships	√	√√	√√√

Tāngata Whenua	
Who/what creates need?	• need is created by entire community to promote inclusiveness, celebrate social and cultural diversity and enable Council to respond to the needs and aspirations of Māori • need is created by Council's Mana Whenua partners to enhance the visibility of Māori culture and history in the district by telling the story of Kapiti's Māori • the Crown/Treaty of Waitangi.
Costs and benefits of distinct funding	The benefits of the relationship and activity accrue to both Māori and the whole community, and as such it is appropriate for this activity to be funded from districtwide general rates.
Overall impact of allocation of liability	Even though individuals and groups who engage with Council can be separately identified, it is not considered appropriate to charge fees, as this does not align with Council's goal to encourage local Maori participation and engagement in the democratic process and decision-making.
Funding allocation and funding source	Operating costs: (see table below) Capital costs: The interest and depreciation costs relating to capital expenditure are incorporated in the operating costs of each activity. No capital expenditure is planned for the 2024-34 LTP for Tangata Whenua activity, but any unplanned capital expenditure projects are funded through borrowings.

Activity	Sub-Activity	User Fees	Other Income	Districtwide General Rates	General Rates	Targeted Rates
Tangata Whenua	Iwi Partnerships	-	-	100%	-	-

Regulatory Services	
Activity Group	District Planning
Activity	Regulatory Services
Sub-Activity	• Building Consents • Resource Consents • Environmental Health & Compliance • Public Spaces & Animal Management
Activity Description	The Council administers the laws that govern building and development work, the health and safety of licensed activities, and the management of animals in public spaces. The Council enforces compliance with regulations, monitors individual licences and approvals, investigates complaints and non–compliance, and assesses the potential effects of various activities while still enabling builders, developers, business and property owners to carry on their business. The Council will do this by: **Building Consents:** • administering compliance services relating to Building Act, Local Government Act, and relevant bylaws and policies; • monitoring and enforcing standards of safety and quality of buildings within the district; • providing guidance and advice on building matters; and • supporting ongoing use of buildings following an emergency. **Resource Consents:** • providing compliance services relating to Resource Management Act (District Plan), Local Government Act, and relevant bylaws and policies; • enabling sustainable management of all physical and natural resources on the Kāpiti Coast to sustain the life-supporting capacity of these resources and to meet the needs of future generations; and • ensuring the district is developed in a planned and orderly manner in harmony with the environment and community aspirations and values.

Regulatory Services	
	Environmental Health & Compliance: • regulating for public health issues and compliance services relating to Local Government Act, Food Act, and relevant local bylaws and policies; • supporting provision of education, an efficient monitoring, and regulatory and response service; • issuing of alcohol licensing; • work with business to support food safety management; and • support business and community on health licensing and environmental health, including environmental nuisance and environmental health risks e.g. excessive noise management and recreational water quality. **Public Spaces Management & Animal Management:** • providing compliance services relating to Local Government Act, Litter Act, and relevant local bylaws and policies; • supporting the provision of education, an efficient monitoring, and regulatory and response service; • regulating for use of public spaces and animal management; and • managing parking restrictions and other Bylaw related services;
Contribution to community outcomes	

Service	Place	People	Partnership
Building Consents	√√√	√√	√
Resource Consents	√√√	√√	√
Environmental Health & Compliance	√	√√√	√√
Public Spaces & Animal Management	√	√√√	√√

Regulatory Services				
Who benefits - individuals or groups of individuals or community as a whole?	**Building Consents**	**Resource Consents**	**Environmental Health & Compliance**	**Public Spaces Animal Management**
	Building consent and regulatory activities are primarily a private benefit to the individual user, with the public deriving benefit through the construction and use of compliant buildings. For example, LIMs (land information memoranda) are mainly a private benefit for the recipient whereas building warrant of fitness work and the EQP (Earthquake prone building) programme are mainly of benefit to the public by improving building safety for occupants and users. Enforcement work and enquiries are also a mix of private and public benefit.	• the entire community benefits from the sustainable management of the Kāpiti Coast environment; and • Individuals such as subdividers / developers / landowners benefit from the process. The main beneficiaries of this work are the individual people and businesses involved in land subdivision and development or use of other resources. This work helps ensure the developments are safe, sustainable and meet legal obligations. There is also a public benefit. By controlling the safety and environmental effects of developments, we help prevent harm to members of the public both now and in the future.	• There is a private benefit to individual users of Council's regulatory services, such as owners of fenced pools, individual businesses requiring food and alcohol licensing to legally operate, individuals who have their complaints dealt with or otherwise are protected from a hazard or nuisance; • the entire district benefits from regulatory requirements that promote the health, safety and wellbeing of the community and visitors; and the public enjoys ongoing benefits of business	• there is private benefit to users of Council's regulatory services such as dog owners and individuals / businesses trading in public spaces; • the whole community benefits from animal control activities such as dog ownership, management of stock and other animals, to ensure that they do not cause nuisance, injure, endanger or cause distress to the public.

Regulatory Services				
Can the beneficiaries be identified?	Yes – entire community; and yes – private individuals - building owners and users.	Yes – entire community – indirect benefits through the counter services we provide, and connections with other government organisations (eg Ministry for the Environment); and Yes – private individuals - specific developers and land owners.	Yes – private individuals (eg. swimming pool owners) and businesses can be identified. Yes – entire community benefits from regulatory requirements that promote the health, safety and wellbeing of the community and visitors.	Yes – private individuals such as owners of animals and parked vehicles can be identified. Yes – entire community benefits from regulatory requirements that promote the health, safety and wellbeing of the community and visitors.
Period of benefits	Ongoing.	Ongoing.	Ongoing.	Ongoing.
Who/what creates need?	• the entire community creates the need for monitored standards of safety and quality of buildings; • property owners; and • statutory requirements.	• subdividers / developers / land owners; • the entire community – current and future generations; • Protecting the physical and built environment, and ensuring the built environment is constructed in a way that is sustainable (balancing impact on surrounding environments and meeting the needs of residents); and • statutory requirement.	• users of regulatory services such as individuals and businesses; • 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 requirements.	• users of regulatory services such as individuals and businesses; • 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 requirements.

Regulatory Services	
Costs and benefits of distinct funding	A large degree of private benefit across this activity makes user charging feasible where legislation allows (usually when consent or licence is sought). Where costs are not met by user charges, the Council considers it appropriate to fund this from the districtwide general rate, as the benefits flow to the wider community.
Overall impact of allocation of liability	The Council acknowledges that full cost recovery through user charges would increase those user charges to a point where full compliance may be discouraged. On balance, it is considered appropriate to adopt user charges as the largest single source of funding for this Activity, but to also provide material levels of funding from districtwide general rates.
Funding source allocation	Operating costs:

Activity	Sub-Activity	User Fees	Other Income	Districtwide General Rates	General Rates	Targeted Rates
Regulatory Services	Building Consents	60-70%	-	30-40%	-	-
	Resource Consents	50-60%	-	40-50%		
	Environmental Health & Compliance	25-35%	-	65-75%		
	Public Spaces & Animal Management	55-65%	-	35-45%		

Capital costs:

The interest and depreciation costs relating to capital expenditure are incorporated in the operating costs of each activity.

Regulatory Services activity capital expenditure projects are funded through:

Funding Source	Proportion of Funding for 2024-34 (10-Year Average)
Rates funded depreciation	100%
Capital grants and subsidies (incl NZTA subsidies)	-
Development and financial contributions	-
Borrowings	-
Total	100%

Districtwide Planning	
Activity Group	District Planning
Activity	Districtwide Planning
Sub-Activity	• District Plan • Policy • Strategy • Strategic Development • Housing
Activity Description	The Council manages the preparation of the District Plan, ongoing maintenance of and delivery of our policy, strategy, and strategic development work programme, including provision of a housing programme for the Kapiti Coast district. The Council does this by: **District Plan:** • ensuring clear advice on national and regional direction for land use and development of district and spatial plans; • supporting development of quality urban environments, and ensuring sufficient land is available for a range of housing types; • protecting valued features of the district, including sites of particular significance to mana whenua, significant natural areas, productive soils, and landscapes; • changing land use regulation as necessary to increase resilience to natural hazards and the future impacts of climate change; • enabling business development and growth; and • developing vibrant, diverse and liveable communities.

Districtwide Planning	
	Policy: • ensuring a fit purpose policy framework and advice on national direction, regional requirements and the Council's policies and bylaws; • developing of policies, including provision of surveys/data collection and analysis to support decision-making, submissions, and advocacy. • providing high-quality advice on social research and evidence on key community factors, population-based services and environmental sustainability. • facilitating projects, such as priority development areas and the Wainuiwhenua project, to ensure key partners prioritise improving our 'social infrastructure' and good growth. • promoting of the community's social and cultural wellbeing through facilitation and advocacy. **Strategy:** • co-designing with the community vision and pathways to shift community results where agreed, including master planning to ensure community supported change is managed overtime. • supporting the establishment of the District Recovery Plan, and engagement with the community and key groups, to ensure buy-in for proposed activity during recovery periods. **Strategic Development:** • ensuring Kapiti growth requirements are supported by regional and national initiatives by facilitating and engaging regional and national input into Kapiti growth projects. • representing Kapiti in regional projects related to growth through the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee, and other regional groups, including the Future Development Strategy, and Regional Housing Strategy. **Housing:** • encouraging solutions to housing shortages in line with the housing strategy; • expanding land supply and incentivising higher density development in suitable areas; • partnering opportunities on housing developments to boost supply;

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Districtwide Planning</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>looking into opportunities with the public housing sector to increase provision of social housing in the district; and
identifying suitable land that could be used for temporary relocatable housing.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Contribution to community outcomes</td><td>Strong Communities (Mana Whenua) – this activity seeks to engage and partner with local iwi to identify and deliver on community outcomes, including those that are of particular significance and importance to iwi.
<table>
<tr><th>Service</th><th>Place</th><th>People</th><th>Partnership</th></tr>
<tr><td>District Plan</td><td>√√√</td><td>√√</td><td>√</td></tr>
<tr><td>Policy</td><td>√</td><td>√√</td><td>√√√</td></tr>
<tr><td>Strategy</td><td>√</td><td>√√</td><td>√√√</td></tr>
<tr><td>Strategic Development</td><td>√√√</td><td>√</td><td>√√</td></tr>
<tr><td>Housing</td><td>√√</td><td>√√√</td><td>√</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Who benefits - individuals or groups of individuals or community as a whole?</td><td>District Plan
developers benefit from a clear consistent policy framework for development proposals.
individuals and community groups immediately affected by development proposals.
the entire community benefits from the provision of a regulatory framework to manage development and change and its effects, ensuring a sustainable environment that protects the unique character and existing amenity values of the district.
the whole community also benefits from the opportunities for growth and more liveable and vibrant urban areas and involvement in design process.
Housing
developers benefit from potential development proposals.
individuals and community groups immediately affected by development proposals.</td></tr>
</table>

Districtwide Planning	
	• individuals who currently cannot access quality affordable housing would benefit, as developments arising from this activity would allow more affordable housing to be available on a greater scale than is currently the case. • the community as a whole also benefits through improving the overall availability and quality of affordable and social housing stock in the district. **Policy, Strategy, and Strategic Development** Policy, strategy, and strategic development are essential Council services that inform and enable elected members to set policies and manage resources to benefit the whole community. These are part of decision-making and accountability processes that enhance residents' well-being by improving the quality of Council decisions and provide the community with an avenue for feedback; and to ensure that legislative requirements are implemented appropriately and met.
Can the beneficiaries be identified?	**District Plan** • yes, for private plan changes – full benefits accrue to the developer and can be identified. If sufficient public benefit is arising from the plan change, it may be treated as a public plan change. • the whole community benefits from an effective and efficient District Plan. **Housing** • yes – developer, individuals, community groups, and the community as a whole. **Policy, Strategy, and Strategic Development** • yes – individuals, community groups and the community as a whole, benefit from clear accountability and decision-making frameworks provided in the Council's policies, strategies, and strategic development work to inform the Council planning.
Period of benefits	Current and future residents benefit from effective district plan, policy, strategy, strategic development work, and sufficient housing capacity and protection of the environment for future generations.
Who/what creates need?	**District Plan and Housing** • developers and business owners, community groups, and entire community. • climate change and other issues that we need to respond to. • commitments from settling appeals.

Districtwide Planning	
	• statutory requirement. • Population growth. **Policy, Strategy, and Strategic Development** • need is created by entire community for knowledge of the Council's decision-making processes. • need is created by the Council for an efficient and effective interface with and guidance from the public in decision making, and to help identify the needs of the community. • statutory requirement (e.g. the LGA 2002 requires population forecast assumptions for long-term planning). • provide systems and resources to help Council achieve agreed community well-being outcomes.
Costs and benefits of distinct funding	The distinct beneficiaries for each component of the activity support multiple funding streams. **District Plan** Majority of the benefits from this activity flow to the community as a whole, except for private plan changes where the benefits accrue to the private individual. Community groups have been identified as beneficiaries of this activity, but the benefits accruing to these groups are not distinct enough to justify charging separately. For example, environmental groups may benefit from certain plan changes, but the same level of benefits also accrue to the wider community. The cost of funding this group separately exceeds any benefits that might be gained. There will also be some plan changes which may benefit some landowners (e.g. changing the plan to make certain land uses easier), however these will sometimes also have wider community benefit, such as enabling more provision of housing in suitable locations. Therefore, the most appropriate way to fund the bulk of this activity is by the whole community through the districtwide general rate, whilst private plan changes are fully funded by the private beneficiary through fees and charges. **Housing** Majority of the benefits accrue to private beneficiaries such as developers and potential tenants, who can be separately identified.

Districtwide Planning	
	As the community as a whole also benefits from improved access to suitable quality housing across the district and a wider provision of different sorts of housing, it is appropriate for general ratepayers to bear the costs of this activity. **Policy, Strategy, and Strategic Development** The primary beneficiary of this activity is considered to be the whole community. It is therefore considered appropriate to source funding from districtwide general rates.
Overall impact of allocation of liability	**District Plan** Even though every individual requesting a plan change is a direct and private beneficiary, depending on the nature of the plan change, public benefits may arise from it. In those instances, where sufficient public benefits can be identified from a requested plan change, it may be appropriate to classify these as public plan changes and partially or wholly fund it from districtwide general rates. **Housing** While the private market does provide housing, this activity seeks to encourage the sort of development which would not commonly occur without Council's support or facilitation. The main intention of this activity is to help address the housing pressures being experienced in the district, and to seek to recoup the cost from private beneficiaries (such as developers and community housing providers) would defeat the purpose of Council support as this may affect housing affordability and feasibility. In addition, much of the work in this activity is strategic and facilitative in nature with broadly delivered benefits through a quality framework. Given this and the benefits to the community as a whole, the fairest and most effective way to fund this activity is 100% from districtwide general rates. **Policy, Strategy, and Strategic Development** Even though individual and community groups have been identified as private beneficiaries, the key purpose of this activity is to support Council decision-making and accountability processes to ensure community outcomes are achieved. The whole community benefits and therefore it is fair to fund this activity from districtwide general rates.

Districtwide Planning

Funding source allocation and funding source

Operating costs:

Activity	Service	User Fees	Other Income	Districtwide General Rates	General Rates	Targeted Rates
Districtwide Planning	District Plan	-	-	100%	-	-
	Policy	-	-	100%		
	Strategy	-	-	100%		
	Strategic Development	-	-	100%		
	Housing	-	-	100%		

Capital costs:

The interest and depreciation costs relating to capital expenditure are incorporated in the operating costs of each activity.

Districtwide Planning activity capital expenditure projects are funded through:

Funding Source	Proportion of Funding for 2024-34(10-Year Average)
Rates funded depreciation	-
Capital grants and subsidies (incl NZTA subsidies)	44%
Development and financial contributions	-
Borrowings	56%
Total	100%

Organisational Health	
Activity Group	Organisation Health
Activity	Corporate
Sub-Activity	Corporate
Activity Description	The Council's provides operational support services to elected members and Council staff, enabling Council to operate and govern effectively. Most of the costs of the operational support services are recovered through internal charges, however, there are some activities, such interest and dividends from investments are carried out as part of the Council operating an in a financially prudent manner.
Contribution to community outcomes	**Sub-Activity** / **Place** / **People** / **Partnership** Corporate / √ / √√ / √√√
Who benefits - individuals or groups of individuals or community as a whole?	The district as a whole benefit from the activities carried out by Council. Individuals also benefit from access to the Council's information like valuation and property systems.
Can the beneficiaries be identified?	Yes
Period of benefits	The period of benefit is now and into the future.
Who/what creates need?	• Legislation requires that Council is able to outline its operational efficiency and effectiveness. • need is created by the Council for an efficient and effective organisation.
Costs and benefits of distinct funding	The distinct beneficiaries for each component of the activity support multiple funding streams. Given the size of the expenditure separate funding is considered important for transparency.
Overall impact of allocation of liability	The primary beneficiary of this Activity is the community as a whole. It is therefore considered appropriate to source funding mostly from districtwide general rates.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Organisational Health</th></tr>
<tr><td>Funding source allocation</td><td>
<u>Operating costs</u>:
This activity includes income sources that can be unpredictable or volatile in nature, such as interest income, rate penalties, dividends etc. The levels of external income received may vary year on year depending on external factors. The funding policy target therefore excludes the portion of costs funded by external revenue, and is focused on the remaining elements in the activity. This is 100% funded from districtwide general rates as it benefits the whole community.
<table>
<tr><th>Activity</th><th>Sub-Activity</th><th>User Fees</th><th>Other Income</th><th>Districtwide General Rates</th><th>General Rates</th><th>Targeted Rates</th></tr>
<tr><td>Corporate</td><td>Corporate</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>100%</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr>
</table>
Funded by:

districtwide general rate; and
other income (e.g. rates penalties, interest income, dividends and GWRC contract revenue).

<u>Capital costs</u>:
The interest and depreciation costs relating to capital expenditure are incorporated in the operating costs of each activity.
Corporate capital expenditure projects are funded through rates funded depreciation and borrowings.
<table>
<tr><th>Funding Source</th><th>Proportion of Funding for 2024-34 (10-Year Average)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Rates funded depreciation</td><td>38%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Capital grants and subsidies (incl NZTA subsidies)</td><td>-</td></tr>
<tr><td>Development and financial contributions</td><td>-</td></tr>
<tr><td>Borrowings</td><td>62%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>100%</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

Draft Development Contributions

Limited Remission Policy for Community Housing

Kāpiti Coast
DISTRICT COUNCIL
Me Huri Whakamuri, Ka Titiro Whakamua

Contents

Purpose and Policy Overview

1. This Policy outlines the Council's approach to providing for limited remission of development contributions required under its Development Contribution Policy for certain defined developments carried out by specified developers. In this case the remission policy relates to Community Housing and papakāinga.

2. The Council is required under section 102(2) of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) to adopt a policy on development contributions or financial contributions if it intends to charge either. In developing and adopting a development contributions policy, the Council decides the extent to which charges may be required under the policy as calculated on different classes or types of development. The purpose is to fund new infrastructure and upgrades to existing infrastructure required as a result of growth.

3. The Council makes the assessment of the amount required to be paid when someone applies for resource consent or a building consent, a certificate of acceptance, or a new water or wastewater service connection. Based on the calculations for each asset/capital works class or type, an assessment works out how many 'units of demand' apply to a specific development, at a specific time, and therefore, how much is required to be paid in development contributions.

4. Under this limited remission policy, the Council has determined the circumstances where the Council may waive in part or in full, all the development contributions levied and required from a specified type of developer or type of development to the limit set in Table A (which may be reviewed and amended from time to time).

5. For the purposes of this policy, "developer" and "development" includes all the stages of development work covered variously by a resource consent, a building consent, a certificate of acceptance, or a new water or wastewater service connection.

6. Any remission of payment will not be added to or shared across development contributions paid by other developers or on other developments.

Commencement, Review, and Availability

7. This policy is proposed to take effect from 1 July 2024. The policy will be monitored and reviewed at least once every three years, and it may be amended at other times. This policy and Council's Development Contributions Policy are included within the Council's Long-term Plan 2024-2034, and are available at Council offices, service centres and libraries.

Purpose

8. Development contributions enable recovery from those persons undertaking development, a fair, equitable, and proportionate portion of the total cost of capital expenditure necessary to service growth over the long term.

9. The purpose of this limited remission policy is to support community housing and papakāinga housing within the district by reducing the upfront costs of development of the housing to encourage its delivery in housing developments across the district, including on tangata whenua ancestral land.

Definitions

10. Where this policy references words and phrases used in the Development Contributions Policy, those words and phrases are as defined in that Policy. For the purpose of this policy, the following definitions apply:

    Community housing – Community housing is defined as rental housing provided by registered community housing providers (CHPs). It is long-term rental housing, provided under the rules set out in the Residential Tenancies Act 1986. For remissions to apply, the community housing must be separated from the provision of support services by CHPs.

    Community Housing Provider (CHPs) – a community housing provider registered with the Community Housing Regulatory Authority.

    Community Housing Regulatory Authority – regulates community housing providers and registers and maintains the register for qualifying providers.

    Papakāinga housing – is residential activities for tangata whenua on their ancestral land.

    Residential activity, residential use and residential development – are as defined in the Council's Development Contributions Policy

When limited remission requirements may be applied for.

11. The Council may, at the request of an applicant, consider allowing a limited remission (to the extent outlined in section 26 below) of some or all required development contributions payable for a particular development that meets the conditions of one or more of the following categories:

    a. a development that delivers not-for-profit community housing, where:

        i. the applicant on the resource consent or building consent, or application for a certificate of acceptance, or water/wastewater and/or stormwater service connection, is a registered community housing provider with the Community Housing Regulatory Authority, or is Council itself or a Council housing entity, or

        ii. the development is for papakāinga housing on tangata whenua ancestral lands.

    b. where a development is staged, an application may be made for each stage provided that within that stage, one or more of the conditions outlined in 'a' above are met, and for the development as a whole (all stages), the mixed percentage of qualifying housing units is not less than 25% of the total number of housing units being provided. Should it eventuate, at the completion of all stages, that this percentage requirement has not been met, then all remitted development contribution will be required to be paid (see section 33 below).

    c. the mixed percentage assessment will be made when the resource consent for the last stage of development is lodged, and any further required contribution owing must be paid in full when normally due under the Development Contributions Policy, as outlined in Table 11 of that Policy.

    d. a qualifying unit is a 'unit of demand' as defined by the Council's Development Contribution's Policy and applies to developments developed by a housing provider as described in paragraph 11 a (i and ii) above, for residential activities. (These may also include residential units on mixed-use and business zone land).

Limited Remission Criteria

12. The development must deliver housing in one or more of the categories outlined in paragraph 11 above.

13. An application for limited remission must be lodged with the Council prior to any development contributions being paid. Development contributions paid prior to an application being lodged will not be eligible for a refund.

14. The Council may at its absolute discretion and on a case-by-case basis, approve in full or in part, or not approve, the application for limited remission of development contributions required for a development.

15. Rates of remission are as outlined in Table A below and apply to an application for limited remission as at the date that the application for limited remission is received by the Council.

16. Approval of limited remission of development contributions required for one development contribution class or type or one community or network infrastructure in an area of service (as defined by the Council's Development Contributions Policy), or on a district-wide basis, does not in any way commit the Council to approve remitting:

    a. development contributions for any other class or type of development contribution, or

    b. for any other community or network infrastructure, or

    c. for a different separate development or part of a development, or

    d. for a development in another area of service, or on a district-wide basis, or

    e. any applicable financial contribution assessed under Financial Contributions requirements of the Kapiti Coast District Plan.

17. The percentage remissions stated in Table A, are maximums and within the given circumstances of a development, the Council may assess the remission at a lower percentage, and/or for only some or for all the contributions required for the range of community and network infrastructure works applicable.

18. Limited remission of development contributions will only be considered and applied to the number of qualifying units of demand within the development or part of a development. Where the development is a mix of qualifying units and non-qualifying units, the required development contributions for the non-qualifying units will be calculated and payable as per the Council's Development Contributions Policy.

19. No remission may be applied for or granted under this policy where a review of the contribution payable and grant of a remission or reduction of the development contribution required has been made under the Council's Development Contribution Policy's general provisions. This includes where the Council has considered an application for, and granted a remission or reduction of, any development contribution where the applicant has provided and/or funded the same infrastructure for which a development contribution has been required.

20. Limited remission of development contributions is not available to any works or development funded in part or in full by central government or regional government, or any associated government agency, or where the Council has otherwise funded or made a grant toward the costs of the development.

21. For the avoidance of doubt, the Crown and Crown agents, including Kāinga Ora, are not eligible for limited remission under this policy.

22. Limited remission of development contributions only applies to capital works included in Table 4, Summary of total cost of capital expenditure to be funded by development contributions, in the Council's Development Contributions Policy.

23. A decision by the Council to remit any or all of the development contributions normally payable on a development does not commit Council to provide any community facilities, community infrastructure, and/or network infrastructure, additional to the capital works which have been included in Tables 3 Community Infrastructure Assets that the Council has already built, Table 4, *Summary of total cost of capital expenditure to be funded by development contributions*, in the Council's Development Contributions Policy.

24. A decision by the Council to remit under this limited remission policy, any or all of the development contributions normally required on a development does not commit Council to any approval or otherwise of the development under the Resource Management Act 1991 or Building Act 2004 or require the Council to commit to any service connection.

25. This policy does not apply to financial contributions levied on a development under the financial contributions provisions of the Kāpiti Coast District Plan and the Resource Management Act 1991.

Remission rates

26. Remission rates are as outlined in Table A. These rates are reviewed every three years as part of this policy's review.

Table A:

Housing category	Maximum Remission (%)	Development Contributions Covered
CHP Housing	50	Contributions listed in Table 9 of the Council's Development Contributions Policy
Papakāinga	50	

Application process

27. A request for limited remission of development contributions otherwise due on a development must be made within 10 working days of receipt of the notice from the Council of the amount of development contribution that the Council proposes to require.

28. A request for limited remission of development contributions required may be made either:

    a. on Council's Development Contribution Limited Remission Application form; or

    b. via email, providing the request includes all the same information as if it was made using the form.

29. The Council will acknowledge receipt of the request for limited remission of required development contributions within three working days by responding in writing or by email.

30. The Council may, within 10 working days of receiving the request for limited remission, request further information from the applicant to support compliance with the Limited Remission Policy's eligibility and remission criteria.

31. Once the Council has received all the required information relating to the request or the applicant has advised that they will not provide any further information, the Council will consider the application for limited remission and advise the applicant of the outcome within 15 working days.

32. While an application for limited remission is being processed, due dates for the payment of any required development contribution will be suspended. Should the application for limited remission be declined, or approved in part, all remaining required development contributions will be payable in accordance with the timeframes in the Council's Development Contributions Policy (see Table 11) with the periods beginning from the date the application for remission was declined.

33. The Council will follow the process below in assessing a request for limited remission of required development contributions:

    a. On receipt of an application, staff will prepare a report reviewing the:

        i. eligibility of the applicant to receive a limited remission under the policy, and

        ii. the eligibility of the development to have required development contributions remitted, and

        iii. the classes or types of development contribution that could be remitted,

        iv. the number of qualifying units to which limited remission may apply, and

        v. recommendation as to whether the application should be approved or declined, and, if approved on what terms.

    b. The request for limited remission and report will be reviewed by the relevant Group Manager(s), in line with their financial delegation(s).

    c. The applicant will be advised of the outcome of the request within 15 working days after the date that the:

        i. application for limited remission is received with all required information, or

        ii. application for limited remission is received and the applicant advises that they will not provide further information, or

        iii. further information is received from the applicant, and the application is complete.

    d. The application for limited remission of development contributions may be:

        i. approved as applied for, or

        ii. approved for some classes or types of development contributions required, or

        iii. approved at a lesser percentage value to the maximums outlined in Table A above, or

        iv. approved in some mix of 'a' to 'c'.

    e. There will be no fee for lodging an application for limited remission of required development contributions under the Council's Development Contributions Policy.

Draft Significance & Engagement Policy 2024

Kaupapa here hirahira whakatūtaka

Kāpiti Coast DISTRICT COUNCIL
Me Huri Whakamuri, Ka Titiro Whakamua

Contents

1. Introduction

The Kāpiti Coast District Council makes decisions every day on behalf of its community, ranging from day-to-day matters to those with a very high level of impact or public interest.

The Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) requires councils to ensure that all engagement and consultation follows the principles set out in sections 77, 78, 80, 81, 82 and 83 to support good Council decision-making.

This policy sets out when and how our community can expect to be engaged in our decision-making processes.

It includes:

- our general approach to determining the degree of significance of a proposal or decision; and
- a list of strategic assets owned by the Council.

2. Our approach to community engagement

Engagement is the ongoing practice of actively bringing community or public voices into decisions that affect or interest them. It involves a range of different approaches.

Legislative obligations for engagement are laid out in the LGA 2002 section 81 (Contributions to Decision-Making Processes by Māori), section 82 (Principles of Consultation), and section 83 (Special Consultative Procedure).

In addition, Council works to the following principles:

We will:

- seek community views on significant issues to ensure we have enough information to make our decisions;
- consider the needs of our diverse communities in respect of demographics, accessibility, language, and cultural expectations and make it easy for you to get involved;
- consider who will be most affected by or interested in the decision and try to reach as many people as possible within that group;
- acknowledge the unique perspective of our iwi partners, being the iwi and hapū of Te Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai, Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki (Ngāti Raukawa) and Ngāti Toa Rangatira; and seek guidance from Te Whakaminenga o Kāpiti on how best to engage with Māori;
- be transparent about how we record, consider and respond to your contributions, and clearly explain the 'why' behind our decisions; and
- continue to improve how we engage with you.

3. When and how we will engage

Different levels of community engagement will be used in different situations. The Council uses the International Association of Public Participation (IAP2) framework and principles to guide its engagement. The framework helps clarify the role of the community in the planning and decision-making process.

Sometimes we already have a good understanding of community views and preferences, but at other times we may need more information to help inform our decisions.

Special consultative procedure

In some cases, Council is required to follow a ‘Special Consultative Procedure’ (SCP), which is prescribed in section 83 of the LGA. It is applied in the following situations:

- adoption or amendment of a Long-term Plan;
- making, amending, or revoking a bylaw that is considered to be of significant interest to the public or there is likely to be significant impact on the public; and
- when Council decides it is prudent to do so.

When we may choose not to engage

The Council may choose not to engage on a proposal or decision but will only decide this in accordance with the circumstances below. When this happens, the Council will inform the community.

The Council will generally not engage in the following circumstances:

- the proposal or decision is not of a nature or significance that requires engagement;
- the Council needs to make a significant decision quickly and the likely cost of delay is likely to outweigh the benefits of consultation;
- the Council already has a sound understanding of the views and preferences of the persons likely to be affected by, or interested in, the proposal or decision;
- there is a need for confidentiality, or the matter is commercially sensitive; and
- emergency management activities require an immediate or quick response or decision, and it is not reasonably practicable to engage.

The LGA sets out a process for the Council to follow if the Council has a good reason to make a decision outside of this policy.

4. Our key considerations

When making a decision about engagement we will always consider the following:

- legislative requirements in the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) and any other statute that applies to the Council activities or the proposal itself;
- the likely impact on, and consequences of, the social, cultural, environmental, and economic wellbeing of the district;

- the likely level of impact on those who are affected by or likely to have an interest in or want to be involved in decision-making on the issue and what we know about their preferences for engagement;
- the likely impact on iwi and tangata whenua and their culture and traditions with their ancestral land, water, sites, wāhi tapu, valued flora and fauna, and other taonga;
- our commitments to our iwi partners and how they would like to be involved in decision-making;
- what we already know about community views;
- the circumstances in which the issue has arisen;
- options, benefits, and costs (current and future);
- the extent to which the cost of engagement methods outweighs the benefits of engagement;
- the financial impact on the Council, including the impact on debt and increases to annual rates;
- the likely impact on service delivery, levels of service described in the operative Long-term Plan, or any of the Council's strategic assets;
- the level of information or research required to inform decision-making; and
- how we'll inform you of the final outcome of the decision or issue.

5. How we define significance

Distinguishing which decisions are significant, and which are not, is not always black and white.

Significance relates to the importance of an issue, proposal, decision, or matter, as assessed by the Council in terms of its likely impact on, and likely consequences for:

- the Kāpiti Coast District as a whole;
- the people and communities who are likely to be affected by or interested in the issue, proposal, decision or matter; and
- the financial and non-financial implications, or the capacity of the Council to perform its roles and functions.

Significance is determined in the early stages of developing a proposal before decision-making occurs. The significance of a proposal may be re-assessed at any time if needed.

When the Council is assessing significance, we use the table below to guide the decision, but ultimately significance will be assessed on a case-by-case basis, taking overall circumstances into account.

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Does the matter being considered involve:</th><th>Degree of significance</th><th>What this means</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Strategic assets
The proposal involves the transfer or divestment of the ownership or control of a strategic asset to or from Council. (Refer to point 6 on page 7)</td><td>Significant</td><td>We will consult with our communities</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Unbudgeted financial impacts
• The proposal will incur unbudgeted net operational expenditure exceeding 5% of its annual budget for that year.
• The proposal is not reflected in the Council’s long-term or annual plans and will incur unbudgeted capital expenditure of more than 10% of rates revenue in the year of the decision.</td><td>Significant</td><td>We will consult with our communities</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Level of service
The proposal is likely to result in a major and/or long-term change in the level of service published in the operative Long-term Plan.</td><td>Significant</td><td>We will consult with our communities</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Legislation
There is a legislative requirement to consult.</td><td>Significant</td><td>We will consult with our communities</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Thresholds
The matter triggers two or more of the following thresholds.</td><td>Of specific interest to iwi and mana whenua.
• The proposal has a major and long-term impact on iwi/hapū/whānau and their culture and traditions with their ancestral land, water, sites, wāhi tapu, valued flora and fauna, and other taonga.
• The proposal has an impact on Council-iwi partnerships and any ongoing formal agreements with tangata whenua.</td><td rowspan="4">Likely to be significant</td><td rowspan="4">We will determine the best approach which may be to:
- consult
- involve/collaborate
- inform</td></tr>
<tr><td>Large divisions in community interest or high levels of prior public interest across the district.</td></tr>
<tr><td>The proposal is likely to have an impact on the social, economic, environmental, or cultural wellbeing of the district or an aspect of the district (eg, a particular ward, a community of interest, a geographic area, or demographic).</td></tr>
<tr><td>The decision is irreversible, has a high degree of risk, or significance of the decision is largely unknown.</td></tr>
</table>

Does the matter being considered involve:	Degree of significance	What this means
Everyday operations The matter is part of our normal day-to-day operations or is provided for in our operative Long-term Plan or Annual Plan.	Not significant	We will follow usual operational decision-making procedures.

All reports to the Council that require a decision will include an assessment of the significance of the matter and advice on how the Council can meet its engagement obligations.

6. Strategic assets

Strategic assets are those assets, such as infrastructure or property, that Council needs to deliver community wellbeing to its communities now and into the future. A more detailed definition of a strategic asset can be found in section 5 of the Local Government Act 2002. Council's strategic assets include the following:

- the roading and footpath network as a whole, including bridges, lighting, signage and off-street parking;
- water treatment plants, reservoirs, and water reticulation systems, as a whole, including all land, structures, tanks, pipes, pump stations, and other miscellaneous related plant;
- wastewater treatment plants and reticulation systems, as a whole, including all land, buildings, pipes, pump stations, and other miscellaneous related plant;
- stormwater reticulation systems, as a whole, including all land, structures, pipes, pump stations, and other miscellaneous related plant;
- the open space network as a whole, including parks, walkways, sports fields, and other facilities under the Reserves Act 1977;
- district libraries, including branch library buildings, books, the Māori collection, other special collections and lending resources;
- district swimming pools;
- housing for older persons;
- Council properties, including land, buildings, and structures;
- refuse transfer stations and landfills; and
- Council-owned cemeteries, including all land, buildings, and structures.

The Council manages its strategic assets "as a whole". This means that while the whole of an asset is considered strategic, some components may not be. For example, the roading network is a strategic asset but individual sections of the network might not be. That means that some decisions relating to a strategic asset may not constitute a significant decision.

7. Reviewing this policy

The Council intends to review this policy every three years. Any consultation required will be carried out at the same time as future consultation on our annual or long-term plans.

Draft Schedule of Fees and Charges

2024–34

Kāpiti Coast DISTRICT COUNCIL
Me Huri Whakamuri, Ka Titiro Whakamua

Contents

1. 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, re-assessment, alternative design/details, 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 compliance certificate. The building consent fee includes inspection fees only where shown for minor works.

The fees exclude BRANZ, MBIE, and accreditation levies, and refundable deposits which are scheduled in the ‘other fees’ section and are additional to the building consent fees.

The building consent fees in the following table include the plan vetting and digital storage charges and costs associated with scanning hard copy applications or alternatively paying application costs for electronic applications received through the portal. The building consent fees (other than minor works) include the fee for provision of electronic copy of a building consent.

Minor work (This includes one or two inspections as indicated. Additional inspections will be charged at $179 per hour.)	**2024/25 Fee**
Solid fuel heater (includes one inspection)	$300
Solid fuel heater with wetback (includes two inspections)	$433
Solar water heating (includes one inspection)	$290
Minor building work <$5,000 (includes one inspection) e.g. sheds	$356
Minor building work <$10,000: retaining walls/carports decks/swimming/spa pools/conservatories/pergolas/plumbing and drainage (includes two inspections)	$890

Processing of residential building consents	**2024/25 Fee**	
Residential new building/alterations: $10,001-$20,000	$861	
Residential new building/alterations: $20,001-$50,000	$1,216	
Residential new building/alterations: $50,001-$100,000	$1,566	
Residential new building/alterations: $100,001-$250,000	$1,922	
Residential new building/alterations: $250,001-$500,000	$2,278	
Residential new building/alterations: $500,001 upwards	$2,278	plus $228 for each $100,000 (or part thereof) above $500,000

Processing of commercial/industrial consents	2024/25 Fee	
Commercial/offices/retail buildings: <$20,000	$1,397	
Commercial/offices/retail buildings: $20,001-$50,000	$2,278	
Commercial/offices/retail buildings: $50,001-$100,000	$3,168	
Commercial/offices/retail buildings: $100,001-$250,000	$3,702	
Commercial/offices/retail buildings: $250,001-$500,000	$4,231	
Commercial/offices/retail buildings: $500,001-$1,000,000	$4,943	
Commercial/offices/retail buildings: >$1,000,001	$4,943	plus $228 per additional $100,000 value

Inspection fees[1]	2024/25 Fee	
Standard inspection fee	$179	per inspection
Final inspection fee (includes officer time completing the records for CCC)	$179	(includes first hour) plus additional hours charged at $179 per hour

.

2. Project information memorandum (PIM) fees

Applicants are required to pay the full fee for the PIM at the time of application.

Residential new dwellings	2024/25 Fee
PIM – simple residential (fee simple title)	$510
PIM – multi-residential and commercial (cross lease and unit titled)	$891

[1] As noted on previous page, this fee includes inspection onsite, travel, creating inspection records and review of documentation in office. If the project is in a remote area or has difficult access, additional travel time will be charged at the additional hours charge rate. The inspection fee also applies to meetings prior to Code Compliance Certificate (CCC) issue

3. 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 $54.

The fees exclude BRANZ, MBIE levies (these are not set by the Council) and refundable deposits.

Multi-proof consents	2024/25 Fee	
Multi-proof consent (includes 3 hours processing)	$854	plus additional hours charged at $179 per hour

4. 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	2024/25 Fee	
BRANZ levy per $1,000 or part (of project value over $20,000)	$1	
MBIE levy per $1,000 or part (of project value over $65,000)	$1.75	
Accreditation levy per $1,000 of project value over $20,000	$1	
For staged projects, the levies are to be assessed on the total project value		

Other charges	2024/25 Fee	
Plan vetting per hour (half hour charge included in building consent fees)	$179	
Registration of Section 72 certificate (includes registration at Land Information New Zealand).	$179	plus disbursements at $311 per registration
Administration staff	$119	per hour
Process refund application (applicable if building consent application cancelled by applicant)	$179	
Administration time in coordinating and attending pre-request meetings	first 2 hours, no fee	$119 per hour thereafter
Building officer/engineer time in preparing for and attending pre-request meetings	first 2 hours, no fee	$179 per hour thereafter

Other charges (continued)	2024/25 Fee	
Registration of Section 77(1) certificate (includes registration at Land Information New Zealand).	$269	plus disbursements at $311 per registration
Digital storage charge (included in consent fees)	$54	per application
Amendment to building consent application	$274	lodgement fee (includes half-hour assessment) plus $179 per hour over and above first half-hour
Application for discretionary exemption (Schedule 1, Part 1, Section 2, Building Act 2004)	$274	lodgement fee (includes half-hour assessment) plus $179 per hour over and above first half-hour
Warrant of fitness audit inspections	$179	per hour
Inspection fees associated with a notice to fix	$179	per hour
Engineering technical assessment/peer review	cost plus 10%	$0
New/amended compliance schedule (part of a building consent or initiated by an Independently qualified person IQP)	$167	
Application for code compliance certificate	$91	
Certificate of public use	$374	
Application for certificate of acceptance	$747	includes first 2 hours. $358 per hour thereafter, plus building consent fees applicable to project

Other charges (continued)	2024/25 Fee	
The building consent fee does not include the cost of any structural engineer assessment which may be required. Go Council and GoGet are not set by the Council, collecting on behalf.		
Land information memorandum (LIM)	$367	payable on application up to 5 hours. Any additional time required to complete the application after 5 hours, the fee of $179 per hour will apply
Land information memorandum (LIM) with building plans	$387	payable on application up to 5 hours. Any additional time required to complete the application after 5 hours, the fee of $179 per hour will apply
Record of title	$41	payable on application
Reassessment fee (amended plans/further information received)	$179	per hour
Alternative design/details applications	$179	per hour
Environmental health/plan vetting	$179	per hour
GoCouncil building consent online application fee (SIMPLI)	$51.75	per application
GoGet building consent processing fee	$114.70	per application

<table>
<tr><th>Other charges (continued)</th><th colspan="2">2024/25 Fee</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">An infrastructure deposit will be taken for each significant new build including pile driving, building relocation, drainage works, earthworks for building platforms, concrete pours and new vehicle crossing to ensure that Council's assets in the road reserve are protected, and that if damaged, can be repaired. If no damage is found during inspection and/or the damage has been repaired satisfactorily, the deposit will be refunded.
An infrastructure inspection fee will be taken for each significant new build including pile driving, building relocation, drainage works, earthworks for building platforms, concrete pours and new vehicle crossing. This fee includes a pre-construction onsite inspection and/or documentation review, a post construction onsite inspection and certification.
If the works require further inspections, additional time will be charged as per the hourly inspection fee.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Infrastructure inspection fee</td><td>$179</td><td>inspection fee</td></tr>
<tr><td>Hourly infrastructure inspection fee</td><td>$179</td><td>per hour</td></tr>
<tr><td>Where both a new build and a new vehicle crossing are in the same application, only one infrastructure inspection fee will be charged:</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>a) the deposit where no new vehicle crossing is included;</td><td>$698</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>b) the deposit where a new vehicle crossing is required to provide access from a residential building to the legal road;</td><td>$1,862</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>c) the deposit where a new commercial vehicle crossing is required to provide access from a commercial building to the legal road.</td><td>$2,026</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Provision of building files, copy of building consents, copy of compliance schedules or aerial maps via email, or on USB. Disbursements additional.</td><td>$119</td><td>plus disbursements</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Access to building files/all copying/printing charges additional to the above services:</td></tr>
<tr><td>Printing charges - black and white A4 per page (first 20 pages free)</td><td colspan="2">$0.30</td></tr>
<tr><td>Printing charges - black and white A3 per page</td><td colspan="2">$0.40</td></tr>
<tr><td>Printing charges - colour A4 per page</td><td colspan="2">$2.70</td></tr>
<tr><td>Printing charges - colour A3 per page</td><td colspan="2">$4.20</td></tr>
<tr><td>Building certificate for supply and sale of alcohol</td><td colspan="2">$179</td></tr>
<tr><td>Customer complaint compliance investigation</td><td colspan="2">$179</td></tr>
<tr><td>Non-cancellation building consent inspection charge (less than 24 hours' notice)</td><td colspan="2">$179</td></tr>
</table>

Other charges (continued)	2024/25 Fee	
Building warrant of fitness renewal (one-two systems)	$90	includes first half hour ($179 per hour thereafter)
Building warrant of fitness renewal (three plus systems)	$134	includes first 45 minutes ($179 per hour thereafter)
Non-cancellation building warrant of fitness inspection charge (less than 24 hours' notice)	$179	fixed charge
Removal of Section 72 certificate	$179	plus disbursements
Removal of Section 77(1) certificate	$179	plus disbursements
Time extension fee (for consents about to lapse or 24 months after issue)	$113	
List of building consents issued each week (emailed)	$100	per year
List of building consents issued each month (emailed)	$50	per year
List of building consents issued each month (posted)	$78	per year
Receiving third party reports or other information to place on a property file at the owner's request	$119	plus digital storage charge
Application for exemption from the requirement to carry out seismic work on the building or part	$274	lodgement fee (includes half-hour assessment) plus $179 per hour over and above first half-hour
Application for extension of time to complete seismic work for heritage building	$274	lodgement fee (includes half-hour assessment) plus $179 per hour over and above first half-hour
Application for extension of time to provide seismic assessment	$274	lodgement fee (includes half-hour assessment) plus $179 per hour over and above first half-hour

District plan check fee all applications (except minor)	2024/25 Fee	
Building consents with a project value <$20,000	$89	per application
Building consents with a project value >$20,001	$358	per application

5. Residential Pool Fencing

Building (Pools) Amendment Act 2016

Residential Pool Fencing	2024/25 Fee	
Compliance inspection fee	$179	per hour
Administration fee	$119	per hour
Non-cancellation inspection charge (less than 24 hours' notice)	$179	fixed fee

6. Resource management fees

Resource management fees are payable when:

- you apply to the Kāpiti Coast District Council to undertake an activity which is not otherwise permitted by the Resource Management Act 1991 or the district plan
- you lodge a request to change the district plan (commonly known as a "private plan change").

Resource management fees are also payable for a range of other activities as set out at the end of this section.

Resource management fees are set under Section 36 of the Resource Management Act 1991. Initial deposit fees are set under section 36(1) and must be paid before we start processing your application or request. Further charges will be incurred if additional time is spent processing the application or request, or if disbursement costs are incurred, which are over and above the allocated time provisions (see "Hourly Charge Out Rates and Disbursements").

If any charge for an application or request is not paid by the due date, Kāpiti Coast District Council reserves the right under Section 36AAB(2) of the Resource Management Act 1991 to stop processing the application or request. 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 or requestor will be charged for any costs that may arise from that cancellation or postponement.

Please also note specifically in relation to applications for resource consent:

- under Sections 88G and 88H of the Resource Management Act 1991, the applicable statutory timeframe will not commence until the initial deposit fee is paid
- in accordance with the Resource Management (Discount on Administrative Charges) Regulations 2010, discounts shall be paid on administrative charges for applications that are not processed within statutory timeframes.

Notified applications	2024/25 Fee	
Publicly notified applications	$5,370	deposit (covers first 30 hours of processing time; balance to be charged on time and material basis including advertising)
Limited notified applications	$4,654	deposit (covers first 26 hours of processing time, balance to be charged on time and material basis including advertising)

Non-notified land use applications (including temporary events)	2024/25 Fee	
Permitted activities (including temporary events)	nil	
Trim protected tree (urban area)	nil	
Home occupation (controlled activities)	$269	fixed fee
Non-notified land use activities – general	$1,790	deposit (covers first 10 hours of processing time and 1 hour of compliance monitoring) $179 per hour thereafter
Fast track resource consent (controlled activities)	$1,343	deposit (covers first 7.5 hours of processing time) $179 per hour thereafter
Fixed fee activities* 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.	$179	deposit (covers first hour of processing time) $179 per hour thereafter

*Conditions apply, applications will only be accepted on a case-by-case basis and assumes adequate information provided.

Designations	2024/25 Fee	
Notice of requirement to designate land – non-notified	$1,790	deposit (covers first 10 hours of processing time) $179 per hour thereafter
Notice of requirement to designate land - notified	$4,654	deposit (covers first 26 hours of processing time, balance to be charged on time and material basis including advertising)
Alteration to designation (non-notified)	$1,432	deposit (covers first 8 hours of processing time) $174 per hour thereafter
Outline plan approval	$1,253	deposit (covers first 7 hours of processing time) $179 per hour thereafter
Outline plan waiver	$716	deposit (covers first 4 hours of processing time) $179 per hour thereafter

Non - Notified subdivision Applications	2024/25 Fee	
Subdivisions – 2-lot	$3,222	deposit (covers first 18 hours of processing time) $179 per hour thereafter
Subdivisions (between 3 to 19 lots)	$3,580	deposit (covers first 20 hours of processing time) $179 per hour thereafter
Subdivisions (20 or more lots)	$5,370	deposit (covers first 30 hours of processing time) $179 per hour thereafter
Boundary adjustment (as defined by district plan) and subdivisions where no additional lots are created	$1,432	deposit (covers first 8 hours of processing time) $179 per hour thereafter
Update existing cross-lease	$358	deposit (covers first 2 hours of processing time) $179 per hour thereafter
Update cross-lease to fee simple title	$716	deposit (covers first 4 hours of processing time) $179 per hour thereafter

Subdivision Certificates	2024/25 Fee	
Section 223 certificate	$358	deposit (covers first 2 hours of processing time) $179 per hour thereafter
Section 224(c) certificate including other certificates	$1,432	deposit (covers first 8 hours of processing time) $179 per hour thereafter
Section 224(f)	$358	deposit (covers first 2 hours of processing time) $179 per hour thereafter
Section 25(5), s32(2)(a) of Unit Titles Act 2010 (staged unit developments)	$358	deposit (covers first 2 hours of processing time) $179 per hour thereafter
Section 221 consent notice (when issued as a separate notice)	$358	fixed charge
Section 226 certificate (certify subdivision complies with district plan provisions).	$895	deposit (covers first 5 hours of processing time) $179 per hour thereafter
Reserves valuation calculation	at cost	

Miscellaneous applications/certificates	2024/25 Fee	
Administration time in coordinating and attending pre-application and business start-up meetings	first 2 hours, no fee	$119 per hour thereafter
Planner/engineer time in preparing for and attending pre-application and business start-up meetings	first 2 hours, no fee	$179 per hour thereafter
Boundary activity	$358	deposit (covers first 2 hours of processing time, $179 per hour thereafter)
Marginal and temporary exemptions	$358	deposit (covers first 2 hours of processing time, $179 per hour thereafter)
Marginal and temporary exemptions in relation to temporary events (as defined by the District Plan)	nil	
Certificate of compliance (certifies land use complies with district plan provisions)	$1,074	deposit (covers first 6 hours of processing time, $179 per hour thereafter)
Existing use rights certificate	$1,074	deposit (covers first 6 hours of processing time, $179 per hour thereafter)
Transfer/surrender of consent in whole or in part	$358	fixed charge
Section 125 extensions of time	$895	deposit (covers first 5 hours of processing time, $179 per hour thereafter)
Change or cancellation of conditions/consent notice	$895	deposit (covers first 5 hours of processing time, $179 per hour thereafter)

Non-notified subdivision applications	2024/25 Fee	
Revocation of easements	$358	deposit (covers first 2 hours of processing time, $179 per hour thereafter)
Right of way (ROW) approval	$1,074	deposit (covers first 6 hours of processing time, $179 per hour thereafter)
Section 348 (Local Government Act 2002) certificate (ROW certification)	$895	deposit (covers first 5 hours of processing time, $179 per hour thereafter)
Re-Issue certificate (all types)	$358	fixed charge
Transfer instruments and other miscellaneous legal documents	$358	deposit (covers first 2 hours of processing time, $179 per hour thereafter)

District Plan Change	2024/25 Fee	
Administration time in coordinating and attending pre-request meetings	First 2 hours, no fee	$119 per hour thereafter
Planner/engineer time in preparing for and attending pre-request meetings	First 2 hours, no fee	$179 per hour thereafter
Request to change the district plan	$7,160	deposit (covers first 40 hours of processing time following receipt of a written request to change the plan, balance to be charged on time and material basis including advertising)

Other	2024/25 Fee	
Objection to development contributions – note, fee to be refunded in part or in full depending on level of objection upheld by independent hearing commissioners	$895	deposit (covers first 5 hours of processing time, $179 per hour thereafter)
Planning certificate – alcohol licensing	$179	fixed charge
Cost recovery charge for inspection of confirmed breach of district plan provisions	$179	per hour
Cancellation of building line restriction	$699	fixed charge
Customer complaint compliance investigation	$179	Ppr hour

Hourly charge out rates and disbursements	2024/25 Fee	
Staff: planner/engineer (all levels)	$179	per hour
Staff: planning manager, asset manager	$214	per hour
Staff: environmental protection staff (all levels)	$179	per hour
Administration staff	$119	per hour
Elected member commissioner costs per hour for any hearing:	$238	per hour (or part thereof)
Sitting collectively without an independent commissioner (chairperson, hearing commissioners)	$119	per hour per elected member as chair and
Sitting with an independent commissioner	$96	per hour per elected member on a committee up to a collective total of $238 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	
Provision of resource consent files via email	$20.40	fixed fee
Copying and printing. black and white: A4 – first 20 copies free then per page	$0.30	
Copying and printing. black and white: A3 per page	$0.40	
Copying and printing. colour: A4 per page	$2.70	
Copying and printing. colour: A3 per page	$4.20	

7. Engineering fees

Note: These fees apply in addition to the resource consent deposit fees on the preceding pages. All consents will be subject to compliance monitoring which will be charged on an actual time basis at $174 per hour.

Engineering Fees: Non-notified land use consents	2024/25 Fee	
Commercial/industrial development or infrastructure development - application deposit fee	$1,074	per application (includes the first 6 hours, $179 per hour thereafter)
Commercial/industrial development or infrastructure development - compliance monitoring administration fee	$358	(includes the first 2 hours, $179 per hour thereafter)
Commercial/industrial development or infrastructure development - engineering drawing approval	$1,611	(includes three submissions of engineering drawings, beyond this will be charged at $179 per hour thereafter)
Commercial/industrial development or infrastructure development - engineering construction supervision	2%	determined as 2% of the total estimated value of services (water, sanitary, drainage and road), including engineering and contingency fees (minimum of $10,500)

Engineering Fees: Monitoring	2024/25 Fee	
All compliance monitoring including additional land use monitoring is to be charged at an hourly basis for staff time	$179	per hour
Subdivision engineering drawing approval and engineering construction supervision	$716	fixed fee plus per lot deposit ($179 per hour thereafter)
	$358	per lot deposit

Engineering Fees: Other	2024/25 Fee	
Objection to decision	$179	per hour
Variation to consent conditions	$179	per hour
Plan change applications	$179	per hour
Easement – new/cancellation	$358	application deposit per application (includes first 2 hours, $179 per hour thereafter)
Specialist consultants	at cost	

8. Animal management fees

Registration Entire Dog Fee	2024/25 Fee	
Class of dog (fee code)	Registration fee (pro-rated)	Fee (including penalty) if paid after 5pm, 31 July 2024
Disability assist dog (A)	nil	nil
Working dog (B)	$77	$115
Working dogs (second and subsequent (B)	$46	$69
Standard dog (C)	$212	$318
Approved owner (D)	$182	$273
Registration fee for dog owner over 65	$198	$296
Dogs classified as dangerous dogs (H)	$316	$473
Owner current member of NZ Kennel Club (Dogs New Zealand) (G) – provide proof of membership annually	$198	$296

Registration Neutered/Speyed Dog Fee	2024/25 Fee	
Class of dog (fee code)	Registration fee (pro-rated)	Fee (including penalty) if paid after 5pm, 31 July 2024
Disability assist dog (A)	nil	nil
Working dog (B)	$77	$115
Working dogs - second and subsequent (B)	$46	$69
Standard dog (E)	$109	$164
Approved owner (F)	$77	$115
Registration fee for dog owner over 65	$87	$131
Dogs classified as dangerous dogs (I)	$165	$247
Owner current member of New Zealand Kennel Club (Dogs New Zealand) (G) – provide proof of membership annually	$87	$128

9. Animal management impoundment charges

Impounding has occurred when a dog is confined to a dog control officer's vehicle or impounded.

Seizure has occurred when a notice of seizure has been served on the dog owner or placed at the dog owner's property.

No dog or stock will be released without payment of all impounding fees unless in exceptional circumstances.

Animal management impoundment charges	2024/25 Fee		
Item	First impound or seizure	Second impound in any two-year period	Third and subsequent impound in any two-year period
Impounded (must be registered and microchipped to release)	$59	$193	$346
Impounded - unregistered	$106		
Sustenance – dog (per day)	$14	$14	$14
Microchipping – dog	$46		
Seizure and take custody fee	$82	$82	$82
Prearranged after-hours release (two officers) – all (per hour charge per officer)	$179	$179	$179
Impounding – sheep and goats (per head charge plus any costs incurred in transporting stock)	$41	$71	$146
Impounding − cattle and horses (per head charge plus any costs incurred in transporting stock)	$71	$146	$290
Animal control officer hourly charge-out rate – this includes driving and securing stock costs	$179		
Sustenance − sheep and goats (per day, per unit	$7	$7	$7
Sustenance − cattle and horses (per day, per unit)	$14	$14	$14

Adopting animals from Shelter	2024/25 Fee
Dogs	$308
Stock	Auction*

Adoption of a dog requires a property inspection, dog ownership history check. The dog is registered, microchipped and if dog is entire it comes with a voucher for de-sexing.
*Auction is a requirement of Impound Act 1955.

10. Other animal management charges

Permits charges	2024/25 Fee		
Item	Working	Standard	Entire
Permit for three or more dogs (special license)	n/a	$71	$71
Approved owner application	n/a	$56	$56
Approved owner re-inspection fee**	n/a	$31	$31
Other animal management charges	**2024/25 Fee**		
Replacement tag (first replacement) ***	$7		
Replacement tag (subsequent tags) ***	$14		
Relinquishment fee****	$129		

** For site visit if:
- an approved owner changes address or;
- re-inspection to check that any required improvements have been made.

*** For losses outside of failure of tag

**** Provides contribution towards sustenance costs (three days minimum) and administration and/or euthanasia costs.

11. Environmental Health Food Act 2014 Fees

Registration and verification fees provide for a set time provision. Any additional time may be subject to the hourly rate of $174.

Environmental Health Food Act 2014: Registration fees	2024/25 Fee	
New Food Control Plans (FCP) or National Programme (NP)	$376	
Renewal of FCP and NP	$188	
New registration multisite business (FCP or NP)	$376	plus $170 for each additional site
Renewal of registration multisite business	$200	plus $83 for each additional site
New FCP or NP (market operator less than 52 time per year)	$200	
Amendment to registration	$204	per hour
Significant Amendment to registration	$376	

Environmental Health Food Act 2014: Verification fees	2024/25 Fee	
These fees include preparation, travel [within the district] reporting and administration time, if the activity exceeds the maximum hours set, there will be an extra charge of $179 per hour.		
Food Control Plan (FCP)	$716	deposit (covers first four hours including administration and processing time)
FCP (low risk cakes and biscuits only that do not require refrigeration)	$179	per hour
National Programme 1 (NP1)	$179	per hour
National Programme 2 (NP2)	$179	per hour
National Programme 3 (NP3)	$179	per hour
Verification multisite business	$179	see FCP or NP charges for first site plus $179 per hour for any other site requiring verification
Unscheduled verification	$179	per hour
Verification outside the district - FCP or NP	See cost for verification and add any extra time, actual travel and accommodation costs	
Technical expert for verification or unscheduled verification	at cost	

Note for verification fees

The Council is not currently verifying National Programme businesses, so this fee is a placeholder. National programme businesses will be verified by third party verifiers, who will set their own charges.

Other associated fees under Food Act 2014	2024/25 Fee	
Corrective Action Request (CAR) follow up, charge per hour	$179	per hour
Investigation resulting in improvement notice or direction	$179	per hour
Follow-up in relation to compliance with an improvement notice or direction	$179	per hour
Processing an application for review of improvement notice	$179	per hour
Monitoring of food safety and suitability	$179	per hour
Investigation and enforcement activity related to registration or complaint	$179	per hour
Technical expert review (advice or verification) associated with an investigation	at cost	
Cancelling or rescheduling a verification (less than 48 hours' notice)	$85	
Failure to attend or facilitate a scheduled verification	$179	
Mentoring and additional expert support and advice for implementation of FCP or NP	$179	per hour
Replacement FCP or NP guidance	$43	
Replacement license	$43	
Events – food stall approvals	$179	per hour
Copying and printing. black and white: A4 – first 20 copies free then per page	$0.30	per page
Copying and printing. black and white: A3 per page	$0.40	per page
Copying and printing. colour: A4 per page	$2.70	per page
Copying and printing. colour: A3 per page	$4.20	per page

12. Environmental Health – Health Act Registration Fees

Premises required to be registered under the Health Act 1956 and associated Regulations – current fees

Health Act registration fees	2024/25 Fee
Hairdressers	$244
Funeral directors	$379
Camping grounds	$379

13. 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; and
- 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.

Alcohol licensing fees – enacted by Government in the Sale and Supply of Alcohol (Fees) Regulations 2013	**2024/25 Fee**	
Category	Application fee	Annual fee
Very low	$485.80	$212.60
Low	$804.60	$516.20
Medium	$1,306.40	$1,011.20
High	$1,637.60	$1,656
Very high	$1,932	$2,300

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 2013 associated with the Act include a fee regime for licensed premises and other types of licensing applications. In addition, it includes 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 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.

Special licences – enacted by Government in the Sale and Supply of Alcohol (Fees) Regulations 2013	**2024/25 Fee**
Class 1 − one large event or more than three medium events or more than 12 small events	$920
Class 2 – one to three medium events or three to 12 small events	$331.20
Class 3 – one or two small events	$101.20

Definitions of an event which the Territorial Authority believes on reasonable grounds will have patronage of a:

- 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 – enacted by Government in the Sale and Supply of Alcohol (Fees) Regulations 2013	2024/25 Fee
Manager's certificate application or renewal	$316.25
Temporary authority	$296.70
Temporary licence	$296.70
Extract of register (ARLA or DLC)	$57.50

14. Trade waste fees

Trade Waste Administrative Charges *	2024/25 Fee	
A1: compliance monitoring	$179	per hour plus consumables (see laboratory charges)
A2: trade waste application fee (permitted)	$269	includes the first 1.5 hours, $179 per hour thereafter
A2: trade waste application fee (controlled/conditional)	$448	includes the first 2.5 hours, $179 per hour thereafter
A3: inspection for non-compliance	$269	
A5: temporary discharge application and discharge fee	$179	includes the first hour, $179 per hour thereafter (based on risk)
A6: annual trade waste management fee (permitted)	$269	
A6: annual trade waste management fee (controlled/conditional)	$448	

*Volumetric charges in Wastewater Section of the schedule

15. General compliance fees – Environmental Standards

General Compliance Fees	2024/25 Fee	
General activities including processing licence and permit applications, and renewal of any licence or permit including trading in public places.	$179	per hour deposit ($179 per hour thereafter)
Removal of litter/overhanging trees/shrubs or obstructions encroaching, or on road reserve or Council land	cost incurred for removal plus 20%	
Noise control – seizure fee (noise making equipment)	$274	plus $70 each additional callout plus any additional towage fee related to seizure of a vehicle
Noise control – additional callout	$70	
Noise control – alarm deactivation fee	cost of service plus 20%	
Amusement devices*	1 x 11.50	
	2 x 13.80	
	3 x $16.10	
	4 x $18.40	
Environmental compliance officer hourly rate	$179	per hour
Administration officer hourly rate	$119	per hour
Return of non-compliant signs	$59	

*Amusement devices: Fees are set in the Amusement Device Regulations 1978. The Machinery Act 1950 defines an amusement device.

Abandoned vehicles	2024/25 Fee	
Towage and recovery cost	cost plus $179 per hour	
Daily storage fee	$5.90	daily charge

16. Districtwide cemetery charges

The Council has an arrangement with certain funeral homes that 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.

Districtwide cemetery charges	2024/25 Fee	
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	$1,988	$4,200
Cremation garden and beam plots	$1,106	$3,202
Infant plots (under 1 year)	$886	$886
Natural burial plot	$2,414	$4,568
Interment fees	Deceased was living in the district	Deceased was living out of the district
Burial fee	$1,273	$1,273
Burial fee child (under 15 years)	$637	$637
Burial fee (Saturday)	$2,209	$2,209
Burial fee child (under 15 years) (Saturday)	$1,104	$1,104
Burial fee infants (under 1 year)	no charge	no charge
Ashes interment	$170	$170
Ashes interment child (under 15 years)	$84	$84
Natural burial fee	$1,273	$1,273
Natural burial fee child (under 15 years)	$637	$637
Oversized casket fee (additional to burial fee)	$318	$318

Districtwide cemetery charges (continued)	2024/25 Fee	
Extra charges	Deceased was living in the district	Deceased was living out of the district
Monumental permit	$176	$176
Hire of lowering device	$122	$122
Hire of grass mats	$122	$122
Burial disinterment fee	$2,196	$2,196
Cremation disinterment fee	$186	$186

17. Housing for Older Persons – weekly rental charges

Housing for Older Persons – weekly rental charges	2024/25 Fee
Accommodation category	New weekly rent effective 1 July 2024
Individuals	$234
Couples	$347

Notes

Existing tenants will be notified of any rent increase, as per above schedule, by way of a 60 day-notice. Increased rent is effective from the date advised in the notification. Note that as per the Residential Tenancies Act 1986 (RTA) legislation, these tenants will not have an increase within 12 months of the commencement of their tenancy.

New tenants joining the programme from 1 July 2024 – rent is charged as per the above schedule and is effective immediately.

18. Swimming Pool Charges

Swimming Pool charges	2024/25 Fee
Adult per swim[2]	$5.90
Child per swim[3]	$3.50
Under 5 years old swim	$2
Adult swimming with child under five years of age	$2
Community services cardholder per swim	$3.50
Senior citizen (65 years of age and over)	$3.50
Student[4]	$3.50
Aquafit adult per class	$7
Spectator – amenities fee – Waikanae Pool[5]	$2
Aquafit senior per class	$6.50
Hydroslide (Waikanae and Coastlands Aquatic Centre – unlimited use per visit)[6]	$3
Family pass (family of four, minimum of one adult or maximum of two adults)	$14.30
– cost for each extra family member	$3.10
Family pass plus hydroslide (family of four, minimum of one adult or maximum of two adults)	$24
– cost for each extra family member	$3.10
– cost for extra slide pass	$3
Group discount adult (10 or more)	$5.40
Group discount child (10 or more)	$3.30
Spa and/or sauna in addition to pool entry[7]	$2.50
Shower only	$2.50

[2] Adult 16 years plus
[3] Child 5-15 years
[4] On supply of a student ID
[5] Excludes learning to swim lessons and adults accompanying an under 8 (Waikanae Pool only)
[6] Adults accompanying an under 8 slide user does not pay the hydroslide fee
[7] Spa and/or sauna only (i.e. no swim) at the applicable pool entry rate

Swimming Pool charges (continued)	2024/25 Fee
Concession Cards[8]	
Adult 10 swim	$55.70
Child 10 swim	$33.20
Community Services Cardholder 10 swim concessions	$34
65 years of age and over 10 swim concession	$34
Aquafit adult 20 swims	$122.50
Aquafit senior 20 swims	$112.20
Adult 20 swims	$105.60
Child 20 swims	$63
Adult 30 swims	$149.60
Child 30 swims	$89.20
Adult 50 swims	$234.60
Child 50 swims	$139.90

Swimming Pool charges	2024/25 Fee	
Swimming pool complex hire – Coastlands Aquatic Centre (peak)	$466	per hour
Swimming pool complex hire – Coastlands Aquatic Centre (off-peak)[9]	$241	per hour
Swimming pool complex hire – Ōtaki	$125	per hour
Swimming pool complex hire – Waikanae	$350	per hour
Competitive events	plus, per head entry at applicable rate	
Lane hire	$9.40	per hour per lane
School lane hire (Lessons only – not using Kāpiti Coast aquatics instructors)	$9.40	per hour per lane
School Groups Learn to Swim – Using Kāpiti Coast aquatics instructors (no lane hire charge and minimum numbers apply)	$4.20	per child
Commercial lane hire	$14	per hour per lane plus per head entry at applicable rate

[8] Concession cards expire 3 years from the date of issue

Meeting Room Hire (Coastlands Aquatic Centre only)	2024/25 Fee	
Community groups	$14.30	per hour
Community groups	$52.40	half day use
Community groups	$87.60	full day use
Commercial use	$23.30	per hour
Commercial use	$93.30	half day use
Commercial use	$162.70	full day use

Aquatic Programmes, Events and Activities	2024/25 Fee	
Targeted aquatic events/activity programmes	Throughout the year the Council may organise targeted aquatic events/activity programmes. Each programme may involve an actual and reasonable participation fee that will be determined in accordance with the nature of the event or activity. The participation fee will be authorised by the relevant group manager acting under general delegated authority.	
Learn to swim	$14.30	per lesson (depends on the number of weeks in the term)
Learn to Swim: private lessons	$28	20-minute lesson
Learn to Swim: private lessons	$40	30-minute lesson
Learn to Swim: private lessons	$18	special needs
Learn to Swim: private lessons (2 students)	$39	20-minute lesson
Learn to Swim: private lessons (2 students)	$51	30-minute lesson
Learn to Swim: private lessons - 5 concession	$130	20-minute lesson
Learn to Swim: private lessons - 5 concession	$182.50	30-minute lesson
Learn to Swim: private lessons (special needs) - 5 concession	$80	20-minute lesson
Learn to Swim: private lessons (2 students) - 5 concession	$182.50	20-minute lesson
Learn to Swim: private lessons (2 students) - 5 concession	$245	30-minute lesson

Aquatic Programmes, Events and Activities (continued)	2024/25 Fee	
Aquatic (small group) programmes* per session rate, enrolment for term required.	$8.70	per session
Waikanae & Ōtaki Pool – BBQ hire	$15	per hour
Waikanae Pool – BBQ bond	$20	

*All full facility hire is subject to the discretion of pool management

19. Sportsgrounds charges

Fees include access to changing facilities where applicable.

These fees exclude junior sport.

Sports activity (seasonal)	2024/25 Fee	
Cricket (grass)	$1,604	per block
Cricket (artificial)	$710	per block
Croquet	$1,246	per grass court
Netball	$241	per court
Rugby	$806	per field
Rugby league	$806	per field
Football	$806	per field
Softball	$806	per field
Tennis	$161	per court
Touch	$400	per field
League tag	$400	per field
Twilight football	$199	per field

Sports activity (one-off bookings)	2024/25 Fee	
Cricket (grass)	$224	per block
Cricket (artificial)	$96	per block
Netball	$19	per court
Rugby	$128	per field
Rugby league	$128	per field
Football	$128	per field
Softball	$104	per field
Tennis	$13	per court
Touch	$87	per field
League tag	$87	per field
Off season field marking*	$341	per field

*Conditions apply

20. Reserve land rentals

Reserve land rentals	2024/25 Fee
Clubs with alcohol licences	$1,002
Clubs without alcohol licences	$502
Craft, hobbies and other activities	$403
Educational (standard)	$244
Youth and service	$244

21. Hall hire charges

Hall Hire Conditions:

- Any booking that alcohol is present and the event is after 5pm a bond of $842 is required.
- Bookings for sports activities there will be a bond of $412.
- Fees are payable on receipt of invoice and prior to event
- Full booking fees chargeable if cancelled less than 7 days before the hire date.
- All hall bookings are at Council's discretion in all respects.
- If an access card or key is lost or damaged this will incur a $30 fee.

Group A – groups with a commercial objective of charging people to attend or making money from the activities of the booking e g Housie, socials (ticket entry), concerts, sports clubs.

Group B – groups with social objective which may be a dance or private event such as a 21st, weddings, funeral or church service, social no entry fee, birthday party, larger meeting.

Group C – groups with a community interest such as registered charities/church meetings.

Hall hire charges	2024/25 Fee		
Hall	Group A per hour charge rate	Group B per hour charge rate	Group C per hour charge rate
Paekākāriki Memorial Hall	$27	$23.55	$17.50
Paekākāriki Tennis Club Hall	$21.60	$18.80	$14
Raumati South Memorial Hall – main hall	$27	$23.55	$17.50
Raumati South Memorial Hall – supper room	$21.60	$18.80	$14
Raumati South Memorial Hall – whole complex	$43.10	$37.70	$28
Paraparaumu Memorial Hall – main hall	$27	$23.55	$17.50
Paraparaumu Memorial Hall – supper room	$21.60	$18.80	$14
Paraparaumu Memorial Hall – whole complex	$43.10	$37.70	$28
Waikanae Memorial Hall – main hall	$27	$23.55	$17.50
Waikanae Memorial Hall – small hall/mezzanine	$21.60	$18.80	$14
Waikanae Memorial Hall – whole complex	$43.10	$37.70	$28
Waikanae Community Centre	$27	$23.55	$17.50
Waikanae Beach Community Hall	$21.60	$18.80	$14
Reikorangi Community Hall	$21.60	$18.80	$14
Ōtaki Memorial Hall – main hall	$27	$23.55	$17.50
Ōtaki Memorial Hall – supper room	$21.60	$18.80	$14
Ōtaki Memorial Hall – whole complex	$43.10	$37.70	$28
Mazengarb sports complex	$25	$21.90	$16.30
Paraparaumu College gymnasium hall – weekends	$28.70	$25	$18.60
Paraparaumu College gymnasium hall – weekdays	$57.40	$50.10	$37.30
Waikanae Memorial Hall – poppy room (new)	$21.60	$18.80	$14

Hall hire charges	2024/25 Fee		
Others	Group A per hour charge rate	Group B per hour charge rate	Group C per hour charge rate
Storage cupboard – small (annual fee)	n/a	n/a	$26
Storage cupboard – large (annual fee)	n/a	n/a	$52
Storage Room – annual rate[9]	n/a	n/a	$18.80 per m^2
Acoustic 3 panel hire (Raumati Hall only)	n/a	n/a	$30 per booking

22. Library fees and charges

Library fees and charges: Lending	2024/25 Fee	
Bestseller books	$3	each
DVDs – single*	$0	
DVDs – multi disc set*	$0	
Talking books	$0	

* No charge for the profoundly deaf borrowers for DVDs.

Library fees and charges: Loans and reserves	2024/25 Fee	
Interloans (each)	$16.50	each
International interloans (each)	$45	each

Library fees and charges: Membership	2024/25 Fee	
Membership cards (replacement)	$4.80	
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.	Free	
Horowhenua residents who do not meet the above criteria can join Kāpiti Coast District Libraries and use Ōtaki, Waikanae, Paraparaumu and Paekākāriki libraries. They do not receive access to the SMART Libraries.	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.	$3.10	per item
	$85	for six months
	$170	per annum

[9] Hireage rate will be provided on application and is dependent on room size

Library fees and charges: Other services	2024/25 Fee	
Scanning – local/national	$0	first page
Scanning – local/national	$0	subsequent page
Scanning – local/national	$0	first page
Scanning – local/national	$0	subsequent page
Historic photo service (personal use)	$5.70	per high-resolution digital image emailed or copied to a CD to customer for personal use
Historic photo service (commercial use)	$68	per high resolution digital image emailed or copied to a CD for commercial purposes
Photocopying and printing – black and white. A4	$0.20	per side
Photocopying and printing – black and white. A3	$0.30	per side
Photocopying and printing – colour per A4	$1	per side
Photocopying and printing – colour per A3	$2.10	per side
Library bags	$4.10	each
Replacement of lost or damaged library items	price varies depending on publication	
Administration Fee	$0	
eBook publishing	price varies depending on publication	
Purchase of library publications	price varies depending on publication	
Digital and e-book workshops	$30	minimum per session
	$65	maximum per session
Children's CDs and talking books	no charge	
Internet	no charge	
Overdue loan charges		
Books, magazines, adult CDs (per day)	no charge	
Children's books (per day)	no charge	
Bestsellers and DVDs (per day)	no charge	

23. Arts Museums fees and charges

Kāpiti Coast Art Trail	2024/25 Fee
Artist in studio	$232
Artist in shared space	$206
Exhibition space	$232

Kāpiti Coast Art Trail | Kāpiti Coast District Council (kapiticoastarttrail.co.nz)

24. Solid waste charges

Otaihanga Landfill (cleanfill only)	2024/25 Fee	
Cleanfill - must meet the cleanfill acceptance criteria published on the Council's website. Note there is a minimum charge of $22.00	$22	per tonne

Waste collector / Operator licence	2024/25 Fee
License annual fee	$215

25. Official information request charges

Official information request charges are for requests under the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act (LGOIMA) 1987.

In determining these charges, we have taken account of the Ministry of Justice and Office of the Ombudsman charging guidelines.

Official information request charges	2024/25 Fee	
Staff time (in excess of two hours)	$38	per half hour or part thereof
Black and white copying - A4 size (the first 20 copies free)	$0.20	per sheet
Black and white copying - A3 size	$0.40	per sheet
For any other cost, the amount incurred in responding to the request. For example, specialty copying (maps etc.), including provision of electronic media storage devices, will be charged at cost.	at cost	
Requests requiring specialist experts, not on salary, to research and process the request	at cost	

How official information charges are determined

In instances where a charge is to be applied, we will notify you as soon as possible. You will be provided with an estimate of the cost for the work involved in providing the response, whether a deposit is required and asked to confirm in writing that you agree to pay. You will only be charged for the actual work involved and the final charge will not exceed the estimate.

What can be charged for

Labour

- Time spent by staff searching for relevant material, abstracting and collating, copying, transcribing, redacting and supervising access (where the information at issue is made available for inspection) and where the total time involved is in excess of two hours.
- Reasonably required peer review in order to ensure that the above tasks have been carried out correctly.
- Formatting information in a way sought by the requester.
- Reproducing film, video or audio recordings.

Materials

- Paper (for photocopying); and
- Discs or other electronic storage devices that information is provided on (these will be provided at cost but we cannot accept a device provided by the requester as this poses a risk to Council’s ICT systems).

Other actual and direct costs

- Retrieval of information from off-site.

We will not charge for the following

- Work required to decide whether to grant the request in whole or part, including reading and reviewing, consultation, peer review and seeking legal advice to decide on withholding or releasing the response;
- Work required to decide whether to charge and if so, how much;
- Searching for or retrieving information that is not where it should be;
- Formatting information in a way preferred by the agency but not sought by the requester;
- Costs not directly related to supplying the information including general overheads and costs of establishing and maintaining systems and storage facilities;
- Involvement by the chief executive or elected members;
- Costs of liaising with an ombudsman;
- Liaison with a third party (e.g. Informant);
- Costs associated with transferring a request to another organisation; and
- Costs of refining the request with the requester.

Additional factors

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 may 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.

Charges may be waived or modified at the discretion of the chief executive or a group manager. This will generally be in a situation where there is an agreed public interest in the disclosure of the requested information or where payment may cause financial hardship to the requestor, and therefore the charge may become an unreasonable deterrent to seeking information.

26. 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.
- 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 four to five minor streets); and
  - main contractor managing multiple works but located on a single site.

Corridor access fee	2024/25 Fee	
Corridor access request (CAR) fee project works	$324	
Corridor access request (CAR) fee major works	$164	
Corridor access request (CAR) fee minor works	$82	
Inspection fee	$179	per hour

Paper road closure	2024/25 Fee	
Road stopping application fee	$895	
Hourly rate for additional work	$179	per hour

Overweight Load Permit Fee	2024/25 Fee	
Overweight loads permit fee: To cover vetting and issuing a permit for [an] overweight load[s] or specialist vehicles using local roads and that starts or finishes its journey in Kāpiti Coast District** Minimum charge based on 30 minutes. Processing time will be invoiced based on hourly engineering fee*	$179	per hour (minimum charge $87)

*When a full technical bridge assessment is required this could take one to two working days and will be invoiced per hour.

**For SH1 permits, apply to New Zealand Transport Agency direct.

Removal of overhanging trees/vegetation – on road reserve (Section 355 Local Government Act 1974)	2024/25 Fee	
Removal of trees, vegetation or obstructions to prevent injury, obstruction to traffic, pedestrians and general infrastructure. Per Hour Charge	$179	per hour

27. Wastewater charges

Wastewater treatment	2024/25 Fee	
Connection to network	quoted as per site	
Septage disposal and treatment	$30	per cubic metre

28. Trade Waste Fees*

Trade Waste fee/charges	2024/25 Fee	
Total volume	$0.80	per cubic meter
Total solids	$0.70	total kg discharged
COD	$0.40	total kg discharged
Total nitrogen	$2.40	total kg discharged
Total phosphorus	$7.50	total kg discharged

*Volumetric charges per Trade Waste Bylaw 2019. Load based charges on renewal of trade waste consents.

29. Water charges

Water charges	2024/25 Fee	
Connection to network	quoted as per site	
Water metering configuration modifications	quoted as per site	
Special reading – water meters	$42	
Water dedicated filling point access card	$77	
Water charge for potable water from water supply system	1.25 times the water rate per m3	
Water meter accuracy testing	$450	for water meters up to DN25mm. Quoted per site for water meters greater than DN25mm

Districtwide water supply fixed rate (per separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit): Refer to the Funding Impact statement – rating policies.

Districtwide volumetric water supply rate (per cubic metre of water consumed): Refer to the Funding Impact statement – rating policies.

30. Laboratory charges

Testing of water – laboratory charges	2024/25 Fee
Alkalinity g/m3 (CaC03)	$26
Ammonia-N g/m3	$31
BOD g/m3	$35
Bore depth (m)	$8
cBOD g/m3	$42
Chloride g/m3	$27
COD g/m3	$39
Conductivity mS/cm	$14
DO g/m3	$12
DRP-P g/m3	$31
E. coli cfu/100mL (m Tec River monitoring only)	$29
F/Coli + E. coli (NaMug –mbr-filt) cfu/100mL	$45
Enterococci cfu/100ml (mbr Filt)	$31
F/Coli cfu/100mL (mbr Filt)	$28
Fluoride g/m3	$36
Iron g/m3	$31
Nitrite-N g/m3	$31
Nitrate-N g/m3	$31
pH	$14
Staff collection hour (2 staff)	$179
Total suspended solids (TSS) g/m3	$27
TEMP °C	$12
Total coliforms cfu/100mL (mbr filt)	$28
Total coliforms and E.coli (Colilert) mpn 100mL	$46
Total nitrogen g/m3	$45
Total phosphorus – P g/m3	$31
Total solids %	$18

Testing of water – laboratory charges (continued)	2024/25 Fee
Travel (per KM)	$0.95
Total solids g/m3	$25
Turbidity NTU	$15
UV transmission	$14
Laboratory administration cost – report documentation (per report)	$25
Sample bottle (including chilly pack preparation) each	$5

31. Other charges

Other charges	2024/25 Fee	
Easement – new/changes/cancellations (landowner approval/non-regulatory)	$895	application fee (includes first 5 hours, $179 per hour thereafter)
Land status change (or type, or similar)	$895	application fee (includes first 5 hours, $179 per hour thereafter)
Additional external costs associated with easement process or land status change	at cost	

Fees and charges can be found on the Council website: www.kapiticoast.govt.nz.

BUILDING A RESILIENT FUTURE FOR KĀPITI

Te whakatupu i te anamata manawaroa mō Kāpiti

Consultation document for Council's Long-term Plan 2024–34

He pepa matapaki i te Mahere Roa a te Kaunihera 2024-34

Kāpiti Coast DISTRICT COUNCIL
Me Huri Whakamuri, Ka Titiro Whakamua

WE'RE LOOKING FORWARD TO HEARING FROM YOU

E hīkaka ana mātou ki te rongo kōrero i a koe

This consultation document provides you with an overview of our vision, our outcomes and priorities, our financial and infrastructure strategies, and bold change proposals that we think are necessary to build a resilient future for Kāpiti. Most importantly, it asks you to tell us what you think about these plans and proposals.

You can give us your feedback any time before midnight Sunday 28 April 2024 by doing any of the following:

- complete a submission online at: haveyoursay.kapiticoast.govt.nz/LTP
- email us at submissions@kapiticoast.govt.nz
- fill in a submission form and drop it into one of our libraries or service centres or post to Long-term Plan submissions, Kāpiti Coast District Council, Private Bag 60601, Paraparaumu 5254
- talk to us at our drop-in sessions in various locations around the district (details are at: haveyoursay.kapiticoast.govt.nz/LTP) – we're here to answer your questions
- speak to your submission at hearings in the Council Chamber on 2 May.

For full details and more information, including digital copies of this document and supporting information, go to: haveyoursay.kapiticoast.govt.nz/LTP

CONTENTS

Ngā ihirangi

KEY DATES:

28 MAR	28 APR	2 MAY	23 MAY	27 JUN
PUBLIC CONSULTATION OPENS	PUBLIC CONSULTATION CLOSES	COUNCIL HEARINGS TAKE PLACE	DELIBERATIONS AND ADOPTION OF FEES AND CHARGES FOR 2024/25	COUNCIL ADOPTS LONG-TERM PLAN 2024-34

The Long-term Plan 2024-34 will be available on Council's website from 1 July 2024.
Printed copies will also be available at our libraries and service centres shortly thereafter.

NAU MAI

FROM YOUR COUNCIL

Every three years we review our Long-term Plan (LTP), which is our overarching 10-year plan for what Council will deliver for our district. Before we lock it in, we consult with our community to make sure we've got our priorities right and have work programmes that are deliverable and fit for purpose.

The biggest challenge we face is delivering for the long-term benefit and wellbeing of our district, and it's important that we strike a balance between affordability and building a resilient Kāpiti to best protect the place we're proud to call home.

Until late 2023, we were drafting this LTP on the assumption that by 2026 we would not operate water services assets, and significant costs would no longer be rated for by Council.

We were anticipating that central government would reimburse us at least $110 million of our debt related to our three waters assets and provide funding to assist with the delivery of water services until the transfer of our assets to a new regional entity.

We've invested heavily in good management of our water assets, but now the three waters legislation has been repealed, we must return to long-range investment planning and continue to provide for and fund these services.

Back row left to right: Councillor Jocelyn Prvanov, Councillor Sophie Handford, Councillor Nigel Wilson, Councillor Glen Cooper, Councillor Martin Halliday

Front row left to right: Councillor Liz Koh, Mayor Janet Holborow, Councillor Kathy Spiers, Deputy Mayor Lawrence Kirby, Councillor Rob Kofoed, Councillor Shelly Warwick.

GETTING THE COSTS DOWN

To develop this LTP, we held several Council briefings and workshops to determine our strategic direction, update policies, consider recent feedback from our community, and most importantly, consider the impact cost increases will have on ratepayers.

We worked hard to get operating costs down so that the impact on rates is as low as possible without compromising service levels. A significant proportion of our proposed rates increases in Year 1 can be attributed to every day costs such as inflation, interest, depreciation, and personnel costs. We therefore made some hard calls on discretionary budgets to initially reduce operating costs by $9.4 million through a range of measures:

- We cut operating cost increases of $5 million down to $2 million by prioritising funding only for essential infrastructure and community facilities.
- The Chief Executive capped permanent staffing numbers for the first three years which reduced our personnel budget by $1.7 million annually.
- We were anticipating that central government would reimburse us for our debt related to our three waters assets. Therefore, we initially opted to debt-fund an operating cost shortfall of $4.7 million for these services.

We also considered how we could still support and promote economic development in the district, and as a result we reprioritised existing budgets to put more emphasis on identifying revenue generating opportunities that may, in the future, provide a much needed supplementary funding source for Council.

By making these cost reductions we were able to reduce the average rate increase for Year 1 down to 12%.

However, now that central government will not be repaying our three waters debt, we feel we must reconsider funding the $4.7 million operating cost shortfall for three waters services by borrowing. We think the most sensible option is to rates-fund the shortfall instead, but this will increase the average rate increase to 17% for Year 1. This is a key change proposal that we are asking for your feedback on later in this document.

To further reduce operating costs, we would need to consider lower levels of service, but this would have to be done in a meaningful and informed way to avoid compromising the things that make Kāpiti a great place to live. We don't plan on doing this right now, but it may become necessary in coming years.

BUILDING A RESILIENT FUTURE FOR KĀPITI

One of the most important considerations right now is building a resilient future for our district in the face of several significant challenges.

We need to invest in our infrastructure so it can better cope with more frequent and extreme weather events, changing weather patterns, and rising sea levels. We also need to be ready, both operationally and financially, to respond to whatever comes our way while continuing to invest in the everyday things that keep Kāpiti running smoothly now and as the district grows.

We also need to reduce debt levels so we can maintain maximum borrowing capacity when and if a major natural disaster leaves us with debilitating damage to our district's infrastructure and community's wellbeing.

We currently have net debt of $221 million, and will borrow, on average, a further $19 million each year over the next decade.

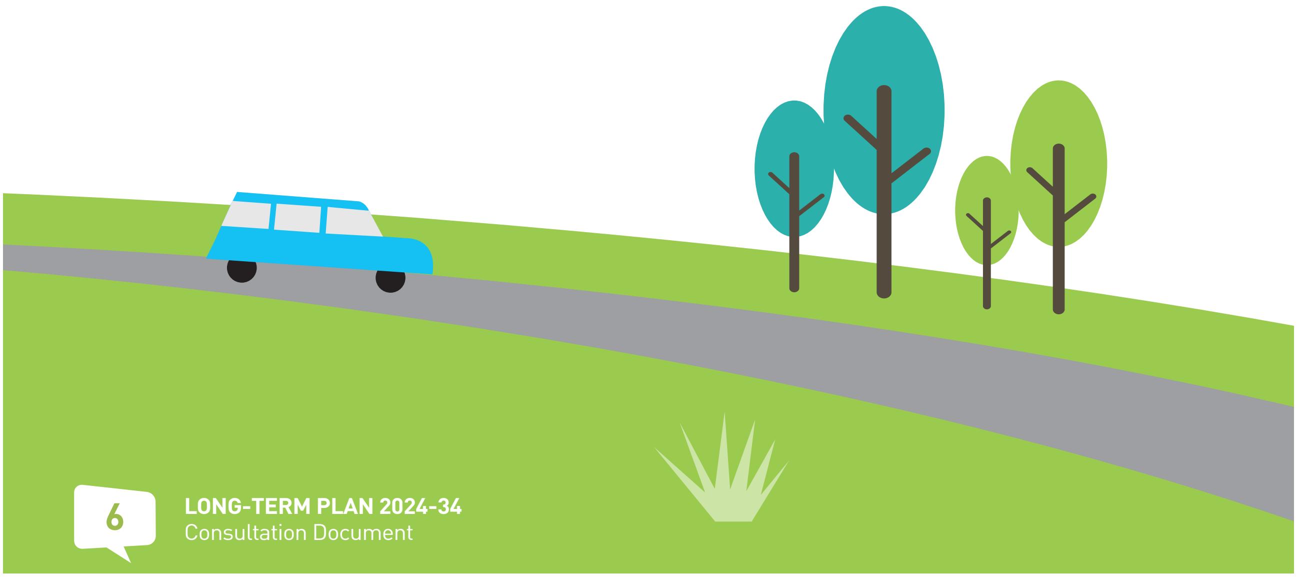
If we continue to borrow at this rate and don't pay back any of the principal, by the end of 2033/34 our debt will almost double. We will only have around $170 million of borrowing capacity left – not enough to comfortably respond to unplanned events, and fund our infrastructure strategy from 2040 onwards when core assets will need upgrading or replacing.

If we don't take action to reduce our debt now, our children and grandchildren will inherit this liability and ever-increasing interest expenses. Eventually, someone will need to repay the debt, and the longer we leave it, the harder it will be.

In this consultation document we're proposing a debt-reduction programme to reduce our net borrowings by $144 million within the next 10 years. This will mean higher rates increases than anyone wants to see, but it will leave us with the ability to borrow as and when we need to.

We will still need to borrow during the 10 years of this LTP, but from 2030/31 onwards debt will begin to significantly reduce. The alternative is to continue to borrow as normal and when we get close to our maximum debt limits, we will need to make some hard decisions about what work we can and can't do, and activities and projects that aren't deemed critical might need to cease. That sounds dramatic, but that's the reality we're facing.

We also need to consider whether or not to divest our older persons' housing portfolio to a community housing provider.



SO, WHAT DOES THIS ALL MEAN FOR YOU?

In the first year of this plan, we're proposing an average rates increase of 17%. This enables us to fund the $4.7 million funding shortfall for three waters services. See page 25 for more on this one.

If we decide to transfer our older persons' housing portfolio to a community housing provider (CHP), capital and operational funding requirements will reduce but there will be a small positive impact on rates in the earlier years.

We will continue to invest in our infrastructure and maintain current levels of service. Despite the cuts we have made, we have a healthy capital works programme that includes major infrastructure projects such as upgrading the Waikanae water treatment plant, two new Ōtaki reservoirs, wastewater and stormwater network renewals, upgrades and growth projects across the district, coastal seawall upgrades, and districtwide roading resurfacing.

WE NEED YOUR FEEDBACK

We know many in our community are struggling, and a rates increase is never ideal. But if we want to ensure our district remains liveable for all, with a connected, resilient community, we need to take a long-term view and fully commit to reducing our debt now to prevent even more pain in the future.

Making ends meet is a balancing act, and in developing this LTP we've had to make some hard calls to make sure we're in a good financial position to build a future that works for everyone in our community.

The choices we make now will shape the dreams and realities of our children and grandchildren for decades to come, so we need your input and judgement to help us make the right decisions, even if they may present some level of pain in the short term.

We need your feedback on whether what we're proposing is the right call.

THE THREE BIG PROPOSALS INCLUDE:

- **options to tackle the funding shortfall to deliver three waters services**
- **proactively reducing Council's debt**
- **providing sustainable Council housing for our older people.**

Go to pages 25 to 39 to get the full picture on each of these proposals.

Not quite as significant, but still very important, are some other changes we are proposing. We have reviewed our development contributions, rates remission, revenue and finance, and significance and engagement policies, and updated fees and charges for the 2024/25 financial year. We're also proposing consolidating some of our climate action costs into a new Climate Action Rate.

While there's a lot to think about, we know where we're headed – but we need your views to help us make the decisions to get there. We encourage everyone in our community to make a submission, either online, on paper, or in person at a community or drop-in session, or come and talk to us at hearings (see page 2 for details).

Join us in building a stronger and more resilient Kāpiti.

WHERE WE'RE HEADED

E ahu ana tātou ki hea

OUR VISION

TOITŪ KĀPITI

Supporting sustainable development and communities by a strengthened focus on place, people, and partnership.

OUR COMMUNITY OUTCOMES

Our community outcomes help us respond to our challenges and keep our focus on what matters most – the cultural, economic, environmental, and social wellbeing of all the people in our district.

Working with our mana whenua partners

We are committed to our partnership with mana whenua, and ensuring we address and prioritise issues of importance for our iwi partners. Appointed mana whenua representatives have a seat at our governance table, and we work together in mana-enhancing ways for our community.

Place

Our place is resilient and liveable for current and future generations.

Our natural environment, water, land, and infrastructure remains accessible, well maintained and protected from degradation, including climate change impacts as we grow.

People

Tāngata/people are supported to live, work, and play in our district.

Our people have access to services, resources, and opportunities that enable them to lead healthy, fulfilling lives and feel connected within their communities.

Partnership

We partner with others to connect, facilitate, and advocate for the good of all in Kāpiti.

Our community is involved in decisions that affect Kāpiti, and business, government, and community groups work together to ensure resources and funds support our economic needs.

These outcomes are our priorities for this LTP, with our financial and infrastructure strategies underpinning how we'll achieve them.

YOUR NEEDS AND OUR TOP 10 PRIORITIES FOR DELIVERING

Place

YOUR NEEDS	OUR PRIORITIES
1 Resilient waters environment	
Looking after our rivers, streams, and oceans, and ensuring supporting infrastructure is resilient and in top condition.	Develop and implement a plan to address inland flooding and ponding – stormwater, infrastructure, and the impacts of the government's ongoing reform programme.
2 Sustainable land use	
Making the most of our land so that we meet the needs of current and future residents in a sustainable way.	Implement a "good" growth strategy that balances needs for housing and our environment, supported by appropriate district planning and regional spatial planning.
3 Climate change and resilience	
A healthy, enhanced natural environment for us to live as a part of, so that we are resilient to climate change, as our population grows.	Develop and implement a climate strategy to reach our bold emissions reduction goals, and an environment strategy to set out the state of the environment and how we enhance it.

People

YOUR NEEDS	OUR PRIORITIES
4 Networked and connected communities	
Supporting the rights of all people in Kāpiti to connect and participate in community life now and in the future.	Increase inclusive spaces and creative opportunities for all, and ensure intergenerational inequity is addressed.
5 Thriving economy	
Ensuring the Kāpiti economy thrives, so that people can "make a living" in our district.	Enable residents to earn a living in Kāpiti, through increased tourism and economic development.
6 Housing access	
Improving access to affordable, warm, dry and safe housing options that meets our local need.	Implement the housing strategy.
7 Health access	
Improving our overall health through access to affordable health services in our community.	Shape the design for a health strategy to create more coordination and more service.

Partnership

YOUR NEEDS	OUR PRIORITIES
8 Involved communities	
Ensuring the community is involved in decisions about the future of Kāpiti.	Create a shared vision for Kāpiti.
9 Deliver value locally	
Ensuring Council engages well and delivers value locally.	Lift mana and pride in Council's operational culture so that we deliver more value to you.
10 Trust and confidence	
Improving trust and confidence in our role and service for the community we serve.	Support Council to remain on track and improve accountability.

These priorities will all start within the next three years and we aim to complete them by 30 June 2034. To achieve this, we have included the necessary budgets in our LTP.

Want the full picture?
Check out the Top 10 priorities in more detail:
kapiticoast.govt.nz/10priorities

ME HURI WHAKAMURI, KATITIRO WHAKAMUA

Using our past to inform our future

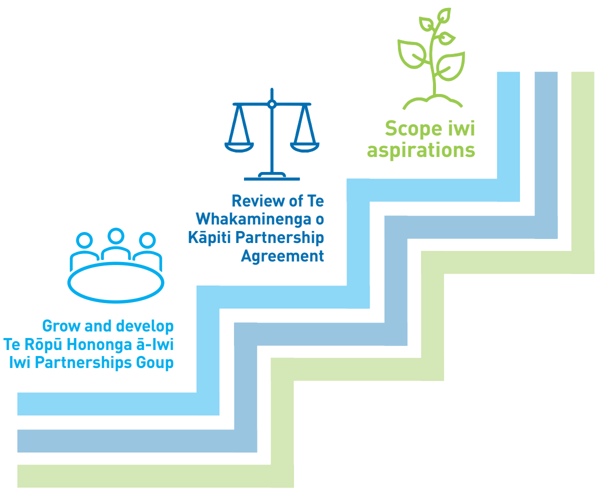
We're committed to enhancing our communities by honouring and giving mana to te Tīriti o Waitangi.

We're committed to our partnership with mana whenua and wish to commit to the following priorities to give effect to it:

- grow and develop Te Rōpū Hononga ā-Iwi – Iwi Partnerships Group
- review of Te Whakaminenga o Kāpiti Partnership Agreement
- scope iwi aspirations.

These priorities will serve as a foundation, a starting point to build upon and set the scene for where we intend to travel throughout the timespan of this LTP. We will use each respective Annual Plan to report progress and extend upon the three below priorities.

We recognise the important and unique roles both iwi and Council play in the social, cultural, environmental and economic wellbeing of the district. It's essential our partnership is robust and fit for purpose to give effect to each of our important and unique roles for the growth and prosperity of our rohe.



GROW AND DEVELOP TE RŌPŪ HONONGA Ā IWI – IWI PARTNERSHIPS GROUP

Our Iwi Partnership Group works to align the aspirations of our iwi and mana whenua with Council's roles, responsibilities, and requirements.

Using new and current resources to create processes that are responsive and effective will enable us to engage appropriately with our iwi partners on all governance and operation matters. This will also strengthen our partnership.

Growth of the group will increase our ability to:

- provide strategic advice and support across Council
- facilitate engagement and consultation between Council and mana whenua on issues that impact on the social, environmental, and cultural interests, and development of our Tīriti partners
- develop opportunities for mana whenua as Tīriti partners to share in decision-making for the district
- support Council and iwi to develop a joint programme of information sharing and mutual education to promote greater understanding of cultural practices and values
- enhance and develop cultural capability across the organisation
- promote and foster iwi aspirations across the organisation and our communities.

REVIEW TE WHAKAMINENGA O KĀPITI PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT

This year we celebrate 30 years of Te Whakaminenga o Kāpiti Partnership Agreement. On 9 February 2024 we kicked off the review with the intention of producing a document that is sustainable and resilient. A living document that will be future focused and able to withstand changing environments and aspirations.

We look forward to sharing the journey and outcomes of the review in 2025.

SCOPE IWI ASPIRATIONS

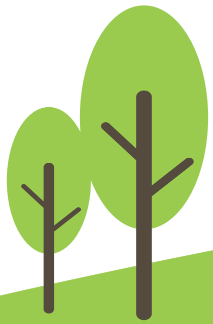
Ki te kāhore he whakakitenga ka ngaro te iwi / Without foresight or vision the people will be lost

Aspirations are what drives our growth and success. Scoping and defining iwi aspirations will help us know what we're aiming for to give our iwi partners trust that we're heading in the right direction.

Committing to support iwi aspirations through partnership and collaboration will position us well for the future. It will enable us to:

- prepare for a "post settlement" environment, as two of our mana whenua iwi continue to progress their way through the Waitangi Tribunal process, and negotiations towards Tīriti settlement, and
- be strategic in the delivery of our business and decision-making alongside our iwi partners.

Iwi aspirations can be expressed through multiple perspectives, and within this scope, we plan to be informed by the review of Te Whakaminenga o Kāpiti Partnership Agreement throughout. The growth of our Hononga ā-Iwi – Iwi Partnership Group will enable us to prioritise this mahi as we embark on defining future-focused outcomes, to find the best way forward together for our communities.



OUR FINANCIAL STRATEGY

Tā mātou rautaki ahumoni

"Building a resilient future for Kāpiti" is the focus of Council's financial strategy for the next decade, from 2024 to 2034. This is because together we must be prepared for, respond to, and recover from more certain frequent and severe weather events, we must navigate our way through Aotearoa New Zealand's continued resource-constrained and tightening economy, and we must help protect, invigorate, grow, and enrich our community on the Kāpiti Coast.

We need to be bold and act fast now to strengthen our resilience for the known challenges we face today and be best positioned for certain and unknown challenges in the future.

WE'RE FACING SOME BIG CHALLENGES:

- **Sharp cost increases**
  Like most households and other businesses, Council is also struggling with sharp cost increases across its operations as high inflation and resource and supply shortages continue to affect all operational areas.

- **Highly competitive workforce market**
  Transmission Gully and the completed Expressway (Mackays Crossing to Ōtaki) have made commuting between Kāpiti and Wellington both faster and safer, and remote working flexibility offered by most employers means that Council is increasingly competing with the more lucrative Wellington job market to attract and retain highly experienced and qualified staff.

- **Carbon emission target reductions**
  Council recently adopted new carbon emission reduction targets towards net zero emissions by 2040. Several important projects designed to help achieve the mid-term target to reduce category 1 and 2 emissions by another 15.5% by 2032 are included in the LTP, and they will need to be completed and measured by 2031 to hit the target.

- **High insurance costs**
  Council is part of an insurance syndicate with other councils in the Wellington region. This arrangement allows us to get the best possible domestic and offshore insurance cover. However, with an increase in severe weather events in Aotearoa and global natural disasters, we continue to experience year-on-year premium increases of approximately 15 to 20%. Our current insurance premiums cost us approximately $2.5 million every year, and this is fully funded by rates.

- **No three waters reform debt repayment**
  This legislation has now been repealed and central government are indicating further change to the three waters will be through their initiative "Local Water Done Well". Council had received confirmation from the Crown that payment of $110 million debt relating to three waters assets at 30 June 2022 would be repaid to Council . We were expecting a similar arrangement for additional debt related to three waters assets incurred up to 2026. This was an unprecedented opportunity for Council to significantly reduce its debt, which is no longer going to happen.

WHERE WE ARE NOW

- Rates revenue for 2022/23 was $81.4 million – 70% of total revenue. The average rates increase for 2022/23 was 7.5%, and in 2023/24 it was 7.8%.
- Council's net worth was $1.9 billion at 30 June 2023, with total assets of $2.2 billion less total liabilities of $310.3 million.
- Council's net debt was $221 million at 31 December 2023. Council holds an AA (negative outlook) credit rating from S&P Global.
- Despite resource and supply shortages, Council achieved its biggest spend of $61.5 in 2022/23 million on its asset management programme. $22.2 million was carried over to 2023/24 (and beyond) to ensure we deliver what we have planned to do. The capital works programme budget in 2023/24 is $89.5 million.

WHERE WE WANT TO BE

As quickly as possible, we want Kāpiti to be a resilient, prosperous, and thriving district.

As an organisation, we want Council to always be well positioned to best serve the community by providing excellent and affordable services and facilities that meets the needs and expectations of our customers.

Our financial strategy is targeted. It is intended to achieve the following three goals:

- **Everyday costs are met from everyday revenue**
  We currently underfund our annual depreciation charge by $3.5 million. Depreciation is an operating cost that spreads the total cost of our assets over their useful service lives. We debt-fund this shortfall every year. We intend to fully fund our annual depreciation by rates from Year 2 onwards.
- **Actively reduce council debt**
  An average rates increase of 7% year-on-year from Years 2 to 10 of the LTP will enable us to reduce our debt to $271 million at 30 June 2034 to:
  a. provide significant new debt capacity to respond to unplanned shock events
  b. affordably respond to growth and/or enrichment opportunities across the district for our community
  c. Help to upgrade our credit rating to AA (stable to positive outlook). This strengthens our credit worthiness but doesn't lower our future borrowing costs.
- **Strong asset management**
  Ensure our core assets are fit for purpose, achieving their optimal performance service levels and fully meeting the needs and expectations of our community. Our rates and debt levels enable us to invest in and maintain our assets properly through a carefully considered capital works programme (capex).

HOW WE WILL GET THERE

RATES

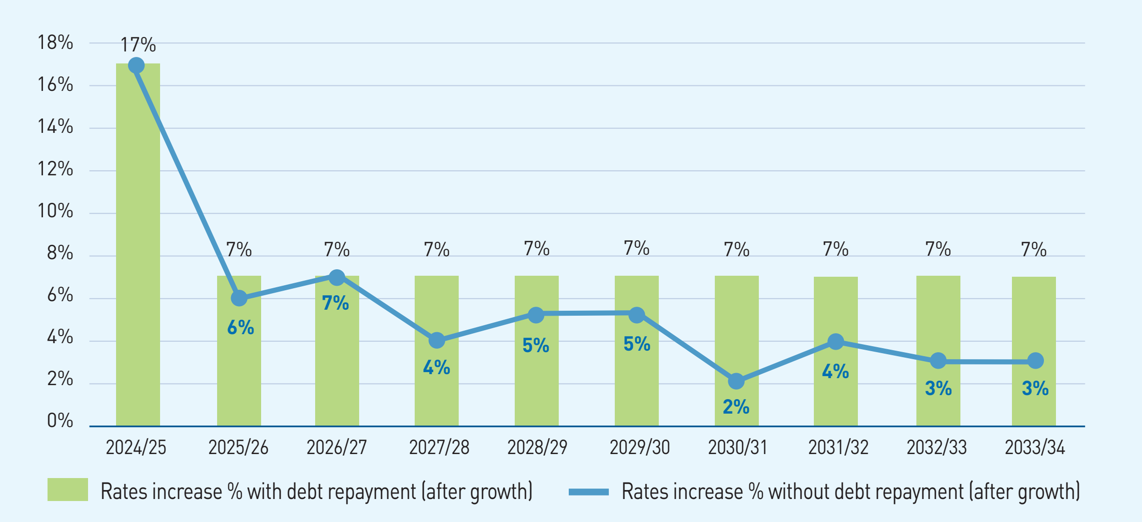
Quantified limits on average rates increases (after growth)

Period	Lower limit	Preferred limit	Upper limit
2024/25	12%	17%	17%
2025/26 to 2033/34	6%	7%	8%

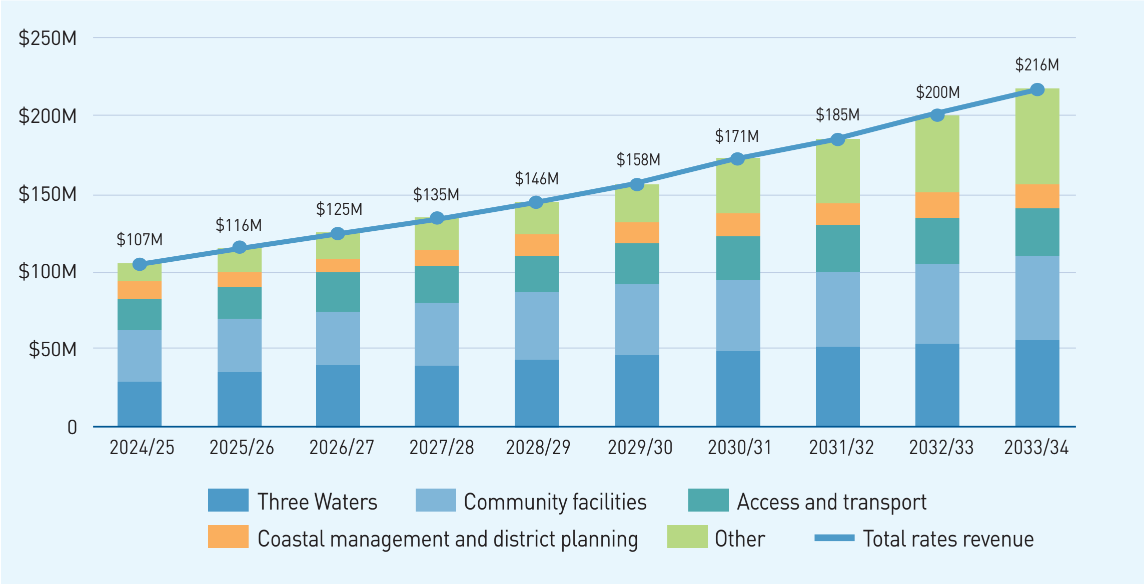
The financial strategy proposes a preferred annual rates increase of 17% in 2024/25, and 7% each year from 2025/26 to 2033/34.

This will help ensure we can meet our three waters operating costs, deliver on our top 10 priorities, absorb inevitable cost increases year-on-year, and actively reduce Council debt.

Average rates increase (after growth)



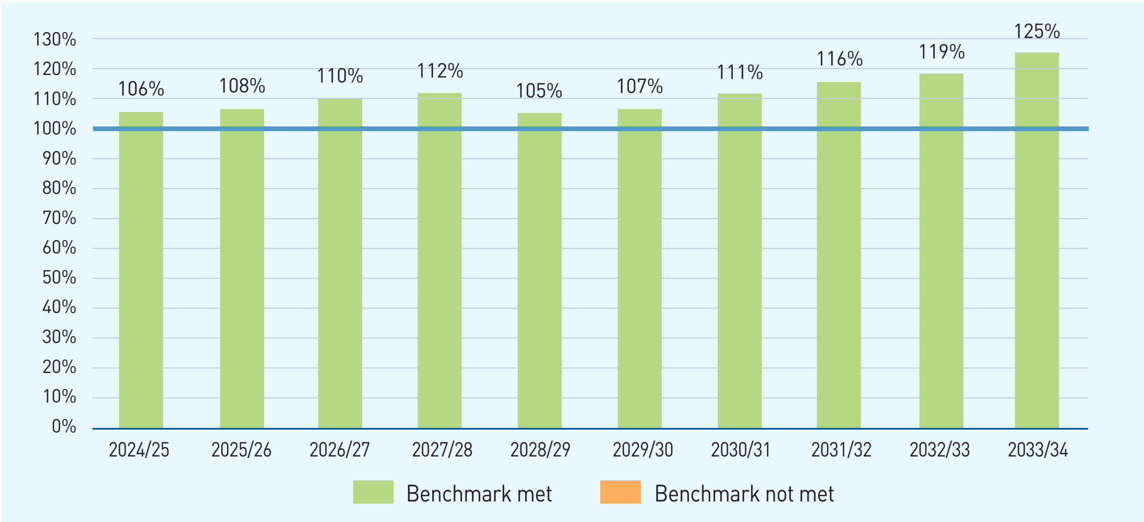
Total rates revenue by council activity



The graph above shows Council's annual rates revenue (excluding Greater Wellington Regional Council). The total rates revenue is broken down by our main activities. 'Other' includes debt reduction.

BALANCING THE BUDGET

Deliberately, we will not achieve a balanced budget for this LTP. Instead, we achieve a surplus every year. This mainly reflects subsidies from NZTA to fund half of our Access and Transport capex and additional rates to actively reduce debt.



We believe this approach is prudent as it reflects that we are funding everyday costs from everyday revenue, NZTA subsidies are applied to fund Access and Transport capex costs, and we are not shifting higher debt burden and interest costs on to future ratepayers.

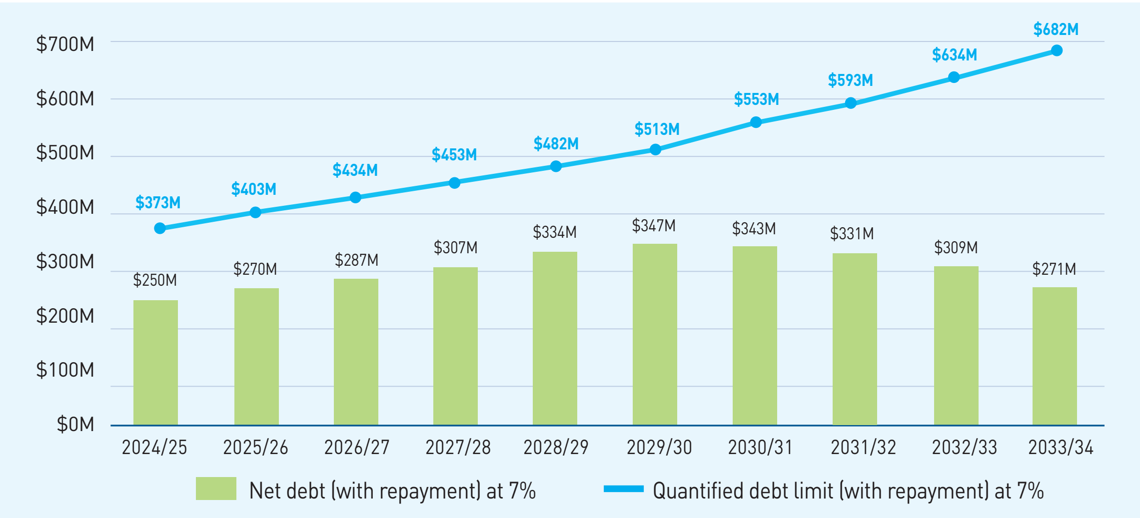
DEBT

Quantified limits on net debt/total operating revenue

Period	Lower limit	Upper limit
2024/25	Nil	285%
2025/26 to 2033/34	Nil	280%

The goal is to get Council's debt down, reducing net debt to approximately $271 million by 30 June 2034. This will provide significant new debt capacity to respond to unplanned shock events, enable our infrastructure strategy, and affordably respond to growth and/or enrichment opportunities across the district for our community.

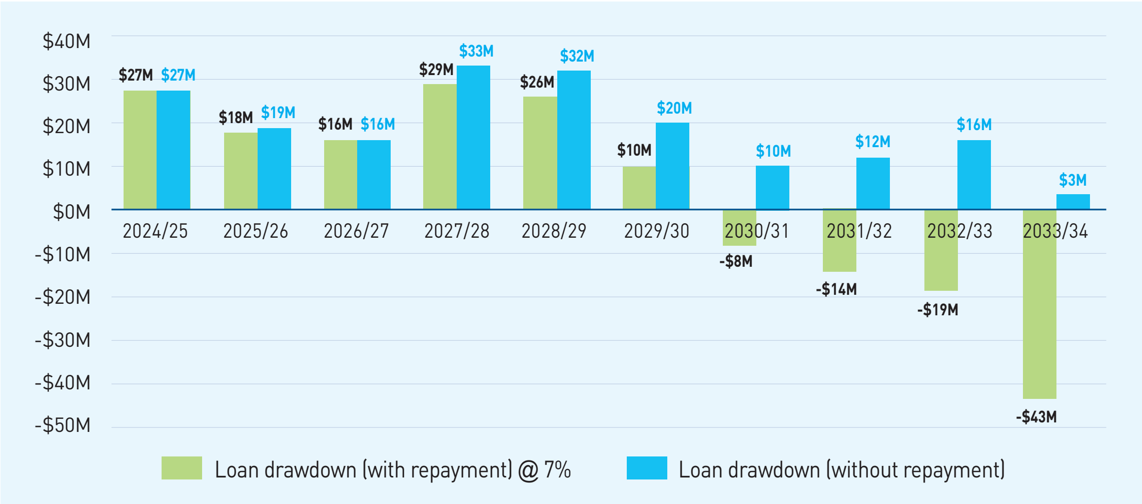
Net debt vs upper limit in dollars – with 17% increase for Year 1 and 7% for Years 2 to 10



LGFA = Local government funding agency.

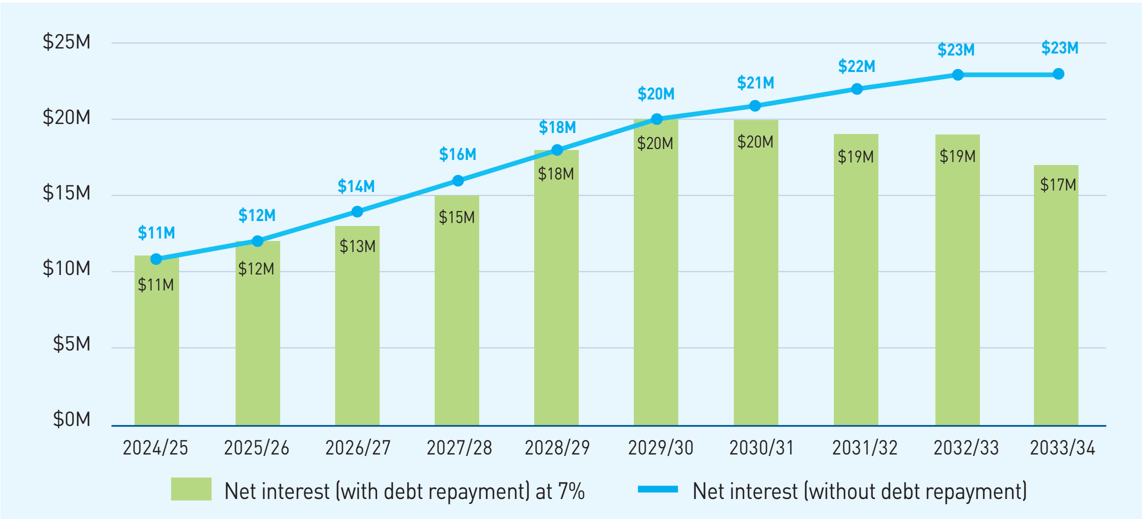
Council will increase debt each year to part fund its capital works programme. That is why it takes until 2030/31 to start significantly reducing debt. If we maintain this course, we will create borrowing capacity of $411 million in 2033/34.

Loan drawdown with and without repayment

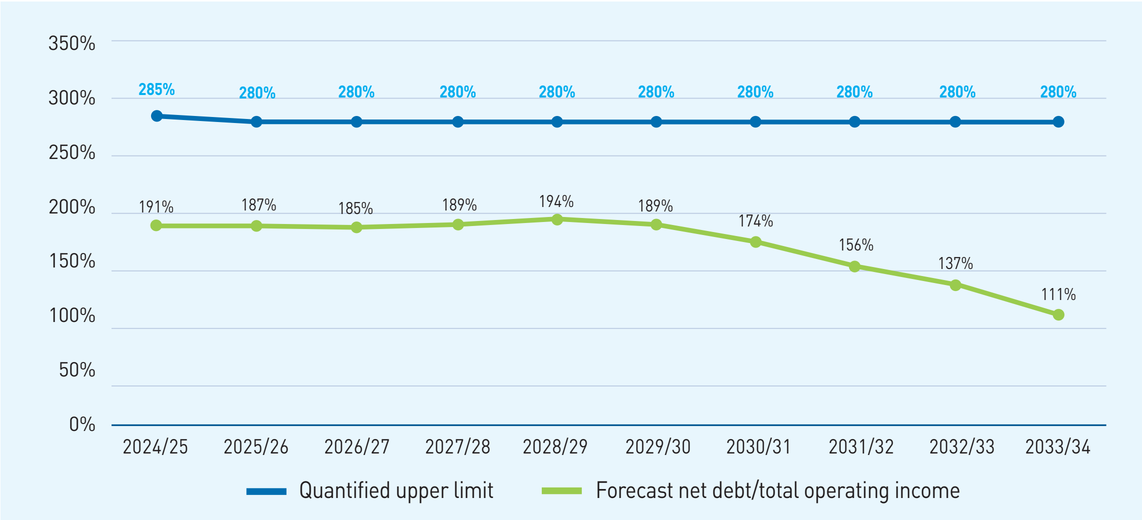


NET INTEREST

Actively reducing our debt means that we reduce our annual interest costs over time. By actively reducing our debt, our annual interest will be $17 million in 2033/34 compared to $23 million if we don't reduce debt at all. This represents a saving of $115,000 a week (or $6 million in Year 10).



Net debt vs upper limit percentage – with 17% increase for Year 1 and 7% for Years 2 to 10



INTERGENERATIONAL EQUITY

Intergenerational equity is simple in principle but difficult to achieve properly in practice. We achieve this when ratepayers pay their share, and only their fair share, of the cost of the assets they consume today. We don't believe we are getting this right. Right now, we don't fully rates fund depreciation, being the cost of our assets spread across their useful service lives. Fully rates funding depreciation from 2025/26 gets us closer to achieving intergenerational equity.

The next consideration is our debt. We refinance our existing debt when it matures, and year-on-year we increase our debt to help fund our capital works programme.

The key issue here is that we never reduce our debt. Therefore, we are pushing increasing debt and higher interest charges on future ratepayers.

We need to take a much closer look at how we fund our assets and properly achieve intergenerational equity in the coming years. For now, actively reducing our debt to lower the debt burden on future ratepayers and fully funding our asset depreciation is a positive and necessary step towards being confident we are fully achieving intergenerational equity for our ratepayers now and in the future.

AFFORDABILITY

In developing our financial strategy, we considered affordability for our community when setting our three goals. In 2007, the Shand Report established that rates should not exceed more than 5% of household income.

We have used 7% of household income as our affordability proxy on the basis that 5% as established 17 years ago.

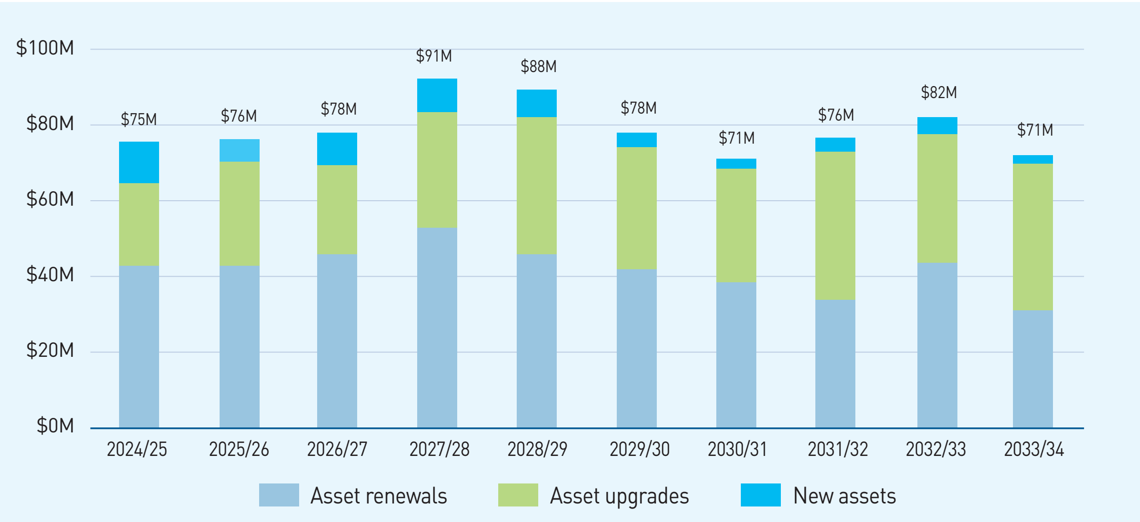
Currently, our median rates represent 4.7% of median household income in Kāpiti. Projecting this forward to 2033/34, average rates in 2033/34 will make up approximately 7.5% of household income. While this is slightly higher than our self-imposed rates affordability proxy, we need to strike a balance between affordability and creating a resilient future for Kāpiti.

STRONG ASSET MANAGEMENT

Quantified limits on our annual capital works programme (capex)

Period	Lower limit	Preferred limit	Upper limit
2024/25 to 2033/34	$70 million	$80 million	$100 million

Capital spend by category



The graph above shows Council's planned capital works programme for the next decade. This includes all of Council's assets, including the core assets set out in Council's 30-year Infrastructure Strategy.

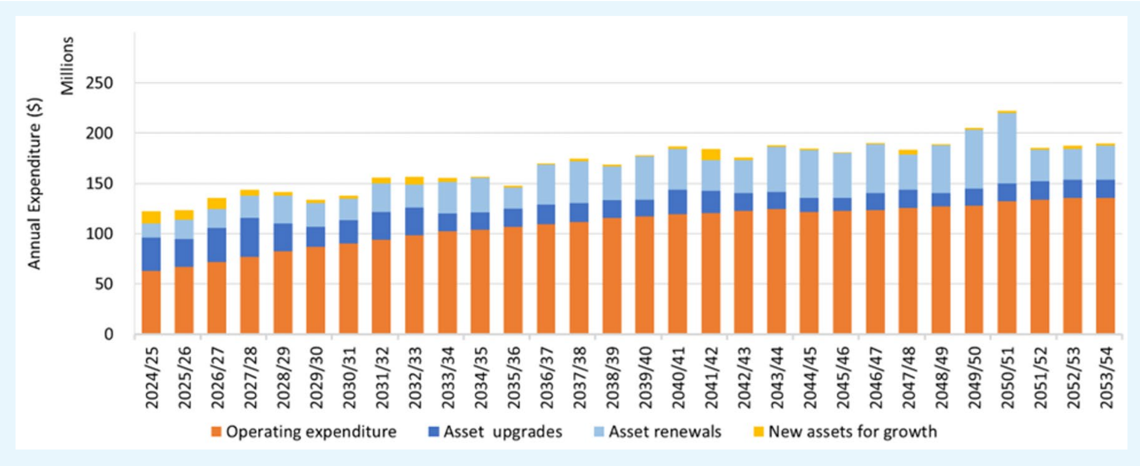
This chart breaks down asset spend by category (ie, replace existing assets, new assets to increase service levels and growth-related assets to meet additional demand) from expected household and population growth in the district.

LINK TO INFRASTRUCTURE STRATEGY

The quantified limits in the financial strategy for rates, debt, and capex enable the infrastructure strategy to be funded. Importantly, because the financial strategy ensures everyday costs are funded through everyday revenues, less debt will be required to fund the infrastructure strategy needs from 2040 onwards when many core assets will need upgrading or replacing. This is because we will be fully funding our depreciation which increases year-on-year.

The chart below shows the operating costs, asset upgrades and renewals required over the next 30 years.

Total expenditure (for assets covered by the Infrastructure Strategy)



Population growth forecasts and household size forecasts are done as part of informing our Infrastructure Strategy and Asset Management Plans. The Financial Strategy uses this information to forecast growth in our rateable units. The following table shows our assumed growth rates for rateable units for the next ten years.

	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34
Growth	0.8%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%
Rating units	25,969	26,255	26,544	26,836	27,131	27,429	27,731	28,036	28,344	28,656

OUR INFRASTRUCTURE STRATEGY

Tā mātou rautaki anga

ACHIEVING A SUSTAINABLE AND AFFORDABLE FUTURE

Keeping our district humming along needs more than just hard work and significant investment – it requires careful planning, particularly with the rising costs of maintaining and building infrastructure, responding to projected growth in our district, and legislation changes.

Our Infrastructure Strategy identifies the most significant challenges we face and the options for managing them. It links closely with the Financial Strategy so we can ensure we have sufficient funding to maintain, replace, and build critical infrastructure, taking into account growth in the district, natural hazards and climate change, and the potential for change within the regulatory environment. There are also certain services that all councils are required to provide to their communities.

Working within the parameters set by the Financial Strategy, we plan to deliver by:

- renewing assets based on their condition and importance
- continuing to build more capacity in key areas such as the Ōtaki and Waikanae water supply networks
- ensuring climate change is considered in our asset management plans and proposed future upgrades (particularly in stormwater and coastal)
- building resilience into our critical networks, such as water and wastewater
- staging expenditure increases over several years to decrease the impacts on borrowing without compromising levels of service
- conducting ongoing condition assessments and statistical modelling so we continue to have a good understanding of the condition of our assets.

COPING WITH NATURAL DISASTERS AND MORE WATER

The Kāpiti Coast District is located across a complex network of faults, so we're exposed to earthquake hazards such as strong ground shaking and liquefaction.

The effects of climate change also challenge us with sea-level rise and more frequent and intense storm events – adding to the risk of floods, landslides, severe wind, storm surges, and coastal erosion and inundation.

We need to be able to respond to these risks while also balancing affordability.

Our approach to these risks is to:

- tailor our stormwater management programme to prioritise improvements according to the types of property they benefit,
- review future repairs on roads that suffer the ongoing effects of climate change and weather events, such as slips,
- ensure that the insurance for our infrastructure assets will help with the costs of recovery after an earthquake or other significant natural event,
- manage our debt prudently and conservatively to create borrowing capacity or headroom to better respond to unforeseen natural disasters.

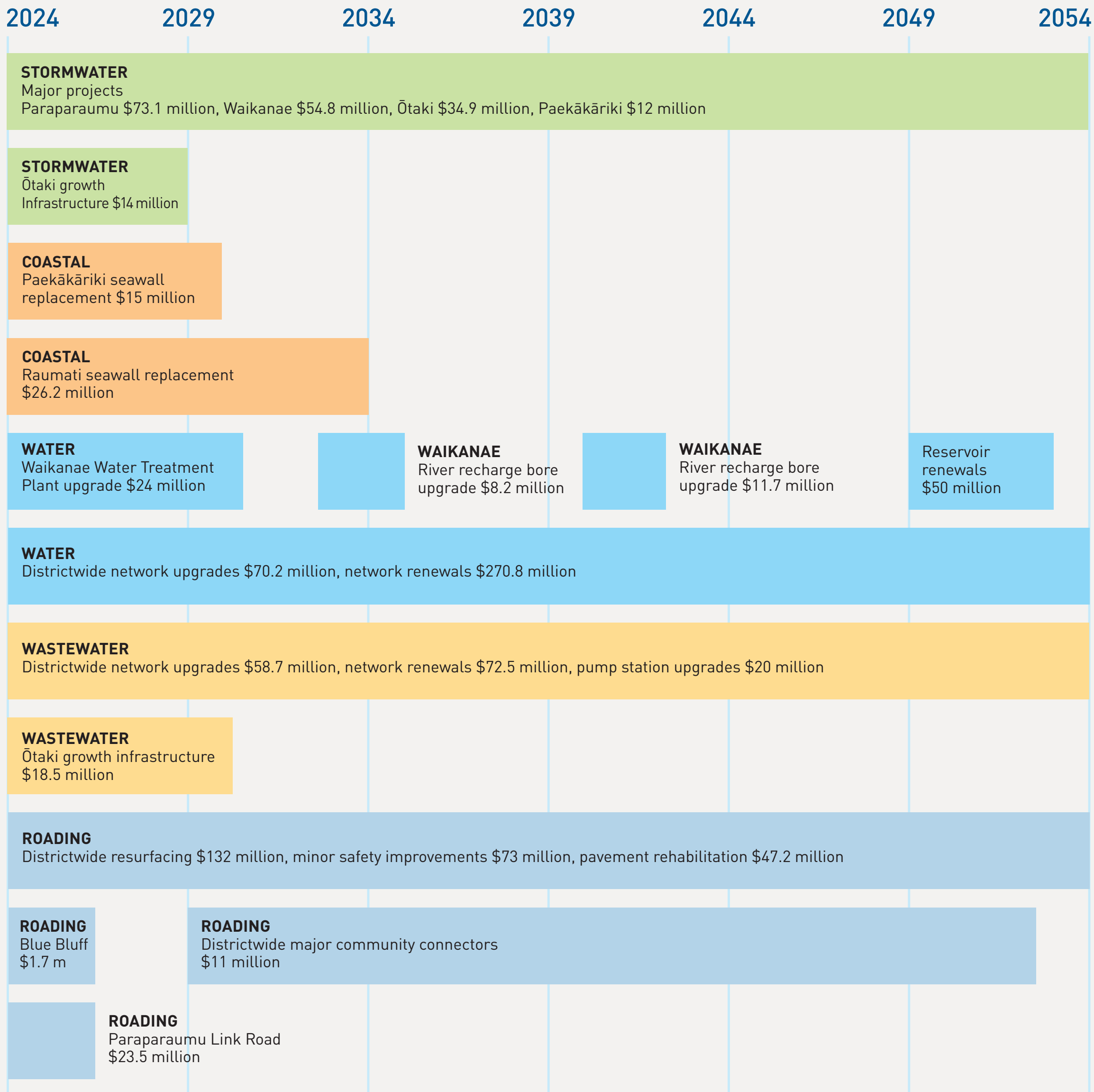
LEVELS OF SERVICE

We are not proposing to make any significant changes to levels of service compared to the previous LTP and Council will continue to pay for renewal of its assets through depreciation, with the aim to reduce its reliance on debt by fully funding depreciation through rates from Year 2.

KEY ASSUMPTIONS

- We will have the ability and capacity to deliver the proposed capital programme. However, there are external factors that can influence project timing and complexity. We will have the flexibility to reprioritise the capital programme over the next three years if certain projects experience delays and others can be accelerated.
- NZTA will continue to fund roading assets at a similar level. The new government is yet to release its policy statement on land transport, and if a lower level of subsidy is Council will need to consider the implications of this through the Annual Plan processes, potentially reducing the scope of its programme or increasing Council's level of funding.
- Asset lifecycle forecasts are reliable for most of our critical assets. For some underground assets such as water bores and the wastewater pipe network there is more uncertainty and some assets may need to be replaced earlier than estimated (using Council's unplanned renewals budget), or Council may gain additional life from an asset meaning we can defer renewing it.

MAJOR INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS



WE WANT TO KNOW WHAT YOU THINK ABOUT THESE KEY CHANGE PROPOSALS

HAVE YOUR SAY

Kei te hiahia mātou i ōu whakaaro mō ētahi taunakitanga whakahara

Building a resilient future for Kāpiti means we must promote and help achieve the social, economic, environmental, and cultural wellbeing of our community now and into the future. We are proposing three key changes to help us achieve this.

Proposal 1 Increasing rates to fully fund the increased costs of three waters following the repeal of three waters legislation. Go to page 25.

Proposal 2 Proactively reducing Council's debt so that we have enough borrowing capacity to respond to unplanned shock events and affordably respond to opportunities to grow and enrich our district. Go to page 28.

Proposal 3 Transfer ownership of Council's housing for older people to a new community housing provider. Go to page 34.

OTHER THINGS WE NEED YOUR VIEWS ON

We also encourage you to read and give us your thoughts on some other important things. Go to page 40 for more formation.

Climate action targeted rate

We propose introducing a climate action rate to enhance transparency on what we are spending on specific climate change actions that are not part of our business-as-usual operations.

Updated policies

We have reviewed and updated our rates remission, revenue and finance, development contributions, and significance and engagement policies.

Fees and charges for 2024/25

We review our fees and charges every year, adjusting for inflation, and in some cases beyond this level.

Proposed alcohol licensing fees bylaw

This enables us to set our own fees and charges for alcohol licensing rather than use those fees set by legislation.

Enhancing democracy

We would also like your thoughts on what we could do to better enable you to participate in Council processes and decisions.

PROPOSAL 1

HOW SHOULD COUNCIL FUND THE INCREASED COST TO DELIVER

THREE WATERS SERVICES?

Taunakitanga 1: Te whai moni mō te piki o te utu i ngā ratonga three waters

HAVE YOUR SAY

TELL US WHAT YOU THINK...

ANY TIME BEFORE
midnight Sunday 28 APRIL 2024 at
haveyoursay.kapiticoast.govt.nz/LTP

You can also complete a written submission, or talk to us in person. See page 2.

BACKGROUND

The new Government has reversed legislation to transfer drinking water, wastewater, and stormwater assets and services to regionalised entities.

This means we will continue to own and operate these assets and debt belonging to these assets (over $110 million) will not be repaid as expected.

We have a $4.7 million funding shortfall to fully cover the costs of our three waters services in 2024/25. This is because we applied $3.2 million of “Better Off” government funding in 2023/24 to cover three waters operating costs.

At the time of making this decision we didn’t “kick the can down the road”, so to speak, because we were advised that we would no longer be responsible for the three waters from 1 July 2024. We felt it was prudent to use this “Better Off” funding to benefit ratepayers in 2023/24.

In addition, we expect an increase in depreciation of $1.5 million for these assets as a direct result of our planned asset revaluation as at 30 June 2024.

We propose two options for you to consider to fully fund three waters operating costs:

OPTION 1: RATES FUND THREE WATERS SHORTFALL OF $4.7 MILLION

While we were initially comfortable with borrowing to cover the $4.7 million shortfall in favour of a lower rates increase, this was only because we were expecting central government to repay our debt related to three waters assets.

Now this is no longer happening, we believe the most sensible option is to fund this shortfall through a 5% increase in rates for the first year of the Long-term Plan (LTP). This would bring the average rates increase for 2024/25 to 17% after growth.

This is a big jump, but it means we can fully meet the cost of delivering drinking water, wastewater, and stormwater services without having to borrow to do it.

OPTION 2: DEBT FUND THREE WATERS SHORTFALL OF $4.7 MILLION

The alternative is to debt fund the $4.7 million shortfall. If we did that, the averate rates increase for 2024/25 would drop to 12% after growth, but this would add to our debt every year and increase interest costs in subsequent years.

We do not currently recover our total asset depreciation* charge through rates. We currently have a depreciation funding gap of $3.5 million per annum.

For every $1 of depreciation we do not recover from rates we need to fund from borrowing. More than $50 million of our net debt relates to not fully funding depreciation.

*We spread the cost of our assets across their useful service lives. This is called depreciation.

SHOULD WE DO OPTION 1 OR 2?

HAVE YOUR SAY

OPTION 1

OUR PREFERRED OPTION

Rates fund the $4.7 million operating cost shortfall for three waters services in 2024/25.

This option allows us to cover the costs of operating our drinking water, wastewater, and stormwater assets with no increase to debt.

IMPACT ON RATES AND DEBT

Rates will increase by a further 5% in Year 1. This means that our total average rates increase will be 17% for 2024/25. Note that if we increase total rates revenue by $4.7 million to $107 million in 2024/25, this shortfall funding is included in the total rates revenue for Years 2 to 10. There is no impact on debt for this option.

	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34
Rates impact (after growth) %	4.35%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rates impact (after growth) $	$4m	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt reduction (annual)	$4.7m	$4.7m	$4.7m	$4.7m	$4.7m	$4.7m	$4.7m	$4.7m	$4.7m	$4.7m
Debt reduction (cumulative)	$4.7m	$9.4m	$14m	$18.7m	$23.4m	$28.1m	$32.7m	$37.4m	$42.1m	$46.8m

IMPACT ON SERVICE LEVELS

This option will enable us to maintain the current level of service for drinking water, wastewater, and stormwater services.

OPTION 2

Debt fund $4.7 million in operating cost shortfall in 2024/25.

We could increase our debt and borrow an additional $4.7 million every year to cover these costs.

IMPACT ON RATES AND DEBT

Debt will increase by $5 million each year to fund this annual funding shortfall to deliver our three waters services. Across the 10 years, total debt will increase by $47 million. Rates will be impacted by the increase in our interest costs in subsequent years.

	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34
Rates impact (after growth) %	0.23%	0.37%	0.55%	0.71%	0.86%	1.02%	1.10%	1.16%	1.20%	1.23%
Rates impact (after growth) $	$0.2m	$0.4m	$0.6m	$0.9m	$1.1m	$1.4m	$1.7m	$1.9m	$2.2m	$2.4m
Debt impact (annual)	$4.7m	$4.7m	$4.7m	$4.7m	$4.7m	$4.7m	$4.7m	$4.7m	$4.7m	$4.7m
Debt impact (cumulative)	$4.7m	$9.4m	$14m	$18.7m	$23.4m	$28.1m	$32.7m	$37.4m	$42.1m	$46.8m

IMPACT ON SERVICE LEVELS

This option will enable us to maintain the current level of service for drinking water, wastewater, and stormwater services.

PROPOSAL 2

PROACTIVELY REDUCE COUNCIL DEBT

Taunakitanga 2: Te āta whai kia iti iho te noho nama a te Kaunihera

HAVE YOUR SAY

TELL US WHAT YOU THINK...

ANY TIME BEFORE midnight Sunday 28 APRIL 2024 at haveyoursay.kapiticoast.govt.nz/LTP

You can also complete a written submission, or talk to us in person. See page 2.

BACKGROUND

Like many councils across the country, Kāpiti is already seeing the effects of climate change, such as more frequent and more extreme severe weather events. The damage these cause to our public assets like roads, pipes, coastal accessways and parks is costly to repair.

Here in the Wellington region we are also susceptible to earthquakes and tsunami. We know from the experiences of other councils that the effects and costs of severe, unexpected events could be debilitating for the district. We know that a major event is likely at some stage, and we must make sure we can borrow enough money to support our district's recovery when it does, while continuing to invest in core assets as needed. To do that, we need to start actively reducing our debt now.

WE NEED TO CREATE SIGNIFICANTLY MORE HEADROOM FOR RESILIENCE

We currently have net debt* of $221 million at the end of December 2023 and we are adding, on average, $19 million of new debt every year. This pays for the planned capital works programme of new and upgraded assets like treatment plants, pipe networks, roads, footpaths, parks, and public facilities. We don't make any provision for the repair or replacement of assets damaged by uninsured losses, so if this happens, we either adjust our planned capital expenses or take on more debt to cover the cost.

We don't have an endless capacity to borrow. Our financial strategy limits us to a debt level no higher than 285% of our operating revenue for 2024/25 and 280% (the maximum Local Government Funding Agency (LGFA) covenant requirements) from 2025/26 to 2033/34. If we continue to borrow at a rate of $19 million a year, we will be very close to reaching that limit by the end of the 10 years of this LTP, which leaves us with limited borrowing capacity to fund recovery from a major event and borrow for the next 20 years post 2034 to align with our Infrastructure Strategy.

*Net debt is Council's gross debt less term deposits, any cash in the bank, and borrower notes.

We know from our infrastructure strategy that Council will need to invest significantly in its three waters assets from 2041 onwards to replace these assets, maintain current levels of service, and accommodate future growth in the district.

Reducing debt offers three mainstream benefits. Firstly, it creates headroom to borrow in emergencies and/or for planned investments. Secondly, it decreases interest charges, leading to lower rates in the future if borrowings are significantly reduced and lastly, it gets us closer to properly achieving intergenerational equity.

WE NEED TO FIND WAYS TO REDUCE OUR DEBT

When we first started developing this LTP, the previous government's Affordable Waters reforms promised that debt associated with water, wastewater, and stormwater assets would be repaid for us over several years, reducing our net debt by at least $110 million.

The legislation allowing for this has been repealed and this is no longer going to happen. We believe we need to now look at reducing our debt levels.

To achieve a resilient future for Kāpiti we need to act now. We need to be bold and we need to face the facts that achieving intergenerational equity does not reduce our net debt fast enough to achieve the borrowing capacity/headroom we need for resilience and infrastructure renewals in the future.

WHAT HAPPENS IF WE DON'T REDUCE DEBT?

Debt and interest costs will continue to rise year-by-year. To put that in hard numbers, our interest expense per year right now is roughly $9 million (or $173,000 per week).

If we do not start actively reducing our debt, our net debt will be $415 million in 2033/34 – almost double. We will be close to the LGFA lending limit and it may be difficult and more expensive for us to borrow more.

If we continue to borrow at the rate of an additional $19 million per year (on average), this interest expense is predicted to rise to $23 million in 2033/34 ($442,000 in interest per week).

If we don't take action to reduce our debt now, our children and grandchildren will inherit this liability and ever-increasing interest expenses. Eventually, someone will need to repay the debt, and the longer we leave it, the harder it will be.

We are proposing a proactive debt reduction programme starting in Year 2 of the LTP (the 2025/26 financial year) funded through annual rates increases. We have outlined three potential options:

OPTION 1: INCREASE RATES BY 8% FROM 2025/26

If we choose this option, we will reduce our net debt by $232 million. The forecast net debt at 30 June 2034 will be $184 million. However, we don't believe this option is affordable for the community right now as average rates would represent 8.1% of projected median household income in 2033/34. We are using 7% as a rates affordability proxy, being 2% higher than the 5% benchmark detailed by the Shand Report in 2007.

OPTION 2: INCREASE RATES BY 7% TO REDUCE DEBT

This option will reduce our net debt by $144 million. The forecast net debt at 30 June 2034 will be $271 million. This is our preferred approach as average rates would represent 7.5% of projected median household income in 2033/34. While this is slightly higher than the 7% target, it achieves meaningful debt reduction and we believe this strikes the balance between affordability and achieving a resilient future for Kāpiti.

OPTION 3: INCREASE RATES BY 6% TO REDUCE DEBT

If we choose this option, we will reduce our net debt by $64 million. The forecast net debt at 30 June 2034 will be $352 million. Average rates would represent 6.9% of projected median household income. While this sits slightly below our affordability proxy, it only reduces our debt by $21 million across ten years. While this is still a reduction, we feel pushing sightly harder will achieve a better result for our ratepayers and our district.

SHOULD WE DO OPTION 1, 2 OR 3?

HAVE YOUR SAY

OPTION 1

Apply average rates increases of 8% per year from 2025/26 to 2033/34 to build a resilient future and reduce debt.

Total rates increases of 8% per year from Years 2 to 10 are required for this option. The rates increase is solely due to reducing debt each year as shown below. Council borrows each year to fund its capital works programme. That's why it will take until 2030/31 to see significant reductions in our net debt. This option reduces Council's net debt by $232 million by 2033/34.

IMPACT ON RATES AND DEBT

	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34
Rates impact (after growth) %	-	0.60%	-	2.98%	2.13%	3.05%	5.55%	4.88%	5.46%	6.41%
Rates impact (after growth) $	-	$0.6m	-	$3.8m	$3m	$4.6m	$9.2m	$8.8m	$10.8m	$13.8m
Debt reduction (annual)	-	$1.8m	$2.1m	$7.3m	$11.8m	$18.1m	$29.1m	$39.9m	$52.8m	$69m
Debt reduction (cumulative)	-	$1.8m	$3.9m	$11.2m	$23m	$41.1m	$70.2m	$110m	$162.9m	$231.8m

IMPACT ON LEVEL OF SERVICE

Reducing our debt won't result in any negative effect on levels of service. If anything, it would mean we're better able to maintain them, as we're in a better financial position to fund unexpected damage or losses of assets.

OPTION 2

OUR PREFERRED OPTION

Apply average rates increases of 7% per year from 2025/26 to 2033/34 to build a resilient future and reduce debt.

This option requires total rates increases of 7% from Years 2 to 10. Like option 1, the rates increase is solely due to reduced debt each year as shown below. Similarly, it will take until 2030/31 to see significant reductions in our net debt. This option reduces Council's net debt by $144 million across the next 10 years to $271 million of net debt as at 30 June 2034.

IMPACT ON RATES AND DEBT

	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34
Rates impact (after growth) %	-	-	-	1.50%	0.77%	1.58%	4.12%	3.32%	3.84%	4.76%
Rates impact (after growth) $	-	-	-	$1.9m	$1m	$2.3m	$6.5m	$5.7m	$7.1m	$9.5m
Debt reduction (annual)	-	$0.7m	-	$3.3m	$5.8m	$9.7m	$18m	$25.5m	$34.6m	$46.3m
Debt reduction (cumulative)	-	$0.7m	$0.7m	$4m	$9.8m	$19.5m	$37.4m	$63m	$97.6m	$143.9m

IMPACT ON SERVICE LEVELS

Reducing our debt won't result in any negative effect on levels of service. If anything, it would mean we're better able to maintain them, as we're in a better financial position to fund unexpected damage or losses of assets.

SHOULD WE DO OPTION 1, 2 OR 3? HAVE YOUR SAY

OPTION 3

Apply average rates increases of 6% per year from 2025/26 to 2033/34 to build a resilient future and reduce debt.

This option requires total rates increases of 6% from Years 2 to 10. Like option 1, the rates increase is solely due to reduced debt each year as shown below. Similarly, it will take until 2030/31 to see significant reductions in our net debt. This option reduces Council's net debt by $64 million across the next 10 years to $352 million of net debt as at 30 June 2034.

IMPACT ON RATES AND DEBT

	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34
Rates impact (after growth) %	-	-	-	-	-	0.06%	2.66%	1.72%	2.17%	3.06%
Rates impact (after growth) $	-	-	-	-	-	$0.1m	$4m	$2.8m	$3.8m	$5.7m
Debt reduction (annual)	-	-	-	-	-	$1.6m	$7.3m	$11.9m	$17.5m	$25.2m
Debt reduction (cumulative)	-	-	-	-	-	$1.6m	$9m	$20.8m	$38.4m	$63.6m

IMPACT ON SERVICE LEVELS

Reducing our debt won't result in any negative effect on levels of service. If anything, it would mean we're better able to maintain them, as we're in a better financial position to fund unexpected damage or losses of assets.

PROPOSAL 3

PROVIDING MORE SUSTAINABLE COUNCIL HOUSING FOR OUR OLDER PEOPLE

Taunakitanga 3: Te whakarato whare Kaunihera he māmā te utu mō ngā kaumātua

HAVE YOUR SAY

TELL US WHAT YOU THINK...

ANY TIME BEFORE midnight Sunday 28 APRIL 2024 at haveyoursay.kapiticoast.govt.nz/LTP

You can also complete a written submission, or talk to us in person. See page 2.

BACKGROUND

Kāpiti has a growing housing need and making sure that our most vulnerable residents have access to quality, affordable housing is a core part of our long-term goal of building a resilient community that has support for basic needs.

However, the cost of providing the service is increasing, and councils are unable to access central government funding to help ratepayers and tenants cover the cost. Last year we undertook a comprehensive review to confirm the condition of the homes and upgrade needs, and to consider options that would provide a service that better meets the needs of our community.

Key takeaways from the review include:

- The Council owns and manages 118 homes for older people on the Kāpiti Coast. While the units are in fairly good condition, there is limited ability to improve accessibility, and diversity in size and configuration.
- We have a current waitlist of 60 older people, and we expect this to grow. Anecdotally, we know this waitlist is not an accurate reflection of actual demand, as many people don't apply, assuming they won't be successful. We know the need now and in the future is much greater.
- Our ability to grow the portfolio is restricted because of the level of subsidies required. To increase the number of units would be unaffordable if the cost was covered by ratepayers, either through rates or debt.

We've identified two options where Council would transfer and/or sell these assets to either a new community housing provider (CHP) or an existing one. Both options would take around 18 months to put in place and have similar benefits, with the exception that establishing a new CHP has the added benefit of allowing Council to have more influence on behalf of tenants and our communities.

WHAT IS A CHP AND WHY DOES THAT MATTER?

CHPs are community housing providers that are accredited by central government with a specific mandate to provide community housing.

- CHPs can negotiate with the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (MHUD) for funding to grow the housing stock. The CHP is then responsible for maintaining the assets.
- They are regulated to ensure the homes are of good quality, have good tenancy management services, and are well managed. Housing is their sole focus – they have the connections, skills and expertise, and a mandate to deliver.
- They have access to a more complete and robust suite of services for tenants. This means transferring housing assets will improve levels of service for our older people, even if that means they'll be provided by someone other than Council.
- Unlike councils, CHPs also have access to the central government's Income Related Rent Subsidy, which means rent for approved residents can be reduced from 30% to 25% of a tenant's net income, with central government paying the difference between the tenant's rental payment and the market rent for the property. This eliminates the need for ratepayer subsidisation.

There is, of course, an option for us to continue owning and operating these units, but we don't think doing so is sustainable or compliant with good financial investment. Operating costs are already being subsidised by ratepayers, and with costs to maintain and upgrade the units on the rise, we expect the level of subsidy to increase substantially in coming years.

When considering this proposal we would like your feedback on these possible options:

OPTION 1: TRANSFERRING HOUSING ASSETS TO A NEW CHP

We could establish a new independent CHP that we have a level of influence in. This is because it will allow us to have an ongoing relationship with the CHP. We would transfer (gift) the housing assets to the new CHP because of this direct and ongoing relationship. We would expect the new CHP to be 100% self-funding so we would not anticipate any ongoing administrative costs for the Council, however we would expect Council to incur some initial setup costs at the beginning.

There are a few key reasons we prefer this option, but the main one is it will ensure that older persons' housing continues to be delivered for eligible older people, and will enable the growth of the portfolio without passing the costs on to ratepayers. There are significant costs involved with just providing the current level of housing for our older people. We can't charge enough rent to cover the costs to maintain and operate the assets, so currently ratepayers subsidise the cost through their rates. To build more houses, we'd have to borrow subject to sufficient debt headroom, as well as continue to subsidise rents for the tenants in these new houses, which further impacts rates. Retaining ownership of our housing assets isn't affordable, or sustainable, for us, or for our community.

OPTION 2: WHAT IF WE TRANSFERRED OR SOLD THE ASSETS TO AN EXISTING CHP?

Transferring, or selling, the assets to an existing CHP would give some of the benefits of a new CHP, but not all of them. For one, we'd have less say on how funding and assets are used, as the CHP may have a focus on other larger regions or other sectors of the community. In Kāpiti, our older people are the ones who have the greatest need for community housing, and we want to ensure the focus remains on them.

Ensuring a local voice and focus that protects current and future tenants is really important, and establishing a new CHP with a direct relationship with Council best achieves this. It would also provide more opportunity to grow the portfolio and more assurance that the needs of our older people will be met now and in the future.

Importantly, we want the new CHP to provide access to safe and affordable housing for our older persons in Kāpiti.

DO YOU THINK WE SHOULD DO OPTION 1, 2 OR 3?

HAVE YOUR SAY

OPTION 1

OUR PREFERRED OPTION

Transfer older persons' housing to a new community housing provider.

We prefer this option because it gives us the best chance of growing the portfolio, ensuring we better meet the demand for older persons' housing without taking on debt or further burdening ratepayers. With this option, Council will retain some influence through official appointments that will make sure the needs of the older people in our district are the priority and that plans are put in place to build more units. We expect this to improve services for tenants and open up access to increased support and services Council can't currently provide and enable more affordable rents for tenants now and as the portfolio grows, without Kāpiti ratepayers having to foot the bill.

IMPACT ON RATES AND DEBT

For the first 12 months there will be no impact on rates. By mid 2025/26, when the new CHP is operational, we will start seeing operating costs dropping, reducing future rates increases. Until the CHP is established, we will need to increase debt to maintain these assets and complete a limited refurbishment programme. From 2025/26, we expect to reduce our debt previously needed by $17.5 million by 2033/34.

	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34
Rates impact (after growth) %	-	(0.27%)	(0.71%)	(0.12%)	(0.15%)	(0.21%)	(0.17%)	(0.19%)	(0.23%)	(0.19%)
Rates impact (after growth) $	-	($0.3m)	($0.8m)	($0.1m)	($0.2m)	($0.3m)	($0.3m)	($0.3m)	($0.4m)	($0.4m)
Debt impact (annual)	-	($0.5m)	($1.3m)	($1.2m)	($2.3m)	($2m)	($2.6m)	($3m)	($3.1m)	($1.7m)
Debt impact (cumulative)	-	($0.5m)	($1.8m)	($2.9m)	($5.2m)	($7.2m)	($9.8m)	($12.8m)	($15.8m)	($17.5m)

Note: Figures in brackets are reductions.

IMPACT ON SERVICE LEVELS

The level of service for tenants would improve with this option, both from a more dedicated service from the CHP and eventually a better range of higher-quality homes as the CHP grows the portfolio.

DO YOU THINK WE SHOULD DO OPTION 1, 2 OR 3?

HAVE YOUR SAY

OPTION 2

Housing delivered by existing community housing provider with less influence from Council.

While this option would help grow the portfolio and provide better day-to-day services to tenants, Council will not be in a position to influence the operations of the CHP. Kāpiti may be just one of many districts serviced by the CHP and therefore not a priority.

This means there is a risk that the focus moves away from housing for older people, who are one of the groups in our district who need it most, to a more general community housing focus, most likely with a regional rather than district lens.

IMPACT ON RATES AND DEBT

Similarly, for the first 12 months there will be no impact on rates. From early 2025/26 we will start seeing operating costs dropping, reducing future rates increases. Similarly, until the assets are transferred, we will need to increase debt to maintain these assets and complete a limited refurbishment programme. From 2025/26, we expect to reduce our debt previously needed by $17.5 million by 2033/34.

	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34
Rates impact (after growth) %	-	(0.36%)	(0.63%)	(0.12%)	(0.15%)	(0.21%)	(0.17%)	(0.19%)	(0.23%)	(0.19%)
Rates impact (after growth) $	-	($0.4m)	($0.7m)	($0.1m)	($0.2m)	($0.3m)	($0.3m)	($0.3m)	($0.4m)	($0.4m)
Debt impact (annual)	-	($0.5m)	($1.3m)	($1.2m)	($2.3m)	($2m)	($2.6m)	($3m)	($3.1m)	($1.7m)
Debt impact (cumulative)	-	($0.5m)	($1.8m)	($2.9m)	($5.2m)	($7.2m)	($9.8m)	($12.8m)	($15.8m)	($17.5m)

Note: Figures in brackets are reductions.

IMPACT ON SERVICE LEVELS

For this option we would expect (some) tenants to see improved levels of service, but with the possibility of a more regional rather than district focus. Council would have limited influence over the level of service delivered by the CHP now or in the future.

DO YOU THINK WE SHOULD DO OPTION 1, 2 OR 3?

HAVE YOUR SAY

OPTION 3

Housing delivered by Council (status quo) with no option to grow the portfolio.

With this option, Council will continue to own and operate the portfolio. This means ratepayers will continue to subsidise the ever-increasing costs. Without increasing rates and debt, this option means we won't be in a position to build new homes for older people due to already high levels of debt and the amount the ratepayer would need to subsidise to cover the cost.

Tenants will miss out on the wrap-around support and services a CHP can provide, and there will be no access to income-related rent subsidies from central government. The ability to provide improved accessibility options would also not be possible without significant investment from rates or by increasing Council debt.

We don't think this is an affordable or sustainable option in the long run because current legislative settings for housing do not allow councils to access central government-funded subsidies. This means that the level of subsidisation by the ratepayer will increase annually as the portfolio ages and needs more maintenance and refurbishment. This will result in increased requirements for funding through rates and debt drawdown.

IMPACT ON RATES AND DEBT

If Council retains these assets, we will need to increase rates to cover the ongoing operating costs. For example, we would need to increase rates by a further 0.36% in 2025/26 to fully fund these assets. Likewise, from 2025/26 to 2033/34, we will need to increase debt by $17.5 million to maintain these assets and continue our refurbishment programme.

	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34
Rates impact (after growth) %	-	0.36%	0.63%	0.12%	0.15%	0.21%	0.17%	0.19%	0.23%	0.19%
Rates impact (after growth) $	-	$0.4m	$0.7m	$0.1m	$0.2m	$0.3m	$0.3m	$0.3m	$0.4m	$0.4m
Debt impact (annual)	-	$0.5m	$1.3m	$1.2m	$2.3m	$2m	$2.6m	$3m	$3.1m	$1.7m
Debt impact (cumulative)	-	$0.5m	$1.8m	$2.9m	$5.2m	$7.2m	$9.8m	$12.8m	$15.8m	$17.5m

IMPACT ON SERVICE LEVELS

For this option we would expect (some) tenants to see improved levels of service, but with the possibility tenants would see no difference to the level of service they have now, and it is probable that over time the level of service would decrease as the affordability of the portfolio becomes more difficult to manage.

OTHER THINGS WE NEED YOUR FEEDBACK ON

HAVE YOUR SAY

He mea anō hei whakahoki kōrero mai

Alongside the key change proposals discussed in this consultation document, we also encourage you to read the following few pages and give us your thoughts on some other important things.

This includes the introduction of a new climate action rate, our reviewed rates remission, revenue and finance, development contributions, and significance and engagement policies, our adjusted fees and charges for 2024/25, a proposed alcohol licensing fees bylaw, and other ways we can engage with you.

Further information, including the full policies and ways to provide feedback, can be found at: haveyoursay.kapiticoast.govt.nz/LTP.

PROPOSED CHANGES TO OUR RATES

Legislation requires us to review our rating system regularly, and we tend to do that as a part of developing a new Long-term Plan. We have completed our review and are proposing a new targeted rate that we would like your views on.

INTRODUCING A CLIMATE ACTION RATE

Having already declared a climate emergency, Council recognises the need for increased focus on adaptation in the years ahead.

We're very active in climate adaptation efforts in the district, with initiatives to reduce our own carbon footprint and emissions, collaborating with our communities to improve waste management practices, and protecting public assets and our coastline from climate-related damage through work around seawalls and sand dune planting. These initiatives are currently funded from the general rate, but we believe these costs should be consolidated and funded through a specific targeted rate.

We would like your feedback on two options.

OPTION 1:
INTRODUCE A NEW CLIMATE ACTION RATE

Our preference is to establish a targeted climate action rate to enhance transparency on what we are spending on specific climate change actions that are not part of our business-as-usual operations.

Implementing the rate would make it easier to see where funding for climate action efforts (approximately $500,000 annually) comes from and how it's used, so we can make sure we're delivering on our promises and reporting in a meaningful way.

To make things fair, all properties would be charged based on their capital value. This new rate won't increase the amount Council collects from rates. The amount currently being spent on climate action activities will simply be shifted away from the land-value based general rate into its own rate. There will, however, be an impact on individual ratepayers in that the amount charged will differ depending upon the capital value of the property.

OPTION 2:
CONTINUE TO FUND CLIMATE-RELATED ACTIVITIES FROM CURRENT RATES

The alternative is to not establish a new rate, making no change to how we fund our climate change activities. The disadvantage is that the community will continue to have less visibility of how funds are being allocated and whether climate objectives are being effectively pursued.

HAVE YOUR SAY

TELL US WHAT YOU THINK...

ANY TIME BEFORE midnight Sunday 28 APRIL 2024 at haveyoursay.kapiticoast.govt.nz/LTP

You can also complete a written submission, or talk to us in person. See page 2.

POLICIES

We have reviewed and updated several key policies. To read the full versions visit haveyoursay.kapiticoast.govt.nz/LTP.

RATES REMISSION POLICY

Our rates remission policy sets out when and how Council will offer a reduction on rates in certain circumstances. The policy includes several individual policies that allow for rates relief where it is considered fair and reasonable to do so. Full details are on our website.

REVENUE AND FINANCE POLICY

The revenue and financing policy sets out the principles for funding our operating and capital expenditure, including the level of public and private benefit for each activity and whether it should be funded through rates, fees and charges, and other contributions such as development contributions.

DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTIONS POLICIES

This policy covers how we assess the costs of, and collect contributions to, the roading, water, wastewater and stormwater networks needed to service new properties as a result of growth in the district. The key purpose of the policy is to ensure that a fair proportion of the cost of growth is funded by those who cause the need for that infrastructure (that is, the developments leading to growth). We review and update this policy alongside each LTP. Accompanying the policy is a development contributions limited remission Policy that provides a reduction in charges in specific circumstances.

SIGNIFICANCE AND ENGAGEMENT POLICY

Our significance and engagement policy sets out how and when our communities can expect to be engaged in decisions about different issues, assets, or other matters, depending on their level of significance. It also helps ensure Council is informed at the beginning of a decision-making process about the extent of any public engagement expected before a particular decision is made, and the form and type of engagement required.

OTHER

FEES AND CHARGES

Every year we review and adjust our fees and charges for the following year. In most cases we limit increases to the Local Government Cost Index, the inflation factor used by councils. Exceptions and proposed new fees are highlighted in the full Proposed Schedule of Fees and Charges on our website.

PROPOSED ALCOHOL LICENSING FEES BYLAW

Council is responsible for managing alcohol harm under Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 (the Act). The Act specifies the level at which licensing fees can be set unless we pass a bylaw to set our own fees. We now plan to do this, as the cost of administering and monitoring alcohol licensing has risen substantially in the last 12 years. We think a greater portion of the cost increases should be borne by licensees rather than by ratepayers.

ENHANCING DEMOCRACY

We make decisions every day on behalf of our communities, ranging from routine day-to-day matters to those with a high level of impact and public interest. Our meetings are open to the public, live-streamed, and available to watch later on our YouTube channel. We've been reflecting on what more we could do to enable community participation in Council processes and decisions. For instance, evening meetings would allow people who are not available during the day to attend Council meetings and put themselves forward as elected representatives. Changes like this will come at a cost, so we're keen to understand what you think would make a difference.

Go to haveyoursay.kapiticoast.govt.nz/LTP to give us your thoughts.

IMPACT ON RATES FOR NEXT YEAR

While the proposed rates increase for 2024/25 is 17%, the rates increase will vary for different properties in the district.

This is not only because of differences in property value, type, and location – your rates may also be affected by recent changes in your property's value after last year's revaluation, the proposed change to our rating system, and Greater Wellington Regional Council's rates (GWRC).

GWRC has also reviewed its rates and is asking for feedback on its proposed changes. You can find out more at haveyoursay.gw.govt.nz.

EXAMPLES OF RATES IMPACTS

This table shows how the proposed rates increase for 2024/25 would apply to median properties across the district. Please note that these rates include GST, and water rates based on 255 cubic metres per year for residential properties, and fixed water rates charge for commercial properties, but exclude GWRC rates.

Median property values	Paekākāriki	Raumati	Paraparaumu	Waikanae	Ōtaki	Rural	Commercial
Capital value	$860,000	$760,000	$720,000	$780,000	$560,000	$1,200,000	$770,000
Land value	$540,000	$450,000	$410,000	$425,000	$300,000	$660,000	$485,000
Current rates	$3,782	$3,963	$3,820	$3,931	$3,189	$2,418	$4,907
Proposed rates	$4,436	$4,665	$4,491	$4,613	$3,951	$3,058	$5,990
% change	17.3%	17.7%	17.5%	17.4%	23.9%	26.5%	22.1%
Annual rates increase	**$654**	**$702**	**$670**	**$682**	**$762**	**$640**	**$1,083**
Weekly rates increase	**$13**	**$14**	**$13**	**$13**	**$15**	**$12**	**$21**

Visit kapiticoast.govt.nz/ProposedRates
to see the proposed rates for your property, along with the difference that your property revaluation has made and the proposed changes for the coming year.

WHAT HAPPENS NEXT?

He aha ināianei?

When the consultation period ends at midnight Sunday 28 April, we'll collate all your feedback, including submissions presented at hearings.

Council will then meet in May to consider your feedback and make their decisions. The final LTP will be adopted in June and will be in place for 1 July.

We'll have a report summarising the feedback we received available on our website.

KEY DATES:

28 MAR	28 APR	2 MAY	23 MAY	27 JUN
PUBLIC CONSULTATION OPENS	PUBLIC CONSULTATION CLOSES	COUNCIL HEARINGS TAKE PLACE	DELIBERATIONS AND ADOPTION OF FEES AND CHARGES FOR 2024/25	COUNCIL ADOPTS LONG-TERM PLAN 2024-34

The Long-term Plan 2024-34 will be available on Council's website from 1 July 2024. Printed copies will also be available at our libraries and service centres shortly thereafter.

ERNST & YOUNG AUDIT REPORT

Consultation document for Council's Long-term Plan 2024–34

He pepa matapaki i te Mahere Roa a te Kaunihera 2024-34

Kāpiti Coast DISTRICT COUNCIL
Me Huri Whakamuri, Ka Titiro Whakamua

TO THE READER:
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON KAPITI COAST DISTRICT COUNCIL'S CONSULTATION DOCUMENT FOR ITS PROPOSED 2024-34 LONG-TERM PLAN

I am the Auditor-General's appointed auditor for Kapiti Coast District Council (the Council). The Local Government Act 2002 (the Act) requires the Council to prepare a consultation document when developing its long-term plan. Section 93C of the Act sets out the content requirements of the consultation document and requires an audit report on the consultation document. I have done the work for this report using the staff and resources of Ernst & Young. We completed our report on 28 March 2024.

Opinion

In our opinion:

- the consultation document provides an effective basis for public participation in the Council's decisions about the proposed content of its 2024-34 long-term plan, because it:
  - fairly represents the matters proposed for inclusion in the long-term plan; and
  - identifies and explains the main issues and choices facing the Council and the District, and the consequences of those choices; and
- the information and assumptions underlying the information in the consultation document are reasonable.

Basis of opinion

We carried out our work in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (New Zealand) 3000 (Revised) *Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information*. In meeting the requirements of this standard, we took into account particular elements of the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards and the International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3400 *The Examination of Prospective Financial Information* that were consistent with those requirements.

We assessed the evidence the Council has to support the information and disclosures in the consultation document. To select appropriate procedures, we assessed the risk of material misstatement and the Council's systems and processes applying to the preparation of the consultation document.

We did not evaluate the security and controls over the publication of the consultation document.

Responsibilities of the Council and auditor

The Council is responsible for:

- meeting all legal requirements relating to its procedures, decisions, consultation, disclosures, and other actions associated with preparing and publishing the consultation document and long-term plan, whether in printed or electronic form;
- having systems and processes in place to provide the supporting information and analysis the Council needs to be able to prepare a consultation document and long-term plan that meet the purposes set out in the Act; and

A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited

Building a better working world

- ensuring that any forecast financial information being presented has been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand.

We are responsible for reporting on the consultation document, as required by section 93C of the Act. We do not express an opinion on the merits of any policy content of the consultation document.

Independence and quality management

We have complied with the Auditor-General's independence and other ethical requirements, which incorporate the requirements of Professional and Ethical Standard 1 *International Code of Ethics for Assurance Practitioners (including International Independence Standards) (New Zealand)* (PES 1) issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. PES 1 is founded on the fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality and professional behaviour.

We have also complied with the Auditor-General's quality management requirements, which incorporate the requirements of Professional and Ethical Standard 3 *Quality Management for Firms that Perform Audits or Reviews of Financial Statements, or Other Assurance or Related Services Engagements* (PES 3) issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. PES 3 requires our firm to design, implement and operate a system of quality management including policies or procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

In addition to this audit and the audit we will carry out on the Council's 2023/24 annual report, we have performed a limited assurance engagement related to the Council's debenture trust deed, which is compatible with those independence requirements. Other than these engagements we have no relationship with or interests in the Council.

Sam Nicolle
Ernst & Young
On behalf of the Auditor-General
Wellington, New Zealand

A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited